MARYLAND HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

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CONTENTS

THE EDITOR'S PAGE

All readers of this periodical are aware of the Society's library, and many have used it, but perhaps few appreciate the real quality of the research materials it contains. The greatest strength of the extensive book collection is Marylandia, but the holdings are very substantial for general Americana during the colonial, early national, and ante-bellum periods. The shelves are filled with early memoirs, travel accounts, speeches, life-and-letters, and often items of surprising rarity. For practically every aspect of United States history before 1900, the Society's collection is invaluable. Complementing the books are vast numbers of pamphlets, broadsides, sheet music, newspapers, and the best collection of state and local historical journals in Maryland. A magnificent rare book room adds immeasurably to the utility of the library. Then there is the graphics division, where tens of thousands of photographs, lithographs, maps, printed advertisements, business cards, and various other illustrative material are housed, catalogued, and made accessible. To the above must be added the very complete microfilm holdings. Yet this list does not exhaust the richness of the Society library, for we have not even mentioned the enormously significant manuscript collection. Numbering over 2,000,000 items making up more than 2,000 distinct groups of papers, the manuscript room provides an invaluable source of unique information. Its holdings consist of personal correspondence, diaries, account books, tax lists—a veritable treasure trove of historical documentation.

Each of these parts of the Society's library—printed material, graphics, microfilms, manuscripts—is a major historical resource, but it is the combination of them all in one repository that constitutes one of the greatest glories of the Maryland Historical Society. The whole is indeed more than the sum of its parts, for the whole permits both a breadth and depth of historical research that is remarkable for one institution. The extensive collections of material culture that the Gallery contains complements the library in still another dimension. Altogether the Society in its wholeness—books, manuscripts, furniture, paintings, glass, textiles—represents a quite remarkable achievement. In publicizing the research potential of the Society we hope to stimulate greater use by historians of all kinds. Local historians as well as students of the national experience can find here extensive and sometimes virtually untapped materials. Quite frankly, we the members of the Maryland Historical Society are the beneficiaries of a profoundly valuable research facility. If we believe the past has anything of value, we owe it to the future to insure the continuation, enlargement, and increased utility of this cultural resource. Now that the National Endowment for the Humanities has given the library a three-year matching grant, every dollar contributed expressly to the library will in effect be doubled. For all who know and love the Society, and the historical research it so amply supports, this challenge will not go unmet.

JOHN B. BOLES

Tours for Families or Groups in Metropolitan Baltimore

Compiled by RICHARD PARSONS

Introduction

THIS DIRECTORY SEEKS TO PROVIDE A SOURCE OF USEFUL INFORMATION ABOUT institutions, groups, and agencies which offer tours to groups. It should be helpful to teachers, youth group leaders, senior citizens group program planners, day camp operators, and others who may be concerned with planning activities for groups of any age.

Because information invariably becomes dated as soon as it is fixed in type, the compiler requests the cooperation of users in promptly advising him of significant changes or corrections which should be made in a subsequent edition and—most importantly—any omissions of tours known to them. Correspondence may be addressed to: Richard Parsons, Baltimore County Public Library, 320 York Road, Towson, Md. 21204. Users of this directory should *always* write or phone the proposed site to be visited for the most recent information, hours, fees, etc.

This project, suggested in part and fully endorsed by the Library Technical Committee of the Regional Planning Council, is a result of the editing and coordinating of information by the Baltimore County Public Library. The public libraries of Anne Arundel, Carroll, Harford and Howard counties and the Enoch Pratt Free Library participated in the original collection of information. The format is as follows: an index of tours by county; an alphabetical, descriptive listing of tours; a list of supplemental sources of information; a list of selected useful publications; activities at local colleges and universities; and a list of some clubs emphasizing outdoor activities.

The Regional Planning Council and the six above-named public libraries are deeply indebted to the Maryland Historical Society for allowing this manuscript to be published in the *Maryland Historical Magazine*.

Note: No directions to any of the sites have been given, it being assumed that users of this directory will be starting out from many different locations. For this reason, users are urged to phone the contact person at the site to be visited in advance to get the *most explicit* directions for the benefit of all drivers conveying the group.

Mr. Richard Parsons is Coordinator of Interorganization Development at the Baltimore County Public Library.

INDEX OF TOURS BY COUNTY

ANNE ARUNDEL

Annapolis Naval Historical Wax Museum
Anne Arundel County Historical Society Museum
Anne Arundel Fire Department Headquarters
Anne Arundel County Police Headquarters
Chase-Lloyd House
Chesapeake Bay Foundation
Chesapeake Cruises, Inc.
Chesapeake Marine Tours, Inc.
Crownsville Hospital Center
Hammond-Harwood House
    Hammond-Harwood House Annual Christmas Green Show and Sale
Historic Annapolis Inc. Guided Tours
Maryland Hall of Records
Maryland State House
National Weather Service, BWI Airport
William Paca Gardens
William Paca House
Rambling Thru Annapolis Tours
RequesTours
St. Anne's Episcopal Church
St. John's College
Sandy Point State Park
Three Centuries Tours
U. S. Naval Academy Museum

BALTIMORE CITY

Afro-American Newspapers
Armco Steel Corporation
Ashburton Filters
Babe Ruth Shrine & Museum
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Museum
Baltimore City Fire Department
Baltimore City Hall Tours
Baltimore City Police Department
Baltimore City Pyrolysis Plant
Baltimore College of Dental Surgery Museum
Baltimore Goodwill Industries
Baltimore Museum of Art
Baltimore News American
Baltimore Patriot, Maryland Tours, Inc.
Baltimore Post Office
Baltimore Streetcar Museum
Baltimore Rent-A-Tour
Baltimore Sunpapers
Baltimore Zoo
Brown's Wharf Maritime Museum
C & P Telephone Company
Carling National Breweries, Inc.
Carroll Mansion
Chesapeake Bay Water Cruise
Coca Cola Bottling Company
Conservatory, Druid Hill Park
Cylburn Park
    Market Day, Cylburn Park
Darnall Young People's Museum, Maryland Historical Society
Decker Gallery, Maryland Institute
Downtown Discovery Tour
Dundalk Florist, Inc.
Evergreen House
Five Fathoms Lightship and Skipjack *Chesterpeake*
Fort McHenry
Gallery of Art, Morgan State University
General Motors Assembly Division, Baltimore Plant
Goetze's Candy Company, Inc.
Green Mount Cemetery
Gundry Hospital
Harbor House Tour, Fells Point & Federal Hill
Holly Tour
Holzman's Bakery
John F. Kennedy Institute for Rehabilitation of Mentally & Physically Handicapped Children
Johns Hopkins Archaeological Collection
Johns Hopkins Hospital
Lacrosse Hall of Fame
Lloyd Street Synagogue
Lovely Lane Church and Museum
Lutheran Hospital of Maryland
Luzianne Coffee Company
Maps, Incorporated
Maran Printing Services
Maryland Science Center & Planetarium
Maryland General Hospital
Maryland Historical Society
Maryland Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
Mid-Week Youth Concerts
Moore's Edgemont Candies
Mother Seton House
Montebello Filters
Mount Clare Museum
    Mount Clare Museum Colonial Christmas
Mount Washington Pediatric Hospital, Inc.
Museum of the Grand Lodge of Ancient & Free & Accepted Masons of Maryland

Peabody Institute
Peale Museum
Pfefferkorn's Coffee, Inc.
Poe House
Port City Press
Port Welcome Cruises
Procter & Gamble Manufacturing Co.
Provident Hospital
Joseph Ruzicka, Inc.
St. Agnes Hospital
Jos. E. Seagram Sons, Inc.
Sinai Hospital of Baltimore
Star Spangled Banner Flag House
Stieff Company
Sunday In The City Bus Tour
Third World Museum
Tiny Tots Concerts
Tour-Tapes of Baltimore
Union Memorial Hospital
U. S. Frigate Constellation
U.S.S. Torsk (Submarine)
University of Maryland at Baltimore Walking Tour
A VIP Tour of Baltimore
WBAL Television
Walters Art Gallery
Westminister Churchyard Cemetery

BALTIMORE COUNTY

Asian Arts Center
Back River Treatment Plant
Baltimore County Office Building and County Council Chamber
Baltimore County Fire Department Headquarters
Baltimore County Historical Society
Baltimore County Police Department
Benjamin Banneker Planetarium, Catonsville Community College
Bethlehem Steel
Black & Decker Museum of Progress
Breezewood
Harry T. Campbell Sons' Company—Texas Limestone Products Facility
Harry T. Campbell Sons' Company—White Marsh Sand & Gravel Operations
Cleveland Gallery, McDonogh School
Cloverland Farms Dairy Farm
County Courts Building
Fall Idea Homes Tour
Fire Museum of Maryland
Franklin Square Hospital
Greater Baltimore Medical Center
Gunpowder Falls State Park
Hampton National Historic Site
Heritage Society of Essex & Middle River
Historic Walking Tour of Oella
International Bazaar Bus Trip
Jeffersonian
Lansdowne Christian Church
Maryland Center for Public Broadcasting
Maryland House & Garden Pilgrimage
Maryland State Police, Pikesville
McCormick & Co., Inc.
Patapsco State Park
Rocks State Park
St. Joseph Hospital
Sheppard & Enoch Pratt Hospital
Social Security Administration
Soldiers Delight State Conservation Area
Spring Grove Hospital Center
Taylor Chemicals
Townsend House
Ward Machinery Company

CARROLL COUNTY

Black & Decker Manufacturing Co., Hampstead
Bullock's Meats
Camp Hashawa
Carroll County Court House
Carroll County Farm Museum
Carroll County Office Building
Carroll Manufacturing Company
Kimmey House
Pipe Creek Meeting House
Shellman House
Springdale Schoolhouse, New Windsor
Union Mills Homestead
Westminster Coca Cola Bottling Company
Westminster Fire Department
Westminster Police Department

HARFORD COUNTY

Bata Shoe Company, Inc.
Bel Air Police Department
Bel Air Volunteer Fire Company, Inc.
Deer Creek Friends Meeting House
Eden Mill
Harford County Court House
Harford County Sheriff's Office
Hays House Historical Society of Harford County, Inc.
Ladew Topiary Gardens
Maryland State Police Barracks, Bel Air
Steppingstone Museum
Susquehanna State Park
U.S. Army Ordnance Museum
YWCA Home Ideas Tour, Bel Air

HOWARD COUNTY

Columbia Children's Zoo
Ellicott City Railroad Museum & Model Railroad
Historic Walking Tour of Ellicott City
Howard Community College Nature Trail
Howard County Court House
Howard County General Hospital
Howard County Government
Howard County Historical Society, Inc.
Kalmia Farms
Milltown Tour Tapes, Ellicott City
R & R Tour Lines, Ellicott City
Taylor Manor Hospital
Times Newspapers
Visual Art Center & Gallery, Columbia

OTHER

Al Marah Arabian Horse Farm
Arabian Horse Museum
Beltsville Agricultural Research Center
Chesapeake Bay Maritime Museum
Conowingo Hydroelectric Station
Mt. Ararat Farms
National Agricultural Library
National Bureau of Standards
National Library of Medicine
Observatory, University of Maryland
Peach Bottom Atomic Information Center
U. S. Bureau of Mines
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers—Baltimore District—Chesapeake Bay Model

TOURS LISTED ALPHABETICALLY

Afro-American Newspapers
628 N. Eutaw Street
Baltimore, Md. 21201 728–8200

Attraction: See editorial rooms, composing room, press room of this modern newspaper plant. A slide/tape introduction to the AFRO is given prior to the tour.

Hours: By reservation.

Reservations required in advance; minimum group size: 10; maximum, 30; minimum age: 9 years.

Contact: Mrs. Ida Murphy Peters, Public Relations Director, 728–8200, Ext. 33–43

Charges: None.

Al Marah Arabian Horse Farm
Barnesville, Md. 20703
(Montgomery County) 972–0446 or 428–8850

Attraction: See a modern Arabian horse farm facility, including farm buildings, exercise areas, stables, etc.

Hours: Daily, 9 A.M. to 4 P.M., except Christmas.

Reservations not required.

Contact: Harold Bright, 972–0446 or 428–8850.

Charges: None.

Annapolis Naval Historical Wax Museum
110 Dock Street
Annapolis, Md. 21401 268–7727

Attraction: The museum is located on the City Dock just two blocks away from the U. S. Naval Academy. Thirty-one scenes and 150 lifesize, authentically costumed, figures dramatically depict America's rise to naval supremacy and important events in the history of Maryland and Annapolis, including the first navy submarine built in 1776; Benedict Arnold as a naval hero; John Paul Jones in battle; the battleship *Maine* blown up in Havana Harbor; John F. Kennedy on the P.T. 109; Francis Scott Key as he watches the bombardment of Fort McHenry, etc.

Hours: May 1 to October 31, 9 A.M. to 9 P.M.; November 1 to April 30, 10 A.M. to 6 P.M.

Reservations recommended for groups; minimum group: 10.

Contact: Alice Weathersbee, 268–7727.

Charges: Children under 12: $1.00; adults: $2.00; students through high school: 76¢ in group of ten or more.

Anne Arundel County Historical Society Museum
Old Annapolis Road & Jones Station Road (Behind Wagon Wheel Restaurant, Ritchie Highway)
Box 836, Severna Park, Md. 21146 766–4593

Attraction: First Floor: cabinets containing collections of antique dolls, glassware, and china; also a browse and buy shop which features the pickers' checks (see below) made up in a variety of jewelry items; Second Floor: genealogies, including the Harmon and Stewart families; antique clothing; books and display of the pressed cardboard, aluminum and brass pickers' checks of Anne Arundel County (tokens given out by farmers in

the 1800s to the migrant pickers who lived in the area six or seven months of the year).

Hours: Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday from second week in April to second week in December, 10 A.M. to 3 P.M..

Reservations required at least 1 month in advance, preferably for Wednesdays; maximum group: 25; children allowed properly supervised.

Contact: Mrs. Ora Smith, 766-4593.

Charge: None.

Anne Arundel Fire Department
Headquarters
Rt. 3, Millersville, Md. 21108 987-4010

Attraction: At headquarters visitors will see the communications center and the training academy. All of the twenty-eight firehouses in the system may be visited and the firefighting equipment maintained at each will be displayed.

Hours: Headquarters: Monday through Friday, 9 A.M. to 3 P.M. Firehouses: Vary

Reservations required 1 week in advance for headquarters and firehouses; tour lengths vary from a half hour upward depending on age and interests of groups. Firefighter Gardiner (see contact) will arrange visits to headquarters and firehouses; individual firehouses can be contacted, list obtainable through contact.

Contact: Headquarters: Firefighter Gardiner, Administrative Assistant, 987-4010.

Charges: None.

Anne Arundel County Police Headquarters
State Route 3
Millersville, Md. 21108
987-4050, Ext. 231-32

Attraction: Communications system; line-up room; squad room; male, female, and juvenile holding cell facilities; detective and traffic safety areas.

Hours: Monday through Friday, 8 A.M. to 4 P.M.; other times by appointment.

Reservations required 1 month in advance by written request to contact; length of tour: 45 minutes to hour; minimum group size: 10, maximum: 35; required for children's groups: 1 adult per 10 children.

Contact: Chief Ashley Vick, Traffic Department, 987-4050, Ext. 231-32.

Charges: None.

Arabian Horse Museum
Box 307
Peachtree & Barnesville Rds., Montgomery Co.
Barnesville, Md. 20703 972-0568

Attraction: Exhibits relating to the history and desert heritage of the Arabian horse; exhibits on several early breeders in the United States and England; skeleton of an Arabian stallion; various paintings and prints; several old saddles; W. R. Brown Memorial Library. In summer months there are several live Arabians for visitors to see.

Hours: Tuesday through Friday, 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Reservations required for groups; children welcome.

Contact: Miss Margaret Dietz, Exec. Secy., Arabian Horse Owners Foundation.

Charges: None.

Armco Steel Corporation
3501 E. Biddle Street
Edison Highway & Biddle Street
Baltimore, Md. 21213 732-5400, Ext. 426

Attraction: Making and shaping of stainless steels. Follow the process from scrap yard to electric arc furnaces to press shop, the pouring of molten metal, cooling, the press shop for shaping, the blooming and billet mill for rolling, and then to either the rod mill for wire finishing or to the bar mill for bar finishing. Visitors also see large grinding machines, and red hot steel being cut, sheared, and trimmed.

Hours: Monday through Friday, 9 A.M. to 3 P.M.

Reservations for Tours: 10 years and older only; 5 persons in a group. Reservations required one week in advance. Length of tour is 2½ hours. Women are advised to wear closed-toe low heel shoes.

Contact: M. S. Ingram, 732-5400, Ext. 426.

Charges: None.

Ashburton Filters
Bureau of Utility Operations
Department of Public Works
City of Baltimore
3001 Druid Park Drive
Baltimore, Md. 21215 396-0289

Attraction: Description of entire treatment process which produces Baltimore's water supply, including explanation of the whole operation including the wa-

tersheds, etc. Suitable for 5th graders and above.
Hours: Tuesday through Fridays, 10 A.M. to 12 noon.
Reservations required at least 1 week in advance for group tours; maximum group size: 25–30; tour length: 1½ hours.
Contact: Joseph Weizel, 396–0289.
Charges: None.

Asian Arts Center
Roberts Room (Room 206, 2d floor)
Fine Arts Building
Towson State University
Towson, Md. 21204
Attraction: A permanent Asian art collection, plus African and pre-Columbian art. Displays include jade, bronzes, tea sets, shoes worn by bound feet, African tribal masks and some utensils. The college owns Asiavan, a trailer-like vehicle containing examples from the collection, that visits schools, homes, institutions, organizations, communities, upon request.
Hours: Monday–Friday, 10 A.M.-noon and 2-4 P.M.; Tuesday, 6–9 P.M.
Reservations required for the curator to guide groups (no minimum or maximum size) 1 week in advance.
Contact: Miss Harriet McNamee
Charges: None.

Babe Ruth Shrine and Museum
216 Emory Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21230 727–1539
Attraction: House where Babe Ruth was born, containing many personal things; a statue of Babe Ruth and Hank Aaron together, called "Brotherhood of Excellence"; a 12-minute movie of Babe Ruth.
Hours: Wednesday through Sunday, 10:30 A.M. to 4 P.M.; closed Monday, Tuesday, and holidays.
Tours: Groups of children are allowed. Reservations are acceptable.
Contact: Veronica Brooks or Eleanora Gaby, 727–1539.
Charges: Children to 12, free; children to 17, 50¢; adult, $1.00. Groups (6 to 20), $2.00 per group; classes or bus loads, $3.00 per group.

Back River Treatment Plant
Bureau of Utility Operations
Department of Public Works
City of Baltimore
8201 Eastern Boulevard
Baltimore, Md. 21224 288–1585
Attraction: Various processes performed at the facility which treats waste water so that it may be returned to the river, such as screening, primary and secondary treatment, chlorination, etc.
Hours: Tuesday and Thursday, 9 to 11 A.M.
Reservations required 1 week in advance for tour; maximum group size: 20; tour length: 1 to 2 hours, depending on interest of group.
Contact: Robert Mohr, Plant Manager, 288–1585.
Charges: None.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Museum
901 West Pratt Street
Baltimore, Md. 21223 237–2381
Attraction: Formerly the Mount Clare Station. Largest rail exhibit in the United States. The 1830 Roundhouse includes locomotives ranging from a replica of the Tom Thumb to the John Hancock (1836), the Memnon (1848), the Davis Camel (1873) and 1937 Diesel and the 1945 Western Maryland Shay; coaches, wagons; dioramas; model railroad layout; historical artifacts dealing with railroad transportation. World's first Morse telegraph signal was sent from here.
Hours: Wednesday through Sunday, 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; closed Monday, Tuesday, and all major holidays.
Reservations required 2 weeks in advance for groups, with group rate.
Contact: 237–2381; 237–2387.
Charges: Child to 12, 75¢; Adult, $1.50. Advance Reservation Group Rates Available.

Baltimore City Hall Guided Tour
Conducted by the Women's Civic League, Baltimore
City Hall
100 N. Holliday Street
Baltimore, Md. 396–4550, 4551
Attraction: Guided tour, geared to age of group, of this 1867–75 building, with attention given to such features as: architectural style and ornate exterior features; rotunda; City Council Chamber; Ceremonial Room; Mayor's Working Office; meeting room of the Board of Esti-

mates; (Also available: Short Walk With History through the Jonestown area of Baltimore—same contact.)

Hours: Monday through Friday, 10 A.M.; other days and times by special arrangements.

Reservations required at least 1 week in advance; minimum group: 10, maximum: 30 (larger groups will be split up); minimum age: 3rd grade up; tour length: approximately 1 hour, depending on age and interest of group.

Contact: Mrs. Alice Fontaine Sullivan, Director of Volunteer Services, 396-4550, 4551.

Charges: None.

Baltimore City Fire Department
410 E. Lexington Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

Attraction: Tour of one of the 59 stations and/or 2 super-stations and/or Headquarters, featuring such equipment as ambulances, fire engines of varying capabilities; also such facilities as the Fire Academy, Communications Center, Fire Boats, Maintenance and Repair Shop, and other special demonstrations, depending on special interest of group. Tours are tailored to age and interests of the group making request, also location in the metropolitan area.

Requests must be in writing to the Fire Chief (see below) at least one week in advance of proposed visitation—for any of the stations, headquarters, super-stations, fire boats, etc. Length of tour dependent on age and interest of the group. Maximum group size: 25 (larger groups broken down; minimum age: kindergarten, up; arrangements subject to cancellation without notice in event of fire emergency.)

Contact: *In Writing Only:* Chief Thomas J. Burke, Baltimore Fire Dept. Headquarters, 410 E. Lexington, Baltimore, Md. 21202

Charges: None

Baltimore City Police Department
601 E. Fayette Street
Baltimore, Maryland 296-2711

Attraction: Lobby: historical paintings depicting scenes in Baltimore and Maryland history by Joe Sheppard (local artist); Fourth floor: computer section; communications division. Fifth floor: laboratory division— chemistry section; laboratory division—firearms section. Police museum: communications division.

Hours: Monday through Friday, 9 A.M. to 2 P.M.

Reservations required, must be 7 yrs. or over. Approximate tour size: 25 persons; tour time, 35 to 45 minutes.

Contact: Community Relations Section, 396-2711.

Charges: None.

Baltimore City Pyrolysis Plant
1801 Old Annapolis Road (off Russell Street)
Baltimore, Md. 21230 396-5198

Attraction: Tour of unique solid waste disposal facility; view of model; slide presentation.

Hours: Thursday mornings, 9 A.M. and 10:30 A.M.

Reservations required 2 to 3 weeks in advance; maximum group: 20 (larger groups split up); minimum age: 8 years; tour length: 1½ hours.

Contact: James L. Kapplin, Chief, Information Services, Dept. of Public Works, 396-5198.

Charge: None.

Baltimore College of Dental Surgery Museum
Dental School, University of Maryland at Baltimore
Room G-F-11
666 West Baltimore Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201 528-7944

Attractions: Objects and specimens of historical and professional interest, including many early dental instruments, dental chairs, and operatories, instrument cabinets, dental equipment, artificial dentures representing various stages through which the art of dental prosthesis has progressed, replicas of ancient dental appliances, items relating to the development of the profession of dentistry and portraits of leaders in the development of professional dentistry. Tour length: about ½ hour.

Hours: Summer: Monday through Friday, 8:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M. Winter: Monday through Friday, 8:30 A.M. to 9:00 P.M. Saturday: 9:00 A.M. to 2:00 P.M. (subject

to change). Closed during school holidays.
Reservations needed for large groups.
Contact: Mrs. Dorothy S. Britt, 528–7944.
Charges: Free.

Baltimore County Office Building and County Council Chambers
111 W. Chesapeake Avenue
Towson, Md. 21204 494–2470

Attraction: See and hear explanation of maps concerning County's Master Plan; zoning explained; see general administrative offices and County Council chambers (in old Court House). If interested in a specific phase of government, make known in your request.
Hours: Tuesday, Wednesday (not May), 9:30 A.M. to 3 P.M.
Reservations required 10 days in advance; maximum: 35 persons; students must be adequately supervised; length of tours dependent on group size and interests.
Contact: Research and Public Affairs, County Office Building, Towson, Md. 21204, 494–2470.
Charges: None.

Baltimore County Fire Department Headquarters
800 York Road
Towson, Md. 21204 825–7310, Ext. 240

Attraction: Headquarters: visitors see how firefighters are trained and the facilities available at the Fire Academy; visit Towson Fire Station and Communication Section. Fire Station: Variety of equipment carried on a pumper, ladder truck, and ambulance.
Hours: Monday through Friday, 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Reservations required 10 days in advance; group maximum: 35 persons; students must be adequately supervised.
Contact: Headquarters: Information Planning Officer, 825–7310, Ext. 240. Individual Fire Stations: contact officer in charge of the station you wish to visit; list available from Fire Department Headquarters.
Charges: None.

Baltimore County Historical Society
9811 Van Buren Lane
Cockeysville, Md. 21030

Attraction: The Society shares quarters with the University of Maryland's Cooperative Extension Program in Baltimore County's last almshouse (a stone building, c. 1870, on a hill east of York Road and south of the Yorktowne Shopping Center). Exhibits include costumes, utensils, pamphlets, books, photographs, and other household items such as furniture and furnishings, bric a brac and curios, mainly from the 19th or early 20th century. The Library contains genealogical records of all kinds and will include microfilm facilities. There is a farm museum of old agricultural equipment in an adjacent building.
Hours: Saturdays, 10 A.M. to 2 P.M., year round; also during regular monthly meetings of Society, one Sunday a month, 2 to 4 P.M.
Reservations required for groups 1 month in advance, by written request to contact person, for hours other than the regular hours.
Contact: Mrs. B. S. L. Davis, Curator, or Mrs. L. Bland Goodwin, Librarian, at above address.
Charges: None; contributions to Society's programs appreciated.

Baltimore County Police Department
400 Kenilworth Avenue
Towson, Maryland 21204 494–2398

Attraction: See motion picture on crime and its prevention; actual fingerprinting and other police techniques; Central Records, and explanation of all job aspects in the Police Department. Touring facilities for training and handling of the K-9 dogs, maintained at Catonsville, involves separate arrangements. Tours of various local stations may also be arranged.
Hours: Towson: Monday through Saturday, 9:30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
Reservations required 2 weeks in advance for Towson, Catonsville, or individual stations. Group maximum: 35; students to be adequately supervised. Tour length: Towson, 1 hour; Catonsville, 1½ hours.
Contact: For all locations, Police Community Relations, 494–2398; or write to above address, attention of Police Community Relations Section.
Charges: None.

Baltimore Goodwill Industries
4001 Southwestern Boulevard
Arbutus Area, Baltimore, Md. **247-3500, Ext. 29**

Attraction: Guided walk through entire plant, explaining use of each area, and showing how all materials donated to Goodwill are processed before they are sent to the store; explanation of rehabilitation program. Goodwill holds two annual open houses (Spring and Fall – the Fall open house is especially geared to professionals working in agencies with which Goodwill works.) Tour length, 30–45 minutes.

Hours: Monday through Friday throughout the year.

Reservations required; minimum age: 10 years.

Contact: Miss Patricia A. Krok, 247-3500, Ext. 29.

Charges: None.

The Baltimore Museum of Art
Art Museum Drive
Baltimore, Md. 21218 **396-6310**

Attraction: Permanent collections: American, Woodward (Maryland horse racing trophies and paintings of Maryland horses), Cone (Impressionist paintings), Levy Memorial (Oriental art), Wurtzburger (primitive art), May (open gallery with changing display, mostly contemporary), Old Masters', Antioch Mosaics, photography gallery, prints and drawings; auditorium for special events; adult and children's libraries; art classes; sales and rental gallery; cafe; museum shop; special weekend activities; special exhibitions; year-round, early Baltimore rooms, American furniture, Maryland silver, etc.

Hours: Tuesday through Saturday, 11 A.M. to 5 P.M. Thursday evenings (not summer), 7 to 10 P.M. Sunday, 1 to 5 P.M. Closed Mondays.

Reservations required for guided tours at least 2 weeks in advance, and may include highlights of entire collection, specific collections, or be tailored to interest and age of group; length of tour: approximately 45 minutes.

Contact: Alice C. Steinbach, Director of Public Information, 396-6310; Tours: Chris Leahy, Department of Education, 396-6320.

Charges: None.

Baltimore News American
South and Lombard Streets
Baltimore, Md. 21203 **752-1212**

Attractions: the putting together and printing of a modern metropolitan newspaper.

Hours: Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.; tour length: 1 hour.

Reservations for Tours required; minimum age, 12 years.

Contact: Albert Adler.

Charges: None.

Baltimore Patriot
Maryland Tours, Inc.
P. O. Box 47
Royal Oak, Maryland 21662 **745-9216**

Attraction: Daily cruises of Baltimore Harbor on double-decked, smooth riding, weather protected cruise ship. Snack bar available. Cruise ship is berthed next to the U.S.F. Constellation in Baltimore's Inner Harbor.

Hours: Mid-May through mid-October, 11 A.M., 1 and 3 P.M.

Reservations advisable for groups; evening charters by reservation only. Length of each tour is 1½ hours.

Contact: 745-9216.

Charges: Adults: $3.00; children: $1.50; group rates upon request.

Baltimore Post Office
900 East Fayette Street
Baltimore, Md. 21201 **962-2373**

Attraction: Services explained; Philatelic Stamp Boutique; display of historical background of the Post Office; actual operations involved in moving the mail; employee training. Visits to all Baltimore Post Office stations and branches (with zip codes starting 212) may be arranged through the same contact; for other zip codes, contact individual post masters.

Reservations necessary 2 weeks in advance; tour length (varies with age of group): 1 hour to 2 hours; minimum group: 5, maximum: 17 (larger groups divided up).

Contact: Public Information Office, 962-2373.

Charges: None.

Baltimore Rent-A-Tour
3418 Philips Drive
Baltimore, Md. 21208 653-2998

Attraction: Personalized metropolitan tours for individual and group sightseeing, providing guides plus various modes of transportation—or guide for your car or bus—which can include luncheon arrangements, catering for groups up to and including convention-size groups, and a wide variety of tour stop choices so that tour can be tailor-made to the scope of interest of the group. Four preplanned tours offer the following:

Tour A: Drive through Inner Harbor area, passing rich cultural and historical landmarks that make Baltimore unique: U.S.F. Constellation; Flag House; Shot Tower; Carroll Mansion; Little Italy; Johns Hopkins Hospital; $1.00 Urban Renewal Homes on Stirling Street; Federal Hill View of the Harbor; Fort McHenry; Browsing through Lexington Market. Approx. tour time: 3 hours.

Tour B: Walk through Charles Center; ride past first churches in our country: Basilica of Assumption, First Unitarian, St. Paul's Episcopal; Mt. Vernon Place & Washington Monument; Md. Historical Society, Seton House; Bolton Hill District; Antique Row; Pastel Houses of Tyson Street; Edgar Allan Poe grave; Univ. of Md. Medical Complex; B & O Railroad Museum (adm. fee). Approx. tour time: 3 hours.

Tour C: Combination of A & B (adding lunch) gives full day tour of the old and the new—view of the "real" Baltimore. Approx. tour time: 6½ hours.

Tour D: Group walking tour—Charles Center complex or Mt. Vernon Place area. Approx. tour time: 1½ hours.

Other Tour Options: Md. Science Center; Babe Ruth House; Baltimore Museum of Art; Otterbein Church; Enoch Pratt Library; Mt. Clare Mansion; Johns Hopkins University; Patriot Harbor Cruise; Social Security Complex; Corned-Beef Row; "The Block"; Maryland Institute of Art; Fells Point; Peale Museum; Village of Cross Keys; Center Stage; Hampton House; Ellicott City; $1.00 houses.

Hours: Adjusted to suit needs of individual or group.

Contact: 653-2998.

Charges: Vary by size of group, length of tour, size of vehicle required, sites included in tour, etc.

Baltimore Streetcar Museum
1901 Falls Road
Baltimore, Maryland 727-9053

Attraction: Ten Baltimore Streetcars (all operable, but not all fully restored) covering period from 1880s to last car to operate in 1963—also, one horse car body over 100 years old—all having been used in the Baltimore area. Street car ride, about 1 mile round trip.

Hours: Sundays, 1 to 5 P.M. School class tours by prior arrangements: Wednesdays, 10 A.M. to 2 P.M.

Reservations required for groups of more than 20; 2 weeks advance notice; length of tour: 45 minutes.

Contact: Museum, 727-9053; class tours: George F. Nixon, Curator, Wednesdays, 10 A.M. to 2 P.M., 685-5870.

Charges: Admission free; street car ride fare: child (4 to 11): 25¢; Adult: 50¢ or 3 tokens for $1.25. School class tours: $5.00 service charge + 25¢ per child.

Note: Tour directors should be aware of The National Capital Trolley Museum, P. O. Box 5795, Bethesda, Md. 20014 (301) 384-9797). Admission is free; round trip trolley ride costs 50¢ for adults, children 2-18, 25¢, under 2 years, free. Write or call for brochure about hours and special arrangements for school groups, etc.

Baltimore Sunpapers
Calvert & Centre Streets
Baltimore, Md. 21203 332-6267

Attraction: Making up and printing of a modern-day daily and Sunday newspaper.

Hours: Monday through Friday, 10:15 A.M. and 1 P.M.

Reservations required four weeks in advance; minimum group size: 10, maximum: 35; minimum age, 12 years; tour length: 1 hour.

Contact: Mrs. Tatum, 332-6267.

Charges: None.

Baltimore Zoo
Druid Hill Park
Baltimore, Maryland 21217 396-7102

Attraction: New moated Kodiak bear exhibit; birds, reptiles, and mammals from all over the world—1,000 animals in all; free Children's Zoo. Rides include carousel, miniature train, tour train.

Hours: Daily, including all holidays, 10 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.

Reservations: 1 week in advance for educational groups, for free admission, daily except Saturday, Sunday, and Holidays. Guided tours, Monday through Friday, can be arranged by 2 weeks prior notice.

Contact: For free admission: Jim Hundley, Head Clerk, 396-7102.
For guided tours: Robert Johnson or Susan Walker, Educational Department, 396-7102.

Charges: Children to age 15, 25¢; Mondays (except holidays), free. Adults, 75¢.

Bata Shoe Company, Inc.
Route 40 East
Belcamp, Md. 21017 272-2000, Ext. 207

Attraction: Manufacturing facility for mass production of canvas, rubber, and plastic shoes for nationwide volume distribution. Bata operates companies in over 100 countries. Plant is between Edgewood and Aberdeen.

Hours: Monday through Thursday, 10 A.M. or 1 P.M.

Reservations required; minimum group size: 10; visitors must be able to walk and climb stairs; tour length adjustable.

Contact: John Werback, 272-2000, Ext. 207.

Charges: None.

Bel Air Police Department
39 Hickory Avenue
Bel Air, Md. 21014 838-3120

Attraction: Visit staff room, Communications Center; see how fingerprints are taken and how latent prints are lifted at scenes of crimes; property room: explanation about evidence and where it came from; explanation of an officer's service revolver and how to clean it; patrol car: how it works and what is carried in it; film on safety also available.

Hours: School groups: 8 A.M. to 4 P.M.; civic groups: add. hours after 4 to 9 P.M.

Reservations required at least 2 days in advance; suitable for kindergarten on up; tour length: 45 minutes or considerably longer, depending on age and interest of group; can be tailored to interests of group.

Contact: Sgt. Baxter, 838-3120.

Charges: None.

Bel Air Volunteer Fire Company, Inc.
Hickory Ave. at Churchville Rd. (Rt. 22)
Bel Air, Md. 21014 838-7348, 838-5151

Attraction: Display and some demonstrations of modern equipment, including: 2 modern ambulances with regular and cardiac equipment; 6 pieces of fire apparatus, protective clothing, breathing apparatus and other equipment used in fire fighting.

Hours: Individuals: 9 A.M. to 9 P.M. during station open hours; groups: by appointment.

Reservations required for groups; children from 4 years up welcome.

Contact: Asst. Chief Douglas Houck, P. O. Box 288, Bel Air, Md. 21014, 838-5151 or 838-7348.

Charges: None.

Beltsville Agricultural Research Center
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Visitor Unit, Building 186
BARC-East
Beltsville, Md. 20705 (301) 344-2483

Attraction: Current projects under way in the agricultural sciences.

Hours: Monday through Friday, 8 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.

Reservations required as far in advance as possible; maximum group size: 40; 2 bus loads per day is maximum capacity; minimum age: 10; most suitable for teenagers and adults; tour length: approx. 2½ hours. A self-guided tour using one's own car (about 1½ hours long) is available without prior reservation.

Contact: Mrs. Virginia Griffin, 344-2483

Charges: None.

Benjamin Banneker Planetarium
Catonsville Community College
800 S. Rolling Road
Catonsville, Md. 21228 455-4560

Attraction: Planetarium presentations geared to age and interest of each group; special program for Cub, Boy, and Girl

Scout troops and other campers; Baltimore County school groups programs include pre- and post-presentation visits to classroom by planetarium personnel; outlines of presentations, including stories on various planets, available; special need groups, such as slow learners, etc., given special attention.

Hours: Varying; for school groups: 9:30 and 10:45 A.M. and 12 noon, school days; also for children and adults on Saturdays and some evenings.

Reservations required 2 to 3 months in advance; minimum group: 15, maximum: 70; minimum age: 4 years; program time: approximately 45 minutes.

Contact: 747-3220, Ext. 216.

Charges: None.

Bethlehem Steel Corp., Sparrows Point Plant
Sparrows Point, Md. 21219 477-6300

Attraction: Driving tour of the plant (stopping and viewing from bus)–iron ore receiving piers, coke oven plant, blast furnaces, shipyard. There is a walk-through of the steelmaking, semi-finishing, and finished products departments.*

Hours: Monday through Friday, 9 A.M. to 11:45 A.M.; 1 P.M. to 3:45 P.M.

Reservations required 10 days in advance; minimum group: 1, maximum, 40; minimum age: 16.*

Contact: Gines Flores, Director of Plant Tours Department, 477-6300.

Charges: None.

Black & Decker Manufacturing Company
Hampstead, Md. 21074 833-4444, Ext. 760

Attraction: Manufacture of internationally acclaimed portable power tools; on view, light machining, winding, and assembly.

Hours: Monday through Friday, 9 A.M. to 3 P.M.

Reservations required 2 weeks in advance; minimum group size: 10, minimum age: 18; no cameras or high heeled shoes; tour length: approximately 1 hour.

Contact: Mrs. Helen Baker, 833-4444, Ext. 760.

Charges: None.

* Children below 16 receive bus tour only.

Black & Decker Museum of Progress
701 East Joppa Road
Towson, Md. 21204 828-3766 or 828-3709

Attraction: Portable power tool museum traces evolution of power tools from primitive Eskimo devices to the sophisticated Gemini torqueless space wrench.

Hours: Tuesday and Thursday, 1 to 4 P.M.

Reservations required 1 week in advance for groups; minimum size: 5, maximum, 30; smaller groups do not need reservations; suitable for age 4 up; tour lasts 30 minutes.

Contact: R. A. Wernsdorfer, 828-3766, or Miss Smith, 828-3709.

Charges: None.

Breezewood
Hess Road
Monkton, Md. 21111 771-4485

Attraction: The museum, housed in its own wing of a private house, contains a preeminent collection of Thai art, especially strong in representations of the Buddha. The beautiful Japanese garden was designed by Ethelbert Furlong, who also designed the Japanese Garden at the Museum of Modern Art in New York.

Hours: Breezewood is open to the public, 2 to 6 p.m. on the first Sunday of each month, May through October.

Reservations are not required. No hours are available other than those listed.

Contact person: Alexander Brown Griswold, Owner of the property, 771-4485.

Charges: None.

Brown's Wharf Maritime Museum
1617 Thames Street
Baltimore, Md. 276-1013

Attraction: Housed in the oldest existing warehouse (1822) building, which is in itself an attraction, this museum displays memorabilia of Fells Point history and lore, maritime displays (including documents dated 1762 and 1765), many ship's models, miniature plat of Fells Point in 1800. One floor of the building is set up as an old warehouse with cargo and equipment.

Hours: Appointment only.

Reservations required 2 days in advance; minimum group size: 15, maximum: 50;

tour length: approximately 1 hour; minimum age: 10 years.
Contact: Bud Nixon, Rukert Terminals, 3201 Mertens Ave., Baltimore, Md. 21224, 276-1013.

Bullock's Meats, Inc.
2020 Sykesville Rd.
Westminster, Md. 21157 848-6786
Attraction: Slaughtering of beef; cutting and packaging of slaughtered beef; coolers with beef sides on hooks.
Hours: Monday through Friday, 9 A.M. to 3 P.M.
Reservations required 1 week in advance; minimum group size: 1; over age of 6 acceptable.
Contact: Bob Bullock, 848-6786.
Charges: None.

C & P Telephone Co.
Sun Life Building
Charles Center
Baltimore, Maryland 21201 393-3319
Attraction: Various behind-the-scenes aspects of operating the complicated telephone system are to be found at various locations in the C & P system, such as: Central Office Operation; Test Center Operations; Business Office Operations; Traffic Functions (operators). Consult your local telephone company business office for full details. Films are shown on a variety of topics: communication, community, life, careers, safety, science, music, courtesy, and others—and are made available by the telephone company to schools, civic groups, and other organizations, free of charge. To borrow films, call: 393-3618.
Hours: Vary at various locations; generally, Monday through Friday, 9 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Tours: Reservations are required; minimum: 10, at most locations; above 10 years of age with adequate supervision.
Contact: Your local telephone company office (see your telephone book). For speakers for civic groups and other organizations in the Baltimore area, call 393-3319.

Camp Hashawa
John Owings Rd., off Rt. 140
North of Westminster, Md. 848-4500
Attraction: Brand new residential camp site facility, featuring all-weather cabins, capable of housing up to 160 people; dining room; administration building; offices; First Aid facility; meeting places; large acreage, featuring open plains, woods, farmed areas and farmed areas at rest; primitive camping facilities; also, but in planning stage: nature building in which will be housed exhibits and displays on solar heating; conversion of waste materials to heating potential, etc.
Hours: To be determined.
Reservations will be required for all accommodations, from camping sites to planned nature hikes, etc. Suitable for all age groups (Scouts, church retreat groups, etc.). Tour lengths will vary.
Contact: Board of Directors of Camp Hashawa, Carroll County Administration Building, Westminster, Md., 21157, 848-4500.
Charges: To be set; brochure containing all details being published in early 1977. Address request to contact above.

Harry T. Campbell Sons' Company
Division of The Flintkote Co.
Texas Limestone Products Facility
10000 Beaver Dam Road
Cockeysville, Md. 21030 823-7000
Attraction: Overview of mining, processing, manufacturing, and rehabilitation of limestone products facility at Maryland's largest operating quarry.
Hours: Monday through Friday, 9 to 11 A.M.; 1 to 3:30 P.M.
Reservations required 1 week in advance; minimum group: 10; 200 or more by special request; suitable for third grade up; insurance waiver required.
Contact: 823-7000.
Charges: None.

Harry T. Campbell Sons' Company
Division of The Flintkote Company
White Marsh Sand & Gravel Operations
10300 Pulaski Highway
White Marsh, Md. 21162 823-7000
Attraction: Explanation and view of sand and gravel processing, mining, manufacturing, and reclamation.
Hours: Monday through Friday, 9 A.M. to 3 P.M.

Reservations required 1 week in advance; minimum group: 10; 200 or more by special request; suitable for 3rd grade up; insurance waiver required.
Contact: 823–7000.
Charges: None.

The Carling National Breweries, Inc.
3720 Dillon Street
Baltimore, Md. 21227 276–1100
Attraction: Brewing and packaging of malt beverages.
Hours: Monday through Wednesday, 2:30 P.M. and 7:30 P.M.
Reservations required 3 to 4 months in advance; minimum: 15; maximum: 50, minimum age: 18; tour length: approximately 1½ hours.
Contact: Herbert Cahan, 7 E. Redwood Street, Suite 600, Baltimore, Md. 21202, 276–1100.
Charges: None.

Carroll County Court House
Court Street at Court Place
Westminster, Md. 21157 848–4500, Ext. 312
Attraction: Law and equity of court; register of wills or orphans' court; judges' office; new court room for cases without juries; all done in old-time decor with beautiful antiques throughout the building, particularly in the main courtroom.
Hours: Monday through Friday, 8:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.
Reservations required in advance; junior high school age and older allowed to view trials on Fridays; tour length: 1 hour or more.
Contact: Tours: 848–4500, Ext. 312. Courtroom attendance: Clerk's Office, 848–4500, Ext. 306.
Charges: None.

Carroll County Farm Museum
50 South Center Street
Westminster, Md. 21157 848–7775
Attraction: An 1800 farm house, 6 rooms furnished; log cabin; craft building with some crafts demonstrated on weekends and special days; smoke house; broom shop; machine shed; 2 barns; blacksmith shop; wagon shed; nature trail; spring house and animal pens; amphitheatre.
Hours: July and August: Tuesday through Friday, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturday and Sunday, 12 noon to 5 p.m.; April through June: weekdays by reservation, Saturday and Sunday, 12 noon to 5 p.m.; September and October: weekdays by reservation, Saturday and Sunday, 12 noon to 5 p.m.; closed late October through late April.
Reservations required 1 week in advance for groups; tours conducted Tuesday and Friday.
Contact: Cindy Hofferberth, Director
Charges: Child (under 6 free with parent): 6 to 18, 50¢ adult: $1.50.
Special Events:
April: *Opening Day Auction* (auctioneer busy with items brought in on consignment by local people), 1st open day in April, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; booth space by reservation; charges same as above; auctioned item fee: 10 percent
May: *Memorial Day Program* (Civil War Battle reenactment), end of May, noon to 5 p.m.; booth space by reservation; admission charge as above; booth space (24′ × 24′): $8.00
May: *Annual Steam-Up and Militia Days* (continuous demonstration of old steam engines), usually last weekend in May, noon til 5 p.m.; admission charges as above; booth space (24′ × 24′): $8.00
June: *Flea Market, Strawberry Festival, and Square Dance* (over 40 vendors from local and out-of-state), early in June, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; charges as above.
August: *Flea Market and Barbeque Chicken* (many vendors from all over the state), one day in August, noon til 5 p.m.; charges as above; booth fee (24′ × 24′): $8.00
Sept.: *Steam Show Days* (auspices of Mason-Dixon Historical Society, working models of steam and gasoline engines; antique cars; old-time calliope), four-day weekend in September, noon til 5 p.m.; charges as above.
Senior Citizens Day and Band Concert (specially planned day with horse and buggy rides, bingo, cake walks, and more, including concert by Wm. F. Myers Band): noon to 5 p.m.; charges as above; booth fee (24′ × 24′): $8.00
Dec.: *Christmas Open House, Bazaar & Candle Lighting Ceremony* (complete with trimmed Christmas tree featuring cranberries, popcorn, and old-time ornaments; seasonal music), 2 days early in December, noon til 7 p.m.; charges as above; booths by consignment.

Carroll County Office Building
225 N. Center Street
Westminster, Md. 21157 848-4500, Ext. 250
Attraction: Visit to various departments of the county, such as the Land Records, Assessment Office, etc., view monthly changing art exhibit in the lobby.
Hours: Monday through Friday, 8:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.
Reservations not required.
Contact: 848-4500, Ext. 250.
Charges: None.

The Carroll Mansion
800 East Lombard Street
Baltimore, Md. 21202 396-4980
Attraction: An 1812 three-story brick town house, decorated with period furniture and silver, having a lovely garden in the back. Once owned by Charles Carroll of Carrollton, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and his daughter Mary Carroll Caton.
Hours: Wednesday through Friday, 10:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.; Saturday and Sunday, 1 to 5 P.M. Tours may be arranged for other times by special appointment.
Reservations required for groups of children or special interest groups desiring conducted tours 2 weeks in advance; minimum group: 10, maximum: 20 (larger groups may be split up); minimum age: 10 years.
Contact: Children's groups: Mrs. Riordan, 396-4980; special interest groups: (Peale Museum) 396-3523.
Charges: None.

Carroll Manufacturing Company
411 North Cranberry Road
Westminster, Maryland 848-4646
Attraction: The manufacturing and assembly of men's sack coats.
Hours: Monday through Friday, 9 A.M. to 3 P.M.
Reservations required 2 weeks in advance; maximum in group: 30; no smoking; no cameras; tour length: approximately 1 hour.
Contact: Ralph Falcone, 848-4646.
Charges: None.

Chase-Lloyd House
22 Maryland Avenue
Annapolis, Maryland 21401 263-2723
Attraction: Large 1769 house, associated with Samuel Chase and Edward Lloyd, with fine period furnishings.
Hours: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, 2 to 4 P.M.
Reservations for tours by groups accepted for weekdays, 10 A.M.-12 noon; group size: adults: 20-25; children: 10 (larger groups broken down); additional supervision required for children's groups.
Contact: Mrs. Wilma Koester, 263-2723.
Charges: Child (to 14 yrs): 25¢; adults: 75¢.

Chesapeake Bay Foundation—Estuarine Field Trips and Meredith Creek Education Center Trips and 2-week Bay Field Trips
Prince George & East Streets (Box 1709)
Annapolis, Md. 21404 (301) 269-0481
Attractions:
(1) Estuarine Field Trips–natural history oriented, year-round, all over the Bay, both shores, both states, tributaries & main Bay—by canoe for studying the Bay Country, with particular attention to marsh plants, fish, crabs, shellfish and birds; guides help understand what is seen and relate it to the whole of the Chesapeake estuary, particularly in relation to natural resource management topics such as wetlands, water quality fisheries, power plant and refinery location, shipping, recreation, industry and agriculture; areas in which groups have special interest (other than those generally used by CBF) will be scouted ahead of time and the trip tailored to your needs. Field trip rigs available to schools, colleges, scout troops, churches, and other groups.
(2) Waterfowl Weekends—aimed to introduce participants to waterfowl ecology, research and management.
(3) Meredith Creek Outdoor Education Center—one-day, weekend, and five-day arrangements, to acquaint participants with the 40-acre farmland and woodland and the backyard Bay; nature trail.
(4) 2-week field trips.
Hours: By reservation.
Reservations required in advance.
Contact: Clare Petrini, 269-0481.
Charges: Varying; advisable to check with the contact for all details.

Chesapeake Bay Maritime Museum
St. Michaels, Md. 21663 745-2916

Attraction: Salt water aquarium displaying such creatures as crabs, fish, and eels. Dodson House containing maritime artifacts and ship models; a steamboat exhibit; waterfowl exhibit including decoys, guns, sink boxes; Hooper's Trait Lighthouse; belltower, small boat shed displaying small boat and equipment; skipjack *Rosie Parks*; new building being constructed will feature actual boat construction.

Hours: Daily, 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.; tours given between 10 A.M. and 3 P.M., summer; 10 A.M. and 2 P.M., winter.

Reservations required 2 weeks in advance for groups, group rate available; tour length: 1½ hours.

Contact: Shirley A. Daffin, 745–2916.

Charges: Children to 16 yrs: 75¢; adults: $2.00; group rates: 25¢, children; $1.25, adults.

Chesapeake Bay Water Cruise
Constellation Dock
Baltimore, Md. 821–6933

Attraction: From Baltimore to Oxford or St. Michaels, destination rotates annually. Historic landmarks pointed out along boat route. Private homes, etc., open on Eastern Shore for participants. Lunch and duplicate bridge games (optional) on board. All day trip.

Hours: Usually Saturday or Sunday in early May, 9 A.M. to 9 P.M. to St. Michaels; 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. to Oxford.

Reservations required, first come, first served basis; 300 limit.

Contact: Maryland House and Garden Pilgrimage, 600 W. Chesapeake Ave., Towson, Md. 21204, 821–6933.

Charges: $20.00 includes lunch and land tour.

Chesapeake Cruises, Inc.
P. O. Box 9693
Arnold, Md. 21012 757–3025; 268–2144

Attraction: Charter this five-log Brogan sail boat, the *Mustang,* assist with crewing by taking part in preparation and manipulation of the vessel, assisting in balancing the helm and trimming the sails—moments of excitement and hours of relaxation, along with viewing such points of interest as the Chesapeake Bay Bridge, Thomas Point Light House, etc.; departing Annapolis docks for cruising on the Bay.

Hours: Daily 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.; no evening or frost-bite sailing.

Reservations required well in advance; dates subject to change or cancellation, depending on weather; minimum age: 12 years.; maximum group: 6; minimum cruise time: 5 hours; appropriate dress: slacks, shorts, swimsuit, sneakers or barefoot; guests bring own lunch and drinks.

Contact: Capt. Gerry Morton, 757–3025 evenings; 268–2144, days.

Charges: $15.00 per hour, party of six or less; 50 percent deposit of full fee within ten days after booking, refundable if cancelled 3 weeks prior to reservation date.

Chesapeake Marine Tours, Inc.
City Dock
Annapolis, Md. 268–7600

Attraction: Sightseeing cruises: *Harbor Queen:* historic Annapolis, Naval Academy, Severn River, and the Bay; *Annapolitan:* St. Michaels, Bay Bridges, Old Light Houses, Oyster boats, crab fishing, Chesapeake Maritime Museum, etc.

Hours: Memorial Day through Labor Day: several trips daily; May and September: weekends only. *Harbor Queen:* 12 P.M., 2 P.M., and 4 P.M. daily; Sundays and holidays, hourly: 12 noon to 6 P.M. *Annapolitan:* leaves 10:30 A.M. for St. Michaels and returns 5:30 P.M. Weather permitting, special trips can be scheduled in April and November.

Reservations recommended for daily cruises; *required* for private charter trips.

Contact: Chesapeake Marine Tours, Inc., P. O. Box 1989, Annapolis, Md. 21404, (301) 268–7600.

Charges: *Harbor Queen*—40 minute tour: Adults: $2.00; children under 12: $1.00. *Annapolitan*—7 hour day on the Bay: Adults: $10.00; children under 12: $5.00. Special rates for groups of 30 or more and senior citizens groups. Both boats may be retained for private charter; arrangements may be made for buffets, midnight cruises, etc. *Harbor Queen* accommodates 300 people; *Annapolitan* accommodates 99 people; discount for Monday through Thursday reservations.

The Cleveland Gallery
McDonogh School
McDonogh, Md. 21208 363-0600

Attraction: Varied exhibits: painting, sculpture, prints, batiks, light shows, banners, etc. Sunday receptions with exhibiting artist present (usually on first Sunday of month).

Hours: Winter—school year, 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.

Reservations for Tours: Require advance notice.

Contact: E. C. Kenney; Nadaud Grogg, 363-0600, Ext. 53.

Charges: None.

Cloverland Farms Dairy Farm
12616 Dulaney Valley Road
Phoenix, Md. 21131 669-2222

Attraction: Milking operation of live cows at 3:40 P.M. daily; plastic demonstration model used at other times; bulls in pasture; silos and other farm buildings; other farm animals, with petting area for baby animals; other things to see and do.

Hours: March through June and September through November 10 A.M. and 1 P.M., school days.

Reservations required; suitable for all ages; maximum: 75; minimum: 15; suitable for all ages, nursery school on up; tour length: 1 hour.

Contact: Mrs. Peggy Cunningham, 669-2222.

Charges: $5.00 per group; milk is sold at 15¢ per carton.

Coca Cola Bottling Company
2525 Kirk Avenue
Baltimore, Md. 21218 235-9000

Attraction: Modern highspeed soft drink bottling operation, with explanatory presentation.

Hours: Monday through Friday, year round, by appointment.

Reservations required 1 week in advance; maximum group size: 6; minimum age: 12; young people to age 18 must be accompanied by responsible adult; tour length: 45 minutes.

Contact: Receptionist, 235-9000.

Charges: None.

Columbia Children's Zoo
Symphony Woods (Little Patuxent Parkway)
Columbia, Md. 997-7038

Attraction: Free-roaming animals on 3-acre wooded area; everyone permitted to touch, feed, and care for the animals. There are pony cart rides, approximately 100 varieties of domestic animals, including a 350 pound tortoise, peccary, llamas, deer, pigmy goat, dwarf monkey, lamb, turkey, various breeds of chickens, ducks, Shetland pony.

Hours: Generally Monday through Friday, 10 A.M. to 9 P.M.

Reservations for tour groups of 20 or more required.

Contact: Columbia Association, Recreation Department, 5829 Banneker Rd., Columbia, Md. 21044, 997-7038.

Charges: Under 2 yrs., free; resident: 75¢; non resident: 85¢.

Conowingo Hydroelectric Station
Conowingo, Md. 21918 (301) 457-4161

Attraction: This dam, almost a mile long, has created a reservoir fourteen miles long which provides recreational facilities for boating, fishing, picnicking, etc. In the power house visitors can see the giant turbines in action.

Hours: Daily, 9 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Reservations required for special group tours, at least 2 days in advance. Tour length: ½ hour to 1 hour, depending on group interest.

Contact: Station, (301) 457-4161.

Charges: None

Conservatory, Druid Hill Park
Gwynns Falls Parkway & McCulloh Street
Baltimore, Md. 21209 396-0180

Attraction: Permanent collection of tropical plants: cacti, orchids, begonias, citrus trees, palms, ferns, etc. Special displays by seasons: Christmas, Spring, Fall.

Hours: Daily, 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Reservations required for guided tours; tour lasts 1 hour.

Contact: Gerard J. Moudry, Horticulturist, 396-0180, or Bureau of Parks, Horticultural Div. Office, 4915 Greenspring Ave., Baltimore, Md., 542-3109.

Charges: None.

County Courts Building
Towson, Maryland, 21204 494-3100

Attraction: Attend a session in one of the court rooms: for ninth graders and

older. Take walking tour of building, including explanation of work procedures in office of Clerk of Circuit Court for Baltimore County. Tours arranged for elementary school students and seventh and eighth graders and their teachers.

Hours: Older groups must arrive before 9:30 A.M. on appointed day, Tuesday through Thursday.

Reservations required 10 days in advance; group maximum: 35; students must be adequately supervised; tour length dependent on group size and interest.

Contact: E. H. Kahline, Jr., Clerk of the Circuit Court, Courthouse, Towson, Md. 21204, 494-2601.

Charges: None.

Crownsville Hospital Center
Crownsville, Md. 21032 987-6200

Attraction: A visit of various wards in a psychiatric hospital to gain insights into the condition of the patients, and the therapeutic processes involved in rehabilitating them. General introduction to the hospital's work is given, and time is allowed for questions and answers. The tour is designed for educational purposes in the field of mental health.

Hours: Every other week, Monday through Friday, 8:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.

Reservations required; minimum group size: 5; minimum age: 16 years; tour length varies.

Contact: Miss Elizabeth Suitt, 987-6200.

Charges: None.

Cylburn Park
4915 Greenspring Avenue
Baltimore, Md. 21209 367-2217 or 396-0180

Attraction: Arboretum, formal garden, display garden, herb garden, nature trails, children's nature museum, bird museum. The 1876 mansion, built by Jesse Tyson, contains the Fessenden Herbarium of pressed and mounted Maryland native plant materials. Special rules: no plant collecting; no picnics; no athletics; no model airplane flying; biking on paved areas only; dogs maintained on leashes at all times.

Hours: Park: 6 A.M. to midnight; building: 8 A.M. to 3:30 P.M. weekdays only, except for special programs.

Reservations required for 7 or more persons.

Contact: Raymond Lubinski; Gerard J. Moudry (Park Horticulturist) Bureau of Parks, Horticultural Division 396-0180; Cylburn Wildflower Preserve & Garden Center, Inc., 367-2217; Baltimore Chapter, Md. Ornithological Society, Inc., 377-8462.

Charges: Free.

Market Day—Cylburn Park
4915 Greenspring Avenue
Baltimore, Md. 21209 367-2217

Attraction: Art, crafts, exhibition of Japanese flower arrangements; attic treasures; home-baked foods; many different kinds of plants for sale. Hot dogs, hamburgers, and soft drinks available for lunch. Nature walks and bird banding demonstrations, and puppet shows.

Hours: Second Saturday in May (rain date: following Sunday), 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Reservations not required.

Contact: Frances Murray, Tuesday and Thursday, 367-2217.

Charges: None.

Darnall Young People's Museum
Maryland Historical Society
201 West Monument Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201 685-3750

Attraction: Displays in diorama and other forms depicting history of Maryland from pre-colonization to present, designed to be of particular interest to young people. Included in all tours of the Maryland Historical Society.

Hours: Tuesday through Saturday, 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Sunday: 1-5 P.M.

Reservations required for groups of 25 or more; complete tour length, 1 hour. 2 to 4 weeks advance notice.

Contact: 685-3750; tours: Mrs. Forbush.

Charges: None.

Decker Gallery
Maryland Institute
1300 Mount Royal Avenue
Baltimore, Md. 21217 669-9200

Attraction: General exhibitions of visual arts: painting, sculpture, and prints; mixture of contemporary art and retrospective exhibitions of living and deceased artists.

