HISTORY

—OF—

FREDERICK COUNTY,

MARYLAND

FROM THE EARLIEST SETTLEMENTS TO THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES

BY

T. J. C. WILLIAMS
[AUTHOR OF A HISTORY OF WASHINGTON COUNTY]

CONTINUED FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR 1861 DOWN TO THE PRESENT TIME

BY

FOLGER McKINSEY
[THE BENTZTOWN BARD]

TO THIS IS ADDED A BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD OF REPRESENTATIVE FAMILIES PREPARED FROM DATA OBTAINED FROM ORIGINAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

TWO VOLUMES—ILLUSTRATED

VOLUME I

PUBLISHERS:
L. R. TITSWORTH & CO.
1910

VOLUMES I AND II COPYRIGHTED 1910
BY
T. J. C. WILLIAMS AND L. R. TITSWORTH

THE MAIL PUBLISHING COMPANY
HAGERSTOWN, MARYLAND
1910

1242372

PREFACE

The History of Frederick County is not merely a local history. It is a history of men and events of national importance and interest. Frederick County as first erected contained all that part of Maryland lying west of Baltimore and Prince George's Counties. The early settlements were peaceful and prosperous. Then came the French and Indian War which devastated all that portion of the County lying west of South Mountain. The history of Braddock's campaign, of the local events of the Revolution, of John Brown's raid which took place near the border of the County, of the old National Road which ran through the County, of the building of the earliest American railroad and its opening to Frederick, of the visit of La Fayette and finally of the great events of the War between the States which took place in this County are matters of thrilling interest.

Among the great men who are mentioned in this History as citizens of Frederick County are Thomas Johnson, the first Governor of Maryland, and his successor Thomas Sim Lee, Philip Barton Key, Francis Scott Key, Roger Brooke Taney, John Hanson, Winfield Scott Schley and many others of national fame.

In compiling this History most of the material was gathered from the files of the local newspapers. These, while not always accurate, still reflect more faithfully than any other records which have been preserved, the actual conditions of society and the course of public affairs. Frederick City has had since the close of the War of the Revolution down to the present time excellent newspapers. Many of the files are in the keeping of the Maryland Historical Society and there the author had access to them. Of course all the matters drawn from this source could not be verified and as a consequence many inaccuracies will doubtless be discovered. It is hoped, however, that these inaccuracies will only be found in the narration of events of minor importance. The author has also made use of a good deal of material which was industriously gathered by Col Scharf in his History of Western Maryland, and he has also examined many volumes in the Enoch Pratt Library in Baltimore. From a bibliography of travels in Maryland compiled by Dr. Bernard C. Steiner, the Librarian of the Pratt Library, a great many interesting events and descriptions in the early years of the County were gleaned. Among these are some accounts written by British Hessian prisoners who were at Frederick during the Revolution. For much of the early history of the German settlements the author is indebted to Mr. Louis P. Hennighausen, the president of the German Society in Baltimore.

I have not undertaken to write any of the sketches of churches, schools, banks or other institutions. These have been provided by the publishers from other sources.

Feeling sure that the history of the County during the Civil War and the following years to the present time should be written by one in closer touch with the present people than myself and with a larger personal knowledge of events than I could have, I suggested that these chapters should be prepared by Mr. Folger McKinsey, known as "the Bentztown Bard," who was for many years Editor of the Frederick Daily News and a student of the history of the County. Mr. McKinsey consented at the request of the publishers to write this important portion of the History and he has done it with ability and in his peculiarly charming literary style.

T. J. C. W.

Baltimore, 1910.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME I

CHAPTER I.—Early settlements in Monocacy Valley—Calvert's offer of land—Land grants to people from the lower counties—The German immigrants and why they came—Village of Monocacy—The first German Church—The Monocacy road—Settlers en route to Virginia remain in Frederick County—Rev. Michael Schlatter's visit—Moravians come—Calvert's letter about the Germans—Gen. John Stricker--Swiss in Harbaugh's Valley—Rev.Dr. Muhlenberg—Home life of the German Settlers—Some English settlers.

pp. 1—11

CHAPTER II.—The Indians—What Capt. Smith said about the Susquehannas—Penn's description of the Red Men—Their characteristics—The Indians beyond the Blue Ridge—How the pioneers in the back woods lived—Their struggle for existence—Hunting parties and marriage customs—Washington's first visit to Frederick County—Capt. Henry Fleet—Thomas Cresap.

pp. 12—23.

CHAPTER III.—Tasker's chance—Frederick Town is laid out in 1745—Lots and how they were sold—The first Court House, jail and other early buildings—The old tavern on All Saints' street—The county formed in 1748—The Act of Assembly—County boundaries.

pp. 24—27.

CHAPTER IV.—The French and Indian War—The Indians disappear from Frederick County—Gen. Braddock arrives with 1,400 regulars—His stay in Frederick—Consultations with Washington and Franklin—Thomas Cresap a leader in the war—Fort Frederick built—A love story and a tragedy—Peter Williamson's narrative—The deplorable condition of the settlers who finally flee in terror—Indian massacres—Col. Henry Bouquet's campaign—Franklin's account of Braddock—Richard Bard's captivity—Braddock's Orderly Books.

pp. 28—67

CHAPTER V.—Border dispute with Pennsylvania—Settlements on the Delaware—Embassadors sent to Holland—The circle around New Castle—Lord Hardwicke's decision—Mason and Dixon's line—Col. Cresap representing Lord Baltimore in the disputed territory—, Claim of the six nations.

pp. 68—72.

CHAPTER VI.—Frederick County in 1772—Wm. Eddes' visit and letter—How the land was cleared and how the people lived—The beginning of troubles with the Mother Country—The stamp act declared unconstitutional and void—A Bronze Tablet erected in the Court House—Revolutionary meetings—Committees of observation—Preparing for war—Michael Cresap—The killing of Logan's family—The old Barracks—Dr. John Connally's plot—J. F. D. Smith's escape and adventures—Organizing the State government—British prisoners in Frederick—Lieut. Ansbury's account—The fearful penalty for treason—How Easter was celebrated by the Germans—The Yorktown prisoners arrive—Depreciated money.

pp. 73—100.

CHAPTER VII.—Thomas Johnson the War Governor—Nominates Washington for commander-in-chief—The legislature threatened—Johnson appointed Justice of the Supreme Court—Declines to be Secretary of State—His family and property—His death—Roger and Joshua Johnson—John Quincy Adams marries

Joshua Johnson's daughter—Mrs. Adams' trip from St. Petersburg to Paris—Mrs. Walter Hellen—Governor Thomas Sim Lee—Washington thanks Governor Lee—La Fayette at Annapolis—John Hanson—Alexander Contee Hanson—Isaac Shelby, Henry Williams, William Beatty.

pp. 101—125.

CHAPTER VIII.—Early Congressional elections and politics in Frederick County—The Judiciary—Richard Potts—The campaign of 1803—The last viva voce election and the introduction of the ballot—Property qualification abandoned—Partisan denunciation of Taney and Carroll—The Congressional districts—Gen. Roger Nelson—John Nelson—The embargo—A mob in Baltimore attacks Alexander Contee Hanson, Jr., and wrecks his newspaper.

pp. 126—134.

CHAPTER IX—Amusements in Frederick after the Revolution—Condition of streets—Schools—Potomac navigation—President Washington visits Frederick—The town illuminated—An address presented—Washington's reply—Spends the night at John Ross Keys' home—The ceremonies at the death of Washington—Governor Johnson sells his Frederick County property—Sale of portions of the Needwood—Sending soldiers to the Indian War—Isaac Weld's description of Frederick—Whiskey insurrection—Celebrations of Washington's birthday—Lotteries—Courtmartial of Col. Thomas Butler—Robert Sutcliff's and John Palmer's visits.

pp. 135—143.

CHAPTER X.—Washington's plan for holding the West—The Potomac Navigation Company—Chartered by Maryland and Virginia—Value of foreign coins for toll—Washington refuses a gift—Legislature unseats Jonathan Hager of Frederick County—Hager's death—The Canal convention—Charter of the C. & O. canal—Ground broken by President J. Q. Adams—Dimensions of the canal—The capital stock—Gen. Coale President—Opened to Cumberland—The flood of 1889.

pp. 144—162.

CHAPTER XI.—Preparing for the War of 1812—Court Martial of Gen. James Wilkinson in Frederick—Defended by Taney and John Hanson Thomas—Career of Wilkinson—Organizing Military Companies—Thomas Contee Worthington—Baltimore and Washington send specie and records to Frederick—John Brengle recruits a company in four hours—Soldiers leaving for the front—Effect of the war on the market—Gen. Ringgold—Muster rolls.

pp. 162—170

CHAPTER XII.—The public roads and the cost of transportation—Turnpike to Baltimore proposed—The great Western road—Other turnpikes—The last link completed—Traffic on the old National road—How it was built—The bargain with Ohio—Monocacy improvement proposed—Celebration of the National jubilee—Morris Birkbeck's trip—How emigrants went to the West—Visit of W. Faux of England—The monument to Washington on South Mountain—The Burke case—An affair of honor—Town ordinances and political campaigns.

pp. 171—181.

CHAPTER XIII—La Fayette's visit to Frederick in 1824—Dinner and ball in his honor—He addresses the Hessians—The town illuminated—Escorted by Congressman John Lee—The Lee family—Celebration of the completion of the People's Bridge—Mrs. Anne Royall's account of her visit to Frederick—Mrs. Frances Trollope's tour—Charles Vaile tells of Frederick in 1833.

pp. 182—189.

CHAPTER XIV.—The Jackson campaign of 1828—The coffin handbills—Frederick County for the Whigs—Presidential electors chosen by districts—Hot politics in Jackson's administration—Removal of Casper W. Wever—William Cost Johnson—His duel with William Schley—How he brought the House of Representatives to order—Banquet to Roger Brooke Taney—Sketch of Judge Taney's career—The trial of Jacob Gruber—The "Taney Tragedy"—Removal of the Government deposits and how Mr. Taney became Chief Justice of the United States—Mr. S. T. Wallis' oration.

pp. 190—208

CHAPTER XV.—The streets of Frederick lighted by gas—The water works—Experiments with artesian wells—Death of LaFayette—Memorial ceremonies—Movement for just representation—The Glorious Nineteen—The cholera in 1832—The meteoric shower in 1833—The cholera scare in 1849 and 1854—Movement to form a new county—Col. Joshua

Gist and the Gist family—Mordecai Gist—Silk culture—Government Foundry.

pp. 209—218.

CHAPTER XVI.—Slavery and manumission—Colonization Society—Negro church in Jefferson causes complaint—Negro jubilee—Conspiracies to encourage slaves to run away and to get the reward for their capture—Suit against the Northern Central Railroad Company for carrying runaway slaves—Slaveholders convention—Condition of the Slaves—Gold Dollars in circulation—Trouble with the currency—The State armorer—Frederick College asks for the Barracks—Schools in Frederick—Mount Olivet Cemetery.

pp. 219—228.

CHAPTER XVII.—The first train of cars reaches Frederick—Celebration of the event—How Governor Howard came—The Baltimore & Ohio completed to Point of Rocks—How the railroad was delayed by the Canal litigation—The charter of the Baltimore & Ohio and the history of the road—Judge Buchanan's decision—Settlement of the contention for the right of way along the Potomac—Reconstruction of the old line—The rise of Brunswick and the great freight yard.

pp. 229—245.

CHAPTER XVIII.—The rise of the County paper—Its influence and character in the early days—A discussion in the Examiner Office—Washington as a Marshal of the Army of France—Letter on the subject from G. W. P. Custis—The first Frederick paper—John W. Baughman and the Citizen.

pp. 246—252.

CHAPTER XIX.—The Harrison campaign of 1840—Democrats in bad condition because of the panic of 1837—Gen. Harrison ridiculed—Scarcity of change—Shinplasters—Log cabin and hard cider—The great ball rolled from Cumberland—Whig Barbecues—Wm. Cost Johnson and Francis Thomas candidates for Governor—Thomas and his domestic troubles—His political career and death—An exciting scene in the Legislature—Hamilton and McKaig for Congress—Frederick refuses to collect the income tax—Robbery of the Frederick County bank—Military convention—The Mexican War—Capt. Merrick's Company.

pp. 253—266.

CHAPTER XX.—Changes in social conditions—Manufactures in 1798 and later—Amelung's Glass Works—What "The Key" said of Frederick in 1798—Census of people and industries—The census of 1810—Woolen and Knitting mills—The Weverton Power Company—Factories at Weverton—A contemporary account—Tanneries—Copper mining—Export of pig iron and other freight—Price of wheat—Whiskey and its sale on Sundays—Agriculture and Fairs—Introduction of the Reaper and the wheat Drill—Wealth of the County in 1853.

pp. 267—279.

CHAPTER XXI.—The murder of Sophia Preston—Sugar Loaf Mountain—Dr. Joseph Steiner in a tragedy in Texas—Hangings in Frederick County from 1803 to 1901—The Forty-Niners—The County of Johnson proposed—German Church bell—Death of David Shriver—Major Daniel Hughes—The first cablegram received—Amusements of the people.

pp. 280—286.

CHAPTER XXII.—Movement for a new Constitution led by Enoch Louis Lowe—Political movements—Call for Constitutional Convention ratified in 1850—Hamilton and McKaig rival candidates for Congress have joint debates—A tariff argument—Lowe and Clarke nominated for Governor—Brilliant career of Enoch Louis Lowe—The Pierce and Scott campaign of 1852—Hamilton elected to Congress over Frank Thomas—Rise of the American or Know Nothing party—Miss Bunkley leaves the Sisterhood at Emmitsburg and is employed by the Know Nothings to write a book—The veil uplifted—Her recantation—Campaigns in the Fifties.

pp. 287—297.

CHAPTER XXIII.—The Bench and the Bar of Frederick—John Thompson Mason—William Craik—Francis Scott Key—Judge Taney's account of the writing of the "Star Spangled Banner"—Dedication of the Key monument at Frederick—William Schley—Frederick A. Schley—John H. McIlfresh; Joseph M. Palmer—James Dixon—Richard H. Marshall—Samuel Tyler—McSherry's History of Maryland—Chief Justice McSherry—B. A. Richmond.

pp. 298—320.

CHAPTER XXIV.—Districts and towns of Frederick County—Adamstown—Buckeystown

District—Point of Rocks—Yellow Springs—Mineral Springs—Araby—Middletown—Lawrence Everhart's Monument—Braddock's Spring — Creagerstown — Emmitsburg — Urbana—Libertytown—New Market—Woodsborough—Sale of Monocacy Manor lots to soldiers—Petersville—Bartholomew Booth and his school at Needwood—Letters from distinguished men—Petersville—Merryland Tract—Jefferson—Thurmont—Manufactures at Catoctin Works—Rumsey's Steamboat—Peregrine Fitzhugh—Myersville and Woodville—Lewistown—The Wetzels and Poes, the Indian Fighters.

pp. 321—345.

CHAPTER XXV.—The John Brown Insurrection—How the news came to Frederick—Military Companies offer their services and go to the Ferry—Gov. Wise's Proclamation—Edward Aughinbaugh arrested and held at South Mountain Tavern—John Brown rents the Kennedy farm—Col. Robert E. Lee takes charge—Cook's flight to the mountains and capture by Fitzhugh—Summary of events—Senate investigation—Newspaper comments—On the eve of the great war between the States—Campaign of 1860—Stephen A. Douglas and Wm. L. Yancey speak in Frederick—A Bell and Everett procession—Bell and Everett carry the county—Talk of Secession—The workingmen's meeting—The great county meeting declares for the Union—Mr. Lowe's resolutions rejected—The parting of the ways.

pp. 346—366.

CHAPTER XXVI.—The Beginning of a Civil Strife—Frederick as a theatre of war—Military movements in 1861—The Legislature convenes in Frederick City—Adjournment from time to time—Members arrested—Military in control—Frederick troops for the Federal Army—A Rhode Island Regiment arrives—Mobbing a newspaper—Gov. Thomas organizes the Home Brigade—Col. Maulsby commands the First Regiment—The Union Military Hospital—Ladies' Relief Association—Churches and public buildings filled with wounded soldiers—Career of Col. Maulsby—Lee's Army arrives in Frederick—Captain Faithful's narrative—Col. Bradley T. Johnson Provost Martial—Barbara Frietchie and Whittier's poem—Gen. McClellan and the Army of the Potomac following the Confederates—Battle of South Mountain—President Lincoln passes through Frederick—Raid of Gen. Stuart—The Gettysburg campaign—Gen. Bradley T. Johnson—Gen. Early's raid—Battle of Monocacy—Maj. Goldsborough's account—Monuments on the field—Frederick Troops in the Union Army—The Constitution of 1864.

pp. 369—393

CHAPTER XXVII.—The court house burned and a new one built—County jail destroyed—Floods and storms—Fire Companies—Confederate Memorial Association—Reynolds Post Grand Army of the Republic—The Centennial of the Declaration of Independence—John Ritchie—Milton G. Urner—Dr. Lewis H. Steiner—Maryland School for the Deaf—Improvements in Frederick—Electric lights in the streets—The electric railroad to Braddock and Middletown—Railroad accidents—Industrial progress since the Civil War—Improvements in Frederick City—Hospitals and the State Sanitorium—Valley of Middletown and other noted places in a beautiful county.

pp. 394—405

CHAPTER XXVIII.—Historical Sketch of the Evangelical Reformed Church of Frederick—Pastorate of Rev. E. R. Eschbach—Evangelical Lutheran Church, Frederick—All Saints' Parish, Frederick—Grace Reformed Church—St. John's Catholic Church—Historical Sketch of the Presbyterian Church—United Brethren Church—The Methodist Episcopal Church—The Church of the Brethren—History of the Reformed Church, Middletown—Emmitsburg Lutheran Church—Presbyterian Church, Emmitsburg—Mt. Pleasant Charge, Reformed Church—Trinity Reformed Church, Thurmont—Utica Charge, Reformed Church—Glade Charge, Reformed Church—Burkittsville Congregation, Reformed Church—History of Creagerstown Lutheran Congregation—Bethel Church of the Monocacy Valley Charge—Walkersville Lutheran Congregation—Reformed Church, Jefferson—Reformed Church, Emmitsburg—The Urbana Circuit, Methodist Episcopal Church—Frederick Circuit, Methodist Protestant Church—The Methodist Protestant Organization at Buckeystown—The Methodist Episcopal Church, Newmarket—St. John's Reformed Congregation—History of St. Mark's Parish—The Manor Charge, Reformed Church—St. Matthew's Congregation on the Manor—Trinity Congregation, Adamstown—St. John's Congregation, Buckeystown—Graceham Moravian Church—Brethren Church, Pleasant View—St. Joseph's Church, Emmitsburg—St. Joseph's Church, Buckeystown—St. Ignatius Church, Urbana—Lutheran Churches in Middletown Valley—The First Lutheran Church—The Second Lutheran Church—The Third Church—Pastors of this Church—First St. John's Church—Summary

—Young Men's Christian Association—The Woman's College—Frederick Academy of the Visitation—St. Joseph's College and Academy for Young Ladies, Emmitsburg—Buckingham Industrial School—Maryland School for the Deaf, Frederick—Frederick College—Mount Saint Mary's College—The First National Bank of Frederick—The Franklin Savings Bank of Frederick—The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Frederick—The Frederick County National Bank, of Frederick—The Citizens' National Bank of Frederick—The Middletown Savings Bank of Middletown—Myersville Savings Bank—The People's National Bank of Brunswick—The Savings Bank of Brunswick—The First National Bank of Monrovia—The Walkersville Savings Bank—The Banking Firm of Flook, Gaver, Leatherman, Summers, Grossnickle and Co., Myersville—The Thurmont National Bank—Central National Bank of Frederick—The Fredericktown Savings Institution—Valley Savings Bank of Middletown—The Citizens Savings Bank of Thurmont—The Woodsboro Savings Bank—Annan, Horner & Co., Bankers, Emmitsburg; Columbia Lodge No. 58, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons—Lynch Lodge No. 163, A. F. and A. M.—Enoch Chapter No. 23 Royal Arch Masons—Enoch Council No. 10 Royal and Select Masters—Jacques de Molay Commandery No. 4 K. T., Frederick--Mountain City Lodge No. 29 Knights of Pythias, Frederick—Frederick City Lodge No. 100 Independent Order of Odd Fellows—I. O. O. F., Frederick—Chippewa Tribe No. 19, Improved Order of Red Men, Frederick—Acacia Lodge No. 155 A. F. & A. M.—Philanthropic Lodge No. 50 A. F. & A. M., Newmarket—Fervency Lodge No. 200 A. F. & A. M., Point of Rocks—Tyrian Lodge No. 205 A. F. and A. M., Emmitsburg—Brunswick Lodge No. 191 A. F. and A. M., Brunswick—Good Samaritan Lodge No. 46 I. O. O. F., Thurmont—Loyalty Lodge No. 122 Knights of Pythias, Brunswick—Agricultural Societies of Frederick County—The Mutual Insurance Company of Frederick County—The Peoples Fire Insurance Company of Frederick—Grangers Mutual Fire Insurance Company—Independent Hose Company No. 1 of Frederick—Junior Fire Company—The United Steam Fire Engine Company No. 3 of Frederick City—The Additions to Frederick City—The Historical Society of Frederick County—Military Organizations—Gen. John F. Reynolds Post No. 2 Department of Maryland, Grand Army of the Republic, Frederick—Fitzhugh Lee Chapter No. 279 United Daughters of the Confederacy of Frederick—General History of the Medical Profession—Montevue Hospital—Organization of the Health Department of Frederick County and City and the History of the Epidemic of Diphtheria in Frederick City—Creation of Local Boards of Health for the Counties of Maryland—Diphtheria in Frederick City—Letter from Hon. Milton G. Urner—Report on Sanitary Condition of Frederick County—The Canning Establishment—Hog Pens—Our Slaughter Shops—Cesspools and Privies—Tanneries—Carroll Creek—Our Streets and Alleys—Letter to Dr. C. W. Chancellor—Action of the City Itself—Memorial of the Mercantile Association—Resolution of Board of Aldermen—Notice and Letter from State to Board Against the Canning Establishment—Kunkle's Old Tan Yard—Almshouse Nuisance—Offal and Compost Heaps—City Hotel—Resolution of the Mercantile Association—Statistics—Medical Society of Frederick County—Officers of Frederick County Medical Society—The Frederick City Hospital Association—Emergency Hospital—List of Physicians of Frederick County—Frederick Bar—Civil List—Officials of Frederick County from 1882—Frederick Railroad Company—Frederick and Middletown Railroad Company—Jefferson and Braddock Heights Railway Company—The Washington, Frederick and Gettysburg Railway Company—Emmitsburg Railroad—Braddock Heights—From Braddock Heights (Poem)—Poems of Frederick County, by Folger M'Kinsey, The Bentztown Bard—The Valley Register—The Baltimore and Washington White Cross Milk Company—Dr. Lamar's Sanitarium—The Union Manufacturing Company—The Great Southern Printing and Manufacturing Company—The Ox Fibre Brush Company.

pp. 406—622

CHAPTER XXIX—First Census of Frederick County, 1790 (Heads of Families).

pp. 623—647

APPENDIX.—Appendix No. 1, Geological Formations in Frederick County—Appendix No. 2, Boundaries of Frederick County and the Election Districts—Appendix No. 3, French and Indian War, Roster of Maryland Troops, 1757-1759.

pp. 648—670

CHAPTER I

IT WAS fully a century after the first settlement of Maryland before the settlements got away from tidewater. Georgetown, the head of navigation on the Potomac is the point where tidewater reaches farther inland than at any other place along the Atlantic Coast of the United States except, perhaps two or three.

The Maryland settlements followed up the banks of the Potomac until their boats could go no farther and settlements were made around the mouth of Rock Creek as early as 1680. Fifty-two years later a trading post was established farther up the Potomac at the mouth of the Conococheague and that was the outpost of civilization for many years. Gradually, as land was taken up and roads were made, the settlements extended up into the interior away from the navigable river. The Valley of the Monocacy received its earliest population not from the eastward but mainly from York County, Pennsylvania, on the north, and through what is now Montgomery County on the south. In 1732 the western part of the province seems for the first time to have attracted the attention of the proprietor. In March of that year he published the following inducements to settlers:

"We being desirous to increase the number of honest people within our province of Maryland and willing to give suitable encouragement to such to come and reside therein, do offer the following terms:

"1st. That any person having a family, who shall within three years come and actually settle, with his or her family, on any of the back lands on the northern or western boundaries of our said province, not already taken up, between the rivers Potomack and Susquehanna, where, we are informed, there are several large bodies of fertile lands, fit for tillage, which may be seen without any expense, two hundred acres of said lands, in fee-simple, without paying any part of the forty shillings sterling, for every hundred acres, payable to us by the conditions of plantations, and without paying any quit rents in three years after the first settlement, and then paying four shillings sterling for every hundred acres to us, or our heirs, for every year after the expiration of the said three years.

"2nd. To allow to each single person, male or female not above the age of thirty, and not under fifteen, one hundred acres of the said lands, upon the same terms as mentioned in the preceding article.

"3rd. That we will concur in any reasonable method that shall be proposed, for the ease of such new-comers, in the payment of their taxes for some years and we doe assure all such that they shall be as well secured in their liberty and property, in Maryland, as any of his Majesty's subjects in any part of the British plantations, in America, without exception; and to the end all persons desirous to come into and reside in Maryland, may be assured that these terms will be justly and punctually performed on our part. We have hereunto set our hand and seal at arms." etc.

Many of the wealthy citizens of the tidewater part of Maryland speedily took advantage of the offer thus made to acquire large tracts of the magnificent virgin lands of the vallies of the Monocacy and the Antietam. Daniel Dulaney took a patent for "Monocacy Manor" a tract of 8983 acres of the finest land in Maryland; Charles Carroll took "Carroll's Manor" in what is now the Buckeystown district; Patrick Dulaney took a tract, upon a portion of which Frederick City now stands; James Carroll took a large tract in Linganore district; the Catoctin Furnace property was patented by Leonard Calvert and Thomas Johnson. In 1730 a party of English speaking people came up from Southern Maryland and settled in the Urbana district. While the early land grants were to English speaking, Maryland people and the earliest settlers perhaps came from St. Mary's, Charles and Prince George's Counties, a large part of the farming population in the early times was German and they brought their language, habits and industry with them. In 1733 a party of these people came down from

Pennsylvania and settled on the Monocacy and this was perhaps the beginning of the movement which in a few years overspread the fairest and most fertile portion of Maryland. The proportions of this immigration can be estimated from the fact that in less than fifteen years from the beginning of the movement the population had increased so largely as to justify the creation of a new county and the establishment of the first Court House in the State away from navigable water.

"Frederick Town was laid out by an English gentleman, but its lots and the rich farms immediately surrounding it were soon taken up by a host of honest, thrifty, laborious German immigrants, who had fled from the oppressive restrictions of their own fatherland to seek a refuge here for themselves and their families and whose names underwent many a distortion and mutilation at the hands of the English representatives of the Lord Proprietor, as they labored to write them down from sound upon the pages of our early records. The German language was spoken one hundred years ago (1776) more freely and frequently on the streets of Frederick than English. Two of their congregations had their service entirely in that language, the children were instructed in both languages in the schools; the style of houses and barns introduced was that of German rather than of English origin, and in various degrees of modification, had so held its place here that strangers who have had the opportunity of European travel invariably notice how much Frederick resembles a continental town. But these emigrants brought with them more than their mother tongue and familiar forms of worship and architecture. They brought also German thrift, industry and honesty, with ardent love of home—wherever it might be, whether native or adopted. They brought laborious habits, virtuous lives, truthful tongues, unflinching courage and an intense longing to do their duty to their families, the community and the State. Says a German traveler who visited this place May 6, 1747, of one of its congregations: 'It appears to me to be one of the purest in the whole country and the one in which I have found the most traces of the true fear of God.' "*

A publication made in London in 1754, undertakes to explain the reason why so many Germans left their fatherland and settled in the British provinces in America, namely in Pennsylvania and the back parts of Maryland, and Virginia. "By the most authentic accounts," says this memorial, "for many years last past very large numbers of Germans have transported themselves into these British provinces of North America; the greatest part of them from Switzerland and the Palatinate, many from Wurtemburg, Swabia, Julien and Berg and other places along the Rhine, and some few lately from the lower Saxony; above thirty thousand of them in the last ten years, and in one single year, 1750, more than ten thousand.

"The causes of their removal from their native countries were various. Some of them fled from the severe persecutions they were exposed to at home on account of their being protestants; others from the oppressions of civil tyranny and attracted by the pleasing hopes of liberty under the milder influence of the British Government; others were drawn by the solicitations of their countrymen who had settled there before them; but for the greatest part by the prospect they had of relieving themselves of their deep poverty and providing better for themselves and their families in the provinces to which they respectively retired. In the single colony of Pennsylvania, the inhabitants, exclusive of the Indian natives, are reckoned to be about one hundred and ninety thousand; amongst these there are about one hundred thousand Germans or high Dutch of whom about thirty thousand are of the Protestant Reformed religion, near as many of them Lutheran, above twelve thousand Roman Catholics, and the rest of them Baptists, Herenhutters and of various other sects and denominations."