Hours: Winter: 8:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.

Reservations for Tours: Required for groups.

Contact: Joseph Czestochowski, 669-9200.

Charges: None.

Deer Creek Friends Meeting House
Route 1, Box 13-A
Darlington, Md. 21034 457-5605

Attraction: Friends Meeting House, built in 1784; original 1771 benches made of local poplar are still intact and used. Early horse shed is in good repair. First Friends Meeting House in Darlington was built in 1737 and is thought to have been made of logs. The second building was erected in 1760; it burned in 1783 and in 1784 the present house was built.
Hours: by appointment.
Reservations required; suitable to junior highschool and senior highschool students and adults.
Contact: Mrs. Anna A. Svensson, 457-4605.
Charges: None.

Downtown Discovery Tour
Baltimore Promotion Council
22 Light Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201 727-5688

Attraction: Morning: slide presentation, coffee, and walking tour of the Charles Center area; lunch; afternoon: bus tour of historic sites, including U. S. S. *Constellation,* Maryland Science Center, Walters Art Gallery, Etc.
Hours: April, May, June, Monday and Thursday, 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.
Reservations required; minimum: 25, maximum: 45.
Contact: Ms. Audrey Eckert, 727-5688.
Charges: $7.00 per person, includes lunch.

Dundalk Florist, Inc.
7233 German Hill Road
Dundalk, Md. 21222 284-1600

Attraction: Observe Mother Nature at work in greenhouses, nursery, etc.; all plant growth and life; especially appealing to children.
Hours: Monday through Friday (except weeks preceding Easter and Mother's Day), 9 A.M. and 1:30 P.M.
Reservations required 7 to 10 days in advance; minimum group: 10, maximum: 30; minimum age: 5 years; adult supervision required.
Contact: 284-1600.
Charges: None.

Eden Mill
1617 Eden Mill Road
Pylesville, Md. 21132 838-5444

Attraction: Eden Mill was built in 1907 when the original mill burned. Activities include shallow water ice-skating pond with lights, weather permitting; sledding and skiing with rope tow; fishing in Deer Creek during the season; canoe launching ramp; open fields and wooded area for nature walk; overnight camping and evening activities available by permit.
Hours: Daylight hours, except by permit.
Reservations required for groups weekdays or weekends.
Contact: Eden Mill Office of Harford Co. Department of Parks & Recreation, 838-5444 or 692-5444.
Charges: None.

Ellicott City Railroad Museum & Model Railroad
Historic Ellicott City, Inc.
P. O. Box 244
Ellicott City, Md. 21043 461-1944

Attraction: This free museum, housed in the newly restored oldest passenger railroad terminal (B & O) in the United States, features many interesting artifacts of historic value to the area, as well as a model railroad. A slide/tape presentation on the B & O Railroad history is available in the adjacent Freight House at charges given below. This museum may be visited as part of the Historic Walking Tour of Ellicott City—see listing under that name.
Hours: Museum: daily, 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. Tours: Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.; other days by appointment. Slide/Tape Presentation: by reservation.
Reservations required for tours and the slide/tape presentation.
Contact: Mrs. Sally Bright or Mrs. Irene Leyh, 461-1944.
Charges: Museum and tours of Museum: Free. Slide/Tape Presentation: $1.00 adults; 50¢ children up to 15 yrs. Group rate; 20 or more people: 20 percent off.

Evergreen House
4545 North Charles Street
Baltimore, Md. 21210 435-3376

Attractions: Changing exhibitions of books from the John Work Garrett Library, a branch of Johns Hopkins University; small collection of modern paintings. The Garrett Library contains an outstanding collection of illustrated books,

early Bibles, incunabula (books printed before 1500) and early American sheet music. There are examples of paintings by Bracque, Picasso, Vuillard, Dufy, and others. The theater, in an adjacent wing, contains frescoes and murals by the famous Russian theater designer, Leon Bakst. The formal Italian garden is noteworthy. The Garrett numismatic collection now owned by Johns Hopkins University is housed here. The theater contains fine examples of Oriental blue and white porcelain, inro and netsuke. Main house, built c. 1850, may have been designed by John Niernsee. Grounds have lovely azalea and Rhododendron plantings.

Hours: Monday through Friday, 2 to 4:30 P.M.

Reservations required Monday through Friday, except second Tuesday monthly, when none is required. School tours, free of charge, Monday through Friday, 10 A.M. to 4:30 P.M. Other groups same hours, subject to charges given below.

Contact: 435-3376.

Charges: None to individuals; school groups, free; others: $5.00 per 20 persons, $5.00 each additional 20 or fraction thereof.

Fall Idea Homes Tour
Various Changing Locations in Baltimore County 252-4230

Attraction: Tour of homes and buildings historically or uniquely interesting (decor, architecture, etc.) in Baltimore County. Nursery service provided; children not allowed on tour.

When and Hours: Third or fourth week in October; 9 A.M. to approx. 2 P.M.

Reservations required 2 or 3 days before tour date.

Contact: North Area YWCA, 31 Lan Lea Drive, Lutherville, Md. 21093, 252-4230.

Charges: Adults: $4.00.

Fire Museum of Maryland, Inc.
1301 York Road
Lutherville, Md. 21093 321-7500

Attraction: Over forty pieces of antique fire apparatus in working condition, dating from 1819 to 1949. There are artifact exhibits and many photographs dealing with Maryland fire service history. An extensive working fire alarm telegraph system based on that used by Baltimore City 1923-1961 may also be seen. Attractive illustrated brochure available.

Hours: April 1 through November 1, Sundays, 1 to 5 P.M. Special tours for groups: Fridays and Sundays.

Reservations required for Friday and Sunday tours; length of tour: 45 minutes.

Contact: Stephen G. Heaver, 321-7500.

Charges: General admission: Child under 4, free; to age 12, 50¢; over 12, $1.50. Maximum charge per family, $4.00.

Five Fathoms Lightship & Skipjack *Chesterpeake*
Pier 4, Inner Harbor
Pratt Street
Baltimore, Md. 21202 837-1776

Attraction: Fifty-five year old lightship from Five Fathoms, Cape May; Skipjack *Chesterpeake* (of National Beer television ad renown); ship models; naval instruments; display of sailor's arts (scrimshaw, tattooing, etc.); a working radio room; a large collection of ship artifacts (i.e., the original binnacle from *Old Ironsides*; ship's bell from the *HMS Victory*; Admiral Farragut's desk from the *U.S.S. Hartford*; etc. The museum notes that it has the only U. S. Navy "smoking lamp" still extant on the East Coast.) It is also noted that the museum has instituted a training program for youth interested in a maritime career (shipyard management; displays, etc; maritime museum management and similar activities) whereby interested youngsters work with, on, and around ships and dockyard materials. This project developed cooperatively with the Fell Street Seaport.

Hours: Labor Day to June 20, Saturday, 10 to 5; Sunday, 12 to 5; All other times: daily including weekends, 10 to 6.

Reservations required for groups 2 weeks in advance; no minimum number for tour; maximum: 90. Length of tour: 3/4 hour each boat, or 1 1/2 hours together. Tour may also include *U.S.S. Torsk* (submarine). No minimum age.

Contact: Donald Stewart, Director, 837-1776.

Charges: Generally: $1.00, adults; 50¢, children. Package Deal (including lightship, skipjack, and submarine): $1.50 adult, $1.00 children, by special arrangements.

Fort McHenry National Monument
Baltimore, Maryland 21230 962-4290

Attraction: Visitor Center with museum exhibits and film; early nineteenth century fort with historic buildings, walls, and cannon; exhibits; summer months–Tattoo Celebration (changing of the Guard). Fort McHenry was the scene of the famous bombardment by the British Navy, September 1814, which inspired Francis Scott Key to write the national anthem. Self-guided tour of the Fort lasts approximately 1 to 1½ hours.

Hours: Daily: Summer, 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.; Winter 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Reservations required for groups.

Contact: Tom Westmoreland, Chief, Visitor Services, 962-4290.

Charges: None.

Franklin Square Hospital
9000 Franklin Square Drive
Baltimore, Maryland 21237 391-3900

Attraction: Three types of tours of this modern hospital facility are available: 1. General tour: behind-the-scenes look at such departments as: Medical Records, Dietary, Operating Room, Labs, Radiology, and more. Slide show sometimes included; literature packet provided. 2. Child Life Tour: Children follow "Oscar" the puppet on an actual admission to the hospital; see blood lab, watch x-rays being taken; meet doctors and nurses; visit Pediatric Wing; get chance to take their own blood pressure. Teaching Kit provided for classroom follow-up activities. 3. Maternity Tours: Admission procedures explained, followed by tour of all Labor and Delivery Rooms, Examination Rooms, Nursery and Maternity Wing.

Hours #1—Year round, daily, hours by reservation; tour requires 1¾ hours. #2—September through May, Fridays: 12 noon to 2 P.M.; requires 2 hours. #3—Year round, Tuesday and Wednesday; requires 1 hour.

Reservations required a minimum of 1 week in advance for all tours; minimum tour size: 2; large groups broken down.

Contact: For tours #1 and 2: 391-3900, Ext. 6128. For #3: 391-3900, Maternal and Child Health Clinical Specialist.

Charges: None.

Gallery of Art
Morgan State University
Murphy Fine Arts Building
Cold Spring Lane & Hillen Road
Baltimore, Md. 21239 444-3030

Attraction: Collections of African, New Guinea, American/Black and White/European art; changing exhibitions such as: Graduate Student and Undergraduate Student exhibitions and a collection from the Baltimore Museum of Art.

Hours: Daily, 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Reservations required for groups.

Contact: James E. Lewis, Director, 444-3030.

Charges: None.

General Motors Assembly Division, Baltimore Plant
2122 Broening Highway
Baltimore, Maryland 21224
276-6000, Ext. 351

Attraction: Walk through tour along assembly line, viewing assembly of automobiles from the raw metal stage to the finished product driven off the line. Length of tour: 1½ hours. Plant is opposite Ft. Holabird in Dundalk.

Hours: October through June, Monday through Friday, 9:00 A.M., 12:30 P.M., and 7:30 P.M.; closed holidays and Christmas week.

Reservations required; maximum: 50 people; minimum age: 10 years. No cameras, tape recorders, crutches, wheelchairs, or other walking aids; no sandal type shoes, solid shoes only. No walk-in visitors. Give name of person in charge, phone number, number of visitors, and name of group. Book 1½ months ahead of desired date; give several alternate dates.

Contact: I. P. Galliher, P. O. Box 148, Baltimore, Md. 21203, 276-6000, Ext. 351.

Charges: None.

Goetze's Candy Company, Inc.
3900 E. Monument Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21205 342-2010

Attraction: Factory showing the process of making caramel creams.

Hours: Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 9:00 to 10:00 A.M.

Reservations required; maximum: 50 per group; minimum age: 7 or second grade

& up. Tour length: 30–45 minutes for children; 1 hour for adults.
Contact: Rita Haslup, 342–2010.
Charge: None.

Greater Baltimore Medical Center
6701 North Charles Street
Towson, Md. 21204 828–2131

Attraction: Tour restricted to professional and special interest groups, includes details of unique architecture as well as the running of this modern hospital.
Hours: By reservation.
Reservations required in advance; tour geared to interest group.
Contact: Arnold Wilkes, Director of Public Relations, 828–2131.
Charges: None.

Green Mount Cemetery
Greenmount Avenue at Oliver Street
Baltimore, Md. 21202 539–0641

Attraction: Cemetery, established in 1838, contains graves of many prominent persons—Enoch Pratt, Moses Sheppard, Governor Ritchie, Governor McKeldin, Johns Hopkins, Junius Brutus Booth and his son, John Wilkes Booth, William Henry Rinehart, A. Aubrey Bodine, Betsy Patterson Bonaparte, Sidney Lanier, and General Joseph Johnson. Many of the markers and monuments are works of art, as are the gatehouse by Robert Cary Long, Jr., (1846) and the chapel (1851–56) by R. Niernsee and J. C. Neilson. Maps available at office which indicate specific gravesites.
Hours: Open to public, 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. Office hours: Monday through Friday, 9 A.M. to 4 P.M.; holidays excluded.
Reservations not required; groups of children allowed with adult supervision
Contact: John D. Mayhew, Manager, 539–0641.
Charges: None.

Gundry Hospital
2 N. Wickham Road
Baltimore, Maryland 21229 644–9917

Attractions: Tour and discussion of private psychiatric hospital and discussion of treatment; available only for high-school age and older, with special interest in this area.
Hours: Monday through Friday, 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Reservations required 2 weeks in advance; minimum group size: 5; maximum: 20.
Contact: Nathan Miller, 644–9917.
Charges: None.

Gunpowder Falls State Park
10815 Harford Road
Glen Arm, Maryland 21057 592–2897

Attraction: The park hosts many special non-scheduled events. Information may be obtained through park headquarters. The park offers large sandy, life-guarded beach complex with concession stand, showers, and changing rooms; fishing; a boat ramp for small boats; playgrounds and play fields; picnic tables and grills; and, with reservations, three large covered pavilions which may be rented in advance. There are three other scenic sections of the park which are suitable for hikers and horseback riders. Two areas have Youth Group primitive type camping facilities by reservation. Brochures and maps of hiking trails are available.
Hours: Memorial Day through Labor Day, 8 A.M. to 9:30 P.M.; Winter, 8 A.M. to dusk.
Reservations for Tours: Reservations required for buses and pavilions (see above). Not required for cars and pedestrians. Groups of children are allowed with an adult ratio of 1:6.
Contact: Gunpowder Falls Headquarters, 592–2897, Monday through Friday, 8 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.
Charges: $1.50 per car.

Hammond-Harwood House
19 Maryland Avenue
Annapolis, Md. 21401 269–1714

Attraction: House built in 1774, last work by William Buckland, architect and master builder. Considered one of the finest examples of Georgian architecture in this country. Of special note are intricately carved moldings and details of the interior and Annapolis and Baltimore furniture, and other Eighteenth Century decorative arts. Annual events: Christmas Greens Show; Candlelight Tours; Sale of Greens and Decorations. Length of tour: 30 minutes.
Hours: Tuesday to Saturday; 10 A.M.–5 P.M. Sunday; 2 P.M.–5 P.M. closed Mondays, Christmas, and New Year's Day.
Reservations: Required for all children's groups and adult groups of 10 or more;

special rates, as below.

Details: Barbara A. Brand, administrator, 269–1714.

Charges: Child to age 12: 50¢; students: $1; adults: $1.50. Tour rates: child, 40¢; student, 75¢; adults, $1.25.

Hammond-Harwood House – Annual Christmas Greens Show & Sale
19 Maryland Avenue
Annapolis, Md. 21401 269–1714

Attraction: Show of traditional eighteenth century decorations, using only objects available and practical in colonial days. Candlelight tours in evening, caroling and music in afternoon. Wassail and cookies served all day. Sale of fresh greens, dried and handmade Christmas decorations.

Hours: First Thursday before Christmas (subject to change).

Reservations not required.

Contact: Ms. Barbara A. Brand, Administrator, 269–1714.

Charges: Children: 50¢; adults: $1.50 (subject to change).

Hampton National Historic Site
535 Hampton Lane
Towson, Maryland 21204 823–7054

Attraction: Built between 1783 and 1790 by Charles Ridgely, Hampton is one of the great post-Revolution mansions of America. A five-part house, Hampton has three floors (two of which are open to the public) and a cupola (an unusual feature for a private house of the period). The rooms contain paintings and antique furniture, many pieces being associated with the Ridgelys who lived at Hampton for 158 years. An interesting tea room (hours: 11:30 A.M. to 3:00 P.M.), price range, $4.00 to $5.50, is housed on the ground floor of the old east wing. Reservations are required (823–9849). An antique shop is housed in the old west wing, once the plantation office. There is also a lovely reproduction of the original "Orangery" – a many-windowed room available for meetings and small banquets by prior reservation.

Hours: Tuesday through Saturday, 11 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.; Sunday, 1 to 5 P.M. Closed Monday and holidays.

Reservations required for tour groups of more than 10.

Contact: John Franklin Miller, Director, 823–7054.

Charges: Tour: Child under 12, 50¢; over 12, 75¢.

Harbor House Tour
Fells Point & Federal Hill
Baltimore, Maryland 675–6750

Attracions: Touring of private homes; Brown's Wharf, built in 1840, which now has a maritime display and large display of early Federal Hill maps.

Hours: Last Saturday and Sunday in March, 1 to 6 P.M.

Reservations not required.

Contact: The Society for the Preservation of Federal Hill & Fells, Point 804 S. Broadway, Baltimore, Md. 21231; 675–6750.

Charges: $3.50 per tour; $7.00 for both.

Harford County Court House
Main Street
Bel Air, Md. 21014 879–2000, Ext. 247

Attraction: Offices, court rooms, judge and his law clerks; see trials, if group has interest.

Hours: Weekdays, 9 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.

Registration required 1 week in advance; group size maximum: 30; tour length: 1/2 hour.

Contact: Mrs. Doris Watkins or Mr. William Hartley, Deputy Clerks, or Mr. H. Douglas Chilcoat, Clerk of Circuit Court, 879–2000, Ext. 247.

Charges: None.

Harford County Sheriff's Office
Bel Air, Md. 21014 838–6600

Attraction: Tour includes Detention Center with facilities to house approximately 150, featuring various aspects of detention: Control Center, perimeter alarm system, attorneys' visiting rooms; staff offices; actual calls, library, training program, and educational facilities for prisoner betterment during detention; Sheriff's Department with personnel training facilities, visual education and mock cells; Old Jail House, built prior to the Civil War.

Hours: Mornings, 9 to 11 A.M.

Reservations required at least 1 week in advance; suitable for Grade 3 up; minimum group size: 5; maximum: 15; tour length: 1 1/2 hrs. plus, depending on interests and age of groups.

Contact: Sgt. Mele, 838-6600.
Charges: None.

Hays House, Historical Society of Harford Co.
324 Kenmore Avenue
Bel Air, Md. 21014 272-0600, 879-6748

Attraction: Built in 1788; small house; period furnishings; local artifacts.
Hours:Summer: First Sunday of month, 2 to 5 P.M. and by appointment; Winter: By appointment.
Reservations required, groups of children allowed.
Contact: Mrs. Charles B. Osborn, III, 272-0600; Mr. James T. Wollon, Jr., 879-6748. Address: P. O. Box 391, Bel Air, Md. 21014.
Charges: None.

Heritage Society of Essex & Middle River, Inc. Museum
516 Eastern Boulevard
Baltimore, Md. 21221 686-9067, 687-5083

Attraction: Museum of general antiques, including old schoolroom, still, toy shop, and work shop.
Hours: Saturday and Sunday, 12 noon to 6 P.M.
Reservations required 1 week in advance; children must be accompanied by adults; minimum group size: 10.
Contact: Bill Shatter, 686-9067; Mary Corey, 687-5083.
Charges: Adults: $1.00; children under 12: 50¢; families: $3.00; groups of 10 or more: half price.

Historic Annapolis, Inc.
Guided Walking Tours
Old Treasury Building
Annapolis, Md. 21401 267-8149

Attraction: Varied guided tours of the Annapolis area; available on walk-in basis for groups up to nine persons; on reservation basis for ten or more persons; slide lecture programs. Details given below.
Hours: September through May: daily except weekends, 10 A.M. and 1:30 P.M. June through August: daily, 10 A.M., 1:30 P.M., AND 3 P.M.
Reservations required for groups of 10 or more.
Contact: For all group tours and lectures: Mrs. Smith, or Mrs. Beard, Director, Guide Service, Historic Annapolis, Inc. (address and phone above).
Charges: See individual tour and lecture offerings below.

Tour N: 1½ hour walk through historic district: Maryland State House, St. John's College; U. S. Naval Academy, Old Treasury, William Paca Garden restoration; Annapolis waterfront, several special exhibits, viewing 18th & 19th century building exteriors. Rates: Adults: $3.50; children (8 yrs through undergraduate college): 50¢.

Tour H-1: 2-hour walking tour, historic district, including visit to one of following 18th century mansions: Wm. Paca House, Hammond-Harwood House; Chase-Lloyd House. Rates: Adults: $4.50; children & students: $1.25.

Tour H-2: Same as Tour H-1, except including visit to two of houses mentioned. Rates: Adults: $5.50; children & students: $2.00.

Tour H-3: Same as Tour H-1, except including visit to three houses mentioned. Rates: Adults: $7.00; children & students: $2.75.

Tailored Tours: adapted to individual needs of such groups as physically handicapped, blind, learning disabled. Rates: Special, available through contact.

Art & Architecture Tour: in depth with emphasis on arts and craftsmanship; brochure available. Rates: 1 day, including lunch: $20.00 per person; 2 days, including lunch and evening program: $40.00 per person. Brochure gives details.

Special Interest Tours: broad range available to adults, students, and special interest groups. Rates through contact.

Preservation Tour: 2-hour tour highlighting preservation activities, includes 2 national historic landmarks and Wm. Paca Gardens. Rate: $10.00 per person

Advanced Preservation Tour: Intensive, with preservation theory, activities, and techniques. Includes three national historic landmarks and Wm. Paca Gardens. Rates: 1 day, including lunch: $25.00 per person.

Slide Lecture Programs: for groups and schools; rates (including special rates for Anne Arundel Co. non-profit organizations) available through contact. School Tours: (chaperones required: 1 per 15 students).

Tour S-1: 1½ hour tour presenting functioning city of Annapolis against backdrop of early Maryland and Annapolis history. Influence of religion, commerce, culture, government, and education discussed. Includes: Maryland State House, Liberty Tree, St. John's College, Old Treasury, port of Annapolis, exterior views of 18th and 19th century townhouses and mansions and U. S. Naval Academy, including view of Wm. Paca House and Garden restorations, stressing importance of historical research and preservation; usually ends at Noon Formation of Midshipmen at Naval Academy. Rates: students and chaperones: 76¢ each.

Tour S-2: 2-hour tour illustrating history of Annapolis and Maryland as in S-1, including visit either to Wm. Paca House or Hammond-Harwood House. Rates: Students and Chaperones: $1.50 each.

Historic Walking Tour of Ellicott City Through Business District and Several Intersecting Side Streets, Ellicott City 465–7726

Attraction: Tour of this 204-year-old mill town featuring homes, schools, and business, municipal, and religious edifices, with discussion of architectural style, societal trends, and local customs; features oldest passenger railroad terminal in U. S. which has been restored as a museum (slide/tape presentation of history of the B & O may be arranged at museum in conjunction with this walking tour at small additional charge; see listing under "Ellicott City Railroad Museum" or ask contact for the Walking Tour to arrange this). Background information for preparation for this tour is made available. For inclement weather or groups unable to make strenuous walking trip, a slide presentation with taped commentary is available.

Hours: Seven days a week, daylight hours, March to November weather permitting (Slide/tape presentation for bad weather).

Registration required 3 weeks in advance; no minimum group size, though there is minimum charge.

Contact: Mrs. Joseph DeSantis, Tour Chairperson, 4033 High Point Rd., Ellicott City, Md. 21043, 465–7726.

Charges: Students: 50¢; senior citizens: 75¢; adults: $1.00. Minimum charge for groups: $7.50. Proceeds benefit higher education fellowships for women through American Association of University Women, Ellicott City Branch.

Holly Tour
Downtown Baltimore
Baltimore, Maryland 728–5545

Attraction: Tour of homes, churches, and public buildings in the downtown area of Baltimore. Central churches include the oldest churches in the city. The homes change each year and show living in the center city. Musical programs vary each year as do the public buildings which are open. The tour activities and houses special to the particular year are described in detail in a tour booklet which is included in the ticket price. Buses are available for the Tour Ticket holders, but walking is possible in many areas. Refreshments are served at Hodge House, 806 Park Avenue.

When & Hours: First Sunday in December, 1 to 6 P.M.

Reservations: Not required, but advance tickets cheaper.

Contact: Holly Tour, First & Franklin Streets Presbyterian Church, 808 Park Ave., Baltimore, Md. 21201.

Charges: $3.25 advance ticket, $4.00 day of tour; student and armed forces $1.50.

Holzman's Bakery
5449 Reisterstown Road
Baltimore, Md. 21215 764–9555

Attraction: Modern neighborhood bakery in operation

Hours: Monday through Friday, afternoons.

Reservations required; group size: 10 or less, length of tour: 30 minutes.

Contact: 764–9555.

Charges: None.

Howard Community College Nature Trail
Howard Community College Campus
Little Patuxent Parkway
Columbia, Md. 730–8000, Ext. 33, 34

Attraction: Woodland walk representative of woods found in Howard County. Publications available describing tour highlights at pre-school and highschool-adult level; cassette tape (with tape-player and Teacher's Guide) featuring

"Scrappy Squirrel," for the very young trailer, available on loan through the Learning Resources Center, 2nd floor, Main building of the college.

Hours: Trail: year-round, daylight hours. Learning Resource Center: Monday through Thursday, 7:45 A.M. to 9:30 P.M.; Friday, 7:45 A.M. to 5 P.M. Saturdays, 9 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Reservations required 1 week in advance for groups of 8 or more; trail walk length: 45 minutes to 1 hour.

Contact: Howard Community College, Bob Russell, 730-8000, Ext. 33, or Chip Chapdelaine, 730-8000, Ext. 34, 40, or 47.

Charges: None.

Howard County Court House
8360 Court Avenue
Ellicott City, Md. 21043
465-5000, Ext. 203

Attraction: Court house building constructed in 1853 out of native granite; District and Circuit Courts, when in session; State's Attorney's office; Howard County Council offices; State agencies: Juvenile Services, Parole and Probation, Tax Assessor, County Office of Finance.

Hours: Monday through Friday, 8:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.

Reservations required for groups; children's groups conditionally; tour length: 45 minutes to 1 hour, depending on group's interests.

Contact: Howard County Public Information Office, 465-5000, Ext. 203.

Charges: None.

Howard County General Hospital
Little Patuxent Pkwy. & Cedar Lane
Columbia, Md. 21044 730-5000

Attraction: Tour of maternity section, which includes the labor room and delivery facility, for expectant mothers who will be patients in this modern hospital.

Hours: Day or evening, weekends.

Reservations must be made in advance; minimum group: 15.

Contact: Mrs. Voss, 730-5000.

Charges: None.

Howard County Government
Ellicott City, Md. 21043
465-5000, Ext. 203

Attraction: Elementary (5 to 10 yrs. of age): Fire House; Middle School: Police Headquarters, Civil Defense; Highschool to Adult: Police, Courts, County Government Offices.

Hours: Monday through Friday, 9 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Reservations required; minimum: 5, maximum: 15; tour length: 1 hour.

Contact: Barbara Heine, Public Information Office, Office of the County Administrator, Court House, Ellicott City, Md. 21043, 465-5000, Ext. 203.

Charges: None.

Howard County Historical Society, Inc.
Court Avenue next to Court House
Ellicott City, Md. 21043
465-3244, 286-2331

Attraction: Portraits of historic Howard County personalities; scale model of Ellicott City c. 1854; costume display; operational historic organ; panoramic view of Patapsco River area; memorabilia; library on and photos and prints of Howard County.

Hours: First and third Tuesdays, first Sunday, monthly, 1 to 4 P.M.

Reservations required for groups 1 week in advance; tour length: 1 hour.

Contact: Mrs. Mark Handwerk, 465-3244; Mrs. Robert Adams, 286-2331.

Charges: None.

International Bazaar Bus Trip
To Washington, D. C. 252-4230

Attraction: Bus trip to International Bazaar in a major hotel in downtown Washington, sponsored by Y. W. C. A. in Washington, D. C., and several of the Embassies; Bazaar features fashions, foods, and dancing, and gifts of all countries. (Leaves from Stewart's Timonium and returns to that point.)

Hours: Second week in November, 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Reservations required 2 weeks in advance.

Contact: North Area YWCA, 31 Lan Lea Drive, Lutherville 21093, 252-4230.

Charges: Adults: $5.50, approx., covers bus fare; meal extra.

The Jeffersonian
305 Washington Avenue
Towson, Md. 21204 823-6100

Attraction: The make-up and printing of a county weekly newspaper.

Hours: Monday through Friday, 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Reservations required 1 week in advance; children must have adult supervision; minimum group size: 5, maximum: 20; minimum age: 6.
Contact: The Jeffersonian Office (Mr. Stricklin or Mr. Maher), 832-6100.
Charges: None.

Kalmia Farms Nursery
P. O. Box 109, 14429 Triadelphia Mill Rd.
Clarksville, Md. 21029 988-9362
Attraction: Over 300 acres of woody trees and shrubs on display in one of Maryland's most complete plant propagating systems.
Hours: Monday through Thursday, year round, 9 A.M. and 2:30 P.M.; special Saturday morning tours available.
Reservations required: 2 weeks in advance for Monday-Thursday tours; 6 weeks in advance for Saturday morning tours; minimum group: 10; children: 50; adults: up to 300; minimum age: third grade up, with adequate supervision.
Contact: Carl Orndorff, 988-9362.
Charges: None.

John F. Kennedy Institute for the Rehabilitation of Mentally and Physically Handicapped Children
707 N. Broadway
Baltimore, d. 21205 955-4432
Attraction: All facilities are included on the tour: outpatient, physical therapy, occupational therapy, hearing and speech; library, special education, psychology, psychological testing, dentistry, genetics laboratory, audio-visual, social services, and Baltimore Association for Retarded Citizens Day Care Center.
Hours: Tuesdays, 9:30 or 10 A.M.
Reservations required one week in advance; maximum group: 15; suitable ages, 16 and over; tour length: 1½ hours, including film and literature distribution.
Contact: Janice L. White, Public Relations, 955-4432.
Charges: None.

Johns Hopkins Archaeological Collection
129-130 Gilman Hall
Johns Hopkins University
Charles & 34th Street
Baltimore, Md. 21218 366-3300, Ext. 1485
Attraction: Egyptian, Greek, Etruscan, and Roman objects from 3500 B.C. to 500 A.D.
Hours: Summer: Closed; Winter: during school term, Monday through Friday, 11 A.M. to 3 P.M.
Reservations advisable several days in advance. Minimum group: 5, maximum: 20. Suitable to children fourth grade and up.
Contact: Dr. Ellen Reeder Williams, 366-3300, Ext. 1485.
Charge: None.

Johns Hopkins Hospital
605 N. Broadway
Baltimore, Md. 955-6680
Attraction: General tour of hospital, including history, Wilmer Eye Center, Children's Center, Primary Care, Radiology; areas visited but not entered: operating, intensive care.
Hours: Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, year round, 9 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Reservations required 2 weeks in advance; tour length: 1 hr. 15 min; minimum group size: 8, maximum 30; suitable for ninth grade up.
Contact: Virginia S. Mock, 955-6680.
Charges: None.

Kimmey House
210 East Main Street
Westminster, Md. 21157 848-6494
Attraction: Indian artifacts; collection of buttons, goblets (some Civil War); library; church room.
Hours: Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, 10:30 A.M. to 12:30 P.M. Evening tours may be arranged.
Reservations required for group and evening tours, 1 week in advance; minimum group size: 5, maximum: 70 (large groups will be divided up).
Contact: Carroll County Historical Society, 848-6494.
Charges: None.

Lacrosse Hall of Fame Foundation, Inc.
Newton H. White, Jr. Athletic Center
Johns Hopkins University, Homewood Campus
Baltimore, Md. 21218 235-6882
Attraction: Various lacrosse memorabilia, plaques of past lacrosse greats, trophies, records, books, etc. Will supply all information possible to those interested—how to start a team, where to get equip-

ment, etc.
Hours: Weekdays, 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Reservations not required; groups of children allowed.
Contact: Skeet Chadwick, 235-6882.
Charges: None.

Ladew Topiary Gardens
3535 Jarrettsville Pike
Monkton, Md. 21111 557-9466

Attraction: Largest topiary (evergreen sculpture) display in the United States; seasonal flowering exhibits; nature walks; lectures four times a year on various horticultural subjects; guided tours with explanatory lectures. Gardens are actually in Harford County.
Hours: April through October: Monday-Saturday, 10 A.M. to 5 P.M., Sunday, 12-5. Closed during winter except weekdays by appointment.
Reservations required for guided tours approximately 48 hours in advance; minimum group: 3; length of tour: 1½ hours.
Contact: Mr. Baden or Miss Newsom, 557-9466.
Charges: Children (to age 12): 50¢; students: $1.00; adults: $2.00. Groups of 20 or more, $1.50 per person.

Lansdowne Christian Church
Baltimore & Clyde Avenues
Lansdowne, Md. 21227 247-8037

Attraction: Built by Charles W. Hull, a Grand Army of the Republic member and developer of the "Joshua Section" named for his son and subsequently known as Lansdowne, this church building was consecrated in 1904 and features stained glass windows installed by the Grand Army of the Republic, and a mini-museum of local history. As the last GAR veteran died in 1956, the requirement that there be memorial services on the second Sunday in May for the GAR has not been observed for a long time.
Hours: Sundays 9 to 11 A.M.; other times by appointment.
Reservations for groups at times other than the Sunday hours must be made by prior arrangement.
Contact: Rev. Dr. Charles F. Sparenberg or Mrs. Sparenberg, 247-8037.
Charges: None.

Lloyd Street Synagogue and Museum
Lloyd and Watson Streets
Baltimore, Maryland 466-4443

Attraction: Dating from 1845 and designed by famed architect Robert Cary Long, Jr., this third recorded synagogue in the United States displays original traditional interior and exterior features and is a historic shrine. There is a replica of the 1860 Ark.
Hours: October to June: First and Third Sunday each month, 1:30 to 4:00 P.M. Other times by special appointment.
Reservations required for times other than regular open hours.
Contact: 466-4443, Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 9:30 A.M. to 2:30 P.M.
Charges: None.

Lovely Lane Church and Museum
2200 St. Paul Street
Baltimore, Md. 21218 889-1512

Attraction: Permanent and special exhibits of artifacts, manuscripts, books, prints, paintings on the religious history of America, focusing on Methodism in this area; research library, including manuscript material available for scholars. Church features historic and architectural points of interest.
Hours: Monday and Friday, 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; tours at noon, Sundays.
Reservations required two weeks in advance for group tours other than on Sunday. Research library available Monday and Friday by appointment. Tour lasts approximately 1 hour, and groups are limited to approximately 50.
Contact: Research Library: Rev. Schell, 889-4458; Tours: Mrs. Shaw, 889-1512, weekdays 9 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Charges: None.

Lutheran Hospital of Maryland
730 Ashburton Street
Baltimore, Md. 21206
945-1600, Ext. 2204

Attraction: Several tours available, varying from ½ hour to 1½ hours, depending on age and interests of group. Hospital personnel available for specific programs such as: health careers, child's orientation to hospitals, or various other medical topics.
Hours: Weekdays by appointment
Reservations required 2 weeks in advance; minimum age: 8 years.
Contact: D. Norcross, Director of Public Relations, 945-1600, Ext. 2204.

Charges: None.

Luzianne Coffee Company
Division of Wm. B. Reily Co., Inc.
3501 Duncanwood Lane
Baltimore, Md. 21213 675–9550

Attraction: coffee roasting, blending, grinding, packing, and testing.
Hours: Tuesday through Thursday 10 A.M. to 12 noon; 1:30 P.M. to 3:30 P.M.
Reservations required; minimum age: 12 yrs; minimum group: 4; tour length: approximately 30 minutes.
Contact: Maxim R. Hoffmann, Plant Manager, 675–9550.
Charges: None.

Maps, Incorporated
7677 Canton Center Drive
Baltimore, Md. 21224 284–3000

Attraction: Stereo-plotting equipment; photo lab; drafting room.
Hours: Monday through Friday, after 5 P.M., by appointment only.
Reservations required 1 month in advance; minimum group: 8, maximum: 15; minimum age: junior high school; comfortable walking shoes recommended.
Contact: Mrs. Mildred E. Zublick, Exec. Secy., 284–3000.
Charges: None.

Maran Printing Services
320 North Eutaw Street
Baltimore, Md. 21201 837–3634

Attraction: Highly technical graphic arts operation, suitable for career-day students, senior high students, and adults who are truly interested in and/or knowledgeable about this type of operation, which includes: typesetting, stripping and special effects, offset and letter press printing, folding and binding, plastic lamination, and finishing (such as on credit cards).
Hours: Monday through Friday, 8:30 A.M. to 4:00 P.M.
Reservations required in writing at least two weeks in advance; only for senior high, vocational students, and adults; minimum group size: 10, maximum: 25 (larger groups will be divided); length of tour: 60 to 90 minutes.
Contact: Robert Meile or Barnet Annenberg, 837–3634.
Charges: None.

Maryland Center for Public Broadcasting
Bonita Avenue
Owings Mills, Md. 21117 356–5600

Attraction: A very modern television studio with control rooms, scene dock, sets of locally produced programs such as Hodge Podge Lodge, Wall Street Week, etc., television transmitter.
Hours: Monday through Friday, varying, generally 9 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.
Reservations required; minimum age: 4th grade level; 1 chaperone per 10 children; minimum group size: 10, maximum: 40; tour length: 1/2 hour.
Contact: Dodi Faulkner, 356–5600.
Charges: None.

Maryland General Hospital
827 Linden Avenue
Baltimore, Md. 21201 728–7900, Ext. 404

Attraction: Tour of facilities, including slide presentation; special presentations by department heads.
Hours: By reservation.
Reservations required 2 weeks in advance; minimum group size: 20; minimum age: 12 years; tour length: 1 hour to 2 hours.
Contact: Clark E. Jeunette, Director of Public Relations, 728–7900, Ext. 404.
Charges: None.

Maryland Hall of Records
St. John's College Campus, S. E. Corner
Annapolis, Maryland 21404 267–5915

Attraction: Houses archives of the state and county governments of Maryland from 1634 to present, including records of courts, executive, legislature, and adjutant general; also miscellaneous records, church records, family memorabilia and records of private organizations. Various changing exhibits in wall and glass case exhibits in lobby.
Hours: Monday through Saturday, 8:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M., closed on national and state holidays.
Reservations required for viewing stack area, 1 month in advance.
Contact: Dr. Papenfuse, or Dr. Stiverson, 267–5915, or Mrs. Jacobsen; Monday through Friday, 8:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M., 267–5914.
Charges: None.

Maryland Historical Society
201 West Monument Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201 685–3750

Attraction: Radcliffe Maritime Museum;

Darnall Young People's Museum; Star-Spangled Banner manuscript; Christmas Toy Exhibit; outstanding and unique collection of clothing, furniture, silver, porcelain, tools, toys and other artifacts of living connected with early Marylanders; period rooms from demolished houses have been installed. Noteworthy collection of ship models, superb collection of historical prints of Baltimore and Maryland, a pre-eminent library for historical and genealogical research, and sale shop for Society publications.

Hours: Tuesday through Saturday, 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Sunday, 1 to 5 P.M. Closed Sundays, July and August.

Reservations required for groups of 25 or more, 2 to 4 weeks advance notice; tour length: 1 hour.

Contact: 685-3750; Tours: Mrs. Forbush.

Charges: None.

Maryland House & Garden Pilgrimage
600 W. Chesapeake Ave.
Baltimore, Md. 21204 821-6933

Attraction: Pilgrimage: private homes and gardens with historic buildings throughout Maryland, open to public for two weeks in late Spring; tour includes large estates, seventeenth century manors and townhouses, colonial cottages and modern suburban houses, chosen for unique contribution to flavor of Maryland, past and present. Chesapeake Bay Cruise: to Maryland's Eastern Shore, including walking tour of a town reminiscent of colonial seaports, around same time period.

Hours: Daytime hours, 2 weeks in late Spring, varying yearly.

Reservations recommended in advance; not recommended for children.

Contact: 821-6933.

Charges: Day's Tour Ticket: $7.00; Cruise Ticket: $20.00; Pre-Tour Booklet: $1.00.

Maryland Science Center & Planetarium
Maryland Academy of Science
601 Light Street
Baltimore, Md. 21230 685-2370

Attraction: Programs available for school and other groups are: Magnetic Power (Grades 3-5, 45 min.); Chesapeake Science (Grades 4-6, 45 min.); And There Was Light! (Grades 5-12, 35 min.); What's A Fossil? (Grades 4-6, 45 min.); Here's Looking At You (Grades 4-6, 45 min.); Putting The Pieces Together (Grades 4-6, 45 minutes); Insects and How They Operate (Grades 7-9, 45 min.); Life in a Pond (Grades 5-9, 45 min.); Life on You (Grades 5-12, 45 min.); Planetarium—Sky Scanning (varying presentations for: Grades 1-3, 4-6, 7-9 and 10-12, 30 min.). Also, Special Features: Science Demos (15 min. throughout each day, no reservations, times posted, capacity 150—all ages); Films (approx. 30 min., variety of topics, daily and Friday evenings, reservations required groups of 60; capacity: 130, all ages); special demonstrations and programs for various holidays (information through reservation secretary); One-Day Excursions to many interesting places in Maryland (charges made; reservations required; 8 yrs. and older); Have Fun with Science laboratory sessions during summer months (fees charged, reservations required; grades 4-9); Student Science Seminars (during January through March, by local research scientists at locations throughout Maryland; fees charged; students nominated by schools; Grades 8-12); Planetarium (school programs conducted at 10 and 11 A.M. and 12 noon); exhibits on geology, the Chesapeake Bay, perception, the City, Inquiring Mind; also three areas for temporary 1-month long exhibits on many topics. Gift Shop. Also available: Traveling Science Program: selection presented free of charge to public, private and parochial schools in Maryland; brings materials and equipment into individual classroom: 40-minute presentations available to Grades 5-8, on Wednesdays and Thursdays during school year. Full information from contact person.

Hours: Monday through Thursday, 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.; Friday and Saturday, 10 A.M. to 10 P.M.; Sunday, 12 noon to 5 P.M.

Reservations required for school and other groups of 10 or more persons 1 month in advance; group rates available; children chaperoned at 1 per 10; tour length: 2 hours.

Contact: Reservation Secretary, 685-2370.

Charges: Groups: Children (under 12): 75¢ each; Senior Citizens, Armed Forces Personnel, and Students with I.D.: $1.50; Adults: $2.00; Individual Visitors:

Children (under 12): $1.50; Senior Citizens, Armed Forces Personnel, and Students with I.D.: $1.50; Adults: $2.50; Family: $6.00.

Maryland State House
State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401 267–5400

Attraction: Housed in this impressive eighteenth century brick building is the old Senate Chamber, filled with paintings of historically prominent Marylanders and old Civil War flags, where General Washington resigned his commission in the U. S. Army; a new room in this section contains copies of paintings of people who were in Annapolis during the Revolutionary War period, such as John Hanson and Sir Robert Eden, the last proprietary governor of Maryland; also featured is the painting, "Burning of the Peggy Stewart." Present legislative chamber is housed in the new part of the building and features a spectator's balcony as well as paintings of the four signers of the Declaration of Independence who came from Maryland. The wooden dome on the State House is the largest of its kind in the United States and is held together with wooden pegs. A statue of U. S. Chief Justice Roger Brooke Taney is on the front lawn.

Hours: Year round, daily 9 A.M. to 5 P.M., except Christmas Day and Thanksgiving Day.

Reservations for groups required at least 1 week in advance; tour length: ½ hour; tour given every half hour during the week; weekends: 10, 11, 12, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30 and 4:30.

Contact: State House Tour Desk, 267–5400.

Charges: None.

Maryland State Police Barracks
Bel Air, Md. 879–2101

Attraction: Communications facilities; processing room, including fingerprinting; retaining cells. Also Mobile Crime Lab and K-9 by prior arrangement.

Hours: Daily, 8 A.M. to 4 P.M., including weekends.

Reservations required by written request (addressed to the Commander) 2 to 3 weeks in advance; basic tour length: 45 minutes (can be extended, depending on age level and interest of group).

Contact: Commander, Maryland State Police Barracks, 1401 Bel Air Rd., Bel Air, Md. 21014.

Charges: None.

Maryland State Police
Pikesville Barracks
1200 Block, Reisterstown Road
Pikesville, Md. 21208 486–3101

Attraction: For groups *only*, such as Scout Troops, etc., this tour familiarizes the public with the Communications System—teletype and radio; and with the Training Academy.

Hours: Weekdays only, 9 A.M. to 3:30 P.M.

Reservations required, in written form only.

Contact: Maryland State Police Headquarters, Pikesville, Md. 21208.

Charges: None.

McCormick & Co., Inc.
11350 McCormick Road
Hunt Valley, Md. 21031 667–7304; 667–7311

Attraction: Showing of film, "The Wonderful World of Flavor," plus tour of Hunt Valley Plant: extract, tea, and foil departments. Certain aspects of this tour are under revision. For present conditions, charges, etc., check with contact persons.

Hours: Monday through Friday, 9:30 A.M. to 3 P.M., approximately.

Reservations required in advance; minimum group; 25, maximum: 45; for adults only.

Contact: Betty Galvin, 667–7304, or Mona Stewart, 667–7311.

Charges: $6.00 per person, includes luncheon.

Mid-Week Youth Concerts,
Baltimore Symphony Orchestra
120 West Mt. Royal Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland 21201 727–7300

Attractions: Classical music concerts for young people held at the Lyric Theatre.

Hours: 10:30 A.M. or 12:00 noon.

Contact: Vicki Hinds or Bob Benson, 727–7300.

Charges: $2.25 series of 3 concerts; $1.00 single performance.

Milltown Tour Tapes
Ellicott City, Md. 21043 465–4725

Attraction: Walking tour of Ellicott City.

Hours: Daily at Fabric House, 8304 Main Street. Daily except Sunday at Olins

Art Shop, 8161 Main Street.
Reservations not required; tape runs 37 minutes; total time for tour: 60 minutes.
Contact: Joetta Koppenhoefer, 465-4725.
Charges: $3.00 to use tape and cassette player; deposit of driver's license or $20.00 refundable when recorder is returned.

Moore's Edgemonte Candies, Inc.
3004 Pinewood Avenue
Baltimore, Md. 21214 426-2705; 254-5873
Attraction: One of the last homemade candy operations in Baltimore; makers of Madeline Moore Homemade Chocolates. Tour of plant, free samples.
Hours: October through March, daily 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.
Reservations required 1 week in advance; minimum group size: 10, maximum; 20; minimum age: 12 years.
Contact: David J. Heyl.
Charges: None.

Mother Seton House
600 North Paca Street
Baltimore, Md. 21201 523-3443; 235-7246
Attraction: The house has been restored and furnished in keeping with the time in which Mother Seton (Saint Elizabeth Ann Seton) lived in the house (1808-1809).
Hours: Saturday and Sunday, 1 to 4 P.M.
Reservations for tours: required for groups or for admission on days other than the above.
Contact: 523-3443; 235-7246.
Charges: None.

Mt. Ararat Farms
Maryland Route 222
Port Deposit, Md. 21904 378-4144
Attraction: Dairy barns, cows, calves, milking parlor, milk bottling, and processing plant.
Hours: Monday through Saturday by appointment only.
Reservations required; suitable for children 5 years old and up, accompanied by adults; length of tour: 1½ hours.
Contact: Henry E. Roberts.
Charges: None.

Mount Clare Museum
Carroll Park
Baltimore, Maryland 21230 837-3262
Attraction: Built by Charles Carroll the Barrister in 1754, Mount Clare is the oldest surviving mansion in Baltimore City. It is beautifully furnished in the eighteenth century manner, many of the appointments being original to the house. There are special exhibitions and decorative features at Christmas and Easter.
Hours: Tuesday through Saturday, 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Sunday, 1 P.M. to 4 P.M. Closed Monday and Holidays.
Reservations required for groups, 2 weeks in advance. Groups of children limited to 40, must be accompanied by at least 2 adults. Children's groups and schools are taken on Tuesday and Thursday only, by appointment. Tour length: 1 hour.
Contact: Mrs. Glaze, 837-3262.
Charges: Children to age 12, 25¢; 12 and above, $1.00.

Mount Clare—Colonial Christmas
Mount Clare Mansion
Carroll Park (between Washington Blvd. & Monroe Street)
Baltimore, Md. 21230 837-3262
Attraction: Open House at the Mansion with greens sale; opening weekend features costumed hostesses, light refreshments and usually eighteenth century music, such as harp; mansion decorated with Christmas greens.
Hours: December, from about ten days before Christmas up to New Year's, Sunday, 12 to 4 P.M.; Tuesday through Saturday, 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.; closed Mondays.
Reservations required for groups; minimum age: 10 yrs.
Contact: 837-3262.
Charges: Nominal fee for children and adults.

Mount Washington Pediatric Hospital, Inc.
1708 W. Rogers Avenue
Baltimore, Md. 21209 578-8600
Attraction: Tour of the facilities of this special pediatric hospital, including wards, play areas, physical therapy, and speech therapy areas.
Hours: Monday through Friday, by reservations.
Reservations required 2 days in advance; maximum group: 20; suitable age: 16 yrs. and over, no children admitted; tour length: 15 minutes.
Contact: Pam Harden, Public Relations,

578–8600.
Charges: None.

Museum of the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Maryland
225 N. Charles Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201 752–1198, Ext. 20
Attraction: Masonic memorabilia, records, several architecturally beautiful rooms.
Hours: Monday through Friday: Summer, 9 A.M. to 4 P.M., Winter, 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Reservations required two days in advance for groups of 10 or more; suitable for late teens and adults, teen groups chaperoned; tour length: Museum, 1 hour; Temple, 1½ to 2 hours.
Contact: John A. Hughes, Jr., Curator, 752–1198, Ext. 20.
Charges: None.

National Agricultural Library
10301 Baltimore Boulevard, Route 1 at I-495
Beltsville, Md. 20705 344–3726
Attraction: Large research library in operation: computerized information retrieval system; historical books and journals on all aspects of agriculture and related sciences; special food/nutrition information center for school food service personnel.
Hours: Monday through Friday, year round, 8 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.
Reservations required 1 week in advance.
Contact: Leila Moran, Information Officer, 344–3726.
Charges: None.

National Bureau of Standards
Off I-270, Gaithersburg, Md.
(Mail Address: Washington, D. C. 20234)
(301) 921–2721
Attraction: NBS Library and Museum, townhouse with solar heating and cooling, 12,000,000 lb. force testing machine, computer-controlled machining in instrument shops; fire research, consumer product safety, energy research programs, air and water pollution research, nuclear research reactor, building research, etc.
Hours: Year round Tuesdays, 1:30 P.M.; Fridays, 9:30 A.M. Schools or special interest groups: by reservation, between 8:30 A.M. and 5:00 P.M., daily.
Reservations required for school or special interest groups 1 month in advance; minimum group: 1, maximum: 40, minimum age: 10.
Contact: Jo Ann Lorden, Adm. Bldg., Room A–640, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C. 20234, (301) 921–2721.
Charges: None.

National Library of Medicine
8600 Rockville Pike
Bethesda, Md. 20014 (301) 496–6308
Attraction: Main reading rooms, history of medicine division, computer area, interlibrary loan section, changing lobby exhibits of rare books, prints, etc.
Hours: Monday through Friday, except holidays, 1 P.M.
Reservations required for groups of 10 or more, 1 week in advance; daily 1 P.M. tour maximum group size: 10; maximum special group size: 25; not recommended for children.
Contact: Robert B. Mehnert, (301) 496–6308.
Charges: None.

National Weather Service
Third Floor, Main Terminal Building
Baltimore/Washington International Airport
Baltimore, Md. 21240 761–5380
Attraction: View and explanation of various instruments used in formulating local weather forecasts: barometer, cloud chart, radar, etc. Also, teletype machine which receives weather reports from all over the country.
Hours: Open 24 hours a day. Tours by reservation.
Reservations required 1 day in advance; minimum age: 1st grade. Maximum group: 30; no minimum. Tour length: ½ hour.
Contact: Fred Davis, Meteorologist In Charge, 761–5380.
Charges: None.

Observatory—University of Maryland
Metzerott Road, Space Sciences Building
College Park, Md. 20742 454–3001
Attraction: Short talks, slide shows, and movies on various subjects, as well as viewing through telescope, weather permitting.
Hours: Fifth and twentieth day of every month, 9 P.M. to 11 P.M.
Reservations required 3 to 4 weeks in advance; suitable for 2nd grade up; maxi-

mum group: 40; tour time: 45 minutes up to 1½ hours.

Contact: 454-3001.
Charges: None

William Paca Gardens
1 Martin Street
Annapolis, Md. 21401 267-6656

Attraction: Lovely gardens most of which are displayed exactly as Mr. Paca laid them out in 1765, including: Parterres of flowers, box, rose, and holly with walkways and benches; wilderness area featuring a goldfish pool crossed by a Chippendale bridge, a pavilion, spring house, and bath house. May be toured in combination with the Paca House. Available in addition to the walking tour is a slide presentation with lecture giving details of the work of restoration of the gardens and William Paca House, and an armchair slide lecture of these two places plus other points of interest around Annapolis. This location may be included in a larger tour offered by Historic Annapolis Tours; see listing under that heading.

Hours: Year round, (except Christmas Day), daily, 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Sunday, 1 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Reservations required 1 week in advance for groups wishing tours and/or slide lecture presentations; children only when accompanied by chaperone (1 per 10 students); suitable for junior high school and older; tour length dependent on interests of group.

Contact: Mrs. Anne Griffith, William Paca Gardens, 267-6656.

Charges: Students: 50¢; adults: $1.00; group rates available through contact. Combination rate with Wm. Paca House: Adults: $2.75; Students: $1.25.

William Paca House
186 Prince George Street
Annapolis, Md. 21401 267-8149

Attraction: This five-part Georgian mansion, originally finished in 1765 by William Paca (one of Maryland's four signers of the Declaration of Independence, Maryland's third governor, and throughout his lifetime a most important figure in national politics), features museum rooms on the first floor, and is accurately furnished in the 1765-78 period, utilizing some furniture known to have been owned by William Paca. May be toured individually or as part of one of the many tours offered through Historic Annapolis, Inc. (see listing under that name in this directory). Also may be toured in combination with the William Paca Gardens.

Hours: Tuesday to Saturday: 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. (Winter: 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.)
Sunday: 12 A.M. to 4 P.M.. Closed Thanksgiving and Christmas.

Reservations required in advance for group tours; tour length: 30 to 45 minutes.

Contact: Tours Office, Historic Annapolis, Inc., Old Treasury Building, State Circle, Annapolis, Md. 21401, 267-8149.

Charges: $2.00, Adults; Combination with Wm. Paca Gardens: $2.75 Adults.

Patapsco State Park
123 Gun Road
Baltimore, Md. 21227 747-6602

Attraction: Arranged into four distinct areas along the Patapsco River as it winds through the steep, narrow canyon and drops across the fall line separating rolling piedmont from level coastal plain, this natural river scene features birch, sycamore, oak, beech, maple, tulip poplar and dogwood trees; such mammals as white-tailed deer, raccoon, striped skunk, gray fox; ducks and other birds; turtles, lizards, salamanders, and snakes. The area has historic overtones; visitors may picnic, camp, bicycle, and ride horseback, hike and study nature on the fifteen miles of hiking trails; Deer Run Nature Trail in the McKeldin Area; regularly scheduled nature walks and evening campfires during summer; guided historic bus tour from Hilton Area twice a day in summer; special talks, tours and guided walks by special arrangements.

Hours: Summer: (April to October) 8 A.M. to 10 P.M. Winter: (October to April) 8 A.M. to dusk, except reserved shelters to 10 P.M.

Reservations required for picnic and camp sites and pavillions; special talks, tours, and guided walks in advance.

Contact: Park Superintendent, 747-6602.

Charges: Nominal for picnic and camp sites and pavillions; check with contact.

Peach Bottom Atomic Information Center
R. D. #1

Delta, York Co., Pennsylvania 17314
(717) 456-5101

Attraction: Displays on electricity and the peaceful use of the atom; energy in all forms (specificially nuclear power for generating electricity). No eating facilities. Tour does not include generating station but stays in information center, maximum seating: 112.

Hours: Wednesday through Sunday (including holidays), 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Evening programs may be arranged.

Reservations required; can accommodate up to two school groups per reservation date. See also listings for Conowingo Dam (tour and recreation site) and Muddy Run Recreation Park (fishing park), two other areas of development of the Susquehanna River by the Philadelphia Electric Company.

Contact: Peach Bottom Atomic Information Center, (717) 456-5101 or Philadelphia Electric Co., Community Relations Dept., R. D. #1, Delta, York Co., Pa. 17314. Phone: (215) 841-4308.

Charges: None.

Peabody Institute
Concert Hall
Charles Street at Mount Vernon Place
Baltimore, Maryland 21202 **837-0600**

Attractions: Performances of all kinds by students of the Conservatory

Hours: Various days, usually 8:00 P.M.

Contact: Peabody Box Office, 837-0600, Ext. 23.

Charges: Vary, from $1.00 to $6.00, general admission; special prices for students and senior citizens.

The Peale Museum
The Municipal Museum of Baltimore
225 Holliday Street
Baltimore, Md. 21202 **396-3523**

Attraction: Historic building, erected in 1814 by Rembrandt Peale; paintings by Rembrandt, Charles Willson, and Sarah Miriam Peale; Baltimore prints, paintings, and memorabilia. There is a succession of temporary shows, usually on some aspect of Baltimore life and history. The Aubrey Bodine collection of Maryland photographs is on file here. *The Historical Guide to Baltimore,* text and maps by Wilbur Hunter, is available for less than $1.00.

Hours: Saturday and Sunday, 1 to 5 P.M. Tuesday through Friday, 10:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M. Closed Mondays and national holidays.

Reservations required for groups, guides provided for advance registration; tour length: ½ hour.

Contact: Wilbur H. Hunter, Director, 396-3523.

Charges: None.

Pfefferkorn's Coffee, Inc.
402 Grindall Street
Baltimore, Md. 21230 **727-3355**

Attraction: See the blending, roasting, grinding, and packaging of coffee, from the green bean to the completed package, with explanations of the process.

Hours: By appointment only.

Reservations required in advance; maximum group: 10; minimum age: high school and up.

Contact: Samuel L. Pfefferkorn, Jr., Vice Pres., 727-3355.

Charges: None.

Pipe Creek Meeting House
Quaker Hill Road
Near Union Bridge, Md. **346-7426**

Attraction: Building and site considered to be oldest place set aside and continuously used for worship west of Chesapeake Bay; meeting house built in 1771; historic graveyard; superb view of valley of Little Pipe Creek, Indian tribes' homes for thousands of years; registered as national historic site in 1976.

Hours: Sundays for worship service: 11 A.M. to 12 noon. Other times by reservations for tours.

Reservations required 2 weeks in advance; children welcome with proper supervision.

Contact: Amos Davidson, Treasurer, 4029 Geeting Rd., Westminster, Md. 346-7426.

Charges: None.

The Poe House
203 North Amity Street
Baltimore, Md. 21223 **727-6350**

Attraction: The tiny house is furnished with nineteenth century period furniture, none of which belonged to the Poe family. The particular room of interest is the garret chamber that Poe used 1832-35, when he was just beginning his career as a short story writer.

Hours: Saturdays, year round, 1 to 4 P.M.

Reservations required two weeks in ad-

vance; large groups are divided into groups of 10; reduced fee for school children.
Contact: Mr. Rose, Dept. of English, Univ. of Baltimore, 727-6350, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 9 to 9:50 A.M.
Charges: Children over 12 years and adults: 50¢; under 12: free; school groups: 25¢ per child.

Port City Press, Inc.
1323 Greenwood Road
Baltimore, Md. 21208 486-3000
Attraction: Students and adults able to see all equipment necessary to manufacture a soft cover book; in operation: linotype machines, presses capable of printing on sheets of paper up to 77" wide, folding and gathering machine to collate printed sheets into books.
Hours: By appointment
Reservations required 10 days in advance; minimum group: 5, maximum: 20 (special arrangements required for larger groups); minimum age: 10th graders.
Contact: Donald A. Schaeffer, Director of Personnel, 486-3000.
Charges: None

Port Welcome Cruises
Constellation Dock
Baltimore, Md. 21202 383-5705
Attraction: Cruises available, varying days to several destinations, such as Betterton, St. Michaels, C & D canal; afternoon and evening cruises on the Bay; Skipjack Races; three package cruises to Annapolis.
Hours: Departures, destination arrivals, and returns to Constellation Dock vary; check contact.
Reservations required 10 days in advance, accompanied by check or money order.
Contact: 383-5705-6-7, 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.; 383-5705, after 5 P.M.
Charges: Betterton: Adults, $8.00; Children $4.00. St. Michaels: Adults, $8.50; Children, $.50. C & D Canal: Adults, $8.00; Children, $4.00. Afternoon on the Chesapeake: Adults, $4.00; Children, $4.00. Evening on the Chesapeake: Adults only, $20.00 per couple. Skip Jack Races: Adults, $6.00; Children, $3.00. Annapolis: Package #1—$16.50 adults; $13.25 children; Package #2—$14.75 adults; $11.50 children; Package #3—$8.50 adults; $5.25 children (including charter bus arrangement).

The Procter and Gamble Manufacturing Company
1422 Nicholson Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21230
752-2440, Ext. 300
Attraction: Film shown and tour of packing rooms arranged; question-and-answer period; light refreshments served; small souvenir gift pack presented.
Hours: Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, 12:30 to 2:00 P.M.
Reservations required; maximum group: 40; senior high school age and up; tour length: 1½ hours.
Contact: Marie Cavanaugh, Procter & Gamble, P. O. Box 2077, Baltimore, Md. 21230, 752-2440, Ext. 300.

Provident Hospital
2600 Liberty Heights Avenue
Baltimore, Md. 21215 225-2044, 2045
Attraction: Tours of the following departments: Radiology, laboratory, eye clinic, emergency room, dental clinic, sickle cell screening, school of nursing, physical therapy, chapel, and department of central supply.
Hours: Monday through Friday, 9:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.
Reservations required for group tours 14 to 21 days in advance; minimum group size: 10.
Contact: Mrs. Vivian A. Madison, Director of Volunteers, 225-2044, 2045.
Charges: None.

R & R Tour Lines
Ellicott City, Md. 21043 465-4725
Attraction: Essentially a tour of Ellicott City, Elkridge, and parts of the eastern area of the county—including old brick church, Thomas Viaduct, Lawyers Hill, Ilchester, mill area of Ellicott City, Patapsco Institute. Two tours available: 2 hour, and 3 hour.
Reservations needed for both tours.
Contact: Joetta Koppenhoefer, 465-4725 (before 9 A.M. and after 4 P.M.)
Charges: Small bus (20 persons), $60.00; Large bus (40 persons), $75.00.

Rambling Thru Annapolis Tours
710 Warren Drive
Annapolis, Maryland 21403 (301) 268-9294

Attraction: Visiting historic Maryland State House, colonial buildings, and waterfront, Naval Historical Wax Museum, U. S. Naval Academy, William Paca House & Gardens, harbor cruises & cruises on Chesapeake Bay, Hammond-Harwood House Museum, London Towne Public House & Gardens.
Reservations required for tours; groups of 20 or more accepted; tours arranged to suit interests of groups.
Contact: (301) 268-9294.
Charges: From $3.00 to $8.00 per adult, depending on type of tour. Children: half-price.

Reques Tours, Inc.
5800 York Rd., Baltimore 21212
304 Edgemere Dr., Annapolis, Md. 21403
Attraction: Personalized charter bus service to anywhere; your itinerary or their tour guide associates to any destination via the mini-Travelbus which accommodates a maximum of 15 passengers; to sporting events, historic sites, theater parties, shopping trips to outlet areas, etc.
Hours: By reservation
Reservations required 2 weeks in advance.
Contact: Jack K. Smith, (301) 263-3246; Peter Garey, (301) 433-7729.
Charges: Vary depending on destination, additional tour guide or hostess requirements, etc. Basic: $100.00 per eight-hour day plus 30¢ per mile, including driver.

Rocks State Park
3318 Rocks Chrome Hill Road
Jarrettsville, Maryland 21084 557-7994
Attractions: "King and Queen Seat", from which carved-out places in rocks the rulers of the Susquehanna Indians governed their tribe. Stoneywood Nature Center, open during summer, will feature presentations such as slide shows and nature walks conducted by naturalists, by appointment.
Hours: May 15 to September 15, 8 A.M. to 9:30 P.M. September 16 to May 14, 8 A.M. to sunset.
Reservations needed for slide show and nature walks; also for use of pavilion.
Contact: 557-7994 for pavilion and Nature Center reservations.
Charges: $1.50 per carload; $15.00 per busload; $26.00 + $1.50 per carload – Pavilion (Reservations required for pavilion which features two fireplaces, electrical outlets, and modern restroom facilities and accommodates up to 100 people).

Joseph Ruzicka, Inc.
3200 Elm Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland 21211 889-5095
Attraction: See library bookbinding procedures. Plant is in the Hampden area of Baltimore.
Hours: Tuesday through Thursday, except between June 1st and Labor Day or between 12 noon and 1 P.M. on tour days.
Reservations required; maximum group size: 40; tour length: 1½ hours.
Contact: Mr. Leonard Spence, Mr. Charles Hoffman, Jr., or Mrs. Herman Feldmann, 889-5095.
Charges: None.

St. Agnes Hospital
900 Caton Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland 21227 368-7886
Attraction: Tour through a modern community-teaching hospital, mainly recommended for sincere science study groups.
Hours: Monday through Friday, 9 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Reservations required 1 week in advance; suitable junior highschool age up; maximum group size: 10 (larger groups divided accordingly); tour length: 45 minutes.
Contact: George J. Moniodis, Public Relations, 368-7886.
Charges: None.

Saint Anne's Episcopal Church
Church Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401 263-3790
Attraction: Congregation has occupied this site since 1692. Present church building built in 1858.
Hours: Church: daily, 6 A.M. to 6 P.M. Tours: daily, 10 A.M. to 6 P.M.
Reservations required for group tours two weeks in advance; tour length: 30 minutes. Groups of children allowed – with supervision.
Contact: St. Anne's Parish House, 263-3790.
Charges: None.

St. John's College
Annapolis, Maryland 21004
263–2371, Ext. 76

Attraction: Library (first public library in this country), originally founded as part of Rev. Thomas Bray's English library network; McDowell Hall—built around 1742; Carroll Barrister House—built in 1722–23, birthplace of Charles Carroll the Barrister; Liberty Tree—mature at time of Annapolis' own "tea party" and reputedly the location of meetings of the Sons of Liberty to hear such patriotic speakers as Samuel Chase; French Monument—first erected, worldwide, to unknown dead of Revolutionary War who are buried on the back campus.
Hours: June to August, Monday through Friday, 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. September to May, Monday through Friday, 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. Tours conducted by Historic Annapolis include these sites.
Contact: Mrs. Wilson, 263–2371, Ext. 76.
Charges: None.

St. Joseph Hospital
7620 York Road
Towson, Md. 21204 828–5800

Attraction: Tour of most departments in this modern community hospital; specific areas included by specific requests.
Hours: Monday through Friday, 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Reservations required at least 2 weeks in advance; tour may last from 30 minutes to 2 hours.
Contact: Mrs. Jan Everett, Director of Public Relations, 828–5800.
Charges: None.

Sandy Point State Park
Route 2
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
974–1249 or 757–1841

Attraction: Corcoran Environmental Study Area, featuring Web of Life Trail which includes marshes, swamps, fire trails, new and old forests, meadows, bamboo groves, clearings, etc. Excellent view of the two Bay Bridges and the Chesapeake Bay and its shipping. Park has a marina area with boat rentals and free launching ramp, picnic tables and grills; playground areas and trails; concession stands for light snacks, bait and tackle.
Hours: Memorial Day through Labor Day, 4 A.M. to 9 P.M.; September, October, April, May, 5 A.M. to 8 P.M.; November through March, 8 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Reservations required for group camping and rental of exclusive beach area, as well as for the Corcoran Environmental Study Area.
Contact: Robert C. Konkle, Superintendent, 974–1249 or 757–1841.
Charges: Summer: $1.50 per car; balance of year, 25¢ per car. Buses: $10.00, small; $15.00, large.

Joseph E. Seagram Sons, Inc.
(The Calvert Distilling Co.)
5000 Washington Boulevard
Baltimore, Maryland 21227 247–1000

Attraction: Manufacturer of distilled spirits. Visitors will see distilling, filling barrels, storing barrels, bottling, shipping, quality control.
Hours: Monday through Friday, 9:00 A.M. to 3:00 P.M.; closed holidays.
Reservations required for groups larger than 8 people; minimum age: 12, children under age 18 must be accompanied by an adult; no smoking, cameras, radios; tour length: 1½ hours.
Contact: Clyde W. Stephens, Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Box 208, Baltimore, Md. 21203. 247–1000, Ext. 304.
Charges: None.

Shellman House
Westminster, Md. 848–6494

Attraction: Artifacts of the first rural free delivery postal system; outstanding doll collection; garden; completely furnished home and a flag collection are featured.
Hours: Daily, except Mondays and holidays, 1 to 4 P.M.
Reservations required for groups.
Contact: Carroll County Historical Society, 848–6494.
Charges: None.

Sheppard & Enoch Pratt Hospital
6501 N. Charles Street
Towson, Md. 21204 823–8200, Ext. 437

Attraction: Tours to acquaint public with facilities, programs, and mental health services of this 279-bed private psychiatric hospital.
Hours: Monday through Saturday, 9 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Reservation required 2 weeks in advance for groups; suitable for school age on up. Tour length depends on age and interests of group.
Contact: Dept. of Volunteer and Community Services, 823–8200, Ext. 437.
Charges: None.

Short Walk With History
Conducted by the Women's Civic League of Baltimore
Starting from Municipal Building, Holliday & Lexington Streets
Baltimore, Md. 396–4550, 4551
Attraction: Guided walking tour of the Jones Town area of Baltimore, which may include: Peale Museum; Zion Lutheran Church; Carroll Mansion; St. Vincent de Paul; 9 Front Street; War Memorial and Plaza; Flag House; Old Town Meeting House; McKim Free School; Police Department Headquarters; Shot Tower; Fire Department Headquarters; Lloyd Street Synagogue; Old Police Department Building. (Also available: City Hall Tour—same contact; see listing under that heading.)
Hours: Wednesdays and Thursdays 10 A.M.; other times by special arrangements.
Reservations required at least 1 week in advance; minimum group: 10, maximum: 15 (larger groups split up); minimum age: third grade; tour length: up to 1 hour or longer, depending on interest and desire of group; usually covers about 1 mile.
Contact: Mrs. Alice Fontaine Sullivan, Director of Volunteer Services, 396–4550, 4551.
Charges: None for tour; admission to Flag House: Adults: $1.50.

Sinai Hospital of Baltimore
Belvedere & Greenspring Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland 21215
367–7800, Ext. 8527
Attraction: Sinai's Department of Rehabilitation Medicine
Hours: Monday through Friday, year round, 8:30 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.
Reservations required 1 to 2 weeks in advance; minimum: 10, Maximum: 25; suitable for age 14 and older; tour length: 1/2 to 1 hour.
Contact: Sheldon Wengel, Director of Community Relations & Information, 367–7800, Ext. 8527.
Charges: None.

Social Security Administration
6401 Security Boulevard
Baltimore, Md. 21235 594–2374
Attraction: National Headquarters of the Social Security program, largest record-keeping operation of its kind in the world. Steno and typing pools, retirement and survivors insurance, disability and medicare records.
Hours: Monday through Friday, 10:30 A.M. and 1:30 P.M.—regularly for 10 or less. Other times by reservations.
Reservations required for groups of 10 or more, 2 weeks in advance; maximum group size: 150; minimum: 2; junior highschool age through adult.
Contact: Santa W. Jones, Coordinator of Tour Service, 594–2374.
Charges: None.

Soldiers Delight Natural Environmental Area
Randallstown Area, Baltimore County
Attraction: Nature Hike conducted by park personnel. Lovely natural wooded park, with many examples of rare Maryland fauna. Chrome mines in Soldiers Delight, opened by the Tyson family early in the nineteenth century, were the major source of the world's chrome until after the Civil War.
Hours: School groups: Monday through Friday, 8 A.M. to 3 P.M. Nature Hike: Spring: last Sunday in April & 1st 3 Sundays in May; Fall: 4 Sundays in October. Leaving from overlook on Deer Park Road (approximately 2 to 3 miles north of Lions Mill Rd., 2 miles north of Liberty Rd.) at 2 P.M. on specified days hike is offered.
Reservations required for Nature Hike.
Contact: For Hike: Dr. James Poultney, 363–0795; Park Superintendent: Vernon Tracy, 922–3044.
Charges: None.

Spring Grove Hospital Center
Wade Avenue off Frederick Road
Catonsville, Md. 21228
455–7777 or 455–7349
Attraction: Tour including general hospital and Spring Grove Museum which houses mementos of the hospital's beginnings and history.
Hours: Monday through Fridays by appoint-

ment.
Reservations required 2 weeks in advance; minimum group size: 10; suitable for ages 16 and over; tour length adjusted to interests and age of group.
Contact: Dr. Lloyd Schwartz, Director of Tours, 455-7777; 455-7349.
Charges: None.

Springdale Schoolhouse
New Windsor, Md. 21776 848-8355
Attraction: One room brick schoolhouse, furnished as it would have been about 1860.
Hours: By appointment only.
Reservations required; groups of children allowed with supervision.
Contact: Marker J. Lovell, 6 N. Court Street, Westminster, Md. 21157. 848-8355.
Charges: None.

Star Spangled Banner Flag House
844 East Pratt Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21202 837-1793
Attraction: The flag house was the home of Mary Pickersgill, maker of the large flag which flew over Fort McHenry, and which inspired Francis Scott Key to write the words of the National Anthem. House is interestingly furnished in the Federal style and has a museum of guns, swords, and other artifacts of the War of 1812 and the siege of Fort McHenry.
Hours: Tuesday through Saturday, 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Sunday, 2-4:30 P.M. Closed Monday and holidays.
Reservations required 2 weeks in advance for groups over 10; maximum, 30; tour length: 1 hour.
Contact: Mrs. Hugh McD. Martin, 837-1793.
Charges: Free, up to age 18 or to students; others, $1.00.

Steppingstone Museum
Corner Md. Route 136 and Macton Rd.
Between Dublin and Whiteford
Harford County, Md. 452-8343, 452-8500
Attraction: Victorian home—crafts shops (blacksmith, copper turner, carpenter, joiner, wood turner, architect, broom maker, pump maker, slater, stone cutter, mason); farm equipment; spinner and weaver; personal memorabilia; toys, dolls, clothing, etc.
Hours: May through October, each Saturday and Sunday, 1 to 5 P.M.; other hours by reservation.
Reservations required 2 weeks in advance for groups, but not needed for Saturday and Sunday visitors; suitable for children 10 years and up; groups of children, supervision ratio 1 to 5; tour length: approx. 1½ hours.
Contact: 452-8343; 452-8500. Mail Address: P. O. Box 94A, RR 2, Street, Md. 21154.
Charges: Ages 12 and up, $1.00.

The Stieff Company
800 Wyman Park
Baltimore, Md. 21211 338-1200
Attraction: All manufacturing processes involved in producing sterling silver flatware and hollowware and pewterware.
Hours: September through May, Monday through Friday, 10 A.M. to 2 P.M.
Reservations required 1 month in advance, minimum; cameras prohibited; minimum group size: 15, maximum: 30; minimum age: 14.
Contact: Mrs. Cathy Stine, 338-1200.
Charges: None.

Sunday in the City—Bus Tour
Baltimore City Dept. of Housing & Community Development
222 E. Saratoga Street
Baltimore, Md. 21202 396-4102
Attraction: Designed to acquaint the public with private and public enterprise efforts to renovate city dwellings, this MTA bus tour is conducted two Sundays a month and originates at the Poly-Western campus, Cold Spring & Falls Road; participants have chance to talk with the renovators and others knowledgeable on all aspects of renovation work and their neighborhoods, and to gather information about various home-buying programs and renovation loans; learn about the history, architecture, and urban renewal plans for each area visited; see the whole process from the beginnings to the completed products, and get an overview of the various options of home-buying programs available to them, be it through private sale from landlord or owner, by a city tax sale, or through a homestead program; range of sites visited: completed Victorian townhouse to just-begun homestead in Ridgely's Delight near the Inner Harbor;

areas visited: Charles Village; Union Square, Federal Hill; Patterson Park; Waverly; Fells Point, etc.; refreshments served midway through the tour. Tours for special groups at times other than the Sunday hours available by special arrangement.

Hours: Two Sundays each month 1 to 5 P.M.; other times by special arrangements.

Reservations required in advance; maximum group: 45; tour length: 4 hours.

Contact: Mrs. Nell Stanley, Dept. of Housing & Comm. Development, 396–4102.

Charges: None.

Susquehanna State Park
801 Stafford Road
Havre de Grace, Md. 21078 939–0643

Attraction: Restored eighteenth century grist mill (operational weekends and holidays), restored toll house (museum); picnic area, fishing, hiking, camping for families; guided nature and historic walks.

Hours: May 1 through September 30, 8 A.M. to 9 P.M. October through April, 8 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.

Reservations required for groups and guided talks, 2 weeks in advance; can last from 30 minutes to a full day, depending on interests of group.

Contact: Christopher Burley, Supt. 939–0643.

Charges: None.

Taylor Chemicals, Inc.
7300 York Road
Towson, Md. 21204 823–1573

Attraction: This firm manufactures water testing equipment and does allied testing of chemicals for determination of chemicals and compounds. Qualitative and quantitative analyses are performed.

Hours: Monday through Friday, 9 A.M. to 12 noon.

Reservations required 2 weeks in advance; groups of from 3 to 12 persons; minimum age: 16 yrs; safety regulations must be observed.

Contact: J. Melville Townsend, Vice President, 823–1573.

Charges: None.

Taylor Manor Hospital
College Avenue
Ellicott City, Md. 21043 465–3322

Attraction: Tours of an educational, career oriented, or professional nature may be taken of this private psychiatric hospital for treatment of mental/emotional disorders.

Hours: By reservation, year round, for professionals in field of mental health; during school months for other groups.

Reservations required 3 to 4 weeks in advance; tour length: 3 hours.

Contact: Mrs. Gallant, 465–3322.

Charges: None.

Third World Museum
1767 Carswell Street
Baltimore, Md. 21218 243–9600

Attraction: Only black arts museum in Baltimore; has art, antiques, artifacts, library, etc.

Hours: Thursday, 7 to 10 P.M. Saturday and Sunday, 1:30 to 3:30 P.M.

Reservations required 48 hours in advance; minimum group: 5, maximum: 25; no minimum age requirement.

Contact: Frank Richardson, Jr., 243–9600.

Charges: Public tours: free; special tours: pro-rated.

Three Centuries Tours
P. O. Box 29
Annapolis, Md. 21404 (301) 263–5357

Attraction: Varied offerings such as: Students' "Colonial Life" Walking Tour (escort in colonial dress conducts children in grades 3 to 6 on 1½ hour walking tour of Annapolis using reproduced artifacts of the colonial period to subtly introduce them to historical past of that city and life styles of that period); Early Bird Walking Tour of Annapolis and the U. S. Naval Academy; Explore Three Centuries of Annapolis Walking Tour; Pub Crawl (evening) walking tour; and such bus trips as: Historic Churches and Graveyards; Day on Maryland's Eastern Shore; London Towne Publik House & Garden; and specially arranged trips for: antiquing, shopping, and to such places as Winterthur; Richmond; Lancaster; Alexandria; New Castle, Delaware; Frederick, Md.; etc.

Hours: Daily, June to October 31: Early Bird Walking Tour of Annapolis: 9:30 A.M., leaving from Annapolis Hilton; Afternoon Walking Tour: 2:00 P.M., leaving from Naval Wax Museum. All other tours are by special arrangements.

Reservations not required for: Early Bird or Afternoon Walking Tours—June through October; Required for these during months November through May, and for all other tours listed—1 week in advance. Maximum group size: 200 to 250 (broken down to approx. 20 per escort); minimum: 1, with minimum charge.
Contact: Diane Nicholson, (301) 263-5357.
Charges: Students' "Colonial Life": $1.00 per student and chaperone (teacher free); Early Bird Tour: $3.00, Adults; $1.00 children under 12. Afternoon Walking Tour: $2.00, Adults; 76¢ children under 12. Other Tours: Check contact.

The Times Newspapers
Stromberg Publications, Inc.
8307 Main Street, Box 312
Ellicott City, Md. 21043 465-3333
Attraction: Tour of the production facilities of this modern newspaper, including close-up look at computer operation, quality control, paste-up and composition room and actual newspaper operation. Detailed dialog from reporting to newsstand.
Hours: Daily 9 A.M. to 4 P.M., and evenings by appointment.
Reservations required in advance; maximum group size: 20.
Contact: Pat Ensor, 465-3333.
Charges: None.

Tiny Tots Concerts,
Baltimore Symphony Orchestra
120 West Mount Royal Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland 21201 727-7300
Attractions: Introduction to classical music for ages 3 to 6.
Held at two locations:
Tuesdays: Valley Baptist Church
1401 York Rd., Towson
Fridays: Jewish Community Center
5700 Park Heights Ave.
Hours: 9:30 A.M. and 10:45 A.M.
Contact: Ronald L. Huff, Operations Manager, 727-7300.
Charges: $3.50 the series of 3; $1.50 single performances.

Tour-Tapes of Baltimore
Attraction: Sightseeing in one's own car with rented portable tape player, maps, brochures, and driving instructions. Two complete tours of historic and scenic Baltimore are available: *Tour 1,* Morris Mechanic Theatre, Fort McHenry, Federal Hill, Fells Point, Patterson Park, Flag House, Shot Tower, Poe's Grave, Washington Monument, etc. *Tour 2,* Maryland Historical Society, Walters Art Gallery, Peale Museum, Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore Museum of Art, Trolley Car Museum, First Unitarian Church, Basilica of the Assumption, Mount Clare Railroad Station, Lloyd Street Synagogue, etc.
Hours: By Reservation
Reservations required.
Contact: AAA, 1401 W. Mt. Royal Ave., 462-4000; Visitors Information Center, 22 Light Street, 727-5688; Women's Civic League, 113 W. Mulberry Street, 837-5424; weekends, 486-8989.
Charges: $5.00 per person, one tour; $8.50 per person, two tours.

Townsend House Museum
Pullen Building
Catonsville Historical Society
1824 Frederick Road
Catonsville, Md. 21228 747-4585
Attraction: Townsend House, willed to the Historical Society by Mrs. Mary Willoughby Townsend, contains all of her household effects, including eighty-seven pieces of furniture, most of which are antiques from seven periods, beginning with William and Mary period, and over 800 pieces of china and glass; Pullen Building contains artifacts of the Catonsville area community.
Hours: First Sunday each month, 2 to 5 P.M.; Wednesdays, 12 to 3 P.M.
Reservations required for group tours for Wednesdays only, 1 week in advance; group maximum: adults, 40; children, 25; tour length: approximately 1 hour, depending on interest of group; children's groups only with very close supervision.
Contact: Mrs. J. Everett Stem, Museum Chairman, 8 Dutton Avenue, Catonsville, Md. 21228, 747-4585.
Charges: Adults: $1.00; children's groups, to age 18, free under reservations requirements.

Union Memorial Hospital
201 W. University Parkway
Baltimore, Maryland 21210

235-7200, Ext. 2266

Attraction: Tour of modern hospital and supporting services, areas not generally seen by patients.

Hours: Monday through Friday, 10 A.M. to 2 P.M.

Reservations required two weeks in advance; suitable highschool students and older; groups of 8 per guide; maximum group: 40; tour length: 1½ hours.

Contact: Ricki Baker, Director of Public Information, 235-7200, Ext. 2266.

Charges: None.

Union Mills Homestead
Westminster, Md. 21157 346-7126

Attraction: Unique historical landmark, important in the Revolutionary and Civil Wars, decorated in the period, this 23-room quaint country home has served as stagecoach tavern, early post office, school, magistrate's office, and political headquarters. Owned by Shriver family from 1797 to 1970, the museum now has toys, musical instruments, farm implements, documents, and Civil War relics collected by the family over the years. There is a house, mill, and tanyard. Special Events:

May: Annual flower and plant Market (handmade crafts, antiques, hanging baskets, flower and vegetable plants, herbs and shrubs; buggy and boat rides; music; picnic tables). First Saturday and Sunday in May; Saturday: 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.; Sunday 12 noon to 4 P.M.

August: Annual Corn Roast (corn roasted in husks on iron stove over wood fires; roasted ham, tomatoes, cole slaw, and drinks at reasonable rate). First Saturday in August (Sunday, rain date), 3 to 7 P.M.

Hours: June 1 through September 1, Tuesday through Saturday, 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.; Sunday, 12 noon to 5 P.M. Other times by appointment only.

Reservations required for groups 1 week in advance; maximum tour size: 10 (large groups given tours in sections); tour length: 30 minutes.

Contact: James M. Shriver, Jr., 346-7126.

Charges: Guided tours: children under 6 years, free; to 12 yrs, 50¢; adults, $1.50; groups of more than 15 persons, $1.00 each.

U. S. Army Ordnance Museum,
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md. 21005
278-3292, 278-3992

Attraction: The museum offers the most complete and comprehensive collection of ordnance material in existence today. The collection consists of small arms, artillery, combat vehicles, ammunition, body armor, including the rare and unusual items. Aberdeen Proving Ground has a number of bicentennial displays on exhibit for Army and National Bicentennial.

Several outdoor picnic areas are available adjacent to the museum for families or groups desiring to bring lunches. Limited food service is available on post next to the museum; Gino's, McDonald's and Hardee's are located nearby in the adjoining town of Aberdeen.

Hours: Tuesday–Friday, 12 P.M.–5 P.M. Saturday–Sunday, 10 A.M.–5 P.M. Closed Mondays and National Holidays; except Armed Forces Day, Labor Day, Memorial Day and Veterans Day.

Tours: Open to the public. No reservations needed. See below.

Contact: Information Office, 278-3292, 278-3992. While the museum and the 40 acre park with its W.W.I and W.W. II tanks and artillery, do not need guides, tours are arranged for the Proving Grounds as a whole. Such tours should be made at least 1 month in advance. Release forms for students (available upon request from the information office) must be filled in for each youngster in advance. Generally, one bus load only desired at one time.

Charges: None.

U. S. Bureau of Mines
College Park, Md. 20740 344-4043

Attraction: This is a metallurgical research center specializing in the extraction of metal and mineral values from waste materials (secondary resource recovery plant).

Hours: Year round, 9 A.M. to 12 noon.

Reservations required 2 weeks in advance; large groups broken into sets of 10 for tour; minimum age: high school; safety rules must be observed; tour length: ¾ to 1 hour.

Contact: C. B. Kenehan, Research Director, 344-4043.

Charges: None.

U. S. Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District—Chesapeake Bay Model
P. O. Box 1517
Baltimore, Md. 21203 (301) 962-4616

Attraction: A more than 14-acre installation on Kent Island of a hydraulic model to scale of Chesapeake Bay. This model, a most versatile instrument, provides a means of reproducing on a manageable scale the phenomena occurring throughout the large and complex estuarine body; studies planned in conjunction with the model uncover problems needing solutions; educational to the public in presenting the scope and magnitude of problems and conflicts of use besetting this water resource in future. Already-identified problems being studied with use of this model are discussed during the tour.

Hours: Monday through Friday, 10 A.M., 1 P.M., and 3 P.M.

Reservations required 1 or 2 days in advance; minimum group size: 20, maximum: 35; minimum age: 5th grade. Low heels requested.

Contact: Robert Blake, (301) 962-4616.

Charges: None.

United States Frigate Constellation
Pier #1, Pratt Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21202
539-1797; 837-6444

Attraction: This restored U. S. Frigate was the first ship commissioned in the U. S. Navy, and is the world's oldest continuously afloat ship. Launched from Baltimore on September 7, 1797, it served with distinction until 1945. It was the first Navy ship to defeat an enemy man-of-war on high seas, in 1799. It rendered distinguished service during Civil War and War of 1812, and was Flagship of the Atlantic Fleet during World War II.

Hours: Summer, 10 A.M. to 5:45 P.M.; Winter, 10 A.M. to 3:45 P.M.

Reservations required for large groups 2 to 3 weeks in advance; self-guided tour requires about 45 minutes.

Contact: 539-1797; 837-6444.

Charges: Children (6 to 11 yrs.), 50¢; adults, $1.00.

U. S. Naval Academy Museum
U. S. Naval Academy
Annapolis, Maryland 21402 267-2291

Attraction: Exhibits of ship models, paintings, prints, uniforms, weapons, medals, flags, and other objects related to the history of the U. S. Navy and the U. S. Naval Academy. There are two exhibition galleries in the museum and other items exhibited in the crypt of John Paul Jones in the Chapel, in Memorial Hall, in Bancroft Hall, and on the grounds of the Academy. The Brigade of Midshipmen hold formal dress parades on Wednesday afternoons in the fall and spring of the year, and there is a large variety of other activities including college sports, dramatics, etc. Call the U. S. Naval Academy Public Affairs Office for specifics about events and times.

Hours: Year round, Tuesday through Saturday, 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.; Sunday, 11 A.M. to 5 P.M.; closed Mondays, New Year's Day, Thanksgiving, and Christmas.

Reservations required for guided tours of the Academy, including the Museum, one week to ten days in advance; tour length: 1 hour 15 minutes.

Contact: U. S. Naval Academy Public Affairs Office, 267-2291; Tours: Tour Guide Service, 267-3363; 263-6933.

Charges: Small fee for tours. General admission is free.

U.S.S. Torsk (Submarine)
Pier #4, Pratt Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21202
837-7770; 837-1776; 539-1797

Attraction: This submarine, known as the Galloping Ghost of the Japanese Coast, sank the last two Japanese warships in World War II. Guided tour of every section except the conning tower.

Hours: Summer: Monday through Saturday, 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.; Sunday, 12 noon to 6 P.M. Winter: Saturday, 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Sunday, 12 noon to 5 P.M., and holidays.

Reservations required for groups, 2 weeks in advance; tour length: 1 hour.

Contact: Donald Stewart, 837-7770; 837-1776; 539-1797.

Charges: Child (6 to 11 yrs.), 50¢; over 12, $1.00.

A VIP Tour of Baltimore
203 Ridgewood Road
Baltimore, Md. 21210 235-0546

Attraction: Tours are tailor-made to individual needs: family car with their

guide, or busloads with their guide on board.
Hours: Variable, dependent on group interests.
Reservations required; tour length varies.
Contact: Mrs. Meredith Millspaugh, 235-0546.
Charges: Varying.

Visual Arts Center & Gallery
6100 Foreland Garth
Long Reach Village
Columbia, Md. 21045 730-7852
Attraction: Located in Long Reach Village community educational center, this gallery features exhibits which may run for three weeks to two months or longer, ranging from woodworking to ceramics, weaving, painting, sculpture, and other art forms such as embroidery, with space for up to 100 pieces to be exhibited.
Hours: Vary, phone contact.
Reservations required for groups two days in advance, for a 15 minute tour of the Arts Center.
Contact: Registrar, Visual Arts Center, 730-7852.
Charges: None.

W B A L Television
41st Street around Druid Hill
Baltimore, Md. 21218 467-3000
Attraction: Tour of a modern television station, including some explanation of the facilities and equipment; visits to the control room, and studios such as newsroom; tour is tailored to age and interest of group.
Hours: Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 3:30 to 5:30 P.M.; Tuesday, Thursday, 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.
Reservations required 1 week in advance; minimum group size: 5, maximum: 20; tour length varies, depending on age and interest, from 45 minutes to 1½ hours; age 12 up.
Contact: Brad Fulton, 467-3000.
Charges: None.

Walking Tour
University of Maryland at Baltimore
Downtown Baltimore—Lombard at Green Street Area
Baltimore, Md. 528-7820
Attraction: Mainly a historical tour, this includes memorabilia and artifacts reflecting the professions at UMAB—dentistry, law, pharmacy, social work and community planning, nursing, and the fields in general. Old surgical instruments, wooden teeth, pharmacy show globes, paintings of founders, etc., can be seen. Also include on the tour are two cemetries at the corners of the campus which contain graves of men who fought in the two wars against the British or who were active in the political, commercial, or literary spheres during the early nineteenth century (for example, Edgar Allan Poe).
Hours: Monday through Friday, 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Reservations required 1 week in advance; tour length varies depending on age and interests of group.
Contact: Terry Capp, Office of University Relations, UMAB, 511 W. Lombard Street, Baltimore, Md. 21201, 528-7820.
Charges: None.

Walking Tour of Oella
Oella is on the National Register of Historic Places
Attraction: Tour of early nineteenth century mill village and its surroundings. This tour features a remarkable group of stone, brick, and frame structures in a community founded by the first textile company charted by the Maryland legislature (1808). The village is original, not restored. Many people still use outhouses and pumps because there are no public utilities. The tour includes views of the Patapsco River rapids, the ruins of the George Ellicott house (1789), 1¾-mile mill race, and the land of Benjamin Banneker (1731-1806), America's first black man of science.
Hours: Anytime. This is a self-guided tour.
Contact: Mrs. George C. Ford, 943 Oella Avenue, Ellicott City, Maryland 21043. 465-2863.
Charges: None. Map and tour guides are available at the Ellicott City Railroad Museum.

Walters Art Gallery
600 North Charles Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201 547-9000
Attraction: Permanent collection of more than 20,000 objects illustrating unbroken record of man's artistic achievement since fourth millenium B.C., including second most important American collection of medieval, Byzantine,

Armenian, and Islamic manuscripts; largest collection of Sevres porcelain in America. An Egyptian mummy; outstanding examples of goldsmith and enameller arts; paintings of various periods, and a very important art reference library, available by prior arrangement to serious researchers. Special exhibition for varying periods of time; sales desk for museum publications.

Hours:
Summer: Monday, 1 to 4 P.M.; Tuesday through Saturday, 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Sunday and holidays, 2 to 5 P.M.
Winter: Monday, 1 to 5 P.M.; Tuesday through Saturday, 11 A.M. to 5 P.M.; Sunday and holidays, 2 to 5 P.M.
Closed: New Year's, Independence, Thanksgiving, Christmas day and Christmas eve.

Reservations required 3 weeks in advance; minimum group: 10, maximum: 30 (larger groups broken down).

Contact: 547-9000, Ext. 50; reservations for group tours, Ext. 45.

Charges: None.

Ward Machinery Company
10615 Beaver Dam Road
Cockeysville, Md. 21030 666-7700

Attraction: Manufacture and assembly of machinery for the corrugated container industry.

Hours: Monday through Friday, by reservation.

Reservations required 1 week in advance; minimum group: 4, maximum: 50; tour length: 1½ hours.

Contact: Melvin R. Stiffler, 666-7700.

Charges: None.

Westminster Churchyard Cemetery
512 West Fayette Street
Baltimore, Md. 21201 **Evenings:** 547-8413

Attraction: Presbyterian Cemetery, established in 1784. In order to comply with a city ordinance which would have required removing the cemetery, the church was built in 1850 over the graves, crypts, and vaults. Locally prominent and internationally famous persons, such as Edgar Allan Poe, Commodore Joshua Barney, Major General Samuel Smith, James McHenry (first U. S. Secretary of War), James Calhoun (first mayor of Baltimore) and many others are buried here. Dividends include an alleged ghost and a typical family vault open to display vault-maker's art of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries (brick walls, granite ceiling; coffins on shelves, some bones on the floor).

Hours: Reservations required.

Contact: Mr. Sam Porpora, 547-8413, evenings only.

Charges: None; donations to church appreciated.

Westminster Coca Cola Bottling Company
Old Baltimore Boulevard
Westminster, Md. 21157 848-5680

Attraction: Activities of a modern bottling facility from syrup to shipping room.

Hours: Summer: Monday through Friday, 9 to 11 A.M.; Winter (October through May): Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, 9 to 11 A.M.

Reservations required 1 week to 10 days in advance; minimum group size: 25, maximum: 50; tour length: 1 hr. 15 minutes or longer, depending on interest of group.

Contact: Calvin Bynaker or Charles Sherman, 848-5680.

Charges: None.

Westminster Fire Department
E. Main Street
Westminster, Md. 21157 848-1800

Attraction: Equipment used daily; museum of non-vehicular equipment, photos (uniforms), ambulances. Talk on fire prevention which takes about 30 minutes.

Hours: Monday through Friday, 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. and 7 to 9 P.M.

Reservations required at least 1 week in advance; maximum group: 30; suitable for 1st graders up.

Contact: Chief Fred Parker or Dave Haschert, Fire Prevention, 848-1800.

Charges: None.

Westminster Police Department
City Hall
Westminster, Md. 21157 848-9000

Attraction: Operation and procedures of a city police department.

Hours: By Reservation.

Reservations required 1 week in advance; minimum group size: 30; tour length: ½ hour.

Contact: 848-9000.
Charges: None.

YWCA Home Ideas Tour
Bel Air, Md. 879-0780
Attraction: Several homes and gardens, sometimes included by slide presentations; features interesting home ideas.
Hours: Vary; held last week in April, 1 day.
Reservations required 1 week in advance; tour length varies.
Contact: YWCA, 2023 Emmorton Rd., Bel Air, Md. 21014, 879-0780.
Charges: Approximately $6.00 per person.

ADDITIONAL SOURCES OF TOUR INFORMATION

The preceding listing of tour offerings may not be comprehensive. For additional information or suggestions and lots of helpful maps, attractive brochures, and other publications about historic sites or free public recreational facilities, write or call the following agencies:

Anne Arundel County

Ann Arundell County Historical Society
Jonas Station Road
P. O. Box 836
Severna Park, Md. 21146 789-4323

Anne Arundel Trade Council, Inc.
P. O. Box 1805
Annapolis, Md. 21404 269-1755

Chamber of Commerce of Greater Annapolis, Inc.
171 Conduit Street
Annapolis, Md. 21401 268-7676

Department of Recreation & Parks
Anne Arundel County
Arundel Center
Annapolis, Md. 21401 224-7101

Historic Annapolis
Pinkney Street
Annapolis, Md. 21401 267-8149

Baltimore City

Baltimore Promotion Council
22 Light Street
Baltimore, Md. 21202 727-5688
Issues *Metro* quarterly, a unique, current guide to fairs, festivals, art shows, and other special events in the metropolitan area.

Bureau of Recreation, Baltimore City
1129 N. Calvert Street
Baltimore, Md. 21202 396-5644

Citizens Planning & Housing Association of Baltimore
340 N. Charles Street
Baltimore, Md. 21202 539-1369
Issues the incomparable and indispensable *Bawlamer*, reviewed later.

Maryland Historical Society
201 West Monument Street
Baltimore, Md. 21201 685-3750
Publishes a number of books and pamphlets on Maryland history, along with the *Maryland Historical Magazine*.

Metropolitan Baltimore Chamber of Commerce
10 Light Street
Baltimore, Md. 21202 539–7600
Publishes *Baltimore,* a very professional, award-winning, illustrated magazine ($9.00 per year) with catchy, local-interest feature articles, guide to restaurants, review of cultural events, calendar of up-coming attractions, etc. Tour leaders will find this very helpful.

Peale Museum
225 North Holliday Street
Baltimore, Md. 21202 396–3523
Available from the Peale is the excellent *Historical Guide to Baltimore* (1968) by Wilbur H. Hunter, the Director of the Museum (price 25¢ each). This is a pedestrian's map and guide to the historical sites of the center city.

Baltimore County

Baltimore County Historical Society
9811 Van Buren Lane
Cockeysville, Md. 21030
Issues a variety of useful publications, including a guide to the historical markers in Baltimore County. ($1.25 + mailing charges)

Baltimore County Chamber of Commerce
305 W. Chesapeake Avenue
Towson, Md. 21204 825–6200
Publishes jointly with the Baltimore County Public Library the *Baltimore County Street Map* ($1.25 each, mailed) which no bus driver or tour director in Baltimore County can afford to be without. The Baltimore County Public Library also issues (with the Baltimore County Police Department) a *Street Guide of Baltimore County* ($3.50, mailed), another important aid for drivers.

Baltimore County Department of Recreation and Parks
301 Washington Avenue
Towson, Md. 21204 494–2520

Baltimore County Office of Research and Community Affairs
111 W. Chesapeake Ave.
Towson, Md. 21204 494–2470
Issues *Baltimore County at a Glance* (free). Tour listings here should be double-checked by phone.

Carroll County

Carroll County Economic Development Commission
County Office Building
Westminster, Md. 21157 848–4500, Ext. 336

Carroll County Chamber of Commerce
21 Court Street, P. O. Box 871
Westminster, Md. 21157 848–9050

Carroll County Department of Recreation and Parks
225 N. Center Street
Westminster, Md. 21157 848–4500

Carroll County Historical Society
210 E. Main Street
Westminster, Md. 21157 848–6494

Frederick County

Chamber of Commerce of Frederick County
26 S. Market Street
Frederick Md. 21701 662–4164

For those interested in tours, this Chamber of Commerce issues a useful list of apiaries; herds of swine and sheep; Angus and Hereford beef cattle farms; dairy farms; Morgan and Appaloosa horse farms, and the famous water lily farm and gold fish hatchery at Lilypons, all of which are open to the public. The Frederick Chamber also issues a free brochure, *A Bicycle Tour of the Monocacy Battlefield*.

Historical Society of Frederick County
24 E. Church Street
Frederick, Md. 21701 663–9718

Parks and Recreation Commission of Frederick County
Rose Hill Manor
Frederick, Md. 21701 663–8300

Harford County

Harford County Economic Development Commission
18 Office Street
Bel Air, Md. 21014 879–2000, Ext. 254; 838–6000, Ext. 254

Harford County Historical Society
324 Kenmore Avenue (P. O. Box 391)
Bel Air, Md. 21014 272–0600, 879–6748

Harford County Department of Parks and Recreation
120 N. Main Street
Bel Air, Md. 21014 838–6000, Ext. 233

Howard County

Howard County Department of Recreation and Parks
5460 Trumpeter Road
Columbia, Md. 20144 997–7616

Howard County Historical Society, Inc.
Court Avenue next to Court House
Ellicott City, Md. 21043 465–3244, 286–2331

Howard County Industrial Development Commission
County Office Building
Ellicott City, Md. 21043 465–5000, Ext. 275

Montgomery County

Montgomery County Chamber of Commerce
416 Hungerford Drive
Rockville, Md. 20850 424–6000

Montgomery County Department of Economic & Community Development
County Office Building
Rockville, Md. 20850 279–1490

Montgomery County Department of Recreation
6400 Democracy Boulevard
Bethesda, Md. 20034 897–8700

Montgomery County Historical Society

103 W. Montgomery Avenue
Rockville, Md. 20850 762-1492

Prince George's County

Prince George's Chamber of Commerce
People's National Bank Building
Kenilworth Ave. & Greenbelt Road
Greenbelt, Md. 20770 345-6060

Prince George's County Historical Society
Montpelier Mansion
Laurel, Md. 20810 953-9187

Washington County

Hagerstown Chamber of Commerce
92 W. Washington Street
Hagerstown, Md. 21740 739-2015

Washington County Historical Society
135 W. Washington Street
Hagerstown, Md. 21740 797-8782

Washington County Industrial Development Commission
Washington County Courthouse
Hagerstown, Md. 21740 731-0110

Information about such attractions as the new Calvert Marine Museum at Solomons may be had from:
Division of Tourist Development
Md. Dept. of Economic & Community Development
1748 Forest Drive
Annapolis, Md. 21401 267-5517

This state agency issues many free, attractive brochures, including: *Driving Tours of Maryland* (1975) and *Historical Sites and Museums in Maryland. Open to the Public.* Campers may get information from *For Campers in Maryland*, issued by the Maryland Department of Forests and Parks (State Office Building, Annapolis, Md. 21404, phone: 267-5761.) This lists all the varied facilities available to campers in Maryland State Parks (as of 1974), with the address and telephone number of the appropriate Park office for ease in making reservations, etc. A similar publication, *Exploring Nature and History in Maryland's State Parks* (1974), notes the different types of attractions offered, e.g., on-the-spot naturalist, nature trails, history trails, museums, historic sites, scenic overlooks, special events, study areas, etc., etc. Names, addresses, and phone numbers are given. Other camping information from the Division of Tourist Development is contained in *Directory of Maryland Campgrounds, Privately Operated State and National* (1974). An excellent free directory giving fees, services available, and directions to each. The same Department issues maps, brochures, lists of fees and regulations, picnic and other facilities available, etc., for all state parks (such as Gambrill, Washington Monument, Cunningham Falls, Elk Neck, and so on). The Department of Economic and Commercial Development publishes the beautiful, illustrated quarterly, *Maryland* ($5.00 per year), which has articles that may suggest ideas for tours—such as where to pick your own fruit and vegetables in Maryland, etc. The excellent road map of the state is issued free annually by:

The State Highway Administration
Maryland Department of Transportation
Baltimore, Md. 21201 383-4200

Maryland hikers and campers should be aware of one of the great camping, hiking, and biking resources in their own back yard—the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. The following dependable mile-by-mile descriptive guide is suggested:

184 Miles of Adventure; Hikers Guide to the C and O Canal (1968), available, mailed, for $1.25 from:
Baltimore Area Council
Boy Scouts of America
306 N. Charles Street
Baltimore, Md. 21201 338–1700

The Canal House at Great Falls features a film program on the history of the Canal. Another source of information is:
C and O Canal National Historic Park
Sharpsburg, Md. 21782 948–5641
These people will put you in touch with the correct authorities from whom to obtain camping permissions, etc.

Kiosk, the free calendar of events in area national parks, is published monthly by the Office of Public Affairs, National Capital Parks, 1100 Ohio Drive, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20242. Additional information may be obtained by dialing (202) 426–6975. This publication lists activities on the C & O Canal towpath and other adjacent parks in the national capital area. National Capital Parks also administers *Brookside Gardens*, a 65-acre tract at 1500 Glenallen Avenue, Silver Spring, Md. 20902 (949–2830). Garden has azaleas, roses, varieties of trees, a conservatory, and a library. Open 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. daily except Christmas.

Tour information for adjacent areas may be obtained from:
Alexandria Chamber of Commerce
400 S. Washington
Alexandria, Va. 22313 (703) 549–1000

Arlington Chamber of Commerce
4600 N. Fairfax Drive
Arlington, Va. 22203 (703) 525–2400

Bureau of State Parks, Dept. of Environmental Resources
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Evangelical Press Building
Harrisburg, Pa. 17105 (717) 787–6640

Division of History
Pennsylvania Historical Museum Commission
P. O. Box 1026
Harrisburg, Pa. 17120
The Division issues illustrated pamphlets and guides to the many historic buildings or sites in the state. A good start may be made with its *See Your American Heritage on the Pennsylvania Trail of History*.

A free road map of Pennsylvania is issued by:
Public Relations Division
Dept. of Forests and Parks
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Harrisburg, Pa. 17120

Lancaster County Tourist Bureau Information Center
1800 Hampstead Road
Lancaster, Pa. 17604 (717) 393–9705

Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade
1129 – 20th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036 (202) 659–6400

Montgomery County Convention and Tourist Bureau
Court House
Norristown, Pa. 19404 (215) 275–5000, Ext. 253
(Valley Forge is in Montgomery Co., Pa.)

Pennsylvania Dutch Tourist Bureau
c/o Lancaster Chamber of Commerce
30 W. Orange Street
Lancaster, Pa. 17604 (717) 397–3531

York County Visitors and Tourists Bureau, Inc.
Mount Zion and Route 30
York, Pa. 17405

Tourist, historical site and recreational information about Virginia is available from:
Tourist Information Center
1700 Robin Hood Road
Richmond, Va. 23220 (804) 358–5511

Division of Parks (Camping & Cabin Reservations)
Virginia Dept. of Conservation & Economic Development
1201 State Office Building
Richmond, Va. 23219 (804) 786–2132
Offers an invaluable guide, *Camping in Virginia*

State Travel Service
Virginia Dept. of Conservation & Economic Development
9th Street Office Building
Richmond, Va. 23219 (804) 786–4484

The Virginia State Highway map may be obtained free from:
Department of Highways
Commonwealth of Virginia
1221 E. Broad Street
Richmond, Va. 23219 (804)786–2801

Tour groups going to Delaware may get information from:
Delaware State Visitors Service
45 The Green
Dover, Delaware 19901 (302) 876–4254

In Delaware, of special interest is the DuPont gunpowder works museum, Hagley Museum, Greenville, Wilmington, Delaware 19807, (302) 858–2401; and the Henry Francis DuPont Winterthur Museum, Winterthur, Delaware 19735, (302) 656–8591, which has gardens and furnished, restored period rooms.

Other places tour planners may wish to contact include:
Longwood Gardens
Kennet Square, Pa. 19348 (215)388–6741
(The unrivalled Pierre S. DuPont formal gardens and greenhouse. Concerts are held there, also.)

Catoctin Mountain Park
Thurmont, Md.21788 271-7447

Catoctin Mountain Zoo
Route 15
Thurmont, Md. 21788 271-7488

Antietam National Battlefield Site
Antietam C and O Canal Group
National Park Service
P. O. Box 158
Sharpsburg, Md. 21782 432-5124

Gettysburg National Military Park
P. O. Box 70
Gettysburg, Pa. 17325 (717) 334-1124
also
Gettysburg Travel Council Information Center
Carlisle Street, Dept. 3B
Gettysburg, Pa. 17325

Harpers Ferry National Historic Park
P. O. Box 117
Harpers Ferry, West Va. 25425 (304) 535-6371

National Park Service
U. S. Department of the Interior
C Street Between 18th & 19th St., N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006 (202) 655-4000
Touch base with these people for the right phone number, address, etc., to make group camping reservations in National Parks in the area. N. P. S. issues informative brochures about each National Park or Historic site, including camping information.

Stronghold, Inc.
P.O. Box 21098
Kalorama Station
Washington, D.C., 21098
Contact for information and brochure about sugar Loaf Mountain in Frederick County.

LIST OF SELECTED USEFUL PUBLICATIONS

Many of the tour sites issue attractive brochures which give background information, hours, and other needed facts. These are generally free. Readers will find the following selected list of books, available in public libraries, hiking, and camping specialty stores, or where noted, to be excellent guides to historic sites, examples of fine architecture, and hiking, camping, canoeing, and other tour possibilities.

Bawlamer: An Informal Guide to a Livelier Baltimore. Livelier Baltimore Committee, Citizens Planning and Housing Association, 340 N. Charles St., Baltimore 21201
Tongue in cheek style and funny, this paperback guide (revised edition 1976 $2.95 + .12 tax + .66 additional if mailed) covers historic sites, shops, restaurants, sports and hobbies, arts, entertainment and walking tours. Has maps & photos.

Circuit Hikes in the Shenandoah National Park. 8th (or latest) ed. Potomac Appalachian Trail Club, 1718 N. Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036; (202) 638–5306. Cost: 75¢ (paperback).

Corbett, H. Roger. *Blue Ridge Voyages, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia*. 2 volumes 1972–75. (from publisher, $2.50 per vol., paperback) Appalachian Books, P. O. Box 248, Oakton, Va. 22124. (703) 281–4324
Absolutely indispensable guides for canoeists of the negotiable waterways in the 3-state area. Books also have extensive bibliographies of current relevant canoeing literature, and check lists of basic equipment for canoeists.

Dorsey, John and Dilts, James. *A Guide to Baltimore Architecture*. Tidewater Publishers, Cambridge, Md. 1973. $4.95 (paperback)
An excellent illustrated walking tour guide to the architectural splendors and historic districts in Baltimore.

Dulaney, Paul S. *Architecture of Historic Richmond*. University Press of Virginia, Charlottesville, 1968. $2.45 (paperback)
Similar in format and content to the ALA Washington Guide and John Dorsey's *Guide to Baltimore Architecture*. An excellent handbook for the walker-around-Richmond.

Going Places with Children: Where to go—What to do—in Washington. 7th Rev. ed. 1974
Green Acres School, 11701 Danville Dr., Rockville, Md. 20852. $2.50 (paperback)
Excellent guide which specifically evaluates museums, recreation, zoos, gardens, musical fare, etc., from the viewpoint of parents with little children whose attention spans may vary. There are some Baltimore items, such as the Constellation, Flag House, Peale Museum, the Zoo, the B & O Transportation Museum, Fort McHenry, Walters Art Gallery, and the Baltimore Museum of Art.

Guide to the Appalachian Trail from the Susquehanna River to the Shenandoah National Park. 9th edition, 1974
Appalachian Trail Conference, P. O. Box 236, Harpers Ferry, W.Va. 25424 (304) 535–6331. $4.70
The six maps which cover the same area cost a total of $6.00. The Maryland map, #5–6, 8th ed. (1973) costs $1.00. Hikers using the Appalachian Trail should call the Appalachian Trail Conference for current information about trail reroutings, shelter closings, etc. There are other ATC publications of interest, including a separate volume on the Shenandoah National Park.

Guide to the Architecture of Washington, D. C. 2nd ed., Washington Metropolitan Chapter, American Institute of Architects, 1974. $5.75.
For sale at Smithsonian Institution Bookstore, 14th & Constitution Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C., or Discount Book Store, 1342 Connecticut Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036 (202) 785–1133, Attn: Edith Kaye. Price here: $5.06 + $1.00 handling.
This excellent illustrated paperback guide to the architectural genesis and points of historical interest of the buildings, monuments, and bridges of Washington is a must for every individual rubberneck, tour group leader, antiquarian, or history buff in the Baltimore-Washington corridor. The 1st (1965) edition was the prototype of all such books, dividing as it does the city into walking tour areas.

Maryland; a New Guide to the Old Line State. Johns Hopkins University Press, Charles & 34th Streets, Baltimore, Md. 21218. 1976. $15.00 hard cover, $4.95 paperback. Phone number at The Press is 338–7850.

This is a completely rewritten version of a title originally issued in 1940, under WPA, by the Federal Writers Project for the American Guide Series.

Offutt, E. Frances. *Baltimore County Landmarks,* 1971. Published and distributed by Baltimore County Public Library, 320 York Rd., Towson, Md. 21204. (301) 296–8500, $2.50 mailed. (Paperback)
Illustrated by sketch maps, drawings and photographs, this has capsule historical data about many public and private historic structures in the County, with general locational directions for those touring in their own cars.

Mittenthal, Suzanne M., *The Baltimore Trail Book.* 2nd ed., 1971 (out of print, but may be available from: Greater Baltimore Group Southeast Chapter, Sierra Club, 110 E. 25th St., Baltimore, Md. 21218, 366–2070 or from Appalachian Outfitters, P. O. Box 248, Oakton, Va. 22124, [703] 281–4324). While the maps are not clear, this is the best guide to trails in the Metropolitan Baltimore area. (Paperback) The Sierra Club is working on a new edition.

O'Neal, William B. *Architecture in Virginia; an Official Guide to Four Centuries of Building in the Old Dominion.* Richmond, Virginia Museum, 1968. $2.95 (now distributed by Walker & Co., N.Y.)
Excellent guide to the location of many famous pre-Civil War homes and public structures, many of which being in private ownership are *not open to the public.*

Peck, Ralph H. *TWA Getaway Guide to Washington, D.C.,* N. Y., Arthur Frommer (Dist. by Simon & Schuster, 1975. $1.50 paperback)
Typical drugstore/airport tourist guide with hotel/motel/restaurant and some historic site information. Paperbacks like this are always around; titles and authors will vary.

See Historic Harford County. 1973. Bicentennial Commission, Harford County; pamphlet; out of print.
Has photographs. Is a driving and walking tour guide to many of the historic structures and places in Harford County.

Shosteck, Robert. *Potomac Trail Book.* 1968. Potomac Books, 4737 Fulton St., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20007 (202) 338–5774. $1.95 (paperback) may be out of print.

Truett, Randall B., ed. *Washington, D. C.: A Guide to the Nation's Capital.* Rev. ed. N. Y. Hastings House. 1962. $10.95.
Excellent guide with photos, maps, etc., to all the historic buildings, government buildings, houses, etc. This was originally a volume in the American Guide Series issued by the Federal Writers Project as part of the WPA effort in 1942.

ACTIVITIES AT LOCAL COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Most colleges and universities have jazz groups, quartets, or other musical ensembles and theatre groups whose performances are open to the public free of charge or at a very modest cost. The public relations departments of these institutions will be glad to add the names of interested persons to their mailing lists for advance program listings of these and other cultural events, including changing displays in their art galleries and museums. Call the numbers listed and ask for the Public or Community Relations Department.

Anne Arundel Community College	647–7100
Catonsville Community College	455–4279
College of Notre Dame	435–0100

Community College of Baltimore	396–7918
Coppin State College	383–4500
Dag Hammarskjold College	997–0700
Dundalk Community College	282–6700
Essex Community College	682–6000
Frederick Community College	662–0101
Goucher College	825–3300
Harford Community College	879–8920
Hood College	663–3131
Howard Community College	730–8000
Johns Hopkins University	338–7160
Loyola College	323–1010
Morgan State University	893–3266
Mount St. Mary's College	447–6122
Peabody Institute	837–0600
Saint John's College	263–2371
Towson State University	321–2000
U. S. Naval Academy	268–7711
University of Baltimore	727–6350
University of Md., Baltimore County	455–5000
Villa Julie College	486–7348
Western Maryland College	848–7000

SOME CLUBS EMPHASIZING OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES

Many outdoors oriented organizations welcome family or group participation and offer scenic or culturally oriented tours and other outings to members or prospective members. Listed below are a handful of such organizations. Your public library can help you find others which share your interests. Addresses and phone numbers may change annually.

American Youth Hostels, Inc.
Potomac Area Council
1520 16th St., N.W.

Washington, D. C. 20036
Archaeologial Society of Maryland, Inc.
c/o Mrs. Mary Lathroum, Membership Secretary
729 Hollen Road
Baltimore, Maryland 21212 435–7417
(For information about the branch of the Archaeological Society in *your* county, contact Mrs. Lathroum.)

Baltimore Area Trails Council
c/o Mr. Carl Stephanus, President
208 Brandon Road
Baltimore, Md. 21212 828–6921
(An umbrella organization comprising riding, hiking, and environmental groups)

Baltimore Bicycling Club
8520 Edenton Court
Fulton, Md. 20759 792–9089

Baltimore Ski Club
c/o Richard V. Janelle, President
10 Oakway Rd.
Timonium, Md. 21093 252–1833

Chesapeake Ski Touring Association
c/o Appalachian Outfitters
P. O. Box 44
Ellicott City, Md. 21043 465–7227

Columbia Wheelmen
P. O. Box 807
Columbia, Md. 21044 730–9118

Greater Baltimore Canoe Club
3012 Abell Avenue
Baltimore, Md. 21218 338–1552
William Robinson, Pres.

Greater Baltimore Group,
Southeast Chapter, Sierra Club
110 E. 25th St.
Baltimore, Md. 21218 366–2070
(Same phone number as the Baltimore Environmental Center. They are presently revising their *Baltimore Trail Book,* out of print and unobtainable now.)

Harford Riding Clubs, Inc.
c/o Dr. Richard O. Cook, Pres.
1501 Tollgate Road
Bel Air, Md. 21014 838–4900
(An umbrella organization of many different types of riding clubs.)

Izaak Walton League—Sportsman Chapter
c/o Preston Stevens
3214 Juneau Place
Baltimore, Md. 21214 254–3041

Maryland Division, Izaak Walton League of America
c/o James Thomas, Pres.
6700 Needwood Rd.
Derwood, Md. 20855 838–3966

Monocacy Canoe Club
P. O. Box 1083
Frederick, Md. 21701
Membership: Bob Lindquest (301) 662–6070

Mountain Club of Maryland
c/o A. S. Endler, Pres.
Box 325, Route 4
Sykesville, Md. 21784 795–2195 or 234–6151

Potomac Appalachian Trail Club
1718 N. Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036 (202) 638–5306 evenings

Ski Club of Maryland, Inc.
c/o Kenneth Otto, Pres.
4 E. Elm Avenue
Baltimore, Md. 21206 665–4381

Little Riders Club
N. H. Rollison, V. P.
5725 Carrington Drive
White Marsh, Md. 21162

Maryland Historical Trails
Albert T.Swann, Dir.
P. O. Box 419
Glen Burnie, Md. 21061

Prettyboy Trail Riding Club
Frank Purdum, Pres.
Walker Manor Farm
Freeland, Md. 21053

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN THE BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

Annapolis and Anne Arundel County Library 5 Harry S. Truman Parkway Annapolis, Md. 21401	224-7371
Baltimore County Public Library 320 York Road Towson, Md. 21204	296-8500
Carroll County Library P. O. Box 389 Westminster, Md. 21157	848-4250
Enoch Pratt Free Library 400 Cathedral Street Baltimore, Md. 21201	396-5395
Harford County Library 100 Pennsylvania Avenue Bel Air, Md. 21014	838-7484
Howard County Library 6181 Columbia Pike P. O. Box 236 Simpsonville, Md. 21150	997-8000

Libraries issue free brochures and bulletins listing special exhibits, children's story hour programs, film showings, special speakers' series, etc. Write or call to be put on the mailing list. Note that the Prince George's County Memorial Library Public Relations Office, 11 Crescent Rd., Greenbelt, Md. 20770 (699-3500) has published *Guide to the Historic Places of Prince George's County, Maryland,* 1976. (paper, 44 pages). This is an illustrated guide to the historic markers and the buildings they commemorate (where still extant). Price is $.50.

Debtors, Creditors, and the General Assembly in Colonial Maryland

TOMMY R. THOMPSON

PERSONAL INDEBTEDNESS WAS VIRTUALLY A WAY OF LIFE IN COLONIAL MARYland's agrarian economy, an economy which always experienced a shortage of ready money. Maryland planters bought goods and carried out other business transactions on credit throughout the year with the hope that their ensuing crop would enable them to meet their obligations.[1] Due to this dependence on credit, the Maryland Assembly continually created rules and regulations in the form of legal statutes which creditors and debtors had to observe in their economic activities. By the end of the colonial era, the Assembly, referring to one of these laws, praised it as having proved "a great Satisfaction and Ease to the good People of this Province. . . . "[2] Without such legislation the colony's economy would have had difficulty functioning. By enacting these economic guidelines, however, the Assembly illustrated a desire to protect the rights and interests of both debtors and creditors and to assure the successful operation of the Maryland economy.