Long before there were any settlements in Frederick County parties of Germans passed through it going from Pennsylvania to seek homes in Virginia. The principal route for these people, coming as they did from Lancaster County, was over a pack horse or Indian road crossing the present counties of York and Adams to the Monocacy where it passed into Maryland, thence across Maryland through Crampton's Gap crossing the Potomac at several fords. This was the route by which it is probable that the first German settlers reached Frederick County. The date of their arrival has been given as 1729.** The first settlement in the limits of what is now Frederick County was probably at the town or village which was known as Monocacy, a name which has now disappeared from that location. This ancient village, the oldest in Western Maryland beyond the lower part of Montgomery County, was situated,

*Address by Dr. Lewis H. Steiner at the Frederick centennial celebration, June 28, 1876.

**First settlements of Germans in Maryland, E. T. Schultz.

it is believed at or near the present village of Creagerstown.

It was at Monocacy that the first German church in Maryland, known as the Log Church, was built as early as 1732 or at least before 1734. Monocacy was the principal settlement in the county for a number of years or until Frederick Town was laid out and had outgrown it. There were several taverns there to accommodate travelers who passed along the Monocacy road. This road was constructed by the governments of Maryland and Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania portion leading from Wrightsville, or Wright's Ferry to the Maryland line, and that portion which crossed Maryland, leading from the line to the Potomac, was ordered by the Maryland Assembly. This road followed an old Indian trail and was the main highway from the East to the uplands of Virginia. It was along this road that Virginians traveled to York and Philadelphia when the Congress sat in those cities and it was also along this road that the wagons and pack horses gathered in Pennsylvania by Dr. Benjamin Franklin, journeyed to Frederick Town to join General Braddock's army. It was by this road that the British prisoners marched first across Frederick County to Charlottesville and returning came back through Winchester crossing the Potomac near Harper's Ferry, and went to the barracks and camp in Frederick Town. As early as 1808 the road was macadamized and it continued to be an important highway for many years.

Mr. Edward T. Schultz, in his interesting publication in 1896 upon the First Settlements of Germans in Maryland, concerning the village of Monocacy says:—"Rev. George A. Whitmore of Thurmont, Frederick County who has charge of the Reformed church at that place and Creagerstown, has taken great interest in my investigations and most kindly aided me therein, writes to me as follows:—'I have also been diligent in my enquiries concerning the location of the old log church and for reasons which may interest you also in the future. The information I have been able to gather from the oldest and most reliable citizens here, one of whom is now ninety years old and a man remarkably preserved in mind, Mr. W. L. Grimes, Sr. Also Mrs. Michael Zimmerman and Miss Melisia Myers—both of them bordering on 80 years, and others—it seems that the present Creagerstown is the site where the old church stood. These good people who are all connected with the oldest and most reliable families, remember quite well the old weatherboarded log meeting house which preceded the present brick church in 1834. Mr. Grimes helped to tear down the old building and purchased some of the logs and boarding, which he used in the construction of some houses in the village, and they are there today. From what I can learn from them, the church was originally built simply of logs and that the weatherboarding was supplied many years afterwards. The new brick church was erected a few rods north of the old site on a new lot containing one and a half acres, which, together with the old location is covered with graves. The first graveyard lay immediately in the rear of the church and contains also an acre and a half, but not a tombstone can be found, only the indenture of graves covered with a mat of broom sage under which no doubt, much history is hidden.

"Then again I have found traces plain and unmistakable in two instances of the old Monocacy Road of which you speak, passing just below the village in a southwestern direction and crossing Hunting Creek, where, according to tradition, there was an old tavern and where there are now three or four old dwellings. Tradition also says that the Monocacy road crossed the river at Poe's ford, which has not been used for over a century but corresponds with the two points to which you refer. The road on both sides of the creek lies in timber land of old, sturdy oak. The distances also which you have indicated point to that spot, viz., a short distance south-east of Creagerstown. The location of the place, elevated, affording a fine view, and surrounded by beautiful, sloping lands, are all in evidence.'

"This statement of Mr. Whitmore's," Mr. Schultz adds, "agrees in every particular with the data we have heretofore been able to obtain and I therefore believe that the few old houses and the old graveyard are all perhaps that remain of the ancient village of Monocacy. Although it never reached the dignity of a laid-off town as its later and more successful rival Frederick did, yet, as we have seen by the journals of the Reverends Schlatter and Muhlenberg, as well as the reference Washington makes to it in one of his letters, it was a point of some importance in Colonial days.

"But there are other and much earlier references to this place than these. As early as 1729 Charles Carroll the elder, located a tract of ten thousand acres of land on Pipe Creek and Conowago and Codorous Creeks, lying partly in what is now York and Adams counties in Pennsylvania, but then all claimed by Maryland authorities to be within their province. In 1732 Mr. Carroll in company with a Mr. Ross visited these lands the better to inform themselves how to finish a survey of the same. In his complaint

to the Pennsylvania authorities of the interference he received from some of their people, he refers to a certain John Tradane, a Marylander and a resident at Monocasie. And in Kercheval's history of the Settlements in Shenandoah Valley, it is stated that among the early settlers there was Benjamin Allen, Riley Moore and William White who had come from Monocacy in Maryland in the year 1734. These facts incontestably show that as early as 1732 and 1734 Monocacy was a place of some prominence. Although, as stated, it never reached the dignity of a laid-off town, it would seem however, that even as late as 1747, it possessed better accommodations than Frederick, for on neither of the visits of Messrs. Schlatter and Muhlenberg to that town did they ever stop there over night, but always returned to their quarters at Monocacy. It was such a village as one may see todav in sparsely settled countries, containing perhaps a public house, a blacksmith shop, a store, a few dwellings and a church near by, where the people living for miles around in the surrounding country congregate as occasion requires."

The town of Creagerstown, which supplanted Monocacy was laid out by John Cramer between the year 1760 and 1770. The site is about a mile from the original settlement and a short distance north from where the old log church stood.

Germans first became aware of the beauty and fertility of Frederick County about 1729 or a little earlier. The Virginia authorities were anxious to attract settlers from Pennsylvania, Philadelphia being the port where at that time they landed in the New World in search of homes. In 1732 the Governor of Virginia bestowed a body of fertile land containing 25,000 acres, in the Valley to Jost Hite, a German, and Jacob Van Meeter, a Dutchman. The condition of the grant was that they would settle upon the tract two hundred German families. Hite and Van Meeter at once went through Pennsylvania and New Jersey and thence across the ocean to Germany in search of settlers. Many were attracted by the offers they received and according to the directions proceeded to cross Maryland by the Monocacy route. Seeing the rich and beautiful lands of the Monocacy Valley and learning of Lord Baltimore's liberal offer, which has been quoted, by which each family settling upon it would receive 200 acres in fee, only paying a rental of 4 shillings for each hundred acres, the first payment at the end of three years, they wisely determined to go no further and this was the beginning of the movement which soon made Frederick county one of the most prosperous and best cultivated counties in America. The first party settled at the village they called Monocacy and from that beginning they overspread the best part of Western Maryland. The first church at Monocacy, which was the second German church in America, was established by the Lutherans and shortly afterwards a German Reformed church was established. At an early period in the history of Monocacy there appeared in the village two Moravian Missionaries, George Ninke and his wife. They were industrious and persuasive proselyters and induced many of the Lutherans to join their church. Among the early pastors who preached at Monocacy were Rev. David Candler, before 1743, who died in Conewego, Pa., in 1744; Rev. Lars Nieberg of the Swedish Lutheran Church, probably earlier than Mr. Candler. He also preached at Frederick, but in 1745 or 1746 he joined the Moravians. In 1745 came an adventurer to Monocacy calling himself Carl Rudolph, Prince of Wurtemberg. He pretended to be an ordained minister of the German Lutheran Church and supported his claim with forged documents and letters. He was immoral and dissolute and caused much confusion and mischief. He finally went to New England, joined the army and his career ended in prison to which he was committed for a crime. After the departure of Rudolph the Monocacy Lutheran congregation appealed to the Lutheran Synod of Pennsylvania for a minister and the Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg requested the Rev. G. Nasman, of Philadelphia, to visit the Maryland churches. This minister arrived at Monocacy in October 1746. On the 31st he preached and baptized six infants and an adult. He found a record of fifty four baptisms in the Lutheran church register.

On the 6th day of May, 1747, the Rev. Michael Schlatter, the organizer of the German Reformed Church in America, arrived at Monocacy and on the following day baptized twenty-six children and on the 8th he administered the Lord's Supper to eighty-six members of his church. At this time forty-six heads of families offered to support a minister, the amount they proposed to contribute being £40 in grain and money. Mr. Schlatter suggested that this congregation might unite with that of St. Paul's on the Conococheague, thirty miles distant and the two together could support a minister. He ordained elders and deacons at Monocacy and declared in his report that the congregation of this place appeared to him to be one of the purest in the whole country, one in which he found the most traces of the true fear of God and one that was free from the sects with which other places in the country

were filled. For on 7,000 acres in that neighborhood every resident belonged to the German Reformed faith. On June 24, 1747, the Rev. Heinrich Melchor Muhlenberg followed Mr. Schlatter to Monocacy. He found that the Moravian Missionaries had made inroads among the Lutherans, many of whom had followed their pastor, the Rev. George Ninke into that church. Then the Lutheran congregation dismissed the Rev. Lars Wieberg because of his inclination to the Moravian faith and elected the impostor, Carl Rudolph. Naturally the condition of the congregation did not please Dr. Muhlenberg. He made an unsuccessful attempt to recall the wanderers from the Moravian church. From Dr. Muhlenberg's reports it is estimated that in 1747 not less than a thousand Germans were residing in and around Monocacy.

The next year, on May 7, 1748, Mr. Schlatter returned to Monocacy, calling there on an extended tour through the Western Settlements. He preached in Frederick and found the congregation there erecting a church and from that town he started out to visit the German settlements in the Valley of Virginia, being accompanied by an elder of the congregation in Frederick. Of this missionary journey we find the following mention in the life of Mr. Schlatter which, as will be readily perceived, contains some inaccuracies, due to the inexact information he received:

"His course from Frederick was nearly in a North line, to what is now Burkittsville, and thence diverging to nearly west, he crossed the mountain through what is now, and always has been known as 'Crampton's Gap,' thence by way of Rohrersville in Pleasant Valley, and Keedysville on the Antietam, about three miles southwest from where Boonsboro now stands; thence in a westerly direction to the settlements on the Conogocheague, about seven or eight miles west of Hagerstown; and the place where he preached at the time, must have been somewhere in the vicinity of what is now 'Saint Paul's Church,' in the vicinity of Clearspring which is the oldest congregation in that country. Here the first settlement in the county was made, the first settlers being Germans, and members of the Reformed and Lutheran churches; as Reformed families I can name the Kershners, Seiberts, Sellers, and Prices. They settled on the Conococheague, because in it they found good timber for building and other uses, whilst the rest of the valley was destitute of timber, and only covered with scrub-oak and hazle-bushes. Near Clearspring and on the Potomac, are still to be seen the remains of a fort they built, and in which they kept their families when the Indians became troublesome. This was afterwards rebuilt by Gen. Braddock and was then called Fort Frederick and is still known by that name.*

"On the 7th of June 1748, I continued forty miles farther to Monocacy in the province of Maryland, where on the 11th, in Fredericktown, a newly laid out town, I preached a preparatory sermon in the schoolhouse; and on the same day, in company with an elder of this congregation, who of his own free will offered to accompany me through Virginia, I continued my journey thirty-four miles farther to Conochocheague, crossing the so-called Blue Mountains, so that we did not arrive in Connogocheague till two o'clock in the morning of the 9th, when we came to the house of an honest Swiss, and gratefully enjoyed a very pleasant rest. I preached there yet on the same day. This congregation, lying to the north from Maryland, and hence belonging still to Pennsylvania, might be served by the ministry at Monocacy. Here in this region there are very fruitful fields for grain and pasture; they produce Turkish corn almost without any manure, among which are stalks ten and more feet long; and the grass is exceedingly fine. In this neighborhood there are still many Indians, who are well disposed and very obliging, and are not disinclined toward Christians, when they are not made drunk by strong drink. After the sermon, we left and passed on ten miles farther toward the Potomac river, which is at this place one mile wide, from which also we had a fine view of the place, where the Connogocheague stream falls into this river. Here is a boundary at once between Pennsylvania and Virginia and between Maryland and Virginia. This evening we journeyed fifteen miles without having seen either a house or a human being; but we saw deer in droves."

About 1746 a considerable number of Moravians seceded from the Monocacy settlement and formed a settlement of their own at Graceham, about three or four miles distant. They were speedily joined by others of the same faith coming from Pennsylvania. The leader in the formation of the community at Graceham was the Rev. George Ninke, who as we have seen, came to Monocacy as a missionary. He was accompanied and aided by another missionary, Lorenz Nyberg. The first Moravian church at Graceham, said to have been the first

*This of course is incorrect.

of that faith in Maryland, was a log building which was completed in 1749, although services had been held at the homes of the members for about three years before the completion of the church. The land on which the church was built, a lot of ten acres, was a part of Carroll's Manor given to the congregation by the elder Charles Carroll, through his agent, Joseph Johnson, who executed a deed to the Rev. R. Powell. On the 12th of September 1768, twelve men prepared fifty-six logs, of which the building was constructed. It was a church and parsonage combined. Mr. Powell moved into the dwelling on Dec. 1, 1768 and preached that day from the text, "He will betroth us unto Him forever."* A conspicuous feature of the landscape at the present village of Graceham is the Moravian Cemetery. The tombstones are uniform and the graves are in rows, to the right as you enter are the graves of the men, and to the left are the graves of women. Immediately in the rear of the women's graves are those of children and beyond these strangers are buried.

On the 15th of May 1748, Mr. Schlatter preached in the new church in Frederick Town, which was not then completed. He baptized a number of children and administered the communion to ninety-seven persons, married three couples and installed new elders and deacons. Of this visitation Mr. Schlatter wrote in his journal: "It is of great advantage to this congregation that they have the best schoolmaster I have met with in America. He spares neither labor nor pains in instructing the young and in edifying the congregation according to his ability, by means of singing and reading the word of God and sermons on every Lord's day." This schoolmaster was Thomas Schley, from whom many illustrious men are descended. He is the ancestor of William Schley, who emigrated to Georgia and who was elected in 1825 Judge of the Superior Court, in 1832 elected to Congress and in 1835 elected Governor of Georgia; of John Schley, a member of the Supreme Bench of Georgia; of William Schley, the eminent lawyer of Baltimore; of Col. Wm. Louis Schley; of Rear Admiral Wingfield Scott Schley and of Frederick A. Schley. Thomas Schley was one of a party of about one hundred families of Germans from the Palatinate who arrived in America by way of Annapolis in 1735 and settled on Carroll Creek, near the Monocacy and began the town of Frederick. Other Germans had arrived and settled down around the site of the present town about 1734. The party which was led by Mr. Schley located on lands belonging to Patrick Dulaney, where the town was regularly laid out in 1745, ten years after the settlement. The generally accepted theory has always been that Frederick Town was named in honor of Frederick, son of the proprietor, then a lad of about twelve years of age, and afterwards the last of the Barons of Baltimore. But it is just possible that the name was given as a compliment to Frederick Lewis, Prince of Wales, son of George II and father of George III. Frederick was at the time of the settlement of Frederick Town, an important factor in public affairs in England and the heir apparent to the crown. There is every reason to suppose that the Calverts were anxious to please him. This however, is only a conjecture, as there is no evidence, except that of probability, to sustain the supposition.

Many of the settlers around Frederick Town occupied a tract of 7,000 acres, known as "Tasker's Chance." In 1748 the German Reformed congregation built a log church on Patrick street on a lot donated for the purpose by Daniel Dulaney.** In this church the sessions of the court were held for several years after the erection of the county and before the completion of a Court House. The Lutherans in Frederick attended church for some years at Monocacy. The first entry in the Lutheran church register of baptism in Frederick is dated August 22, 1737. It was a son of Frederick

*The ministers of this church for a century and a half were.—1745, Lorenz Tharntansen Nyberg, John H. Herzer; 1746, George Neike; 1748, George Neiser; 1749, Swen Roseen; 1751, Mathaens Renz; 1752, Richard Utley; 1755, Christian Richter; 1757, Valentine Haidt; 1758, —— Rundt; Oct. 6, 1758, Johann Michael Zahn (first regular pastor) died; 1762, Franz Bohler; 1764, Otto Krogstrup. 1767, Nicholaus H. Eberhardt; 1778, R. Powell, —— Heffner; 1770, Richard Utley; 1771, Joseph Neiser; 1775, Johannes Schweishaupt; 1784, Daniel Sydrich; 1790, Gotleib Senseman; Johann Friederich Peter; 1791, Johann Martin Beck; 1796, Christian F. Schaaf; 1798, J. F. Schlegel; 1805, Carl Gottlieb Blech; 1819, Johann Peter Kluge; 1827, Samuel Reineke; 1825, Samuel R. Huebner; 1839, Ambrose Randthaler; 1845, Edward Randthaler; 1849, Robert de Schweinitz, A. A. Reineke; 1854, Benj. Ricksecker; 1859, Henry Bachman; 1861, Eugene P. Greider; 1867, Henry T. Bachman; 1870, Jesse Blickensderfer; 1873, L. P. Clewell; 1880, E. W. Shields.—Scharff's Western Maryland.

**Among the early members of this church were the following families.—Adams, Baltzell, Brunner, Baer, Cramer, Getzendanner, Machael, Ramsburg, Holtz, Kemp, Sinn, Stull, Schley, Steiner, Thomas, Wolff, Bantz, Gephart, Buckey, Brengle, Doll, Mantz, Hauer, Lingenfelder, Schwartz, Shriver, Schriner, Schultz, Rohr, Kunkle, Kuntz, Fauble, Weaver, Wippert, Webber, Witman, Albaugh, Derr, Bentz, Doffler, Weiss, Wetzel, Huber, Staley, Devilbiss, Houch.—E. P. Schultz.

Unsult, who was christened by the Rev. Mr. Wolf.

As has been stated, the early immigration into Frederick County was by way of Pennsylvania and upwards from the mouth of Rock Creek. By the former route came the Germans and by the latter the English from the lower counties. But as the tide of German immigration increased a more direct route was found, the immigrants landing at Annapolis and later some at Baltimore and then by the bad roads of the times to their destination in the valley of the Monocacy. The Calverts early appreciated the value of the German settlers to the province and did all they could to encourage the movement, granting to them the very best land in his possession. It was an opportune time for securing these thrifty, industrious and God fearing people. For many of them were leaving the Fatherland because of religious and political oppression and because of the incessant war which was being waged in Europe, making a quiet and safe life and material prosperity impossible. In 1752 Mr. Christopher Bartholomew Mayer, ancestor of Charles F. Mayer, for a number of years president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, came to America on the ship "Patience," Capt. Hugh Steel, arriving at Annapolis, October 4, 1752 from Cowes, England. Mr. Mayer was the bearer of the following letter:

"The Honble. Caecilius Calvert, Esqr. His Lordship, Secretary of Maryland to the Honble. Benjamin Tasker, Esq., first of the Council of State there, recommending Mr. Christopher Bartholomew Mayer to "Civilitys" on his arrival in Maryland.

"London, July the 9th, 1752.

"Sir,

"The bearer, Mr. Christopher Bartholomew Mayer, a gentleman from Germany inclining to visit the Province of Maryland, I am desired to give him a line on his arrival.

"Please therefore to show him all civilitys and make the province agreeable to him during his stay. He wants no credit; But it is fitt he should be introduced by a proper notice being taken of him on such an occasion. I am, Sir

"Your most obedient servant,

"CAECILIUS CALVERT."

By a letter dated on the same day Calvert commends to Tasker a party of Germans who came to Annapolis by the same ship which brought Mr. Mayer. This letter is as follows:

"To Benjamin Tasker, Esqr.

"London, July the 9th, 1752.

"Sir,

"By the ship "Patience," Capt Steel, a number of Palatines are embarked for Maryland to settle there, which being notified to me, and a recommendation to you desired of me, in favor of Messieurs F. & R. Snowdens & D. Wolstenholme, to whose care they are consigned and recommended.

"I therefore desire you will give such necessary assistance to these people on their arrival, to forward them to Manockesy (which I understand is in Frederick County) or where else they shall want to go to settle within the province, as in your power, and that they may be accommodated in a proper manner. But the charges attending any such service to them must be done in the most moderate manner in respect to the Proprietor and to answer their requisites necessary to their service. The increase of people being always welcome, your prudence would have supplied this letter in a kind reception of them; nevertheless as particular occasions may require your favour, I conclude my recommendation of them, in giving them all possible satisfaction relating to the manner and place they shall choose to settle in Maryland. I am, sir

"Your most obedient servant,

"CAECILIUS CALVERT."

From the entries found in the Colonial records at Annapolis, it appears that from 1752 to 1755, 1060 German emigrants arrived by this route, besides those who landed in Philadelphia and reached Frederick County by the road through Lancaster and York Counties. The ship "Integrity" arrived at Annapolis Sept. 18, 1725 from Cowes, Jo. Coward, Master, brought according to the record the baggage of 150 Palatine passengers. September 19, 1753, the ship Barclay, J. Brown, Master, landed 160 Palatines at Annapolis. The ship "Friendship," from Cowes, landed 300 "Palatines" at Annapolis, November 18, 1753 and 450 on January 16, 1755.

"The settlement of the Germans in Western Maryland in Colonial times," said Mr. L. P. Henninghausen, President of the German Society of Baltimore, "was undoubtedly an important factor in the development and history of our state. They not only increased the numbers of our inhabitants, but brought new industries and arts, intelligence and learning, indomitable perseverance and energy, but above all sturdy arms, an immense working capacity and frugal, simple habits. They brought with them their school teachers and their pastors, and one of their first acts was to erect a school house and have their children taught in the principles of christianity and the useful arts of life. From them have sprung many illustrious

men, who rendered our nation great services in times of war and peace, in the councils of the nation, on the judicial bench, in schools and colleges and in every other department of life. They turned the wilderness of Frederick county of the year 1730 into a blooming garden, so that in the year 1790 Frederick county was the largest wheat producing county in the United States."

The German population of Frederick supplied many officers and soldiers in the Revolutionary War and there were few tories among them. Gen. John Stricker, son of Col. George Stricker, of the revolution, was born in Frederick in 1759. His mother's maiden name was Springer. He served as a cadet in Capt. Geo. P. Keeport's company in the German battalion, of which his father was lieutenant-colonel, until commissioned as an officer in Boctar's Artillery, in which he rose to the rank of captain. He was at the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth, and accompanied Gen. Sullivan in his expedition against the Indians. In 1783 Capt. Stricker went to Baltimore and engaged in business in partnership with Commodore Barney. He formed and trained one of the earliest militia companies in Baltimore and was made Brigidier-General in command of the state troops. At North Point in 1814 Gen. Stricker commanded the brigade which was sent forward to check the enemy's advance, a duty which he performed with gallantry and success. He died June 23, 1825.*

Among the German officers in Washington's Army from Frederick County were Col. George Stricker, Col. Ludwig Weltner, Mayor Heinrich Hartman, Jacob Miller, Captains Michael Rudolph, Charles Baltzell and Michael Boyer.

Among the curiosities of the Colonial times was the purchase of a pastor by a Lutheran congregation at York, Pa. This pastor subsequently came to the Lutheran church in Frederick, having been sent by the Pennsylvania Synod. He was the Reverend Samuel Schwerdfeger. Schwerdfeger was raised an orphan in Neustadt, in Bavaria and was a graduate of the University of Erlangen. He studied law and theology. Being very poor he was desirous to go to the New World and fell into the hands of "emigrant runners" who shipped him as a redemptioner to Baltimore. He arrived there in the spring of 1753 and was offered for sale for a term of years to pay his passage. He was advertised as "a studious theologian." The Lutheran congregation at York, being at the time in a contest against their old pastor, the Rev. Mr. Schaum, hearing of this bargain, concluded to buy Mr. Schwerdfeger as their pastor, which they did.

Among the German immigrants came many Swiss, who have often been confounded with them. Harbaugh's Valley was largely a Swiss community, the first settler being George Harbaugh, a native of Switzerland, who came to Maryland from Pennsylvania. He brought a considerable party with him, probably attracted by the mountainous country. They arrived at their new home while the ground was covered with snow. Sabillasville was settled by these people. Many of them were Moravians. The Hauvers, from whom the district derived its name, were Germans. There were also German settlements in many of the districts of the county and many of the early industries were started by them.**

As has been already said, one of the very earliest settlements in the present territory of Frederick County was by people of English blood who came up by the route from the Potomac at the mouth of Rock creek,*** and settled down in the Urbana district, near the site of the present village of that name.

The early German settlers in Maryland were an intensely religious people and they brought many forms of religion to America with which the English speaking people were unfamiliar. The greater number of the German immigrants

---

*C. F. Raddatz.

**Among the pioneer German families we find the following names.—Ahalt, Anders, Albaugh, Bartgis, Birely, Butler, Brandenburg, Biser, Baer, Brengle, Brunner, Baker, Bowlus, Baltzell, Bentz, Beatly, Blessing, Buhrman, Bushman, Bussard, Buckey, Burkhart, Clemson, Cronise, Cramer, Culler, Coblentz, Creager, Dudderar, Donsife, Devilbiss, Eyler, Etzler, Ensor, Ecker, Eichelberger, Flickinger, Firor, Grossnickle, Gaver, Getzendanner, Houck, Hoffman, Holtz, Harbaugh, Hauver, Hargett, Hightman, Holbrunner, Harshman, Hoover, Haugh, Kunkel, Kolb, Kefauver, Kepler, Kemp, Krise, Kessler, Koogle, Leatherman, Lorentz, Lakin, Moberly, Mayer, Markell, Miller, Mantz, Motter, Main, Nicodemus, Nusbaum, Naill, Poe, Routzahn, Ritter, Ramsburg, Rouzer, Rudy, Reich, Shellman, Schlosser, Schwearengen, Shafer, Sheffer, Steiner, Shriver, Schley, Smith, Seiss, Stauffer, Snouffer, Scholl, Smeltzer, Shuff, Stottlemyer, Snook, Stitely, Springer, Thomas, Troxell, Winebrenner, Worman, Weller, Wilhide, Wetzel, Wolfe, Williams, Zimmerman, Zollinger.

***These early English settlers included the Bealls, Murdocks, Cockeys, Worthingtons, Donalds, Duvalls, Johnsons, McPhersons, Fearhakes, Rines, Brashears, Hennys, Moberlys, Simmonses, and Dixons. Among the earliest births in the district was that of Elisha Beall, son of Nathaniel and Ann (Murdock) Beall, born January 4, 1745.—Scharff's Western Maryland.

to Frederick County were Lutherans and German Reformed. Many were Mennonites, Disciples of Christ, Tunkers or German Baptist Brethren and Moravians. A few were Episcopalians. One of the chief men in organizing the first Episcopal church in Hagerstown and for many years a vestryman of the parish, was John Stull, a German. It has been noted that the distinguished minister, Dr. Muhlenberg, when he visited the Lutheran church at Monocacy, preached at the Episcopal church in Frederick, which was at the time without a rector. It was stated that the vestry of All Saints Church desired to elect him as rector, but Dr. Muhlenberg declined. There has been a protracted controversy as to whether Muhlenberg was a Lutheran or an Episcopalian. It is believed that he adhered to the Lutheran church, but had been ordained as a priest of the Church of England.* The vestry of All Saints parish could not have elected him legally rector of the parish unless he had been so ordained and their offer to elect him gives color to the contention that he had Episcopal ordination. The Mennonites and Moravians were less like the English people of Maryland in their religious creed than the Reformed and Lutherans. Neither of these churches differed very widely in doctrine from the Church of England. The Mennonites would not tolerate in their church members the use of fashionable clothes and forbade the taking of official or formal oaths and discountenanced secret societies. They, in common with the Tunkers, practiced feet washing, anointing with oil, the kiss of charity, and taught non-resistance. They took but little part in politics and office holding and seldom voted.