Since tobacco was the main element in the Maryland economy, the Assembly passed some laws simply to regulate the handling of that crop. In the 1670s, for example, to safeguard more effectively the tobacco produced by the planters, the legislature required all planters to "build and erect or otherwise fitt upp and make Ready a good tight house with a good doore lock and key uppon every Plantacon . . . to Containe The Tobacco made uppon every respective Plantacon." If a planter paid his tobacco to someone, perhaps for a debt, it was the debtor's responsibility to keep the tobacco safely in his tobacco house until "the same shall send for itt."[3] At a later date the Assembly provided that the planter had to care for such tobacco for one year.[4] If the planter did not provide a tobacco house and the tobacco was "Damniyed or Stole," he was responsible for the loss. The planter was not responsible if the tobacco was damaged "through any other

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Dr. Tommy R. Thompson is an associate professor of history at The University of Nebraska at Omaha.

1. Planters, of course, were not the only debtors in Maryland. Another significant group was composed of merchants, especially in the eighteenth century. However, most residents were engaged in farming.

2. "An Act for the speedy Recovery of small Debts out of Court, before One Justice of the Peace," (1753), in *Archives of Maryland,* ed. William Hand Browne, 72 vols. to date (Baltimore, 1883–), 50: 291–92.

3. "An Act for Secureing Marchants & others Tobacco after they have Received itt," (1676), *ibid.*, 2: 519.

4. "An Act for securing Merchants and others Tobacco after they have received it," (1692), *ibid.*, 13: 469–70.

Casuality."[5] But if a creditor refused to accept a planter's tobacco for payment of a debt just because it was not "a convenient time," for example, the winter season, the Assembly saw no reason why the debtor should be forced to face the loss of his tobacco due to possible "Casualties." Therefore, the Assembly allowed a debtor to offer his tobacco to his creditor during the period from November 1 through May 31 and if the latter refused it, the debtor could go to a justice of the peace and present his case on oath.[6] The justice would appoint two neighbors of the debtor to view the tobacco. If they found the tobacco "cleane sound and merchantable and fitt," they would put the creditor's mark on the hogshead and it would be his, even though the tobacco would remain at the debtor's residence.[7] One other regulation affecting stored tobacco provided a penalty for anyone who altered the contents of a hogshead or the mark on the outside. For such a violation, the convicted party would have to pay fourfold damages and "stand in the Pillory two full houres . . . with his offence fairely written in a peece of paper and placed upon his back."[8]

More pertinent to a successful functioning of the credit system was legislation designed to help debtors meet their obligations. When debtors accused creditors in the late seventeenth century of victimizing them by high interest rates, sometimes as high as "Twenty ffive pounds pr Cent," the legislature reacted.[9] In the last decade and a half of the seventeenth century and throughout the eighteenth century a creditor could charge no more than "six pounds for the forbearance of one Hundred pounds for one yeare," or eight pounds tobacco per one hundred pounds tobacco.[10] Another means of helping debtors pay their debts was to allow them to offer other produce if they did not have sufficient specie, a common problem, or tobacco. In 1682 a law allowed a debtor who owed a "money or Tobb [tobacco] Debt or Debts" to pay his debt in beef, pork, bacon, wheat, oats, barley, Indian corn, pease[sic], or beans.[11] The Upper House of the Assembly weakened this law in the early 1720s by restricting the right of debtors to of-

5. This provision was not part of the law until the end of the seventeenth century ("An Act for Secureing Merchts and others Tobbacco after they have received it," [1699], *ibid.*, 22: 516–17).
6. The dates of the "winter" period varied. In the seventeenth century the dates were November 20 through January 20. In 1707 the Assembly expanded the period to November 1 through March 31 and then in 1724 to November 1 through May 31 ("An Act for Releife of Debtors," [1694], *ibid.*, 38: 22–23; "An Act for Reliefe of Debtors and ascertaining the manner of Tenders in Tobo," [1707], *ibid.*, 27: 168–71; and "A Supplementary Act to the Act, entitled, An Act for the Relief of Debtors and ascertaining the Manner of Tenders in Tobacco," [1724], *ibid.*, 35: 187–88).
7. The debtor still had to protect the tobacco in his tobacco house ("An Act for Releife of Debtors," [1694], *ibid.*, 38: 22–23).
8. "An Act imposing a penalty on all such who shall dispose of Tobacco Seized and Received by the Sherriffe and others," (1678), *ibid.*, 7: 77. In 1715 this offence became part of "An Act for secureing Merchants and others Tobo after they have received itt and the Declareing the Altering the Marke or Quality thereof to be felony and against false packing," (1715), *ibid.*, 30: 260–63.
9. Lower House Journal, April 14, 1684, *ibid.*, 13: 67–68.
10. "An Act Against Excessive Usury," (1684), *ibid.*, 13: 120–21; "An Act against excessive Usury," (1704), *ibid.*, 24: 351–52. The Assembly repealed the latter act in 1774 ("An Act to repeal An Act against Ingrossers and Regulators," [1774], *ibid.*, 64: 365).
11. "An Act for Encouragmt of Tillage & Raising Provisions for Advancemt of trade within this Province," (1682), *ibid.*, 7: 321–22. Earlier legislation also allowed more limited substitutions. See "An Act for Recovering of Debts," (1638/9), *ibid.*, 1: 66–70, and "An Act for Paymt of money debts with Tobacco," (1669), *ibid.*, 2: 220–21 as early forerunners of this type of legislation. By 1704 the Assembly limited these substitutions to debts owed to resident creditors only ("An Act for the Encouragement of Tillage and releif of poor Debtors," [1704], *ibid.*, 24: 278–80).

fer produce for their debts except after their creditors had imprisoned them.[12] The Assembly also tried to persuade Marylanders to turn to the production of hemp. In the early eighteenth century debtors could pay one-fourth of a debt they owed in hemp if they grew that crop, and creditors had to accept it.[13] Later in the century the legislature provided a bounty for hemp raisers of fifty pounds of tobacco for every "hundred Weight of Hemp" and then one hundred pounds of tobacco.[14]

Simultaneous to granting this assistance in paying debts, the Assembly protected creditors by making clear debtors were to be honest and honor their obligations. One of the earliest laws passed by the legislature forbade debtors to leave the colony without a pass, a policy which remained in effect the whole colonial era.[15] One means the Assembly used to try and stop debtors from fleeing was to make anyone who aided them in their flight responsible for the debtor's obligations.[16] The Assembly also allowed creditors to "attach" a debtor's property if the latter appeared to be fleeing.[17]

A second type of aid provided debtors by the Assembly was the regulation of colonial offices to which Marylanders had to pay fees. In the seventeenth century the Assembly established a list of fees all public officials could charge.[18] By the 1720s this regulation collapsed because the two houses could not agree on the sums officials should receive. In 1724 the Lower House proposed to reduce the fees by one-half due to the economic condition of the colony. The Upper House considered this demand "unreasonable and Unbecoming."[19] The Assembly did agree to a new law in 1726 which apparently would have lowered fees by one-fourth, but the Lord Proprietor refused to give his assent to the measure because he considered the reduction too drastic.[20] For the next twenty years Maryland did not have a law to regulate officials' fees. During that period the governor authorized their collection on a pre-1725 level by proclamation, although the Lower House considered these fees "Excessive, Great and Oppressive."[21] In the 1740s the Assembly finally agreed on what fees should be charged, although in the early 1770s the system broke down once again.[22] Surprisingly, Maryland debtors did achieve some good out of this attempt at regulating

12. Upper House Journal, October 15, 18, 22–23, 27, 29–30, 1722, *ibid.*, 34: 342–43, 345–49, 356–57, 365–69; "An Act for the better relief of poor Debtors," (1722), *ibid.*, 36: 555–57.
13. "An Act Incouraging the making Hemp & Flax within this Province," (1706), *ibid.*, 26: 632–33.
14. "An Act giving Encouragement to make Hemp within this Province," (1723), *ibid.*, 36: 564–65, and "An Act giving Encouragement to make Hemp, within this Province," (1727), *ibid.*, 36: 83–84.
15. "An Act Determining Enormious offences," (1638/9), *ibid.*, 1: 73–74.
16. This provision was effective by 1649 ("An Act against fugitives," [1649], *ibid.*, 1: 249–50).
17. "An Act for the better administration of Justice in the County Courts of this Province," (1678), *ibid.*, 7: 70–71; and "An Act for the Relief of Creditors, and to prevent Frauds and Deceits occasioned by secret Sales Mortgages, and Gifts of Goods and Chattels," (1729), *ibid.*, 36: 460–62.
18. "An Act for Limitacon of officers fees," (1676), *ibid.*, 2: 532–37.
19. Upper House Journal, October 20–21, 1724, *ibid.*, 35: 23, 25.
20. When the Assembly debated a bill in 1725 the Lower House wanted to lower fees one-fourth (Lower House Journal, November 3, 1725, *ibid.*, 35: 398). The Upper House in 1728 said the Lord Proprietor vetoed the law of 1726 because that measure lowered fees too much (Upper House Journal, October 22, 1728, *ibid.*, 36: 124–25).
21. Lower House Journal, May 28, 1739, *ibid.*, 40: 359–60.
22. "An Act for amending the Staple of Tobacco, for preventing Frauds in his Majesty's Customs, and for the Limitation of Officers Fees," (1747), *ibid.*, 44: 595–638; Charles A. Barker, *The Background of the Revolution in Maryland* (New Haven, 1940), p. 345.

officials' fees, for over the colonial period there was a general decline in some fees. In 1650, for example, the sheriff received twenty pounds of tobacco per day for "Tending upon a Prisoner."[23] By 1747 that figure was down to fifteen pounds of tobacco per day for the first month of keep and seven and one-half pounds for every day thereafter.[24]

Unfortunately for debtors, the regulation of officials' fees did not always work. As early as 1650 the Assembly charged sheriffs with taking double imprisonment fees.[25] By the end of the century sheriffs were still cheating debtors, often by charging them the standard fee for imprisonment, still twenty pounds of tobacco per day, for each debt for which the debtor had been imprisoned.[26] Although the Assembly passed legislation forbidding sheriffs to charge these illegal fees, that official continued, according to the Assembly, "cunningly and craftilly" to evade the law.[27] In the 1720s the Lower House contended that one possible solution was to have popularly elected rather than appointed sheriffs. The Upper House replied that such a policy would "prove a foundation for confusion and party animosities," and besides, the appointing of sheriffs was "a Branch of our Proprietary's prerogative."[28] Presumably, some sheriffs continued to engage in this type of conduct the rest of the colonial era.

A third category of legislation helped define the relationship between debtors and creditors in the Maryland courts. The purpose of one type of court-related legislation was simply to help the Maryland economy function smoothly. This was the provision for limitation of actions. The Assembly first formulated this policy in 1662 because, it said, there was confusion concerning debts in estates of the deceased because "itt may be Conjectured that such Judgemts or bills being of a long standing have been formerly payd. . . . " As a result the Assembly required creditors to prosecute debt cases within three years, unless the creditor was absent during that time.[29] In the following year the Assembly sought to clarify this law by exempting from the three year limit anyone who was out of the colony part of the time period. In the late sixties the Assembly further altered the law by reducing the period of limitation to two years.[30] Then, in 1692, the Assembly introduced a new law in which it exempted from the two-year limitation minors, persons temporarily "beyond the Seas," and individuals "Covert non Composs mentis." This law excluded from its benefit those debtors who tried to evade their creditors for two years by moving from place to place.[31] The last changes came in the early eighteenth century. In 1704 the Assembly

23. The 1650 provisions are mentioned in a law of 1669 ("An Act Providing against Sheriffes taking Excessive fees," [1669], *Archives of Maryland,* 2: 222–24).
24. "An Act for amending the Staple of Tobacco, for preventing Frauds in his Majesty's Customs, and for the Limitation of Officers Fees," (1747), *ibid.*, 44: 595–638.
25. "An Act Providing against Sheriff taking Excessive Fees," (1699), *ibid.*, 2: 222–24.
26. "An Act for Restrayning the Extortions of Sherriffs, Subsherriffs and Deputy Commissaryes," (1697/8), *ibid.*, 38: 110–11.
27. "An Act restraining the Extortions of Sheriffs Sub Sheriffs and Deputy Comissarys," (1704), *ibid.*, 24: 337–39, and "An Act for the Direction of Sher. in their Offices and restraining their ill practices within this Province," (1715), *ibid.*, 30: 264–70.
28. Lower House Journal, October 23, 30, 1724, *ibid.*, 35: 132–34, 157.
29. "An Act Concerning paymt of debts due by bill," (1662), *ibid.*, 1: 449.
30. "An Act Concrning Paymt of Debts due by Bill," (1663), *ibid.*, 1: 504–5, and "An Act for Limitacon of Certain Actions for avoyding Suits at Lawe," (1669), *ibid.*, 2: 201–2.
31. "An Act for limitation of certain Actions for avoiding suits at Law," (1692), *ibid.*, 13: 481–82.

changed the period of limitation back from two years to three years, after Queen Anne requested such an alteration. One other provision of the 1704 law prohibited the prosecution "whatsoever" of a debt after the debtor and creditor both had been dead twelve years.[32]

Other legislation covered the activities of debtors and creditors once they actually initiated litigation, such as the prosecution of small debts. Creditors, according to the Assembly, often declined to "be put to the trouble" to sue for small debts. For debtors, who were generally "Indigent and poore," attorneys fees and court costs could amount to "three times more . . . than the originall debt doth amount unto."[33] Therefore the Assembly provided in the seventeenth century that debts under the sum of two hundred pounds of tobacco or twelve shillings sterling had to be heard out of court before one justice of the peace. Creditors who refused to abide by this rule would be non-suited.[34] In 1715 the Assembly raised these sums to four hundred pounds of tobacco and thirty-three shillings and four pence.[35] Then, in 1732, the Assembly said that jurisdiction was not "extensive enough" and raised the sums to six hundred pounds of tobacco and fifty shillings.[36]

Legislation limiting the size of debts to be prosecuted in the Provincial Court was beneficial to debtors. The Assembly said the reason for this regulation was to save debtors the expense of appearing in the Provincial Court, which would involve higher court fees and travel expenses to the capital where the Provincial Court met.[37] At first the Assembly restricted the Provincial Court to original jurisdiction in cases only for sums over fifteen hundred pounds of tobacco. The penalty again was a non-suit for creditors who tried to violate this rule.[38] In 1710 the Lower House tried to limit further the jurisdiction of the Provincial Court by setting minimum sums of seventy-five hundred pounds of tobacco or thirty pounds sterling for original cases in that court, although the Upper House apparently amended these sums to read five thousand pounds of tobacco or twenty pounds sterling.[39] Residents of the colony soon accused the Provincial Court itself of failing to obey this law. The complainants claimed one judge had

32. Upper House Journal, September 8, 1704, *ibid.*, 26: 38–39, and "An Act for Limitation of Certain Actions for avoiding suites at Law," (1704), *ibid.*, 26: 316–18.
33. "An Act for Speedy Justice for small Debts," (1696), *ibid.*, 28: 93–94.
34. "An Act for speedy and Easy Justice for Small debts," (1694), *ibid.*, 25–26, and "An Additional Act to the Act of Assembly Entituled an Act for the speedy Justice for small Debts," (1697), *ibid.*, pp. 100–101.
35. "An Act for the better Administration of Justice in the high Court of Chancery Provinciall and County Courts of this Province for the more Speedy recovery of Debts Easy obtaining of Execuions against persons Absenting from the Counties where the Judgments were recovered agt them for preventing Commissioners Shers sub-sherriffs Clerks and Deputy Clerks to plead as Attrnys in the respective Courts to which they belong and for Amerciamt in the Provinciall and County Courts," (1715), *ibid.*, 30: 239–43.
36. "An Act for the speedy Recovery of small Debts out of Court, before a single Justice of the Peace," (1732), *ibid.*, 37: 547–48.
37. In 1674 attorneys' fees in the Provincial Court were double those in the County Court ("An Act to Reforme the Attorneys Councellors & Solictrs at Law of this Province to avoyde unnecessary Suites and Charges att Law," [1674], *ibid.*, 2: 409–411).
38. "An Act for easment of the Inhabitants of this Province in Suites att Law for small Debts," (1676), *ibid.*, pp. 537–38.
39. Upper House Journal, October 27, 1710, *ibid.*, 27: 497, and "An Act Releiveing the Inhabitants of this Province from some agreviances they Lie under," (1710), *ibid.*, pp. 559–61.

even declared the law "Null and Void."[40] In answer to these charges, the Upper House at first said a judge should not be "Questioned for his opinion" and then declared it had never heard of any such action by a judge.[41] Although some creditors felt this law was a hardship because it forced them to go to the County Courts or send attorneys to sue their debtors, it continued throughout the colonial era.[42]

Creditors were the primary benefactors of another type of legislation dealing with litigation. Specifically, the Assembly tried to assure them "a Speedy recovery." If a creditor sent his Declaration ("a formal and methodical specification of the facts and circumstances constituting his cause of action"—*Black's Law Dictionary*) with the writ for the suit to the debtor a certain time before the court met, the defendant would have to go to trial that session without "any Imparlance" ("time given to either of the parties to an action to answer the pleading of the other"—*Black's*).[43] In 1742 a new provision added that judges were to rule "according to the very Right of the Cause" and ignore appeals made on the basis of clerks' recording errors. Debtors had "frequently taken advantage of" these errors to appeal their cases as a subterfuge to avoid paying their debts.[44] Since later laws continued to stress the need of judges to follow this principle, debtors obviously took advantage of the law. In 1753 this legislation became more pro-debtor when the Assembly omitted the provision for "a Speedy recovery."[45] Then another reversal occurred in 1763 when the Assembly once again made the provision part of the law at the insistence of the Upper House and over the protest of the Lower House.[46]

Lastly, the Assembly supervised activity following court action by regulating "attachments" ("The act or process of taking, apprehending, or seizing persons or property by . . . judicial order, and bringing the same into custody of the law. . . . "—*Black's*) and "executions" ("putting into effect of final judgment of court."—*Black's*). The assembly passed two laws in this field for the benefit of debtors. One of these prescribed the method to be used in taking a debtor's property but cautioned the executor not to "Levy Seize or take the goods . . . of . . . any Inhabitants . . . soe far as to Deprive them of all livelyhood for the future. . . . " The debtor must be allowed to keep "Beding Gunn Ax Pott and Labourers Necessary Tools and Such like household Implements and ammunition for subsistence."[47] The second of these laws prohibited creditors from

40. Lower House Journal, October 30, 1711, *ibid.*, 29: 52.
41. Upper House Journal, October 31 and November 2–3, 1711, *ibid.*, pp. 17, 22–24, 27–38.
42. In 1714 the Assembly passed a new act but did not alter the sums previously given. In 1773 the Assembly renewed this act for the last time in the colonial era. At that time the Assembly extended the act for twenty-one years ("An Act for Relieving the Inhabitants of this Province from some Aggrievances in the Prosecution of Suits of Law," [1714], *ibid.*, pp. 439–42, and "An Act continuing an Act entitled an Act for relieving the Inhabitants of this Province from some Aggrievances in the Prosecution of Suits at Law and the Supplementary Act thereto," [1773], *ibid.*, 64: 218–19).
43. "An Act for Speedy Justice and Encouragement of Trade," (1696), *ibid.*, 19: 377–78.
44. "An Act for the Advancement of Justice," (1742), *ibid.*, 42: 388–91.
45. The Upper House Journal does not record any objection by that body to such an omission ("An Act for the Advancement of Justice," [1753], *ibid.*, 50: 270–73).
46. "An Act for the Advancement of Justice," (1763), *ibid.*, 58: 504–7; Upper House Journal, October 28 and November 11, 1973, *ibid.*, pp. 237–38, 255–56; and Lower House Journal, November 9, 1763, *ibid.*, pp. 373–75.
47. "An Act for the Extent of Attachments and Executions," (1647/8), *ibid.*, 1: 232–33.

"executing" against a debtor's property or person after the colony's shipping time. To do so, said the Assembly, meant hardship for debtors, such as imprisonment for "a long time" and the subsequent inability "to make their Cropp the Next Year." Consequently, the Assembly forbade executions in the County Courts at first from April Court to the first day of October, provided the debtor went before the court and acknowledged his debt.[48] In the eighteenth century the Assembly changed the dates to May 10 and November 10 and expanded the prohibition to the Provincial Court, the High Court of Appeals, the High Court of Chancery, the Commissary's Court, and for small debts recovered out of court before one justice.[49]

On the creditors' side the Assembly tried to provide against unnecessary delays of executions by debtors who used the system of appeals to put off the inevitable. One solution used by the Assembly was to require all appellants to enter a bond for double the sum of the suit. If the appellant failed to appeal immediately or later refused to pay his debt if the court affirmed the previous decision, he would lose the bond.[50] The Assembly also tried to stem appeals by forbidding them if the debt was below a certain sum. There could be no appeal from the County Court to the Provincial Court, for example, if the debt was under twelve hundred pounds of tobacco.[51]

The relationship between debtor and creditor entered a new phase, of course, whenever a debtor was unable to pay his debts. If a creditor initiated a suit and won a favorable decision in court, he could, within the limitations previously discussed, demand satisfaction by seizing the debtor's property. In case the debtor had property insufficient to cover his debt, the creditor could demand incarceration of the debtor in a Maryland jail. Imprisonment was simply a reinforcement of the law to assure a smooth functioning of the Maryland economy. Obviously, it protected the rights of creditors. Simultaneously, however, the Assembly did not lose sight of the jails' occupants—the debtors.

The young Maryland society of the seventeenth century experienced continual delay even in erecting prisons. It was not until 1663 that the Assembly provided for the construction of "A logg howse" to serve as a prison in Saint Mary's County, along with the erection of "a Pillory Stockes & Ducking Stoole."[52] At the same time the Assembly called upon the other counties to provide the typical "Irons . . . for burning Malefactors" and to build "a Pillory & Stocks . . . att every Cort. howse in each respective County & a Ducking Stoole in the most convenient place of the County."[53] The colony needed jails, as the Assembly said, because debtors "take noe care for discharging their debts" due to the lack of a prison.[54] Still, the construction of prisons lagged. The Assembly recognized the absence of jails in Maryland in 1669 when it ordered sheriffs to confine arrested

48. "An Act for the Releife of Prisoners taken in Execucon," (1669), *ibid.*, 2: 221–22.
49. "A Supplementary Act to the Act for Stay of Executions after the Tenth Day of May, yearly," (1721), *ibid.*, 34: 267–68.
50. "An Act to prevent the unnecessary delaies of Executions," (1676), *ibid.*, 2: 562–63.
51. "An Act for Appeals and Regulating Writts of Error," (1692), *ibid.*, 13: 444–46.
52. "An Act for a Prison at St. Mary's," (1663), *ibid.*, 1: 490.
53. "An Act for Erecting a Pillorye Stockes & Ducking Stoole in every County of This Province," (1663), *ibid.*, pp. 490–91, and "An Act for Providing Irons in each County for burning Malefactors," (1663), *ibid.*, pp. 491–92.
54. "An Act for building a Prison at St. Maries," (1666), *ibid.*, 2: 139–40.

debtors at the sheriff's plantation.[55] By 1674 the prison at Saint Mary's either was still not constructed, or a new one was needed. The Assembly now determined that the prison to be built "att St Maries" should be a two-storied brick building twenty-four feet long and fifteen feet wide. The structure was to have "Sufficient locks barrs and windows fitt for a prison."[56] At the same session the Assembly once again called upon all the counties to build prisons, this time within the next two years.[57] A law of 1676 indicated the counties had carried out this order, although shoddy construction seems to have been the general rule.[58] The Assembly in 1678 accused the contractor of the jail at Saint Mary's of not fulfilling his contract, and in 1698 declared that all the counties needed "better prisons."[59] In 1699 the Assembly did provide for a prison at Annapolis, probably due to the transfer of the government from Saint Mary's to that city. This prison was like that of the earlier one at Saint Mary's except that it was to measure twenty-five by fifteen feet.[60] As late as 1701 the Annapolis prison still was not under construction.[61] In fact, as late as 1709 the Assembly summarized seventeenth century penal developments when it reported "Most of the Counties wants Prisons."[62]

As Maryland moved into the eighteenth century, little change occurred in the colony's prisons. In 1707 the Assembly revealed that the contractor who built the Annapolis jail did an unsatisfactory job. He had cut his expenses by spacing the joists eight to twelve inches apart rather than the six inches required by the Assembly and by failing to cover the roof with a ceiling of oak plank.[63] At that time the Assembly ordered the contractor to make good the deficiencies, but in 1716 a committee of the Lower House visited the Annapolis prison and reported it "to be very much decayed the Wooden work being Rotten and the Stone Work under mined it being but Just layed within the Ground."[64] Five years later the sheriff of Anne Arundel County complained to the Assembly concerning the condition of the Annapolis jail, and a committee once again found "the Prison to be Very badd. . . ."[65] Although the Lower House resolved to replace the prison with a new one, in 1731 the Assembly discovered conditions were the same as

55. "An Act providing against Sheriffs taking excessive Fees," (1669), *ibid.*, pp. 222–24.
56. Lower House Journal, May 27, 1674, *ibid.*, pp. 370–71, and "An Act for the building of a state house and Prison att St. Maries," (1674), *ibid.*, pp. 404–7.
57. "An Act for Erecting a Court house and prison in every County within this Province," (1674), *ibid.*, pp., 413–14.
58. "An Act for secureing Creditors," (1676), *ibid.*, p. 542.
59. Lower House Journal, October 27, 1678, *ibid.*, 7: 22–23. One can not doubt the prisons were poorly constructed. In 1692 the Assembly passed an act for a special tax on liquor due to "the great necessity of repairing Court Houses and Prisons" ("An Act for the Imposition of four pence per Gallon on Liqurs imported into this Province," [1692], *ibid.*, 13: 466; see also Upper House Journal, March 15, 1697/8, and Lower House Journal, March 25, 1698, *ibid.*, 22: 15, 103).
60. Upper House Journal, July 15, 1699, and Lower House Journal, July 19, 1699, *ibid.*, 22: 341, 440–41.
61. Lower House Journal, May 17, 1701, *ibid.*, 24: 198.
62. Lower House Journal, November 10, 1709, *ibid.*, 27: 458.
63. Upper House Journal, March 31, 1707, *ibid.*, p. 15, and Lower House Journal, April 1–2, 1707, *ibid.*, pp. 79, 82–83.
64. Lower House Journal, August 7–8, 1715, *ibid.*, 30: 584, 590–91.
65. Lower House Journal, February 24, 1721/2, *ibid.*, 34: 316–17, and Lower House Journal, October 11–12, 1722, *ibid.*, pp. 410, 412.

ever. In an informative report, a Lower House committee described the "Common Gaol of Annapolis." The committee said the prison was approximately thirty feet by twenty feet, of stone, and two stories high. Each floor had one room with poor ventilation. Sanitation facilities consisted of a "Pipe Above" and a pit on the ground floor, the latter of which was "open and very Offensive to the prisoners themselves, the Neighbours and all that pass thereby." Due to these conditions, the committee reported, "many People have Actually died in the said Gaol, of distempers Contracted there, and several soon after they have been Enlarged have also died." The committee concluded that the prison is "a place of Almost Constant and uninterrupted torment to such poor Unhappy Men as are Considered therein." To rectify these wrongs, the committee recommended the construction of a new jail with adequate sanitation facilities. Also, there should be an exercise yard equipped with a well or pump for fresh water. The committee said that "Several Physicians who we have Consulted" supported the latter recommendation. Acting on this report the Lower House ordered a bill to be brought in to provide for the construction or repair of all the jails in the colony. Unfortunately, a few days after the bill appeared, the House voted to refer the whole issue to the next session of the Assembly.[66]

Apparently, all the Maryland jails were in a notoriously bad condition by this time. In 1733 the Lord Proprietor, who was temporarily in the colony, told the Assembly "the Ill State of the Gaols of this Province" were definitely an "Unchristian . . . Grievance."[67] Probably in response to this charge the Assembly did provide the sum of five hundred pounds for each county to build "convenient Gaols."[68] However, the Annapolis jail still drew the most attention. A new committee visited the jail in early 1736. From its report it is easy to conclude the Assembly had not made any effort to improve the jail after the report of 1731. In the prison's two rooms there were no separate quarters for men and women, the report related, "and such Debtors as have the Misfortune to be in Prison then and who are Kept Generally in the Upper Room are almost Perished with Could in Winter and in Danger of being Destroyed by the Stench which in the Summer time Comes from the Lower Room where the Criminals are Confined." Consequently, some prisoners died while in jail and others after leaving, and the committee declared that "it may be Truly said that the Gaol of Annapolis besides being a place of Restraint and Confinement has also been a place of Death and Torments to Many Unfortunate People." In addition, the

66. Lower House Journal, August 27, 31, September 1, 1731, *ibid.*, 37: 315–17, 321, 324. The Lower House said four prisoners had died recently (Upper House Journal, September 3, 1731, *ibid.*, pp. 287–88).

67. Upper House Journal, March 13, 1733, *ibid.*, 39: 1–2. As a means of comparison, a Parliamentary report of 1729 revealed conditions in English prisons. This report included various violations by sheriffs and goalers: extortion of money from the prisoners; "indecent" searching of female visitors; housing of diseased prisoners with well ones (one prisoner who lingered on "Three Weeks" produced an odor "so offensive, that the others were hardley able to bear the Room."); overcrowding; and physical abuse, such as the use of the thumb-screw, and iron collars and iron skull caps, the latter of which "forced the Blood out of . . . Ears and Nose." Apparently this physical abuse was used only on debtors who took part in escape attempts ("State of the Gaols," May 14, 1729, *Journals* of the House of Commons, 21: 376–87).

68. "An Act for Emitting and Making Current, Ninety Thousand Pounds, Current money of Maryland, in Bills of Credit," (1733), *Archives of Maryland*, 39: 92–113.

committee reported, the building would soon collapse if it were not repaired. But as the members of the committee said, "it would be much more for the Honour of the Country to build a new Gaol with such Conveniences as may render Imprisonment Tolerable and not add Either Death or Torments to the Loss of Liberty."

The committee recommended the construction of a new brick jail to measure sixty feet by twenty-two feet and to be two stories high. The plans called for a "Dungeon" ten or twelve feet square downstairs for "Condemned Malefactors," and two rooms on the second floor, each with a fireplace, undoubtedly for housing debtors. In addition, the committee suggested the building have "several Windows with Strong Iron Barrs" for lighting and ventilation, and outside, a walk enclosed by a wall twelve feet high, with a pump for water and benches at each end of the walk. It appears these committee members held a genuine sympathy for those individuals confined in the gaol, particularly for the debtors who had "The Misfortune" to be there. Their colleagues in the House showed agreement by voting for the introduction of a bill containing the recommendations of the committee, and the Assembly quickly passed the measure.[69] In passing this legislation the Assembly decided that prisoners, especially debtors, deserved humane living conditions.

In the remaining decades before the Revolution Marylanders continued to neglect their prisons rather than live up to the reform spirit of 1736. Although twelve counties in a twenty year period from 1736 to 1756 collected money from the provincial government to construct jails, complaints concerning unsatisfactory conditions were fairly common.[70] In 1742 a Lower House committee visited the Annapolis prison and reported "that the same is wholesom and warm and kept in good Order." The only problem was a crack in the wall surrounding the "Yard," which needed to be repaired to keep the wall from collapsing.[71] By 1746 the prison was in a greater state of disrepair: the wall was still cracked; the door frames were rotten; the floors needed repair; the roof was so weak prisoners could break through; the sink was "stopped;" and the pump and well frames were "quite rotten."[72] A year later the same conditions existed. In addition there were no locks on the doors.[73] The Assembly decided to appropriate one hundred pounds for repairs.[74]

Conditions in the remaining jails were probably similar. A description of the Baltimore County prison in the 1760s indicates it was shoddily constructed and kept in such poor condition that escapes were not uncommon. Also, the prison

69. Lower House Journal, April 1, 6, 1735/6, *ibid.*, pp. 388–89, 398; Upper House Journal, April 7, 1735/6, *ibid.*, p. 354; and "An Act for Building a Publick Gaol in Annapolis," (1736), *ibid.*, pp. 472–73.

70. See the following reports of the joint committee which examined the Paper Currency Office: Upper House Journal, June 8, 1739, May 12, 1740, *ibid.*, 40: 266–69, 449–52; June 13, 1741, October 26, 1742, May 29, 1744, *ibid.*, 42: 176–79, 296–98, 480–87; September 26, 1745, July 11, 1747, *ibid.*, 44: 47–50, 491–97; June 8, 1748, May 28, 1750, June 7, 1751, *ibid.*, 46: 37–42, 351–61, 527–29; October 8, 1756, *ibid.*, 52: 563–77. See also Lower House Journal, May 7, 1744, *ibid.*, 42: 515.

71. Lower House Journal, October 17, 1742, *ibid.*, 42: 345–50.

72. Upper House Journal, March 28, 1745/6, *ibid.*, 44: 277–78.

73. Lower House Journal, June 11, 1747, *ibid.*, pp. 534–35.

74. "An Act for Repairing and Amending the Public and County Gaol in the City of Annapolis," (1747), *ibid.*, pp. 655–56.

had inadequate ventilation and no exercise yard.[75] In 1773 a writer to the *Maryland Journal* said disease and death were common in the Baltimore County jail. He suggested using prisoners for a public works program as a means of preserving their health and benefiting society.[76] Within a decade four other counties petitioned the Assembly for permission to raise funds to repair their prisons.[77]

Due to the poor condition of colonial Maryland jails, prisoners undoubtedly suffered. Filthy living conditions, improper ventilation, and the actual lack of, or unsatisfactory maintenance of, exercise yards were sure to affect the prisoners' health, especially since an average stay for a debtor was perhaps two to three years.[78] Contributing to this debilitating situation was the food prisoners received. In a 1773 law establishing a market in Baltimore-Town, the Assembly declared that "if any Butcher or other Person shall sell or offer for Sale any Meat within the said Market which shall be blown [meat of animals suffering from a flatulent digestive disturbance marked by abdominal bloating] in such Case it shall and may be Lawful for the Clerk of the said Market to seize all such Meat . . . and the same Condemn to and for the use of the Prisoners confined in Baltimore County Jail. . . ."[79] Sheriffs compounded this situation by not providing the prisoners with sufficient firewood for heating and cooking or a satisfactory amount of food. During the investigation of the Annapolis jail in 1742 the prisoners accused the sheriff of providing them with only a "Scanty and Spare Allowance of Meat which they declare is not a sufficient Subsistance," although their imprisonment fees entitled them to more. Possibly this shortage contributed to the recent death of one prisoner.[80] The Annapolis prisoners also testified that they had to cut away the ceiling joists to burn as firewood in order to keep warm.[81]

One other factor which made these conditions worse was gross overcrowding. Although the Annapolis jail provided for in 1736 contained approximately 2,640 square feet, that jail could not have been typical since it cost one thousand to fifteen hundred pounds to construct. The Assembly allowed the other counties a maximum of five hundred pounds to build their jails.[82] A proportional reduction would mean the county prisons were perhaps one-third the size of the Annapolis prison. Also, many prisons in Maryland were "private." There were ten of these structures in Charles County in the late 1760s, for example, and they contained an average of 286 square feet. One of these provided 256 square feet for debtors

75. "Petitions for and against removal of the County Seat of Baltimore County from Joppa to Baltimore Town, 1768," *ibid.*, 61: 520–80.
76. *Maryland Journal* (Baltimore), November 13–20, 1773.
77. Upper House Journal, December 9, 1765, *Archives of Maryland*, 59: 78; Lower House Journal, November 5, 1766, *ibid.*, 61: 144; Lower House Journal, November 2, 1771, *ibid.*, 63: 140–42; and Upper House Journal, April 15, 1774, *ibid.*, 64: 293.
78. Estimate based on nineteen debtors' petitions which listed terms of imprisonment. These nineteen averaged a 3.1 year period of imprisonment. A comparison of other debtors' petitions in relation to dates of release indicates most debtors probably did not remain in prison three years.
79. "An Act to establish a Market in Baltimore Town in Baltimore County and to Regulate the said Market," (1773), *Archives of Maryland*, 64: 236–39.
80. Lower House Journal, October 17, 1742, *ibid.*, 42: 349–50.
81. Upper House Journal, March 28, 1745/6, *ibid.*, 44: 277–78.
82. "An Act for Emitting and Making Current, Ninety Thousand Pounds, Current money of Maryland, in Bills of Credit," *ibid.*, 39: 92–113.

and 128 square feet for criminals.[83] Since these private jails were located on the sheriffs' plantations, they were undoubtedly used extensively. Their small size would indicate overcrowding was a problem, and an incident to be discussed later will show that this was the case. In fact, even the spacious Annapolis prison was overcrowded occasionally. In 1747 the Assembly reported that the jail's upper floor was unavailable for use by prisoners because the sheriff stored corn there. Instead of prisoners occupying the room, which was the "Cleanest and best in the prison," rats had moved in.[84]

Lastly, Maryland debtors suffered physical abuse occasionally at the hands of the sheriff or gaoler. It was not unusual for a sheriff to engage in non-physical abuses such as charging prisoners excessive fees, embezzling their imprisonment fees, and refusing to release debtors when ordered to do so by the Assembly.[85] Physical abuse was undoubtedly more rare, but it did occur. One of the earliest recorded examples of physical abuse came in 1730. In that year prisoners in the Prince Georges County jail appealed to the Assembly that the sheriff had "Abused some Languishing Prisoners . . . and threatened others with Cruel and Severe Usage for Petitioning the Assembly for their Liberty. . . . " As a result the Assembly required the sheriff to give a "Recognizance . . . to keep the peace & be of Good Behaviour."[86] The most notorious scandal of the century occurred in 1769. At that time two prisoners in the Charles County jail, William Wright and John Duncastle (or Doncastle), complained of "cruel Treatment" at the hands of the sheriff, Richard Lee, Jr. The House ordered the sheriff to appear before that body to answer the charges. When he failed to come, the House ordered his arrest. However, the officer sent by the House was told by Lee's family "that the said Richard Lee was gone to Virginia and would not return before Christmas." Consequently, the House resolved to ask the governor to remove Lee from his post for malfeasance of duty. That body drew up an address to the governor in which it claimed that the sheriff kept debtors in a small room (fifteen men in a room fifteen or sixteen feet square) with "want of Fire in the severe weathere of the last Winter," and that he tied up and whipped the two debtors who presented the petition against him. This was harsh treatment, the House declared, for poor "Creatures" confined in jail only because of their "Misfortunes." The refusal of the sheriff to appear and answer these charges was just grounds for the House to conclude that the accusations were true, it claimed. The House ended its report by asking for Lee's removal from office, declaring: "we hope that your Excellency will think us excusable, if we feel and express some Warmth of Resentment towards Mr. Lee. . . . "[87]

83. Proceedings of the Council of Maryland, *ibid.*, 32: 360.
84. Lower House Journal, June 11, 1747, *ibid.*, 44: 534–35.
85. In 1722 the Assembly passed an act freeing William Griffin and William Jarvis of Calvert County. Yet in the following year the Assembly had to pass a similar act because the men were still "kept and Detained in Close Prison" due to "neglect Omission or Willfullness" of the sheriff ("An Act for the Relief of Wm Griffin & Wm Jarvis Languishing prisoners in Calvert County and Robert Morris a Languishing prisoner in Anne Arundell County," [1722], *ibid.*, 38: 317–20, and "An Act for the Relief of William Jarvis and William Griffin Languishing Prisoners in Calvert County," [1723], *ibid.*, pp. 325–26).
86. Lower House Journal, June 15, 1730, *ibid.*, 37: 118, and July 24, 1731, *ibid.*, p. 237.
87. Lower House Journal, November 21–22, 24, December 7, 13, 18, 1769, *ibid.*, 62: 45–46, 48, 51, 67–68, 74, 86–88.

Governor Robert Eden received the petition and assured the House that he would proceed immediately to make a full inquiry into the situation. If the sheriff were guilty, he would not be shielded by proprietary power. But the governor warned that if he decided the sheriff were not guilty the latter would be so shielded, for "Officers who faithfully discharge their Duty are entitled to my Protection. . . . "[88] In other words, if the governor felt the charges against Lee had been trumped up by the House merely as a means of attacking a proprietary official and thus proprietary power, he would put a quick end to the whole affair. This is exactly what the governor decided. He and his Council ruled that "the Complaint against the Sheriff of Charles County having been read and heard and considered it is the Unanimous Opinion of this Board that there are not sufficient Ground arising from the Behaviours of the said Sheriff to inflict a further Punishment on him by removing him from his Office."[89]

Perhaps Richard Lee was guilty; perhaps he was not. However, Lee was convicted in Charles County Court for using a slave to whip William Wright, and fined £40 current money. Lee contended he was "in no wise Guilty," but that he would not "Contend with the Lordship the Lord Proprietary."[90] Also, concurrent to the Richard Lee episode, the Lower House attacked another abuse by introducing a bill which prohibited sheriffs from accepting written securities from prisoners for fees without endorsing on the back of the note a statement of the fees, upon penalty of loss of the fees. Although this measure might be interpreted as another attack on proprietary power, the Upper House and governor did not refuse their assent.[91]

The Maryland Assembly did create a system whereby imprisoned debtors could gain their release from the debtor's cell. Although existing records do not show how many Marylanders went to prison for their debts and what number the Assembly actually freed, a portion of those who suffered imprisonment left a brief history of their confinement. These were prisoners who gained their freedom by direct legislative action that resulted in the release of certain named individuals. During the eighteenth century hundreds of debtors gained their

88. Lower House Journal, December 19, 1769, *ibid.*, p. 91.

89. In a hearing of May 8, 1770, most of the evidence presented was very damaging to the complaints of Wright and Duncastle. Richard Lee's housekeeper testified that the prisoners received good food and suffered only from "the Itch." She and a former prisoner revealed that male prisoners received night visits from their wives with the permission of the sheriff. As to Wright and Duncastle, witnesses said they were agitators. A former sheriff of the county and former prisoners declared that Wright and Duncastle had tried to escape several times and had encouraged other prisoners to do likewise. In addition, Duncastle used "Gross" language with the Lee family, which was very unjustified according to one former prisoner, since "he and all the Prisoners" received "kind treatment" from their (the Lees') "tender hands." The prisoner testified that Duncastle had called Sheriff Lee "a Crack brained Whipping Dick for a son of a Bitch" and "an old Rouguish son of a Bitch and that he and the forerunners of his Family was Damned Rogues and Close hearted hogish Sons of Bitches." Duncastle had also called Lee's daughters "whores or Bitches and Mrs. Lee "Jezable dry bones for an old Damned Bitch." See the depositions of Hannah Woods, Joseph Waters, William Watts, Benjamin Branson, and Charles Smith (Proceedings of the Council of Maryland, *ibid.*, 32: 352–63). The decision of the Council came on May 9, 1770 (*ibid.*, pp. 367–68).

90. *F. B. Lord Proprietary v. Richard Lee Junr.*, Proceedings of the Council of Maryland, *ibid.*, pp. 341–43.

91. Lower House Journal, November 23, 1769, and Upper House Journal, December 15, 1769, *ibid.*, 62: 62, 21.

freedom by this procedure, which became the most common means of freeing debtors. Such legislation, though, also contained many safeguards to protect the rights of the creditors.

The first step taken by an imprisoned debtor who sought release was to petition the governor and General Assembly. He stated his position and asked for help in securing his freedom. Near mid century, during the governorship of Samuel Ogle, for example, one Jonathan Martino petitioned the governor and Assembly. Martino said he had been a prisoner for ten months, during which time he had been "Confined in a Clos Dungon almost Starved with cold In the Winter and almost Stifled with Heat in the summer. . . . " Going on, the prisoner explained he was "Aged ods of forty years and hath a wife and four small Children. . . . " He concluded with the plea that "Your Patitioner is not able with all the small Estate to Comply with his Raspacttive Creditors which he would Be Willing to Surrander up so that he Could obtain his libarty which he is not like to Get Except Your Exallancy will take it in to Your Serious Consideration and Grant that thare may be An Act made Ether to Sall him or to Ralass him out of his Misarable and Daplorable Confindment. . . . "[92] Although the confinement period for some imprisoned debtors was longer than that of Martino, it is interesting to note he was willing to be sold into servitude in order to escape prison.

When a debtor petitioned for his release, there was no guarantee the Assembly would grant him his freedom. In 1769 one John Rourke of Baltimore County asked the legislature to free him from his debtor's cell, but the Upper House, for some unknown reason, specifically excluded him in an act releasing prisoners. Rourke received the same treatment in 1770 when he applied for a second time. He gained his freedom only in the following year after sitting in prison at least two or three years.[93] Although the Upper House gave no reason for the rejection of Rourke's petitions, it and the Lower House objected to the release of some debtors on specific grounds. In 1766 the Lower House denied its consent to the release of two debtors because one had refused to give a bond to his creditor for his debt in order to gain his release earlier and the other "is Strongly Suspected of having Acted fraudulently toward his Creditors. . . . "[94] In the same session, the Lower House would not agree to the release of a third debtor because he "hath been Guilty of a Riot in the Gaol."[95] In other cases, the Assembly merely reacted negatively when debtors failed to follow what the Assembly considered proper procedure in presenting petitions. In 1732, 1736, 1737, and 1739 the Upper House rejected the petitions of several debtors because they failed to fulfill terms established in a 1731 resolution of that body which required debtors to post a public notice of their intention to petition the Assembly two months before doing so.[96] The Lower House resolved in the 1720s it would not accept debtors' petitions unless the justices of the respective County Courts recommended the petition-

92. Petition of Jonathan Martino, *ibid.*, p. 647.
93. Upper House Journal, November 25, December 18, 1769, November 13, 1770, *ibid.*, pp. 9, 28–29, 358, and "An Act for the Relief of certain Prisoners in the several Jails therein mentioned," (1771), *ibid.*, 63: 272–77.
94. Upper House Journal, May 23, 1766, *ibid.*, 61: 9–10.
95. *Ibid.*
96. Upper House Journal, September 4, 1731, July 15, 1732, *ibid.*, 37: 289, 376; April 30, 1736, *ibid.*, 39: 424; May 3, August 12, 1737, May 22, 1739, *ibid.*, 40: 6–7, 105, 233.

ers.[97] In 1730, when the Lower House violated its own rule and accepted a petition without recommendations, it warned that "this be not drawn into a Conclusive presedent hereafter."[98]

Whatever the reasons, in the decades of the eighteenth century preceding the Revolution the Assembly responded negatively to over 250 debtors by either rejecting their petitions or by deleting their names from acts prepared to release other debtors. Of these, one-fifth were successful when they submitted petitions at a later date. Others probably had already gained or would gain their freedom on the basis of arrangements made with their creditors. This might have been the case in 1766 when the Lower House claimed the name of one John Berry should be deleted from a debtors act because he "is now and for some time Past hath been discharged out of Prison and Suffered to go at Large."[99] Undoubtedly, some of the remainder of those rejected by the Assembly perished in the debtor's cell.

On the positive side, the Assembly appears to have released by legislation specifically naming debtors a total of 845 persons from 1707 through 1774, of whom 32 were women. The Assembly did this by passing a total of forty-eight acts, approximately one every 1.4 years, which freed an average of about eighteen prisoners each. The greatest activity came in the last decade of the era (1765–74), when the Assembly freed an average of over 60 debtors per year.

All of these acts followed a basic pattern, although there were occasional changes during the era.[100] The most important provision required the debtor to surrender all his real and personal property, which would be sold and the returns divided among his creditors. In other words, the debtor could declare himself a bankrupt, turn over his property, and be released from prison. Until 1765 a creditor could stop this process if he agreed to pay an imprisonment fee of ten pounds of tobacco per day. Only a vindictive creditor was likely to keep a debtor imprisoned, since such a policy would eventually amount to a large expenditure for the creditor. Also, as the Assembly stated in the preamble of these acts, a basic purpose was to return the debtor to society where he would hopefully become financially productive. In 1724 the Assembly increased the likelihood that a creditor would not keep a debtor in jail by providing that all judgments against a freed debtor would be good "against the Lands Tenements Hereditaments Goods and Chattells that the said Several prisoners so Discharged . . . shall hereafter Acquire And Come to the Possession of in their own Right only." Not subject to this liability would be clothing and bedding for the debtor and his family and tools necessary for his trade.[101] A working debtor was of potentially much greater value to a creditor than one imprisoned.

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97. Lower House Journal, October 7, 1729, *ibid.*, 36: 189.
98. Lower House Journal, May 23, 1730, *ibid.*, 37: 71.
99. Upper House Journal, May 23, 1766, *ibid.*, 61: 9–10.
100. When Maryland first began passing legislation for debtors in 1707 and 1708, the Assembly probably had as an example a law for debtors recently passed by Parliament. The Upper House related that it had seen notices in English newspapers of debtors who wanted to be released, although in 1707 the House had not yet seen the act (Upper House Journal, *ibid.*, 27: 30–31). For remarks on the English law, entitled "An Act for the relief of poor prisoners for debt," 1 Anne St. 1 c. 25, see W. S. Holdsworth, *A History of English Law*, 13 vols. (London, 1931), 11: 597.
101. "An Act for the Relief of Sundry Languishing Prisoners therein mentioned," (1724), *Archives of Maryland*, 38: 349–54.

The Assembly also protected creditors in these acts by including a provision for "voluntary" servitude on the part of the debtors. The Upper House first suggested servitude for debtors in 1721 after two debtors petitioned that body for their release and indicated their willingness to enter servitude rather than stay in jail.[102] In 1722 the Upper House demanded that two other prisoners to be released enter servitude if necessary to pay the imprisonment fees due to the sheriff, who of course became a creditor to all imprisoned debtors.[103] By 1740 the Assembly required all debtors named in these acts who were without a wife or family and of ability to labor to serve five years as a servant. The proceeds of the sale of the debtor would be distributed to his creditors. For the debtor, his servitude would be regarded as "a full and sufficient acquittal and discharge against all Debts due from such Person."[104] In the fifties this provision disappeared from the acts, but it reappeared in 1765. The Lower House objected to the reintroduction of servitude as a provision for the freeing of debtors, but the Upper House insisted and won. The latter did agree to modify the measure. First, the debtor would have a choice between freedom with servitude or continued imprisonment (thus the "voluntary" servitude). Second, if a debtor during his imprisonment had offered to be sold into servitude to gain his release and his creditor had refused the offer, the time spent in jail by the debtor would be deducted from the five years servitude. And third, any debtor who had been imprisoned five years or more would not have to enter servitude.[105] In 1770 the Lower House tried once again to omit the provision for servitude because, as the House said, the servitude clause was so vague it could be detrimental to some debtors, such as those who were not of "ability" to labor. The Upper House recognized this claim and agreed to several technical changes. One of these gave the county justices power to decide whether or not a debtor was of "ability" to labor.[106]

One last provision of the acts freeing debtors must be mentioned because it protected both creditors and society. The Assembly did not intend to aid debtors who hoped to cheat their creditors and thus gain their freedom dishonestly, primarily by failing to turn over all their property. In 1715 the punishment for such conduct was two hours in the pillory, loss of the left ear, and the right of the creditors to prosecute immediately for unpaid debts, which would probably result in the re-imprisonment of the debtor.[107] In 1728 the Assembly made clear that female debtors who did likewise were to suffer the same fate.[108] By the early

102. Upper House Journal, August 4, 1721, *ibid.*, 34: 167. In the early years of the colony the Assembly had required servitude of debtors if the latter could not pay their debts ("An Act For Recovering of Debts," [1638,9], *ibid.*, 1: 66–70).

103. "An Act for the Relief of Wm Griffin & Wm Jarvis Languishing prisoners in Calvert County and Robert Morris a Languishing prisoner in Ann Arundell County," (1722), *ibid.*, 38: 317–20.

104. "An Act for the Relief of Samuel Deavor a languishing Prisoner . . . ," (1740), *ibid.*, 42: 146–50.

105. Upper House Journal, November 14, 28, 30, 1765, *ibid.*, 59: 48–49, 59, 69–70. In 1768 the Assembly changed the second provision so as to allow the debtor to deduct the time spent in jail only from the date he made the offer of servitude ("An Act for the relief of certain Languishing Prisoners in the several Gaols therein mentioned," [1768], *ibid.*, 61: 468–73).

106. Upper House Journal, November 10, 16, 1770, *ibid.*, 62: 353–54, 360, and "An Act for the relief of certain Prisoners in the Several Jails therein mentioned," (1770), *ibid.*, pp. 445–49.

107. "An Act for the relief of Peter Sawell a Languishing Prisoner in Calvert County," (1715), *ibid.*, 38: 187–90.

108. "An Act for the Relief of John Powel . . . ," (1728), *ibid.*, 36: 291–97.

1730s the Assembly tended not to include this provision in its acts for releasing debtors, although it did appear again as late as 1755.[109]

Although these acts provided the general rules and regulations for releasing debtors, they were not without exceptions. Of the forty-eight acts passed by the Assembly, several differed in that they released debtors without imposing upon them all of the previously discussed qualifications. The Assembly normally passed these acts for only one individual, such as the Reverend John Macpherson, Rector of William and Mary Parish in Charles County. Macpherson petitioned as a debtor for release from prison in 1768. In his case the Lower House felt it was necessary to appoint a committee to investigate his economic affairs. The committee reported "That he is very largely indebted to a number of persons . . . so as that there is no probability of his being able to extricate himself, without the aid and assistance of the legislature. . . . " The Assembly came to Macpherson's aid by passing an act to release him from prison. In return, he had to surrender all his real and personal property "(his wearing Apparel and Library only excepted)," which was to be sold for his creditors' benefit. He had to turn over to his creditors for the future a little over 50 percent of the tobacco income he received for the performance of his duties as rector. Further, he had to sign over his interest in the Cudbear Iron Works in Scotland.[110] In effect, this act was similar to those passed for others, but it did not contain the provision for servitude. Equality before the law for debtors did not necessarily exist.

Still, if one minimizes the provision for servitude in the acts releasing debtors, the obvious conclusion is that 845 Maryland debtors were better off outside the debtor's cell. In fact, the Assembly allowed even more debtors to escape the rigors of confinement by passing four acts in the eighteenth century which did not mention debtors specifically by name but freed any debtor who met the required qualifications. These acts, quite similar to those already discussed, generally lasted only a short time. The first, passed in 1708, freed a debtor who turned over his property, unless his creditor chose to keep him in jail by paying twenty pounds of tobacco per day. A freed debtor was not to be arrested for his debts again, which made this act very beneficial to him. On the other hand, if a creditor charged a debtor with intent to defraud and a jury convicted him, the penalty was to be death.[111] The Assembly suspended this act in 1709 without giving any explanation.[112] This suspension came a full year before the Assembly learned the British government had vetoed the law of 1708 because the latter judged it "an undue hardship upon the creditor."[113]

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109. "An Act for the Relief of Thomas Lambden . . .," (1755), *ibid.*, 52: 207–212.
110. Lower House Journal, May 30, June 7, June 10, 1768, *ibid.*, 61: 343, 357, 367, and "An Act for the Relief of the Reverend John McPherson of Charles County," (1768), *ibid.*, pp. 465–68.
111. "An Act for reliefe of Poor Debtors and languishing Prisoners," (1708), *ibid.*, 27: 337–42.
112. Lower House Journal, November 3, 1709, *ibid.*, pp. 429–30, and "An Act Suspending the Execution of an Act of Assembly Entituled an Act for the Releif of poor debtors and Languishing prisoners," (1709), *ibid.*, p. 481.
113. The Upper House notified the Lower House October 25, 1710, of the Queen's veto of the law. A few years later the governor of the colony said Queen Anne had vetoed the law and others because they were "injurious to the Property of her Subjects residing in Great Britain" (Upper House Journal, October 25, 1710, *ibid.*, 27: 493, and June 22, 1714, *ibid.*, 29: 350). The reason given in this paper for the veto comes from E. B. Russell, *The Review of American Colonial Legislation By The King In Council*, Columbia University Studies in History, Economics And Public Law (New York, 1915), 64: 132.

Two more of these general acts came in 1725 and 1733. Both allowed a debtor to gain his freedom if he did not have property worth forty shillings or if he turned over what property he did have for the use of his creditors. These acts had a provision for servitude for those debtors without wife or family and of ability to labor. The earlier of the two acts demanded only the normal term of five years, but the latter increased the term to seven years. The acts also made future property acquired by the debtor liable for his debts. And both exacted harsh punishment for those debtors who tried to cheat their creditors. The act of 1725 prescribed two hours in the pillory, loss of the left ear, and the right of the creditors to prosecute immediately for their debts. The act of 1733 demanded the death penalty.[114] The Assembly repealed the act of 1725 in less than a year after passing it, probably because, as the Lower House declared, the act had encouraged men to "act the Part of Knaves [rather] than of honest Men."[115] The act of 1733 was repealed in 1740.[116]

The last of these general acts came in 1774, and survived to continue under the new state government erected during the Revolution. By this insolvent debtors act, a debtor could petition after twenty days imprisonment for a hearing before three justices of the peace, although the act limited such applications to debtors who did not owe over two hundred pounds sterling. If the creditors did not prove the debts were higher, and if the debtor surrendered his property, he was to be released. The creditor could sue the debtor in the future if the latter acquired "lands or Tenements Goods or Chattles . . . by discent Gift devise Bequest or in a Course of Distribution. . . . " One new provision required debtors to petition for their release within sixty days after their imprisonment in order to prevent the dissolution of what little property they might have by imprisonment fees. Most significantly, this act did not contain the provision for servitude.[117] On the eve of the Revolution the Maryland Assembly had created one of its more lenient bankruptcy laws for debtors.

Occasionally in the colonial era this system of legislative debtor relief broke down. The collapse usually occurred whenever the question of proprietary rights arose. This was the case in the 1720s when the Upper House refused to consider the popular election of sheriffs because the appointing of sheriffs was "a Branch of our Proprietarys prerogative." In 1740 the Upper House refused to renew several debtor related laws because the Lower House would not pass a bill "for the purchasing Arms and Ammunition for the Defense of the Province" which the prioprietor wanted.[118] And in late 1758 the Assembly failed to pass a bill to release debtors from prison partly because the Upper House would not include debtors of the Lord Proprietor.[119]

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114. "An Act for the Relief and Release of poor distressed Prisoners for debt," (1725), *Archives of Maryland*, 38: 368–72, and "An Act for the Relief of Prisoners for Debt," (1733), *ibid.*, 39: 130–38. These two acts did not have the provision which allowed a creditor to keep the debtor imprisoned by paying his keep.

115. Lower House Journal, July 29, 1726, *ibid.*, 35: 550–51, and "An Act repealing An Act of Assembly intituled An Act for the Relief and Release of poor distressed prisoners for debt," (1726), *ibid.*, 36: 596–97.

116. "An Act for the Relief of Prisoners for debts," (1733), *ibid.*, 29: 130–38.

117. "An Act for the releif of Insolvent Debtors," (1774), *ibid.*, 64: 414–19.

118. Upper House Journal, July 22–23, 25–27, 29, 1740, *ibid.*, 62: 80–91, 33.

119. Upper House Journal, December 22, 1758, *ibid.*, 56: 61–62, 123.

Throughout much of the colonial era, though, the Assembly supported a system which protected the rights and recognized the responsibilities of debtors and creditors in the colony's tobacco economy. This system was well balanced. All aspects, whether legislation designed to keep the credit economy functioning, the construction and oversight of prisons, or the release of debtors from jail, guarded the interests of both parties. Certainly, hundreds of debtors gained their release from prison, but they did so only by surrendering all of their property and, in many cases, by entering a five-to-seven-year period of servitude. Maryland was not a haven for debtors seeking to cheat their creditors, unless they wanted to risk the loss of an ear or even their life. Rather, the Assembly sought to assure the operation of the colony's credit-based economy by a system which demanded individual responsibility and guaranteed a degree of equal protection to both debtors and creditors. In creating this system, the Assembly obviously recognized the relationship between creditors and debtors as an important aspect of colonial Maryland life.

Colonel Nicholas Rogers and His Country Seat, "Druid Hill"

ALEXANDRA LEE LEVIN

HOW OFTEN HAVE YOU PASSED A SMALL RECTANGULAR GRAVEYARD IN THE northern section of Druid Hill Park and wondered who lies buried there? If you have sufficient curiosity you might stop at the grassy eminence near the Greenspring entrance to the park, open the gate of the iron picket fence surrounding the plot, and read on one of the twelve tombstones: "Nicholas Rogers, born Oct. 7th 1753, Died Jan. 2nd 1822."