The home life of the German settlers was simple, and regular. There were few drones among them. They went to bed early and arose early in the morning. They did not turn night into day. However prosperous a farmer might be, however valuable a farm he might own, his sons worked in the field and his daughters aided their mother in the household work. Nor was the work of the household confined to mere cooking and cleaning. The early settlers of Frederick County were separated by a considerable distance from market and the roads were bad. They therefore practiced many domestic arts and industries. The women carded wool, spun it into yarn, weaved it upon the clumsy home loom into excellent and substantial fabrics, which were dyed and made into garments for the whole family by the wife and daughters of the farmer. The linsey for the women's dresses was dyed in bright colors and a frock or a suit of clothes would last for a long time. When finally it did wear out, and when the cotton or linen undergarment became unserviceable it was converted into "carpet rags" and woven into carpets of brilliant colors and of substantial quality. Every farm house had its spinning wheel and many had a loom as well. Flax was cultivated and the women made their own linen as well as woolen goods. Big factories and machinery had not, in those days, driven the independent mechanic out of business. Every community had its wagonmaker, its shoemaker, its blacksmith, its tinker, its plowmaker, its cabinetmaker. There was, however, but little for the thrifty farmer to buy. His wheat was ground into flour at the neighboring mill, the miller taking his toll. The flour was baked into bread in the great bake oven which stood outside the kitchen. The bottom of the oven was a large, flat stone or an iron plate and over this was built an arch of stone, walled at the back and with an iron door in front. The fire for baking was made within the oven and when the oven became sufficiently heated the coals and ashes were removed with a scraper, the bottom plate or stone brushed clean and then the bread or pies to be baked were put in with a paddle shaped implement. The door was then closed and the baking was perfect. The women were famous as good housekeepers and provided abundant larders, leaving little necessity to buy food. Some of the early housekeeping customs have come down to the present time. At an early time in its history Frederick County was liberally provided with apple orchards. In the Autumn the apples were gathered and great quantities of cider were made. Much of this cider, while it was sweet, was used for making the winter's supply of "apple butter," a dainty for which Western Maryland has always been famous. For making the "butter" great copper kettles, large enough to contain thirty or forty gallons of cider, are used. A kettle is filled about half full of sweet cider and put over a fire to boil. Into the boiling cider a quantity of apples, pared and cut into small pieces is poured and all boiled together and stirred constantly until after many hours it comes to the proper consistency, when it is put into earthen or stone crocks, each holding about a gallon, and placed upon the shelves of the store room for family use. The paring and slicing the apples was in early years, indeed until lately, made the occasion of a

*German element in the Shenandoah Valley, J. W. Wayland.

frolic. A supper would be prepared and a number of young people of both sexes would be invited to the supper and to do the work. In addition to the supper and the work there was much merry-making. These affairs were called "Schnitzing Bees"—schnitzen being the name for the sliced apples. "Saur kraut" and other German dishes have always been popular and abundantly provided.

The digging of wells through the thick ribbed rock of Frederick County, before the days of the artesian wells, was a slow and costly work. Therefore the early settlers built their houses close to streams and springs where abundant water was accessible. The first houses were built of logs and as the people became more prosperous dwellings of brick or stone, such as we have them now on so many of the farms and in so many of the older towns and villages, were erected. The early citizens made the erection of a large and suitable barn, for the shelter of their live stock and as a store house for crops, their first care. The barns were almost always more imposing buildings than the farm house. They were in the early times built of logs and later of hewn logs, weather-boarded or made of stone. They are known as Switzer barns and in any community, where many of these are seen it may be concluded that the population is of the German stock. The "raising" of a barn was the occasion of a general gathering of the people of a community, where the arduous work was followed by a dinner and a frolic. Indeed a great deal of work was accomplished by turning the labor into a frolic. There were husking bees, where the year's corn crop was shucked and "quilting bees," where the gaudy colored bed quilts which are still present in some families, were made. Christmas was a time of general joy and good cheer, of big fires and family gatherings. Every family had its flock of geese, whose plumage supplied the great feather beds which were uniformly used. The climate of Frederick County is severe in winter and sleeping rooms were seldom warmed. Hence the necessity for warmer beds and abundant covers. The library of the farm houses of the pioneers was not extensive. It consisted largely of the Bible and hymn book, printed in German language, and the German almanac. The latter was a book of constant reference. It told the time of sunrise and sunset by which clocks were set. Few had watches. It was also consulted for the phases of the moon, by which much of the farm work was regulated, it being the constant practice to do certain work on the dark of the moon and other work on the light of the moon. Certain vegetables had to be planted on the "up-going" and others on the "down-going." There was an appropriate phase of the moon for nailing shingles on and doing other work and no one questioned the influence of the moon on the weather.

While a great body of the early settlers of Frederick County were Germans, the earliest settlers were English, Scotch and Scotch Irish. The latter came largely through Pennsylvania, while the former made their way up from the mouth of Rock Creek, through what is now Montgomery County. We have already noticed the party of English speaking people who came in this direction and settled in the Urbana district. All of the earliest land grants were made to prominent people in the lower counties, many of whom took them upon speculation. Benjamin Tasker, of Annapolis, took "Tasker's Chance," over 8,000 acres on the Monocacy, of the most fertile land in the province. Carroll's Manor, containing over 15,000 acres, was taken up by the father of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton. Daniel Carroll, of Duddington Manor, had a grant that was called Carroll's Delight, a portion of which lay in the disputed belt north of Mason and Dixon's line. Governor Thomas Johnson, and his brothers, had large grants. Other grants were to Edward Lloyd and Wm. Paca, 5,000 acres; Norman Bruce, 3,000 acres; Benedict Calvert; Richard Potts; and Daniel Dulaney.

Among the early settlers of English blood or English speaking people may be mentioned at random, the following: Philip Lee, who settled at an early date near the present site of Petersville. He was the father of Governor Thomas Sim Lee, who was born there in 1743; the Rev. Bartholomew Booth, who came direct from England and settled at Needwood, near Petersville, afterwards the Lee's estate, and then about the beginning of the revolution, crossed South Mountain into Washington County, where he continued his celebrated school; and James Johnson, brother of Governor Thomas Johnson.*

One of the earliest settlers in Frederick County was William Elder, who came from St. Mary's County in 1734 and located at the foot of the Blue Ridge, calling his place "St. Mary's Mount." Elder was a Catholic and he dedicated

*Among the English speaking families of early settlers in Frederick are the following.—Alexander, Beall, Booth, Brien, Boyd, Biggs, Bruce, Clarke, Claggett, Coale, Carroll, Crampton, Clary, Dulaney, Dorsey, Darnell, Downey, Diggs, Emmet, Elder, Fulton, Garrett, Gamble, Gist, Gaither, Griffith, Gantt, Howard, Hall, Hobbs, Horner, Hammond, Hanson, Hays, Hilleary, Hood, James, John-

one apartment in the house he built for a home to the use of a chapel. His family soon joined him and others belonging to the Catholics, followed them from St. Mary's County. Various priests visited the settlement from time to time and celebrated mass. In 1807 St. Mary's church was built. Mr. Elder, the founder of this interesting settlement, was born in Lancashire, England, in 1707, and went to St. Mary's County between 1728 and 1732. Upon property which had been taken up by Elder, Mt. St. Mary's College was built and from him Bishop William Henry Elder, of Cincinnati, was descended.

English people also made the first settlements in Liberty district. "Gaither's Chance" was surveyed in 1732. Among the pioneer families in this district were the Howards, Dorseys, Uptons, Sheredines, Sollerses, Wagners, Hobbs, Hammonds, Gaithers, Youngs, Coales, Crabsters, Smeadners, Joneses, Clemsons, Warfields and Brashears.

Joseph Wood, from England, settled in Hauvers district about 1755.* He was a patriot in the revolution and loaned $8,000 to the Continental Congress. It was his son, Col. Joseph Wood, after whom the district and town of Woodsborough were named.

The great body of the German settlers were either mechanics or men who were intent upon making homes for themselves upon farms. They were satisfied with small farms which they proceeded at once to improve and cultivate. Many of the English speaking people on the other hand, came to take up large tracts of land and had many slaves to work their fields. That the English people came in large numbers is shown by the fact that All Saint's Church, of the established Church of England, now known in this country as the Episcopal church, was one of the very earliest of the churches in Frederick County and one of the wealthiest parishes in the province. This parish was organized as early as 1742, when the first rector, the Rev. Joseph Jennings, was appointed. The petition to the General Assembly for the formation of All Saint's parish was signed by no less than two hundred persons of the Episcopal faith, indicating a population of about 1,000 Episcopalians. A few of these were Germans, but only a few—the rest of them being English people from the lower counties. In 1750 an act of assembly was passed to authorize the Justices of the Peace in Frederick County to levy a tax to the amount of £100 to finish the parish church at Frederick Town. Fifteen years before the revolution the Methodist church, which was composed of English speaking people, was established in Frederick County by Robert Strawbridge, a Wesleyan lay-preacher, who came from Ireland and settled on Sam's or Pipe Creek. This church so established by Mr. Strawbridge, was the first Methodist church in America. The exact date of Strawbridge's arrival is not known, but it is generally believed that he came in 1760 or a little before that date. His first congregation, which assembled in his own home, was composed of only twelve or fifteen persons. It rapidly increased and Mr. Strawbridge extended his ministrations to Baltimore and Harford Counties and to Virginia. The first Methodist church was built at Sam's Creek in 1764. The English and the German languages were spoken side by side in Frederick County, but the former gradually prevailed and now the use of the latter has ceased. It survived longest in the German churches of the Reformed and Lutheran faith. But for many years it was used in these churches, not because the congregation could not understand English, but because of their native conservatism and opposition to change in old habits and customs. Finally and gradually German became unintelligible to the younger people and its use had to be abandoned altogether. But there are today in the county many large Bibles printed in German, brought with the forefathers of the present owners from their fatherland, and which are still in use by the older people.

---

son, Jones, Key, Lawrence, Laurens, Luckett, Lee, Montgomery, Morrison, McPherson, McElfresh, Marshall, McSherry, Nelson, Norris, Ogle, Owings, Owens, Plummer, Potts, Poultney, Poole, Richardson, Ramsay, Ringgold, Riggs, Ross, Ritchie, Shields, Sheridine, Sprigg, Shipley, Scott, Tyler, Tyson, Trail, Williams, Waters, Wright, Witherow, Warfield, Worthington, Wilson, West.

*Scharff's Western Maryland.

CHAPTER II

THE TERRITORY now comprised within the limits of Frederick County seems to have been a debatable ground among the Indian tribes rather than the settled habitation of any one of them. It was so well stocked with game that no tribe was willing to permit any other tribe to remain in peacable possession and fierce battles were fought among them. There are traditions of two such battles which took place in what was for a time the territory of this county, but afterwards Washington County.

About the year 1736, a battle took place between the Delawares, from the North, and the Catawbas, from the South at the mouth of the Antietam. At this point the Delawares, returning from one of their forays to the country of the Catawbas were overtaken by the latter. In the desperate battle which ensued every Delaware brave, with a single exception, had been killed and scalped and every Catawba warrior, save one, had one or more scalps to exhibit after the victory. Like the Spartan who brought home the news of Thermopylae, this scalpless brave could not rest under the disgrace, and so he pursued the surviving and fugitive Delaware with the instinct and pertinacity of a blood hound for fully one hundred miles. The unfortunate fugitive was overtaken, slaughtered and scalped on the banks of the Susquehanna; the fair fame of the Catawba was retrieved, and he could return to his home.

On the western side of the mouth of the Conococheague creek, after the settlement of Conococheague had begun, another bloody conflict took place between the Catawbas and Delawares, and the Delawares were again defeated. The surviving warrior this time took refuge in the house of Mr. Charles Friend, who lived near the scene of the battle, and was by him protected from the ferocity of his pursuers. Just on the outskirts of Williamsport there was within the memory of many now living an Indian graveyard, which probably contained the bones of those who fell in that battle. Mr. John Tomlinson whose father lived on the Potomac, seven miles below the mouth of the Conococheague, informed Mr. Samuel Kercheval, the historian, that he remembered when a child seven or eight years of age, seeing a party of Delawares pass his father's house, with a female Catawba prisoner, who had an infant child in her arms, and that it was said they intended to sacrifice her when they reached their towns.

The relations between the settlers all over Maryland and their Indian neighbors were in the main friendly until the outbreak of the French and Indian War, all of which as far as it occurred in Maryland, took place in Frederick County. There were occasional breaches of the peace between the races but no general warfare such as troubled the other colonies. The tribes on the Western Shore were mainly the Powhatan tribes—the Patuxents, the Matapanians, the Wicomicos, the Lamasconsons, the Highawixons, and the Chapticons. These have all been classed as subdivisions of the Piscataway tribe. That portion of the state west of the Linganore hills as far as the Blue Ridge Mountains was claimed by the Susquehanna Indians and had been cleared of other red men by their constant incursions and those of other Iroquoin tribes. In 1652 the Susquehannas ceded to the Colony of Maryland their land on the west side of the Chesapeake and although the western boundary of that grant was not defined, Lord Baltimore claimed under it all the land as far west as the Allegany Mountains. One of the names by which the Susquehanna tribe was known was "the Conestogas" whence comes perhaps the name of the great wagons which carried the traffic between the east and west over the national road.

In dealing with the Indians Lord Baltimore's government made sure that there should be no private dispossession of Indians for a few years after the landing, to wit, in March 1638 the Assembly enacted a law which prohibited the acquisition of land from the Indians by the Colonists, either by gift, grant or purchase. Any

land acquired by individuals in violation of this law was forfeited to the proprietary.

At the outbreak of the French and Indian War the friendly relations that had existed for a hundred years between the white and the red men, suddenly changed to savage hostility and the government offered a reward of fifty pounds for each Indian prisoner taken, except by the soldiers or Indian allies, and a like sum for each scalp.

Capt. John Smith encountered the Susquehannas who at the time he explored the upper Chesapeake had their chief town and headquarters about twenty-one miles from the mouth of the noble stream which bears their name. Capt. Smith was greatly impressed by the size, the dignity and the warlike qualities of these savages. He said they were the strangest people of all these countries. Yet, notwithstanding their courage and warlike qualities they were of a simple and confiding disposition. They had not at that time been inoculated with civilization and fire water. Such great and well proportioned men, Smith said, were seldom seen, for they seemed like giants to the English. Their voices were deep and sonorous, "sounding from them as a voice in a vault." Among them the explorer found one warrior of gigantic proportions "the calf of whose leg was three-quarters of a yard about and all the rest of his limbs so answerable to that proportion that he seemed the goodliest man that we ever beheld. His hair, the one side was long and the other shaved close, with a ridge over his crown like a cock's comb. His arrows were five quarters long, headed with the splinters of a white chrystal-like stone, in form of a heart, an inch broad and an inch and a half, or more, long. These he wore in a wolf's skin at his back for his quiver, his bow in one hand and his club in the other." Describing the dress of the Susquehanna warriors Smith said, "Some have cassocks made of bears' heads and skins that a man's head goes through the skin's neck and the ears of the bear fastened to his shoulders, the nose and teeth hanging down his breast, another bear's face split behind him, and at the end of the nose hung a paw; the half sleeves coming to the elbows were the necks of the bears and the arms through the mouth with paws hanging at their noses. One had the head of a wolf hanging in a chain for a jewell, his tobacco pipe three quarters of a yard long, prettily carved with a bird, a deer, or some such device at the great end, sufficient to beat out one's brains." Of these Indians it is difficult for us who have never heard the war-whoop, or seen them ply the tomahawk in the dead hour of night by the light of burning homes, to form any correct idea. We may well doubt whether the men and women who have had this experience would concede to the red man the title of "the noble savage." If we may judge by the intense hatred with which the early settlers regarded him, pursued him, and waged a war of extermination against him, we may conclude that they did not regard him as the illustration of many of the virtues. There can be but little doubt that the red man who now infests the confines of our far Western States is a degenerate descendant of his ancestors; yet it is certain that the Indians most emulated the qualities of the wild animals after which they named themselves—the ferocity of the wolf, the cunning of the fox and the venom of the rattlesnake.

William Penn's description of the manners and customs of the Indians is instructive and worth giving as being accurate. He wrote.—"I will begin with children. So soon as they are born they wash them in water and while very young and in cold weather to choose, they plunge them in the river to harden and embolden them. Having wrapped them in a cloth they lay them on a straight, thin board a little more than the length and breadth of the child, and swaddle it first upon the board to make it straight,—wherefore all Indians have flat heads, and thus they carry them at their backs. The children will go very young, at nine months old commonly. They use only a small cloth round their waist till they are large. If boys, they go a fishing till ripe for the woods, which is about 15; then they hunt, and after giving some proof of their manhood, by a good return of skins, they may marry, else it is a shame to think of a wife. The girls stay with their mothers, and help to hoe the ground, plant the corn and carry burthens. And they do well to use them young which they must do when they are old, for the wives are the true servants of their husbands. Otherwise the men are very affectionate to them. When the young women are fit for marriage they wear something on their heads as an advertisement but so as their faces are hardly to be seen but when they please. The age they marry at, if women, is about thirteen or fourteen; if boys seventeen or eighteen; they are seldom older.

"They are great concealers of their own resentments, brought to it, I believe, by the revenge that hath been practiced among them; in either of these they are not exceeded by the Italians. In sickness they are impatient to be cured, and for it give everything, especially for their children to whom they are extremely natural. They drink at those times a teran or concoction of roots in spring water; and if they

eat any flesh it must be the female of any creature. If they die they bury them with their apparel, be they men or women, and the nearest of kin fling in something precious with them as a token of true love. Their mourning is blacking of their faces which they continue for a year. They are choice of the graves of their dead, lest they should be lost by time and fall to common use. They pick off the grass that grows upon them, and heap up the fallen earth with great care and exactness. These poor people are under a dark night in things relating to religion; to be sure the traditions of it they have only, yet they believe in a God and immortality without the help of metaphysics; for, say they, there is a great King that made them who dwells in a glorious country to the southward of them, and that the souls of the good shall go thither, where they shall live again. Their worship consists of two parts, sacrifice and cantico; their sacrifice is their first fruits, the first and fattest buck they kill goeth to the fire, where he is all burnt, with a mournful ditty of him that performeth the ceremony, but with such marvelous fervency and labor of the body that they will even sweat to a foam. The other part is their cantico performed by round dances, sometimes words, sometimes songs, then shouts; two being in the middle tent begin, and by singing and drumming on a board, direct the chorus. Their postures in the dance are very antique and differing, but they all keep measure. This is done with equal earnestness and labor but great appearance of joy. In the fall when the corn cometh in they begin to feast one another. There have been two great festivals already to which all come that would. I was at one myself. Their entertainment was at a great seat by a spring, under some shady trees, and twenty fat bucks with hot cakes of new corn, both wheat and beans, which they make up in square form, in the leaves of the stem, and bake them in the ashes, and after that they fall to dancing. But they that go must carry a small present in their money, it may be sixpence which is made of the bone of a fish; the black is with them as gold, the white silver. They call it all wampum. The justice they have is pecuniary. In case of any wrong or evil fact, be it murder itself, they atone by feasts and presents of their wampum which is proportioned to their offense or the person injured, or of the sex they are of; for in case they kill a woman they pay double, and the reason they render is that she can raise children which the men cannot do. It is rare that they fall out if sober, and if drunk forgive it, saying it was the drink and not the man that abused them."

General Washington in his Journal, under date of March 23rd 1748 describes an Indian war dance executed in what was then Frederick County. He was on a surveying expedition in the western part of Frederick County, Virginia, at the time and crossed over the Potomac into Maryland to spend several days with Col. Thomas Cresap who then resided at "Skipton" the present site of Old Town in Allegany County. In his Journal Washington says.— "Rain'd till about 2 o'clock & clear'd when we were agreeably surprise'd at y. sight of thirty odd Indians coming from war with only one scalp. We had some Liquor with us of which we gave them part, it elevating there spirits put them in y. Humor of Dauncing of whom we had a war Daunce. Their manner of Dauncing is as follows, viz. They Clear a Large Circle & Make a great Fire in y. middle then seats themselves around it y. Speaker makes Speech telling them in what manner they are to Daunce. After he has finished y. best Dauncer jumps up as one awaked out of a sleep & Runs and jumps about y. Ring in a most comical manner. He is followed by y. rest. Then begins their musicians to play. Ye musick is a pot half of water with a deer skin stretched over it as tight as it can & a gourd with some shot in it to rattle & a piece of an horse's tail tied to it to make it look fine y. One keeps rattling and the other drumming all ye while ye others are dancing."

Discussing the character of the Indians, such as those who devastated the whole of the western part of Frederick County after the Braddock campaign, and crossed the entire county, approaching at one time within a short distance of Baltimore, a modern American historian has said.—

"The opinion which many careful and just-minded persons of our time have formed touching the Indian of whom the settlers in the borderland then stood in constant dread, is a singular mixture of truth and romance. Time and absence have softened all that is vile in his character and left in full relief all that is good and alluring. We are in no danger of being tomahawked. We are not terrified by his war whoop. An Indian in his war-paint and feathers is now much rarer show than a Bengal tiger or a white bear from the polar sea. Of the fifty millions of human beings scattered over the land, not five millions have ever in their lives looked upon an Indian. We are therefore much more disposed to pity than to hate. But, one hundred years ago, there were to be found, from Cape Ann to Georgia, few men who had not many times in their lives seen numbers of Indians, while thousands could be found scattered through every State, whose cattle had been driven off, and whose homes had been laid

in ashes by the braves of the six nations, who had fought with them from behind trees and rocks, and carried the scars of wounds received in hand to hand encounters.

"The opinions which such men and women held of the noble red man was, we may be sure, very different from those current among the present generation, and formed on no better authority than the novels of Cooper, and the lives of such warriors as Red Jacket and Brant. "He was essentially a child of nature and his character was precisely such as circumstances made it. His life was one long struggle for food. His daily food depended, not on the fertility of the soil or the abundance of the crops, but on the skill with which he used his bow; on the courage with which he fought, single-handed, the largest and fiercest of beasts; on the quickness with which he tracked, and the cunning with which he outwitted the most timid and keen-scented. His knowledge of the habits of animals surpassed that of Audubon. The shrewd devices with which he snared them would have elicited the applause of Ulysses; the clearness of his vision excelled that of the oldest sailor; the sharpness of his hearing was not equalled by that of the deer. While he underwent the most excruciating torture the ingenuity of his enemies could devise; while his ears were being lopped off, while his nose was being slit, while pieces of flesh were being cut from his body, and the bleeding wounds smeared with hot ashes; while his feet were roasting, while his limbs were being torn with hot splinters, while the flames leaped high about him, he shouted his death-song with a steady voice till his tormentors plucked out his tongue or brained him with a tomahawk. Yet this man, whose courage was unquestionable, was given to the dark and crooked ways which are the resort of the cowardly and weak. * * * He was never so happy as when at dead of night, he roused his sleeping enemies with an unearthly yell, and massacred them by the light of their burning homes. Cool and brave men who have heard that whoop, have left us a striking testimony of its nature; how that no number of repetitions could strip it of its terrors; how that, to the very last, at the sound of it the blood curdled, the heart ceased to beat and a strange paralysis seized upon the body."*

The Indians who inhabited the portion of Frederick County beyond the Blue Ridge have been described by a writer who made his observations at the time of the French and Indian War. "The men are tall, well made and active, not strong, but very dextrous with a rifle-barrelled gun, and their tomahawk, which they will throw with great certainty at any mark and at a great distance. The women are not so tall as the men, but well made and have many children, but had many more before spirits were introduced to them. They paint themselves in an odd manner, red, yellow and black intermixed. And the men have the outer rim of their ears cut, which only hangs by a bit, top and bottom, and have a tuft of hair left at the top of their heads which is dressed with feathers. Their watch coat is their chief clothing, which is a thick blanket thrown all around them, and they wear moccasins instead of shoes, which are deer-skin thrown around the ankle and foot. Their manner of carrying their infants is odd. They are laid on a board and tied on with broad bandages, with a piece to rest their feet on, and a board over their heads to keep the sun off, and are strung to the women's backs. These people have no notion of religion, or any sort of superior being, as I take them to be the most ignorant people as to the knowledge of the world and other things. In the day they were in our camp and in the night they go into their own, where they dance and make a most horrible noise."

These "children of nature" had singular aptness for learning all the most undesirable practices of their civilized neighbors and an equally singular inaptitude for learning anything that it was to their advantage to learn. But civilization puts its worst foot forward. The first whites with whom the red men came in contact were traders who were bent on cheating them, and taking advantage of their simplicity, and hunters and trappers who possessed the vices of civilization without many of its virtues. It was from these that the Indian took his first lessons, and by the time civilized whites, or the missionary reached him he had imbibed a fierce passion for "fire water," along, it may be, with a vindictive hatred of the white race which had cozened him. An old Cherokee chief informed an officer in the United States service that "he doubted the benefits to the red people of what they had learned from the whites; that before their fathers were acquainted with the whites, the red people needed but little and that little the Great Spirit gave them, the forest supplying them with food and raiment; that before their fathers were acquainted with the white people, the red people never got drunk because they had nothing to make them drunk, and never committed theft because they had no temptation to do so. It was true, that when parties were

*McMaster's History of the United States.

out hunting and one party was unsuccessful and found the game of the successful party hung up, if they needed provision they took it; and this was not stealing—it was the law and the custom of the tribes. If they went to war they destroyed each other's property. This was done to weaken their enemy. Red people never swore because they had no words to express an oath. Red people would not cheat, because they had no temptation to commit fraud—they never told falsehoods because they had no temptation to tell lies. And as to religion, you go to your churches, sing loud, pray loud, and make great noise. The red people meet once a year, at the feast of new corn, extinguish all their fires and kindle up a new one, the smoke of which ascends to the Great Spirit as a grateful sacrifice. Now what better is your religion than ours? The white people have taught us to get drunk, to steal, to lie, to cheat and to swear; and if the knowledge of these vices, as you profess to hold them, and punish by your laws, is beneficial to the red people, we are benefited by our acquaintance with you; if not, we are greatly injured by that acquaintance."

In point of fact, for over thirty years the Indians lived at peace with the settlers in the Western part of the county and committed no depredations upon their property other than now and then appropriating to their own use when they were on the war path, cattle and hogs that they encountered in their march.

The pioneer settlers of what is now Frederick County were always in touch with the civilization of the Eastern and tidewater counties, being for the most part less than 50 miles from tidewater navigation at Georgetown and not very much further from Baltimore whence they could get supplies over very bad roads, it is true. But the pioneers who settled the portion of the county west of South Mountain were cut off from civilization by the Blue Ridge Mountains. They were cut off from all the conveniences of life, of which their brethren along the coast, having constant communication with the mother country, were never completely deprived. There was to them in case of need, no hope of effectual and timely help. They were surrounded by the savage red men, and had to struggle with nature for a livelihood. Wild mountain tracts separated them from their kind and kindred, and to the west of them lay the vast and unknown wilds which might have at any time, and did before many years, pour down upon them a destruction compared with which the invasion of Italy from the forests of the Danube was a merciful visitation of Providence. The settlers therefore had only themselves and their strong right arms to rely upon, and it made them an independent and hardy race, strong, healthy, moral and vigorous, untutored in evil and despising weakness and vice. The everyday comforts and conveniences which their descendants regard as the necessaries of life were unknown to them. It is a condition of society which has now disappeared. There are now no States of the Union as remote and inaccessible as the mountainous part of Frederick County and the valley beyond the mountain was in 1735. The settler of that time and for many succeeding years lived in houses built without a nail, because there were none to be had. He felled trees and cut them of the proper length, notched them near the ends and built a pen. After a height of seven or eight feet had been reached the end logs were made shorter and shorter until the side logs came together in an apex. A tree carefully selected was split up into boards and with these the roof was covered, being held in their places by heavy logs laid upon them, and the floor was formed of the same roughly made boards, smoothed as much as possible with a broad axe. A hole was cut for door and chimney place, a rough door was made and a chimney of stones and clay. The spaces between the logs were "chinked and daubed," a ladder was placed in position which gave access to the loft, or upper story and the residence was completed and ready for occupancy on the third day. In making the door-way, &c., wooden pins were used instead of nails. The men who cut the notches and fitted the logs together at the corner of the house occupied the posts of honor and were called the "corner men." The building of the house was not the work of the owner alone. He called in all his neighbors and when the work was completed, it was the occasion of a feast and frolic which generally lasted several days, and was only concluded when the guests and hosts had become exhausted.

Along with the house, the furniture was constructed. Holes were bored in the logs at proper places and pins were inserted which supported the shelves upon which utensils were kept. A fork was planted in the ground which supported two poles—the other ends resting between the logs of the side wall. This supported the bed. Pegs were driven in the sides of the house; upon these the wardrobe was displayed, and from them the rifle and powder horn were suspended. The dinner table consisted of a large slab smoothed on one side with the broad axe, and supported on four legs, which were wedged into as many auger holes. Of china plates, cups and saucers and silver spoons he had none. Forks had no place in the domestic economy. A few of the wealthiest could boast of pewter plates



Old Basil Dorsey Home, New Market District. Interior Logs Built in 1743



Old Renner Homestead, New Midway.

and spoons, but the dinner plate of the average settler was of wood, which was indeed the material of which most of his table furniture was made—namely, his bowls, trenchers and noggins. China plates would have been considered very undesirable, because in cutting food on them the hunting knife would be dulled. Gourds were more frequently used as drinking vessels.

With tea and coffee he had no acquaintance and his children grew up without ever tasting them. Milk, or water sweetened with maple sugar, washed down his meals of pork or bacon and hominy or mush. The latter was generally eaten with milk or sweetened water, bear's oil or gravy. Bacon was only used when there was no supply of bear steak, venison, wild turkey, raccoon or other game. Bread was an uncertain article of food and the settler's family might not taste it for months. It not unfrequently happened that after a hard year's work to raise a crop of corn for food for the winter, the settler would find when he came to harvest it in the autumn, that it had been already harvested by the squirrels and raccoons. In that case, his bill of fare for a whole year was greatly curtailed, and potatoes had to take the place of bread, hominy and mush. Even if the corn was secured, the process of converting it into meal was tedious and tiresome. It had to be done by beating it with a pestle in the huge wooden hominy mortars which formed a conspicuous article of furniture in every house, or else ground by hand between two rude millstones—a process almost as tedious as beating it with a pestle. When the corn was not yet hardened, it was sometimes grated through a home-made grater. The settler's family had frequently to wait for their breakfast until it could be procured with his rifle in the woods. The dress of the settler was as primitive as his dwelling and his furniture. The fashion of it was largely patterned after the attire of the Indian. He wore a hunting shirt of deer skin or home made linsey, confined around the waist by a belt. Appended to this shirt was a cape upon which some ornamentation of a rude type, was displayed. Breeches or leggins of deer skin, with deer skin moccasins confined to his feet by thongs or "whangs," completed his attire. Moccasins were easily made by means of a moccasin awl and thongs and were the only attainable covering for the feet. In dry weather the feet could be kept very comfortable, but when it was wet the deer-skin instantly became soaked and as a result of constant wet feet in winter the settlers suffered greatly from rheumatism. From the belt were suspended the tomahawk and scalping knife—those weapons of savage warfare which the whites were not slow in adopting—the powder-horn and other articles which might be needed in the field or forest. On his shoulder was carried the trusty rifle, which was the pioneer's inseparable companion, whether he went on a hunting expedition, or went into the field to plow or visited his neighbors. His wife and daughters were dressed in the "linsey petticoat and bedgown" and their only attempt at ornamentation was a homemade handkerchief tied around the neck. They bore their part in the field and garden, besides performing their domestic duties, and had they been able to procure more beautiful garments, there would have been no occasion to wear them. Of shops and shopping they had no experience. The clothing of both men and women was the product of the rude domestic looms or of the chase.

For many years there were no stores in the Western settlements, and the few necessaries which the settler required beyond those of his own production were brought on pack-horses across the mountain trail. Of vehicles there were none and had there been any there were no roads upon which they could be used. Upon pack-horses, then, the furs and peltries were carried to the towns nearer the seacoast—Baltimore, after it grew to be a town, being the chief trading post; there they were exchanged for needed merchandise.

The principle article of trade which the early settler had to go across the mountain to procure was salt. This he must have at all hazards, and there was no possible method by which he could produce it. A number of men needing this commodity would associate and form a caravan to make the long and dreary journey to the seacoast. The bags which were to contain the salt were filled with feed for the horses on the journey down, and some of it was left at points along the way where it would be needed for the return trip, much in the same manner as travelers in the Arctic region cache provisions. Each horse was loaded with two bushels of salt. At the earliest period of the settlement it required the price of a good cow and calf to purchase a bushel of salt, and when filling the measure no one was allowed to walk heavily across the floor, for fear of shaking the salt down and getting too much into the measure.

Hunting was a serious occupation for the man of the backwoods, and not merely a pleasant diversion. For out of the woods he procured a good part of his food and his furs brought him in exchange his rifles, his ammunition, his salt and other necessaries. In the autumn he was eager to be off and was busy for many days before the time arrived in preparing his outfit. In

this occupation he became skilful beyond the imagination of hunters who had no such material interest in the result of the chase. He studied the habits of animals with the assiduity of the naturalist, and practiced the stalking of the deer with the cunning and adroitness of the Indian himself. Several neighbors, when the time to begin the autumn hunt had finally arrived, would form a little company, and putting their provisions, their Indian meal, blankets and iron pot upon a pack horse, they sallied forth. Entering the forest, they selected the location for the hunting camp. This selection required no small exercise of judgment. It had to be in a secluded position, secure from the observation of Indians and game. It must be so situated as to be screened from the keen north winds. The hut was made of poles and covered with bark or slabs. The front, towards the south, was left open and the gypsy pot was suspended in front of it. At night the hunters brought in their game and slept with their feet towards the fire. They had to know intimately the habits of the deer and how their movements would be affected by the weather. In stormy weather they expected to find them in a different position from the ground they usually occupied when the weather was fair. They knew the points of the compass, and could guide themselves through the trackless forest by observing the bark of the trees and the moss, which grows more abundantly on the north side of the trunks. While in camp, the hunter rested from his labor on Sunday, but more from superstition than from religious motives. He was impressed with the belief that unless he did so his operations would be attended by ill-luck during the remainder of the week. Superstition was a prominent feature of the character of the early settlers. If an unfortunate person was bitten by a rattlesnake or a copper snake the reptile must be killed at all hazards, and was cut in sections about two inches long and laid on the wound to draw out the poison. The pieces were then gathered up and burned. Afterwards an application of boiled chestnut leaves was made. All remedies failed, however, when the rattlesnake got his fangs into any blood vessel which could quickly disseminate the poison throughout the body. It may be well imagined that casualties from rattlesnake bites were of frequent occurrence. Horses and cattle were also often killed by snakes. Hogs were more dangerous to the snakes than the snakes to the hogs. Charms and incantations were used in the treatment of many diseases, and candor compels us to admit that descendants of these people sometimes use them to this day. There were remedies in the garden and forest and field for all manner of diseases and the use of most of them was learned from the Indians. Walnut bark stripped upwards was used for one purpose and the same bark stripped from the tree by pulling it downwards was used to produce an entirely different result. The children suffered greatly from croup, which was called "bold hives" and they were treated with garlic or onion juice. Sweating was greatly practiced and bleeding would have been more frequently restorted to had it not been that there was no Dr. Sangrado to administer this popular specific for all the ills to which flesh is heir.

A striking picture of the domestic life of the pioneers is given us by Mr. Samuel Kercheval who was the son of a pioneer and grew up just across the Potomac river in Virginia, amidst the scenes he has described. The picture of the wedding which he gives bears every impress of truth and no one can doubt its accuracy.

"For a long time after the first settlement of this Country," writes Mr. Kercheval, "the inhabitants in general married very young. There was no distinction of rank and very little of fortune. On these accounts the first impression of love resulted in marriage, and a family establishment cost but a little labor and nothing else."

At an early period "the practice of celebrating the marriage at the house of a bride began, and it should seem with great propriety. She also has the choice of the priest to perform the ceremony. In the first years of the settlement of this County a wedding engaged the attention of a whole neighborhood, the frolic was eagerly anticipated by both old and young. This is not to be wondered at when it is told that a wedding was almost the only gathering which was not accompanied with the labor of reaping, log-rolling, building a cabin, or planning some scout or campaign. On the morning of the wedding day, the groom and his attendants assembled at the house of his father, for the purpose of reaching the mansion of his bride by noon, which was the usual time for celebrating the nuptials, and which for certain must take place before dinner. Let the reader imagine an assemblage of people, without a store, tailor or mantuamaker, within an hundred miles, and an assemblage of horses, without a blacksmith or saddler within an equal distance. The gentlemen dressed in shoepacks, moccasins, leather breeches, leggins, and linsey hunting shirts, all home made. The ladies dressed in linsey petticoats and linsey or linen bed-gowns, coarse shoes, stockings, handkerchiefs, and buckskin gloves, if any; if there were any buckles, rings, buttons or ruffles, they were relics of old times, family pieces from parents or grand-parents,

The horses were caparisoned with old saddles, bridles or halters, and pack-saddles, with a bag or blanket thrown over them—a rope or string as often constituted the girth as a piece of leather.

"The march in double file, was often interrupted by the narrowness and obstructions of our horse paths, as they were called, for we had no roads. These difficulties were often increased, sometimes by the good, and sometimes by the ill will of neighbors; by felling trees and tying grape vines across the way. Sometimes an ambuscade was formed by the wayside, and an unexpected discharge of several guns took place, so as to cover the wedding company with smoke. Let the reader imagine the scene that followed this discharge—the sudden spring of the horses, the shrieks of the girls, and the chivalric bustle of their partners to save them from falling. Sometimes, in spite of all that could be done to prevent it, some were thrown to the ground; if a wrist, elbow, or ankle happened to be sprained, it was tied with a handerchief, and little more was thought or said about it.

"Another ceremony took place before the party reached the house of the bride, after the practice of making whiskey began, which was at an early period. When the party was about a mile from the place of its destination, two young men would single out to run for the bottle; the worse the path, the more logs, brush and deep hollows, the better, as these obstacles afforded an opportunity for the greater display of intrepidity and horsemanship. The English fox chase, in point of danger to the riders and their horses, was nothing to this race for the bottle. The start was announced by an Indian yell, when logs, brush, mud-holes, hill and glen, were speedily passed by the rival ponies. The bottle was always filled for the occasion, so that there was no use for the judges for the first who reached the door was handed the prize and returned in triumph to the company announcing his victory over his rival by a shrill whoop.

"On approaching them he gave the bottle to the groom and his attendants at the head of the troop and then to each pair in succession, to the rear of the line, giving each a dram, and then putting the bottle in the bosom of his hunting shirt, he took his station in the company. The ceremony of the marriage preceded the dinner, which was a substantial backwoods feast of beef, pork, fowls and some times venison and bear meat, roasted and boiled, with plenty of potatoes, cabbage and other vegetables. During the dinner the greatest hilarity always prevailed, although the table might be a large slab of timber, hewed out with a broad-axe, supported by four sticks set in augur holes, and the furniture some old pewter dishes and plates, wooden bowls and trenchers. A few pewter spoons, much battered about the edges, were to be seen at some tables; the rest were made of horns. If knives were scarce, the deficiency was made up by the scalping knives, which were carried in sheaths suspended to the belt of the hunting shirt. After dinner the dancing commenced and generally lasted until the next morning. The figures of the dance were three and four handed reels or square sets and jigs. The commencement was always a square four, which was followed by what was called jigging it off, that is, two of the four would single out for a jig, and were followed by the remaining couples. The jigs were often accompanied by what was called cutting out, that is, when any of the parties became tired of the dance, on intimation, the place was supplied by some of the company, without any interruption of the dance; in this way a dance was often continued until the musician was heartily tired of his situation.

"Towards the latter part of the night, if any of the company through weariness attempted to conceal themselves for the purpose of sleeping, they were hunted up, paraded on the floor and the fiddler ordered to play 'Hang out till Morning.' About nine or ten o'clock a deputation of young ladies stole off the bride and put her to bed. In doing this, it frequently happened that they had to ascend a ladder instead of a pair of stairs, leading from the dining and ball room to the loft, the floor of which was made of clap boards lying loose without nails. This ascent, one might think, would put the bride and her attendants to the blush; but as the foot of the ladder was commonly behind the door, which was purposely open for the occasion, and its rounds at the inner ends were well hung with hunting shirts, petticoats and other articles of clothing, the candles being on the opposite side of the house, the exit of the bride was noticed but by a few. This done, a deputation of young men in like manner stole off the groom and placed him snugly by the side of his bride. The dance still continued, and if seats happened to be scarce, which was often the case, every young man, when not engaged in the dance, was obliged to offer his lap as a seat for one of the girls and the offer was sure to be accepted. In the midst of this hilarity the bride and groom were not forgotten. Pretty late in the night some one would remind the company that the new couple might stand in need of some refreshments. Black Betty, which was the name of the bottle, was called for and sent up the ladder. But sometimes Black

Betty did not go alone. I have many times seen as much bread, beef, pork and cabbage sent along with her as would afford a good meal for half a dozen hungry men. The young couple were compelled to eat more or less of whatever was offered them.

"In the course of the festivity, if anyone wanted to help himself to a dram and the young couple to a toast, he would call out, 'Where is Black Betty? I want to kiss her sweet lips.' Black Betty was soon handed to him, when, holding her up in his right hand he would say, 'Here's health to the groom, not forgetting myself, and here's to the bride, thumping luck and big children.' This, so far from being taken amiss, was considered as an expression of a very proper and friendly wish; for big children, especially sons, were of great importance as we were few in number and engaged in perpetual hostility with the Indians, the end of which no one could forsee. Indeed, many of them seemed to suppose that war was the natural state of man, and therefore did not anticipate any conclusion of it; every big son was therefore considered as a young soldier. But to return. It often happened that some neighbors or relations, not being asked to the wedding, took offense and the mode of revenge adopted by them on such occasions was that of cutting off the manes, foretops and tails of the horses of the wedding company.

"On returning to the infare, the order of procession and the race for Black Betty was the same as before. The feasting and dancing often lasted several days, at the end of which the whole company were so exhausted by loss of sleep, that several days rest were requisite to fit them to return to their ordinary labors.

"At these weddings the groomsmen wore embroidered white aprons and it was a part of their duty to serve up the wedding dinner and to protect the bride from having her shoe stolen from her foot while she was at dinner. If they failed, and the shoe was stolen, they had to pay a penalty for its redemption. This penalty was ordinarily a bottle of wine, and until the shoe was restored the bride was not permitted to dance. The same author already quoted gives this account of one of the wedding frolics: 'When the bride and groom were bedded, the young people were admitted into the room. A stocking, roled into a ball, was given to the young females, who, one after the other would go to the foot of the bed, stand with their backs towards it and throw the stocking over their shoulders at the bride's head; and the first that succeeded in touching her cap or head was the first to be married. The young men then threw the stocking at the groom's head, in like manner with the like motive. Hence the utmost eagerness and dexterity were used in throwing the stocking. This practice, as well as that of stealing the bride's shoe, was common to all the Germans.' "

Such were the simple habits and customs of the early settlers, and while for many years religion was almost a stranger to them, and children grew to manhood without seeing the inside of a Christian place of worship, they were a moral and just people. They dealt out rude justice among themselves before the regular forms of law were known among them, and it was proved that a healthy public sentiment which found ready and forcible expression when demanded, was more effectual in restraining vice than a regularly constituted constabulary.

Probably the first white person to set his foot upon Frederick County was Capt. Henry Fleet of England. This veracious adventurer belonged to the Jamestown settlement and in 1621, 13 years before the landing at St. Mary's, he was one of a party of 26 men who were sent from Jamestown in the pinnace Tiger to procure corn from the Indians. The Tiger sailed up the Potomac to the head of navigation, at or near the present City of Georgetown. At that place 21 of the men landed. They were attacked by the Anascostan Indians and all were killed or carried into captivity. Among the latter was Fleet who remained with the Indians for so long a time that it was said he almost forgot his native language. He was finally ransomed and returned to England. There among his own people he imposed upon their credulity in the most scandalous manner, declaring that he had, while in captivity often been within sight of the South Sea; that he had seen Indians besprinkle their paintings with powder of gold; that he had likewise seen rare precious stones among them and plenty of black fox which is of all others the richest fur. These fairy tales seem to have had the desired effect, for in September 1627 William Cloberry, a merchant of London, fitted out a pinnace of 100 tons burden and dispatched it to the Potomac in command of Fleet. Crossing the ocean Fleet landed at the Indian village which 7 years later became St. Mary's City. He lived there for a time and traded with the Indians for furs making several voyages to England with cargoes of them. He was in the Potomac when the Ark and Dove arrived and made a trip up the river as far as Piscataway with Governor Calvert before the final landing at St. Mary's. After the landing, that is to say in May 1634 Fleet started on a voyage up the Potomac in canoes, penetrating to the present territory of Frederick County.

He came to the town of Tohoga, not far from the Great Falls of the Potomac. The river at this place he said abounded in fish and in a single night the Indians would catch as many as thirty sturgeons. "And as for deer, buffaloes, bear, turkeys, the woods" he affirmed, "do swarm with them and the soil is exceedingly fertile. But above this place the country is rocky and mountainous like Cannida."

Among the early references we have to the Western end of Maryland is from the pen of George Washington. Washington's Journal for 1747-8 contains a brief reference to a visit paid by him to Col. Thomas Cresap at his backwoods home at Old Town or Skipton as he called it, from the name of his old home in Yorkshire England. At the time Washington was a youth of 15 years. He had gone to the Valley of Virginia on a survey for which he was engaged by Lord Fairfax. Under date of Tuesday March 15, 1747 while he was surveying at the foot of North Mountain, we find the following entry.

"Tuesday 15th we set out early with intent to run around ye sd. land but being taken in a rain & it increasing very fast obliged us to return, it clearing about one o'clock & our time being too precious to loose we a second time ventured out & worked hard till night & then returned to Penningtons. We got our supper and was lighted into a room and I not being so good a woodsman as ye rest of my company, striped myself very orderly and went to ye bed as they called it when to my surprize I found it to be nothing but a little straw—matted together without Sheets or anything else but only one thread bear blanket with double its weight of vermin such as lice, fleas &c. I was glad to get up as soon as ye light was carried from us (I put on my cloths & lays as my companions. Had we not have been very tired I am sure we should not have slept much that night. I made a promise not to sleep so from that time forward chusing rather to sleep in y open air, before a fire as will appear hereafter."

The next day the young surveyor tells that, "We cleaned ourselves (to get rid of ye game we had catched ye night before.) He had a good dinner at Winchester and Wine and Rum punch and a feather bed and clean sheets to sleep in." On the 18th he traveled to Thomas Barwicks on the Potomac where he found the river so swollen that it could not be crossed. The party had to remain here for several days and Washington took advantage of the time to "call to see ye Fam'd Warm Springs," afterwards known as Bath and now Berkeley Springs. On Sunday Washington crossed the Potomac into what was then Prince George's and afterwards Frederick County and now Washington County Maryland. "Sonday" 20th of March, Washington wrote in his diary, "finding ye river not much abated we in y. evening swam our horses over and carried them to Charles Polks in Maryland for pasturage till y. next morning."

"Monday 21st we went over in a canoe and travell'd up Maryland side all y. day in a continued rain to Collo. Cresaps right against ye mouth of the South Branch about 40 miles from Polks. I believe the worst road that was ever trod by Man or Beast."

Washington remained at Col. Cresap's from Monday until the following Friday, being detained by the rain, his diversion being to watch a party of thirty Indians who gathered at Col. Cresaps and remained there several days. At this time and previously the Indians were most friendly to Cresap. He kept a great kettle ready suspended to put fire under near a spring at his lodge for the use of the Indians who visited him and for this reason and his open handed hospitality he was known among the Indians as "Big Spoon."

Col. Thomas Cresap was born at Skipton-in-Craven, Yorkshire, England, about the year 1702 and emigrated to Maryland when a lad 13 years of age. In 1726 he married Hannah Johnson and settled near Havre de Grace, on the Susquehanna river. He removed to Virginia and went there with the intention of living upon a farm which he is said to have rented from the Washington family. When he returned to Maryland, however, his first child, Daniel Cresap, had been born and the young wife and mother refused to go among strange people and unfamiliar environments. It was her determination not to go South that led to his engaging in the long continued border feuds, for instead of going to Virginia he, in 1732 removed farther up the Susquehanna river, either at or near Wright's Ferry, opposite where Columbia is now located. Here he obtained, in 1734, the Maryland title for 500 acres of land. The possession of this property was destined to be a serious bone of contention between Maryland and Pennsylvania, since others claimed the same land under a Pennsylvania title. Neither party was willing to yield. Thomas Cresap became at once the chief official representative of the Maryland charter claim and defended Maryland's position in the twofold capacity of magistrate and captain of militia. Colonel Cresap's neighbors, German settlers, inclined to the side of Pennsylvania, but he himself converted his stone house into an arsenal, was supplied with arms and ammunition by Governor Ogle and for five years border war was waged, with the neighborhood of Peach-

bottom as the field of battle and the Cresap faction victorious. The Pennsylvania authorities finally issued a warrant for Colonel Cresap's arrest, and the Sheriff of Lancaster County undertook to execute it. It was not an easy task. Colonel Cresap retreated to his house of stone, which, provisioned and supplied with ammunition could not, with the primitive weapons at hand, be taken by assault, and it was not until the attacking party set fire to the roof that those within were driven forth. Within a fortnight after his arrest two commissioners from Maryland, Edward Jennings and Daniel Dulany, Secretary and Attorney-General, respectively, of the province, appeared to demand his release and the delivery of his captors to the Maryland authorities for trial, but according to his biographer, Rev. John J. Jacob, Colonel Cresap refused to be liberated, except by order of the King, which order was eventually issued.

During the imprisonment of Col. Thomas Cresap his wife and children were sheltered by friendly Indians near Little York until his release.

In the spring of 1738 Colonel Cresap purchased a new estate called Long Meadows, in Leitersburg district, of what is now Washington County, Maryland. Here he again built a stone house over a spring of water, and this house being located on the Indian frontier served as residence, trading post with the Indians and fort. Colonel Cresap became an Indian trader and borrowed from Mr. Daniel Dulany, of Maryland, £500 to aid him in the business of sending furs and skins to England. Unfortunately, the vessel in which the goods were shipped was captured by the French, and their possessor turned over to Mr. Dulany the 1,400 acres embraced in Long Meadows in part payment of the loan. Colonel Cresap next removed his family, according to John J. Jacobs, to "the place now called Oldtown, but by himself called Skipton, after the place of his nativity. This place is a few miles above the junction of the north and south branches of the Potomac, on the north fork, and at length became the place of his permanent residence, and here he acquired an immense landed estate on both sides of the river; that is, in Virginia and Maryland."

Colonel Cresap was surveyor of Prince George's County when it comprehended what is now Montgomery, Frederick, Washington, Garrett and Allegany Counties, and he frequently represented his county in the Legislature, "where for clearness of understanding, soundness of judgment and firmness of mind he was esteemed one of the best members." His remarkable physical vigor is proved by the fact that at the age of 70 he made a voyage to England, at which time he was commissioned by Lord Baltimore to survey the western boundary of Maryland to decide which was the most westerly branch of the Potomac, the north or the south branch. The survey was completed and Col. Thomas Cresap drew the first map ever made of these north and south branches of the Potomac, showing the course of the stream.

At the age of 80 years Col. Cresap married as his second wife Mrs. Milburn, and journeyed later partly by land and partly by sea from his home at Old Town to an island near Nova Scotia, from which journey he returned in safety. His eldest son, Daniel, was named for his life-long friend, Daniel Dulany. Gen. George Washington was another stanch friend and Charles Calvert, Lord Baltimore, was on intimate terms with him, as was also Col. George Mason.

Colonel Cresap was one of the foremost men in the development of Western Maryland, and, together with other gentlemen of England and America, formed the Ohio Company, which company made the first English settlement at Pittsburg before Braddock's War, and it was through their means that the first path was traced through the Allegany Mountains.

Colonel Cresap, representing the company, employed an Indian named Nemacolon to lay out and mark a road from Cumberland to Pittsburg, which road was followed by Braddock with his army, and thenceforward became known as Braddock's road, and which does not at the present time materially differ from the national road.

The opening of Braddock's War placed Colonel Cresap and his family in imminent peril, living as they did upon the Indian frontier, and he immediately raised a company of volunteers and marched to attack his Indian enemies. In the first engagement his second son, Thos. Cresap, was killed by an Indian. Again Colonel Cresap organized a company of volunteers and with his two surviving sons, Daniel and Michael, gave the Indians battle.

Under Col. Cresap's leadership was organized in 1765 "The Sons of Liberty," through whose influence the Stamp act was repudiated in Maryland. At the Frederick county convention in 1774, Colonel Cresap took an active part and was sent as a delegate to the general convention at Annapolis.

Col. Thomas Cresap died at Old Town, Md., in 1788. The births of his five children are given in the records of All Saints' Parish, Frederick County, with the spelling of the name with

an "i" instead of an "e." They are as follows:

Daniel Crisap, son of Thomas Crisap and Hannah, his wife, born February 29, 1727-8.

Thomas, son of Thomas Crisap and Hannah, his wife, born February 28, 1732-3.

Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Crisap and Hannah, his wife, born January 19, 1736.

Sarah, daughter of Thomas Crisap and Hannah, his wife, born August 21, 1740.

Michael, son of Thomas Crisap and Hannah, his wife, born June 29, 1742.*

*The Baltimore Sun

CHAPTER III

"TASKER'S CHANCE" upon which Frederick Town was laid out, was surveyed for Benjamin Tasker, President of the Governor's Council of Maryland, April 15, 1725. It contained 7000 acres of land the patent for which was given to Mr. Tasker June 7, 1727. The beginning of the tract was at "a bounded beach tree, with nine notches standing about two perches from the banks of the Monocacy river or creek and about six perches from the mouth of Beaver Creek," and running in a westerly direction for about three and a half miles to Red Hills, the old McPherson farm upon which the Dulaneys had built a residence. The line then ran about three and a quarter miles in a northerly direction. Then in an easterly direction to the Monocacy and then following the west bank of the river to the place of beginning. The name of Beaver Creek has been changed to Carroll Creek and the place of the beech tree is marked by a large square stone near the mouth of Carroll Creek.

On June 11, 1736 Mr. Tasker gave an obligation in writing to convey this tract of 7000 acres of magnificent land to Abraham Miller, Daniel France, John George Lye, Joseph Smith, Peter Laney and Jacob Stoner, the consideration to be two thousand pounds, but this sale was never actually concluded. The tract however, at the request of Miller and the others named above, the land was conveyed to Daniel Dulaney, the purchase price being £841 11 shillings and security for the payment of the further sum of 941 pounds, 25 shillings. Dulaney subsequently sold off a large portion of the land in parcels of 100 acres and upwards at a far smaller price than that he paid.*

The town of Frederick was laid out on Tasker's Chance in September 1745, on both sides of Carroll Creek. The lots were from 60 to 63 feet in width with a depth of from 355 to 393 feet. The rate paid for them was two pounds, ten shillings with an annual ground rent of one shilling for 21 years and two shillings a year thereafter. From the time the town was laid out down to 1781 when his property was confiscated, Daniel Dulaney and his

*E. T. Schultz. Dulaney, it appears from the land records made many of these sales during the year 1746, among them the following, to Jacob Stoner, 292 acres of "Mill Pond" and 172½ acres called "Bear Durburg"; to Gilbert Kemp, 100 acres, called "Water Land"; to Jacob Brunner 248 acres called "Puck Levells"; to Conrad Kemp 190 acres called Kemp's Purchase; to Stephen Ramsburg 473 acres called "Mortality"; to John George Lye (Lay) 213 acres; to John Henry Nave 355½ acres; to Casper Myers, 273 acres; to Henry Brunner 186 acres called Carroll Creek; to John Brunner 232¾ acres called "What-a-will"; to Henry Roth 323 acres called Olio; to Joseph Brunner 303 acres called "Schiefferstadt"; to Jacob Stoner 103 acres called "The Barrens"; to Jacob Stoner 202 acres called "Indian Field"; to Christian Thomas 209¼ acres called "Beaver Den"; to Henry Sinn 125¼ acres called Loom; to Francis Vice 206 acres called "Strife"; to Peter Hoffman 225 acres called "Rose Garden"; (this tract was conveyed by Peter Hoffman in 1776 to Governor Thomas Johnson and he erected upon it a fine dwelling which was the home of the Governor and is still standing) to Nicholas Fink 170 acres; to Abraham Miller 294 acres. All these conveyances were made in the year 1746 and were for portions of Tasker's Chance. In subsequent years Mr. Dulaney made further conveyances as follows.—In 1750 to James Smith 260 acres; In 1764 to Andrew Smith 200 acres; in 1753 to Stephen Ramsburg 307¼ acres called "Dearbought"; (this property was sold to Sebastian Derr in 1755) in 1754 to Nicholas Fink 120 acres; to Abraham Lingenfelter in 1779, 200 acres on Israel's Creek, a condition being the planting of 100 apple trees.

Jacob Bentz owned a large tract out of Tasker's Chance immediately on the west side of the town. It extended from Bentztown, a portion of Frederick named after Jacob Bentz to the Hamburg road. In 1775 Bentz conveyed to the German Reformed church the ground afterward used for the graveyard of the congregation.



Meadow Brook Farm, Where George Washington Was a Guest of Major Beatty.



Old Zentz Mill, Frederick. Built 1787.

son Walter sold about two hundred lots.* On May 10, 1750 the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature for that purpose bought six lots for the Court House, for 18 pounds, numbered from 73 to 78 inclusive. By the act of 1748 under authority of which the County of Frederick was erected, the Commissioners therein appointed were directed to purchase three acres of land in or near Frederick Town whereon to build a Court House and Jail. In obedience to this law the Commissioners purchased from Mr. Dulaney the lots mentioned above. Each lot was 62 feet wide and 393 feet deep extending from Church Street to Second Street. Work on the Court House was begun at once and it was nearly completed when the French and Indian War began. Work was then interrupted and the building was not finally completed until 1756 while the war was in progress.

The first Court House was mostly a wooden structure one and a half storeys high. It was located in the bed of what is now Counsel Street. The building lasted only 30 years. In 1785 after the Revolution, it was superseded by a much finer building, modeled somewhat after the Court House in Dublin, Ireland, by Andrew McCleary. This second building stood twenty feet south of the first one. In 1861 it was destroyed by fire and the present Court House was then built. The first jail was a rude structure of logs and stood near the site of Mr. Charles W. Ross' residence. The whipping post, a useful piece of public property in those days, was on the south-east corner of the lot. opposite the site of the Central National Bank. While the first Court House was building the sessions of the Court were held in the log church of the German Reformed congregation on Patrick Street. The present Court House lot is not the whole of the original purchase, the bed of Counsel Street and the lots upon which stand the residences of Chas. W. Ross and David Weinbrunner having been taken from it.**

One of the Colonial buildings of Frederick is the old tavern upon West All Saints Street. In this tavern it is said Washington and Franklin were entertained when they were in Frederick in 1755 and in its walls the consultations with Governor Horatio Sharpe and General Braddock are said to have taken place. The building which is in a state of delapidation and in the occupancy of colored people sets back fifty feet from the street, the back yard sloping down to Carroll Creek and in it there is a copious spring of water which may have served the purpose of the tavern in the early days. The main thoroughfare from the East to the West and a main road from North to South passed through Frederick and the town was a stopping place for stages and travelers. Many taverns were required to accommodate this travel and as early as 1750 there were three of them in the town.