A prominent merchant and leading citizen of Baltimore, Colonel Rogers, a Revolutionary War figure, was noted as an architect and scholar. He was the fourth generation of Baltimoreans to bear the same name. The first Nicholas Rogers, known as the Planter, was succeeded by the Innkeeper. The Innkeeper's son, called the Merchant and Shipowner, was followed by the Colonel who now lies in Druid Hill Park.

When Colonel Rogers was born in 1753, his parental home stood on an acre lot at Baltimore and Calvert streets—then Long and Market streets. Young Nicholas was not yet five when his father died leaving a "large estate acquired in trade."[1] The estate included lands, cargo on the sea, and goods stored in the Baltimore Town warehouse.

Nicholas Rogers was twenty-one when he sailed for Scotland to complete his education at Glasgow University. Glasgow's rapidly expanding trade with the West Indies and the American colonies, and a corresponding increase in its industries, had converted what had been a village at the turn of the century into a thriving metropolis. The personable young American enjoyed the hospitable society of the university town. One of the young ladies whom Nicholas Rogers met was Miss Henrietta Marchant.[2] Orphaned at an early age, Miss Marchant, a native of Antigua, lived with her aunt and uncle—the latter a Glasgow merchant and postmaster.

After receiving his degree in 1774, Rogers traveled extensively in England, then crossed the Channel to France. He was in Paris when news reached him of an impending revolution at home. At his lodging house Rogers met Silas Deane, of Connecticut, sent by the Continental Congress as a secret agent whose mission was to persuade the French government to provide the revolting colonies with financial aid against Britain. It was not long before French vessels

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Alexandra Lee Levin, a widely published author, lives in Baltimore.

1. *Maryland Gazette*, May 11, 1758.

2. Parish Records of St. Paul's Church, Antigua, West Indies, under Baptisms: "Mar. 17, 1752, Henrietta, Ye Daughter of Nathaniel & Sarah Marchant."

were conveying to America hundreds of heavy guns, thousands of tents, large supplies of small arms, and clothing for 30,000 men.

Public Parks of Baltimore, No. 3, a small pamphlet written by J. V. Kelly, states that Silas Deane recommended Nicholas Rogers to Tronson Du Coudray, a soldier of fortune who had won a commission in Corsica.[3] Du Coudray appointed the American his aide-de-camp with a commission as major. When he sailed for home on a French vessel, Major Rogers carried important documents from Commissioner Deane. Just off Charleston, South Carolina, the French ship was overhauled by a British man-of-war, and Rogers, with his precious papers, narrowly escaped capture. Neither the French captain nor any of his crew spoke English, and Major Rogers escaped detection by getting into his bunk and pretending to be ill. The commanding officer of the British frigate was unsatisfied with the search and ordered the French captain to lay to until daylight when a more thorough search could be made. The French vessel, however, under cover of thick fog, slipped away in the night and put into Charleston. Major Rogers saved his important dispatches, well wrapped against the elements, after dragging them over the side of the boat by a line which could have been cut at any moment had the British given chase.

Major Rogers delivered his dispatches, then hurried to join Du Coudray who had reached America aboard the *Amphitrit,* one of the munition-laden French vessels.

That September—the year was 1777—General Washington's troops were forced to retreat before the British at the Battle of Brandywine. Undismayed by this setback, Washington rested his men at Germantown for a day, then recrossed the Schuylkill to again give battle on the field of his recent defeat. In *Field-Book of the Revolution* Benson J. Lossing stated: "Monsieur Du Coudray, a French officer who had just obtained permission to join the army as a volunteer, set off with a party of French gentlemen to overtake Washington. Du Coudray rode a young and spirited mare. As he entered upon a flat-bottomed boat to cross the Schuylkill, she went out to the extreme end, and into the river, with her rider on her back."[4] Major Rogers, a member of the party, attempted in vain to save Du Coudray. The body, recovered next day, was buried by order of Congress at its expense and with military honors.[5]

The services rendered by Major Rogers to Commissioner Silas Deane and to his country earned him an honorary colonelcy when he returned to Baltimore to look after his business interests. In 1781, when a British fleet standing off North Point seemed to threaten Baltimore, Rogers was appointed by the municipal authorities a member of the Defense Committee.

The war was over and the Treaty of Paris had been signed when the Marquis de Lafayette returned to America in 1784. On September 1 the famous Frenchman was entertained at Baltimore at a public dinner; Nicholas Rogers was a member of the welcoming committee. Later, when General Washington passed through Baltimore on his way to New York to assume office as the first

3. (Baltimore, 1928), p. 24.
4. 2 vols. (New York, 1850), 2:179.
5. Kelly, *Public Parks,* p. 25.

president of the United States, he was met by citizens on horseback who escorted him to the Fountain Inn where a supper was tendered him on April 17, 1789. Col. Rogers was a member of the committee that signed an address of welcome on behalf of the citizens of Baltimore.

In June 1783, when he was twenty-four, Col. Rogers had married his first cousin once removed, Eleanor Buchanan, called "Elea," a young lady with "a pretty fortune" who brought as her dowry a large portion of the property which became known as Druid Hill.

The original 3-story mansion on the estate owned by the Buchanans had been a rather pretentious castle-like affair called "Auchentorlie" after the family estate near Glasgow, Scotland. At the time of Col. Rogers's wedding the turreted mansion had burned to the ground. Rogers, an amateur architect, had a new handsome house built from plans he himself drew. According to the *Baltimore Journal and Commercial Advertiser* for August 8, 1796, the dwelling, "admired for its simplicity and elegance," had only one story but was nearly sixty feet wide in front, and "so compact and commodious as to outvie most of the buildings in the vicinity of Baltimore." The name "Druid Hill" came to replace "Auchentorlie."

Col. Rogers, an organizer in 1786 of the Society for the Encouragement and Improvement of Agriculture in Maryland, laid out the capacious grounds of Druid Hill "in the best style of English landscape gardening." Thomas Scarf, in his *History of Baltimore City and County,* wrote of Rogers: "He went so far as to group trees with regard for their autumnal tints and with fine effect. The gold and crimson colors were brought out into strong and beautiful relief by being backed with evergreens. The skirting woodlands were converted into bays and indentations."[6]

No record exists of the exact date when Col. Rogers built his country seat, "Druid Hill," designed in the Federal style. However, an approximate date may be gleaned from the Liston papers at the National Library of Scotland, Edinburgh. Scotsman Robert Liston, later Sir Robert, British Minister to the United States from 1796 to 1800, had married Miss Henrietta Marchant whom Nicholas Rogers met as a young man at the University of Glasgow. Mrs. Liston kept a lively journal of their travels in this country. She also wrote numerous letters to her uncle and aunt, the James Jacksons, at Glasgow. In the second week of July 1796, the Listons set out from Philadelphia, the seat of government, for a visit to the Washingtons at Mount Vernon. Henrietta Liston informed her relatives:

> At Baltimore, the first place at which we stop'd for any time . . . I was immediately waited upon by a Col. Rogers, who claimed an old Glasgow acquaintance with me. We boarded at Mr. Holdings, & when he entered the room, I perfectly recollected him. He is very elegant, accomplished & pleasing. We breakfasted with him at a beautiful Country house he had lately built near Town. His wife is agreeable & brought him a great fortune. Two fine children, extremely well brought up.[7]

6. (Philadelphia, 1881), p. 274.
7. Henrietta Marchant Liston, Germantown, Pa., to James Jackson, Glasgow, 6 Sept., 1796, Robert Liston Papers, MS. 5696, National Library of Scotland, Edinburgh.

The Listons were entertained at Druid Hill in mid July. In less than a month the mansion no longer existed. "Last Saturday night between the hours of ten and eleven," stated the *Baltimore Journal and Commercial Advertiser* for August 8, "a fire broke out in the dwelling house of Colonel Nicholas Rogers about two and a half miles from this town and before any assistance could be given was totally consumed." As the fire was first discovered in the roof, it was assumed that an errant spark from the chimney was the culprit. The newspaper account continued: "The possessor of this late hospitable mansion must be much grieved, not only on account of the loss and the net cost of rebuilding, but for the destruction of a plan which cost him unwearied attention and which he can now but barely hope to imitate."

Fortunately the burned-out Rogers owned another house, No. 153 Baltimore Street, at the southwest corner of Baltimore and Light. They moved there with the two children, Lloyd Nicholas, aged nine, and Harriet, aged seven, and remained in town for the next four years.

Col. Rogers, in the meantime, was not idle. A First Ward member of the City Council, he was appointed a judge of the Orphans Court and a justice of the Criminal Court. In 1797 he was appointed by the Maryland General Assembly one of the commissioners for the erection of a new jail. He designed both this edifice and the Baltimore Assembly Room, a building on Holliday Street where society's elite met for dancing. He also drew up plans for another home at Druid Hill.

The new mansion was quite different from the one the Robert Listons saw. Two stories high, it was a square-shaped dwelling with carefully balanced windows and doors, and an ornamental entrance portico. Rogers planned to complete this large central unit before adding a wing on each side.

The square main portion was barely ready for occupancy when, on April 14, 1801, fire gutted No. 153 Baltimore Street. The conflagration occurred at night, and the family was lucky to escape alive. No belongings were saved except two silver teaspoons and a silver teapot which Mrs. Rogers grabbed up as she fled. Col. Rogers's carefully drawn plans for the new Druid Hill home, to which the family moved immediately, were lost in the fire. The projected wings on the square dwelling were never built.

The country was on the verge of a second outbreak of hostilities with Britain when Druid Hill lost its mistress, Elea. Eleanor Rogers died suddenly on January 4, 1812, and was buried in the family plot.

Elea's son, Lloyd Nicholas, was thirty when he married spirited Eliza Law, a twenty-year-old beauty from Washington, D.C., and a great-granddaughter of Martha Washington. Eliza, who brought to the mansion youthful exuberance and gaiety, bore two girls and a boy before she died at the early age of twenty-five. She, too, was laid to rest within the iron picket fence. Earlier that same year, on January 2, 1822, her father-in-law, Col. Rogers, Revolutionary officer, judge, architect, and prominent Baltimorean, died and was buried beside his Elea.

By the will of Lloyd Nicholas Rogers, the colonel's son, who died late in 1860, Druid Hill Park, "which he inherited from the original patentee to whom it was

granted by the Colony of Maryland in 1760," was conveyed to the City of Baltimore in exchange for $121,000.06 in cash and $363,027.18 in City Stock.[8]

Rumblings of the coming Civil War were already discernible when, on October 19, 1860, Mayor Thomas Swann formally opened Druid Hill Park to the public. An enormous crowd of onlookers heard speeches and watched a military display. Thousands of public school children sang an ode composed for the occasion, while a continuous string of carriages, buggies, wagons, and hacks paraded through the park.

All that was withheld from the public of the magnificent Buchanan-Rogers holdings was the rectangular plot reserved by the grantor "to him and his heirs forever as a last resting place."

Today, as we enjoy the recreational facilities of Druid Hill Park, we are indebted to Col. Nicholas Rogers, the Revolutionary worthy who laid out the grounds so artistically, to his forebears and relations who put together the various parcels of land, and to his son, Lloyd Nicholas Rogers, who maintained the estate and turned it over to the citizens of Baltimore for their pleasure.

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8. Kelly, *Public Parks*, p. 6.

St. Inigoes Manor: A Nineteenth Century Jesuit Plantation

JOSEPH AGONITO

On a summer day in June 1806 two weary travelers, followed by a spirited dog, approached the main house at St. Inigoes, a Jesuit manor in St. Mary's County, Maryland. Father Sylvester Boarman, the only white person then residing on the estate, extended a warm welcome to his Jesuit companions—Father Francis Neale and Brother Joseph Mobberly.[1]

Mobberly, a young man in his mid twenties, had been sent to St. Inigoes to assist Neale in the management of the plantation. In time the faithful and competent assistant would become manager of St. Inigoes.[2] During the many years that Mobberly resided there, the manor and its slave inhabitants absorbed his life and thoughts. In his numerous letters, Farm Books, and "Diary" Mobberly left a rich and fascinating portrait of a Jesuit plantation; yet, strangely enough, little is known about the man himself.

Joseph Mobberly, a native of Montgomery County, Maryland, was born on January 12, 1779. Loquacious by nature, he never spoke of his parents or childhood, lending credence to the speculation that his birth was painfully illegitimate. Mobberly entered the recently opened Catholic college at Georgetown on January 5, 1798, presumably with the intention of preparing for the priesthood. After receiving minor orders on April 21, 1802, he then enrolled (September 1804) at St. Mary's Seminary in Baltimore. But within the year Mobberly suddenly abandoned his priestly studies, and returned to Georgetown where he became a Brother in the Society of Jesus. In the summer of 1806 he took up his position at St. Inigoes.[3]

The Jesuits formally acquired St. Inigoes—one of five manors in Maryland—in 1637. They named the manor in honor of Ignatius (Spanish Iñigo) Loyola, founder of the Society of Jesus. According to Father Edward I. Devitt, a Jesuit historian, "St. Inigoes is certainly the most ancient Jesuit establishment in the

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Dr. Joseph Agonito is a professor of history at Onondaga Community College, Syracuse, New York.

1. Brother Joseph Mobberly, "Diary," (Folder 4.4½, I, p. 11), Georgetown University Archives.
2. Mobberly to Father John Grassi (President of Georgetown), December 4, 1814, (Box 204 M.14), Maryland Province Archives of the Society of Jesus (Hereinafter referred to as MPA); Proceedings of the Corporation of the Roman Catholic Clergymen, June 10, 1818, (Box 91.2, Minute Book, No. 2, p. 28), MPA.
3. I have drawn this account of Mobberly's life from the following sources: Mobberly, "Diary," I, pp. 1, 11, 86–87, 110, 125–126; Georgetown College Ledger Book B, 1800–1803; Georgetown University Archives, pp. 84, 162; Georgetown College Ledger Book C, 1803–13; Georgetown University Archives, pp. 15, 67; Georgetown Alumni Directory, index card, prepared by Father Francis Barnum, Georgetown University Archivist, 1890s.

United States, and probably the oldest in the world that has remained in continuous possession of the Society."[4]

St Inigoes—still in Jesuit hands—is located on Maryland's Western Shore which extends from the Chesapeake Bay to the Potomac River. The manor lies on the Potomac side, about eighty-eight miles from Washington, D. C. by water and eighty miles by land.[5] St. Inigoes originally consisted of two separate parcels of land: 2,000 acres—the manor proper—on the mainland, and 1,000 acres on St. George's Island, situated at the mouth of the St. Mary's River. St. George's Island, noted for its fine natural grasses, was used mainly for grazing.[6]

The manor proper has the general shape of a triangle. Kitt's Point, the apex of the triangle, divides the St. Mary's River from Smith's Creek at their entrance into the Potomac River. One side goes up Smith's Creek for about two and a quarter miles, the other side runs up the St. Mary's River for about three and one-half miles to Priests' Point, and then follows St. Inigoes Creek for nearly another mile to Chapel Creek where the line turns southeast. From this spot the eastern boundary followed a straight line to a point some distance below the head of Smith's Creek.[7]

Over the years many acres of land have been lost to the constant encroachment of the St. Mary's River, which washes the southern boundary of the manor. Mobberly noted that the garden to the south of the Manor House had earlier been three or four times as large, but that in his time much of it lay underwater. Parenthetically, St. Inigoes has been further reduced by sale. The Jesuits sold St. George's Island in 1851, and, during the Second World War, the United States Government purchased 500 acres of the manor land to build a Navy air base.[8]

St. Inigoes pleased Mobberly. He praised the fine quality of its soil, its rich forest, its abundance of game and fish, and its salutary climate. The land, though, is monotonously flat, and at no point does it exceed fifteen feet above sea level.[9] The fields, especially in the spring, were subject to flooding, and for this reason Mobberly extended the drainage system by the extensive digging of ditches. Fortunately, his work was eased by a number of small rivulets which cut across the land carrying excess water into the St. Mary's River.[10] Mobberly described the soil—generally belonging to the Sassafras variety—as consisting

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4. Father Edward I. Devitt, S.J., "St. Inigoes, St. Mary's County, Maryland 1634–1915," *Woodstock Letters,* 60 (June 1931): 199, 202.

5. Father Joseph Zwinge, S. J., "The Jesuit Farms in Maryland," *Woodstock Letters,* 39 (September 1910): 374–75.

6. Devitt, "St. Inigoes," pp. 202, 209; Father Thomas Aloysius Hughes, S. J., *History of the Society of Jesus in North America, Colonial and Federal. Documents,* 2 vols. (New York, 1908), 1: i, 201–3; Edwin Warfield Beitzell, *The Jesuit Missions of St. Mary's County, Maryland* (Abell, Md., 1960), p. 34.

7. Beitzell, *Jesuit Missions,* pp. 19–20, 34; Zwinge, "Note on an Old Map of St. Inigos," (Box 100 N.2), MPA.

8. Mobberly, "Diary," I, p. 20; Beitzell, *Jesuit Missions,* pp. 34–36, 175; Devitt, "St. Inigoes," pp. 212–13.

9. *Maryland Geological Survey: St. Mary's County* (Baltimore, 1907), pp. 57–58, 125.

10. Mobberly, "Diary," I, pp. 28–29, 136; Father William McSherry, S. J., "Report on St. Inigoes, 1833–1837," (Box 99 L.1), MPA; Zwinge, "Jesuit Farms," *Woodstock Letters,* 39 (September 1910): 377.

of three to five inches of good black mold, followed by a deep stratum of clay, then sand.[11]

A variety of trees grew in the wooded areas around St. Inigoes: white and black gum, white, red, black, and spanish oaks, maple, hickory, chestnut, sassafras and, most important, long leaf white and long leaf yellow pines. The pines, which grew rapidly, served for firewood and rail fences. Old slaves told Mobberly that certain sections of the manor then covered with tall pines had been productive fields of wheat and corn forty years earlier.[12]

St. Inigoes abounded in game and birds which satisfied the eye and the appetite: rabbits, hares, foxes, opossums, raccoons, and squirrels inhabited the woods and the fields; otters, muskrats, minks, and weasels dwelt along the banks of rivers and ponds; robins, blackbirds, larks, quails, ducks, swans, wild geese, and seagulls dotted the sky and waterways.[13]

The waters which surrounded St. Inigoes yielded a plentiful supply of fish: perch, shad, mackerel, herrings, flounders, skates, eels, drumfish, crabs, oysters, and trout. (Mobberly claimed that fishermen caught sixty to a hundred trout in a day.) Sometimes, porpoises and sharks ascended the St. Mary's River in search of food.[14]

The manor was also pleasantly situated. Salt breezes from the Chesapeake Bay swept over the land, keeping the air pure and the people healthy.[15]

The Manor House dominated the landscape at St. Inigoes. Located on Priests' Point near the water it commanded a fine view of the St. Mary's and Potomac rivers and the Virginia hills on the distant shore.[16] The history of the Manor House dates back to the early eighteenth century. In 1704 the Protestant authorities in Maryland closed the Catholic Chapel in St. Mary's City. The Catholics then demolished the padlocked building, transported the bricks five miles south to St. Inigoes, and used them some years later to erect an impressive new building.[17]

The massive walls of the rebuilt structure enclosed a spacious interior. The ground floor contained a grand parlor twenty-four feet square with a high ceiling, a dining area, and various rooms for the pastor and his assistants. Upstairs, there was a large room which extended nearly the whole length of the building. The fifteen Jesuit novices who came to St. Inigoes in 1812 bunked in this room. The peaked roof, quadrilateral in shape, and pierced by four tall chimneys, "made the house a picturesque feature of the landscape."[18]

The Manor House suffered various misfortunes in its long history. Twice the British attacked it. During the American Revolution a British ship of war, the

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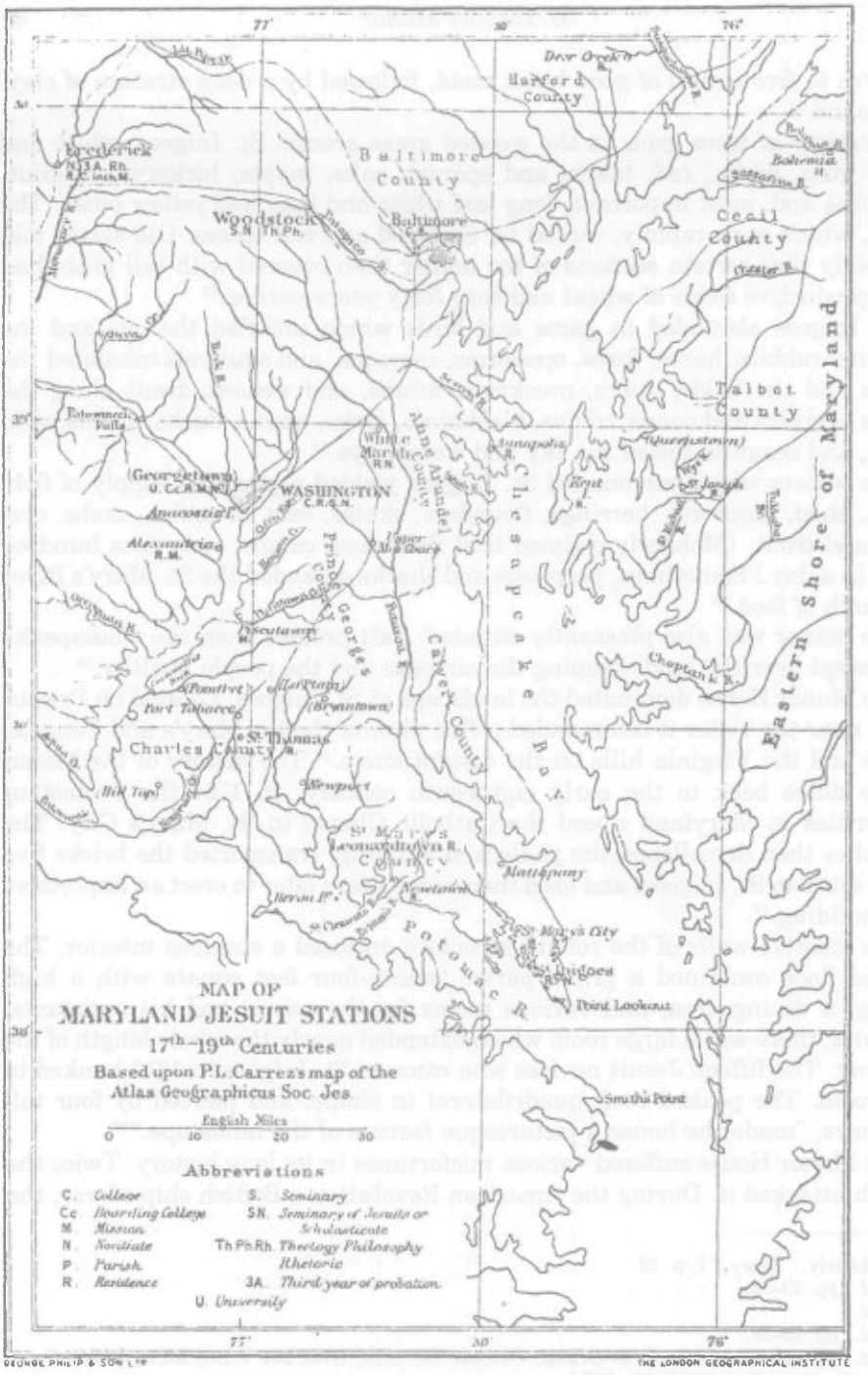
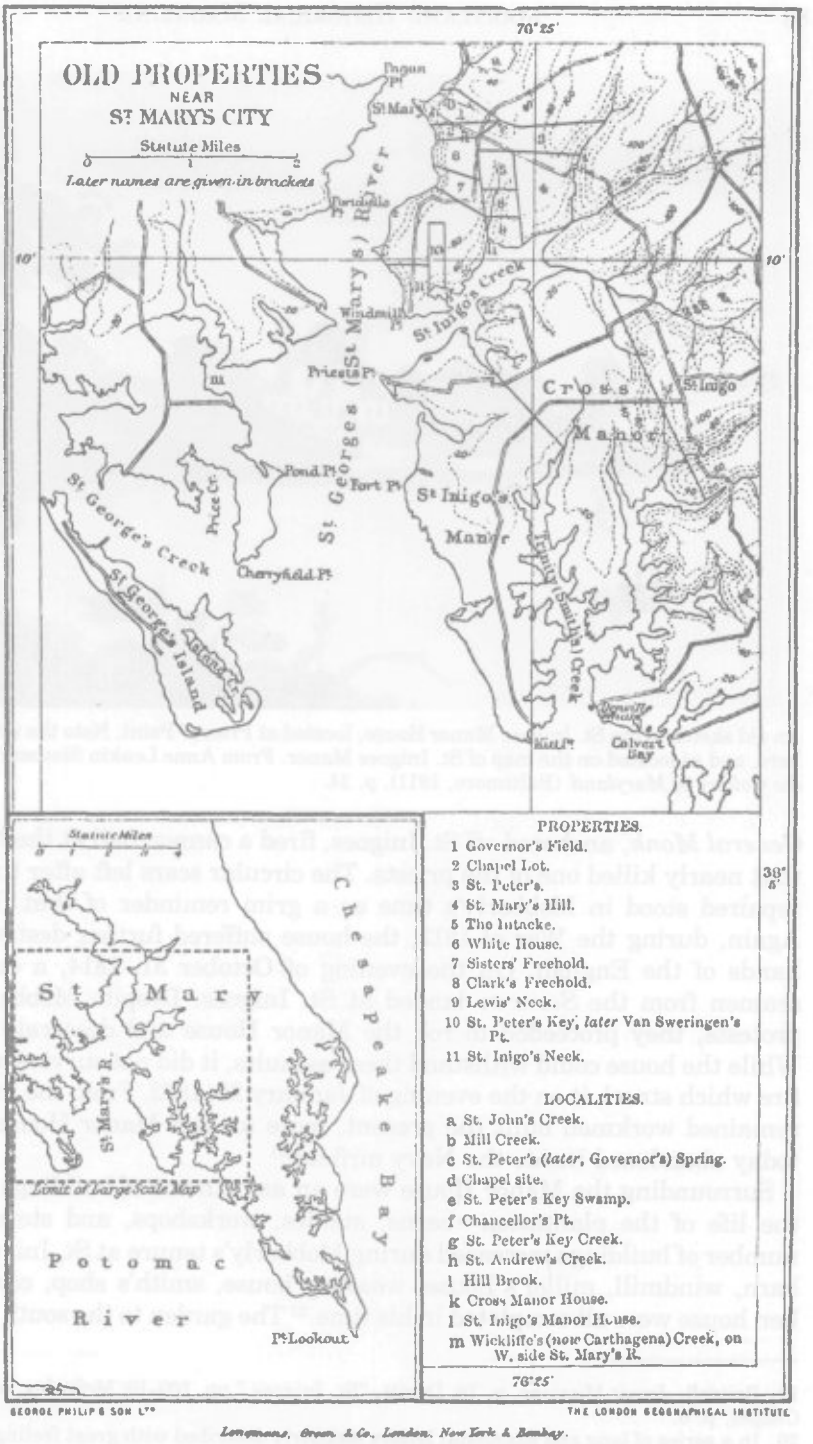
11. Mobberly, "Diary," I, p. 23.
12. *Ibid.*, pp. 23–25.
13. *Ibid.*
14. *Ibid.*, pp. 25–28.
15. *Ibid.*, pp. 28–29; Mobberly to Grassi, October 13, 1813, (Box 204 T.12), MPA; Mobberly to Grassi, [?], 1813, (Box 203 C.12), MPA.
16. Mobberly, "Diary," I, p. 20.
17. Beitzell, *Jesuit Missions*, p. 58; Zwinge, "Jesuit Farms," *Woodstock Letters*, 41 (March 1912): 64–65; Father Richard T. McSorley, , S. J., *Maryland's First Chapel* (Mt. Rainier, Md., [n.d.]), p. 5.
18. Beitzell, *Jesuit Missions*, pp. 59–60; Devitt, "St. Inigoes," p. 211; McSorley, *Maryland's First Chapel*, pp. 5–6.



Longmans, Green, & Co. London, New York, Bombay & Calcutta.

St. Inigoes Manor is located on the shores of the Potomac, at the southernmost tip of the Western Shore. From Father Thomas Aloysius Hughes, S.J., *History of the Society of Jesus in North America, Documents* (New York, 1908), I, Pt. i. Reprinted with permission of David McKay Company.



Jesuit properties near St. Mary's City, showing St. Inigoes Manor. From Hughes, *History of the Society of Jesus*, I, Pt. i, 200. Reprinted with permission of David McKay Company.

An old sketch of the St. Inigoes Manor House, located at Priests' Point. Note the windmill depicted here, and as located on the map of St. Inigoes Manor. From Anne Leakin Sioussat, *Old Manors in the Colony of Maryland* (Baltimore, 1911), p. 24.

General Monk, anchored off St. Inigoes, fired a cannon ball at the Manor House that nearly killed one of the priests. The circular scars left after the holes were repaired stood in Mobberly's time as a grim reminder of that first attack.[19] Again, during the War of 1812, the house suffered further destruction at the hands of the English. On the evening of October 31, 1814, a detachment of seamen from the *Saracen* landed at St. Inigoes. Despite Mobberly's earnest protests, they proceeded to rob the Manor House and desecrate its chapel.[20] While the house could withstand these assaults, it did not survive a devastating fire which struck it on the evening of January 25, 1872. From the materials that remained workmen built the present, more modest Manor House that stands today abandoned inside the Navy airfield.[21]

Surrounding the Manor House were an assortment of buildings necessary to the life of the plantation—barns, stables, workshops, and storehouses. The number of buildings increased during Mobberly's tenure at St. Inigoes: the brick barn, windmill, miller's house, weaving house, smith's shop, cow house, and hen house were all completed in his time.[22] The garden to the south of the Manor

19. Beitzell, *Jesuit Missions,* p. 78; Devitt, "St. Inigoes," pp. 209–10; McSorley, *Maryland's First Chapel,* p. 6.
20. In a series of long and emotional letters Mobberly described with great feeling this assault on St. Inigoes: Mobberly to Grassi, November 1, 5, 14, 20, and December 4, 1814, (Box 204. M.7, M.8, M.10, M.12, M.14), MPA; Mobberly to Father Francis Neale, June 10, 1817, (Box 205 T.11), MPA.
21. Beitzell, *Jesuit Missions,* pp. 60, 149; McSorley, *Maryland's First Chapel,* pp. 6–7.
22. Mobberly, "Diary," I, p. 136.

House and the outlying fields produced a variety of crops for use on the manor and for the market—corn, wheat, tobacco, rye, oats, flax, turnips, potatoes, hay, and clover. Orchards heavy with apples and peaches lay nearby.

At the eastern end of the manor stands the present church of St. Ignatius. Father James Walton, S.J., with the help of black labor, began construction of the church shortly after he arrived at St. Inigoes in December 1784. He located St. Ignatius at the head of Chapel Creek so that Catholics from surrounding areas could easily reach it by water. Commenting on the building of the new church, Father Richard T. McSorley, S.J., historian of *Maryland's First Chapel*, wrote that black slaves "tended the fire in which its bricks were baking all night. During their watch they used to try to keep themselves awake by banjo-strumming, by the singing of old southern songs, and by a midnight dinner sent out to them by their families."[23] Like most southern churches, St. Ignatius reserved the gallery for its black members. While blacks were socially segregated, presumably religious equality prevailed in the sacramental life of the church.[24] Father John Carroll, Superior of the Catholic Missions in the United States, laid the cornerstone of the new church on July 13, 1785, and Father Francis Neale preached the dedication ceremony in 1788 which marked the completion of St. Ignatius.[25]

Time and the fortunes of war took their toll on the church; consequently in 1816 Father Joseph Carberry, S.J. (who remained as pastor of St. Ignatius until 1849) began making extensive repairs. He erected the sacristy, arched the ceiling, added pews, redecorated the interior, and probably installed the beautiful stained glass windows.[26] St. Ignatius continued to serve the Catholics of St. Inigoes well into the twentieth century, but the population shift from river to road caused its decline. After 1946 St. Ignatius was no longer an active parish; fortunately, a dedicated local group saved the church from slow deterioration. They restored St. Ignatius in the early 1950s, and today this beautiful little church stands as a reminder of a rich, historic past.[27]

A cemetery adjoins the church. In a "square plot, surrounded by an iron fence lie many of the one-time pastors of St. Ignatius, at rest after their long years of labor."[28] Scattered throughout the cemetery are tombstones bearing the names of some of the best-known families of St. Inigoes; and, in a separate section of the cemetery (the gravestones of which have long disappeared), black slaves were laid to rest.[29]

The slave "quarters" were located one-half mile east of the Manor House. In 1815 forty-three slaves lived at St. Inigoes; five years later their numbers had

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23. McSorley, *Maryland's First Chapel*, p. 13.
24. *Ibid.*; cf. Jeffrey R. Brackett, *The Negro in Maryland: A Study of the Institution of Slavery* (Baltimore, 1889), p. 109.
25. Beitzell, *Jesuit Missions*, p. 80; Devitt, "St. Inigoes," p. 216; McSorley, *Maryland's First Chapel*, p. 13.
26. Beitzell, *Jesuit Missions*, pp. 114–15; Devitt, "St. Inigoes," p. 220.
27. Beitzell, *Jesuit Missions*, pp. 175–76; McSorley, *Maryland's First Chapel*, p. 14.
28. McSorley, *Maryland's First Chapel*, p. 13.
29. Testimony of Mrs. Beth McCoy and Mrs. Mary Edna Smith, members of The Society for the Preservation of St. Ignatius Church. Cf. Brackett, *The Negro in Maryland*, p. 109.

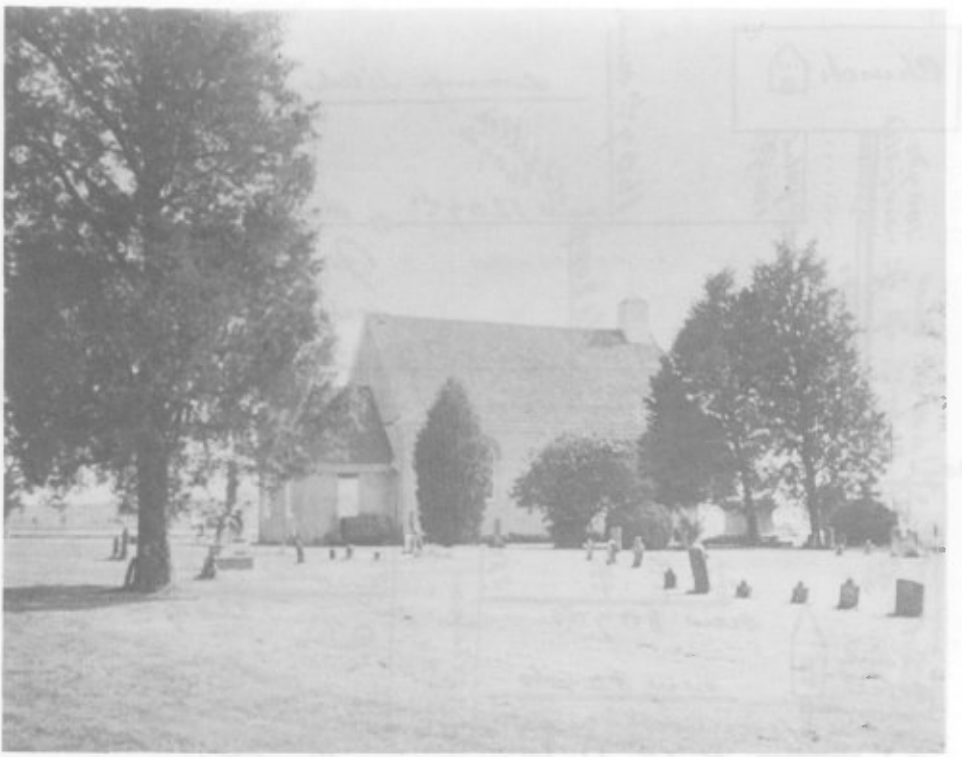
The interior of St. Ignatius' Church as restored and decorated for the Christmas season. Blacks – slave and free – sat in the gallery. From Father Peter R. Alliata's picture collection on the church, reprinted with his permission.

increased to fifty-six.[30] A slave cabin was a small hut made of logs notched at the ends so that the cross logs could fit and hold together; the interstices were plastered with clay to keep out the elements. A bachelor's cabin measured eight feet by ten; that of a family was usually the whole length of a log, fourteen or sixteen by twelve. These huts were one story with a garret under the slant roof. The one large room on the ground floor had many functions: it served the whole family as a kitchen, a meeting place, and a bedroom for the older folks. (Sometimes a partition separated the bedroom from the rest of the room.) The young people, who could climb the ladder, slept in the garret.[31]

The overseer, under the express orders of the manager, dispensed food and clothing to the slaves. Each working hand received two pounds of pork a week. (Mobberly had raised it from one and one-half to two pounds.) On fast days and Fridays, however, when meat could not be eaten, the slaves were given herring, dried cod, and stock fish.[32] In addition, each working hand, and even old people past labor, received one peck of corn meal a week; children were given only one-half peck of corn meal. Mobberly estimated that it cost over $1,000 each year for corn and pork to feed forty-three slaves.[33]

Slaves supplemented their meager and monotonous diet by cultivating home

30. Mobberly, "Diary," I, p. 128; Mobberly to Grassi, February 5, 1815, (Box 204 K.3), MPA.
31. Zwinge, "Jesuit Farms," *Woodstock Letters*, 41 (June 1912): 195–96.
32. *Ibid.*, pp. 207–8.
33. Mobberly, "Diary," I, pp. 131–32; Mobberly to Grassi, February 5, 1815, (Box 204 K.3), MPA.



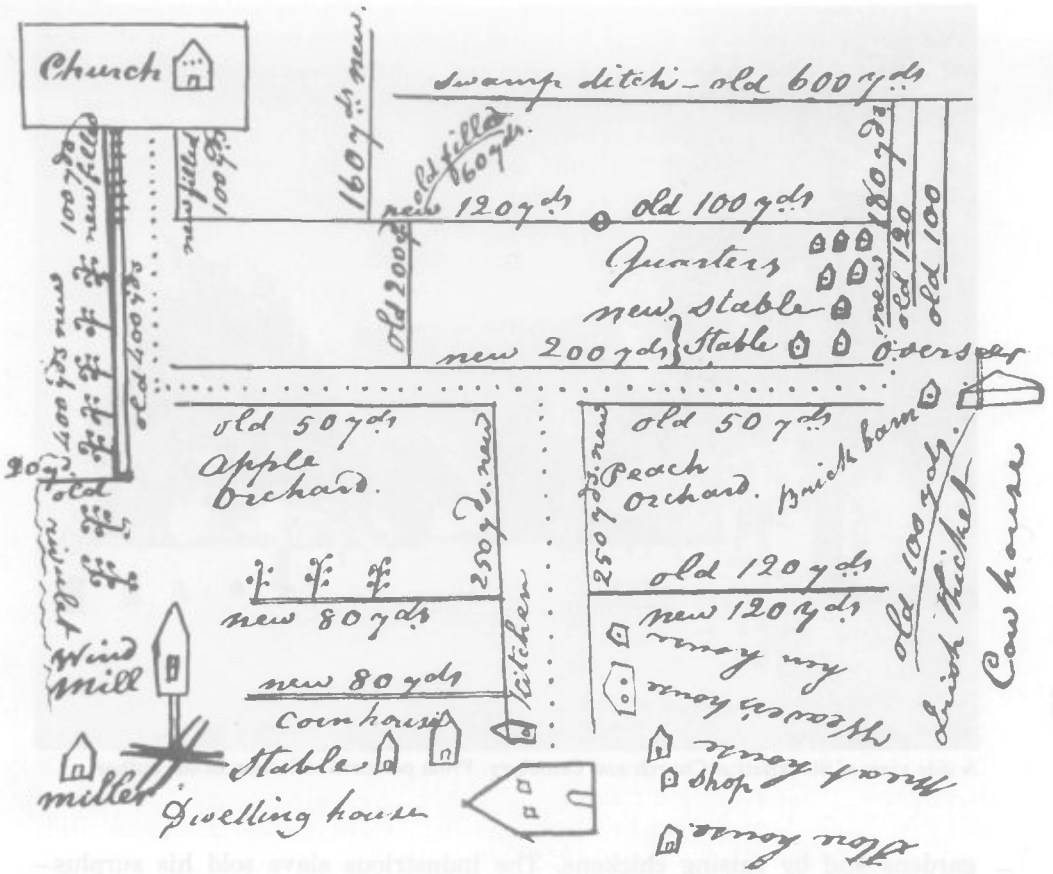
A side view of St. Ignatius Church and Cemetery. From personal collection of the author.

gardens and by raising chickens. The industrious slave sold his surplus—particularly cabbages, sweet potatoes, chickens, and eggs—in the local market. In defiance of local authority the slaves also gathered fish and oysters on Sunday and holidays which they offered for sale. Mobberly claimed—no doubt an exaggeration—that slave families earned, in this way, from eighty to one-hundred dollars a year.[34]

A male slave received in the summer one pair of trousers and two shirts. For the winter he obtained, in addition, one pair of double soled shoes, one pair of stockings, one pair of pantaloons, and one homemade coat. A female slave received one habit and two shifts for summer wear, while in the winter she was alloted one pair of double-soled shoes, one pair of stockings, one petticoat, and one short gown. More fanciful apparel—such as hats and Sunday dresses—came out of her own pocket.[35]

Much of the clothing was produced on the manor. Mobberly brought in a shoemaker to make shoes for the adult slaves. (Some slaves even received an extra pair of "Sunday" shoes.) It cost forty cents for a pair of shoes and twenty-five cents for mending an old pair. Mobberly contracted with the widow Dorsey

34. Mobberly, "Diary," I, pp. 132-33.
35. *Ibid.*, pp. 134-35.



Brother Joseph Mobberly, S.J., drew this map of St. Inigoes Manor while at Georgetown in 1823. From his "Diary," Georgetown University Archives, Folder 4.4½, I, 135. Reprinted with permission of Georgetown University Archives.

to make clothing for the slaves. He provided the raw materials from which she made the stockings, shirts, trousers, and pantaloons.[36]

In times of sickness Mobberly provided medical care for the slaves. The most prevalent illness was the ague and fever which, he noted, "always originates at the Quarter and scarcely ever appears at the house."[37] (Mobberly had it once in all his years at St. Inigoes.) Fortunately, because of the salt breezes which washed the noxious fogs and vapors that sometimes hung over the land, these malarial visitations were mild and of short duration. Mobberly cured the sick slave by administering an emetic or a purgative and, in some cases, he gave his patients a dose of bark—four to eight teaspoons—mixed with wine to brace the system before the chill came on.[38] He claimed that in all his years at St. Inigoes only one slave—a young man of eighteen—died of the fever.[39]

36. Mobberly, "St. Inigoes Day Book, 1806–1832," pp. 52–53, 60, 64, 75, (Box 170 G), MPA.
37. Mobberly, "Diary," I, pp. 30, 32–33; Mobberly to Grassi, 1812/1813, (Box 203 C.12), MPA.
38. Mobberly, "Diary" I, pp. 28–29, 32–33; Mobberly to Grassi, 1812/1813, (Box 203 C.12), MPA
39. Mobberly, "Diary," I, pp. 33–35.

In more serious illnesses a doctor was summoned, and medical bills sometimes ran high. In the troubled year of 1815, when many slaves came down with fever, Mobberly paid Dr. Jones $150 for his services. But that was an exceptional year, for Mobberly estimated that medical expenses averaged only twenty dollars a year.[40]

St. Inigoes also suffered its share of deaths during these years. Mobberly noted the deaths of eight infants, and nine year old Sucky, prone to "fits," died from severe burns after falling into an open fire. Tom, referred to above, fell victim to the fever. Jack, aged forty-eight, passed away during a "cholic-fit" (though Mobberly implied drunkenness was the cause). Betsy, the blacksmith's wife, died tragically while giving birth to twins. Some slaves, however, lived to remarkably old ages: Nacy lived to be sixty years old; Billy to sixty-six; Sucky to ninety-six (though she claimed to be over a hundred); and Matthew to ninety-nine and a half (though fellow slaves said that he was much older).[41]

In 1815, when there were forty-three slaves at St. Inigoes, fourteen worked in the fields while a few others served as craftsmen or domestics in the Manor House; the rest were either too young or too old for serious labor.[42] Slave children under ten "were left under the care of their mothers around their little house with nothing to do except to help her and run about the plantation." As they advanced in years they were then moved from lighter tasks about the manor to full labor in the fields or Manor House.[43]

With the exception of Enoch, who worked as a blacksmith, few slaves at St. Inigoes were trained as craftsmen. Mobberly turned over various skilled jobs on the manor—the constructing and repairing of buildings, the fixing of equipment, the making of clothing—to professional craftsmen or white farmers living in the area.[44] He even hired free blacks, once St. Inigoes slaves, for a variety of odd jobs. In September 1812 he employed Charles and Steven to cut and clean out drainage ditches; that winter they were hired to cut fire wood. The next summer Mobberly paid Charles, Robert, Michael, and William seven dollars a month for making bricks to complete the new barn. While the records at St. Inigoes are not clear as to how these former slaves obtained their freedom, there were ways by which it could have been done on a Jesuit plantation. Usually, slaves were "hired out" for a stated period, after which time they were set free; these free blacks then often purchased the freedom of others. Some slaves "worked out" their freedom directly by special arrangement with their Jesuit owners. And, in rare cases, especially after the Revolution, some slaves were manumitted.[45]

Field hands generally worked five and one-half days each week—from Monday morning to Saturday afternoon. They were under the day-to-day direction of

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40. Mobberly to Grassi, February 5, 1815, (Box 204 K.3), MPA; Zwinge, "Jesuit Farms," *Woodstock Letters,* 41 (June 1912): 212–13.
41. Mobberly, "Diary," I, pp. 33–35; Mobberly to Grassi, 1812/1813, (Box 203 C.12), MPA.
42. Mobberly to Grassi, February 5, 1815, (Box 204 K.3), MPA.
43. Zwinge, "Jesuit Farms," *Woodstock Letters,* 41 (June 1912): 217.
44. Mobberly, "St. Inigoes Blacksmith Book, 1811–1814," pp. 19, 26, 53, 80, (Box 170 F), MPA; Mobberly, "St. Inigoes Day Book, 1806–1832," pp. 1, 4, 17–18, 27, 45, 50, 59, (Box 170 G), MPA.
45. Mobberly, "St. Inigoes Blacksmith Book, 1811–1814," pp. 20, 37, 53–56, (Box 170 F), MPA; Zwinge, "Jesuit Farms," *Woodstock Letters,* 41 (June 1912): 214–16, 220–21.

a black foreman and a white overseer. (He was called an "overlooker" at St. Inigoes.) Mobberly, as manager, remained in overall charge. A slave named Matthias served as foreman. He was a faithful and competent worker who proved especially resourceful during those troubled days in 1814 when the British raided St. Inigoes. His descendants—both slave and free—stayed close to the Jesuits throughout the century.[46]

Mobberly had more difficulty in securing a faithful overseer. Within a space of five years—from 1816 to 1820—he employed five different overseers, none of whom proved satisfactory. The most notorious was Samuel Leach, who was employed from December 1817 to the end of 1818. Leach's offenses were legion: Mobberly often found him at home, or at work in his garden, or out fishing instead of in the fields supervising the slaves' work. Leach left the plantation frequently—sometimes for days—either attending to his own business or seeking pleasure. Moreover, he used farm animals and slave labor for his own profit.[47] Mobberly despaired of finding a trusty overseer. "I have often heard it remarked, he exclaimed, "that it is difficut to find an honest man; and yet, it is much more so to find a good overseer."[48]

The overseer played an important role at St. Inigoes: he supervised the slaves' conduct and directed their work. He lived in a comfortable house near the slave quarters, ostensibly so he could then better observe and regulate the behavior of the blacks. The overseer was dispensed from administering any floggings, which apparently seldom took place at St. Inigoes.[49] The only recorded incident of a whipping involved Granny Sucky, the aged cook. Sucky told Mobberly that in all her years at St. Inigoes she had been thrashed only once. It so happened that one of her former Jesuit masters—Father John Bolton—practiced self-flagellation as an act of penance. Sucky, then a little girl, childishly spied on her master and then pled with him to stop. Her "reward" for this concern was a thrashing and from that moment she determined "never to concern herself with his self-cruelties."[50] We can only conjecture about the possible punishment of other slaves.

The available records do not describe the slave's actual workday. The disastrous fire which laid waste the Manor House in 1872 destroyed, as well, some precious documents which may have told this story.[51] In any case field hands must have toiled long and hard, for they produced some rich harvests. In his best year at St. Inigoes Mobberly boasted that the plantation yielded the following: 2,020 bushels of wheat; 3,000 bushels of corn; 12,000 pounds of tobacco; 300 bushels of turnips; 400 bushels of Irish potatoes; 11,000 pounds of pork; 2,000 pounds of beef and mutton; and various quantitites of oats, rye, hay, and clover.[52] At least during its best years St. Inigoes must have been well managed, for as plantations go it was remarkably self-sufficient.

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46. Beitzell, *Jesuit Missions,* pp. 132–33.
47. Mobberly, "St. Inigoes Day Book, 1806–1832," pp. 48, 55, 58, 61–62, (Box 170 G), MPA.
48. Mobberly, "Diary," I, p. 74.
49. Zwinge, "Jesuit Farms," *Woodstock Letters,* 41 (June 1912): 213.
50. Mobberly, "Diary," I, pp. 21–22.
51. Devitt, "St. Inigoes," pp. 211–12.
52. Mobberly, "Diary," I, p. 137; Zwinge, "Jesuit Farms," *Woodstock Letters,* 41 (June 1912): 212.

Of course, life on the manor was not all work: slaves rested from their labors in the fields from Saturday noon to Monday morning. They used their free time to work around their houses or in their gardens, to fish or trap animals, and to enjoy the company of family and friends. They also enjoyed brief holidays at Easter and Christmas, though it is interesting to note that after attending mass on Ash Wednesday or Good Friday slaves worked the rest of the day in the fields.[53]

Mobberly stressed the special obligations that Catholic masters had for the Christian upbringing of their slaves: masters should prepare their slaves for the sacraments, make certain that they perform their religious duties, and rebuke them when they strayed from the right path.[54] How faithfully the slaves at St. Inigoes performed their Christian duties is uncertain. Father Joseph Carberry, who served as pastor of St. Ignatius Church for over thirty years, remarked that most of the blacks were "good and edifying."[55] Father Peter Kenny, however, who briefly visited the Jesuit manors in 1820, felt obliged to recommend that his fellow Jesuits "devise more effectual means to promote morality and the frequentation of the sacraments. The crimes that are reported of our slaves and their neglect of duties the most sacred to a Christian are a reproach to [our] Society."[56]

The sacramental life of the slaves centered around the small, though beautiful, St. Ignatius Church. Here parents brought their children for Baptism; here young boys and girls received their First Communion and Confirmation; here couples married; here, segregated in the gallery, whole families attended mass on Sundays and holidays; and in a special section of the cemetery which adjoined the church, slaves were buried.

The priests at St. Inigoes took a special interest in the marriage of their slaves. A bad marriage could not only endanger their souls, but also the well-being of the manor. Accordingly, slaves could not marry without the permission of the manager. Father Francis Neale had some interesting problems in this area.

Neale refused Enoch, the blacksmith, permission to marry a woman living across the St. Mary's River unless she could join him at St. Inigoes. It was dangerous to cross the river and Neale feared for Enoch's safety. Neale tried to purchase the woman, but her master refused to sell. A stalemate existed, and Enoch's plans to marry were frustrated. On another occasion Charles got engaged by "some wicked means to an old noted strumpet, mother of fourteen children, and who had never been married." She was a free woman who expected Charles to support her. Neale blocked the proposed marriage. "With what conscience," he exclaimed, "could I bring such a burden upon our Family? Or expose Charles with my permission to such dangers?" One last case. Nelly wanted to marry Harry, a slave belonging to Colonel Fenwick. Since Harry had a bad reputation, both Mobberly and the overseer protested against his coming

53. Father Peter Kenny, "Statement to the Consultors of the Mission, April 1820," p. 11, (Box XT.1), MPA.
54. Mobberly, "Diary," I, p. 142.
55. Father Joseph Carberry to Father Stephen Dubuisson, April 27, 1838, (Box 212 P.3), MPA.
56. Kenny, "Statement to the Consultors of the Mission, April, 1820," p. 11. (Box XT.1), MPA.

to visit or live at St. Inigoes. Neale granted permission on one condition—that Nelly live with Harry. But this plan failed when Fenwick refused to purchase her.[57]

Finding partners for St. Inigoes slaves, then, proved difficult. It was complicated by the fact that slaves who resided at St. Inigoes descended from a few original families, and were therefore related. Neale and Mobberly tried to resolve the problem by purchase or sale as the situation dictated, or by allowing slaves to marry "off" the manor.[58]

The Jesuits took the question of slave marriage seriously: it was a sacrament and family life was sacred. Mobberly spoke strongly against Catholic masters separating husband from wife, or children from parents.[59] The records show for St. Inigoes that in the buying and selling of slaves, families were not separated: Peter and his wife were purchased together in February 1804 for $400; Peter, his wife, and family (eight in all) were exchanged in June 1809 for another family of five persons, plus a note bearing interest for $600; an elderly couple was sold at the same time for $350. (St. Inigoes made this sale at the direction of the Corporation of the Roman Catholic Clergymen which governed the estates, though it was no less cruel to separate an aged couple from their "home."[60]

It is difficult to determine how the slaves felt about their Jesuit masters. During the troubled year 1814 when the British raided St. Inigoes, Mobberly assured Father John Grassi, S.J., President of Georgetown, that "our people seem well disposed—much attached to the place and to one another—behave well—I feel no apprehensions on their account."[61] And some slaves, in their long years at St. Inigoes, may have indeed become attached to the Jesuits and the place. Yet in the privacy of his "Diary" Mobberly admitted that many "slaves are very discontented in their present state of servitude, and are becoming more corrupt and more worthless every year."[62] Slave protest took many forms. Mobberly, with some sarcasm, listed their "misdeeds":

> The Negroes ought to be honest, but now and again master must lose a pig, a sheep, a goose, a turkey, some tobacco, some corn from the field, and perhaps a little wheat from his granary. Master will complain but he must bear with the times—His horses will be ridden to death at night while he is asleep but he will not be a good man if he complains of such trifles. If he commence the system of whipping he will from that moment be a very *bad man*. His plantation utensils will be frequently broken and spoiled from inattention, carelessness, or malice. . . . In fine his negroes may rise and put an end to his life.[63]

No doubt Mobberly spoke from personal experience, though it is unlikely that he stood in any real danger of losing his life. Whether he understood that such

57. Neale to Grassi, July 8, 1814, (Box 204 N.2), MPA.
58. Zwinge, "Jesuit Farms," *Woodstock Letters,* 41 (June 1912): 201.
59. Mobberly, "Diary," I, pp. 83, 143.
60. Proceedings of the Corporation of the Roman Catholic Clergymen, October 4, 1808, p. 72; June 26, 1809, p. 73; June 14, 1814, p. 3, (Box 91.1, Box 91.2), MPA; Father Francis Neale, "Agent's Cash Book, 1802–1820," pp. 3, 11, (Box 190 B, [Cabinet]), MPA.
61. Mobberly to Grassi, November 1, 1814, (Box 204 M.7), MPA.
62. Mobberly, "Diary," I, pp. 140–41.
63. *Ibid.*, pp. 74–77.

lesser actions of stealing were in part a type of black rebellion against their bondage is problematical. Actually, the most drastic act of recorded defiance at St. Inigoes was the flight of the slave Matt.[64] Mobberly explained the cause of the problem and its solution as follows:

> Some years ago Blacks were more easily kept in due subordination, and were more patient under the rod of correction, than they are now, because then discipline flourished, but now it is going to decay. The present white generation seems to lose sight of the old observation "the better a negro is treated, the worse he becomes."[65]

Despite the callousness of his words, blacks seem to have been treated relatively well at St. Inigoes.

Mobberly obviously found the management of slaves a frustrating and vexatious experience. It explains, in part, why he spoke against the continued use of slave labor. Another, and more important reason for Mobberly, was the harmful impact slavery had on the general economy of the South. He argued that slavery forced the Maryland planter to depend on corn and tobacco, neither of which proved beneficial: corn, which went almost exclusively to feed the slaves and farm animals, demanded excessive labor and brought in little money; tobacco, while a paying crop, exhausted the soil.[66] Besides, according to Mobberly, plantation slavery was too expensive. He estimated that it cost from $1,800 to $2,000 a year to provide for the needs—food, clothing, and medical expenses—of the slaves at St. Inigoes. He insisted that the employment of free white labor would be as productive, less expensive, and more profitable than slave labor. Given his preference for free over slave labor, Mobberly tended to overestimate the cost and underestimate the profitability of slave labor. As his own figures indicate, slave labor at St. Inigoes produced some very rich harvests. Mobberly suggested to his superiors that the slaves be sold "for a time" and ultimately set free.[67] He would not favor a policy in which slaves would be separated from their families, or sold to Protestants, or sent to the deep South where planters would cruelly exploit them.[68]

Mobberly's concern for the future well-being of St. Inigoes slaves did not spare him from their criticism of his administration. When Father Peter Kenny visited the plantation in 1820 the slaves spoke strongly against Mobberly. (Unfortunately, Kenny does not list the slaves' complaints; perhaps they resented Mobberly's stance on the need for firm discipline. Mobberly comments quoted previously do not indicate much sensitivity on his part to the slaves' plight.) In any case, Kenny concluded that Mobberly should no longer remain at St. Inigoes; accordingly, the Corporation dismissed him from his position as manager.[69]

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64. Neale, "Agent's Cash Book, 1802–1820," p. 3, (Box 190 B), MPA. Neale paid $3.77 for Matt's capture and return.
65. Mobberly, "Diary," I, pp. 140–41.
66. *Ibid.*, pp. 66–69, 80, 82.
67. Mobberly to Grassi, February 15, 1815, (Box 204 K.3), MPA.
68. Mobberly, "Diary," I, pp. 83, 143.
69. Kenny, "Statement to the Consultors of the Mission, April, 1820," p. 11, (Box XT.1), MPA; Proceedings of the Corporation of the Roman Catholic Clergymen, August 20, 1820, p. 33, (Box 91.2, Minute Book, No. 2), MPA.

Saddened by the charges raised against him, Mobberly retired with some bitterness to Georgetown.[70] But St. Inigoes—its land and people—loomed large in his thoughts during these last years. In his "Diary," written in 1823, Mobberly wrote with care and affection about the many aspects of life at St. Inigoes. Mobberly never saw St. Inigoes again, and after a short illness he died at Georgetown at 3 o'clock in the afternoon on October 3, 1827.[71]

A decade later a profound change took place at St. Inigoes. The Jesuits, after long consideration, sold off all their slaves. Only Aunt Louisa and her mother, who hid in the woods to avoid the forced exodus to Louisiana sugar plantations, remained behind at St. Inigoes. Plantation slavery on the manor had come to an end.[72]

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70. Mobberly, "Diary," I, pp. 125–26.
71. Father John McElroy, "Journal, 1825–1827," entry dated October 7, 1827, (Box 12.5, III), MPA.
72. Zwinge, "Jesuit Farms," *Woodstock Letters*, 41 (June 1912): 195.

The U. S. Army Corps of Engineers and Early Internal Improvements in Maryland

HAROLD KANAREK

SINCE THE EARLY DAYS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT sought to aid in the promotion of business. Federal assistance took the form of tariff protection and outright subsidies in land and money. Equally as significant was the technical expertise which the United States Army Corps of Engineers provided in the development of the country's early transportation network. In the state of Maryland alone the Corps of Engineers directly supervised the repair of the Cumberland Road and it loaned officers to private transportation companies and promoters to oversee surveys and construction of the first railroads and canals. The scarcity of trained civilian engineers meant that the Corps possessed an essential skill which the nation could not afford to confine to strictly military endeavors. Besides, an efficient transportation network was essential to the nation's security.

The construction of the Cumberland Road began in 1811, initially under the supervision of the U. S. Treasury Department. Operations centered at Cumberland, Maryland, in the mountains on the Potomac River slightly over thirty-three miles from the Pennsylvania border. The building of a turnpike west and east from this primitive outpost promised its community the prosperity of commerce and trade.

The Treasury Department assigned David Shriver, Jr., a thorough and capable young engineer, to manage private contractors in carving a highway through the rugged, twisting, and climbing mountains. The first four contracts covered a ten-mile section toward Brownsville, Pennsylvania. After about eight months of work, four miles were nearly completed. Shriver noted that the leveling, shaping, and laying of stone, though haphazard, seemed to be progressing. Already Shriver was concerned about making provisions for keeping the road in repair in the future. He recommended that travelers be assessed tolls so that there would always be a repair fund.[1]

Contractors completed the first ten miles by the end of 1812, but the forging of the next eleven miles did not move as quickly. The uncommonly rainy and wet summer of 1814, combined with the war against Great Britain, hampered the

Dr. Harold Kanarek is a historian for the U. S. Corps of Engineers.

1. Philip D. Jordan, *The National Road* (Gloucester, Mass., 1966), pp. 103–5; Letter from David Shriver, Jr., to Secretary of the Treasury Albert Gallatin, January 14, 1812, Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, National Archives, Washington, D.C., Record Group 77, Entry 179, Box 1.

work. Contractors reported difficulty in procuring enough laborers.[2] Although Shriver could report in December 1815 that a thirty-five-mile section of the road was usable, he blamed the slow progress to date on the inefficiency of the contract system. An inadequate supply of hands continued to plague contractors who often bid low and then could not afford to pay their workers. Shriver recommended that future work be done by day labor under his supervision.[3] Because of the scarcity of men his suggestion was never tried until some years later. The government even encountered difficulty hiring two laborers to make repairs on the road. Since the road went through uninhabited country, Shriver found that no men could be hired at a reasonable price. Getting workers from contractors was impossible. No one could be induced to leave his employer to toil for the government for a month or two repairing the road unless given extraordinary wages. In addition, contractors usually provided board for their crews. While working for the government, workers would have to board and camp out themselves. If human labor proved difficult to acquire, the employment of animal labor was not the answer to the problems. "Grain has become so scarce and the price so high," Shriver wrote in 1816, "that the contractors are obliged to feed their horses merchant flour, and do not use horse labour, except when it cannot be done without."[4]

For Shriver road maintenance was imperative and he constantly repeated this theme in much of his correspondence with the Treasury Department. "I do not think the old saying 'a stitch in time saves nine' was ever more fully bonified [*sic*]," he observed, "then in that of repairing a turnpike road."[5] In 1817 he estimated that contracting out repairs would cost $100 per mile because of the abuse to which the turnpike had been subjected. The dragging of saw logs along the road had destroyed the upper stone surface in many areas. Other abuses included throwing down the walls of bridges, culverts, and drainage ditches, leaving fallen trees in the middle of the path, and placing fences and houses on the sixty feet of land allotted for the width of the road.[6] In June 1818 Shriver wrote that the time for major repairs to the road was now. He expected heavy traffic during the fall and spring of over 50,000 barrels of flour and other produce and merchandise. Unless repairs were initiated before then, it might prove too late. "The best season for making repairs," he lamented, "is rapidly seeping by."[7] The next spring Shriver warned that "If repairs are not made without loss of time the road between this place [Cumberland] and Union Town, will be destroyed as it was not repaired last summer . . . by the next it will be hardly passable."[8]

The crumbling of the National Road further sparked the debate which had raged from the inception of the republic between Congress and the president

2. Shriver to Gallatin, December 21, 1812; Shriver to Acting Secretary of the Treasury William Jones, December 31, 1813; Shriver to Secretary of the Treasury Alexander J. Dallas, December 18, 1814, RG-77, Entry 179, Box 1.
3. Shriver to Dallas, December 30, 1815, RG-77, Entry 179, Box 1.
4. *Ibid.*, June 12, 1816, RG-77, Entry 179, Box 2.
5. *Ibid.*
6. Shriver to Secretary of the Treasury William Crawford, January 7, 1817, RG-77, Entry 179, Box 2.
7. *Ibid.*, June 1, 1818, RG-77, Entry 179, Box 3.
8. *Ibid.*, March 19, 1819.

over how extensively the federal government should promote internal improvements. In 1822 Congress passed a Cumberland Road Repair Bill authorizing the president to collect tolls on the road and use the money for repairs. President James Monroe immediately vetoed the legislation. He did not object to the Congressional appropriation of money for internal improvements, but questioned its authority to erect toll booths and assume control over the operation of the turnpike. He felt that a constitutional amendment was required to transfer such power from the states to the national government.[9]

Despite the veto, Monroe's acknowledgment of Congressional authority to appropriate money for internal improvements placed the federal government in the center of the country's early transportation development. In 1823 he signed a repair bill for the Cumberland Road which made no mention of tolls. And in 1824 the government adopted legislation which instituted national planning of internal improvements. The General Survey Act of 1824 empowered the president to commission surveys, plans, and estimates of roads and canals he judged to be of national importance. The act gave the Army Corps of Engineers a crucial role in internal improvements by authorizing the president to carry out surveys by employing "two or more skillful civil engineers, and such officers of the corps of engineers . . . as he may think proper."[10]

By the time of the passage of the General Survey Act of 1824 the National Road east of the Ohio River required extensive renovation. The section in Maryland particularly needed fixing. David Shriver reluctantly supervised repairs during 1823–24, but as he himself noted, "The road has suffered so much, that its original form is lost, and the sum in hand is not sufficient to stop the progress of ruin on it."[11]

Nothing was done to prevent further deterioration of the highway until 1827 when Congress appropriated $30,000 for restoration. This sum was wholly inadequate and allowed the engineering department, now in charge of the road, to do little more than examine the extent of the damage of the previous couple of decades.[12] In his Annual Report of 1831 Secretary of War Lewis Cass of Michigan observed that unless the road from Cumberland to the Ohio River was repaired immediately, "that expensive and useful work will be ruined. Many parts of it are now so seriously injured as to render travelling difficult, and sometimes dangerous."[13]

9. James Monroe, "Veto of the Bill for the Preservation and Repair of the Cumberland Road," House Doc. 127, 20th Cong., 2nd Sess., May 4, 1822, Found in *Roads and Canals*, vol. 6. Secretary of the Treasury Albert Gallatin (1801–9) and Secretary of War John C. Calhoun (1817–25) were early advocates of strong federal participation in internal improvements (see Albert Gallatin, "Report on Roads and Canals," 10th Cong., 1st Sess., April 6, 1808, in *American State Papers*, Misc., vol. I, Doc. 250, pp. 724–921; John C. Calhoun, "Report on Roads and Canals," January 14, 1819, in John C. Calhoun, *The Works of John C. Calhoun*, ed. Richard K. Cralle, 8 vols. [New York 1859], 5:40–54).

10. *Annals of Congress*, 18th Cong., 1st Sess., April 30, 1824, p. 3217; Carter Goodrich, *Government Promotion of American Canals and Railroad, 1800–1890* (New York, 1960), pp. 38–39.

11. Shriver to Crawford, April 5, 1823, RG–77, Entry 179, Box 4. Congress appropriated $25,000 for repairing the road in 1823 (Jeremiah S. Young, "A Political and Constitutional Study of the Cumberland Road" [Ph. D. diss., University of Chicago, 1904], p. 79).

12. Report of the Chief of Engineers Alexander Macomb, November 20, 1827, part of the Annual Report of the Secretary of War, 20th Cong., 1st Sess., December 4, 1827, in *American State Papers*, Military Affairs, vol. 3, Doc. 360, p. 631.

13. Annual Report of Secretary of War Lewis Cass, 22nd Cong., 1st Sess., December 6, 1831, in *American State Papers*, Military Affairs, vol. 4, p. 710.

Chief of Engineers General Charles Gratiot, one of four French youths President Thomas Jefferson had appointed to West Point immediately after the transfer of Louisiana, temporarily assigned Lieutenant J. K. F. Mansfield to oversee repairs of the turnpike east of the Ohio River in 1832. Mansfield would later gain distinction as an army engineer in the Mexican War. In a letter dated July 23 Gratiot instructed Mansfield to examine, make estimates, and let contracts for overhauling the road starting with the worst sections. All repairs were to be made using the so-called McAdam system named for its Scottish inventor. First, all the pavement of the old road had to be broken up and the stones laid and embedded in the surface removed. Next, the road bed was to be raked smooth. Ditches along the side of the highway were to be dug so that water could not stand higher than eighteen inches below the lowest part of the surface. After cleaning the culverts, surfacing could begin. Only crushed limestone, flint, or granite reduced to a size not exceeding four ounces were to be used for covering the turnpike. When the bed of the road was well compacted this crushed stone mixture was to be deposited about three inches thick. Then travel would be permitted for a short period and another three inches laid. In especially rough sections Gratiot suggested that the covering total nine inches.[14]

The plan had flaws, not the least of which were time and expense. No good stone could be found in the bed of the road to crush and use for the surface. Soft sandstone predominated, and when crushed, it washed away during the first heavy rain. The only suitable material in the area, limestone, had to be hauled from valleys and creek beds far from the road. Gratiot noted that the expense of mending the road with limestone was "far greater than anticipated."[15]

Lieutenant Mansfield was shocked by what he discovered in Cumberland in the summer of 1832. The turnpike was in horrible condition, he wrote much to his dismay, and "every rod of it will require great repair. Some of it is impassable."[16] Captain Richard Delafield, who had entered West Point at the age of sixteen, succeeded Mansfield in October and was equally pessimistic.[17] Besides the deplorable state of the road, Delafield complained of headstrong contractors who removed the old road bed without proper preparation for drainage, and incompetent superintendents who neglected to prevent such errors. Delafield suspended making future contracts until he could properly instruct the superintendents on their duties.[18] In the spring of 1833 he sent a communication to Lieutenant John Pickell, who was assigned to construct a section of the road

14. Brigadier General Charles Gratiot to Lieutenant J. K. F. Mansfield, July 23, 1832, in Thomas Brownfield Searight, *The Old Pike,* ed. Joseph E. Morse and R. Duff Green (Orange, Va., 1971), p. 153.

15. Annual Report of the Chief of Engineers, November 23, 1833, Part of the Annual Report of the Secretary of War, 23rd Cong., 1st Sess., December 3, 1833, in *American State Papers,* Military Affairs, vol. 5, Doc. 551, p. 189.

16. Mansfield to Gratiot, August 1, 1832, RG–77, Entry 180.

17. General Gratiot reported that, "Lieutenant Mansfield, the officer who had temporary management of the affairs of this road, has done all that zeal, aided by sound judgment, could affect" (Annual Report of the Chief of Engineers, November 13, 1832, part of the Annual Report of the Secretary of War, 22nd Cong., 2nd Sess., December 4, 1832, in *American State Papers,* Military Affairs, vol. 5, Doc. 532, p. 49).

18. Captain Richard Delafield to Gratiot, December 13, 1832, RG–77, Entry 180.

between Cumberland and Frostburg, Maryland, under the McAdam plan, directing him to drop the contract system altogether if he felt day labor or task work would be more efficient. The letter, also sent to other foremen, noted disparagingly that the "system of doing the work by contract, has been found most pernicious, productive of but little good, with great expenditure."[19] After an inspection during May, Delafield happily wrote that the "abandonment of the contract system and introduction of the job, or, task plan, bids fair to realize my most sanguine expectations."[20]

Also during May Delafield recommended an important modification in the mending process itself. In order to save money, Delafield expressed the opinion that all the old pavement not be broken up as required by the department's instructions of July 1832, but that where it was in good condition it be retained and the crushed stone placed over it. Gratiot immediately lifted the requirement that the old bed be removed in all cases and left the matter to Delafield's discretion.[21]

When Gratiot personally inspected the state of repairs in June 1833, he still was not pleased with what he saw. He found that too much sand and other perishable stone had been placed on the road and that not enough attention had been paid to keeping the side drains open in order to prevent water from causing rapid destruction through erosion. He warned Delafield that while economy was important "you should constantly bear in mind that the wishes of the government are to have a superior road, both as regards workmanship, and the quality of materials used in its construction."[22]

Continuing work during 1833, the day laborers covered 3,237 rods of the highway in Maryland with the crushed stone. They also prepared many more rods for covering.[23] Delafield and the engineering department apparently were not completely satisfied with the day labor system, however, because on May 29, 1834, the captain ordered all his section officers to have the "work done by contract instead of job work and day labour as was practised last year." He cautioned his officers to be wary of several frauds contractors had been guilty of in the past: diminishing the size and altering the angle of the grade; breaking stone of softer and inferior quality than the sample agreed upon; breaking the stone into larger lumps than specified; delivering less than a full load of limestone after a full load had been paid for. In addition, Delafield again drastically altered the previous construction system by directing his superintendents to preserve the old bed in all cases, never breaking it up, but instead smoothing it with sledge hammers if necessary to prepare it for the crushed rock cover.[24] Breaking up the old pavement had proved too inefficient and costly—in short, not worth the effort.

At the same time a dispute developed with the state of Maryland over the

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19. Delafield to Lieutenant John Pickell, April 13, 1833, RG-77, Entry 180.
20. Delafield to Gratiot, May 11, 1833, RG-77, Entry 180.
21. *Ibid.*, May 6, 1833; Gratiot to Delafield, May 8, 1833, RG-77, Entry 180.
22. Gratiot to Delafield, June 11, 1833, RG-77, Entry 180.
23. Annual Report of the Chief of Engineers, November 23, 1833, *American State Papers*, Military Affairs, vol. 5, p. 188.
24. Delafield to all section officers, May 29, 1834, RG-77, Entry 180.

nature of a bridge the engineers planned to erect over Will's Creek. The original path of the road went over Will's Hill just outside Cumberland, a rise of 800 feet in four and a quarter miles. The engineers proposed to change the course of the road with a new route around the hill and over the creek to prevent such a steep incline. The state of Maryland agreed to the alteration. It was provided that the bridge would be constructed of stone. In the summer of 1834, however, Delafield requested permission to construct the bridge with stone abutments and wingwalls, and wooden superstructures. A stone bridge, he claimed, would cost $15,000, a wooden bridge $7,000. The engineer and the war departments approved the change to wood, but the governor of Maryland protested. Finally after several months of squabbling the engineers agreed to construct the traverse over Will's Creek in stone after all. It was completed in the fall of 1836 for a total cost of around $27,000. The bridge was 291 feet long, and the two elliptical arches carried the roadbed over 26 feet above the water. Delafield described it as "a work of great durability, most excellent material, and skillfully put together."[25]

By the end of 1835 the engineers finished the repairs on the turnpike itself east of the Ohio River, except for a few bridges. From 1832 through 1835 the government spent over $900,000 on this restoration, half the original cost of building this portion of the road.[26] The states through which the highway passed assumed responsibility for its management, including the collection of tolls to provide funds to keep it in proper repair. Upon conclusion of their assignments Secretary of War Lewis Cass praised Captain Richard Delafield and the officers under him who worked on the road for their "zeal and professional ability."[27]

The building of the Cumberland Road through rugged mountainous country, a tremendous engineering feat, connected the Atlantic coast with the West. But the journey across the mountains still remained an ordeal. It took about one month under ideal conditions for a merchandise wagon to travel from Baltimore to central Ohio. There was still a need for further internal improvements to make the connection between East and West less laborious. In the early 1820s canals seemed to be the panacea.[28]

During the first year after the passage of the General Survey Act of 1824 canal surveys dominated the army engineers' activities in civil works. Maryland had received engineering aid for canals even before the passage of the act when in 1823 the army engineers made a topographical survey of a proposed canal between Baltimore and Conowingo Falls on the Susquehanna River in Pennsyl-

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25. Delafield to Gratiot, July 23, 1834; Gratiot to Secretary of War Lewis Cass, July 28, 1834; John Forsyth, Assistant Secretary of War to Gratiot, July 28, 1834; Governor of Maryland James Brown to Cass, September 10, 1834, in Searight, *The Old Pike,* p. 162. Report of Delafield on the Cumberland Road, November 14, 1837, Part of the Annual Report of the Secretary of War, 25th Cong., 2nd Sess., December 5, 1837, in *American State Papers,* Military Affairs, vol. 7, Doc. 745, p. 698.

26. Report from the Secretary of War on Internal Improvements, Senate Doc. 115, 24th Cong., 2nd Sess., January 24, 1837, in *Roads and Canals,* Vol. 38, p. 17.

27. Annual Report of the Secretary of War, 24th Cong., 1st Sess., December 8, 1835, in *American State Papers,* Military Affairs, vol. 5, Doc. 613, p. 628.

28. Frederick Jackson Turner, *Rise of the New West, 1819–1829* (New York, 1962), pp. 84–85.

vania.[29] In addition, topographical engineers had examined the Patuxent River, the St. Mary's River and Harbor, and the Patapso River at Hawkins Point near Baltimore.[30]

Baltimore, in a battle with Philadelphia for commercial trade from Pennsylvania's Susquehanna Valley, hoped that by canalizing the Susquehanna River she could tap a rich source of commerce. But in the 1820s at the height of the canal craze, the city was unable to finance the project.[31] At the same time, however, the army engineers helped construct the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal which provided Philadelphia access to the Chesapeake Bay and materially enhanced that city's position as a trade center. In 1823 Brigadier General Simon Bernard and Lieutenant Colonel Joseph G. Totten of the Board of Engineers for Internal Improvements surveyed proposed routes for promoters of the canal. They finally decided on a course over thirteen miles long from Delaware City, Delaware, forty miles south of Philadelphia, to Chesapeake City, Maryland. Between 1824 and 1829 up to 2,600 laborers dug the canal at a cost of over $2 million. Construction difficulties encountered included excavating through marshy mud lands near the Delaware River and digging through solid rock eighty to ninety feet deep at the canal's midpoint. The canal opened in October 1829.[32]

Meanwhile, to the south of Baltimore work commenced on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal with the army engineers again playing a significant role in the surveying. This canal also threatened Baltimore's trade by tying the Cumberland Valley to Washington, D. C. In 1824 two topographical brigades and one brigade of civilian engineers explored more than 260 miles of possible routes for the canal. These surveys included studies of routes to connect the canal to Baltimore and Annapolis. In a preliminary statement the Board of Engineers issued an extremely optimistic outlook on the enterprise's practicality and value.[33] Its final report, however, while continuing to uphold the venture's feasibility, estimated that the cost of the canal would be around $22 million instead of the $4 or $5 million canal supporters had planned on. Not knowing that the coming of the railroads would make canals obsolete before they were constructed, the board concluded that "the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, not withstanding the great first cost which it will require . . . may, with full and entire confidence, be considered as not expensive, in relation to the immense advantages, of every kind, which it offers."[34]

29. Report by the Maryland Commissioners on a proposed canal from Baltimore to Conowingo, November 25, 1823, in *Roads and Canals,* vol. 46, p. 2.
30. Report from the Board of Engineers, November 20, 1823, Part of Report on the State of the Military Establishment, 18th Cong., 1st Sess., December 2, 1823, in *American State Papers,* Military Affairs, vol. 2, Doc. 247, p. 568.
31. James W. Livingood, *The Philadelphia-Baltimore Trade Rivalry, 1780-1860* (Harrisburg, 1947), pp. 54–80.
32. Ralph D. Gray, *The National Waterway: A History of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, 1769-1965* (Urbana, 1967), pp. 47–49, 51–52, 64–66; Address of the President of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, February 18, 1845, in *Roads and Canals,* vol. 45, p. 4. A railroad built parallel to the canal in 1832 robbed it of much of its business (Livingood, *The Philadelphia-Baltimore Trade Rivalry,* p. 95).
33. Report of the Board of Engineers on Internal Improvements, House Doc. 32, 18th Cong., 2nd Sess., February 14, 1825, in *Roads and Canals,* vol. 7, p. 45.
34. Report of the Board of Engineers on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, House Doc. 10, 19th Cong., 2nd Sess., October 23, 1826, in *Roads and Canals,* vol. 8, p. 66.

Nevertheless, the report cast gloom on the canal's prospects. Such a staggering amount as $22 million could not be raised. Canal boosters organized to discredit the engineer's report and urge that a new investigation be initiated. Critics of the engineer board claimed that in its estimates it had allowed too much for masonry, walling, excavation, and labor costs. In order to reconcile the differences between the engineer board and its critics, two civil engineers, James Geddes and Nathan Roberts, who both previously worked on canals in New York, made a survey in 1827 and calculated that the cost of constructing the canal as far as Cumberland would be approximately $4,500,000.[35] Reassured by this conservative estimate canal promoters organized the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company in June 1828. One month later on July 4 President John Quincy Adams crowned the elaborate groundbreaking ceremonies by turning the first spadeful of dirt near Little Falls on the Potomac River. But by the time construction began the canal era had passed its peak and was on the decline. Labor trouble, a cholera epidemic, and lack of funds plagued the canal throughout the early years of construction. When the canal finally reached Cumberland in 1850 the original idea of extending it to Pittsburgh was dropped. It had already cost $11 million or $60,000 per mile.[36]

Meanwhile, the city of Baltimore, facing competition from Philadelphia and the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal to the north, and from Washington and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to the south, boldly moved to thwart these challenges by inaugurating a plan to build a railroad across the mountains to Ohio. Born out of desperation, this courageous support of relatively new and untried technology proved to be a farsighted approach. Again the Army Corps of Engineers played a significant role by providing invaluable aid to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

Incorporated in February 1827, it was the first railroad to ask for and receive engineering assistance from the army.[37] Because of the scarcity of civilian engineers, government engineering aid was mandatory for early success. Secretary of War James Barbour justified loaning government engineers to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad by observing that "although the railroad is proposed to be effected by individual enterprise alone, it is certainly of great national importance, and justified the department in applying its means to ascertain its practicability."[38]

In 1827 and 1828 the government sent three engineering parties to execute preliminary surveys for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Colonel Stephen H. Long and Captain William G. McNeill, both of the Topographical Bureau,

35. Walter S. Sanderlin, "A History of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal" (Ph.D. diss., University of Maryland, 1945), p. 45; Daniel Hovey Calhoun, *The American Civil Engineer: Origins and Conflicts* (Cambridge, Mass., 1960), pp. 113–15.

36. U. S. National Park Service, *Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, Maryland,* U. S. Department of Interior (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1942), pp. 6–7. See also Ross Holland, "A Canal To Open the West," *Valleys of History,* 1 (Summer 1965): 2–9, and Joseph H. Harrison, Jr., "Simon Bernard, The American System, and the Ghost of the French Alliance," in *America: The Middle Period. Essays in Honor of Bernard Mayo,* ed. John B. Boles (Charlottesville, 1973), pp. 156–61.

37. Forest G. Hill, *Roads, Rails and Waterways: The Army Engineers and Early Transportation* (Norman, 1957), pp. 100–1.

38. Annual Report of the Secretary of War, 20th Cong., 1st Sess., December 4, 1827, in *American State Papers,* Military Affairs, vol. 5, Doc. 360, p. 616.

headed two teams while Dr. William Howard, a civil engineer employed by the engineer department, led the third. Long, who later gained fame as an explorer of the West, and McNeill, who continued to work on railroads for the rest of his career, joined civilian engineer Jonathan Knight on the company's board of engineers. Knight had previously surveyed parts of the Cumberland Road.[39] The results of the initial reconnaissance by the army engineers, which compared the routes west across Maryland, confirmed the practicality of the bold project. The engineers concluded that the best location for the track would be through the valley of the Patapsco River and then in the direction of Bennett's Bush or Linganore Creek to Point of Rocks where the Potomac River passed the Catoctin mountains. The company enthusiastically accepted the engineers' recommendations; construction would begin at once.[40]

On July 4, 1828, the same day that President John Quincy Adams helped break ground for the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, a more significant ceremony took place in Baltimore. There, amid a lively crowd of spectators, ninety-year-old Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, laid the cornerstone of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Three days later the army engineers began surveys for a definitive location for the road.[41]

During 1828 officers of the Topographical Engineers explored and surveyed the entire route of the road from Baltimore to the Ohio River. The company, recognizing its indebtedness to the government for this indispensible scientific assistance, constantly praised the engineers for the outstanding service they were performing.[42] In an optimistic report on the railroad's future the U. S. Senate Committee on Roads and Canals also lauded the engineers' thoroughness. "Scientific officers, of the Topographical Engineers, have minutely examined the country through which it is expected this road will be located," the committee informed the Congress, "and the most satisfactory assurances of its practicability, and of great facilities for its construction, are given."[43]

While the army engineers continued their reconnaissance tasks, the company sent Captain William McNeill, Lieutenant George W. Whistler, and Jonathan Knight to England to study British railroad technology. They examined the

39. Forest G. Hill, "Government Engineering Aid to Railroads Before the Civil War," *The Journal of Economic History*, 9 (1951): 238. The standard biography of Stephen H. Long is Richard G. Wood, *Stephen Harriman Long, 1784-1864: Army Engineer, Explorer, Inventor* (Glendale, Calif., 1966).

40. Report of the Engineers, on the Reconnaissance and Surveys, Made in Reference to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, April 5, 1828, in *Roads and Canals*, vol. 52; Second Annual Report of the President and Directors, to the Stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, 1828, in *Roads and Canals*, vol. 52.

41. Milton Reizenstein, *The Economic History of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 1827-1858*, in *Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science*, ed. Herbert B. Adams, 15th series, vol. 7-8 (Baltimore, 1897), pp. 20-21.

42. Memorial of the President and Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, December 23, 1828, House Doc. 48, 20th Cong., 1st Sess., in *Roads and Canals*, vol. 5.

43. Report of the Senate Committee on Roads and Canals, Senate Doc. 73, 20th Cong., 2nd Sess., February 11, 1829, in *Roads and Canals*, vol. 12. Between 1827 and 1830 fourteen army engineers worked on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. They were Colonel Stephen H. Long, Major William G. McNeill, Lieutenant George W. Whistler, Dr. William Howard, William B. Guion, William Harrison, Lieutenant Joshua Barney, Lieutenant William Cook, Lieutenant John N. Dillahunty, Lieutenant Walter Gwynn, Lieutenant John M. Fessenden, Lieutenant Richard E. Hazzard, Lieutenant W. B. Thompson, and Lieutenant Isaac Timble (Hill, *Roads, Rails and Waterways*, p. 105).

construction and locomotive power of the two British railroads then in operation. After their return, the laying of the track began in October 1829 with Whistler in charge. Thus, not only did army engineers conduct extensive surveys for the railroad, but they were also responsible for the laying of the first track for passenger cars in the United States. In May 1830 the first thirteen miles of track from Baltimore to Ellicott's Mills opened for passenger traffic.[44]

The army engineers' relationship with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad terminated abruptly. After the opening of this thirteen-mile section of track a dispute arose between the company's board of engineers and civilian superintendent of construction Caspar W. Wever, who had previously worked on the Cumberland Road. McNeill charged Wever with contract violations, insubordination of the board of engineers, and falsification of contract prices. McNeill brought the charges alone, with the other two members of the board, Long and Knight, disqualfying themselves. Long maintained he was prejudiced against Wever even before the alleged violations, and Knight on the other hand termed Wever a very close friend. McNeill argued his case before the railroad's board of directors, yet in the end the company sided with Wever and dissolved the board of engineers. By June 1830 the engineer department in Washington had reassigned all army personnel working for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. But the engineers had already surveyed the road to Ohio and constructed its first section. Their services were no longer essential.[45]

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad continued to prosper and expand through the following decades. A controversy with the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company over land at Point of Rocks slowed progress temporarily, but a compromise worked out in 1832 allowed both companies to proceed with construction. By 1834 track reached Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, and in 1835 the company opened a branch line to Washington, D. C. The track stretched to Cumberland by 1842, eight years before the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and crossed into Wheeling, West Virginia, in 1853.[46] In the state of Maryland alone, the economic impact of the railroad was tremendous. It stimulated trade and the development of industry and agriculture in the western part of the state. The number of tons of products such as flour, tobacco, and coal coming to Baltimore more than tripled from 1832 to 1852.[47]

The army engineers in the Baltimore area also played a significant part in the

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44. *Ibid.*, pp. 103–4; Edward Hungerford, *The Story of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 1827–1927*, 2 vols. (New York, 1972), 1:69.

45. William Gibbs McNeill, "Narrative of Proceedings of the Board of Engineers of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-Road Company, Containing An Exposition of Facts, Illustrative of the Conduct of Sundry Individuals," (1830), in *Roads and Canals*, vol. 52. Daniel Hovey Calhoun sees the controversy between McNeill and Long against Wever as a conflict between professional engineers and company promoters. According to Calhoun, "The single most important aspect of the various conflicts in which engineers became involved from 1821 to 1836 was the repeated, emphasized acceptance given the engineer who accommodated himself to organizational purposes . . . " Calhoun notes, however, that by 1836 "most organizations employing engineers seem to have accepted with good grace a need to employ expert or professional ones" (*The American Civil Engineer*, pp. 139–40).

46. Carroll Bateman, *The Baltimore and Ohio: the Story of the Railroad That Grew Up with the United States* (Baltimore, 1951).

47. Reizenstein, *Economic History of B. and O. Railroad*, pp. 72–84.

development of another railroad, the Baltimore and Susquehanna. In 1830, after withdrawing army engineers from the Baltimore and Ohio, Chief of Engineers Colonel Charles Gratiot assigned Captain McNeill and Lieutenant Whistler to assist this new company in surveying its route. The stockholders received the engineers jubilantly and immediately put them to work. By October the company could announce "that the Engineers have been most diligently and extensively engaged."[48]

After measuring a course for the Baltimore and Susquehanna line the Topographical Bureau supervised construction with McNeill at the helm. He remained with the railroad until 1863 and the track itself reached the Pennsylvania state line in 1838.[49]

The General Survey Act expired in that same year as enthusiasm for federal leadership in internal improvements temporarily waned. Congress also passed a law prohibiting the army from loaning military engineers to private companies.[50] Nevertheless, in the relatively short period between 1824 and 1838 the army engineers were instrumental in connecting Maryland's harbors with the developing frontier. They were directly in charge of repairing the Cumberland Road, making it passable once again. They loaned personnel to the Chesapeake and Delaware and Chesapeake and Ohio canals to make surveys and supervise construction. Most importantly, they helped to build the nation's first railroad, the Baltimore and Ohio, locating the line and bringing it through its initial construction phase. They also aided the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad in laying tracks through Maryland to the Pennsylvania state line. In addition to these major achievements, there were other less dramatic activities of the army engineers in the state. For example, in 1826 Colonel James Sewall surveyed a proposed postal road from Baltimore to Philadelphia.[51] In 1836 Topographical Engineer Lieutenant Colonel James Kearney surveyed a route for a railroad on the eastern shore of Maryland under a resolution of the Maryland state legislature asking for the services of a government engineer.[52] All of these actions taken together clearly document the major contribution of the Army Corps of Engineers in the development of early internal improvements in Maryland and the surrounding region. In this way the federal government directly aided private enterprise and the economic growth of the entire state.

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48. Third Annual Report of the Directors to the Stockholders of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road Company, October 18, 1830, in *Roads and Canals,* vol. 53.
49. Annual Report of the Topographical Bureau, November 7, 1831, Part of the Annual Report of the Secretary of War, 22nd Cong., 1st Sess., December 6, 1831, in *American State Papers,* Military Affairs, vol. 4, Doc. 485, p. 766; Annual Report of the Topographical Bureau, October 19, 1833, part of the Annual Report of the Secretary of War, 23rd Cong., 1st Sess., December 3, 1833, in *American State Papers,* Military Affairs, vol. 5, Doc. 551, p. 218; Ninth Report of the President and Directors to the Stockholders of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road Company, October 1836, in *Roads and Canals,* vol. 53; Henry B. Meyer and Caroline E. MacGill, *History of Early Transportation in the U. S. Before 1860* (New York, 1948) pp. 412–13.
50. Hill, *Roads, Rails and Waterways,* p. 128; Calhoun, *The American Civil Engineer,* p. 39.
51. Survey of Routes for a Post Road from Baltimore to Philadelphia, Signed by Simon Bernard and William T. Poussin of the Board of Engineers for Internal Improvements, House Doc. 94, 19th Cong., 2nd Sess., February 12, 1827, in *Roads and Canals,* vol. 15.
52. Report from the Topographical Bureau of the Engineer Department to the U. S. Senate, 24th Cong., 1st Sess., June 24, 1836, in *American State Papers,* Military Affairs, vol. 6, Doc. 697, p. 796.

Separate and Unequal: The Evolution of a Black Land Grant College in Maryland, 1890-1930

JOHN R. AND RUTH ELLEN WENNERSTEN

In the 1890s the lower Eastern Shore of Maryland was a remote agricultural region of villages and small farms geared to the leisurely pace of southern provincialism and the natural abundance of the Chesapeake Bay. While the large harbor cities like New York and Baltimore grew flush with the wealth of commerce and manufacturing, the Eastern Shore remained relatively untouched by the massive forces of American industrial growth. Time passed slowly on the Eastern Shore. Heritage and family life defined an individual's social status.

Among the lower counties of the region, Somerset served as a hub of trade and agriculture. Merchant ships still sailed up the narrow Manokin River to the town of Princess Anne. As in colonial times, the masts of schooners on the river could be seen from the main street of the town and the grounds of nearby Manokin Presbyterian Church. In matters of race relations tradition dictated white supremacy. The descendants of slaveholders remained a mighty force in local politics and the name King or Crisfield evoked memories of a plantation life that had vanished decades earlier.

A short distance from the town along a dusty country road stood Princess Anne Academy, an institution "for the instruction of persons of African descent in agriculture, mechanic and liberal arts and their application in the industries of life." Originally founded as a Methodist institution by the Centenary Biblical Institute of Baltimore, the school had become a state and federally supported land grant school after the Morrill Act of 1890.[1] Though state-controlled, the school continued to maintain its Methodist orientation. The principals of the Academy were stong-willed black Methodist preachers who made religious life an integral part of the institution. Churchgoing was an established practice for students and faculty alike. By 1897 the school consisted of six faculty, ninety-

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Dr. John R. Wennersten is an assistant professor of history at the University of Maryland, Eastern Shore; Ruth Ellen Wennersten recently completed her graduate studies at the University of Maryland, College Park.

1. *Princess Anne Academy Charter*, December 31, 1890, University Collection, University of Maryland, Eastern Shore Library, Princess Anne, Maryland. Ambrose Caliver, *Education of Negro Teachers*, 4 (Washington: U.S. Office of Education, 1933): 3. Aaron Van Wright, "The Negro Land-Grant Institutions," *Improving College and University Teaching*, 15 (Autumn 1967): 257. Jay S. Stowell, *Methodist Adventures In Negro Education*, (New York, 1922), pp. 89–92.

three students, and a curriculum that included liberal arts as well as instruction in shoemaking, carpentry, cooking, tailoring, and blacksmithing.[2]

Relations between Princess Anne Academy and the local white populace were not cordial. When Louis Morris, a local white physician, deeded additional land to the school, a popular uproar ensued. Afterwards the financial value of school-held land fell precipitously as whites condemned the school as a blight on their community. John Wilson, a prominent white Methodist minister from Wilmington, Delaware, who was actively involved in the school, found himself ostracized by the citizens of Princess Anne. On numerous occasions Wilson had violated local racial etiquette by eating with blacks and addressing them as "mister." Reverend Wilson was also one of the few whites in the county who would shake hands with a black man.[3] Thus, in the early years of the school, social practice dictated that Princess Anne Academy be treated as an alien and potentially troublesome institution in the community.

Although there may have been hopes among the Methodist leadership that the economic and educational fortunes of the institution would improve with the conferring of land grant status on the school, actual practice dictated otherwise. Like other black land grant schools, Princess Anne Academy was sorely neglected by state and federal agencies. A brief overview of the development of the 1890 institutions in the South during this time will put the dilemma of Princess Anne Academy in clearer perspective.

The second Morrill Act passed by Congress on August 30, 1890, institutionalized then current practices regarding the education of blacks in agriculture and mechanic arts. While the law ostensibly forbade appropriations to any college where racial distinctions were a criterion of school admission, it did sanction the establishment of separate institutions for whites and blacks. Specifically, the law stated that the 1890 schools were to receive "a just and equitable division" of federal funds and each school would be entitled to the same benefits "as it would have been if it had been included under the act of eighteen hundred and sixty-two . . . ."[4] This law would be another example of the tragic irony of the separate but equal philosophy of race relations.

The practice of appropriating federal and state funds for black schools was not new in 1890. Prior to the passage of the second Morrill Act, many southern legislatures had interpreted the 1862 land grant law to include black schools. In the 1870s the legislatures of Mississippi, South Carolina, Virginia, and Kentucky gave a fixed percentage of their 1862 funds to black schools.[5] The 1890 law merely codified the practice for the entire South. State legislatures in the region selected seventeen black schools as recipients of federal funds. (The term land grant college or university originated from the wording of the first Morrill Act of 1862 which provided for a grant of 30,000 acres of land or its equivalent in script

2. W. A. Low, "The Establishment of Maryland State College," in *The Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia,* ed. Charles B. Clark, 2 vols. (New York, 1950), 2: 752.
3. *Ibid.*, p. 749.
4. A. J. Klein, *Survey of Land Grant Colleges and Universities,* Bulletin No. 9, Vol. II, Part X, (Washington, 1930), p. 843. U.S. Bureau of Education, *Land Grant College Education, 1910 to 1920,* Bulletin No. 30, (Washington, 1924), p. 11.
5. Dwight Oliver Wendell Holmes, *The Evolution of the Negro College* (2nd ed., New York, 1969), p. 151.

to the states for instruction in agricultural and mechanical arts as well as scientific and classical studies. Under the Morrill Act of 1890 seventeen black colleges in the South came under the provisions of the Act. These colleges are as follows: Delaware State College, Princess Anne Academy, Kentucky State College, West Virginia I&N, Virginia State College, North Carolina A & T University, Arkansas A&M College, Fort Valley State College, South Carolina State College, Florida A&M University, Alcorn A&M College, Alabama A&M College, Southern A&N University, Prairie View A&M College, Lincoln University, Tennessee State College, Langston University.)

In Maryland the state negotiated with the Methodist Delaware Conference and Maryland Agricultural College (the 1862 institution) to have Princess Anne Academy designated a state supported school for blacks in agriculture and general education. Significantly, another black Methodist school located in Baltimore, Morgan College, was placed directly over Princess Anne Academy. The legislature appropriated $3,000 for the salaries of a superintendent, two instructors, and equipment.[6]

Despite the rhetoric of the 1890 law, the black land grant schools would not enjoy the same financial largesse from the public purse as the 1862 schools. According to Dwight O. W. Holmes, the 1890 schools suffered from severe discrimination in the funding process. As late as 1928 West Virginia State University (a white 1862 school) received $1,419,732 which was slightly more than the total received by all the 1890 schools in the South combined ($1,379,484 for the seventeen black land grant schools).[7] Other white 1862 schools received as much on an individual basis.

Throughout the decade of the 1890s the funding of Maryland Agricultural College increased significantly while that of Princess Anne Academy remained static.[8] By 1900 the Academy could have received $25,000 annually in state and federal funds, an admittedly small amount. It received less than this sum, however, due to the fact that funding was based on the number of black farmers in Maryland. With only 6,000 black farmers compared to 36,000 to 40,000 white farmers in the state during this period, Princess Anne Academy seldom received more than 39 percent of its allotted appropriation.[9]

The period 1890–1910 was one of great uncertainty for black land grant institutions in the South. They had to struggle against both illiteracy and the inferior public school training of youths in the black community as well as compete with the private and better established Negro "Reconstruction" colleges. Although the heads of the 1890 schools were reluctant to admit it, private black colleges provided the main thrust of black higher education in this era.[10] Unlike their 1862 counterparts, the black land grant colleges had to start from

6. *Princess Anne Academy Charter.*
7. Holmes, *The Evolution of the Negro College,* p. 155.
8. George H. Callcott, *A History of the University of Maryland* (Baltimore, 1966), pp. 228–38.
9. John W. Davis, "The Negro Land Grant College," *The Journal of Negro Education,* 2(July 1933): 25.
10. Rufus B. Atwood, "Origin and Development of the Negro Public College With Special Reference to the Land-Grant College," *Journal of Negro Education,* 31 (Summer 1966): 244. Frank Bowles and Frank A. DeCosta, *Between Two Worlds: A Profile of Negro Higher Education* (New York, 1971), p. 55.

zero, materially and educationally. Ironically the progress of a large number of black private and church related colleges retarded the growth of the black land grant college as much as did the inadequate academic preparation of many black students. In addition, the 1890 schools were expected to perform the functions of multi-purpose institutions on meager funds and limited resources. They were supposed to be teacher-training institutes, provide training in agriculture, and offer a liberal arts curriculum.

According to Holmes it was not until 1916 that the 1890 land grant institutions began to offer college level work.[11] There was a dearth of qualified applicants not already enrolled in the "Reconstruction" colleges who could pursue college level work at the 1890 schools. Also, southern segregated school systems often did not provide blacks with high-school training. Thus black land grant schools had to provide the much-needed secondary education for Negroes and this took priority over college level work. The experience of Princess Anne Academy sheds light on this particular problem.

During this time black illiteracy rates were high in Maryland. In 1910 over 23 percent of the black population over the age of ten years was illiterate. Throughout the 1920s the state-wide illiteracy rate for blacks in this category remained at 18 percent.[12] As there were few black high schools in the state outside of Baltimore, Princess Anne Academy out of necessity had to provide blacks the important basic instruction in reading, writing, and mathematics. While the Academy offered courses beginning at the elementary level, the overwhelming majority of student enrollments was in the secondary department. Princess Anne Academy provided instructional services to blacks that the county school systems in Maryland either could not or would not. The same situation prevailed at the other 1890 schools. Of the 9,245 students enrolled at black land grant colleges in 1925, only 1,630 were doing college level work.[13]

Very little state or federal money was put into black public higher education until the epoch-making Phelps-Stokes Fund survey of Negro education in 1916 directed by Thomas Jesse Jones. While Jones and his associates found much to criticize in the 1890 schools, they were appalled by the penurious treatment of these schools by southern legislatures. At the time of the survey, Princess Anne Academy received only 20 percent (or $10,000 annually) of the money it was authorized to receive under the provisions of the 1890 law. Thus federal money and some support from the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church kept the school alive, but did not allow it to fulfill its land grant mission, a matter of great concern to Jones and his associates.

The Phelps-Stokes Survey described Princess Anne Academy in 1916 as: "A small well-managed school of secondary grade with a few pupils in elementary classes. Effort is made to adapt the work to the minds of rural teachers. Manual training and agriculture, though well-taught, are subordinated to literary studies."[14] The chief difference between the school's college preparatory program and

11. Holmes, *The Evolution of the Negro College*, p. 152.
12. Davis, "The Negro Land Grant College," p. 36.
13. Lance G. E. Jones, *Negro Schools in the United States* (Oxford, 1928), p. 31.
14. Thomas Jesse Jones, *et al., Negro Education: A Study of the Private and Higher Schools for Colored People In the United States*, Bureau of Education Bulletin, No. 39 (Washington, 1916), p. 325.

the "Industrial" program in the curriculum, Jones found, lay in the inclusion of Latin as a requirement for the college bound. All pupils at Princess Anne Academy were required to take twenty periods a week in industries such as carpentry, printing, and blacksmithing. This probably reflected the view of the principals of the Academy, men like Frank Trigg and Thomas Kiah, that while a literary education was intellectually desirable, industrial training would help students survive hard times.

Following the publication of the Phelps-Stokes Survey of Negro Education, Americans focused greater attention on black colleges. Under the light of public scrutiny, southern legislatures gave better financial support to the 1890 schools and many improvements were made. By 1920 Princess Anne Academy was getting $12,500 annually in state funds. Although the Maryland legislature regularized and increased appropriations to Princess Anne Academy, it paid no attention to the recommendation of the Phelps-Stokes survey that "the provision of the land grant act for agriculture and mechanical training be more fully recognized in the general management of the school."[15] The mandate was clear. If Princess Anne Academy were to fulfill its educational mission as prescribed by the 1890 law, it had to develop and be funded in ways similar to that of the 1862 college in the state.

Unfortunately the Academy was denied access to land grant revenues. The Smith-Lever Act of 1914 was structured to give maximum benefits to the 1862 schools and practically nothing to the 1890 schools. Therefore, Princess Anne Academy during this period was squeezed out of the vital field of agricultural extension work. Also the state declined to establish an agricultural experiment station at the Academy, thus denying thousands of black farmers in the state the benefits of agricultural research directed towards solving their problems with crops and livestock. Dr. John W. Davis, the celebrated black defender of the 1890 schools, found that with blacks comprising 18.5 percent of the farm population in the state, Princess Anne Academy should have received $69,000 from the federal government for extension work alone. It received, however, only $10,000 to cover extension, endowment, and instruction.[16]

On the state level, the legislature was at best ambivalent towards Princess Anne Academy. Many in Annapolis felt that both the school and the region in which it was located were hopelessly backward. In 1921 a special task force of educators from New York visited the Eastern Shore of Maryland at the request of the governor. Their task was to inform Annapolis of the prospects for higher education in this region. The economic and rural conditions of the Eastern Shore of Maryland were such that the task force concluded that the area could give "no promise of the support of a first class college." While the New York educators were thinking of a "white" college on the Eastern Shore, the implications for a black college were obvious.[17]

By the 1920s a pattern of institutional development was clearly discernible at Princess Anne Academy. In its external relations with the federal government

15. *Ibid.*, p. 326.
16. Davis, "The Negro Land Grant College," p. 29.
17. *Report of the General Education Board of New York to the Governor of Maryland* (Annapolis, October 4, 1921), p. 10.

the Academy had to deal with agencies that urged the school to fulfill its land grant mission and at the same time denied the school the necessary financial resources for this mission. While the government declined to play an effective and positive role in the implementation and direction of the school's program, it severely criticized the school for "ineffective administration."[18]

Another external problem for the institution was the matter of having to operate under the bifurcated administration of the state of Maryland and a private and self-perpetuating board of twelve white and twelve black trustees. This board of trustees was also the same one that governed Morgan College in Baltimore. The president of Morgan College in the 1920s fulfilled the same function at Princess Anne Academy. During this period Morgan College annually siphoned off 10 percent of Princess Anne Academy's federal appropriations as a charge for administration and supervision.[19] Thomas Kiah, the principal of the Academy, was a graduate of Morgan and ran the Academy to the advantage of the overseers at his alma mater. As most of Princess Anne's students were enrolled in the secondary rather than in the college department, Morgan administered the institution more as its prep school than as an 1890 land grant institution in its own right. Throughout the period the Bureau of Education worried that Morgan would stifle the institution and recommended that Princess Anne Academy be completely separated from Morgan with its own president.[20]

The Princess Anne Academy suffered from internal difficulties as well. As in the case of many 1890 schools at this time, authorities at the Academy were inexperienced in accounting and record management. The finances of the school were often controlled by principals and trustees who carried their accounts in their hats. Throughout the 1920s the school issued no catalogue and published no standards of student admission, retention, and promotion. The administration annoyed federal inspectors by running the school dormitory and dining hall on a private basis and withholding their profits from the general budget for land grant operations.[21] The school's dairy farm contained an "academy barn" and a "state barn." The Academy barn as a source of revenue was well-equipped and well-maintained while the state barn was neglected. Academy industries provided over 25 percent of the school's total yearly revenue of $40,000 and served as the principal means of funding for the secondary program.[22] Federal authorities believed that such tactics ultimately would prevent the Academy from developing a full-fledged land grant curriculum.

In 1928 the physical plant of Princess Anne Academy included 195 acres of land, a 15-acre campus, and thirteen buildings valued at $125,000. The main administration building was a fireproof brick structure erected after a tragic fire had consumed the library and old administration quarters. It housed offices, classrooms, and the library. Across the campus stood three smaller structures

18. Jones, *Negro Education,* p. 123.
19. United States Bureau of Education, *Survey of Negro Colleges and Universities,* Bulletin No. 7 (Washington, 1928), p. 170.
20. *Ibid.,* pp. 176–77.
21. *Ibid.,* pp. 172–73.
22. *Ibid.,* p. 171.

consisting of labs, a store, and the blacksmith shop. The school had only one dormitory, a three-story structure containing the dining hall. Nearby stood four small cottages for teachers. In response to community hostility to having black faculty live in town, teachers and students in industrial arts built faculty dwellings on campus. All janitorial work was performed by the students, and visitors found the campus in good condition.[23]

Until the onset of the Depression, Princess Anne Academy was principally a high school with a small Normal Institute. The school had its first college level enrollments in 1925 and 1926 when a total of fifteen students enrolled in junior college courses.[24] Classes were small and varied from two to ten students. Most students came from New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia. Faculty teaching loads ranged from five hours to twenty hours per week. The teaching staff was academically mediocre, over a third of the faculty having no college degrees. Only one teacher had a valid Master's degree. Faculty salaries were so low that federal inspectors wrote that "low remuneration is not of a character to inspire initiative on the part of the teachers and renders it difficult for them to secure additional training through the pursuit of graduate study in the summer."[25]

After a lengthy visit to Princess Anne Academy in 1928, federal inspectors concluded that "Princess Anne Academy has not realized to any great extent its possibilities as the Negro land grant college of Maryland." The growth of the junior college program had been too slow and the Academy was reluctant to dispense with the profit-making secondary school. The administration was not marked by a "vigorous attitude." If the school were to survive, the inspectors noted, it would have to be organized as a four-year college with emphasis on land grant activities in agriculture and the mechanic arts. Greater attention would have to be given to updating the teacher-training program and improving the faculty. Salaries at the school would have to be raised, science labs constructed, and a new system of business accounting used by campus authorities.[26] On the whole these were commendable suggestions. Yet no one told school authorities where they would get the necessary financial resources to implement them.

By 1930 Princess Anne Academy had reached a point where the land-grant mission of the school was an ideal rather than a fact. Like many of the 1890 schools, it was starved for resources. Being financially marginal and heavily involved in its high-school program, the institution could not move very far towards implementing the land grant concept of public service and practical involvement in the affairs of the surrounding community. Even if the school had been able to launch a few extension programs, it is doubtful that they would have been well received by the predominantly white local community. Like an isolated pine on a mountain crag, the school was hostage to the elements and its roots found little sustenance from the inhospitable soil. Thus, Princess Anne Academy would be bent and directed by the needs of survival.

23. *Ibid.*, p. 173.
24. *Ibid.*, p. 146.
25. *Ibid.*, p. 175.
26. *Ibid.*, p. 177.

Given the milieu in which the school was forced to function, Princess Anne Academy asserted itself in two principal areas. With no permanent endowment and little in the way of scholarships, it provided training for Maryland's black youth through utilization of campus industries. Also, hundreds of blacks received the necessary high-school instruction that would enable them to go on to profitable careers. To struggle against grinding poverty and racism was and is an immense and noble task for the 1890 land grant college. In Maryland, Princess Anne Academy gave young blacks an opportunity in life that the white community had denied them. While the travail of the school's early years would have a lasting influence on the institutional life of the school, Princess Anne Academy would survive, experience modest growth in the ensuing decades, and honor its instructional commitment to the black community in Maryland. Now transformed as the University of Maryland, Eastern Shore, the future of the erstwhile Princess Anne Academy never looked brighter.[27]

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27. In 1935 Princess Anne Academy was purchased from Morgan College by the State of Maryland; the price, $100,000. In 1948 Princess Anne Academy became Maryland State College in affiliation with the University of Maryland. In 1970 the school became the University of Maryland, Eastern Shore campus. An informative, though biased, account of public higher education for blacks is contained in Christopher Jencks and David Riesman's, "The American Negro College," *Harvard Education Review,* 37 (Winter 1967): 3–60.

Philanthropy in the Progressive Era: The Public Baths of Baltimore

MARILYN THORNTON WILLIAMS

ONE OF THE MANY MANIFESTATIONS OF URBAN PROGRESSIVISM WAS THE PUBLIC bath movement which flourished between 1890 and 1915. During this period thirty-one American cities either constructed at municipal expense or acquired through private philanthropy a system of public baths. These facilities were meant to provide for the poor a means of attaining personal cleanliness which their crowded tenements lacked, and were often an integral part of the progressive attack on the urban slum. Probably the progressive urban reformers' first priority was the revitalization of democracy on the municipal level through the reform of the municipal government itself, but their next concern was to make the city a decent, healthful, safe, and enjoyable place to live. This latter goal was most threatened by the existence of the urban slum, the epitome, as Arthur Mann has pointed out, of the primary evils of the day—"unemployment, racial and religious prejudice, spiritual and physical want, class oppression, filth, disease, prostitution, drink and corrupt politics." The slum was not only an economic and sanitary problem; it also threatened social stability and the unity of the community.[1]

Urban reformers believed that improvement of the slum environment would ameliorate the social problems arising out of squalor. This belief was fostered by changing attitudes toward poverty and the poor. Poverty in general was no longer attributed to individual habits of weakness, degeneration, laziness, or thriftlessness which were self-inflicted, but rather was seen as the product of the social and economic environment. It was assumed that improved housing, living, and working conditions would produce concomitant improvement in the behavior and character of the poor.[2]

The problem of poverty and the urban slum was attacked environmentally by private and public action in many ways, including the settlement house movement, tenement house legislation, sanitary reform, the building of public parks and playgrounds, and the construction of public baths. To the proponents of

Dr. Marilyn Thornton Williams teaches history at Pace University.

1. August P. Windolph, "Statistical Report of Public Baths, Laundries or Wash-houses and Comfort Stations for Municipalities of 25,000 and Over in the United States," *Journal of the American Association for Promoting Hygiene and Public Baths*, 4 (1922): 112–15; Arthur Mann, *Yankee Reformers in the Urban Age* (Cambridge, 1954), pp. 3–4.

2. Gordon Atkins, *Health, Housing and Poverty in New York City* (Lithographed Ph.D. diss. Ann Arbor, Mich., 1947), p. 296; Robert H. Bremner, *From the Depths: the Discovery of Poverty in the United States* (New York, 1956), pp. 70–71, 134, 138; Roy Lubove, *The Progressives and the Slums: Tenement House Reform in New York City, 1890–1917* (Pittsburgh, 1962), pp. 10–11.

public baths the poor were perceived as dirty, not because of cultural variance from American middle-class bathing habits or because they preferred to be dirty, but because of the lack of bath facilities. Reformers argued that the provision of baths would not only guarantee that the poor would meet middle-class standards of bodily cleanliness; they also stressed rather naively the improvements that cleanliness would impart to the character of the poor. Writing in a United States government publication, G.W.W. Hangar stated that public baths would stimulate a "feeling of self-respect and a desire for self-improvement," and "elevate the material and moral tone of the poorer classes." Jacob Riis felt that "soap and water have worked a visible cure already that goes more than skin deep. They are moral agents of the first value in the slum." And John Paton, president of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, saw cleanliness as not only indicative of good character, but as one of the hallmarks of civilization. "There has ever been an important and interesting connection between cleanliness and civilization" he wrote in 1893, and added that: "With very large classes of society cleanliness of person, apparel and home are inseparable from thrift, industry and prosperity, and it is the absence of this which distinguishes upright, honest poverty from the condition of the improvident, the depraved and the worthless."[3]

The bath reformers, however, never clearly explained how public baths would change the moral character of the slum dweller, nor did they ever seek to ascertain if the introduction of public baths produced any actual changes in character. They simply assumed that the desired improvement would occur, that if the poor acquired the middle-class habit of regular bathing, other aspects of the way of life would soon follow.

The popular acceptance of the germ theory of disease and the increasing emphasis on the importance of cleanliness to health added a more convincing and scientific argument in favor of the erection of a system of public baths. The public health aspect was particularly important in Baltimore. For example, the Baltimore Bath Commission stated that: "Crowded tenements and districts are in themselves a menace to health, and every provision that a city can make for the health, recreation and cleanliness of its citizens, is no longer regarded by scientific authorities as a luxury nor charity, but a public necessity and obligation."[4]

In some American cities, especially in Boston and New York, the construction of a municipal bath system was one result of the takeover of the municipal government by reformers through the election of a reform mayor. In Philadelphia, where the political machine remained in control, a public bath system was constructed by a private philanthropic organization, the Public Baths Association of Philadelphia. In Baltimore, however, the public bath system was not a clear-cut result of urban progressive reform or of simple private philanthropy.

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3. G.W.W. Hangar, "Public Baths in the United States," U.S. Department of Commerce and Labor, *Bulletin of the Bureau of Labor*, IX, *1904* (Washington, 1904), pp. 1245, 1252; Jacob A. Riis, *The Battle with the Slum* (New York, 1902), p. 54; John Paton, *Public Baths* (1893), p. 6.

4. Charles Zueblin, *American Municipal Progress* (rev. ed., New York, 1916), p. 307; Free Public Bath Commission of Baltimore, Md. (hereafter referred to as FPBC), *Annual Report, 1903* (Baltimore, 1904), p. 10.

Although reformers controlled the municipal government, they were not responsive to the demands for municipal baths by the leading bath proponents, some of whom were themselves progressive leaders. Instead, Baltimore acquired its public bath system largely through the generosity of one of its wealthiest citizens, Henry Walters, who donated four public bathing facilities to the city which then agreed to operate and maintain them.[5]

Civic pride and urban rivalry also added impetus to the municipal bath movement. Advocates of public baths in Baltimore concluded that their city was lagging behind New York and Boston and urged it "to make a beginning without further delay and to lay the foundations for a more elaborate [bath] system in the future."[6]

The public bath movement in Baltimore began in 1893 when the Reverend Thomas M. Beadenkopf, pastor of the Canton Congregational Church, located in a poorer section of Baltimore, saw the need for a summer bathing beach in the area. He solicited funds from his wealthier parishioners and other interested citizens and opened a "bathing shore" at Canton in July, which was Baltimore's first public bathing site. The next year Beadenkopf convinced Baltimore officials that the city should take over and operate Canton Beach; consequently $500 was appropriated for this purpose.[7]

In 1894 Beadenkopf approached some of Baltimore's prominent citizens and persuaded them that there was a need for year-round baths as well as a summer bathing beach. These influential men then urged city officials to establish permanent baths. Mayor Ferdinand Latrobe's response was the creation of a Bath Commission to study the question and make recommendations. He also requested that the Reverend Beadenkopf and the others serve as members. The Bath Commission, as it finally was constituted, included the presidents of the First and Second Branches of the City Council; William H. Morriss, secretary of the YMCA; Dr. James Carey Thomas, a physician; Beadenkopf, who was appointed secretary; and Eugene Levering, who was president. Since ultimately the leadership of both Beadenkopf and Levering was crucial to the success of Baltimore's public bath movement, it is appropriate to review their respective backgrounds.[8]

Beadenkopf, of German descent, was born in 1855. He graduated from The Johns Hopkins University in 1880, attended Boston School of Theology, and graduated from Yale Divinity School in 1885. His first pastorate was at the Congregational Church in North Waterford, Maine, and in 1891 he became pastor of the Canton Church in Baltimore. Once the bathing beach at Canton was established, Beadenkopf became a staunch advocate of municipal baths, both summer and year-round, and devoted the rest of his life to that cause. He was a member of Baltimore's Free Public Bath Commission and in 1902 was

5. Marilyn Thornton Williams, "The Municipal Bath Movement in the United States, 1890–1915" (Ph. D. diss., New York University, 1972), *passim*; James B. Crooks, *Politics and Progress: The Rise of Urban Progressivism in Baltimore 1895-1911* (Baton Rouge, 1968), pp. 226–36.

6. Baltimore *Sun*, Dec. 7, 1898.

7. FPBC, *1900–1925 Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Free Public Bath Commission of Baltimore, Md.* (Baltimore, 1925), p. 3.

8. *Ibid.;* Anne Beadenkopf, "The Baltimore Public Baths and their Founder, the Rev. Thomas M. Beadenkopf," *Maryland Historical Magazine*, 45 (Sept. 1950); 204–205.

appointed by the commission to be superintendent of Baltimore's municipal baths, a full-time salaried position. Beadenkopf served in this capacity until his death in 1915. He was also one of the founders of the American Association for Promoting Hygiene and Public Baths and was elected vice president of the association at its first meeting in 1912.[9]

Eugene Levering, of German descent also, was born in Baltimore in 1845, his family having first immigrated to America in 1685. He did not attend college, instead going to work in his father's grocery and importing business. He moved from this business to banking and eventually became president and chairman of the board of the National Bank of Commerce of Baltimore. Levering was listed in the Baltimore Social Register but was most active in religious and charitable endeavors. He was a deacon in a Baptist church and treasurer of the Maryland Baptist Association. He also served as a director of the Charity Organization Society and as president of the Baltimore Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. He was one of the founders of the American Red Cross and a member of its Board of Directors and was a trustee of George Washington and Johns Hopkins universities. He donated Levering Hall to Johns Hopkins and in 1893 established Levering House for Men in Baltimore, an institution similar to the Mills Hotels for homeless men in New York City. Politically Levering was a Democrat, and he had been a unionist during the Civil War. In 1884 he joined the Prohibition Party and ran unsuccessfully for Congress as a Prohibition candidate in 1886. After 1896 and the "free silver heresy" he voted Republican. In addition to his activity in many of the reform movements of the day, Levering was a firm advocate of public baths and was appointed president of the Free Public Bath Commission of Baltimore when it was created in 1900 to administer the Baltimore baths. Levering served in this post until his death in 1928 at the age of eighty-two.[10]

Baltimore's first Bath Commission, of which Levering also was president, began its work in 1894. Under its urging the city opened two other bathing beaches to the public in 1894, but took no action on the recommendation that permanent year-round baths be established. In 1895 Beadenkopf took a bicycle tour of Europe to study the bath systems there, especially those in Germany and England, and reported to the Bath Commission on his findings. Again, in 1896, 1897, and 1898 the Bath Commission urged the municipal government of Baltimore to establish all-season baths but to no avail.[11]

It is difficult to ascertain why the city government was reluctant to build public baths, for municipal reform in Baltimore was an accomplished fact by 1895, and reform movements usually favored the construction of bathing facilities. In 1895 the Reform League, which had been established in 1885, finally succeeded in overthrowing the Democratic machine that had controlled the city since 1867. While there was no large-scale corruption or scandal during the

9. Beadenkopf, "Baltimore Public Baths," pp. 202–203; FPBC, *Annual Report, 1901*, p. 13; William H. Hale, "Personal Reminiscences of the Rev. Thomas M. Beadenkopf," *Proceedings of the American Association for Promoting Hygiene and Public Baths* (1916), p. 80.