In June 1857 Michael Kieffer razed the old building on the south-west corner of Market and Patrick Streets in which he had for many years conducted a flour and feed store. This was among the very first buildings erected in Frederick Town. The exact date of its erection was unknown, but it was known that it was standing in 1748 when Frederick County was set apart from Prince George's. For some time it was used for holding the County Court, while the Court House was building. It was also for many years used for holding elections where the people of the entire county voted. It was two storeys in height and built of bricks burned on the spot and very imperfectly burned as many of them crumbled as they were taken from the walls. The ceilings had originally been painted boards but this finally gave place to plaster.

Frederick County was erected by an Act of Assembly passed in 1748 becoming effective on the 10th of December of that year. The movement in favor of the creation of a new county had begun about ten years earlier. Petitions were sent to the Legislature every year for nine years before they were granted. On May 10, 1739 it is recorded that a petition by many of the inhabitants of the western part of Prince George's County was delivered by Benjamin Tasker from the Upper House to the Speaker of the Lower House. These petitions asked for the creation of a new county, to have separate magistrates and to build a Court House. After this long agitation of ten years the Legislature finally gave heed to the petitioners and in 1748 enacted that "from and after December 10, 1748 a new county is erected out of Prince

*The following are the names of some of the purchasers of the Frederick Town lots.—Robert Debutts (2 lots); Robert Wickham; John Carey; Michael Stumpf; Valentine Black; Thomas Schley (4 lots); Mrs. Walling; Peter Rench; Mrs. Everton; Peter Butler; Ludwig Young; Samuel Beal; Rev. Barnabas Hanseal; John Biggs; James Brandt; James Dickson; Susannah Apple; Jacob Schisler; Christian Scholl; Jacob Swearinger; George Dickson; Daniel Schultz, (4 lots); Theobold Mertz; Jacob Schley; Michael Latz; Nicholas Hauer; Daniel Hauer; Peter Wearry; John Kephart; John Jacob Schley; George Burkhart; Michael Raemer; Jacob Marshall; Jacob Sproul; Demorest De la Vincindier; Samuel Duval.

**Edward T. Schultz.

George's County, the bounds whereof to be as follows, viz.—Beginning at the lower side of the mouth of Rock Creek, and thence by a straight line joining to the east side of Seth Hyatt's plantation to Patuxent River, the said line to be run by the Surveyor of Prince George's County, and trees marked etc., then with Patuxent River to the lines of Baltimore County, and with the said county to the extent of the province: and all the lands lying to the westward and northward of the said lines to be included in the new county aforesaid, which shall be called Frederick County, and the inhabitants thereof to have and enjoy equal privileges with the other counties of this province in sending delegates to the Assembly, having County Courts, Sheriffs, Justices, etc., and the Court House and prison to be built in or adjoining to Frederick Town." The County Courts were to be held on the third Tuesdays of March, June, August and November and the assize on the Monday next after that in Prince-George's County. The new county was to comprize the whole state west of Baltimore and Prince George's Counties, including the present Counties of Frederick, Montgomery, Washington, Allegany and Garrett and portions of Howard and Carroll. Frederick County retained these large proportions for twenty-eight years or until the province became a state. In 1776 the Counties of Montgomery and Washington were carved out of Frederick, Washington County being constituted of all that part of Maryland lying west of South Mountain. For two years after the formation of the county every one of the boundaries was uncertain. Mason and Dixon's line had not been run and the northern boundary was in dispute with Pennsylvania and the western and southern in dispute with Virginia. The eastern boundary of the county was the western boundary of Baltimore County and the western boundary of Baltimore County was not definitely fixed until 1750 when it was established by an Act of Assembly. By that Act, the part of Frederick County which had formerly been included in Prince George's County, was divided from Baltimore County by a line "beginning at a spring called Padd's Spring and running thence, north 35 degrees east to a bounded white oak standing on the west side of a wagon road called John Diggs' road about a mile above the place called the 'Burnt House Woods.' and running thence up the said road to a bounded white oak standing on the east side thereof at the head of a draught of Sam's Creek, thence north 55 degrees—east to a Spanish oak standing on a ridge near William Roberts' and opposite to the head of a branch called the Beaver Dam and running thence north 20 degrees east to the temporary line between the provinces of Maryland and Pennsylvania, being near the head of a draught of Conewago, at a rocky hill called Rattlesnake Hill, which said lines are hereby established as the boundaries between the said counties, and all the lands on the south-east side of the said lines to be deemed to be in Baltimore County, etc. and all the lands on the west—north-west sides to be part of Frederick County."*

---

*Anno Dom 1748.

Frederick County ss.

"This day to the thirteenth day of December, Anno Dom 1748, Nathaniel Wickham, Junior, produced the following commission of the peace and Dedimus Potestatem which was publicly read in these words to wit, Maryland ss.—Charles Absolute Lord and Proprietary of Maryland and Avalon, Lord Baron of Baltimore etc. To Benjamin Tasker, George Plater, Edmund Jennings, Charles Hammond, Samuel Chamberlain, Philip Thomas, Daniel Dulany, Edward Lloyd, Benjamin Young, Benjamin Tasker, Junior, Richard Lee and Benedict Calvert, Esquires, Nathaniel Wickham, Junior, Thomas Owen, Thomas Cresap, Thomas Beatty, Joseph Chaplain, Henry Munday, Thomas Prather, George Gordon, Joseph Ogle, William Griffith, John Rawlings, of Frederick County.

Gentlemen, Greeting, know ye that we have assigned you and every one of you jointly and severally our justices to keep our peace within our County of Frederick and to do equal law and right to all the King's subjects rich and poor according to the Laws, Customs and Directions of the Acts of Assembly of this province so far forth as they Provide and where they are silent according to the Laws Statutes and reasonable Customs of England as used and practiced within this Province for the conservation of the Peace and quiet Rule and Government of the King's Subjects within our said County and to Chastise and furnish all or any Person or persons offending against the said Acts, Laws, Statutes and customs or any of them according to the Directions thereof and to call before you or any of you all those who in our County aforesaid shall threaten to do any bodily Harm to any of the King's subjects, or to Burn their Houses or otherwise break our peace and misbehave themselves to find sufficient Security of the Peace and good Behavior to us and the said Subjects and if they shall refuse to find such security that then you cause them to be committed into safe Custody until they shall be delivered by due course of law from thence: Also we have assigned you and every three or more of you of whom we will you the said Benjamin Tasker, George Plater, Edmund Jennings, Charles Hammond, Samuel Chamberlain, Philip Thomas, Daniel Dulany, Edward Lloyd, Benjamin Young, Benjamin Tasker Junior, Richard Lee and Benedict Calvert Esquires, Nathaniel Wickham Junior, Thomas Owen, Thomas Cresap, Thomas Beatty, Joseph Chaplain, Henry Munday, or one of you always to be one of our Justices to Enquire by the oaths of Good and Lawful men of

our County aforesaid by whom the truth of the Premises may be the better known of all and all manner of Felonies, Petty Treason, Murders, Rapes upon White Women, willful burning of any dwelling house or any other outhouse contiguous to and used with any dwelling house or any other outhouse wherein there shall be any Person or any Goods or Merchandizes, Tobacco, Indian Corn or Fodder and all other Capital Offences done or perpetrated by any Negro or other Slave and likewise all Consulting, Advising and Conspiring of Negroes and other Slaves to Rebel or raise any Insurrection or to Murder or poison any person or to ravish any White Woman or to attempt to burn any dwelling house or outhouses Contiguous to or used therewith and of all Trespasses, Engrossings, Regratings, Forestallings and Extortions whatsoever and of all other Misfeasances and Offences whatsoever of which Justices of our peace lawfully may or ought to Enquire by whomsoever or howsoever in our County aforesaid done or committed or which may hereafter happen to be done or committed and also of all those who in our County aforesaid in Riotous manner have gone or rode or shall hereafter presume to go or ride with armed force against our peace to the Disturbance of the King's Subjects, And also of all ordinary Keeper's and other persons who have Offended or hereafter shall presume to Offend in the abuse of Weights or Measures against the Acts of Assembly for the common good and profit now in this Province made and used, and also of the Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Constables and other Officers who have or shall hereafter misbehave themselves in the Execution of their offices or have been Remiss or Negligent in the Execution thereof or shall hereafter happen so to be in our County aforesaid and of all and every the Articles, Matters and things whatsoever, howsoever or by whomsoever in our County aforesaid done or committed or that shall hereafter happen to be done or Committed concerning the Premises or any of them and to Respect all indictments before you or any of you taken or to be taken or before our late Justices of the Peace within our said County had and taken and not yet determined and Process thereon against all or any person or persons so indicted or which shall hereafter happen to be indicted within our County aforesaid to make and Continue until they shall be taken or surrender themselves or be Outlawed and to bear and determine all and every the Felonies, Petty Treasons, Murders, Rapes upon White Women, willful Burning of any Dwelling house or outhouse contiguous to and used with any Dwelling house or any other Outhouse wherein there shall be any Person or any Goods or Merchandizes, Tobacco, Indian Corn or Fodder and all other Capital Offences done or perpetrated by any Negro or other Slave to Rebel or raise any Insurrection or to Murder or Poison any Person or to Ravish any White Woman or attempt to burn any Dwelling house or Outhouse contiguous to or used therewith. Trespassings, Forestallings, Regratings, Riots and Indictments and all the other matters aforesaid according to the Laws Customs and Direction of the Acts of the Assembly aforesaid so far forth as they provide and where they are silent according to the Laws, Statutes and reasonable Customs of England as used and practiced within this Province and the said Delinquents and every of them to chastise and Punish by Fines, Ransoms, Amercements, Forfeitures and otherwise according to the Laws Customs and Direction of the Acts of Assembly aforesaid so far forth as they provide and where they are silent according to the Laws Statutes and reasonable Customs of England as used and practiced within this Province. But we will not that you proceed in any of the Cases aforesaid to take Life or Member except of Negroes and other Slaves but that in every such case you send the Prisoners with their Indictments and the whole Matters depending before you to our own Justices of Assize, Nisi prius and Gaol Delivery at the next Court of Oyer and Terminer to be held for our said County be it wheresoever and whensoever to be holden there to be Tried. And we Command you and every one of you Diligently to Intend the Keeping of the Penal Acts of Assembly Laws Customs and Statutes aforesaid and all and every of you the Premises and that at your County Courts you make Inquisition and hear and determine as aforesaid doing therein what to Justice appertains according to the Laws Customs and Directions of the Acts of Assembly aforesaid so far as they provide and where they are Silent according to the Laws Statutes and reasonable customs of England as used and practiced within this Province. And further we do constitute Ordain and appoint you the said Benjamin Tasker, George Plater, Edmund Jennings, Charles Hammond, Samuel Chamberlain, Philip Thomas, Daniel Dulany, Edward Lloyd, Benjamin Young, Benjamin Tasker Junior, Richard Lee and Benedict Calvert, Esquires, Nathaniel Wickham Junior, Thomas Owens, Thomas Cresap, Thomas Beatty, Joseph Chaplain, Henry Munday, Thomas Prather, George Gordon, Joseph Ogle, William Griffiths, John Rawlings or any three or more of you as aforesaid to issue out Writs, Precepts, Process and Attachments and hold plea of all Actions Popular and of all Actions personal of what sort soever wherein the demand doth not exceed the sum of one hundred Pounds Sterling or Thirty thousand pounds of tobacco and all Actions Personal now depending before you and after Judgment Execution to award in all such Cases and Actions aforesaid according to the Laws, Customs and Directions of the Acts of Assembly aforesaid sofar forth as they provide and where they are Silent according to the Laws, Statutes and reasonable Customs of England as used and practiced within this Province in which said Actions so to be tried we do Constitute ordain and appoint the said Benjamin Tasker, George Plater, Edmund Jennings, Charles Hammond, Samuel Chamberlain, Philip Thomas, Daniel Dulany, Edward Lloyd, Benjamin Young, Benjamin Tasker Junior, Richard Lee and Benedict Calvert Esquires, Nathaniel Wickham Junior, Thomas Owen, Thomas Cresap, Thomas Beatty, Joseph Chaplain, Henry Munday, Thomas Prather, George Gordon, Joseph Ogle, William Griffith, John Rawlings and none others to be Judges. Also by these presents we do command the Sheriff of our said County of Frederick to give his Attendance and cause to come before you or any three of you as aforesaid such and so many Good and Lawful men of this Bailiwick out of each and every hundred thereof by whom the Truth of the Matter in the Premises may be the better known and Enquired of. Lastly you shall cause to be brought before you at your said Courts all Writs, Precepts, Process and Indictments to your Courts and Jurisdiction belonging that the same may be inspected and by due Course of Law Determined.

"Witness our trusty and well Beloved Samuel Ogle, Esquire, Lieutenant General and Chief Governor of our said Province of Maryland this twelfth day of December in the Thirty fourth year of our Dominion, etc. Anno Dom, 1748."

CHAPTER IV

THE SEVEN Years War began in 1755 with general disaster to the British cause and her American colonies were overrun by the savage red men that France had enlisted and employed against them. The blow fell upon the colonies with appalling suddenness and Maryland was one of the chief sufferers. All the operations in Maryland took place in what was then Frederick County. Frederick Town was the military headquarters for all the operations against the French and Indians and that part of the county extending from South Mountain all the way to the western boundary of the province, was laid waste. The inhabitants were slaughtered or driven away and their homes laid in ashes. An account of all these things therefore belongs to the history of Frederick County. In this long and bloody war England and her colonies were exposed to the hostility of a most powerful coalition. France and Spain, both under the rule of Kings of the house of Bourbon, Queen Maria Theresa of Hungary; Elizabeth, Czarina of Russia, and Saxony. England's only ally was Frederick the Great King of Prussia. It was due to the genius of William Pitt, the great Commoner afterward Earl of Chatham, that England and Prussia, not only escaped the destruction that had been planned for them but came gloriously triumphant out of the long conflict. The plan was for France to take possession of the British colonies of North America and for Austria, Hungary, Russia and Saxony to dismember Prussia and divide it among them. Pitt frustrated this plan. In July 1757 that great man was recalled to the administration of public affairs. This was rendered necessary by the deplorable condition of the country and the defeats which had met the British forces beyond the seas and even the British fleets. Braddock had been killed in America and his army annihilated and the spreading colonies had been driven back close to the Atlantic Coast. When Pitt returned to office he assumed the entire direction of public affairs—the control of the foreign policy and the management of the war. He sent an army to America and put Wolfe in command and Wolfe proved himself a match for the brilliant French commander in Canada. In order to prevent the reinforcement of the French army in America, Pitt subsidized Frederick the Great with vast sums of money which enabled that wonderful soldier to raise armies and keep the allies so busy in Europe that they could spare no men for America. That gave the colonies and the British regulars who were sent to their aid the opportunity to destroy the French army and to reduce the Indians to subjection. The outcome of the war was to make English and not French, the language of North America by driving the French from the entire continent except along the gulf in Louisiana.

In the early part of 1754 every Indian suddenly and mysteriously disappeared from Frederick County. But the mystery was soon solved. The emissaries of France had been among them and had enlisted their aid in their scheme of taking possession of the Valley of the Mississippi in addition to the whole of the present British Territory in America and the flourishing settlements on the lower Mississippi, which they already held. As is well known, England claimed the whole of North America by virtue of Cabot's discovery. The French had established a colony at New Orleans and their settlements were gradually extending up the Mississippi river and when the English Government made a grant of certain privileges beyond the Alleghany Mountains to the Virginia Ohio Company, the French began to establish rapidly a chain of forts from Canada to their Mississippi settlements. The object was to confine the English possessions to the Atlantic slope. Upon the first intelligence of the construction of Fort Duquesne on the present site of Pittsburg, George Washington, then a youth, was dispatched through the wilderness with a remonstrance from the Governor of Virginia.

In order to put an effectual end to French pretensions General Braddock was sent to America with 1400 British regulars. He enlisted a number of colonial troops and invited Washington to accompany him as his aid. For commander of such an expedition, no worse selection could have been made than that of Braddock. He was a brave soldier, but was as ignorant of the people he had to contend with and the face of the country he had to traverse, as he was supercilious. He regarded those who wished to inform him, with the utmost contempt. He was a martinet and had but slight regard for soldiers who could not go through with their exercises with the precision he was accustomed to exact in the parades of Regent Park. The fate which would overtake such a man, who knew nothing and refused instruction, was but too plain to the practical and experienced mind of Washington, who accompanied him, and who no doubt expected to share that fate. In conversation with Benjamin Franklin at Frederick City, Braddock said "after taking Fort Duquesne I am to proceed to Niagara; and having taken that, to Frontenac, if the season will allow time, and I suppose it will; for Duquesne can hardly detain me over three or four days, and then I see nothing than can effect my march to Niagara." A few weeks later he, and nearly all of his regulars, had been shot down before reaching Duquesne, by the Indians who could not detain him above three or four days. "Having before revolved in my mind," remarked the sagacious Franklin, "the long line his army must make in their march by a very narrow road to be cut for them through the woods and bushes, and also what I had read of a former defeat of fifteen hundred French, who invaded the Illinois country, I conceived some doubts and some fears for the event of the campaign. But I ventured only to say, 'To be sure, sir, if you arrive well before Fort Duquesne, with these fine troops, so well provided with artillery, the fort, though completely fortified and assisted with a very strong garrison, can probably make but a short resistance. The only danger I apprehend of obstruction to your march, is from ambuscades of the Indians, who, by constant practice, are dextrous in laying and executing them; and the slender line, nearly four miles long, which your army must make, may expose it to be attacked by surprise in its flanks, and to be cut like a thread into several pieces, which, from their distance cannot come up in time to support each other.' He smiled at my ignorance, and replied, 'These savages may indeed be a formidable enemy to your raw American militia, but upon the King's regular and disciplined troops, sir, it is impossible they should make any impression.' I was conscious of an impropriety in disputing with a military man in matters of his profession and said no more."

The building in which Braddock had his headquarters while in Frederick, is still standing. It is on West All Saints' Street and in 1755 it was the principal tavern in the town. In this ancient and historic building the long conferences between Braddock and Franklin took place, and both Franklin and Washington lived in it as guests of the hotel during the detention of the army in Frederick.

Braddock was detained for a considerable time at Frederick City which place he had reached on his march to the West, by inability to procure transportation for his baggage. It was said that he roared like a lion at this detention and showered curses upon the colonies, and especially upon Maryland. with a liberal and lavish profusion. On June 7th, 1755, Washington wrote from Fort Cumberland to Mr. Wm. Fairfax that: "The General, from frequent breaches of contract, has lost all patience; and for want of that temper and moderation which should be used by a man of sense upon these occasions, will, I fear, represent us in a light we little deserve; for instead of blaming the individual, as he ought, he charges all his disappointment to public supineness and looks upon the country, I believe as void of honor and honesty. We have frequent disputes on this head, which are maintained with warmth on both sides, especially on his, as he is incapable of arguing without it, or giving up any point he asserts, be it ever so incompatible with reason or common sense."

Braddock required two hundred wagons and twenty-five hundred horses to convey his baggage and the amount of baggage required by the young officers filled Washington with disgust and dismay and caused him to greatly underrate these gentlemen. When the time came to test their courage and fighting qualities they amply redeemed themselves. The contractors who had undertaken to furnish the army with the means of transportation failed utterly because there was not so large a number of wagons in the western part of the province. It remained for that great man, Benjamin Franklin, to relieve Braddock of his difficulties. In Pennsylvania Franklin was relied upon for everything. Nothing seemed to be beyond his powers. As a legislator, as a scientist, as a philosopher, as a commander of militia, as an inventor, as a financier, as a diplomat, he was equally eminent. Whenever any difficult or delicate work was to be done, it was Franklin, who was called upon to do it. No living man

knew better how to deal with men than he and when the Colonial Assembly of Pennsylvania needed a man to conciliate the British commander, Franklin of course was selected and equally as a matter of course accomplished the desired result. "We found the General at Fredericktown," says Franklin, "waiting impatiently for the return of those he had sent through the back parts of Maryland and Virginia to collect wagons. I stayed with him several days, dined with him daily, and had full opportunities of removing his prejudices, (against Pennsylvania) by the information of what the assembly had before his arrival actually done, and were still willing to do to facilitate his operations. When I was about to depart, the returns of wagons to be obtained were brought in, by which it appeared that they amounted only to twenty-five and not all of those were in a serviceable condition. The General and all the officers were surprised, declared the expedition was then at an end, being impossible, and exclaimed against the ministers for ignorantly sending them into a country destitute of the means of conveying their stores, baggage &c., not less than one hundred and fifty wagons being necessary."

Franklin volunteered to obtain them in Pennsylvania and advertised for them and they were offered with great celerity, but he found it necessary to give his individual promise for the hire as well as for payment for those which might be destroyed by the fortunes of war. The people of Pennsylvania were more willing to trust Franklin than they were to look to the British Government for their pay. It was agreed that there should be paid for each wagon with four good horses and a driver, fifteen shillings a day, and for each able horse with a pack-saddle two shillings per diem, and for each able horse without a pack-saddle eighteen pence per diem, the pay to commence from the time of their joining forces at Wills Creek, which was to be before May 20th ensuing, and a reasonable sum allowed for going to and coming from Wills Creek, each horse and wagon to be valued, and in case of loss, this valuation to be paid to the owner. Franklin in his advertisement assured the people that the service would be light as not more than twelve miles per day could be made by the army. In two weeks after undertaking the matter Franklin had a hundred and fifty wagons and two hundred and fifty-nine carrying horses were on the march to the camp. After the defeat of Braddock the wagoners demanded twenty thousand pounds from Franklin for their property and some of them brought suit, but the Government came to the rescue and relieved him of his embarrassment; the last payment to Franklin was only made however, on the very breaking out of the Revolution.

One evening Col. Dunbar, the second in command expressed to Franklin his concern for the young officers under his command, who, he said, were generally not in affluence and could ill afford to supply themselves with suitable provisions for the march. This Franklin represented to the Pennsylvania Assembly and that body as a further measure for securing the good will of the British, dispatched to them at once twenty packages, each package containing, upon Franklin's suggestion, sugar, tea, butter, Maderia wine, coffee, chocolate, biscuit, pepper, vinegar, Jamaica spirits, mustard, hams, dried tongue, rice, raisins and cheese, all of the best qualities. All things having been arranged as nearly to General Braddock's satisfaction as possible he set forth with his army on the route through the wilderness to Fort Duquesne. The General travelled in a coach drawn by six horses which he had purchased from Governor Sharpe before leaving Alexandria. The road of course was not suitable for the passage of vehicles and the fiery General "damned it heartily" as his cumbersome vehicle bounced over the outcropping limestone and through the intervening mud holes. The first day's march was nearly over the line of the present turnpike road to South Mountain; the army camped at night near the foot of the mountain not far from the present site of the village of Middletown. The next day the army crossed the mountain through Turner's Gap since rendered famous as the scene of the battle of South Mountain. The next morning the march was resumed and the route taken was over the "Devil's Back Bone" at Delemere Mill, and along the present Williamsport and Boonsboro road.

Braddock had given orders to an officer who had gone in advance with a detachment "to go immediately to that part of the Antietam that lies on the road to Connogogee and press such Boats or Canoes as you shall meet with upon the river, agreeable to the orders you shall receive from Governor Sharpe. If you shall find any difficulty in the execution of this order, you are to send an express to me and you shall be immediately supplied with a party of men to enforce it, sending word when they shall join you, and you are to collect all the boats, &c., at that pass by the 28th of this month, (April)." This is a striking exhibition of the amount of knowledge the British commander possessed of the character of the country he was to traverse. The Antietam is but a shallow stream at this place, a few yards wide and there was not a boat anywhere upon it. At Conococheague a

store of provisions was awaiting the army including the flour of fourteen thousand bushels of wheat. Braddock and his forces crossed the Potomac at Williamsport or Conococheague and thence by a rugged route through the wilderness on toward Fort Duquesne which they never reached. Accompanying Braddock was a small force of the hardy settlers of Frederick County clad in Indian attire and armed with their rifles which constant practice in the woods had enabled them to use with unerring aim. This contingent His Excellency, the General viewed with great contempt because they could not perform the manual of arms and marched with great irregularity.

During the fatal battle where Braddock lost his life Washington urged him to permit him, with these provincial troops to take to the woods and fight the Indians in their own way, but this permission the hard headed General indignantly refused. Had that advice been followed some of the most bloody and horrible tragedies which have ever been transacted might have been averted and many a defenseless woman and helpless child who perished and were scalped by the light of their burning homes, would have been preserved. Almost the first news of the defeat of Braddock our settlements received, was the onslaught of the Indians who kept up a warfare upon the settlements, scalping and burning and carrying into captivity, and being in their turn hunted like wild beasts, for a period of eleven years.

The war upon the defenseless settlers of this county was so ferocious that for a time scarcely a white person was left west of South Mountain. All had fled to the older settlements for safety and were pursued by parties of Indians within thirty miles of Baltimore. A panic seized upon the people of Annapolis and many a timid person would retire at night, almost expecting to be aroused by the war whoop of the savages before morning.

Among the Marylanders who accompanied Braddock were Major William Baird, who escaped and was afterwards coroner of Washington County from its formation to his death, in May 1792, and Col. Thomas Cresap, who was the commissary for the Maryland troops.

Thos. Cresap later took command of the pioneers who were engaged in the French and Indian war and distinguished himself by his intrepid bravery and excellent generalship.

At the time of Braddock's defeat the Conococheague settlement at the mouth of the creek of that name, was the outpost of civilization, but Cresap had left his home at Long Meadows near the present site of Hagerstown, and had penetrated the wilderness and established a hunting lodge for himself on the Potomac river, several miles west of the mouth of the South Branch. He had five children, Daniel, Thomas and Michael, and two daughters. His son, Daniel, was killed by an Indian who was simultaneously killed by Cresap, on the mountain near Cumberland still known as "Dan's Mountain." In another fray one of Colonel Cresap's negro servants was killed upon the mountain which was from that circumstance named "Negro Mountain." But even Fort Cumberland was abandoned and, Cresap, fighting as he went, retired to his home at Long Meadows about three miles from Hagerstown. Here he established himself in a strong house or "Fort" as it was called, the stones of which were used in building the spring house now standing on the same spot. The farm was lately owned by Mr. Wm. Young, of Baltimore, he having purchased it of Mr. George W. Harris. The farm was the birthplace of the wife of Henry Clay. The fort on the farm was a place of refuge to the surrounding settlers from unfriendly Indians. Families were frequently waked up at dead of night, and in those terrible times we may imagine that they slumbered but lightly, by the messenger from the Fort or from the Block House at Conococheague, gently tapping on the window or door. This summons was quickly understood and in a few minutes the families would be fleeing in all haste, lighted on their way, it may be, by their burning homes. Sometimes the messenger was too late or the unfortunate people tarried too long and the tomahawk and scalping knife would do their terrible work before the place of safety was reached. In preparing for the flight the father would seize his gun and the mother her children, sometimes waiting to dress them and sometimes fleeing as they were taken from their beds. No one dared to make a light. The flight had to be in darkness and deathlike silence. The whispered word "Indians" was sufficient to silence the youngest child with the silence of terror. Indeed these Block Houses or forts were frequent places of refuge during the years following Braddock's defeat which may well be called the reign of terror. They were simple affairs and only a large space or house surrounded by a stockade which was too high for the Indians to scale and too substantial to be penetrated by a rifle bullet. They were provided with apertures through which the refugees could shoot those who ventured within range of their deadly rifles. When danger threatened all the families in a neighborhood would gather into the nearest fort—frequently remaining in it all the summer, the men going out in parties to cultivate the fields and only

returning to their homes late in the autumn when the Indians had left for winter quarters. Under such conditions the summer was a dreary season indeed and the advent of winter was looked forward to as a blessed release.