10. Baltimore *Sun*, Aug. 3, 1928; FPBC, *Annual Report, 1900*, p. 3; Crooks, *Politics and Progress*, p. 229.

11. FPBC, *Twenty-fifth Anniversary*, p. 5; Beadenkopf, "Baltimore Public Baths," p. 205.

reign of the Democratic boss, Isaac Freeman Rasin, who worked closely with the state boss, Arthur Pue Gorman, the city was poorly administered. The school system was one of the worst in the country and Baltimore was the largest city in the country with no sewer system. The mayor was usually a member of Baltimore's upper class, friendly to the machine but not subservient to it. For example, Ferdinand Latrobe, a member of an old Baltimore family, served seven terms as mayor from 1875 to 1895. The chairman of Baltimore's Reform League was Charles J. Bonaparte, a Progressive Republican and friend of Theodore Roosevelt, whom Roosevelt later appointed to his cabinet. The Reform League, a Republican reform coalition, succeeded in gaining control of the City Council in 1894 and of the mayoralty in 1895, when a Republican businessman, Alcaeus Hooper, was elected.[12]

One reason for the lack of response from Baltimore's progressive-reform government may be that the requirements of other urban services were more pressing. And in fact the need for municipal baths was not as great in Baltimore as in some other major American cities. Next to Philadelphia, Baltimore had more residents living in individual houses than any other major city. However, a Federal Bureau of Labor investigation in 1893 of the most congested slum districts of Baltimore revealed that only 7.35 percent of the families and 9.21 percent of the individuals in those districts had bathrooms in their homes or tenements. While these percentages were about double those of New York City and Chicago, they did reveal a need for municipal baths. In 1890 Baltimore's foreign-born population comprised less than 16 percent of its total population, while in New York, Boston, and Chicago the foreign born exceeded 30 percent. Baltimore did, however, have in 1890 the largest Negro population of any American city except Washington, D. C. The preponderance of blacks among Baltimore's slum dwelling population may also account for the city's official reluctance to build public baths; when it was later suggested that a public bath be constructed for "colored people," city officials were opposed, and revealed their prejudice by maintaining that blacks "would not use the baths, that their maintenance would be a waste of the city's money." There was, however, no evidence of demand for public baths on the part of those citizens of Baltimore for whom the baths were intended, and this also may account for the municipal government's indifference.[13]

While Baltimore's Bath Commission, under the presidency of Eugene Levering, was rebuffed by the municipal government, it did succeed in arousing public interest in the question of municipal baths and in securing the support of the Maryland Public Health Association in the cause of permanent year-round baths.[14]

In November of 1898, at a State Conference on Charities and Correction, an

12. Crooks, *Politics and Progress*, pp. 8–41; Crooks, "Politics and Reform: The Dimensions of Baltimore Progressivism," *Maryland Historical Magazine*, 71 (Fall 1976): 421–27; Andrea R. Andrews, "The Baltimore School Building Program, 1870 to 1890: A Study of Urban Reform," in *ibid.*, 70 (Fall 1975): 260–74.

13. Crooks, *Politics and Progress*, pp. 8–41; Hangar, "Public Baths in U.S.," p. 1249; Beadenkopf, "Baltimore Public Baths," p. 210.

14. Beadenkopf, "Baltimore Public Baths," p. 205; FPBC, *Twenty-fifth Anniversary*, p. 5.

open meeting was held on public baths under the auspices of the Maryland Public Health Association. The main speakers were Josiah Quincy, reform mayor of Boston, and Franklin Kirkbride, treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the Public Baths Association of Philadelphia, a private philanthropic organization. They both spoke on the progress of the municipal bath movement in their respective cities. Eugene Levering also spoke on the necessity for year-round baths in Baltimore and urged their immediate establishment either by the municipal government, as was done in Boston, or through public donations, as was the case in Philadelphia.[15]

The response to this public meeting was disappointing, there being no reaction from the city government and few donations forthcoming from the public. The Bath Commission then determined to solicit the editorial support of Baltimore's newspapers as well as to advertise in them for the cause. The following advertisement appeared in Baltimore's daily newspapers early in December, 1898:

> Public Baths
>
> Shall Baltimore Have Them?
>
> The recent meeting at McCoy Hall at which Mayor Quincy of Boston and F. B. Kirkbride of Philadelphia showed what is being done in those cities in the matter of Public Baths, aroused great interest.
>
> Baltimore's showing was almost grotesque in contrast. The question is "Shall Baltimore continue to occupy this position?
>
> Boston spends $35,000 annually for public baths; New York, $48,000; Philadelphia, Chicago, Buffalo, Detroit, and even Wilmington spend large sums for this purpose.
>
> Baltimore appropriates $500 per year toward maintenance of summer baths. Baths open all the year round, equipped with hot and cold water, and accessible to all who are now deprived of these privileges, are a necessity. In some sections of our city, bathrooms are not provided in 90 percent of homes.
>
> The Baltimore Commissioners are ready to open such baths if money is provided. They have secured in cash and pledges about $600, but it will take $2,000 to carry out even the most modest plan.
>
> Subscriptions to this fund are earnestly solicited and may be sent to Eugene Levering. . . .
>
> By Order of the Commission

At the same time editorial support was also forthcoming. The Baltimore *Sun* endorsed the advertisement and the idea of municipal baths. It felt that if Baltimore could not raise as large a fund as New York City or Boston "through public appropriations or private subscriptions, it ought to be entirely feasible to

15. Beadenkopf, "Baltimore Public Baths," p. 205; Baltimore *Sun*, Dec. 7, 1898; FPBC, *Twenty-fifth Anniversary*, p. 5.

make a beginning without further delay and to lay the foundations for a more elaborate system in the future." It hoped that "civic pride, as well as civic interest, may make prompt and generous response to the commission's appeal," and noted that "Public baths may be regarded in the light of home missions for the improvement of physical and moral conditions."[16]

In spite of the advertisement and the editorial endorsements, again there was no response on the part of the citizens of Baltimore or the municipal government to the pleas of the Bath Commission. The Bath Commission then began to approach Baltimore's wealthier citizens individually for contributions. They found Henry Walters, the railroad magnate, very receptive and much interested. Walters, who had been approached by Beadenkopf, asked for detailed information on municipal baths and Beadenkopf was sent by the Bath Commission to Boston, New York City, and Chicago to study the bath systems of these cities.[17]

On February 1, 1899, the Bath Commission submitted its report to Henry Walters. The commission recommended that four baths be established in Baltimore's most congested areas, and listed the proposed sites in order of their importance—Southeast Baltimore, Old Town, Southwest Baltimore, and South Baltimore. They proposed that the purpose of the baths should be cleanliness and that they therefore should be equipped with showers and tubs only, without swimming pools. At the suggestion of Dr. Edward M. Hartwell, the Boston bath reformer, they stated that the baths should be modeled on the small, simple, German *volksbaden* and estimated that this type of bath would cost about $12,000 to build and $1,500 per year to maintain.[18]

On February 2, 1899, Walters responded to the commission's report by advising that he was "willing to erect three baths in Baltimore at a cost not exceeding $15,000 each, the baths to be known as the 'Walters Public Baths.'" When these baths were completed, they were to be turned over to the municipal government for operation and maintenance. Walters requested that the Bath Commission secure lots for the baths and prepare plans and specifications for his signature. Thus, the Baltimore bath advocates, after five years of agitation, had found a benefactor who would provide the city with the nucleus of a municipal bath system.[19]

Henry Walters had been born in Baltimore in 1848. A Catholic, he received a B. A. and an M. A. from Georgetown University in 1869 and 1871. After two years study at Lawrence Scientific School at Harvard, he was awarded the B. S. degree. Already wealthy through inheritance, Walters became a railroad capitalist who, through consolidation, gained control of 10,000 miles of railroad. Chairman of the Board of the Louisville and Nashville line, he was "said to be the richest man in the South." He was a major art collector, and he went to Europe every year to buy art of all kinds. As his father had done, Walters bequeathed his collection, galleries, and one-quarter of his estate as an endow-

16. FPBC, *Twenty-fifth Anniversary*, p. 5; Baltimore *Sun*, Dec. 7, 1898.
17. FPBC, *Twenty-fifth Anniversary*, p. 5; Beadenkopf, "Baltimore Public Baths," p. 207; Crooks, *Politics and Progress*, p. 183.
18. FPBC, *Annual Report, 1900*, pp. 8–9.
19. *Ibid.*, pp. 10–11.

ment for maintenance of his collection, to the City of Baltimore, and the resulting Walters Art Gallery remains a major cultural force in the city.[20]

Walters apparently was not involved in progressive reform either in Baltimore or on the national level, and attributed his interest in public baths to a trip he had taken to Egypt where he had become impressed with the relationship of cleanliness and sanitation to public health. He said:

> I was greatly impressed with the filth and squalor in the poorer sections of the towns, and it was pointed out to me that these sections were the places where the greatest epidemics started. On returning home I made some investigation, which disclosed the fact that in the poorer sections of Baltimore, especially in the neighborhoods where the foreign peoples dwelt, there was room for great improvement in sanitary conditions. When you consider that in some houses from 100 to 150 people are congregated without means for keeping clean you can realize, as I did, what a boon a public bath house would be.[21]

Once Walters had made his offer to donate three baths to the City of Baltimore, the Bath Commission acted quickly to produce the required plans and specifications. Two members of the Commission, Reverend Beadenkopf and William H. Morriss, were dispatched to Philadelphia to study its year-round baths, also built with private donations. Their report, coupled with statistics on the cost of baths in other cities, forced the Bath Commission to revise its estimated cost of the baths upwards to $20,000 to $25,000 each. The commission, therefore, went to Walters and asked him to donate two baths instead of three. Walters agreed to do so and increased his gift to $50,000 for two baths. The study of the Philadelphia baths also probably convinced the Bath Commission that public laundries should be included in public bathhouses, as they were in Philadelphia.[22]

The City of Baltimore passed ordinances agreeing to accept the lots and buildings for the baths and laundries and to maintain them. The city was to be allowed to dispose of the buildings and lots, if necessary, but must use the money obtained for the erection of public baths and laundries.[23]

Plans proceeded quickly for the construction of Walters Bath No. 1, and it was formally opened on May 18, 1900. At the opening ceremony Henry Walters presented the keys and the deed to the bath to the acting mayor, expressing the hope that the city "will run the bath houses on the good old democratic principle of the greatest good to the greatest number." The gift was accepted with pleasure and grateful appreciation.[24]

Walters Bath No. 1 was located at 131 South High Street in an old and crowded section of the city. It was a "simple but elegant structure," built on a 46 × 70-foot lot. It was equipped with eighteen showers for men, five showers and two tubs for women, and a public laundry in the basement. The opening of the bath was hailed editorially by the Baltimore *Sun* as complete in every way. It

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20. *Dictionary of American Biography, S.V.* "Walters, Henry."
21. FPBC, *Annual Report, 1900,* p. 17.
22. *Ibid.,* pp. 10–11.
23. *Ibid.,* p. 11.
24. *Ibid.,* p. 17.

contended that "the thanks of the whole city are due to the benefactor and his intelligent and experienced advisors in the matter." The bath was popular with the city's transient male population, especially with seamen and fishermen. Eventually, use of its laundry was restricted to men only and the bath became a place where itinerants could bathe and also wash their clothes, usually the ones they were wearing.[25]

With the opening of Walters Bath No. 1, the Free Public Bath Commission of Baltimore was created to replace the old Bath Commission first organized in 1894. The new commission had seven members appointed by the mayor who were to serve without pay. They were empowered to maintain and operate all public baths, which included the outdoor beach baths as well as the new indoor bath, and to make rules and regulations regarding them.[26]

Three members of the original Bath Commission were appointed to the new Free Public Bath Commission, so that the bath advocates had the opportunity to administer the facilities they had worked for so long to obtain. The president of the new commission, as of the old, was Eugene Levering. Also retained from the old commission were William H. Morriss, who was appointed vice-president and treasurer, and Reverend Beadenkopf, who was appointed secretary. The new members included three physicians, John S. Fulton, Joseph Gichner, and Mary Sherwood. The latter, who was active in many Baltimore reform groups, had been educated at Vassar and at the University of Zurich. The seventh member was George W. Corner, Jr., a member of the City Council.[27]

Rather ironically, one of the first decisions which the Free Public Bath Commission made was that the new baths should not be absolutely free. Instead, small fees were charged for the use of the baths and the laundry—three cents for soap and towel, one cent for young children with a parent, and two and one-half cents per hour for laundry privileges. The Bath Commission felt that a small charge was more satisfactory to the bath patrons and rendered them "more self-respecting."[28]

While Walters Bath No. 2 was under construction in 1901, the Bath Commission began to urge the city to build outdoor swimming pools in its public parks. It was to reiterate this recommendation until 1905 when the first outdoor swimming pool was opened. Thus the Baltimore Bath Commission was not unconcerned with the recreational aspects of bathing, but believed that it should be separated from the hygienic.[29]

Also, in 1901 the Bath Commission appointed Reverened Beadenkopf to the full-time salaried position of superintendent of the public baths and secretary of the commission. He was replaced on the commission by Morris Soper, a young Baltimore-born lawyer and judge who was active in the Reform League and various charities. It might be noted here that a majority of the members of the Bath Commission were associated with various charitable and reform groups,

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25. *Ibid.*, pp. 13-14; Baltimore *Sun*, May 19, 1900; Robert F. G. Kelley, "A Public Laundry in a Bath-house," *American City*, 26 (Jan., 1922): 44-45.
26. FPBC, *Annual Report, 1900*, pp. 12-13; *Annual Report, 1901*, p. 11.
27. FPBC, *Annual Report, 1900*, p. 3; Crooks, *Politics and Progress*, p. 236.
28. FPBC, *Annual Report, 1900*, p. 14; *Annual Report, 1901*, p. 7.
29. FPBC, *Annual Report, 1901*, p. 7; *Annual Report, 1903*, p. 9; *Annual Report, 1905*, p. 10.

although only Soper was active in the Reform League—the reform coalition that had won control of the municipal government in 1895.[30]

During 1901 patronage of the Walters Bath No. 1 was 70,000, a number which the Bath Commission believed indicated the facilities met "a real need felt by many persons in our city." They did express concern, however, over the disparity between summer and winter patronage, noting that patronage for January 1901 had been 1,855 as opposed to 8,449 the following June. This was a problem encountered in public bath patronage in other cities, a situation indicating that complete baths were not habitual with the poor during the winter months.[31]

After Bath No. 2 was completed, Henry Walters offered in 1901 to build the city a third public bath at a cost of $25,000. There was a delay, however, in the construction of Bath No. 3. Beadenkopf recommended that this bath should be for the use of "colored people" on the assumption that the white people of Baltimore would not be willing to use a common bath with blacks, and that "our colored Americans should have an equal chance with white people for cleanliness and recreation." City officials, however, felt that Negroes would not use the bath and that its maintenance would be a waste of the city's money. Beadenkopf's point of view, however, ultimately prevailed, and in 1903 land was purchased in the most crowded black section of Baltimore for Bath No. 3.[32]

In the meantime, Walters Bath No. 2, located on Columbia Avenue and Callender Alley in a manufacturing neighborhood, was opened in April of 1902. It had twenty showers for men, six showers and two tubs for women, and a public laundry for the use of women only. Because of the difficulty in securing the foundation, the building cost $27,000, but Walters increased his gift to cover the excess cost. The bath was 40 × 70 feet in size and was in "free colonial" style; its patrons were mostly Lithuanian immigrants.[33]

In 1902 the Bath Commission requested the city to furnish funds for enlarging Bath No. 1; receiving no response, they again turned to Walters for aid. The following year he donated an additional $15,000 for that purpose.[34]

Walters Bath No. 3 for Negroes was located at 1022 Argyle Avenue and was opened in December 1905. It had fifteen showers and two tubs as well as a public laundry. Twelve more showers were added in 1907. Attendance at Bath No. 3, however, was the smallest of any of Baltimore's public baths, and the commission in 1909 arranged for a course of lectures on the value of bathing to be delivered in the Negro churches. These efforts, however, apparently did not achieve the desired results, for patrons of Bath No. 3 in 1914 numbered 36,466 as opposed to 250,672 for Bath No. 1 in the same year.[35]

The public laundry of Bath No. 3, in contrast, was the most heavily utilized of all of the Baltimore public laundries. While the Bath Commission noted the

30. FPBC, *Annual Report, 1901*, p. 13; Crooks, *Politics and Progress*, pp. 229–36.
31. FPBC, *Annual Report, 1901*, pp. 5–6; Baltimore *Sun*, Aug. 1, 1909.
32. FPBC, *Annual Report, 1901*, p. 6; *Annual Report, 1903*, p. 5; Beadenkopf, "Baltimore Public Baths," p. 210; Baltimore *Sun*, Aug. 1, 1909.
33. FPBC, *Annual Report, 1901*, pp. 9–10; *Twenty-fifth Anniversary*, p. 9; Baltimore *Sun*, Aug. 1, 1909.
34. FPBC, *Annual Report, 1903*, p. 5; *Annual Report, 1902*, p. 7.
35. FPBC, *Annual Report, 1905*, p. 9; *Annual Report, 1906*, p. 6; *Annual Report, 1909*, p. 7; *Annual Report, 1914*, p. 8.

large patronage of the Negro public laundry, it never stated the obvious conclusion that many of the black laundry patrons were washerwomen at work rather than housewives doing their family laundry.[36]

The Baltimore public laundries were well equipped with large washtubs with wringers, hot and cold water, a drying room, and ironing boards and irons. After 1918 playrooms for children were established in the public laundries where small children could play while their mothers laundered. These facilities were all available to patrons for two and one-half cents per hour in 1900 and for five cents per hour in 1920.[37]

In 1910 Henry Walters donated one more bath to the city of Baltimore. Walters Bath No. 4, which opened in April of 1911, was located at West and Marshall streets in South Baltimore and was the largest of the Walters baths. It had twenty-nine showers for men, nine showers and two tubs for women, a public laundry, and a public comfort station. It had cost over $30,000 to construct. Though it was sober in design, the Bath Commission stated that an attempt had been made "to give an architectural expression to the exterior, becoming the dignity of the city, and work of a public character."[38]

Baltimore's last municipal bath was constructed by the city itself and opened in 1912. The Greenmount Avenue Bath, located near a large public market, had sixteen showers and one tub for men, six showers and two tubs for women, a public laundry, and public comfort station. This was probably Baltimore's most elaborate bath, for it was built in an adaptation of Spanish mission style architecture of gray-green stucco with stone trimmings and a heavy canopied cornice covered with glazed green tiles.[39]

Henry Walters was prepared to donate a fifth bath to the city of Baltimore and did donate the land and the three old buildings located at 1521 and 1525 Eastern Avenue to the city. This bath, however, was never built, although one of the buildings was remodeled into a small bath with showers.[40]

In addition to the supervision of the completion of the Baltimore public bath system and the administration of the existing baths, the Free Public Bath Commission of Baltimore was active in recommending and implementing improvements, innovations, and additions to the existing facilities. While the city authorities were not usually immediately responsive to the commission's recommendations, the commission was very persistent in its demands and eventually they were met by the city. As early as 1903 the Bath Commission, under the leadership of Beadenkopf and Dr. Gichner, had recommended the establishment in the public schools of baths that would be open to the public after school hours.

Year after year the commission worked towards this goal until in 1913 the first school bath was constructed. However, because of conflict with the School Board this bath was not open to the public until 1916, when the Bath Commission agreed to pay all expenses in connection with its operation. By 1924 shower

36. FPBC, *Annual Report, 1913,* p. 11; *Annual Report, 1914,* p. 11.
37. Kelley, "A Public Laundry," pp. 44-45; FPBC, *Annual Report, 1900,* p. 14.
38. FPBC, *Annual Report, 1910,* pp. 12-13; Baltimore *Sun,* April 13, 1911.
39. FPBC, *Annual Report, 1912,* p. 11.
40. FPBC, *Annual Report, 1922,* p. 13; *Twenty-fifth Anniversary,* p. 23.

baths were in operation in eleven schools after school hours with a total attendance for that year of 323,061.[41]

In 1904 the Bath Commission began to urge that the city build public comfort stations (rest rooms), and in 1906, $20,000 was appropriated for this purpose. Members of the commission visited Washington, Philadelphia and New York City to study similar buildings, and Baltimore's first public comfort station was opened in 1908 under the supervision of the Bath Commission. Three more public comfort stations were built by 1915 in addition to those located in the baths.[42]

The Bath Commission also did not ignore outdoor recreational bathing facilities, although they were opposed to the location of swimming pools in the year-round baths. In addition to constantly urging the city to build outdoor swimming pools in every section of the city, because of the increasing pollution of the beach baths they also urged the city to buy beach front property for recreational use in less polluted sections of the waterfront. The commission also instituted swimming lessons at the outdoor baths and swimming pools in 1909. In 1918 the outdoor baths and swimming pools were transferred from the jurisdiction of the Bath Commission to the Park Board.[43]

An innovation in the municipal bath movement introduced by the Baltimore Bath Commission was the portable shower bath. Thomas Beadenkopf was the originator of this idea, and it was inspired by an article in the magazine *Charities and Commons,* that suggested public baths should open their water mains in the summer to offer spray baths to children. Beadenkopf carried this suggestion one step further and "visualized a gospel tent which could be quickly rigged up close to a city fire plug, and in which shower equipment could be installed." Baltimore established its first portable shower bath in the summer of 1908. It was a tent with four showers, which cost $150. This first portable bath was such a success that new portable baths were designed with light wooden framework, galvanized iron sides and partitions and a wood floor. A wooden lean-to on the side contained a coal stove which heated water for a 75-to-100 gallon water storage tank. It could be disassembled and moved by two men. These portable baths cost between $600 and $650 to construct and about $30 per week to maintain. In 1910 Baltimore was operating six of these portable baths (one for blacks) and they were kept open year round. However, once the school baths were opened to the public, the portable baths were no longer necessary and were discontinued after 1923.[44]

The Free Public Bath Commission of Baltimore was also active in the national and international municipal bath movements. Some of its members took an important part in the founding of the American Association for Promoting

41. FPBC, *Annual Report, 1903,* p. 8; *Annual Report, 1905,* p. 11; *Twenty-fifth Anniversary,* pp. 21–23.
42. Beadenkopf, "Baltimore Public Baths," p. 212; FPBC, *Annual Report, 1906,* p. 5; *Annual Report, 1907,* p. 10; *Annual Report, 1913,* p. 17; *Annual Report, 1915,* p. 9.
43. FPBC, *Annual Report, 1903,* p. 9; *Annual Report, 1908,* p. 7; *Annual Report, 1909,* p. 10; *Annual Report, 1910,* p. 16; *Annual Report, 1912,* p. 19; *Twenty-fifth Anniversary,* p. 14.
44. Beadenkopf, "Baltimore Public Baths," pp. 212–13; FPBC, *Portable Shower Baths: A New Departure in Municipal Bath Houses,* pp. 1–5; FPBC, *Annual Report, 1910,* p. 9.

Hygiene and Public Baths. Dr. Joseph Gichner served as president of the association and both Beadenkopf and Dr. Gichner served as vice presidents. Beadenkopf was selected by the City of Baltimore to attend the International Conference on Public Baths and School Baths held in 1912 in The Hague, the Netherlands, where he spoke on Baltimore's portable baths. In addition to these formal activities, members of the Bath Commission lectured informally on the subject in various cities in the United States and Europe. The Bath Commission received frequent inquiries from all over the United States and even one from Tientsin, China.[45]

The attendance at the Baltimore baths grew steadily from 48,827 in 1900, the year Walters Bath No. 1 was opened, to a peak of 753,899 in 1914. After this year bath attendance began to decline slowly, levelling off at about 600,000 per year during the 1920s. The Bath Commission noted the decline in attendance in 1915 and attributed it to the extension of Baltimore's sewerage system and the more general installation of bathtubs in homes. Baltimore's experience in the area of attendance parallels that of other cities (except for Boston, whose baths were oriented toward recreation), where bath attendance reached a peak around 1915 and thereafter either did not increase or began to decline.[46]

The net expense of maintaining and operating Baltimore's bath system was very modest, for the small fees charged for the use of the baths and laundries helped to defray operating costs. In 1912, with all of Baltimore's five permanent baths (as well as six portable baths) in operation, the net expense was $24,675.[47] Although it is difficult to make comparisons due to the variables involved, this cost was $185 more than that of maintaining and operating just one of New York City's baths in the same year.

Baltimore's experience with public baths was different in many ways. While it, like other major American cities, had a devoted core of bath advocates, they were not successful in persuading the municipal government to build baths. They were, however, successful in convincing a wealthy benefactor, Henry Walters, that public baths would be a suitable and much needed gift for his native city. In this they had achieved one of the bath advocates' cherished dreams—that wealthy men, as well as donating libraries, university buildings, and art galleries would also give public baths. And Walters gave to the city of Baltimore not only one bath, but four, which, with one additional bath built by the city itself, completed the bath system.[48] Later, of course, Walters bequeathed to Baltimore his magnificent art collection and a handsome building to display it.

Baltimore was fairly unique also in that its original bath advocates became members of the Free Public Bath Commission and thus assumed responsibility for the maintenance and operation of the system once it was built. In other cities, except for Philadelphia, the bath reformers had little or nothing to do with the bath system once it was a functioning reality. Baltimore's bath system

45. FPBC, *Annual Report, 1905*, p. 11; *Annual Report, 1909*, p. 8; Beadenkopf, pp. 210, 214.
46. FPBC, *Annual Reports, 1900–1928*, *passim*.
47. FPBC, *Annual Report, 1912*, p. 11.
48. Williams, "The Municipal Bath Movement," *passim*.

was unusual also in that, while its baths were built through private philanthropy, they were donated to the city to manage and operate, thus giving the Baltimore system a half-private, half-public character.[49]

Finally, also unique to the Baltimore experience was the sustained interest of its bath reformers in the bath system. Thomas Beadenkopf served on the Bath Commission from 1900 until his death in 1915 and Eugene Levering was president of the Bath Commission from 1900 until his death in 1928. These two men had been the major leaders in the municipal bath movement in Baltimore in the late 1890s and had sustained their interest long after the movement had reached its peak and had begun to decline. Thus, unlike the bath reformers in other cities, who lost interest in the movement once the baths were built (or by 1915), Baltimore's bath reformers, through their leadership of the Bath Commission, continued to be active in the cause of public baths into the 1920s.

Baltimore's public bath system, like those in other cities, was constructed for the less fortunate citizens of the city, both black and white, yet there is no evidence that these groups ever expressed any support for the activities of Baltimore's bath advocates or urged the city to erect a municipal bath system. Like many reforms of the Progressive era, public baths were imposed from above by middle-class reformers.

The decline in patronage of Baltimore's public baths after 1915 in spite of the continuing growth in the city's population gave the public bath movement only a brief period of usefulness. The decreasing use of the public baths can be attributed to the growing affluence of American society in general and the increasing availability of private bath facilities to the poor in their homes. It is possible that the urban poor were converted to the gospel of cleanliness by the bath reformers, but rather than being transformed into permanent public bath patrons, they embraced the American middle-class ideal of the private bathroom.

Baltimore's municipal baths became the target of an economy drive in the 1950s as their patronage dwindled and the expense of maintaining them rose (the maintenance appropriation for the baths in 1959 was $291,676). As a result, the baths were closed in 1960, thus ending one of Baltimore's more interesting experiments in promoting the common weal.[50]

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49. *Ibid.*
50. Leon A. Rubenstein, Director, Department of Legislative Reference, Baltimore, Maryland, to the author August 16, 1971.

Involuntary Community: Conscientious Objectors at Patapsco State Park During World War II

EDWARD ORSER

In May 1941 twenty-six idealists retreated into the woods of Patapsco State Park near Baltimore to form a community of pacifists in a nation on the verge of war. While the camp they established resembled many experiments in intentional community, these men were conscientious objectors who had been assigned as draftees under the Selective Service Act of 1940 to do "work of national importance under civilian direction." The Patapsco camp, the first for conscientious objectors in American history, lasted for slightly over one year until it was transferred to the Maryland Eastern Shore in August 1942. By that time the Civilian Public Service system was in full operation, with other camps spread throughout the country. For its one year of existence the Patapsco camp (C.P.S. #3) represented an unusual experiment in cooperative pacifist living and service within the context of wartime compulsory service, a fascinating instance of involuntary community.

It may seem inappropriate to examine a C.P.S. camp as a communal experiment, since the element of compulsion in the Selective Service System of which it was a part clearly meant that the community was not intentional in the usual sense. The men had not come together voluntarily, and many aspects of camp life were beyond their control. Yet the goals which the Historic Peace Churches administering Civilian Public Service set for the program and which the records of Patapsco and many other camps in the early years of C.P.S. reveal as dominant concerns of the participants were cooperative living and service.

As a result of these intentions the men in the Patapsco camp found themselves in a peculiarly ambiguous position: not wanting fully to accept the limits placed upon them by compulsion, they nevertheless did want to implement their goals, to make a positive witness to the pacifist alternative to war. Further, while rejecting the warlike means of which conscription was a part, many of them welcomed the chance conscientious objectors were provided for a substitute to military service. Just as conscientious objectors were defined by war, which they opposed, so in the camps they tried to make the best of a situation they did not fully accept. This tension between intentional and unintentional elements, the sorting out of the voluntary and the involuntary, was one of the dynamics at the heart of the Patapsco camp effort to form a community-in-service.

Dr. Edward Orser is an assistant professor of American Studies at the University of Maryland, Baltimore County.

Otto Dahlke, in analyzing two other camps in which he had personal experience at a later period in the war, argued heatedly that the effort to merge any communal ideal and a system of conscription was doomed from the start because of the hopeless irreconcilability of the values in the two systems. He felt conscription, not communalism, pervaded camp life.[1] While Dahlke may have been quite right that the ultimate fate of C.P.S. was closely tied to basically irreconcilable values, the issue was far from resolved in the case of Patapsco and the first C.P.S. year. Indeed, the predominant note in camp life was the effort to make the experiment work.

In the emphasis upon implementing the ideal of community-in-service, however, the camp members confronted ambiguity in another form—the push and pull of factors within the camp itself, some of them tangible, some intangible. Independent attitudes and conflicting individual priorities, problems of size and the assimilation of new members, the routinization of camp self-government, and dissatisfaction with work were among the factors competing with others more conducive to group success—general commitment to camp values, homogeneity of background, a sense of distinctiveness and mission, and concerted efforts to make self-government and work the center of camp communal life. The tension resulting from these largely internal factors provided the other significant source of ambiguity in the Patapsco experience.

In developing a theory of the binding force in utopian communities, Rosabeth Moss Kanter talks about "commitment mechanisms," structures and processes which enlist the commitment of the individual to the community in a way that is mutually satisfying. As she points out, the critical issues in the relation of the individual to the group are two: 1) the degree to which the individual becomes committed to the values, work, and members of the group, and 2) the degree to which the individual is willing to sacrifice independent or self-centered interests for the sake of the group.[2] While her approach is more appropriate for voluntary communitarian experiments than for an involuntary context, it does call attention to the reciprocal relationship between the individual to the community and suggests that such internal factors as fundamental values, structures, and processes may be critical in examining group life. Certainly the Patapsco camp members experienced fully the ambiguity both in the peculiar voluntary-involuntary nature of their situation and in the complex internal tension in the formation of a communitarian group. It was this double ambiguity that characterized the C.P.S. camp program in the first year.

This article will examine the Patapsco experience as a case study in the Civilian Public Service experiment in "involuntary community," considering 1) the establishment of the C.P.S. program, 2) the values the men who came to Patapsco set for camp life, 3) factors in their background and characteristics which may have been relevant to their chances for achieving their goals, 4) their sense of distinctiveness or mission, 5) the structures established for running the camp as a community, and 6) their work assignment and attitudes toward it.

1. "Values and Group Behavior in Two Camps for Conscientious Objectors," *American Journal of Sociology*, 51 (July 1945): 22–33.
2. *Commitment and Community: Communes and Utopias in Sociological Perspective* (Cambridge, 1972), pp. 65–66.

Central to the story of the Patapsco camp are the questions of how the conscientious objectors confronted the paradoxical situation they found themselves in and whether the goals of community and service were fulfilled.

The Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 provided that conscientious objectors who refused non-combatant roles in the armed services (I-A-O) should be assigned to "work of national importance under civilian direction."[3] Civilian Public Service, which was devised to fulfill this provision of the act, was a compromise growing out of negotiations between representatives of pacifist groups, particularly the Historic Peace Churches (Brethren, Mennonites, Society of Friends), and Selective Service officials. The result was a unique, if uneasy, partnership between the peace groups and the government: conscientious objectors would serve in camps administered by the pacifist groups, but the Director of Selective Service would retain responsibility for assignment of the men, designation of what projects constituted "work of national importance," and selection of the appropriate agency to supervise the men in their work, which would be without pay.[4]

Whatever the responsibility for the eventual compromise and whatever the deficiencies in the plan, many of them not apparent at the time, it was clear that most spokesmen for the position of conscientious objection welcomed it primarily because of the opportunity it seemed to provide for the goals of positive service in a context of cooperative group living. The noted pacifist A. J. Muste objected to the compulsion of conscription, but felt that this was..."an opportunity for pacifist service, witness against war and conscription, growth in the pacifist way of life, and preparation for future volunteer service including non-violent direct action to achieve basic social change."[5] The *Statement of Policy* for Friends Civilian Public Service in 1943 continued to enunciate these goals: "to give a continued demonstration even in the face of war and destruction, of the power of spiritual forces to overcome evil and create a free and peaceful society through cooperative service."[6] Pamphlets prepared jointly by the Fellowship of Reconciliation and the Friends, Brethren, and Mennonite Service Committees (the latter three the chief administrators of C.P.S. camps) to publicize the program placed particular stress upon the communal ideal: "In the camps there is cooperative living, with study groups on the life of Jesus, programs for reconstruction, techniques of social action, and so on. The spirit of brotherhood is almost tangible."[7]

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3. Mulford Q. Sibley and Philip E. Jacob, *Conscription of Conscience: The American State and the Conscientious Objector, 1940-1947* (Ithaca, N.Y., 1952), pp. 45-52.

4. Sibley and Jacob discuss differing views on responsibility for the compromise (*ibid.*, pp. 115-18). Henry Geiger and Gordon Clough argued that the initiative for the plan had come from the peace groups ("Origins of C.P.S.: Another View," *Fellowship* (September 1946): 146-47).

5. Quoted in Sibley and Jacob, *Conscription of Conscience*, p. 121, from the *Conscientious Objector*, 4 (May 1942).

6. *Statement of Policy* (Philadelphia, 1943).

7. *Conscience Compels Them* (the pamphlet was issued jointly by the four groups, apparently in 1942). Two pamphlets, emphasizing cooperation and service, seemed to be intended to set the tone for Friends C.P.S. camps: *Creative Pioneering* (Philadelphia, 1941) by the program's director, Thomas E. Jones, and *Work and Contemplation* (Philadelphia, 1941) by Douglas V. Steere, who had been responsible for Friends work camps.

In the context of these kinds of expectations Patapsco opened as the first C.P.S. camp. The American Friends Service Committee had responsibility for administering life in the camp, the Maryland Department of Forests and Parks for supervising the men in their Patapsco State Park work projects.

The early months at Patapsco were full of "manifestoes" pronouncing the two goals of cooperation and service. Often the two were interwoven, but separately they clearly represented the central hopes for the camp.

Ernest Wildman, teacher and first director of C.P.S. #3, placed the concern for communal cooperation at the forefront of his remarks to one of the first camp meetings: "The big trouble is the tendency to think of things from a selfish standpoint. Pacifists must learn new ways of living, and this experiment is the way to start." Wildman went on to link community and service, stating that the campers had two jobs: 1) to perform well the work of national importance, and 2) to develop a new way of cooperative living.[8] The camp newspaper, the *Peacemaker,* got its start in July when Louis Johnson, one of the camp members, tacked up a typed notice of his convictions: "Some of us feel that we should use our time here in camp as an investment, so we can help each other and become aware of what is going on in the world, and what we can do to change it for the better. . . . We should learn to live with each other better, and give up some things in favor of other people." Johnson concluded that it would take some work for individuals not to enlist upon "their own particular brand of salvation" and instead agree to "make peace the next meeting ground."[9] Five months later, reacting to news of Pearl Harbor and growing restlessness among the C.P.S. men that their state park work did not seem a significant contribution in the face of the nation's crisis, camp member Nelson Fuson reminded his colleagues that "[a]bove all we must never for a moment forget the other really challenging problem: to learn, and to live and demonstrate a positive alternative-to-war method."[10]

Some thirty years later there is no way to ascertain the degree to which such "manifestoes" on behalf of community accurately represented the values of all individuals in the camp, but a number of factors point to widespread commitment. First, these communal goals were consistently reiterated during the life of the camp (though not necessarily with the fervor and intensity of the early months), and they were not explicitly repudiated even as morale dipped and some departed the camp. Secondly, the camp members seemed continually to be taking stock—asking, in effect, "are we making it?" Often the answer was "no, not yet." An article in the *Peacemaker* as early as October 1941 expressed the feeling that camp members were slipping from the original "condition of mutual

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8. [C.P.S. #3] "Minute," June 1 and June 12, 1941, (Camp Meetings—Minutes, Patapsco, A.F.S.C.), Swarthmore College Peace Collection, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania. The camp minutes, camp newspaper (the *Peacemaker*), and correspondence relating to C.P.S. #3 are in this collection. I wish to express my appreciation to the officials of the Peace Collection for permission to consult these files and especially to Mrs. Bernice Nichols, librarian of the collection, for her assistance.
9. *Peacemaker,* July 1941. C.P.S. Publications Box, Patapsco *Peacemaker,* Swarthmore College Peace Collection.
10. *Ibid.,* December 12, 1941.

familiarity and trust and respect."[11] Toward the end of the first year the newspaper printed the views of a new camper that "most expected a model community, and did not find it," and of an "oldtimer" that the original closeness and flexibility at Patapsco had been lost as the camp had grown to its maximum of one hundred members, but that teamwork would still be required to make the larger organization work.[12] While there were serious factors operating to undermine the cooperative ideal, the constant note of taking stock suggested that it remained an important value in camp life.[13]

The other value which received most explicit attention in the Patapsco experience was that of service. Thomas E. Jones, director of Friends C.P.S., wrote in an early pamphlet that C.P.S.'ers were called to be "Creative Pioneers" who would "joyously accept the opportunity to demonstrate a spirit of love in wartime through constructive service to humanity." COs would not only demonstrate an alternative way of life; they would at the same time prove their sincerity and dedication to their ideals.

As a result of the emphasis upon a positive pacifist contribution, the question of work—the nature of the tasks assigned and performed—took on particular importance in camp life.[14] The standard of service was the measure the men applied to their jobs in the state park. The question of work took on an additional dimension because many of the men believed that their initial C.P.S. project assignment would provide training and experience in skills that would later be valuable in war relief and reconstruction work and that they eventually would receive assignments where they could apply them.[15] When a *Saturday Evening Post* reporter visited the Patapsco camp in August 1941, camper John Burrowes told him: "I believe it is possible for men to devote the same energies wasted in war to the making of a better world. By constructive service to impoverished people everywhere, by the repairing of damage done in a world of violence, by a more unselfish way of living, men can serve a higher cause."[16] The

11. *Ibid.*, October 16, 1941.
12. *Ibid.*, April 11, 1942, and May 2, 1942.
13. Sibley and Jacob quote Leslie Eisan in *Pathways of Peace* (Elgin, Ill., 1948): "CPS was looked upon as an opportunity for pacifists to meet others of like belief and through study and association together to work toward a common plan of action for building a peaceful world." Sibley and Jacob maintain that COs had diverse expectations–some were inclined toward individualistic anarchy, some toward cooperative living, but most thought of it merely as an opportunity for non-military service (*Conscription of Conscience*, pp. 314–15). Dahlke takes the view that the expectations of the men may have differed from the "cooperative ideals" of the religious groups administering the program and that, in any event, actual experience in the two camps quickly undermined any serious possibility that they could be implemented ("Values and Group Behavior in Two Camps," pp. 26–27).
14. Sometimes work was described as a redeeming discipline for pacifist living in and of itself; one of the A.F.S.C. officials visiting the camp in its first month quoted Gibran to the men that "work is love made manifest" ("Minutes," June 12, 1941). This was also one theme of Steere's *Work and Contemplation*.
15. Both the peace church administrators of C.P.S. and Selective Service officials hoped that the men could eventually work on war relief, possibly abroad, and encouraged the men in this hope. Jones in the pamphlet *Creative Pioneering* stressed this aspect of the program with great ardor: "these Creative Pioneers look across national and social barriers to programs of constructive rebuilding in the devastated areas of the world. Through personal sacrifice and joyous living in Civilian Public Service Camps they train to feed refugees in southern France, to reconstruct the bomb torn cities of Europe and Asia, and to rebuild the earthquake areas of Mexico."
16. Robert S. Thompson, "'Onward, Christian Soldiers!': The Nation's Conscientious Objectors Work Out Their Convictions," *Saturday Evening Post* (August 16, 1941): 56.

ideological value placed upon positive service through work appeared to remain high for camp members, but the actual work experience in the state park at Patapsco (and in other C.P.S. projects) proved to be the source of much frustration, as did the eventual collapse of the overseas relief hope.

In camp discussion the values of community and service were usually closely linked. However, while there was stress upon the desirability of demonstrating an alternative model of cooperative pacifist living, usually community was not discussed as an end in itself. Rather, community was a means to the end of service or an opportunity made possible by the common work. Eventually, frustration with C.P.S. work tended to be an important factor undermining the early hope for a community-in-service. But together community and service represented priorities that helped to account for the strong commitment by many men in C.P.S. to trying to make the camp experiment work.

The men who came to the Patapsco camp were a reasonably homogeneous group in terms of their background, perhaps more so than in some of the later camps. Otto Dahlke hypothesized in reference to the two camps he studied that the small number of men who fitted the "type" which the Friends administrators had expected may have been a barrier to group cohesion. Indeed, Friends represented only 7.62 percent of the total in C.P.S. and seldom were more than 30 percent in their own camps.[17] However, rosters from the Patapsco camp in December 1941, six months after it began and when its total had reached seventy, and June 1942, one year after it opened when it had ninety-nine, indicate that the campers were preponderantly Friends and mainstream Protestants. These two groupings each constituted approximately one-third; the remaining third was generally split in half between members of other Protestant sects (Christadelphians, Jehovah's Witnesses, etc.) and non-affiliates. In June the camp had only one Brethren, one Catholic, and two Jews.

Most of the campers assigned to Patapsco were from Pennsylvania and New Jersey (fifty-five of the total of seventy in December; eighty of ninety-nine in June) and were from large urban areas—in contrast to Brethren and Mennonite camps where the number from rural areas was much greater.[18]

Occupationally and educationally, the largest group of camp members (thirty of seventy in December; thirty-seven of ninety-nine in June) was oriented toward the professions or preparing for them, students and teachers accounting for most, with some college education or beyond (fifty-nine of ninety-nine in June). The second largest group occupationally was made up of those in business, clerical, and sales areas (fourteen in December; thirty-five in June). Approximately 25 percent of the men had worked in technical, skilled (farmer, mechanic, etc.), and unskilled jobs.[19]

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17. Figures in Adrian E. Gory and David C. McClelland, "Characteristics of Conscientious Objectors in World War II," *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 11 (1947): 246, from January 15, 1946, show that 29.53 percent were Friends in the Friends C.P.S. camps. On behalf of his argument Dahlke asserted (without documentation, though possibly with justification) that the average figure was only 20 percent ("Values and Group Behavior in Two Camps," p. 25).

18. From the beginning Selective Service policy was to assign C.P.S. men to camps at a distance from their homes. General Hershey defended this policy as subjecting COs to the same uprooting as others involved in war (Interview by the author with General Hershey, November 1972).

19. Sibley and Jacob cite the American Friends Service Committee, *Projects and Incentives* (1946),

In short, homogeneity of background was relatively high: the group was strongly Friend or mainstream Protestant, well educated, urban, and professionally oriented, though with important exceptions in this latter category (particularly by June). Kanter has argued that in nineteenth-century utopian communities homogeneity of background was an important factor for group commitment, and Dahlke felt strongly that it was for Civilian Public Service as well.[20] If this hypothesis is correct, Patapsco seemed to have a reasonable basis for group coherence.

Homogeneity of background did not necessarily mitigate against deviance and independent patterns of behavior, however, particularly among groups like the Friends who prized the individual's "inner light." While some who registered as conscientious objectors did so with full support from friends and church, many were taking a lonely stand, and they were not likely to leave their willingness to go it alone at the camp entrance.[21] Indeed, what one camp member has referred to as the "mulish individualism" of the COs was one of the characteristics the men seemed to prize particularly highly at the time and to remember fondly since.[22] To the degree that rugged individualism was a striking characteristic of the COs at Patapsco—and the other C.P.S. camps—there was the potential for conflict with goals of group cooperation, expressed well in the summary of a Patapsco camper's report to an outside group: "I stressed the fact that all phases of camp living were a living experiment which is evolving, though very slowly since we are so individualistic, to a way of life which we know is working because we are testing it by living it."[23]

The Patapsco camp seemed to view itself as a community set apart, a community with a mission. This sense of distinctiveness is interesting in light of Kanter's contention that insulation from the outside world, a judgmental attitude toward it, and persecution from it may all be important factors in the

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for average figures in all Friends C.P.S. camps of 55.2 percent professional, 5.3 technical, 30.1 skilled, and 9.4 unskilled (*Conscription of Conscience*, pp. 231–32).

20. Kanter, *Commitment and Community*, pp. 93–94; Dahlke, "Values and Group Behavior in Two Camps," p. 25.

21. Gordon Charles Zahn distinguished between "encouraged deviants" (those who took the CO position with support from family, church, or community) and "resister deviants" (those who did not have benefit of support), suggesting the greater likelihood of independent attitudes and actions on the part of the latter (*A Descriptive Study of the Social Backgrounds of Conscientious Objectors in Civilian Public Service*, Catholic University of America Studies in Sociology, No. 7 [Washington, D.C., 1953], p. 22). Anton T. Boisen argued that there was a distinction between conscientious objectors (opposed to war on moral grounds) and what he called constitutional objectors (opposed to conscription and other forms of discipline), the latter likely to reject all authority and to present greater problems for group morale ("Conscientious Objectors: Their Morale in Church-Operated Service Units," *Psychiatry*, 7 [1944]: 216–19).

22. Interview by the author with John Burrowes (October 1972), who, incidentally, said that he likes "mules." The Patapsco campers early won a reputation for their "rugged individualism" (George Reeves to Bill Mackensen, November 14, 1941, N.S.B.R.O. File #3, Swarthmore College Peace Collection).

23. "Minutes," November 24, 1941. Patapsco's most widely publicized instance of "mulish individualism" was the 44-day fast by Corbett Bishop protesting the government's refusal to compensate men in C.P.S. (*Peacemaker*, July 29, 1942; see also Sibley and Jacob, *Conscription of Conscience*, p. 402).

community-building process, and Anton Boisen's suggestion in his wartime report on C.P.S. that morale seemed highest in those units most exposed to outside hostility.[24] At Patapsco distinctiveness was evident not only in the physical separation of the camp and the sense of being out of step with public opinion, but also in the efforts of the camp members to be a model community making a positive witness to the larger society.

C.P.S. #3 was tucked away from public view in a set of abandoned Civilian Conservation Corps barracks, but COs there did not experience the same kind of extreme physical isolation of many later camps. In fact, Patapsco was somewhat unique in the easy access its members had to the Baltimore, Washington, and Philadelphia areas, and the access interested parties from those areas had to it. As the first C.P.S. camp it had a kind of hot-house quality, a sense of being constantly under scrutiny both from a possibly hostile public and from friends.[25] The two-way access could have been distracting and instrumental in undermining community, but it also may have provided a kind of safety valve not available to some of the more isolated, tension-ridden camps.[26]

The camp experienced no recorded cases of overt community hostility. But the COs certainly had a sense of being a small band out of step with their surroundings. Former camp members recalled in interviews that even the setting reinforced this feeling: the camp was located on Gun Road (which took its name from a Revolutionary War era gun foundry); munitions trains rumbled by within a few feet of the barracks night and day; and across the river soldiers from Fort Meade "played war games."[27] The community seemed largely to ignore the camp, but camp members knew that their position was neither understood nor supported. The writer for a local newspaper concluded a generally objective account of the camp with dismay over the fact that the COs seemed to take delight in posting "hate" mail they had received, including a letter referring to them as "Hitler's little helpers."[28] The recollection of a long-time local resident that "most of the people were disgusted with these fellows" was probably not far off target.[29] In a public opinion survey during the war, Leo Crespi found strong disapproval of the principles of the COs, but a fairly high degree of tolerance toward them as persons and willingness to respect their rights.[30]

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24. Kanter, *Commitment and Community,* pp. 82–84, 102–3; Boisen, "Conscientious Objectors," pp. 222–23.

25. In an editorial Louis Johnson questioned the commitment visitors who brought "boxes of peanut brittle and a few old issues of *Liberty*" had to the cause of sacrificing for peace, but many of the visitors certainly gave the men a sense of support (*Peacemaker,* November 14, 1941).

26. General Hershey admitted that the camps were purposely isolated, largely in order to be out of public view (Interview, November 1972). Robert Broadbent's view that he liked a nearby tree nursery project he worked on each day because it got him out of the camp is one example of the safety valve available at Patapsco (interview by the author, July 1973); the camps Dahlke described had no such outlets ("Values and Group Behavior in Two Camps," pp. 27–28).

27. Interviews with John Burrowes (October 1972) and Robert Broadbent (July 1973) evoked strong memories of these elements.

28. Catonsville (Md.) *Herald-Argus* June 6, 1941.

29. Interview by the author with Anthony Orban (June 1973), Catonsville American Legion Commander in 1941–42.

30. Leo P. Crespi, "Public Opinion Toward Conscientious Objectors," *Journal of Psychology,* 19 (1945): 305–10. In local newspapers there was some tendency to point with pride to the C.P.S. camp as proof of American democracy in action.

The sense of distinctiveness found expression in the position the COs took toward the outside world. Patapsco early developed an active program of public relations, sending speakers throughout the area to speak to interested groups and inviting guests in to see the life of the camp. The members took seriously the idea that they were attempting to be a community of pacifists under scrutiny. They also placed great emphasis upon their desire to make a positive witness to pacifist principles rather than simply being people who refused to fight. When they heard of a plan to have them build a road to a new airraid tower, they protested vigorously that they should not be asked to work on any project of possible military significance. The local groups supporting the project could not understand their refusal, and their project supervisor, Karl Pfeiffer, recalled in an interview that he had trouble appreciating their point as well:

> "Well," I said, "supposing that an airplane got through there and killed a lot of people in Catonsville." "Oh," they said, "we would go right in there and do Red Cross work for them." "Wouldn't it be better to have one airplane shot down than a lot of people bombed out?" [Pfeiffer wondered]. I never could understand their logic on that, but that was the way they felt, and so that was the way it was.[31]

An appeal to General Hershey resulted in an important policy clarification upholding the camp's position, but characteristically the camp meeting turned immediately to the question of how to interpret to the local officials and groups the positive dedication they were willing to make to service which was non-military.[32] The sense of being a small principled minority, pioneers in a new way of life, generally not understood by the outside world but trying to interpret its ways to that world, all seemed to reinforce the sense of "we-ness" within the camp community.

Two related and critical tests of the community ideal were personnel turnover and camp government. The rapid growth of the camp from the initial twenty-six who started out in May 1941, to seventy in December, and eventually to ninety-nine in June 1942, presented a significant challenge for group cohesion. Camp meetings during the fall already reflected a concern with the problem of assimilating new members and orienting them to the philosophy of the camp.[33] By the end of the first year attention was being called to rapid turnover in the camp and to the fact that many of the "oldtimers" were passing from the scene. Some of the original twenty-six had left during the first summer to help start new camps

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31. Interview by the author (July 1973). Pfeiffer was Assistant State Forester and responsible for the park projects.

32. Camp concern over the proposal was expressed in the *Peacemaker,* January 17 and January 24, 1942, and in the "Minutes," January 22, February 12 and February 19, 1942. The *Peacemaker,* February 7, 1942, reported Hershey's clarification, as well as the campers' concern that their commitment be properly understood. The note of wanting to demonstrate the positive side of pacifist principles was constant throughout the C.P.S. experience. Later men would look back on their participation in pneumonia and starvation experiments (in the latter war years) as the high point in their service because these projects made contributions toward solving problems of health and nutrition which were valuable in war relief (Interviews with Sam Legg and John Burrowes [October 1972]).

33. "Minutes," November 6, 1941.

elsewhere (for example, five had gone to Buck Creek, North Carolina). A degree of group continuity was evident in the fact that forty-nine of the seventy who had been in the camp in December were still there in June, but equally significant was the fact that fifty new members had entered the camp by that time and that many of the older members would shortly be leaving as "detached service" in units outside of C.P.S. camps became a possibility.[34]

The pluses and minuses in the effort to build a cooperative community were perhaps most evident in the attempt to develop "a camp organized and directed government," which the camp early established as a high priority.[35] Ernest Wildman, the first director, explained to one of the initial group assemblies the Friends' belief that democratic meetings should not include coercion or imposition by the leader, and from the beginning meetings were conducted on the basis of full discussion of issues with resolution only through the Quaker formula of consensus, or "sense of the meeting," rather than a vote.[36] A Steering Committee was established with three representatives from each "dorm" to review issues and channel them into the camp meetings.[37] General Hershey even seemed to encourage the men in their effort to govern themselves when he visited the camp in August.[38] The camp meetings dealt with all aspects of camp life over which the men had control, and were a vehicle for discussing problems of work or Selective Service regulations over which they did not have control.[39] These early months were characterized by considerable intensity and optimism as camp members tried to make what the "Minutes" referred to as "our much-admired, self-devised simple system of *self-government*" work; by fall the meetings seemed to be operating reasonably smoothly.[40]

As the camp grew rapidly in size, however, there was more difficulty with the process of self-government. Even in July a statement on "Camp Objectives" singled out problems of getting things done in such a large group.[41] By October a number of campers were writing articles in the *Peacemaker* complaining about "the decline" in camp democracy and about the lack of efficiency in camp meetings. The writers recommended that more work be delegated to committees and that the "sense of the meeting" procedure be reconsidered.[42] One argued that camp decision-making should no longer be on the basis of unanimity as it had been "when the camp was in a nascent stage." He asserted that only ten percent now favored the old arrangement in which a small minority could block

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34. *Ibid.*, June 2, 1942; *Peacemaker,* March 29 and May 16, 1942.
35. The phrase occurred in a *Peacemaker* article, October 16, 1941.
36. "Minutes," June 1, 1941.
37. *Ibid.*, May 28, 1941.
38. *Ibid.*, August 21, 1941.
39. In July 1941 the new camp director, E. S. Wilson, Jr., even gave full responsibility for supervising furloughs and liberty to the Steering Committee, subject to federal and camp regulations (*Ibid.*, July 1941). The camp director was responsible to Friends C.P.S. for the administration of the camp; certainly he and Friends C.P.S. set much of the tone of camp life. In some instances Friends C.P.S. called the camp to account for deviations from its policy. For example, it passed on critical inspection reports from Selective Service officals and asked the camp members, in effect, to shape up (*Ibid.*, October 30 and November 4, 1941).
40. *Ibid.*, June 1941.
41. *Ibid.*, "Camp Objectives," July 1941.
42. *Peacemaker,* October 10, October 23, and November 7, 1941.

majority will, and urged that matters be decided instead by vote.[43] Camp meetings had been unable to resolve a number of troublesome issues, including the question of accepting federal surplus foods.[44] With these matters still brewing a January editorial asked:

> [Should] the sense of the meeting . . . be applied to a group as large and heterogeneous as the present CPS 3? Can the men of Camp Patapsco be compared to a small homogeneous group of Quakers settling the affairs of a religious society? Even such a group has no delusions about governing a camp or community in that fashion.[45]

In February the camp meeting agreed to alter the decision-making procedure; if no "sense of the meeting" consensus was apparent after two successive discussions, the matter would be settled by a two-thirds vote.[46] With this change in policy the community seemed to have reached an important turning point.

During the last five months of the camp's existence camp meetings seemed to receive less attention than earlier. Meetings were more irregular (they formerly had been held weekly) and less concerned with crucial issues, suggesting that there may have been declining enthusiasm for long talk sessions and group decision-making. A new camp director tightened control in the camp, allowing less latitude in camp management than his predecessors had permitted, even encouraged.[47] Furthermore, the Steering Committee was given greater authority, having the power to act on some matters rather than refer them to the camp meeting.[48] In short, by spring of 1942 camp governance had become more routine, more highly organized, and less open. The camp members had managed to maintain a system of self-goverment, but its decreasing role in the life of the camp suggested the decline of the community ideal.

The other critical test of the community ideal was the work of the camp. In *Paths in Utopia* Martin Buber stresses the challenge of meaningful common work as a community-building force.[49] As pointed out earlier, C.P.S. administrators and participants placed great value upon pacifist witness through positive service, and the question of meaningful work was consequently a dominant factor in community life throughout the Patapsco experience. It was given added stress because of the special hope nourished in the early period of C.P.S. that COs would work on projects where they could learn skills for eventual assignment to war relief work.

Patapsco initially had been a C.C.C. camp, and the work assigned to the COs was essentially a continuation of the earlier projects: the development of recrea-

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43. *Ibid.*, December 19, 1941.
44. The issue was whether to accept food from the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation: on the one hand was the thought that surplus foods would relieve the financial sacrifice supporters of the camp were having to make; on the other was the feeling that such foods should go to those truly "needy" (*Ibid.*, December 5, 1941).
45. The editorial was by Emerson Darnell, himself a Friend (*Ibid.*, January 31, 1942).
46. "Minutes," February 5, 1942.
47. After laying down a number of new guidelines, Arthur Gamble told the camp: "The basic problem is to devise a method of organization through which responsibility will go down through the camp" (*Ibid.*, April 29, 1942).
48. *Ibid.*, June 28, 1942.
49. Martin Buber, *Paths in Utopia* (Boston, 1958; orig. ed., 1949), pp. 134–35.

tional facilities: building picnic tables, shelters, latrines, fireplaces, roads, and ditches; conservation and reforestation; and fire prevention: clearing fire lines and fighting fires. Maryland state forestry officials supervised the work projects. From the start the COs tried to apply their own ideals to the work experience. One example was their insistence that all jobs, including that of foreman, be rotated in order to give everyone equal experience and the chance to learn a variety of skills. An early camp meeting summarized the men's hopes for the work in the state park, stating that it might provide "a good training ground for many types of reconstruction work (which will be needed after the war), a better understanding of our fellow campers which follows hard cooperative work, and an opportunity to learn new skills."[50]

In general, the camp members seem to have done a creditable job. Periodically, however, there were charges of inefficiency from project supervisors, Selective Service, and the American Friends Service Committee. Sometimes the criticism stemmed from problems of individual shirking, sometimes from the particular approach the men took to the work. The project supervisors particularly disliked the principle of job rotation as it applied to crew leaders and people with technical skills, and eventually the system was modified.[51] The men made concerted efforts to establish rapport with the project supervisors and seemed to win their respect, though friction sometimes resulted from the fact that worker and supervisor brought very different attitudes and standards to the job. At one point a supervisor told the camp meeting: "You know I'm not used to an organization like this where no one tells you that you *must* do this or that. I have been used to a setup in which I tell a fellow to do something and he does it, willy, nilly!"[52]

Almost from the very beginning of the camp there was dissatisfaction among the COs with the kind of work they had been assigned. They complained that it was "made-work" and not of particular "national importance."[53] Pearl Harbor and American entry into the war added a note of urgency to their frustration. One camper wrote: "We don't want to do 'made work'—there is too much real work to be done. We think we belong at the scene of devastation—not at Patapsco manicuring the forests. Projects that seemed significant a week ago now find us conscience-stricken as our nation and the world enter a long period of extreme trial."[54]

One response to this frustration was an effort to make the work more "redeeming." From the start the men pressed the job administrators to allow them to be involved in the planning of projects in the park, though without much long-range success.[55] The men also explored the alternative of becoming advocates for special needs which the park might serve as a facility for the whole community. Their concern over racial segregation was a case in point. In the course of their

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50. "Minutes," "Camp Objectives," July 1941.
51. *Ibid.*, October 2, November 14, 1941; February 12 and April 29, 1942. Karl Pfeiffer in an interview by the author (July 1973) gave his opinion that rotation was "a fine idea," but "you don't accomplish much work."
52. "Minutes," November 14, 1941.
53. *Ibid.*, June 12, 1941; "Camp Objectives," July 1941.
54. *Peacemaker*, December 12, 1941.
55. "Minutes," July 31, August 7, 1941; "Camp Objectives," July 1941.

work the men became aware that the facilities they were developing were "white only." Several camp meetings addressed what was referred to as "the negro in the park question" and concluded that the issue should be taken up with project officials. They received the answer that facilities were planned for blacks, that in fact one hundred acres had been set aside but were so far undeveloped.[56] The men's social concern on this score was ahead of Maryland's border state sensibilities, and little came of their cause, representing one more blow to their effort to infuse the work with idealism.[57] Another alternative for finding satisfaction in work which they considered was to devote time to volunteer projects after regular hours; while some were undertaken, such extra-curricular activies never became a significant focus for camp life—apparently there was too much working against them.[58]

Job frustration also led to the desire for other forms of work. The men frequently objected that they were not being trained in reconstruction and relief skills as they had hoped, and requested that such training be introduced into the work.[59] Special hope attached to the possibility for overseas relief work—a possibility that tantalized but ultimately frustrated the COs throughout the first year. Rumors about overseas service swept the camp several times, and in December the camp was informed that it could nominate two members to join a China Relief Unit being organized by the Brethren. The "China hope" flickered, however, and eventually was doused, as Selective Service backed away from plans to send conscientious objectors abroad.[60]

With hopes for reconstruction training in the camps and for overseas assignments floundering, the desire of camp members for meaningful work turned more and more toward the alternative of "detached service." During the year discussion continued between Selective Service and officials of the religious groups over the possibility that men could be assigned outside the camps to work in smaller units on special projects of more social usefulness—work in mental hospitals, health projects, etc.—but the question remained log jammed. Finally in the spring the jam broke, and the prospect opened up for some of the men to be assigned to the new option outside the camps. Morale in the camp during the winter and spring seemed to rise and fall to a great extent in relation to good and bad news concerning overseas work and detached service. Once the news of the

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56. *Ibid.*, November 26, December 4, 1941; January 8, 1942; *Peacemaker*, October 24, 1941; January 10, January 31, July 29, 1942.