It was to turn this tide of murder and outrage that Fort Frederick, whose massive walls are still standing on a bluff overlooking the Potomac in the western part of Washington County, was constructed. When Washington returned from the campaign against Fort Duquesne, he immediately set about building a Fort at Winchester, purchasing the land and superintending the work in person and bringing up one of his slaves from Mount Vernon to do the blacksmith work. About the same time the Maryland Assembly appropriated £6,000 to build Fort Frederick, Fort Cumberland being too remote to be of any protection whatever to the settlements. This work was done with remarkable celerity under the direction of Governor Sharp and at the close of 1755 a few months after it was begun it contained a garrison of two hundred men. This old Fort which is now remaining in a fair state of preservation and is almost the only military monument of the ante-revolutionary times left to us in this state, is situated on a bluff or spur of North Mountain, a hundred feet above the Potomac river and about a quarter of a mile from it, overlooking the river and the "Big Pool," a beautiful sheet of water. Early in the century a writer gives us this description of it: "It is still standing on the Maryland side of the Cohongoruton. Its walls are entirely of stone, four and a half feet thick at the base, and three at the top. They are at least twenty feet high, and have undergone but little dilapidation. Its location is not more than about twelve miles from Martinsburg, Va., and about the same distance from Williamsport, in Maryland. It encloses an area of about one and a half acres exclusive of the bastions or redoubts." Mr. John V. L. McMahon described it as in a like state of good preservation when he examined it in 1828. It was constructed of most durable materials in the most approved manner. Its exterior lines were each one hundred and twenty feet in length, its shape being quadrangular, its curtains and bastions were faced with a thick stone wall; and it contained barracks sufficient for the accommodation of three hundred men. Governor Sharpe purchased a hundred and fifty acres of land upon which to build the Fort. In the Legislature of 1892 a joint resolution was adopted looking towards the recovery of the Fort by the State for the purpose of a permanent camping ground for the State militia, it being accessible by the Western Maryland railroad, which passes near the fort. Nothing was done under this resolution and in 1904 the Legislature appointed a commission to make a report on the subject. A portion of the walls of the Fort have been taken down to give place to a barn. One of the hinges of the huge door which was preserved until recently, weighed forty-two pounds. During the war of the Revolution, British prisoners were kept in the Fort and during the late war in 1861 the place was occupied for a short time by a Maryland Federal regiment under General Kenly, who knocked a hole in the wall through which to point a cannon. The Fort was sold by the Legislature in 1790. The following is an extract from an address of the House of Delegates on the 15th of December 1757: "Though Fort Cumberland may be constructed, for anything we know, near a place proper for the stationing of a garrison at, for his Majesty's service in general, yet being as we have been informed, between eighty and ninety miles from the settlements of the westernmost inhabitants of this province, and the truth of this information is confirmed by your excellency's message of the 11th of this instant, wherein you say the distance from Fort Frederick to Fort Cumberland, by the wagon road, is 75 miles, and consequently the carriage of provisions thither very expensive, we humbly conceive it cannot be reasonably desired, that the people of this province should be burthened with the great expense of garrisoning that Fort, which, if it contributes immediately to the security of any of his Majesty's frontier subjects, it must be those of Virginia or Pennsylvania, who do not at present contribute anything towards the support of it that we know of. We understand, the most common track of the Indians in making their incursions into Virginia (which have been lately very frequent) is through the wild desert county lying between Fort Cumberland and Fort Frederick and yet we cannot learn that the forces at Fort Cumberland (though the most of these that are in our pay the summer past, have been stationed there, contrary, we humbly conceive, to the law that raised them) have very rarely, if ever molested these savages in those their incursions; from whence we would willingly presume their passage is below the Ranges which troops stationed at Fort Cumberland, can with safety to that fort extend themselves to; and consequently, that any security arising from those troops, even to Virginians who are most in the way of being protected by them, must be very remote, and to us much more so.

"When, from the incursions and horrid depredations of the savage enemy in the neighboring

colonies, an opinion prevailed, that a fort was necessary for the defense and security of the western frontier of this province, it was thought most likely to be conducive to those ends, to have it placed somewhere near the place Fort Frederick is now constructed; because from thence the troops that might be judged proper to be kept on foot for the security of the frontier inhabitants, might have it in their power to range constantly in such a manner as to protect them against small parties; and in case any considerable body of the enemy should appear or the Fort should be attacked, the troops might, at a short warning be assisted by the inhabitants.

"Near the sum of £6,000 has been expended in purchasing ground belonging to, and constructing Fort Frederick, and though we may not have any exact information what sum may still be wanting to complete it (if ever it should be thought proper to be done) yet we are afraid the sum requisite for that purpose must be considerable, and we are apprehensive that fort is so large that in case of attack it cannot be defended without a number of men, larger than the province can support, purely to maintain a fortification."

The contention between the Legislature and the Governor about this Fort, and the criticisms of the former upon the Governor for the expense he incurred in erecting it, so absorbed the government at Annapolis that for a considerable time the settlers were left to the tender mercies of the tomahawk and the scalping knife. Brave Col. Cresap threatened that if more speedy measures were not taken for the protection of the settlers he would march his company of riflemen to Annapolis. Fort Cumberland was finally abandoned and the garrison, under Col. Dagworthy, removed to Fort Frederick. In 1757 a regiment under the command of Col. Joseph Chapline, founder of Sharpsburg, occupied this fort. In 1756 a party of about fifty Indians under the command of a French captain crossed the mountains from the west with written instructions to proceed to Fort Frederick and there meet another party of fifty and with them to capture the Fort and blow up the magazine. After reaching the settlements on the Virginia side of the river, the path of this party was marked by the burning homes and the mutilated bodies of the defenseless settlers. But a party of frontiersmen under the command of a captain, Jeremiah Smith, met and defeated this party on the Capon river and killed the French captain. Upon his person was found the commission to attack the Fort. The party remaining after the defeat seemed to have divided. One party of them, fourteen in number, captured a Mr. Neff, who escaped and took refuge in a small fort. From thence a party of settlers pursued the Indians and were ambushed and defeated by them. The other party of fifty Indians who were to have met the French Captain at Fort Frederick were encountered on the Capon river by a party of settlers under Captain Joshua Lewis who defeated them. The intention of attacking the Fort was then abandoned. One of the gangs attacked a fort on the Opequon creek and massacred or carried into captivity all who were in it. On their way back to the West they captured two children whose remarkable history was given by the late C. J. Faulkner in an address at the University of West Virginia in 1875 as follows:

"It was about daylight, on the 17th of September, 1756, that a roving band of Indians surprised that little fort and murdered and scalped all they found in it. On their return from this bloody work they passed the house of Wm. Stockton, east of the North Mountain, who, about one hour before their arrival, unconscious of danger, had gone with his wife about two miles distant to perform the last duties to a dying neighbor, leaving their children at home. The Indians seized two of these children, George, a boy of fourteen years, and Isabella, a girl then ten years of age, and carried them off as captives to the north. George, who was a youth of remarkable energy and spirit, after a captivity of three years, made his escape and returned to his home in Berkeley County, with his feelings deeply embittered against the Indians and their allies, the French. Isabella Stockton, after being with them something upwards of a month, was sold by them to a wealthy Canadian trader, who took her to his home near Montreal, and being touched by the artless manners and prepossessing qualities of the child, bestowed, with his wife, every care on her education and training which the condition of the country then permitted. At sixteen years of age she had developed into a girl of extraordinary beauty and attractions. At this time there arrived from France a nephew of the trader of the name of Jean Baptiste Plata, a young man highly educated and of the noblest and most chivalric traits of character. Living in the same house with Isabella, a mutual attachment soon sprang up between them, and in about one year he made known to his uncle his purpose to ask her hand in marriage. The uncle approved of his purpose, and the young man opened the subject to Isabella. She told him that she could not disguise from him her deep attachment to him, but she felt compelled to disclose to him what she had never before

breathed to any human being—something of her early history. When but ten years of age she had been torn as a captive from her parents by the Indians, and had been sold to his uncle. The images of her dear father and mother had been continually present to her mind from that day to this. Her dreams had kept their faces and features as fresh and vivid in her memory as if she had seen them every day, and she did not feel that she could, with satisfaction to herself, change her relations in life until she had once more revisited her home in Virginia, and if her parents were still alive, to ask their consent to the proposed marriage. The young Frenchman promptly offered to take her to her parents, not for a moment doubting that they would cordially ratify his union with their daughter. He accordingly procured the necessary horses from his uncle, and they started on their long and perilous journey. They arrived safely in the county of Berkeley, and he delivered her into the embrace of her astonished and delighted parents. For a few days all was gladness and joy. But as soon as it was communicated to them that the young Frenchman was engaged to and desired their daughter in marriage, then all the animosity of the persecuted settler sprang up in their bosoms. A Frenchman at that day was more hateful to a West Virginia back-woodsman than even a Shawnee Indian, for they regarded them as the instigators and fomenters of all the cold-blooded murders and barbarities which had drenched their settlements in blood. His proposal of marriage was rejected; he was even ordered to leave the house, but he lingered long enough in the neighborhood to mature an arrangement with Isabella by which he might effect her escape and both return to Canada. Availing himself of the opportunity when the father and George were absent on a hunt across the North Mountain, the two lovers started upon their journey northward. The day after their departure the father and son returned, when the enraged father, discovering the flight, gave his orders to the fiery and impetuous George to go immediately in pursuit and "to bring Isabella back, dead or alive, for he would rather see her a corpse than hear of her marriage with a Frenchman." Meanwhile the fugitives had crossed the Potomac; they had forded the Juniata, and they had reached the west bank of the Susquehanna, in the county, now called Lycoming, in Pennsylvania where they were detained by a sudden rise in the waters of that river. Here the furious and maddened George, whose temper had not been improved by a three years' servitude among the Indians, overtook the astonished lovers. The scene that followed was as brief as it was bloody. He demanded the return of his sister. She refused to go back. Her lover interposed, and in two minutes the brave and chivalrous Frenchman lay a bleeding corpse in the arms of the agonized Isabella. History does not inform us what disposition was made of the dead body of Jean Baptiste Plata, but the lovely Isabella, crushed in all her earthly affections, was brought almost a raving maniac to her father's house. Ten years elapsed before her mind recovered its accustomed tone and vigor, when she married a gentleman of the name of Wm. McCleery, and they removed from Berkeley to Morgantown."

In order to convey an idea of the cruelties practiced by the Indians upon the settlers of the county it is only necessary to give the following narrative which was published, along with many similar ones, in a pamphlet, about the year 1800. Incidents of this kind could be multiplied but this sample is enough as the details are sufficiently horrible.

The narrative is by Peter Williamson, a prosperous Scotchman who settled near the forks of the Delaware in Pennsylvania. He tells not only of his own sufferings in captivity but of the horrible barbarities which were practiced before his eyes upon some prisoners, who were taken from Conococheague. After recounting the burning of his house, and the work of the Indians among the settlers as he accompanied them carrying their plunder for them, he continues: "Going from thence along the Susquehanna, for the space of six miles, loaded as I was before, we arrived at a spot near the Appalachian Mountains, or Bluehills, where they hid their plunder under logs of wood. From thence they proceeded to a neighboring house, occupied by one Jacob Snider, and his unhappy family, consisting of his wife, five children and a young man, his servant. They soon got admittance into the unfortunate man's house, where they immediately, without the least remorse, scalped both parents and children; nor could the tears, the shrieks or cries of poor innocent children, prevent their horrid massacre. Having thus scalped them, and plundered the house of everything that was movable, they set fire to it, and left the distressed victims amidst the flames.

"Thinking the young man belonging to this unhappy family would be of service to them in carrying part of their plunder, they spared his life, and loaded him and myself with what they had here got, and again marched to the Blue-hills where they stored their goods as before. My fellow sufferer could not support the cruel treatment which we were obliged to suffer

1242372

and complaining bitterly to me of his being unable to proceed any farther, I endeavored to animate him, but all in vain, for he still continued his moans and tears, which one of the savages perceiving, as we traveled along, came up to us, and with his tomahawk, gave him a blow on the head, which felled the unhappy youth to the ground, whom they immediately scalped and left. The suddenness of this murder shocked me to that degree that I was in a manner motionless, expecting my fate would be the same. However, recovering distracted thoughts, I dissembled my anguish as well as I could from the barbarians, but still, such was my terror, that for some time I scarce knew the days of the week or what I did.

"They still kept on their course near the mountains, where they lay skulking four or five days, rejoicing at the plunder they had got. When provisions became scarce they made their way toward the Susquehanna, and passing near another house, inhabited by an old man whose name was John Adams, with his wife and four small children, and meeting with no resistance, they immediately scalped the mother and all her children before the old man's eyes. Inhuman and horrid as this was, it did not satisfy them; for when they had murdered the poor woman, they acted with her in such a brutal manner as decency will not permit me to mention. The unhappy husband, not being able to avoid the sight, entreated them to put an end to his miserable being; but they were as deaf to the tears and entreaties of this venerable sufferer, as they had been to those of the others, and proceeded to burn and destroy his house, barn, corn, hay, cattle, and everything the poor man a few hours before was master of.

"Having saved what they thought proper from the flames, they gave the old man, feeble, weak and in miserable condition he then was, as well as myself, burdens to carry, and loading themselves likewise with bread and meat, pursued their journey toward the Great Swamp. Here they lay for eight or nine days, diverting themselves at times in barbarous cruelties on the old man; sometimes they would strip him naked, and paint him all over with various sorts of colors; at other times would pluck the white hairs from his head and tauntingly tell him, he was a fool for living so long, and that they would show him kindness in putting him out of the world.' In vain were all his tears; for daily did they tire themselves with the various means they tried to torment him; sometimes tying him to a tree and whipping him; at other times scorching his furrowed cheek with red-hot coals, and burning his legs quite to the knees.

"One night after he had been thus tormented, whilst he and I were condoling with each other at the miseries we daily suffered, twenty-five other Indians arrived, bringing with them twenty scalps and three prisoners, who had unhappily fallen into their hands in Conococheague, a small town chiefly inhabited by the Irish. These prisoners gave us some shocking accounts of the murders and devastations committed in their parts; a few instances of which will enable the reader to guess at the treatment the provincials have suffered for years past. This party, who now joined us, had it not, I found, in their power to begin their violences as soon as those who visited my habitation, the first of their tragedies being on the 25th of October, when John Lewis, with his wife and three small children, were inhumanly scalped and murdered, and his house, barn and everything he possessed, burnt and destroyed. On the 28th Jacob Miller, with his wife and six of his family, with everything on his plantation, shared the same fate. The 30th, the house, mill, barn, twenty head of cattle, two teams of horses, and everything belonging to George Folke, met with a like treatment, himself, wife and all his miserable family, consisting of nine in number, being scalped, then cut in pieces and given to the swine. One of the substantial traders, belonging to the province, having business that called him some miles up the country, fell into the hands of these ruffians, who not only scalped him, but immediately roasted him before he was dead; then like cannibals, for want of other food, ate his whole body and of his head made what they called an Indian pudding.

"From these few instances of savage cruelty, the deplorable situation of the defenseless inhabitants, and what they hourly suffered in that part of the globe, must strike the utmost horror, and cause in every breast the utmost detestation, not only against the authors, but against those who, through inattention or pusilanimous or erroneous principles, suffered the savages at first, unrepelled or even unmolested, to commit such outrages, depredations and murders.

"The three prisoners who were brought with those additional forces, constantly repining at their lot, and almost dead with their excessive hard treatment, contrived at last to make their escape; but being far from their own settlements and not knowing the country, were soon after met by some others of the tribe, or nations at war with us, and brought back. The poor creatures, almost famished for want of sustenance, having had none during the time of their escape, were no sooner in the power of the

barbarians than two of them were tied to a tree, and a great fire made round them, where they remained until they were terribly scorched and burnt; when one of the villains with his scalping knife ripped open their bellies took out their entrails, and burned them before their eyes, whilst the others were cutting, piercing and tearing the flesh from their breasts, hands, arms and legs, with red-hot irons, till they were dead. The third unhappy victim was reserved a few hours longer, to be, if possible, sacrificed in a more cruel manner; his arms were tied close to his body, and a hole, dug deep enough for him to stand upright, he was put into it and the earth rammed and beat all around his body up to his neck, so that his head only appeared above the ground. They then scalped him and there let him remain for three or four hours, in the greatest agonies, after which they made a small fire near his head, causing him to suffer the most excruciating torments; whilst the poor creature could only cry for mercy by killing him immediately, for his brains were boiling in his head. Inexorable to all he said they continued the fire till his eyes gushed out of their sockets; such agonizing torments did this unhappy creature suffer for near two hours before he was quite dead. They then cut off his head, and buried it with the other bodies; my task being to dig the graves, which feeble and terrified as I was, the dread of suffering the same fate enabled me to do.

"A great snow now falling, the barbarians were fearful lest the white people should, by their tracks, find out heir skulking retreats, which obliged them to make the best of their way to winter quarters, about two hundred miles further from any plantation or inhabitants. After a long and painful journey, being almost starved, I arrived with this infernal crew at Alamingo. There I found a number of wigwams, full of their women and children. Dancing, singing and shouting, were their general amusement; and in all their festivals and dances, they relate what successes they have had and what damages they have sustained in their expeditions, in which I now unhappily became a part of their theme. The severity of the cold increasing, they stripped me of my clothes for their own use, and gave me such as they usually wore themselves, being a piece of blanket, a pair of moccasins, or shoes, with a yard of coarse cloth to put around me instead of breeches.

"At Alamingo I remained near two months, till the snow was off the ground. Whatever thoughts I might have of making my escape, to carry them into execution was impracticable, being so far from any plantations or white people, and the severe weather rendering my limbs in a manner quite stiff and motionless. However, I contrived to defend myself against the inclemency of the weather as well as I could by making myself a little wigwam with the bark of the trees, covering it with earth, which made it resemble a cave; and, to prevent the ill effects of the cold, I kept a good fire always near the door. My liberty of going about was, indeed, more than I could have expected, but they well knew the impracticability of my escaping from them. Seeing me outwardly easy and submissive, they would sometimes give me a little meat, but my chief food was Indian corn. At length the time came when they were preparing themselves for another expedition against the planters and white people, but before they set out they were joined by many other Indians.

"As soon as the snow was quite gone they set forth on their journey towards the back parts of the Province of Pennsylvania, all leaving their wives and children behind in the wigwams. They were now a formidable body amounting to near 150. My business was to carry what they thought proper to load me with but they never entrusted me with a gun. We marched on several days without anything particular occurring, almost famished for want of provisions; for my part, I had nothing but a few stalks of Indian corn, which I was glad to eat dry; nor did the Indians themselves fare much better; for as we drew near the plantations they were afraid to kill any game, lest the noise of their guns should alarm the inhabitants.

"When we again arrived at the Blue-hills about thirty miles from Conococheague, we encamped three days, though God knows we had neither tents nor anything else to defend us from the inclemency of the air, having nothing to lie on but the grass—their usual mode of lodging, pitching or encamping, by night being in parties of ten or twelve men to a fire, where they lie upon the grass or brush, wrapped up in a blanket with their feet to the fire. During our last stay here, a sort of council of war was held, when it was agreed to divide themselves into companies of about twenty men each; after which every captain marched with his party where he thought proper. I still belonged to my old masters, but was left behind on the mountains with ten Indians, to stay till the rest would return, not thinking it proper to carry me nearer to Conococheague or the other plantations.

"Here I began to meditate an escape, and though I knew the country round extremely well, yet I was very cautious of giving the least

suspicion of any such intention. However, the third day after the grand body left us, my companions thought proper to traverse the mountains in search of game for their subsistence, leaving me bound in such a manner that I could not escape; at night when they returned, having unbound me, we all sat down together to supper on what they killed, and soon after (being greatly fatigued with their day's excursion) they composed themselves to rest as usual. I now tried various ways to ascertain whether it was a scheme to prove my intentions or not; but after making a noise and walking about sometimes touching them with my feet, I found there was no fallacy. Then I resolved, if possible to get one of their guns, and if discovered, die in my defense rather than be taken; for that purpose I made various efforts to get one from under their heads, where they always secured them, but in vain. Disappointed in this, I began to dispair of carrying my design into execution; yet after a little reflection, and trusting myself to the Divine protection, I set forward naked and defenseless as I was. Such was my terror however, that in going from them I halted, and paused every four or five yards, looking toward the spot where I had left them, lest they should awake and miss me; but when I was too hundred yards from them, I mended my pace, and made as much haste as I possibly could to the foot of the mountain, when, on a sudden, I was struck with the greatest terror at hearing the wood-cry, as it is called, which the savages I had left were making upon missing their charge. The more my terror increased, the faster I pushed on, and, scarce knowing where I trod, drove through the woods with the utmost precipitation, sometimes falling and bruising myself, cutting my feet and legs with the stones in a miserable manner. But faint and maimed as I was, I continued my flight till daybreak, when without having anything to sustain nature but a little corn, I crept into a hollow tree, where I lay very snug, and returned my prayers and thanks to the Divine Being, who had thus far favored my escape. But my repose was in a few hours destroyed at hearing the voices of the savages near the place where I had hid, threatening and talking how they would use me if they got me again. However, they at last left the spot, and I remained in my apartment all that day without further molestation. At night I ventured forward again, but thinking each twig that touched me a savage. The third day I concealed myself in like manner as before, and at night travelled, keeping off the main road as much as possible, which lengthened my journey many miles. But how shall I describe the terrors I felt on the fourth night, when by a rustling I made among the leaves, a party of Indians that lay around a small fire, which I did not perceive, started from the ground and seizing their arms, ran from the fire amongst the woods. Whether to move forward or rest where I was I knew not, when to my great surprise and joy, I was relieved by a parcel of swine that made towards the place where I guessed the savages to be, who on seeing them and imagining that they had caused the alarm, very merrily returned to the fire and lay again down to sleep."

After a few more adventures Williamson reached a settlement and finally the home of his father-in-law in Chester County where he learned that his wife, who had been absent when he was captured, had been dead two months.

The condition of Frederick County is hinted at now and then in the messages and addresses which passed between the Governor and the Assembly. On June 28, 1755, Governor Sharpe informed the Assembly that he had heard "from the back inhabitants of Frederick County advising me that a party of French Indians, last Monday morning, June 23, fell on the inhabitants of this Province, and killed two men and one woman (who have been since found dead); eight other persons they have taken prisoners and carried off. The names of the persons who were murdered and left, are John Williams, his wife and grandson; and with their bodies was also found a French Indian. The persons carried off are Richard Williams, a son of John, who was murdered, one Dawson's wife and four children; Richard William's wife, and two brothers of the young man who is killed, have made their escape. This accident I find, has so terrified the distant inhabitants, that many of them are retiring and forsaking their plantations." The Governor, a month previous to this had issued a proclamation, cautioning the settlers to be on their guard, and unite for their common defense and safety. He also when he issued the proclamation, sent peremptory orders to the militia of our settlements, frequently to muster and discipline their troops and companies. "However," the Governor adds, "I find neither the proclamation or instructions will be effectual unless the militia can be assured that they shall receive satisfaction and pay for the time they shall be out on duty. I consider it highly proper for us to have a hundred, or at least a company of sixty men, posted or constantly ranging for some time on the frontiers, for our protection. In this I desire your advice, and that you will enable me to support such a number." In response to this communication the Legislature

passed a resolution for maintaining a company of eighty men for the protection of the frontiers, but no money appears to have been appropriated to pay them. On the 17th day of July, the next day after the news of Braddock's defeat had reached him, the Governor set forth to Fredericktown and ordered all the militia officers of Frederick County to meet him there. He seems to have had a perfect appreciation of the real danger the people of our County were in, and as the Legislature would do nothing for their protection, he proposed to draft a company of 60 or 80 men to serve without pay and to take and impress provisions for them wherever they could be found. The same selfish spirit that animates so many legislative bodies constantly appeared in our colonial legislature at this time. The representatives of the eastern counties which were in no danger from the Indians, persistently refused to consent to any expenditure of money for the preservation of the defenceless inhabitants of Frederick County from the horrors of an Indian massacre. From Fredericktown Governor Sharpe wrote to Lord Baltimore and told him of Braddock's defeat and death and announced his intention of going on to Fort Cumberland.

On the 12th of August Sharpe wrote to Charles Calvert: "The 23rd of July I addressed a letter to his Lordship and another to yourself, acquainting you with the fatal engagement that had happened near the banks of the Monongahela. I was then on my way westward with an intention to send up a supply of fresh provisions and wine to Fort Cumberland, which I imagined the troops must have been in need of. On my arrival at Conogogee which is thirty miles beyond Frederick Town, I was informed that they had a plenty of everything at the camp, and that Col. Dunbar had determined and was about to leave Fort Cumberland with the remains of the two regiments and the three independent companies to Philadelphia. This news, so soon after the depredations of the Indians and the General's defeat, had much alarmed and thrown our distant inhabitants into great consternation. They concluded that when the troops should retire from the frontiers, the enemy would repeat and renew their devastation; and that it was better for them to fly naked and leave their habitations than remain an easy prey to an enraged and cruel enemy, who may now have free and uninterrupted access to these two infatuated and defenceless colonies. Some that were retiring to their friends in the more populous parts of this and the neighboring Provinces, I persuaded to return back, with assurances that a sufficient body of troops would be left at Fort Cumberland for the security of that place; and that I would take proper measures to prevent the inroads and incursions of any French or Indian parties; which I hope will be effectually done by the small forts that I have ordered to be built, one on Tonolloway creek, and three under the North Mountain, in each of which I shall place a small garrison with orders to them to patrol from one to the other and to Fort Cumberland, and in case of alarm to receive the neighboring families into their protection." The Governor was enabled to build these Forts and maintain their garrisons with money raised by voluntary subscriptions made by citizens of Frederick County.

Those who trusted to his protection however, had bitter cause to regret it. For no sooner was Braddock's army out of the way than marauding bands of Indians descended upon the settlers and deeds of horror such as have already been described, were perpetrated night after night. No one knew, upon retiring to rest at night, that he would not be murdered and scalped in his bed before morning. The people before long were seized with an universal terror and began abandoning their homes and fleeing almost naked across the mountains to places of safety. Not one white man was left beyond the little forts on the Tonolaway. Even the brave Cresap had abandoned his hunting place on the upper Potomac and had taken refuge along with his son Michael, in Fort Cressap in Long Meadows. Many perished by the tomahawk. These were among the most fortunate. It was those who were carried into captivity or reserved for torture whose fate and whose sufferings under the torments devised with diabolical ingenuity and inflicted with the ferocity and remorselessness of demons, whose fate most excites our pity. Death came to these as a welcome deliverance. Its worst horrors were pleasant compared with the lingering tortures which preceded it. Some who were carried into captivity escaped and returned to their homes after years of suffering. Some who fled from these horrors did not stop their flight until they had reached Baltimore, and the people of Annapolis were greatly alarmed and many were preparing to get on board ship and sail for England. A writer in the Maryland Gazette insisted that Annapolis was the place which the Indians would be most likely to attack and that if it were not immediately fortified he advised all who valued their lives or the lives of their wives and children to abandon the desolate and infatuated place with all speed as even then they could not go to bed in safety, it being probable that the enemy would burn their houses and cut their throats while they were sunk in sleep.

Such publications did not tend to allay the public alarm and when some parties of Indians penetrated to within thirty miles of Baltimore the terror of the people was extreme. All through the year 1756 the terrible work of butchery went on. Women and children were intercepted whenever they ventured abroad until finally the whole population either left or retired, during the summer, to the Forts and went in armed companies to cultivate their fields. About this time the "Gazette" published at Annapolis was filled with accounts of the atrocities of the Indians. "Our accounts," it said, "from the westward are truly alarming. All the slaughters, scalpings, burnings and every other barbarity and mischief that the Mongrel French, Indians, and their chieftain, the *Devil,* can invent, are often perpetrated there, and approach us nigher and nigher. By a person come to town this day from Frederick County, we are told that last Sunday two boys, near Lawrence Wilson's in that County, were killed and scalped and a son of one Mr. Lynn was found dead and scalped, himself and three more of his family missing. At the Little Cove all the houses were burnt last week. The house of Ralf Matson, about half a mile from Stodderd's fort, was burnt on Tuesday last week. Some sheep which were in a pen near the house, the Indians flung in the fire alive, others they killed and some they scalped."

On the 11th of March 1756, Isaac Baker wrote to the Gazette from Conococheague, "On our march to Toonaloways about five miles this side of Stodderd's Fort, we found John Myers' house in flames and 9 or 10 head of large cattle killed, besides calves and several horses and sheep. About three miles and a half further up the road, we found a man (one Hynes) killed and scalped, with one arm cut off and several arrows sticking in him; we could not bury him, having no tools with us for that purpose. Half a mile further (within a mile of Stodderd's Fort) we found Ralf Matson's house burnt down and several sheep and hogs killed. When we came to Stodderd's Fort, we found them all under arms, expecting every minute to be attacked. From thence we went to Combs' Fort where we found a young man about 22 years of age killed and scalped; there were only four men in this Fort, two of which were unable to bear arms, but upwards of forty women and children, who were in a very poor situation, being afraid to go out of the Fort even for a drink of water. The house caught fire during the time the Indians were surrounding the Fort and would have been burnt down, but luckily there were some soap suds in the house, by which they extinguished it. The young man mentioned above was one Lynn's son, and was sitting on the fence of the stockyard with one Combes' son, when they discovered the Indians, upon which they ran to get into the Fort, and before they reached it Lynn's son was shot down, and an Indian pursued the other with a tomahawk within thirty yards of the Fort, but he luckily got into the Fort and shot the Indian. We searched the woods to see if we could discover where the Indian was buried (as they supposed him to be mortally wounded), we found in two places a great quantity of blood, but could not find the body. We saw several creatures, some dead and others going about with arrows sticking in them. About half a mile on this side Mr. Kenny's (in little Toonaloways) we found a load of oats and a load of turnips in the road, which two boys were bringing to Combes', and it is imagined the boys are carried off by the Indians. When we came to Mr. Kenny's we saw several sheep and cattle killed. From thence we went to one Lowthers', about two miles further, where he found his grain and two calves burnt, two cows and nine or ten hogs had been killed, and about 150 yards from the house found Lowther dead and scalped, and otherwise terribly mangled; his brains were beat out, as it is supposed, with his own gun barrel, which we found sticking in his skull and his gun broken; there was an axe, two scythes and several arrows sticking in him. From here we returned to Combes' and buried the young man and left ten of our men here to assist them to secure their grain, which, as soon as they have done, they propose to leave that Fort and go to Stodderd's. From hence we went to Stoddert's Fort where we laid on Friday night, and yesterday, on our way down here, we buried the man we left on the road."

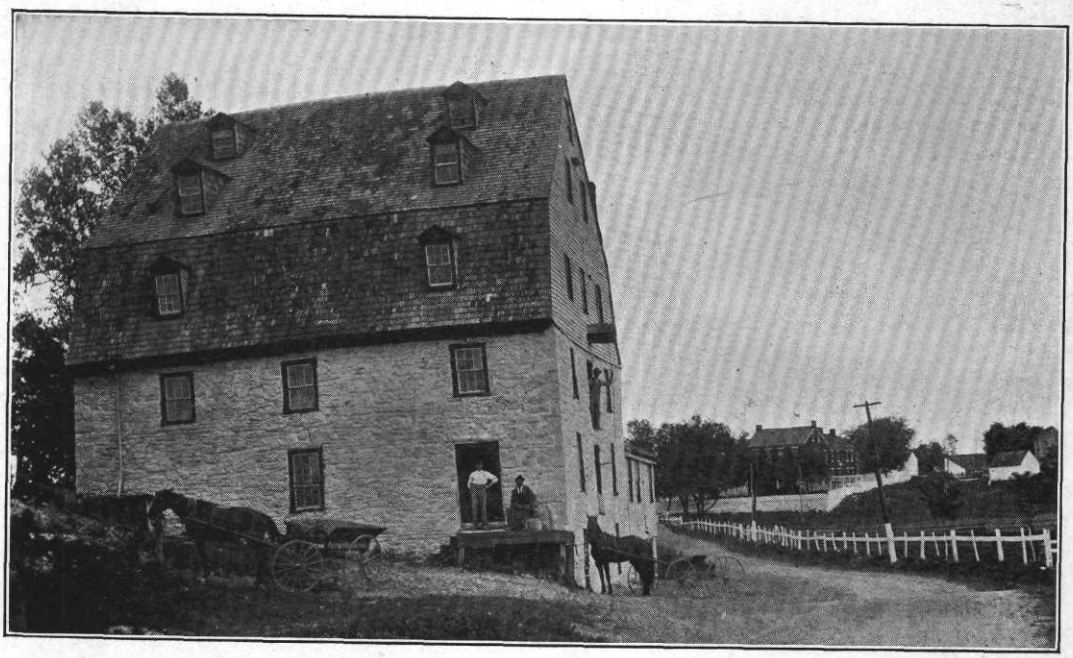
One reason why the frontier was left defenceless was the wrangle going on between the people and the Proprietor identical with the dispute between Penn and the people of Pennsylvania. The people claimed in both Provinces that the Proprietor should bear his proportion of the burdens of the public protection and the Proprietor of both Provinces claimed an exemption from all taxation and at Annapolis the dispute continued while the people of Conococheague and Long Meadows were being scalped. Thomas Cresap with sixty of his brave riflemen, were at Frederick Town painted like Indians, and evinced a decided disposition to march down and help the Legislature in their deliberations. This was not necessary however, for just at this time an act was passed. The Proprietors' lands were taxed and Governor Sharpe thought proper to approve the bill in disregard of his orders to the contrary. A thousand pounds were appro-

priated to paying a bounty of £10 each for Indian scalps. This was in 1756 during the incursions which followed immediately upon Braddock's defeat. Conococheague was the most important outpost and still contained a large magazine of supplies left there for General Braddock. A French ensign leading a party of Indians had been killed in Virginia and there was found a bag tied to his neck containing instructions from the commander of Fort Duquesne to attack Conococheague and destroy this magazine. Soon after this we learn from a letter from Washington to Lord Fairfax that the whole colony of Conococheague had fled and that between them and Frederick Town only two families remained. During all this terrible time the streets of Frederick were thronged with refugees in the last stage of destitution. A subscription was raised and twenty men under Lieut. Leagond were sent to the relief of the settlements.

A large number of the settlers appear to have returned to Conococheague before the close of hostilities. In July 1763, nearly eight years after the outbreak we find the condition of affairs thus described by a writer from Frederick Town in the Maryland Gazette: "Every day, for some time past, has offered the melancholy scene of poor, distressed families driving downwards through this town with their effects, who have deserted their plantations, for fear of falling into the cruel hands of our savage enemies, now daily seen in the woods. And never was panic more general or forcible than that of the back inhabitants, whose terrors at this time exceed what followed on the defeat of General Braddock when the frontiers lay open to the incursions of both French and Indians. Whilst Conococheague settlement stands firm, we shall think ourselves in some sort of security from their insults here. But should the inhabitants there give way, you would soon see your city and the lower Counties crowded with objects of compassion, as the flight would, in that case, become general. Numbers of those who have betaken themselves to the forts, as well as those who have actually fled, have entirely lost their crops, or turned in their own cattle or hogs to devour the produce, in hopes of finding them again in better condition, should it hereafter appear safe for them to return. The season has been remarkably fine, and the harvest in general afforded the most promising appearance of plenty and goodness that has been known for many years. But, alas; how dismal an alteration of the prospect! Many who expected to have sold and supplied the necessities of others, now want for themselves, and see their warmest hopes defeated, the fruits of their honest industry snatched from them by the merciless attacks of these bloodthirsty barbarians, whose treatment of such unhappy wretches as fall into their hands, is accompanied with circumstances of infernal fury, too horrid and shocking for human nature to dwell upon, even in imagination. We were so sensible of the importance of Conococheague settlement, both as a bulwark and supply to this neighborhood, that on repeated notice of their distress, Captain Butler, on Wednesday last, called the Town Company together, who appeared under arms on the Court House green with great unanimity. Just as the drum beat at arms, we had the agreeable satisfaction of seeing a wagon sent up by his Excellency (whose tender care for the security of the Provience raised sentiments of the highest gratitude in the breast of every one present) loaded with powder and lead, articles of the greatest importance at this critical juncture, when the whole country has been drained of those necessary articles by the diligence of our Indian traders who had bought up the whole for the supply of our enemies, to be returned, as we have dearly experienced, in death and desolation upon us. A subscription was then set on foot and cheerfully entered into, in consequence of which, twenty stout young men immediately enlisted under Mr. Peter Grosh, to march immediately to the assistance of the back inhabitants, and with other volunteers already there raised, to cover the reapers in hopes of securing the crops. Had not the Governor's supply arrived so seasonably it was doubted whether the whole town could have furnished ammunition sufficient for that small party, half of which marched backwards in high spirits on Thursday and the remainder on Friday morning. And on Sunday subscriptions were taken in the several congregations in Town for sending up further assistance. On Sunday afternoon we had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Michael Cresap arrive in Town with mokosins on his legs, taken from an Indian whom he killed and scalped, being one of those who shot down Mr. Welder, the circumstances of which much lamented murder, and the success of Col. Cresap's family, you no doubt have received from other hands. Money has been cheerfully contributed in our town, towards the support of the men to be added to Col. Cresap's present force, as we look upon the preservation of the Old Town to be of great importance to us, and a proper check to the progress of the savages; but notwithstanding our present efforts to keep the enemy at a distance, and thereby shelter the whole Province, our inhabitants are poor, our



Old Catoctin Furnace, Where Cannon and Shells Were Made During the Revolutionary War.



Old Kemp Mill, on Ballinger Creek. Built in 1785.

men dispersed, and without a detachment from below, it is to be feared we must give way, and the inundation break upon the lower counties."

"Long Meadows Enlarged" was the name given to a tract of 4163 acres granted to Henry Bouquet in 1765.

This Henry Bouquet never lived in Maryland. The centre of his tract is the farm for so many years owned by Mr. Frederick Wilms in Washington County and the old house which he occupied and which is still standing, is one of the oldest and quaintest in the County. The owner of this great tract was a remarkable character in his time. He was born in 1719 at Rolle, a small town on the northern bank of Lake Geneva in Switzerland. In 1736, he entered the military service of the Dutch Republic. Shortly afterwards he served as a petty officer in the army of the King of Sardinia and distinguished himself in the war with France. In 1756, the year after Braddock's defeat, Henry Bouquet sailed for America, and obtained a commission as colonel in the Royal service. His command was composed of the Swiss settlers of Frederick County and the Cumberland Valley, of Pennsylvania, most of whom could not understand the English language. He was conspicuous in the campaigns around Fort Duquesne and he opened the road and established the route through Western Pennsylvania to Pittsburg.

In his expedition against the Indians in 1764 Col. Bouquet had in his command two companies of Maryland troops, mostly volunteers from Frederick County. After the expedition the conduct of these troops was highly commended by their Colonel. One of the companies were officered by Captain, Wm. M. McClellan; Lieutenants, John Earl and James Dougherty; Ensigns, David Blair, John Moran, Edmund Moran; Sergeants, Joseph Hopewell and Henry Graybill. The officers of the other Maryland Company were: Captain, John Wolgomott; Lieutenant, Matthew Nicholas and Ensign John Blair. For his distinguished services in the Pontiac war, Col. Bouquet received a vote of thanks from the Colonial Assemblies of Virginia and Pennsylvania. After peace was established Bouquet determined to settle down in the Colonies and at that time he was naturalized in Pennsylvania, having two years previously obtained a grant of "Long Meadows Enlarged" from Lord Baltimore above referred to. The same year he received from the King a commission as Brigadier General and was ordered to Pensacola, when immediately upon his arrival he was smitten with yellow fever and died. Frederick Holdumand, his executor, was directed in his will to sell "Long Meadow Enlarged." This great tract of magnificent land contained in 1765 a saw mill, tan yard and a number of houses.

In October 1764 a company of forty-three woodsmen from Frederick County marched under Capt. William McClellan to Fort Pitt to serve without pay in the expeditions against the Indians beyond the Ohio river. This was one year and eight months after a treaty of peace had been signed by France and England. The treaty of Paris which deprived France and gave to England the immense territory in America from Hudson Bay to the Mississippi river claimed by France by virtue of the discoveries of Carteret was signed February 1763. Hostilities soon ceased and the land had peace.

The following is Dr. Benjamin Franklin's account of his intercourse with Gen. Braddock at Fredericktown and of the subsequent campaign, taken from his Autobiography.—

The British government, not choosing to permit the union of the colonies as proposed at Albany, and to trust that union with their defence, lest they should thereby grow too military, and feel their own strength, suspicion and jealousies at this time being entertained of them, sent over General Braddock, with two regiments of regular English troops for that purpose. He landed at Alexandria in Virginia, and thence marched to Fredericktown in Maryland, where he halted for carriages. Our Assembly apprehending from some information, that he had conceived violent prejudices against them, as averse to the service, wished me to wait upon him, not as from them, but as postmaster-general, under the guise of proposing to settle with him the mode of conducting with most celerity and certainty the despatches between him and the governors of the several provinces, with whom he must necessarily have continual correspondence, and of which they proposed to pay the expense. My son accompanied me on this journey.

We found the General at Fredericktown, waiting impatiently for the return of those he had sent through the back parts of Maryland and Virginia to collect wagons. I stayed with him several days, dined with him daily, and had full opportunities of removing his prejudices, by the information of what the Assembly had before his arrival actually done, and were still willing to do, to facilitate his operations. When I was about to depart, the returns of wagons to be obtained were brought in, by which it appeared that they amounted only to twenty-five, and not all of those were in serviceable condition. The General and all the officers were surprised, declared the expedition was

then at an end, being impossible, and exclaimed against the ministers for ignorantly sending them into a country destitute of the means of conveying their stores, baggage, &c., not less than one hundred and fifty wagons being necessary.

I happened to say, I thought it was a pity they had not been landed in Pennsylvania, as in that country almost every farmer had his wagon. The General eagerly laid hold of my words, and said, "Then you, Sir, who are a man of interest there, can probably procure them for us, and I beg you will undertake it." I asked what terms were to be offered the owners of the wagons, and I was desired to put on paper the terms that appeared to me necessary. This I did, and they were agreed to, and a commission and instructions accordingly prepared immediately. What those terms were will appear in the advertisement I published as soon as I arrived at Lancaster, which being, from the great and sudden effect it produced, a piece of some curiosity, I shall insert it at length as follows:—

"ADVERTISEMENT.

"Lancaster, April 26th, 1755.

"Whereas, one hundred and fifty wagons, with four horses to each wagon, and fifteen hundred saddle or pack-horses, are wanted for the service of his Majesty's forces, now about to rendezvous at Will's Creek; and his Excellency General Braddock having been pleased to empower me to contract for the hire of the same, I hereby give notice, that I shall attend for that purpose, at Lancaster, from this day to next Wednesday evening; and at York, from next Thurdsay morning till Friday evening; where I shall be ready to agree for wagons and teams, or single horses, on the following terms; viz. 1. That there shall be paid for each wagon, with four good horses and a driver, fifteen shillings *per diem;* and for each able horse with a pack-saddle, or other saddle and furniture, two shillings *per diem;* and for each able horse without a saddle, eighteen pence *per diem.* 2. That the pay commence from the time of their joining the forces, at Will's Creek, which must be on or before the 20th of May ensuing, and that a reasonable allowance be paid over and above, for the time necessary for their traveling to Will's Creek, and home again after their discharge. 3. Each wagon and team, and every saddle or pack-horse is to be valued by indifferent persons, chosen between me and the owner; and, in case of the loss of any wagon, team, or other horse in the service, the price according to such valuation is to be allowed and paid. 4. Seven days' pay is to be advanced and paid in hand by me to the owner of each wagon and team, or horse, at the time of contracting, if required; and the remainder to be paid by General Braddock, or by the paymaster of the army, at the time of their discharge; or from time to time, as it shall be demanded. 5. No drivers or wagons, or persons taking care of the hired horses, are on any account to be called upon to do the duty of soldiers, or be otherwise employed than in conducting or taking care of their carriages or horses. 6. All oats, Indian corn, or other forage, that wagons or horses bring to the camp, more than is necessary for the subsistence of the horses, is to be taken for the use of the army, and a reasonable price paid for the same.

"*Note.*—My son, William Franklin, is empowered to enter into like contracts with any person in Cumberland County.

"B. FRANKLIN.

"*To the Inhabitants of the Counties of Lancaster, York, and Cumberland.*

"Friends and Countrymen,

"Being occasionally at the camp at Frederic a few days since, I found the General and officers extremely exasperated on account of their not being supplied with horses and carriages, which had been expected from this province, as most able to furnish them; but, through the dissensions between our Governor and Assembly, money had not been provided, nor any steps taken for that purpose.

"It was proposed to send an armed force immediately into these counties, to seize as many of the best carriages and horses as should be wanted, and compel as many persons into the service as would be necessary to drive and take care of them.

"I apprehended that the progress of British soldiers through these counties on such an occasion, especially considering the temper they are in, and their resentment against us, would be attended with many and great inconveniences to the inhabitants, and therefore more willingly took the trouble of trying first what might be done by fair and equitable means. The people of these back counties have lately complained to the Assembly, that a sufficient currency was waiting; you have an opportunity of receiving and dividing among you a very considerable sum; for, if the service of this expedition should continue, as it is more than probable it will, for one hundred and twenty days, the hire of these wagons and horses will amount to upwards of thirty thousand pounds; which

will be paid you in silver and gold of the King's money.

"The service will be light and easy, for the army will scarce march above twelve miles per day, and the wagons and baggage horses, as they carry those things that are absolutely necessary to the welfare of the army, must march with the army, and no faster; and are, for the army's sake, always placed where they can be most secure, whether in a march or in a camp.

"If you are really, as I believe you are, good and loyal subjects to his Majesty, you may now do a most acceptable service, and make it easy to yourselves; for three or four of such as cannot separately spare from the business of their plantations, a wagon and four horses and a driver, may do it together; one furnishing the wagon, another one or two horses, and another the driver, and divide the pay proportionately between you. But, if you do not this service to your King and country voluntarily, when such good pay and reasonable terms are offered to you, your loyalty will be strongly suspected. The King's business must be done; so many brave troops, come so far for your defence, must not stand idle through your backwardness to do what may be reasonably expected from you; wagons and horses must be had; violent measures will probably be used; and you will be left to seek for a recompense where you can find it, and your case perhaps be little pitied or regarded.

"I have no particular interest in this affair, as, except the satisfaction of endeavoring to do good. I shall have only my labour for my pains. If this method of obtaining the wagons and horses is not likely to succeed, I am obliged to send word to the General in fourteen days; and I suppose Sir John St. Clair, the hussar, with a body of soldiers, will immediately enter the province for the purpose; which I shall be sorry to hear, because I am very sincerely and truly your friend and well-wisher.

"B. FRANKLIN."

I received from the General about eight hundred pounds, to be disbursed in advance money to the wagon owners; but, that sum being insufficient, I advanced upwards of two hundred pounds more; and in two weeks, the one hundred and fifty wagons, with two hundred and fifty-nine carrying horses, were on their march for the camp. The advertisement promised payment according to the valuation in case any wagons or horses should be lost. The owners, however, alleging they did not know General Braddock, or what dependence might be had on his promise, insisted on my bond for the performance; which I accordingly gave them.

While I was at camp, supping one evening with the officers of Colonel Dunbar's regiment, he represented to me his concern for the subalterns, who, he said, were generally not in affluence, and could ill afford in this dear country to lay in the stores that might be necessary in so long a march, through a wilderness where nothing was to be purchased. I commiserated their case, and resolved to endeavour procuring them some relief. I said nothing, however, to him of my intention, but wrote the next morning to the Committee of the Assembly, who had the disposition of some public money, warmly recommending the case of these officers of their consideration, and proposing that a present be sent them of necessaries and refreshments. My son, who had some experience of a camp life, and of its wants, drew up a list for me, which I enclosed in my letter. The committee approved, and used such diligence, that, conducted by my son, the stores arrived at the camp as soon as the wagons. They consisted of twenty parcels, each containing

6 lbs. loaf sugar.
6 do. Muscovado do.
1 do. green tea.
1 do. bohea do. tea.
6 do. ground coffee.
6 do. chocolate.
1-2 chest best white biscuit.
1-2 lb. pepper.
1 quart white vinegar.
1 keg containing 20 lbs good butter.
2 dozen old Madeira wine.
2 gallons Jamaica spirits.
1 bottle flour of mustard.
2 well cured hams.
1-2 dozen dried tongues.
6 lbs. rice.
6 lbs. raisins.
1 Gloucester cheese.

These parcels, well packed, were placed on as many horses, each parcel, with the horse, being intended as a present for one officer. They were very thankfully received, and the kindness acknowledged by letters to me, from the colonels of both regiments, in the most grateful terms. The General, too, was highly satisfied with my conduct in procuring him the wagons, and readily paid my account of disbursements; thanking me repeatedly, and requesting my further assistance in sending provisions after him. I undertook this also, and was busily em-

ployed in it till we heard of his defeat; advancing for the service, of my own money, upwards of one thousand pounds sterling; of which I sent him an account. It came to his hands, luckily for me, a few days before the battle, and he returned me immediately an order on the paymaster for the round sum of one thousand pounds, leaving the remainder to the next account. I consider this payment as good luck, having never been able to obtain the remainder; of which more hereafter.

This General was, I think, a brave man, and might probably have made a figure as a good officer in some European war. But he had too much self-confidence, too high an opinion of the validity of regular troops, and too mean a one of both Americans and Indians. George Croghan, our Indian interpreter, joined him on his march with one hundred of those people, who might have been of great use to his army as guides and scouts, if he had treated them kindly; but he slighted and neglected them, and they gradually left him.

In conversation with him one day, he was giving me some account of his intended progress. "After taking Fort Duquesne," said he, "I am to proceed to Niagara; and, having taken that, to Frontenac, if the season will allow time, and I suppose it will; for Duquesne can hardly detain me above three or four days, and then I see nothing that can obstruct my march to Niagara." Having before revolved in my mind the long line his army must make in their march by a very narrow road, to be cut for them through the woods and bushes, and also what I had read of a former defeat of fifteen hundred French, who invaded the Illinois country, I had conceived some doubts and some fears for the event of the campaign. But I ventured only to say, "To be sure, Sir, if you arrive well before Duquesne, with these fine troops, so well provided with artillery, the fort, though completely fortified, and assisted with a very strong garrison, can probably make but a short resistance. The only danger I apprehend of obstruction to your march, is from the ambuscades of the Indians, who, by constant practice, are dexterous in laying and executing them; and the slender line, near four miles long, which your army must make, may expose it to be attacked by surprise in its flanks, and to be cut like a thread into several pieces, which, from their distance cannot come up in time to support each other."

He smiled at my ignorance, and replied, "These savages may indeed be a formidable enemy to your raw American militia, but upon the King's regular and disciplined troops, Sir, it is impossible they should make any impression." I was conscious of an impropriety in my disputing with a military man in matters of his profession, and said no more. The enemy, however, did not take the advantage of his army, which I apprehended its long line of march exposed it to, but let it advance without interruption till within nine miles of the place; and then, when more in a body (for it had just passed a river, where the front had halted till all were come over,) and in a more open part of the woods than any it had passed, attacked its advanced guard by a heavy fire from behind trees and bushes; which was the first intelligence the General had of an enemy's being near him. This guard being disordered, the General hurried the troops up to their assistance, which was done in great confusion through wagons, baggage, and cattle, and presently the fire came upon their flank. The officers being on horseback were more easily distinguished, picked out as marks, and fell very fast; and the soldiers were crowded together in a huddle, having or hearing no orders, and standing to be shot at till two-thirds of them were killed, and then, being seized with a panic, the remainder fled with precipitation.

The wagoners took each a horse out of his team and scampered. Their example was immediately followed by others, so that all the wagons, provisions, artillery, and stores, were left to the enemy. The General being wounded, was brought off with difficulty; his secretary, Mr. Shirley, was killed by his side, and out of eighty-six officers, sixty-three were killed or wounded, and seven hundred and fourteen men killed of eleven hundred. These eleven hundred had been picked men from the whole army; the rest had been left behind with Colonel Dunbar, who was to follow with the heavier part of the stores, provisions, and baggage. The flyers, not being pursued, arrived at Dunbar's camp, and the panic they brought with them instantly seized him and all his people. And, though he had now above one thousand men, and the enemy who had beaten Braddock did not at most exceed four hundred Indians and French together, instead of proceeding, and endeavoring to recover some of the lost honour, he ordered all the stores, ammunition, &c., to be destroyed, that he might have more horses to assist his flight towards the settlements, and less lumber to remove. He was there met with requests from the governors of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, that he would post his troops on the frontiers, so as to afford some protection to the inhabitants, but he continued his hasty march through all the country, not thinking himself safe till he arrived at Philadelphia, where the inhabitants could protect

him. This whole transaction gave us Americans the first suspicion, that our exalted ideas of the prowess of British regular troops had not been well founded.

In their first march, too, from their landing till they got beyond the settlements, they had plundered and stripped the inhabitants, totally ruining some poor families, besides insulting, abusing, and confining the people, if they remonstrated. This was enough to put us out of conceit of such defenders, if we had really wanted any. How different was the conduct of our French friends in 1781, who, during a march through the most inhabited part of our country, from Rhode Island to Virginia, near seven hundred miles, occasioned not the smallest complaint for the loss of a pig, a chicken, or even an apple.

Captian Orme, who was one of the General's aides-de-camp, and, being grievously wounded, was brought off with him, and continued with him to his death, which happened in a few days, told me, that he was totally silent all the first day, and at night only said, "Who would have thought it?" That he was silent again the following day, saying only at last, "We shall better know how to deal with them another time," and died in a few minutes after.

The secretary's papers, with all the General's orders, instructions, and correspondence, falling into the enemy's hands, they selected and translated into French a number of the articles, which they printed, to prove the hostile intentions of the British court before the declaration of war. Among these I saw some letters of the General to the ministry, speaking highly of the great service I had rendered the army, and recommending me to their notice. David Hume, who was some years afterwards secretary to Lord Hertford, when minister in France, and afterwards to General Conway, when Secretary of State, told me he had seen among the papers in that office, letters from Braddock, highly recommending me. But the expedition having been unfortunate, my service, it seems, was not thought of much value, for those recommendations were never of any use to me.

As to rewards from himself, I asked only one, which was that he would give orders to his officers not to enlist any more of our bought servants, and that he would discharge such as had been already enlisted. This he readily granted, and several were accordingly returned to their masters, on my application. Dunbar, when the command devolved on him, was not so generous. He being at Philadelphia, on his retreat, or rather flight, I applied to him for the discharge of the servants of three poor farmers of Lancaster County, that he had enlisted, reminding him of the late General's orders on that head. He promised me that if the masters would come to him at Trenton, where he should be in a few days on his march to New York, he would there deliver their men to them. They accordingly were at the expense and trouble of going to Trenton, and there he refused to perform his promise, to their great loss and disappointment.

As soon as the loss of the wagons and horses was generally known, all the owners came upon me for the valuation which I had given bond to pay. Their demands gave me a great deal of trouble. I acquainted them that the money was ready in the paymaster's hands, but the order for paying it must first be obtained from General Shirley, and that I had applied for it, but he being at a distance, an answer could not soon be received, and they must have patience. All this, however, was not sufficient to satisfy them, and some began to sue me. General Shirley at length relieved me from this terrible situation, by appointing commissioners to examine the claims, and ordering payment. They amounted to near twenty thousand pounds, which to pay would have ruined me.

Before we had the news of this defeat the two Doctors Bond came to me with a subscription paper for raising money to defray the expense of a grand firework, which it was intended to exhibit at a rejoicing on receiving the news of our taking Fort Duquesne. I looked grave, and said it would, I thought, be time enough to prepare the rejoicing when we knew we should have occasion to rejoice. They seemed surprised that I did not immediately comply with their proposal. "Why the d—l!" said one of them, "you surely don't suppose that the fort will not be taken?" "I don't know that it will not be taken, but I know that the events of war are subject to great uncertainty." I gave them the reason of my doubting; the subscription was dropped, and the projectors thereby missed the mortification they would have undergone if the firework had been prepared. Dr. Bond, on some other occasion afterwards, said that he did not like Franklin's forebodings*

*Among the captives taken by the Indians during the French and Indian War was Richard Bard of Frederick County. The home of Bard was in that part of Frederick County which was subsequently taken from Lord Baltimore in the settlement with the Penns which resulted in the running of Mason's & Dixon's line as the northern boundary of Frederick and of Maryland. "Carroll's Delight" was the name of the tract upon which Bard lived. This tract was a grant of

5000 acres from Lord Baltimore to Daniel Carroll, of Duddington Manor, Prince George's County, Md., from whom it descended at his death in 1735, to his son Charles, and his daughter, Mary. In 1741, the tract was sold to Archibald Beard, John Withrow, James McGinley and Jeremiah Lochrey. It was afterward found that the tract was within the disputed boundaries of the provinces of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and in 1762 caveats were entered in the land office at Philadelphia against granting warrants for these lands. The controversy was not finally settled until 1802. Bard's Mill, afterward Marshall's, later Myers', and now known as Virginia Mills, was not within the limits of "Carroll's Delight," but adjacent to it.

The following account of Bard's captivity will give a vivid idea of the terrors of the time. It is reprinted in the Kittochtinny Magazine of January 1905. The caption and the article are as follows.—

Narrative of the Captivity of Richard Bard, Esq., Late of Franklin County, Penn'a, Deceased, With His Wife and Family and Others. Collected From His Papers by His Son, Archibald Bard. Reprinted From Loudon's "Narratives," Together With an Interpolation by Joseph Pritts From "Border Life."

I.

BEGINNING OF JUDGE BARD'S NARRATIVE.