57. When plans were being made to move to Powellville on Maryland's Eastern Shore, an area where racial mores closely resembled the rural South, the men were unanimous that the transfer of COs to the camp be "without regard to race or color" so that two black camp members would be included ("Minutes," August 27, 1942). According to Sibley and Jacob, Selective Service initially turned down their request, feeling that the area would not tolerate an interracial camp (*Conscription of Conscience*, pp. 156–57).

58. "Minutes," "Camp Objectives," July 1941.

59. *Ibid.*, November 6, 1941; February 19, 1942; "Camp Objectives," July 1941. The February item maintained that "the general understanding about CPS camps . . . [is] that they are for training CO's for doing post-war reconstruction work abroad, just as much as they are a free public service now."

60. During 1941 and 1942 the hope for overseas relief work by COs had its ups and downs, but in 1943 the Starnes rider to the Army Appropriations Bill effectively killed the plans (See Sibley and Jacob, *Conscription of Conscience*, pp. 228–30).

positive decision on detached service was received, an article in the *Peacemaker* in June maintained that morale was "at its 1942 peak," and in July a poll of the camp indicated that forty of sixty-one men desired to be assigned to it.[61] In search of new service opportunities many of the men would leave the Patapsco community behind.

The area of work proved to be one of the most disheartening factors in camp life. In large measure this frustration stemmed from the fact that the work at Patapsco did not always square with the emphasis placed upon service. Efforts to re-direct it brought the men face to face with the restrictions within which they had to operate in C.P.S. Even the opening up of detached service and other alternatives served to remind them of their limited voice. Work frustration seemed to sap morale, to dampen the enthusiasm of the men for making the camp program work; as a result it tended to be an important factor demoralizing the community ideal.

By the end of the first year the community ideal seemed to be badly tarnished, but not extinct. As the camp members took stock of the first year—indeed they spoke as if it were instead the end of an era—two views of what had happened were particularly striking. One was expressed by Russell Freeman, a camper and later a camp director. He felt that the camp had moved from a stage of community to one of society, another instance of "man's evolution from simple rural society to the greater complexity of city life," not necessarily something to regret, as long as one recognized the need for more complex organization in camp life.[62] The other view was that of Robert Dodds, one of the few remaining "pioneers." Dodds argued that during the year the camp had witnessed the "end of the honeymoon." American entry into the war meant that the men's term of service was now "for the duration," the camp had grown in size, the hope for relief work abroad had been suspended, idealism had been tempered. Dodds concluded that the original spirit could be recaptured by new camp members, but on the basis of greater realism.[63] Both views seemed to suggest that the community's ideals had survived, but that they had been achieved only part-way. While still holding on to the hope to be a community-in-service, the camp members found themselves in a peculiarly ambiguous position, caught between elements of intention and non-intention, between factors conducive to the implementation of their goals and factors—both within their control and beyond it—operating to undermine them.

In the process, the twin ideals of "community" *and* "service" eventually had come into conflict. With the Patapsco work generally unsatisfying, with the hope for overseas relief training and work dashed, COs were forced to make a choice *between* community and service. Whether service was more compelling or whether community life was not sufficiently satisfying, they chose service overwhelmingly, as the *Peacemaker* poll indicated. Freeman pointed out that when the camp selected five men to go to Buck Creek, North Carolina, during

61. *Peacemaker*, June 1942; July 29, 1942.
62. *Ibid.*, May 2, 1942.
63. *Ibid.*, May 16, 1942.

the first summer to help establish a new camp, there was a general feeling that one community was giving birth to another; but when during the second summer twenty camp members left for detached service as fire fighters in California, the remaining men at Patapsco felt left behind.[64] Since community was not an end in itself but an end only as it was linked with positive service, unsatisfactory resolution of the question of work inevitably operated to dampen community spirit.[65]

Secondly, some of the ideals which had been expressed in the early rhetoric of C.P.S. and the expectations of the COs were short-lived when confronted with the actual experience of life in camp. The willingness of the men to volunteer for work in units outside the camp may have testified not only to their commitment to positive service but to elements of boredom and impatience with life in community. Doubtless their early hopes had been overblown. Yet the cynical conclusion that such idealism is always short-lived would not seem to be justified by the continued efforts on the part of C.P.S. men, even in the face of frequently discouraging odds, to implement the early ideals, a commitment never fully lost throughout the C.P.S. experience. The fact that the community ideal seemed more fragile than the service ideal suggested not only that it was not the primary priority, but also that the C.P.S. camps represented a very unusual experiment in group living under peculiar and difficult conditions.

Finally, the interesting thing about the Patapsco experience, as exemplary of the first Civilian Public Service year, was this very unusual sense of "involuntary community." Certainly as the C.P.S. experience aged, many came to the conclusion that the hope for the element of intention in a fundamentally compulsory system was untenable; some came to resent the paradox, others to resist it. But it would not be fair to conclude, as Dahlke seemed to suggest in 1945, that the compulsory element made these little more than detention camps. Rather, what C.P.S. camps like Patapsco in the early period represented was the effort of pacifists to find expression for their ideals in a way that would be constructive, both for them and for others, while not fully accepting or condoning the compulsion which had brought and kept them there. In attempting to unite "community" and "service" in the camps, they were instinctively drawing upon two deep strains in the historic pacifist experience. Out of the effort to achieve such ideals for pacifist life in wartime under government supervision many concluded that such a middle way was not possible. But in their experience at Patapsco they represented an interesting and important experiment in their effort to make the best of the situation without making a "good" of the situation. They were creative pioneers exploring some of the ambiguities at the heart of an involuntary community.

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64. Russell Freeman pointed to these two moments as signifying a contrast in mood in his memoir on the camp experience, "In the Beginning," *Compass* (a special issue on C.P.S. by one of the camp periodicals, West Campton, New Hampshire, 1943), p. 52. An article in the *Peacemaker*, June 1, 1942, expressed the feeling of being "left behind" by the California contingent's departure.

65. Benjamin Zablocki points out that the Bruderhof, a communal religious group, sometimes stops its work activities in times of crisis until a sense of community unity has been restored (*The Joyful Community* [Baltimore, 1971], pp. 190–91).

Genealogica Marylandia

NOTES ON THE NEW ENGLAND ORIGIN OF SAMUEL HOPKINS (c.1636–1712) AND HIS WIFE HANNAH, OF SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND

MARY BURTON DERRICKSON McCURDY

SAMUEL HOPKINS AND HIS SON SAMUEL HOPKINS, JR., WERE AMONG THE SIGNERS OF the Address of Loyalty to William and Mary by the inhabitants of Somerset County, Maryland, dated 28 November 1689.[1] The elder Samuel Hopkins had been one of the justices of the court since 1687.[2] His son later became clerk of the court.

Earlier, the Hopkinses were in Accomac County, Virginia, for on May 18, 1678, Samuel Hopkins, Sr., gave a deposition at the Accomac Court. In it he stated that he was about 42 years old.[3] That sets his birth in or near 1636.

It appears from the records that this same Samuel Hopkins was married to Hannah Turner 5 December 1667, by Mr. Mathew Gilbert in New Haven, Connecticut.[4] Two children were born to them in New Haven: a son Samuel (entered as "Waite-Samuell"[5]), born 30 August 1668, and a daughter Hannah, born 2 May 1670.[6]

Long before the marriage of Hopkins to Hannah Turner, her father, Capt. Nathaniel Turner, was sailing and trafficking in the Delaware Bay. That this Capt. Turner was her father seems proved by the fact that her second son was named Nathaniel. On the "30th of the 6th month 1641," at court in New Haven, Capt. Nathaniel Turner was given leave to go to the Delaware Bay for his own advantage and the public good in settling plantations and admitting planters to settle there.[7] The New Haven Colony was interested in this area for the purpose of trade and establishment of churches and plantations. There was some resistance by the Swedes on the Delaware. Capt. Turner was lost at sea in 1646 on Lamberton's "Phantom Ship" along with other prominent New Haven men. Following this tragedy, the inventory of the estate of her late husband, Mr. Nathaniel Turner, was delivered by Mrs. Turner on the "3rd day of the 10th month 1647." One of the debtors to the estate was "Samuel Hodgkins,"[8] most likely Hopkins and probably the same man as the Mr. Hopkins who was given permission by the court 3 November 1639, to have two

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Mary Burton Derrickson McCurdy lives in Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

1. Clayton Torrence, *Old Somerset on the Eastern Shore of Maryland* (Richmond, 1935), p. 349.
2. *Ibid.*, p. 395.
3. Deposition of Samuel Hopkins, Accomac County Orders, 1676–1678, p. 154. Court House, Accomac County, Virginia.
4. *Connecticut Vital Records, New Haven, Part I, 1649–1850,* publication of the Connecticut Society of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America (1917), p. 26 (marriage of Samuel Hopkins and Hannah Turner).
5. *Ibid.*, p. 27 (birth of Samuel Hopkins). The "Waite," which was not later used, suggests that the baby came sooner than his parents might have wished, since the period between their marriage and his birth was a few days short of nine months.
6. *Ibid.*, p. 29 (birth of Hannah Hopkins).
7. Charles J. Hoadley, *New Haven Colony Records 1638–1649* (Hartford, 1857), p. 57.
8. *Ibid.*, p. 336.

hogsheads of lime for his use and as much more as would finish his house as he intended.[9] It seems likely that this Samuel Hopkins was the father of the Samuel Hopkins who married Hannah Turner.

The Somerset County records confirm that the Samuel Hopkins of Somerset was the same as the one who married Hannah Turner in New Haven and had two children born there. The will of Samuel Hopkins of Somerset, made 20 January 1703/4, probated 4 March 1711/12,[10] bequeaths 350 acres called "Nungreen" to his eldest son Samuel at the death of his mother, "my now wife," Hannah. The names of his eldest son and his wife thus harmonize with the New Haven records. The will leaves 300 acres on the Indian River to his second son, Nathaniel. This is the name of the presumed maternal grandfather. Since there is no record of Nathaniel's birth in New Haven, he must have been born in Accomac or Somerset. The will does not mention the daughter Hannah, who was born in New Haven. However, we know that she was the fourth of the five wives of William Whittington (c.1650–1720), a wealthy landowner of Somerset,[11] and Hopkins in his will names Col. William Whittington as his son-in-law and co-executor of his estate with his son Samuel. Presumably, Hannah was dead by this time, and had left no children, for Hopkins does bequeath 500 acres called "Vines Neck" to a grandson, Samuel, the only son of Andreas Derrickson (here spelled "Andries Dirrickson") and his deceased wife Temperance, and 300 acres called "Babell' to a granddaughter, Mary, only daughter of the said Derrickson. Temperance, also, must have been born on the Eastern Shore after the Hopkinses left New Haven.

From a deed made in 1732 between Adam Fisher and wife Lydia Paynter of Sussex County and Joseph Derrickson of Somerset,[12] we learn that the tract of land called "Bable," lying on the south side of the Indian River, was granted on 10 November 1697, to Samuel Hopkins, Sr., and that he by his will bequeathed it to his granddaughter "Mary Turner Direckson onely daughter of Andrias Direckson," and his lately deceased wife, Temperance, daughter of the aforesaid Hopkins. Mary Turner Derrickson afterwards married William Taylor of Accomac County, Virginia, and together they sold this tract 6 June 1719 to Thomas Paynter of Somerset. The Lydia Fisher of the 1732 deed was this Thomas Paynter's daughter.

The fact that Temperance Hopkins, wife of Andreas Derrickson, named her daughter "Mary Turner" is additional proof that her mother, Hannah Hopkins, was a Turner. At that date a middle name was rarely given a child. However, not only was there a Mary Turner Derrickson, but the Joseph Derrickson of the above deed was, in his father's will, called Joseph Andreas.[13] It might be supposed that the middle name Andreas was taken from the father's first name except for the fact that in the will his youngest son is called Andreas and his wife is called Mary Andreas Derrickson. It therefore appears that Joseph Andreas was carrying his mother's family name. This name is thought by genealogists to have been Andrew or Andrews, the English equivalent of the Scandinavian Andreas. Perhaps the father of Mary Andreas Derrickson, the last wife of Andreas Derrickson, was Joseph Andrews or Andrew or Andreas. I have been unable, however, to find any records connecting her with any variant of this family name, either on the Eastern Shore, or in Philadelphia where Andreas Derrickson was a merchant and owned property on the Delaware River before he bought land and settled on the Indian River in what was then Sussex, or in Connecticut where the Hopkinses lived before settling in Somerset.

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9. *Ibid.*, p. 17.
10. Jane Baldwin Cotton, *Maryland Calendar of Wills*, vols. (Baltimore, 1907), 3: 226.
11. Torrence, *Old Somerset*, p. 381.
12. Deed from Fisher to Derrickson, Somerset County Deeds, Liber AZ, 0–18, 33. Recorder of Deeds, Princess Ann, Maryland.
13. Will of Andreas Derrickson, made 7 September 1715, probated 13 June 1716, Somerset County Wills, Liber 14, 127–128. Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland.

Reviews of Recent Books

Maryland Historical Prints, 1752 to 1889. By Lois B. McCauley. (Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 1975. Pp. xvi, 259, $17.50.)

This volume, presenting as it does a topographical, architectural, social, philanthropical, religious, military, sporting, educational, and recreational history of Maryland in one reasonably-sized volume, via the brush, the pen, and the burin, is a veritable tour de force.

The scholarship displayed by Mrs. McCauley in describing the scenes and events in 321 illustrations, of which 32 are in color, is truly admirable, since no picture – particularly a lithograph – can deliver its message to the most eagle-eyed observer when reduced to the confines of a book unless accompanied by a thoroughly researched text.

This editor has taken the trouble to identify the exact location from which each panorama in the View section was viewed by the artist, naming the streets, the principal buildings, and in many cases, even describing the activities depicted in the foreground. In the case of the Landmark prints, she not only gives the date and purpose of the building, the name of the architect, but describes future embellishments, and dates not only its ultimate destruction but tells you what took its place. In the final category of Events, she gives the names of the participants, the reason for its occurrence, and the outcome. What more could the general reader ask?

As a collector of prints during the last half century, I must give high marks to the formidable collections of Robert G. Merrick, the Enoch Pratt Library, the Maryland Historical Society, and Lester S. Levy. The second and third, being copious as well as conspicuous repositories of local treasures, can be commended for having conserved and cared for these precious documents for the enjoyment and use of future generations of Marylanders. And for the first and fourth, passionate amateurs of the graphic arts who must search out their prey rather than receive their tribute from gifts and bequests, one's admiration and gratitude knows no bounds.

The extent and discernment displayed by the Merrick Collection is truly impressive. As a child I often walked to school with Bob Merrick's sister-in-law and sometimes with his wife. She must have been singularly sympathetic to his collector's mania, else the results would not have been so distinguished.

As to Mr. Levy, the specialist in music sheets, his coverage of the Maryland crop is phenomenal as well as forming a worthy monument to the remarkable corps of Maryland lithographers.

After a lifetime of collecting military prints, I can only find in my collection two which Mrs. McCauley missed whereas she has shown me two dozen I have missed. Knowing the exigencies of space, I feel that Mr. Levy could have contributed a dozen more Maryland militia quicksteps from his magnificent collection, whereas I know of only eight not shown.

To the collector, *Maryland Historical Prints* will be an indispensable volume, both for its accurate descriptions, information on artists, engravers, and states, as well as the location of examples in available repositories.

To the average citizen of Maryland, this splendid book will undoubtedly serve, in the words of Dr. Boles's preface, to "inform and amuse" our contemporaries as truly as the original prints did their own. And, thanks to the meticulous efforts of Mrs. McCauley and the Maryland Historical Society, they may find themselves even better informed and more amused than their ancestors.

Providence, Rhode Island — Anne S. K. Brown

Ebenezer Cooke: The Sot-Weed Canon. By Edward H. Cohen. (Athens: The University of Georgia Press, 1975. Pp. x, 125, $9.00.)

Edward H. Cohen's *Ebenezer Cooke: The Sot-Weed Canon,* although a slender volume, is the first book-length study of the colonial Maryland poet, and Cohen is the first scholar to undertake analysis of every work written by Cooke. As befits an author about whom little more is known for certain than his composition of one or two poems, Cohen attempts to discuss Cooke's biography as well as to analyze his poetry. Cohen has done extensive research in colonial Maryland documents at the Maryland Hall of Records, including the land records of Dorchester, Baltimore, and Cecil counties and various Maryland wills, as well as papers of various old Maryland families and issues of the *Maryland Gazette*. The book itself is constructed chronologically in order of the Cooke canon. Chapter one discusses *The Sot-Weed Factor;* chapter two, "An Elegy on the Death of Thomas Bordley" and "An Elegy on the Death of the Honourable Nicholas Lowe"; chapter three, "The 'Second Edition' of the Sot-Weed Factor"; chapter four, *Sotweed Redivivus;* chapter five, *The Maryland Muse;* and chapter six, "An Elegy on the Death of the Honorable William Lock" and "A Poem in Memory of the Honorable Benedict Leonard Calvert." There is also a discussion of selected sources and a review of the texts of the Cooke canon.

In many ways this is an impressive work of scholarship. The documentation is thorough, and it is apparent that the author has spent many hours researching background information about Cooke, William Parks, and other individuals who influenced Maryland's poet laureate. The book, however, would be more impressive, although no less useful, were it not for the work of J. A. Leo Lemay in *Men of Letters in Colonial Maryland*. The more original and daring interpretations advanced by Lemay in his sprightly, readable style leave Cohen's work appearing less substantial than it is. For example, Lemay argues persuasively that *The Sot-Weed Factor* is not just Augustan satire in the tradition of Hudibras and Don Quixote (influences both duly recognized by Cohen) but that it is really satire in an American tradition which culminates in the writings of Mark Twain and William Faulkner—satire of an ignorant and prejudiced reader who feels so superior to the subject that he fails to recognize his own blindness. *The Sot-Weed Factor,* in Lemay's opinion, is not simply an anti-promotional tract; it actually mocks English ignorance of America. Cohen acknowledges the attractiveness of this interpretation, but prefers to accept the traditional view that Cooke was absolutely sincere in his satire of Maryland life and manners and in fact his "bitterly" satiric portrait emerged from real personal observation.

Although Cohen repeats much of the analysis and many of the arguments advanced earlier by Lemay, he nevertheless makes a substantial contribution to the scholarship on Ebenezer Cooke. On the whole, he attempts to divorce the personality and identity of Ebenezer Cooke, historical figure, from that of Ebenezer Cooke, *persona,* as he appears in the literature. He notes that despite the fact that *The Sot-Weed Factor* is the best known among Cooke's works, it actually tells the reader very little about the author's personal identity. Cooke, he argues, is able to separate himself from the speaker of the poem by satirizing the speaker. The work itself, then, should be regarded as a true artistic creation, not an autobiographical complaint. Cooke's *History of Colonel Nathaniel Bacon's Rebellion in Virginia* provides further evidence of his distance from his poetic subject. Cohen presents a well-developed and reasoned argument that Cooke's personal sympathies could very possibly have rested with the leader of the rebellion. Because Augustan satire was anti-democratic, however, and the figure of Bacon could be likened so well to Sir Hudibras, Cooke followed the tradition and made Bacon the villain-hero. The poem is also an example of Cooke's strength as a satirist. Although *Bacon's Rebellion* is less successful as a poem from the standpoint of wit and humor than *The Sot-Weed Factor,* it is more effective than *Sotweed Redivivus* or the elegies.

While insisting upon the necessity of observing a distinction between the author and his works, Cohen is nonetheless interested in Ebenezer Cooke as a historical figure and in fact is uniquely successful in combining historical sources with the canon to fill in many gaps in the life of Cooke. In particular, Cohen is able to sketch a historical portrait of Ebenezer Cooke as public servant, man of public affairs, and lawyer. In light of the historical information deduced by Cohen, it is reasonable to see Cooke in a social circle that would justify his elegies to Thomas Bordley, Nicholas Lowe, and even Benedict Leonard Calvert, fourth Lord Baltimore. While Cooke does not seem ever to have become wealthy, his position in the colony seems to have changed such that he might have had reason to regret the harsher things he had said about Maryland in the 1708 edition of *The Sot-Weed Factor*. This evident acceptance by the social and cultural leaders of Maryland leads Cohen to speculate that Cooke intended for some time to revise the first edition of his poem. The existence of a "second edition" of the work, however, has sparked some of the most interesting research into the Cooke canon. The 1731 edition of *The Maryland Muse*, in addition to *The History of Colonel Nathaniel Bacon's Rebellion in Virginia*, contains the "third" edition of *The Sot-Weed Factor*. No second edition, however, has ever been found. Using what appear to be four drafts of an introduction to the second edition found in a law book thought to have been used by Cooke, Cohen demonstrates that Cooke may have decided that he was not yet prepared to issue another edition, which was to wait until *The Maryland Muse*.

In a sense Edward H. Cohen's title, *Ebenezer Cooke: The Sot-Weed Canon*, describes accurately his contribution to Cooke scholarship and to the scholarship of early American literature. His primary objective has not been to analyze in great detail any particular work by Cooke, but rather to provide a general introduction to the canon of this early American writer along with a soundly-documented and well-developed historical perspective. Having accomplished this, Cohen's work stands as a welcome supplement to the definitive critical study of the period already provided readers by J. A. Leo Lemay.

Towson State University GARY A. WOOD

Christopher Gist: Colonial Frontiersman, Explorer, and Indian Agent. By Kenneth P. Bailey. (Hamden, Conn.: Archon Books, The Shoe String Press, Inc., 1976. Pp. 265. $15.00.)

Relying predominantly on unpublished sources, especially *Christopher Gist's Journals*, Kenneth P. Bailey has attempted to trace the activities of Gist as a frontiersman, explorer, and Indian agent. Describing Gist's life within the framework of British imperialism, intercolonial rivalry, and Anglo-French controversy over the Trans-Appalachian frontier, Bailey examines his role in bringing about "expansion through his explorations, settlements, semi-military activities, and developing effective Indian relations" (p. 11). The years 1748 to 1759 form the nucleus of this book for during this period Gist actively explored the western Pennsylvania frontier and the east and west forks of the Ohio River. Gist's meticulous investigation of this area resulted in extensive notes and detailed maps, which provided information of considerable importance both to the Ohio Company of Virginia and Washington's and Braddock's military expeditions during the French and Indian War.

Christopher Gist (1705–1759) was a man of considerable talent. Merchant, businessman, ranger, surveyor, and Indian trader, Gist was well-prepared to lead expeditions into Ohio, Kentucky, and western Virginia. Certainly the most significant aspects of Gist's career were his close association with the Ohio Company and his friendship with George Washington. Under the auspices of the Ohio Company, Gist was directed to make maps and charts and keep a journal of his explorations of the Ohio River and its tributaries. Bailey, closely following the entries in this journal, recounts in vivid detail Gist's travels,

encounters with Indians and other traders, the emerging relationship with Washington, and the growing concern of the French over England's interest in the Ohio Valley. Gist posed a particular threat to the French because of his affiliation with the Ohio Company, an organization bent on out-maneuvering the French in their bid for control of the Ohio Valley. Gist found himself intimately involved in the growing hostility between the French and English. Not only was his vested interest in the Ohio Company endangered, but his home—the "Plantation"—built near the Company's trading post at Wills' Creek, had become the center of English military activities in the West. Bailey discusses the outbreak of hostilities, the ill-fated expedition of Braddock, and illuminates Gist's role in the battle.

During the close of his career, Gist served as Commissary of Virginia, Captain of the Scouts, and Deputy Agent of Indian Affairs of the Southern Department. The years during which Gist acted as chief assistant to John Carlyle, commissary of stores and provisions destined for the Ohio Valley, represent the only period of his life open to criticism. While employed in this capacity, Governor Robert Dinwiddie of Virginia and Governor Horatio Sharpe of Maryland questioned the efficiency and honesty of Carlyle and Gist in furnishing supplies and pay for soldiers sent to the forks of the Ohio as reinforcements. After Sharpe toured the camps and forts on Maryland's frontier, he severely criticized Gist for the deplorable condition of supplies, particularly the lack of salt for preserving meat. Dinwiddie, however, was willing partially to vindicate Gist, but had only harsh words for Carlyle. Bailey emphasized that Gist was in a precarious position because of the probability of conflict of interests, since his duties as assistant commissary and agent for the Ohio Company obviously overlapped.

Despite the accusations and suspicion cast during his tenure as commissary, Gist was appointed, through the influence of Washington, Captain of the Scouts. His duties included securing Indians to aid the English, recruiting for his Scouts, and scouting for the army. Gist's experience as captain of the Scouts, Bailey points out, was an "interlude between the completion of his work for the Ohio Company and the beginnings of his new duties for Virginia as Deputy Indian Agent" (p. 113). Gist had found his final calling, and with his appointment he reached the zenith of his career. Under his direction storehouses were built at posts along the frontier, and he spent a considerable amount of time trying to wrest money and gifts for his Indians from the Virginia Assembly. Ironically, while dealing with a band of Catawbas who were journeying thorugh Virginia in 1759, Gist contracted smallpox and died.

While the principal purpose of the book is to deal with Gist's activities from 1748 to 1759, one must question Bailey's failure to discuss fully the westward expansion of Virginia during the administration of Lieutenant Governor William Gooch. Bailey firmly states: "From the late 1720s, following Governor Alexander Spotswood's administration, until 1742, no impressive steps had been taken towards strengthening the frontier of Virginia (p. 29)." These were, however, critical and formative years in Virginia's quest for land in the west. The Northern Neck boundary dispute brought into question Virginia and Maryland's claim to the region bounded by the Potomac and Shenandoah rivers. Dismissing the arguments of Lord Baltimore and Thomas Lord Fairfax, Gooch secured the contested land for Virginia by attracting settlers from Pennsylvania and New York and creating Orange County. The borders of Orange County firmly reasserted Virginia's legal claim to all the land lying directly west of the Blue Ridge Mountains. The later efforts of the Ohio Company were an attempt to secure this claim.

Kenneth P. Bailey has written a useful and informative biography of Christopher Gist in which he successfully contends that Gist has been unjustly neglected by colonial historians. The author demonstrates that Gist was a frontiersman equal in importance to

George Croghan and Thomas Cresap, was a successful Indian agent, and made important contributions to the British cause in America.

University of Maryland Baltimore County FRANK W. PORTER III

Philadelphia—The Federalist City: A Study of Urban Politics, 1789-1801. By Richard G. Miller. (Port Washington, N.Y.: Kennikat Press, 1976. Pp. xi, 192. $12.95.)

Since the publication in 1957 of Noble Cunningham's *The Jeffersonian Republicans,* historians of America's first party system have turned their attentions to political developments at the state and local levels, seeking both to test Cunningham's perceptive analysis of the process of party formation in the 1790s as well as to offer their own explanations of the nation's political culture when seen in the microcosm of state or local society and politics. The principal effect of these state and local studies to date has been not so much to alter Cunningham's synthesis as to give it new dimension, flesh out its skeletal outline, and show local variations of a national theme.

Richard Miller's *Philadelphia—The Federalist City,* a revision of his 1971 doctoral dissertation, is an examination of local politics in this tradition. Basically it is the study of two competing leadership groups—Federalist and Republican—and their efforts to maintain or gain power by manipulating the awakening Philadelphia populace. While several issues and events are catalogued and analyzed as to their respective impacts on the port's electoral contest, Miller believes that local responses to Federalist foreign policy (especially the politically disastrous Jay Treaty) provided the chief impetus to both party development in the city and the Republicans' eventual victory.

Miller's book is reasoned and instructive, but falls short in precisely those areas where these local analyses should be strongest, their ability to study in considerable depth the gradual development of a party system in a limited and therefore historically manageable geographic region. To begin with, Miller's portrayal of the leadership cadres of both emerging Philadelphia parties lacks sufficient complexity. Political leadership of both camps was highly heterogeneous with regard to motives, tactics and political and social philosophies. Battles were sometimes as heated within the nascent parties as they were between them. Had Miller carried his study beyond 1801, he could have given us more on the true nature and complexity of party leadership, for it was after that date that both camps showed their real colors by deteriorating into savage internal bickering and eventual party ruptures.

Secondly, Miller correctly believes (p. 145) that local conditions played a strong part in influencing party development. Yet he rarely goes beyond local responses to national issues and events to discover and/or analyze what those local conditions actually were. To be sure, his first chapter (which uses quantitative methods to establish that Philadelphia was a city containing both great wealth and great poverty) is very enlightening, as is his discussion of Irish immigration to the city in the late 1790s, but Miller seems unwilling to go farther. Spiraling cost of living, zoning regulations, education, wage disputes, and a host of local concerns are either barely touched or ignored.

Therefore, the volume—while focusing on the top levels of both emerging parties—does not give the reader much of a sense of the average voters, those men below the leadership ranks whose skills and muscles made Philadelphia the great city it was. Reason suggests that they were more than mere reactors to national issues and events, more than simply pawns in a game understood only by the party chieftains. Miller has shown us—and this is an important contribution—that politics in Philadelphia was not class politics even though there were rigid classes. But what caused mechanics, artisans, and laborers to become involved in the maelstrom of national politics for the most part still escapes us.

Yet *Philadelphia—The Federalist City* is extremely helpful to historians both of Philadelphia and of the early national period of the United States. Its findings are clearly written and gracefully presented. That further study of the city's party development still needs to be done does not lessen the fact that Miller has taken us across some early and necessary hurdles in our quest for the nature of the infant republic's early political experiments.

University of Tennessee, Knoxville WILLIAM BRUCE WHEELER

Between North and South: A Maryland Journalist Views the Civil War. By William Wilkins Glenn. Edited by Bayly Ellen Marks and Mark Norton Schatz. (Rutherford, N. J.: Fairleigh Dickinson University Press, 1976. Pp. 430. $18.00.)

How badly local history needs printed documents such as this!

Published writings by or about Marylanders in the Civil War are so comparatively few that one can seemingly count them on the fingers, and the quality of many of those studies leaves something to be desired. Yet such cannot be said of the memoirs of William Glenn. Indeed, the publication of his recollections—after years of quiet repose in the Maryland Historical Society—could well be one of the highlights of Maryland history in recent years.

Glenn, born in 1824, was the son of one of Baltimore's most distinguished judges. The death of the father in 1853 forced the son to abandon his business ventures and world travels in order to manage the family's vast holdings, most of which were centered in what is now Catonsville. Then, with the advent of civil war, Glenn purchased the Baltimore *Daily Exchange* for the primary purpose of attempting to spread pro-southern sentiment among his fellow Marylanders.

This undertaking quickly resulted in Glenn's imprisonment. Following three months' incarceration at Fort McHenry, he continued to labor for the southern cause both at home and abroad. Travels in England and France, as well as through the North, brought Glenn many friends but no major favors for the Confederacy. After the Civil War he engaged in a number of business activities. In 1876 Glenn died at a relatively young age from Bright's disease.

Precisely when he wrote his reminiscences of the years 1861–69 is unknown. That he penned them for publication seems obvious. Presented in diary-like form, the narrative is as personal, outspoken, straightforward, and fascinating as was its author. The narrative's major weakness (if it can be termed such) is an imbalance of material. Glenn races through the first months of the war, slows down considerably to recount his drab Fort McHenry experiences, gives a relaxed picture of Baltimore in the first months of 1862—only to accelerate through that year's later months, when Lee's army invaded western Maryland. This speed-up, than slow-down quality prevails throughout.

Generally this fluctuation is lost in the face of Glenn's unique observation and opinions. He was a man of strong beliefs and not adverse to stating them openly. For example, he considered William H. Seward as most responsible for the Civil War. Seward's cohort, Abraham Lincoln, was possessed of "unscrupulous cunning and shrewd duplicity." However, Glenn added, "the people of the North are only fit for a Despotical form of government."

In like fashion, and shortly after Lincoln's assassination, Glenn observed: "I should like to see [Sec. of War Edwin M.] Stanton, who has for some time been the ruling spirit, foisted from his place. Knaves and cowards are bad rulers."

The coeditors of this narrative have done a superb job in preparing the work for publication. The introductory sketch of Glenn is revealing without being wordy. The annotation accompanying the recollections is not as full as it might have been, but it answers practically all questions with respect to local persons, places, and events. Some

additional writings by Glenn are incorporated in appendices. An eighty-page glossary is among the book's leading assets. The index is full (although the inclusion of middle names wherever possible would have been beneficial to local historians). The meticulous Glenn would surely have been pleased at the care that has gone into the preparation-for-print of his reminiscences.

The Maryland Historical Society, the editors, and all who had a hand in making this volume possible deserve great credit. Yet the loudest applause must go to William Glenn, who beheld exciting history and with both farsightedness and aplomb recorded what he had seen.

Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University JAMES I. ROBERTSON, JR.

Hilary Abner Herbert: A Southerner Returns to the Union. By Hugh B. Hammett. (Philadelphia: The American Philosophical Society, 1976. Pp. xvi, 264. $5.00.)

Historians of Reconstruction remember Hilary A. Herbert as the editor and co-author of *Why the Solid South?* (1890), the book that, perhaps more than any other, shaped a whole generation's thinking on the subject. Naval historians are acquainted with him as a House naval affairs committee chairman and a navy secretary who helped to give impetus to the big-navy movement of the 1880s and 1890s. "One can speculate," his biographer suggests (p. 147n), "that it was probably Herbert's lack of influence over national policies other than naval affairs in the Cleveland years that has prevented any scholar from giving him a full biographical treatment until this time."

The present treatment is adequately full, sufficiently researched, and clearly organized, though some might take exception to one feature of the organization. That is, Herbert's writings are not necessarily discussed in connection with the stage of his life in which they were produced. For example, *Why the Solid South?* is treated in the chapter on his Reconstruction experiences of the 1870s, not in the chapter on his early congressional role where it would seem logically as well as chronologically to belong. After all, the book was intended as propaganda to influence congressional action—specifically, to defeat a bill for protecting southern blacks in their right to vote. No matter. This is a useful biography, one of special value to those interested in sectional reconciliation and racial readjustment as well as those interested in Reconstruction historiography or in navy history. Herbert himself, at least the external man, is revealed sympathetically yet realistically, though without any effort to probe his psyche.

The "good old ante-bellum days," as Herbert fondly recalled them, had been pleasant indeed for him as a boy in South Carolina and a youth in Alabama. He grew up in a well-to-do and cultivated slave-owning family. Expelled from the University of Alabama—for disciplinary and not scholastic reasons—he graduated from the University of Virginia. He attained the rank of colonel in the Civil War. Like many another, North and South, he was never to get over his wartime experience. Afterwards he wrote a book blaming the war on the abolitionists. "From reading Herbert's later descriptions of the tragedies of Reconstruction, one might easily get the idea that the nine years before Alabama's 'redemption' were a hellish, personal nightmare for him. Actually, such a description would seem to exaggerate" (p. 44). He was a prospering lawyer at the time.

It might seem strange that a person of such a fresh-water background should have gained, and deserved, a reputation as one of the great secretaries of the navy. As it happened, his service on the House committee prepared him well for the department headship. Though the author does not attempt to make the point, Herbert's very identification with the South may have contributed to his navalism or, rather, to the nationalism of which it was an expression. How typical, or exceptional, was he? The conversion of Confederates and their descendants into superpatriots is, perhaps, a theme worth tracing. In any case, Secretary Herbert's devotion to the navy became so strong

that, extreme conservative though he was, he carried on a running fight with two big corporations, the Bethlehem and Carnegie steel companies, because of their swindling on naval contracts.

In his last years Herbert enjoyed a reputation as a moderate elder statesman among Southerners on the race question. This was a man who continued to justify the disfranchisement of southern blacks, a man who maintained: "We cannot afford to break down the partition wall between the races; we can do nothing that will tend to social equality . . ." (p. 221). It is a commentary on race relations in the turn-of-the-century South to add that he deserved this reputation also. For one thing, he helped to prevent the mass dismissal of black firemen from the Georgia Railroad and to gain equal pay for them. It is a commentary on the state of the historical profession at that time to observe that James Ford Rhodes, William Archibald Dunning, and Walter Lynwood Fleming, among others, repeatedly cited Herbert's propaganda volume on Reconstruction as if it were an authoritative and trustworthy document.

University of North Carolina at Greensboro RICHARD N. CURRENT

Southern Politics and the Second Reconstruction. By Numan V. Bartley and Hugh D. Graham. (Baltimore and London: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1975. Pp. vii, 233. $10.00.)

Numan V. Bartley and Hugh Davis Graham clearly set forth their purpose in this work: to write "essentially an external history of southern political life since the New Deal and World War II, encompassing a crucial epoch, an attempted second Reconstruction of the South" (p. xv). It is inevitable that their work will be compared with V. O. Keys *Southern Politics*, published almost three decades ago. Indeed, such a comparison is made inescapable by the structure of the book itself. After a brief but incisive discussion of the role of the South in the nation's successive party systems, Bartley and Graham quickly focus upon the underlying assumptions in Key's work.

Key maintained that the South was not a region of monolithic conservatism. Rather, the political history of the region was a chronicle of repeated but unsuccessful attempts by small farmers and, in more recent times, urban laborers to cast off the yoke of conservative domination. Always such efforts had foundered on the shoals of race—with occasional assistance from conservative chicanery, fraud, and intimidation when, as in the 1890s, the revolt of the masses seemed close to success.

From the vantage point of the late 1940s, Key described a South whose political conservatism rested upon four essential but crippling institutions—disfranchisement, malapportionment, the one-party system, and Jim Crow. Key was cautiously optimistic, however, that the New Deal had set in motion forces of nationalization and liberalization that would inevitably undermine the institutional supports of conservatism. Once free of institutions forged in the crucible of Populist failure in the 1890s, the South would cast off its conservative shackles. Its politics would then reflect the true, that is, the economic, interests of the majority of its people (white and black) and thus would take on a distinctly New Dealish cast.

Bartley and Graham find much in the politics of the late 1940s and early 1950s to substantiate Key's optimism. The defeat in 1950 of Senator Claude Pepper in Florida and of Senator Frank Porter Graham in North Carolina were grim reminders of the power of the race issue and of the vulnerability of southern adherents of the New Deal. Nonetheless, veteran liberal Senators such as Lister Hill of Alabama survived repeated conservative challenge and were joined in Congress and in southern statehouses by politicians of moderate to liberal stripe. The election of Governors James Folsom of Alabama and Sidney McMath of Arkansas, of Senators John Sparkman of Alabama and Estes Kefau-

ver and Albert Gore of Tennessee lent substance to Key's hopes for the future of southern politics.

These encouraging signs vanished in the aftermath of the Brown decision. Moderate and progressive Southerners were defeated or fell silent, hoping to weather the storm of protest that swept the South. State by state Bartley and Graham review the disheartening history of the years from the mid fifties to the late sixties. Drawing primarily and necessarily upon contemporary news accounts and upon the few secondary sources available, the authors supplement their narrative with an analysis of voting returns and survey data. The sheer magnitude of the data collection and analysis they have accomplished is impressive. Even more impressive is the skillful and unobtrusive way they have integrated their findings into their narrative. Here they document the growing divergence of views between whites and blacks and the consequent disruption of the New Deal coalition that that divergence has entailed.

One by one, Bartley and Graham write, the institutional supports of the old order crumbled. But the results were unexpected. Ironically, and at least initially, the end of disfranchisement, for example, brought not a strengthened coalition of blacks and laboring whites but a vast upsurge in registration and in voter turnout among embittered whites drawn to the most flamboyant segregationist leaders. The South's loss of regional distinctiveness in disfranchisement and low voter turnout brought not the gentle liberalism Key had envisioned but rather the most virulent form of racial politics the South had seen in decades.

Despite the appearance of another generation of "New South" governors and senators since the late 1960s, Bartley and Graham remain skeptical about the future of southern politics. The election of 1968, in which southern blacks voted overwhelmingly for Humphrey, working class and rural whites for Wallace, and upper class and suburban whites for Nixon, acted as a centrifuge separating the southern polity into its essential elements. "How these three voting groups will fit into a two party system is, in a simplified way, the basic question of contemporary southern politics" (p. 192). Indeed, although the resolution of that question is as yet unclear, this tripartite division of southern voters during the Second Reconstruction "so ill comported with the two-party model and has so set the South against itself politically that the wan, populist dream of a biracial coalition" seems to stand little chance. Instead the southern electorate, "unshackled at last from the most severe institutional constraints of disfranchisement, malapportionment, the one-party system, and Jim Crow, [finds] itself confounded by [the South's] peculiar historical legacy" (p. 195). The authors conclude that

> the South of the 1970s is not the same South that the tortured Wilbur Cash knew. Gone are the Jim Crow signs and ordinances, the yahoo legislatures with their prohibition and monkey laws, and the triumphant 'nigger-baiting' demagogues, and many of the social and political dilemmas of the South are symptomatic of a national malaise. But history seems to have placed a peculiar kind of hex upon her, not as an immutable curse but as a pernicious source of devilment that confounds our more rational and optimistic predictions and masks deeply-rooted continuity behind the symptoms of basic change (p. 200).

Bartley and Graham have produced an important book and a well-written one. With a narrative style that remains crisp and clear, they have sketched a crucial thirty years of southern history. As manuscript sources become available, others will add the details and, here and there, correct the shading. But in broad outline their work is likely to stand unchallenged. If the "orgy of progressive moderation" (p. 188) which has characterized southern politics since the late 1960s (and which Bartley and Graham dismiss a bit too

lightly) proves to be the harbinger of a South more akin to Key's hopes, then their view of southern politics will be seen as the product of liberal disillusionment in the late 1960s. Given the repeated ironies of southern history, however, the region seems fully capable of once again confounding the hopes for this newest generation of New South leaders.

Alabama Commission on Higher Education WILLIAM D. BARNARD

The Peoples of Philadelphia: A History of Ethnic Groups and Lower-Class Life 1790–1940. Ed. by Allen F. Davis and Mark H. Haller. (Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1973. Pp. 301. $9.95.)

The Peoples of Philadelphia represents a coming together of scholars interested in the urban and immigration/ethnic history of that city. This collection of essays deals with ethnic and lower class life from 1790 to 1940 and illustrates both the use of census records, court records, tax records, and city directories as well as manuscripts and newspapers to document the lives of ordinary citizens, and the techniques of computer statistics and oral history in organizing or refining the data.

For students of Maryland, and more especially Baltimore history, Philadelphia offers an interesting comparative setting. Both cities served as important rail and port centers, maintained trade connections with the South, had large numbers of blacks in their nineteenth-century population, and received a smaller proportion of the foreign born than most large northern cities. Finally, both cities' physical appearance is distinguished by the presence of one-family dwellings which offered the opportunity of home ownership to many of their citizens.

The essays, as in most collections, are uneven in quality as well as focus. Among the more successful in combining data with an analytical format are Bruce Laurie on the role of fire companies and gangs, David Johnson on crime patterns, Theodore Hershberg on the free black population, John Sutherland on housing conditions and home ownership for the poor, Caroline Golab on the relation of ethnic groups to occupational opportunities, and Richard Varbero on the Italian immigrant response to the public school and the Catholic Church.

Overall, the volume benefits from an introductory essay by Allen Davis and a summary essay by Mark Haller that goes beyond the usual synthesis to the incorporation of additional information about crime and violence in Philadelphia; the editors should be commended in their attempt to integrate the essays by using textual references which link one to the other. Unfortunately, this innovative technique was not applied consistently. The essays on ethnic life do not attempt to provide an internal cross reference to each other.

Also little attention is paid, except in the essays dealing with violent confrontation, to group interaction. We learn that the Jews moved into a black neighborhood, that Jews, Italians, and Slavs lived in close proximity. Yet we do not know the extent of their involvement. The same problem exists in the area of occupational distribution.

This collection documents many aspects of Philadelphia's social history, yet the reader might wonder why the frequent references to the Baltimore/Philadelphia parallels did not prompt a closer look at the two cities' experience. Why did Dennis Clark investigate the dissimilarities between Philadelphia's rapidly upwardly mobile Irish and Boston's Irish slower economic climb and ignore the parallel between the absence of Irish from the political power structure in both Philadelphia and Baltimore? Also, the parallels of building and loan associations developed by ethnic groups, and the relationship between enterprising contractors and the members of their own ethnic groups could have been profitably explored. Do each city's combination of socio-economic and cultural factors which bear much resemblance explain the similarities of their development? And equally

important, how are the differences in such development to be explained? With the publication of *The Peoples of Philadelphia*, students of urban and ethnic history now have a rare opportunity to place side by side two comparable locales, and thereby to test out the patterns of growth they demonstrate.

Towson State University JEAN SCARPACI

Picture the Songs: Lithographs from the Sheet Musci of Nineteenth Century America. By Lester S. Levy. (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1976, Pp. x, 213. $19.95 through December 31; $25.00 thereafter.)

After publishing three books using his sheet music collection (*Give Me Yesterday, Flashes of Merriment*, and *Grace Notes in American History*), one might imagine that Mr. Levy could not turn his collection to historical account yet again. The three books covered the period 1805–1920, and although Mr. Levy's collection starts earlier than 1805 and contunues beyond 1920, it would be difficult to suggest another theme.

In this book Mr. Levy has chosen one hundred sheet music covers from his collection covering 1820 to 1895. Each lithograph is chosen to represent some aspect of life of the period, and with each illustration is an accompanying text, commenting on the words and music and the events which caused them to be written. As with other books by Mr. Levy, America's history is told delightfully—there is no attempt to teach and yet after having read the text one realizes that yet another few new facts have emerged. How much is known of the ancient history of the origin of bowling ("Knickerbocker Saloon Quick Step")? Is it generally known that baseball did not originate in America, and even though baseball was, and is, played as rounders in England, it actually had the name of baseball as early as 1744 ("The Live Oak Polka")?

A number of the covers are exquisitely reproduced in color, and the choice of some of them shows Baltimore at its best. The bibliography is excellent and comprehensive, and the typography and illustrations are in keeping with the standards of The Johns Hopkins University Press.

And is there another field to conquer? The Star-Spangled Banner for instance? Dr. Alan Fern of the Library of Congress and a leading print expert sums up Mr. Levy and his music perfectly in his felicitous foreword: "He began collecting music and has ended up by writing history. He has gone beyond simple delight in his holdings to serious investigation of their significance. . . . " Surely another facet has yet to be covered?

Maryland Historical Society P. W. FILBY

Book Notes

Carroll County Maryland: A History 1837–1976. By Nancy M. Warner, Ralph B. Levering, and Margaret Taylor Woltz. ([Westminster]: Carroll County Bicentennial Committee, 1976. Pp. iv, 255. $5.95.) Before the publication of this volume, an erratic collection of articles and commemorative works composed the historical literature of Carroll County. *Carroll County Maryland* is the first full-length study of the county, although it is not (and was not intended to be) definitive. The purpose of the book is clearly stated in the preface. It is intended to "provide local citizens and scholars alike with an interesting, reliable account of the county's long and varied history" concentrating on "daily life" and avoiding histories of "individual towns or election districts" and of "prominent families and unusual personalities" (p. i). This is a good summation of the book. It is really an outline of the history of Carroll County which should be useful for encouraging deeper probings into its past. The book contains discussions of virtually every aspect: the county's eighteenth-century origins, its economic development, social events, education, blacks, the Civil War, and the changes caused by the twentieth century—a period which has been consistently neglected. *Carroll County Maryland* is a solid contribution to Maryland historical studies. At times it is a frustrating work because it is sketchy and occasionally becomes too chatty and informal. The index and illustrations make it attractive and useful. A more systematic bibliography in addition to the footnotes would have been an improvement. [Richard J. Cox]

Owings and Allied Families—A Genealogy of Some of the Decendants of Richard Owings I of Maryland, 1685–1975. by Addison D. and Elizabeth S. Owings. (New Orleans: Polyanthos, 1976. Pp. v, 434. $13.00.) Mr. and Mrs. Owings have compiled a genealogy of the descendants of Richard and Rachel Owings who came to Maryland c. 1688. Their book incorporates much work done by the late Donnell M. Owings, but also includes much of their own research. The book consists of chapters on the imigrant couple and each of their children. Footnotes at the bottom of each page document the statements made on that page, and the authors have used church records, censuses, probate records, and family records to put together this history. One of the principal shortcomings of the book is the confusing appearance of the pages, which contain many arabic numerals used for: 1) identifying the generation number from the immigrants; 2) numbering the footnotes; 3) indicating the number of children born to a couple, and 4) numbering each of the children. The book would have been more readily usable if the authors had been advised to use one of the standard numbering systems, and its appearance would have been enhanced by running heads and smaller margins at the bottom of each page. Nevertheless the authors have put together a good deal of material on a family that has been prominent in Baltimore County for almost 300 years. Even though some researchers may not agree with all of the conclusions reached by the authors as to the origins of the family, members of the family will want to have a copy of this book, as will libraries with Maryland and Baltimore County collections. [Robert Barnes]

The Disruption of the Pennsylvania Democracy, 1848–1860. By John F. Coleman. (Harrisburg: The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, 1975. Pp. v, 184, $5.50.) The newest volume in a useful and inexpensive chronological series published by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission more than paraphrases the title of Roy F. Nichols' famous interpretation, *The Disruption of American Democracy*. Like

Nichols, , Professor Coleman stresses the vicissitudes of political leadership to examine this important era. As he describes the decline of the Whig and Democratic parties, the rise and fall of the Know-Nothing party, and the eventual success of the Republicans in Pennsylvania, he uses James Buchanan's public career, his competition with the likes of Simon Cameron for party and state leadership, and the problems he had with John W. Forney and others over the perquisites of power, as major themes. Such as emphasis, however, casts a national shadow over a state known for its social, economic, and regional diversity. We learn little about the dimensions of state and local leadership, especially among ethnic groups, and we have only an impressionistic feeling for the ideological competition which permeated the 1850s. Furthermore, Coleman frequently uses statistics to illustrate electoral results and to infer group behavior, but such data are never systematically analyzed to correlate political preferences directly with social or economic groups. Overall, this book describes an important facet of Pennsylvania politics, but it does not fully explain the disruption of democracy, showing how and why different groups of people changed their political allegiances, before the Civil War. [Whitman Ridgway]

Genealogists and historians will surely want *Sources for Roman Catholic and Jewish Genealogy and Family History,* by D. J. Steel and E. R. Samuel, published by Tuttle of Rutland, Vermont, for $15.00. Its 258 pages are packed with information, much of which is not to be found in any other published source. It is published in a series, *National Index of Parish Registers,* and is the third of the introductory volumes. There is nothing comparable anywhere, and the others of the series, *General Sources of Births, Marriages and Deaths before 1837, Sources for Nonconformist Genealogy and History,* and *Sources for Scottish Genealogy and Family History,* all available from Tuttle, are also unsurpassed. [P. W. Filby]

Over 40 years ago T. R. Thomson compiled a catalogue of British family histories, and since then additional titles have appeared in other works. Now Thomson has produced a third edition which brings the list up to 1976. There are almost 2,000 books listed, and since many privately printed works are included, the book is easily the most comprehensive in this field yet published. *A Catalogue of British Family Histories,* 184 pages, published by Tuttle of Rutland, Vermont for $15.00. [P. W. Filby]

In *Landmarks of Howard County, Maryland,* Celia Holland has again demonstrated knowledge of one of Maryland's smallest counties. The county has only 250 square miles, yet there are no fewer than 200 known landmarks. Mrs. Holland has chosen twenty-nine of these, perhaps the most important farms, inns, private houses, churches, and areas. Each landmark is illustrated and is given over half a page of description. This book of 40 pages, published in the fall of 1975, costs $3.25 and is available from the author, 4310 Woodberry Street, University Park, Hyattsville, Maryland 20782. [P. W. Filby]

Not so many years ago Burke's peerage volumes appeared annually, but as the cost of printing and editing have increased the firm has had to publish only those books which will sell well, and so the *Landed Gentry, Peerage and Baronetage,* and other regulars are now published only sporadically. *Burke's Landed Gentry of Ireland* was last published in 1958 (4th edition), and now 18 years later it has been replaced by *Burke's Irish Family Records,* American edition. It contains special articles by the leading Irish authorities and these are followed by the genealogical histories of 514 Irish families from their earliest recorded male ancestor down to the present day. Biographical entries for each member of the family, living or dead, are also given. As with all volumes in the Burke's series, the printing is small but very readable, and there are no fewer than 1,300 pages.

Unquestionably a must for any library with a good reference section. The volume sells for $79, and is available from Arco Publishing Company, 219 Park Avenue, South, New York, New York 10003. [P. W. Filby]

On Shares: Ed Brown's Story. Edited by Jane Maguire. (New York: W.W. Norton and Company, Inc., 1975. Pp. 224. $7.95.) One of the greatest contributions of oral history has been to preserve the voices of non-elite individuals like Ed Brown. His autobiography, like that of Nate Shaw (*All God's Dangers*), provides a revealing picture of what it was like to be a black sharecropper in the South during the early decades of this century. For Ed Brown, this meant a lifetime spent futilely pitting his adopted white work ethic against the neo-slave status assigned him. While he led no assaults on the white system, Brown tells us much more about his family and rural black culture than his more rebellious counterpart, Nate Shaw. One can only lament that both Jane Maguire and the publisher saw no need to explain how the autobiography was gathered or to attempt to corroborate it from written sources. We are thus left with a perceptive and at times poignant account that one hazards to label nonfiction. [John A. Neuenschwander]

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I certify that the statements made by me above are correct and complete. P. W. Filby, Director, Maryland Historical Society.

Notes and Queries

REGIONAL ECONOMIC HISTORY

The Regional Economic History Research Center of the Eleutherian Mills-Hagley Foundation announces an interdisciplinary research program in the economic history of the Mid-Atlantic states, 1750–1850. The project will focus on the transition from the rural, agrarian, settlement era to the early phase of an industrial, urban society, paying particular attention to the social context and consequences of that transition. The Center invites the participation of economic, social, and intellectual historians, as well as historians of science and technology, agriculture, labor, and others. In addition, the Center seeks interested scholars in other disciplines, such as economics, sociology, anthropology, and geography. Researchers will be in residence at the Eleutherian Mills Historical Library.

Research stipends include Senior Postdoctoral Fellowships (maximum per academic year, $20,000) and Junior Postdoctoral Fellowships ($15,000 maximum). In addition, for both postdoctoral and predoctoral researchers, the Center offers grants for stays of less than one semester, as well as summer stipends. These grants are available from July 1, 1977, through June 30, 1980. This project is supported by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Applications may be submitted at any time after January 1, 1977, but those wishing to begin research before October 1977 should complete the application process by April 15, 1977. For additional information about the Center and its program, and for fellowship application forms, write: Glenn Porter, Director, Regional Economic History Research Center, Eleutherian Mills-Hagley Foundation, Greenville, Wilmington, Delaware 19807.

HOPKINS SEMINAR IN QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

The Johns Hopkins University's Department of History will hold a "Summer Seminar on Quantitative Techniques in Historical Research," June 6 through July 29, 1977. The seminar is designed for faculty members and graduate students, but advanced undergraduates can apply for admission. The program will emphasize the acquisition of basic statistical and computer skills and the fundamentals of project design. Total tuition is $500.000 and applications, which must be accompanied by a $25.00 deposit, are due on May 1, 1977. Write to Professor Vernon Lidtke, Chairman, Department of History, The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland 21218 for further information.

PAPERS OF BLACK ABOLITIONISTS

The Editors of the Black Abolitionist Papers Editorial Project, funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities and the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, seek assistance in locating correspondence, speeches, editorials, and any other primary source materials of Black abolitionists, 1830–1865. While the project is topical, it focuses on nine prominent figures; William Wells Brown, The Fortens (Robert, James, and Charlotte), Henry Highland Garnet, William C. Nell, J. W. C. Pennington, Charles Lenox Remond, Samuel Ringgold Ward, David Ruggles, and J. Mc Cune Smith.

Any assistance in locating documents will be greatly appreciated. Please contact the Black Abolitionist Papers, 100 Main Hall, University of Wisconsin—La Crosse, La Crosse, WI 54601, Tel. 608-784-6050 Ext. 581. George E. Carter and C. Peter Ripley, Editors.

SOUTHERN HISTORICAL COLLECTION

The Southern Historical Collection of the Library of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill announces the publication of *The Southern Historical Collection: Supplementary Guide to Manuscripts, 1970–1975* to complement and update its *Guide to Manuscripts* issued in 1970. The *Supplementary Guide* is an 8½" x 11" paperback of 65 pages, similar in format to the 1970 *Guide*, with an index to selected people, places, and subjects. It provides a summary of changes in, and additions to, previously existing groups, plus entries for the 150 new groups added to the Collection between 1970 and 1975. In the five years since the publication of its *Guide*, the Southern Historical Collection has increased by nearly 1,200,000 pieces, and now numbers more than 6,200,000 items relating to the history of the Southern United States.

Preparation of copy for the *Supplementary Guide* was made possible by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities. Everard H. Smith, III is the editor.

Individual copies of the *Supplementary Guide* and *Guide* are available for $2.50 and $7.00 respectively. The two volumes may also be purchased as a set for $9.00. Inquiries should be addressed to the Southern Historical Collection, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Wilson Library 024-A, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514.

NEW B&O RAILROAD MUSEUM OPENS IN ELLICOTT CITY

A Sight'n Sound audio-visual show depicting the early years in the development of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad is featured at the recently opened museum and model railroad at Ellicott City, Maryland. Ellicott City, formerly Ellicott's Mills, was the original terminus along the B&O railroad out of Baltimore when the first horse-drawn cars traveled those original thirteen miles of track. The stone depot constructed soon after 1830 is being restored as a project of Howard County and Historic Ellicott City, Inc., a non-profit community organization. Already unearthed through excavation is a large turntable used in an early era.

The gift shop and visitors center is open in the lower level of the old station, which is entered from Maryland Avenue. One is able to meander through the uncompleted station enroute to the restored freight building, which houses the show and model railroad. The show, twenty minutes in length, is an educational and entertaining production tracing the early transportation needs to their completion. The model railroad reproduces the original thirteen miles with the buildings and countryside as they appeared in the mid 1800s.

Soon a caboose will arrive to be placed on the site and viewed by museum visitors. When the museum is completed next year it will include a railroad research library. Already two large collections have been received from the estates of Lawrence W. Sagle and Charles E. Sloan to form the nucleus of the library.

Ellicott City is located along route 144, south of route 40 and east of route 29. The station sits near the Patapsco River, on the eastern edge of town. The property borders Main Street and Maryland Avenue. Entrance is through the street level of the granite station building from Maryland Avenue.

Open Tuesday through Sunday, the museum hours are 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. Admission is $1.00 for adults, 50 cents for children 5–12. Group rates are available through the museum manager, Sally Bright.

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