My father, Richard Bard, lived in York County, now Adams, and owned the mill now called Marshall's mill, in which is called Carroll's tract, where, in the morning of the 13th of April, 1758, his house was invested by a party of nineteen Indians. They were discovered by a little girl called Hannah M'Bride, who was at the door, and on seeing them, screamed, and ran into the house. At this time there were in the house, my father, mother, and lieutenant Thomas Potter, (brother of general Potter) who had come the evening before (being a full cousin) together with a child of about 6 months old, and a bound boy. The Indians rushed into the house and one of them, with a large cutlass in his hand, made a blow at Potter, but he so managed it as to wrest the sword from the Indian, and return the blow, which would have put an end to his existence, had not the point struck the ceiling, which turned the sword so as to cut the Indian's hand. In the meantime, Mr. Bard (my father) laid hold of a horseman's pistol that hung on a nail, and snapped it at the breast of one of the Indians, but there being tow in the pan it did not go off; at this, the Indians seeing the pistol, ran out of the house. By this time one of the Indians at the door had shot at Potter, but the ball took him only in the little finger. The door was now shut and secured as well as possible; but finding the Indians to be very numerous and having no powder or ball, and as the savages might easily burn down the house by reason of the thatched roof, and the quantity of mill wood piled at the back of the building, added to the declarations of the Indians, that they would not be put to death, determined them to surrender; on which a party of Indians went to a field and made prisoners Samuel Hunter, and Daniel M'Manimy. A lad of the name of William White coming to the mill, was also made a prisoner. Having secured the prisoners, they took all the valuable effects out of the house, and set fire to the mill. They then proceeded towards the mountain, and my mother enquiring of the Indians who had care of her, was informed that they were of the Delaware nation. At the distance of about seventy rods from the house, contrary to all their promises, they put to death Thomas Potter, and having proceeded on the mountain about three or four miles, one of the Indians sunk the spear of his tomahawk into the breast of the small child, and after repeated blows scalped it. After crossing the mountain, they passed the house of Mr. Halbert Torrence and seeing him out, shot at him, but without effect. Thence, passing late in the evening M'Cord's old fort, they encamped about half a mile in the gap. The second day having passed into the Path Valley, they discovered a party of white men in pursuit of them; on which they ordered the prisoners to hasten, for should the whites come up with them, they should be all tomahawked. Having been thus hurried, they reached the top of the Tuskarora mountain and all had sat down to rest, when an Indian without any previous warning, sunk a tomahawk into the forehead of Samuel Hunter, who was seated by my father, and by repeated blows put an end to his existence. He was then scalped, and the Indians, proceeding on their journey, encamped that evening some miles on the north of Sideling Hill. The next day they marched over the Alleghany mountain, through what is now called Blair's gap. On the fifth day, whilst crossing Stony Creek, the wind blew a hat of my father's from the head of the Indian in whose custody he was. The Indian went down the stream some distance before he recovered it. In the meantime my father had passed the creek, but when the Indian returned, he severely beat my father with the gun, and almost disabled him from traveling any farther. And now, reflecting that he could not possibly travel much farther, and that if this was the case, he would be immediately put to death, he determined to attempt his escape that night. Two days before this, the half of my father's head was painted red. This denoted that a council had been held, and that an equal number were for putting him to death and for keeping him alive, and that another council was to have taken place to determine the question. Being encamped, my parents, who before this had not liberty to speak to one another, were permitted to assist each other in plucking a turkey, and being thus engaged, the design of escaping was communicated to my mother. After some of the Indians had laid down, and one of them was amusing the others, with dressing himself with a gown of my mother's, my father was called to go for water. He took a quart and empting it of what water it contained, stept about six rods down to the spring. My mother perceiving this, succeeding so well in confining the attention of the Indians to the gown, that my father had got about one hundred yards, when the Indians from one fire, cried to those of another, "your man is gone." They ran after him, and one having brought back the quart, said, "here is the quart, but no man." They spent two days in looking after him, while the prisoners were confined in the camp; but after an unsuccessful search, they proceeded down the stream to the Allegheny river, thence to fort Duquesne, now fort Pitt. After remaining there one night and a day, they went about twenty miles down the Ohio, to an Indian town, on entering which a squaw took a cap off my mother's head, and with many others severely

beat her. Now almost exhausted with fatigue, she requested leave to remain at this place, but was told she might, if she preferred being scalped to proceeding. They then took her to a town called Cususkey. On arriving at this place, Daniel M'Manimy was detained outside of the town, but my mother, the two boys and girl were taken into the town, at the same time having their hair pulled, faces scratched, and beaten in an unmerciful manner. Here I shall extract from my father's papers the manner and circumstances of M'Manimy's death. This account appears to have been obtained from my mother, shortly after her return, who received it from those who had been eye witnesses of the tragical scene. The Indians formed themselves into a circle, round the prisoner, and commenced by beating him; some with sticks, and some with tomahawks. He was then tied to a post near a large fire, and after being tortured some time with burning coals, they scalped him, and put the scalp on a pole to bleed before his face. A gun barrel was then heated red hot, and passed over his body, and with a red hot bayonet they pierced his body with many repetitions. In this manner they continued torturing him, singing and shouting, until he expired. Shortly after this, my mother set out from this place, leaving the two boys and girl, whom she never saw again, until they were liberated. She was now distressed beyond measure; going she knew not where, without a comforter, without a companion, and expecting to share the fate of M'Manimy in the next town she would reach. In this distressed situation she met a number of Indians among whom was a captive woman. To her my mother made known her fears, on which she was informed that her life was not in danger, for that belt of wampum, said she, about your neck, is a certain sign, that you are intended for an adopted relation. They, soon after, arrived at a town, and being taken into the council-house, two squaws entered in and one stept up and struck my mother on the side of her head. Perceiving that the other was about to follow this example, she turned her head and received a second blow. The warriors were highly displeased, such acts in a council-house being contrary to usage. Here a chief took my mother by the hand, and delivered her to two Indian men, to be in the place of a deceased sister. She was put in charge of a squaw in order to be cleanly clothed. She had remained here, with her adopted friends near a month, when her party began to think of removing to the headwaters of the Susquehanna, a journey of about two hundred miles. This was very painful to my mother, having already traveled above two hundred miles over mountains and swamps until her feet and legs were extremely swollen and sore. Fortunately, on the day of their setting out, a horse was given to her by her adopted brother; but before they had traveled far, one of the horses in the company died, when she was obliged to surrender hers to supply its place. After proceeding on her journey some miles, they were met by a number of Indians, one of whom told her not to be discouraged, as a peace was about to take place shortly, when she would have leave to return home. To this information she was the more disposed to give credit, as it came from one who was a chief counsellor in the Delaware nation with whom she was a prisoner. Having arrived near the end of her journey, to her great surprise, she saw a captive dead by the road side, having been tomahawked and scalped. She was informed that he had endeavored to escape, but was overtaken at this place. On arriving at the place of destination, having, in all, traveled near five hundred miles, the fatigue which she had undergone, with cold and hunger, brought on a severe fit of sickness, which lasted near two months. In this doleful situation having no person to comfort, or sympathize with her, a blanket was her only covering, and her bed was the cold earth, in a miserable cabin; boiled corn was her only food. She was reduced to so weak a state as to consider herself as approaching the verge of dissolution. But recovering from her sickness, she met with a woman with whom she had been formerly acquainted. This woman had been in captivity some years, and had an Indian husband by whom she had one child. My mother reproved her for this, but received for answer, that before she had consented, they had tied her to a stake in order to burn her. She added, that as soon as their captive women could speak the Indian tongue, they were obliged to marry some one of them, or be put to death. This information induced her to determine never to learn the Indian language, and she adhered to this determination all the time she remained with them, from the day of her captivity to that of her releasement, a space of two years and five months. She was treated during this time, by her adopted relations, with much kindness; even more than she had reason to expect.

I shall now return to the narration of facts respecting my father, after he had made his escape from the Indians as before stated. It will be perceived that the following verses were composed by Richard Bard shortly after his wife's releasement, and were not intended for publication, but as they contain the most correct statement that can at this day be procured on the subject, it has been thought proper to publish them, omitting all that has a relation to anything previous to his escape:

'Bove six score miles we now have marched,
Yet fifty doth remain,
Between us and the bloody place,
Where standeth Fort Duquesne.

At three rods distance from a run,
Encamped this night are we:
But when for drink they do me send
No more they see of me.

Alas! for me to go 'tis hard,
Since with them is my wife,
Yet 'tis the way that God ordained
For me to save my life.

But after me they quickly run,
Nor doubting of their prize:
But God turns into foolishness
The wisdom of the wise.

O cruel man in vain you strive,
In vain you follow me:
For since the Lord gainsaith I can
No more your captive be.

God the device can disappoint
Of crafty folk and wise:
So that perform they can't always
Their cruel enterprise.

But now although at liberty,
Through mercy I am set,
Yet miserable is my life
For want of food to eat.

O, dreadful sore my feelings were
Which force me to depart,
Whilst no provisions I had got
My life for to support.

O'er hill that's high, and swamp that's deep
I now alone must go:
Traveling oh, I suffer much,
For bruise my feet I do.

Unto a hill I now arrive,
About four miles 'tis broad:
All over this the snow doth lie
Through elsewhere it is thawed.

Much laurel is upon this hill,
It's leaves are filled with snow:
So I upon my hands and knees,
Under the same must go.

My hands through this excessive cold,
Extremely swelled are:
Of miseries I in this place
Abundantly do share.

But 'tis not only in the day,
That hardships do abound;
For in the night they also do
Encompass me around.

In hollow logs amongst the leaves,
At night is mine abode;
No better lodgings, wet or dry,
Throughout this lonely road.

Three days have passed since my escape,
And now for three days more,
I must lie by and quiet be,
My foot's so very sore.

Amazingly my foot is swelled,
With heat 'tis in a flame;
And though I'm in the desert land,
Can't walk, I am so very lame.

But it is not my foot alone
That misery is to me,
For by not having food to eat,
My woes increased be.

Almost five days I now have been,
Without the least supplies;
Except bark bud which I did pull,
As I did pass them by.

Though I'm not able now to walk,
I creep upon my knees:
To gather herbs that I may eat,
My stomach to appease.

But whilst I'm roving thus about
A rattlesnake at speed,
I view a running unto me;
This mercy is indeed.

For by this snake I am supplied,
When kill the same I do;
How reasonable this mercy is,
None but myself can know.

The rattlesnake, both flesh and bone
All but the head I eat:
And though 'twas raw it seemed to me
Exceeding pleasant meat.

Full souls do loathe the honey comb
When they've enough to eat:
But unto him that hungry is,
Each bitter thing is sweet.

When ripened is my healing foot,
Which mightily did ache,
I with a thorn did pierce the same,
And so of ease partake.

But lest my foot I further hurt,
My breeches tear I do:
And round my foot I do them tie,
That I along may go.

But when to walk I do attempt,
Gives me excessive pain:
Yet I must travel with sore foot,
Or die and here remain.

So when a few miles I did go,
Unto a hill I come:
Whilst on the lofty top thereof,
I thought I heard a drum.

And judging people to be near,
On them I gave a call;
But sure there was no one to hear,
Being weak, conceit was all.

By these calls for help I gave,
I evidently see,
That I'm more spent than what I thought,
Or judged myself to be.

For though I'd raise my voice as high
As I had power to do,
'Bove fifty rods it can't be heard,
'Tis so exceeding low.

Being now eight days since I escaped,
I to a river came:
Whilst wading it I suffered much,
Being so very lame.

But having Juniata crossed,
I to a mountain came:
With cold I ne'er was so distressed
As I was on the same.

For in a night that's very cold,
I here my lodgings take:
And as my clothes were lately wet,
I tremble did and shake.

My hands by this excessive cold,
Are so benumbed that I
Can't move, no, not a single joint,
Were it a world to buy.

Then I, though the night was dark,
Did homewards march away:
Lest I should perish with the cold,
Should I for daylight stay.

But on my journey in this night,
With joy a fire I see:
This was the strangest providence
That ever happened me.

For when I by the same do stay,
Until the light appear:
I see a road just at my hand,
Which doth my spirit cheer.

If I had not beheld this fire,
This Indian path I crossed:
And then, to all appearance, I
Must surely have been lost.

Along this path I went in haste,
As far as I could make:
But 'twas not fast that I could go,
I was so very weak.

For I had been nine days and nights,
In a most starving state,
Not having any means of strength,
Except the snake I ate.

But on the evening of this day
I met with Indians three:
Surprised I was, and really thought
Them enemies to be.

But they proved kind and brought me to
A place where English dwell,
Fort Littleton; the place by me
Was known exceeding well.

The time since I first captive was,
This is the fourteenth day:
Five with the Indians and nine since
From them I ran away.

Thanks to the Lord, who did provide
Food in the wilderness
For me, as did preserve
My life whilst in distress.

Thanks to the Lord, because that he
In desert's pathless way,
Directed me so that I did
At no time go astray.

And now from bondage though I'm freed,
Yet she that's my beloved,
Is to a land that's far remote,
By Indians removed.

The omitted part of the ballad was as follows:

On a woeful day the heathen came,
And did us captives make:
And then the miseries commenced,
Of which we did partake.

Nineteen the number of them was,
And in the house they came:
But battle unto them we gave,
And drove them out again.

One of the foremost that came
With him a cutlass brought:
But cousin Potter took the same:
As they together fought.

At one a pistol I did snap,
But off it did not go:
"A pistol! pistol!" he cries out,
And from the door they go.

But ere they go they at us shoot,
Us thinking for to kill;
But 'mazingly God them deprived
Of their malicious will.

O terrifying were the screams
That we from them did hear;
As also was the sight because,
They naked did appear.

Back of the house they soon appear,
"Surrender," they request;
And since their number was so great,
We thought the same was best.

Then quickly came they in the house,
And made of us their prey:
They did us bind and house did rob,
And so all went away.

With us our child they captive take,
A child of tender age:
Five more young persons are
Exposed to cruel rage.

And now together when we're summed,
The number is just nine:
Which these most cruel Indians
Have captured at this time.

Not far, however, did we go
Ere to a hill we came,
Where they our cousin Potter's blood
Inhumanely did spill.

Those hardened savages did act
As though they did no wrong,
And in his head a tomahawk left,
And brought his scalp along.

Out of my arms my child they took,
As we along did go:
And to the helpless babe they did
Their cruel malice show.

Both head and heart the tomahawk pierced,
In order him to slay;
And then they robbed him of his clothes,
And brought his scalp away.

But God the cries of innocent blood,
Undoubtedly will hear:
And he the same for to avenge
Will certainly appear.

"If you do speak," they say to me,
"We'll surely at you fire,"
When leave to speak unto my wife
I did from them desire.

To do a favor leave was asked
By my beloved that she
Her love might there manifest,
And it express to me.

But they do aggravate our grief,
Throughout each doleful hour:
No privilege they would allow
To speak unto each other.

As we were travelling, they saw
A man and at him shot.
Power and mercy here appeared,
For get him they did not.

But forty miles now having gone,
This day is at an end;
They halt, and here to stay this night
Is what they do intend.

And here, the fire and us between,
Our infant's scalp they place;
Thinking that while we viewed the same,
Our sorrows would increase.

And ere they do themselves compose
In order for to rest,
An unseen way they take to bind
The poor and the oppressed.

And when the morning's light appears,
And we the road pursue,
An awful sight is on the same
Presented to our view.

For in our sight they tomahawked
One who with us was taken:
And for a bed to this poor man
His blood by them was given.

O, terrifying 'twas indeed
To hear his dying screams,
And from his head and heart to view
Those red and running streams.

But at his terror they did laugh,
They mock his dying groans:
Most artfully they imitate
His last expiring moans.

By reason of the rugged road
Our raiment it all tore,
And down our legs the blood doth run,
Unfelt the like before.

Whilst on the dismal road I think,
With wondering filled am I,
How it could be that my poor wife
Could cross those mountains high.

For I myself did almost faint
Under their cruel hands:
But it was God that strengthened us,
Against their hard commands.

O, may all those that never saw
Or felt the like of this,
Unto the Lord give praise and thanks,
And God forever bless.

With great barbarity we're used,
As guilty of a fault,
If, we without acquainting them,
To take a drink do halt.

But now to Allegheny hill,
At length we come unto,
Where those inhuman savages.
Expose some of us do.

As we ascend this lofty hill,
No wonder we're amazed
To hear the awful sound that's made
When war halloos are raised.

For every scalp and pris'ner gained,
A loud halloo they make:
As if it were their great delight
A human life to take.

The night that we lay on the hill,
A snow on us did fall:
This was a night of sore distress
Unto each of us all.

For we could not come near the fire
Through all that night:
O had not God sustained us
We sure had died outright.

When in the morning we arise,
"March on" by them we're told:
But this to us is misery great,
Our feet being sore and cold.

At Laurel Hill we found a creek
Both high and swift the stream,
So by the hand I took my wife,
To help her o'er the same.

But for this love I showed to her
At me they're in a rage,
And nothing else but me to beat,
Their anger could assuage.

So great the strokes the cruel foes
Have given to me here,
That for ten days the bruises do
Exceeding plain appear.

The load to carry which they here
Did give to me this day,
I an account will minute down,
From truth I will not stray.

Two bear skins, very large indeed,
And one bed quilt also,
Two blankets and six pounds of meat,
All on my back must go.

II.

INTERPOLATION BY MR. PRITTS.

I shall now return to the narrative of facts respecting my father, after he had made his escape from the Indians as before stated.

The Indians, as soon as he was missed, gave chase. Finding himself closely pursued, he hid in a hollow log until they had gone by and out of hearing, when, turning in a different direction, he resumed his flight. Two days, it has been said, were spent by the Indians in search of him; in the meantime, with much fatigue and suffering, he came to a mountain four miles across, and at the top covered with snow. By this time he was almost exhausted, having traveled nearly constantly for two days and nights, and being without food, except a few buds plucked from the trees as he went along; his shoes were worn out; and the country he traveled through being extremely rough and in many places covered with briers of a poisonous nature, his feet were very much lacerated and swollen. To add to his difficulties the mountain was overgrown with laurel and the snow lodged upon its leaves so bent it down that he was unable in many places to get along in his weak condition, except by creeping upon his hands and knees under the branches. Three days had now elapsed since his escape; and although he feared that the Indians were still in pursuit of him, and that by traveling along the mountain they would find his tracks in the snow, and by that means be led to his place of conceal-

ment, yet he found himself so lame that he could proceed no farther. His hands also, by crawling upon them in the snow, became almost as much swollen as his feet. He was therefore compelled to lye by, without much prospect indeed of ever proceeding any farther on his journey. Besides the danger of being overtaken by his savage pursuers, he was in fact in a starving condition, not having tasted food since his escape, except the buds already mentioned, plucked as he journeyed on from the beanwood or red-bud tree, as it is called. On the fifth day, however, as he was creeping on his hands and knees (not being able yet to walk) in search of buds or herbs to appease his hunger, he was fortunate enough to see a rattlesnake, which he killed and ate raw. After lying by three or four days, he allayed the swelling of his feet, by puncturing the festered parts with a thorn; he then tore up his breeches, and called as loud as he could, but there was no one to answer; it was but a delusion of the imagination. Sad and disappointed he journeyed on again, and on the eighth day crossed the Juniata by wading it, which on account of his lameness, he accomplished with great difficulty. It was now night and very cold, and his clothes being wet, he was so benumbed that he was afraid to lie down lest he should perish; and he, therefore, lame and wearied as he was, determined to pursue his journey, although it was very dark. Providential circumstance! for in the course of the night as he wandered on, he scarcely knew whither, he was attracted by the sight of a fire apparently abandoned the day before, probably by a party of the settlers who were out in pursuit of the savages. Remaining here till morning, he discovered a path leading in the direction of the settlements, which he followed with as much speed as he was able. This was the ninth day since his escape, during which time a few buds and four snakes were all he had to subsist on. In the afternoon of this day he was alarmed by suddenly meeting at a turn of his path three Indians; but they proved friendly, and instead of killing him, as he expected when he first saw them, they conducted him in a few hours to Fort Littleton, (in Bedford county,) a place well known to him, where he remained a few days, until sufficiently recruited in strength to proceed home.

III.

CONCLUSION OF JUDGE BARD'S NARRATIVE.

Some time after my father's return home, he went to fort Pitt, which was then in the hands of the English, and a number of Indians being on the opposite side of the river, about to form a treaty, he one evening went over, to make inquiry concerning my mother. My father observed among them several who were present when he was taken prisoner; to these he discovered himself. But they professed not to know him, on which he enquired of them if they did not recollect having been at the taking of nine persons, referring them to the time and place. They then acknowledged it, and enquired of him how he got home, &c. after which he made enquiry concerning my mother, but they said they knew nothing of her, but promised to give him some information by the time of his return the next day. He then returned to the fort. Shortly after this, a young man who had been taken by the Indians when a child, followed him, and advised him not to return, for that when he had left them he had heard them say, that they never had a stronger desire for anything than to have sunk the tomahawk into his head, and that they had agreed to kill him on his return next day. After this man had requested my father not to mention anything of his having been with him, or of the subject of their conversation, he returned to camp.

I may here state that from the time that my father was taken by the Indians, until my mother was released, he did little else than wander from place to place in quest of information respecting her, and after he was informed where she was, his whole mind bent upon contriving plans for her redemption. Desiring with this view to go again to Pittsburg, he fell in with a brigade of wagons commanded by Mr. Irvine; with them he proceeded as far as Bedford, but finding this a tedious way of traveling, he spoke to the commanding officer of the place to get captain White Eyes,* who commanded a party of Indians, to promise to accompany him to Pittsburg. This was accordingly done, and the Indians having agreed to take him safe to Pitt, my father set out with them, having a horse and a new rifle. They had proceeded but about two miles, when an Indian turned off the road and took up a scalp which that morning had been taken off one of the wagoners. This alarmed my father not a little; but having proceeded about ten miles further, the Indians again turned off the road, and brought several horses and a keg of whiskey which had been concealed. Shortly after this, the Indians began to drink so as to become intoxicated. White Eyes then signified to my father that as he had ran off from them, he would then shoot him, and raised his gun to take aim; but my father, stepping behind a tree, ran round it while the Indian followed. This for a time gave great amusement to the bystanders, until a young Indian stepped up, twisted the gun out of the hands of White Eyes, and hid it under a log. The Indians became considerably intoxicated and scattered, leaving White Eyes with my father. White Eyes then made at him with a large stick, aiming at his head, but my father threw up his arm, and received so severe a blow as to blacken it for weeks. At this time an Indian of another nation, who had been sent as an express to Bedford, came by. Captain White Eyes applied to him for his gun to shoot my father, but the Indian refused, as they were about making peace, and the killing of my father would bring on another war: (being of different nations they were obliged to speak in English.) By this time my father, finding himself in a desperate situation, resolved at all events to attempt an escape; he said to captain White Eyes, our horses are going away, and went towards them, expecting every minute to receive a ball in his back, but on coming up to

*White Eyes, alias Koquethagachton, was a celebrated captain and counsellor of the Delawares of the Ohio country. He was a warm friend of the Moravian mission in Ohio, and on Dunmore's War and the Revolution he earnestly strove to keep the Delawares neutral. While on a visit to Washington, D. C., in 1902, a great-grandson of Capt. White Eyes was introduced by Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, to Senator Bard, of California, a great-grandson of Richard Bard.

his horse, he got on him and took to the road; he had gone but a short distance when he saw the Indian who had taken the gun out of White Eyes' hand sleeping at a spring, and I have often heard him say, had it have been any of the other Indians, he would have shot him. Fearing pursuit, he rode as fast as his horse could go, and, having traveled all night, he got to Pittsburg the next morning shortly after sunrise, and he was not there more than three hours until the Indians were in after him: but from a fear of injury being done my mother, should he kill them, he suppressed his anger, and passed the matter by. Here he had an opportunity of writing her a letter, requesting her to inform her adopted friends, that if they would bring her in he would pay them forty pounds. But having waited for an answer until he became impatient, he bargained with an Indian to go and steal her away. But the night before he was to start he declined going, saying that he would be killed if he went. In this situation he resolved at all hazards to go himself and bring her; for which purpose he set out and went to a place on the Susquehannah, I think it was called Shamokin, not far from what is called the Big Cherry Trees.* From here he set out on an Indian path, along which he had traveled until evening, when he was met by a party of Indians who were bringing in my mother; the Indians passed him by and raised the war halloo—my mother felt distressed at their situation, and my father perceiving the Indians not to be in a good humor, began to promise them their pay, as he had promised by letter, when they would come to Shamokin, but the Indians told him that if he got them among the whites he would refuse to pay them, and that they would then have no redress; finding they were thus apprehensive, he told them to keep him as a hostage out in the woods and send his wife into town, and he would send an order for the money to be paid them, and that if it was not done they might do with him as they pleased. This had the desired effect—they got quite good humored and brought them in, on doing which the money was paid agreeably to promise. Before my father and mother left Shamokin, he requested an Indian who had been an adopted brother of my mother, if ever he came down amongst the white people to call and see him. Accordingly, some time afterwards the Indian paid him a visit, he living then about ten miles from Chambersburg. The Indian having continued for some time with him, went to a tavern, known by the name of M'Cormack's, and there became somewhat intoxicated, when a certain Newgen, (since executed in Carlisle for stealing horses,) having a large knife in his hand, struck it into the Indian's neck, edge foremost, designing thereby to thrust it in between the bone and throat, and by drawing it forward to cut his throat, but he partly missed his aim, and only cut the forepart of the windpipe. On this Newgen had to escape from justice; otherwise the law would have been put in force against him. And it has been remarked, that ever after he continued to progress in vice until his death. A physician was brought to attend the Indian; the wound was sewed up, and he continued at my father's until he had recovered; when he returned to his own people, who put him to death, on the pretext of his having, as they said, joined the white people.

In August, 1764, (according to the best accounts of the time,) my father and his family, from fear of the Indians, having moved to my grandfather Thomas Poe's, about three miles from his own place, he took a black girl with him to his own place to make some hay—and being there at work, a dog which he had with him began to bark and run towards and from a thicket of bushes Observing these circumstances he became alarmed, and taking up his gun, told the girl to run to the house, for he believed there were Indians near. So they made towards the house, and had not been there more than an hour, when from the loft of the house they saw a party, commanded by Captain Potter, late General Potter, in pursuit of a party of Indians who had that morning murdered a school master of the name of Brown, with ten small children, and scalped and left for dead one by the name of Archibald McCullough, who recovered and was living not long since. It was remarkable that with but few exceptions, the scholars were much averse to going to school that morning. And the account given by McCullough is, that when the master and scholars met at the school, two of the scholars informed him that on their way they had seen Indians, but the information was not attended to by the master, who ordered them to their books; soon afterwards two old Indians and a boy rushed up to the door. The master seeing them, prayed them only to take his life and spare the children; but unfeelingly the two old Indians stood at the door whilst the boy entered the house and with a piece of wood, made in the form of an Indian maul, killed the master and scholars, after which the whole of them were scalped.

*Big Cherry Trees was near the present town of Sunbury, then generally called Shamokin.

BRADDOCK'S ORDERLY BOOKS.

Gen. Braddock's Orderly Books, two in number are preserved in the Congressional Library at Washington. They clearly show his route from Alexandria to Fort Cumberland, and leave no room for the prevailing error. It has been constantly stated that the whole army marched from Frederick to Winchester and thence to Fort Cumberland. But the orderly book shows that Sir Peter Halkett's regiment marched direct from Alexandria to Winchester and that Col. Dunbar's regiment marched through Frederick, crossed the Potomac at Conococheague and met the other regiment on the Virginia side of the river, both marching thence together to Fort Cumberland.

These orderly books came to the Congressional Library from the collection of Peter Force. The following is inscribed on a page preceeding the orders and is in Washington's handwriting—

"What immediately follows is the orders of his Excellence General Braddock from his arrival in Virginia until the 17th of June following, when indisposition obliged the writer, or copier, thereof to separate from him and remain (until he was in a condition to move forward again) with the rear division of the army. Rejoining in a low and enfeebled state, only before the action of Monnongalia (which happened on the 9th of July) there was not time even if he had been able to enter the orders that had issued during his separation; which is more to be regretted as it is probable that the Order of Battle, and many other important orders were among them. He did, however, as may be seen by a letter to Captain Orme, dated the 28th day of July—request a copy of these orders, but as they never were sent they cannot be inserted."

From these remarks it would appear that the orderly books were kept under Washington's direction.

GENERAL BRADDOCK'S ORDERLY BOOK.

No. 1.

His Excellency General Braddock orders that the commanding officers of each ship upon their arrival in Hampton Road shall immediately send a return enclosed to Mr. Hunter at Hampton specifying the number of their sick, the time of their illness, and the nature of them. And that every commanding officer shall with the utmost dispatch apply to Mr. Hunter for boats to carry the sick on shore which shall be executed with all imaginable care and expedition, and that a subaltern officer of each ship shall see their men safely conveyed to the place appointed at Hampton for their reception, which Mr. Hunter will shew them; and that the surgeons or mates of the two regiments and train shall attend the sick of their own corps. Every commanding officer is to take particular care that as soon as their sick are sent ashore all the hatchways be uncovered, scuttles opened and the platform thoroughly washed and cleaned, no officer or soldier except the sick to be on shore upon any account. The hospital to continue on shore until the general's further orders.

Williamsburg, Feby. 26th, 1755.

To the Companies of Rangers and Carpenters:

His Excelency, General Braddock orders the commanding officer of each company or troop to send a weekly return to the head Quarters agreeable to the form annexed; and duplicates of the returns are to be remitted weekly to his Excellency Governor Dinwiddie. The return for General Braddock to be directed to me at the head quarters.

Williamsburg, Feby. 26, 1755.

By his Excellency Edward Braddock, Esq:

Whereas an act of Parliament was passed in England the last session to subject all troops raised in the colonies to the regulations and orders of the articles of war, I therefore think it expedient and order that upon forming the four companies of Rangers and Company of Carpenters and the troops of light horse and whatever troops are or shall be raised for the service of the present expedition. That the articles of War be publickly read to the officers and men, and that every man severally shall take the Oath of Allegiance and Supremacy; and in consequence of these articles they are to obey from time to time any orders they shall receive from me or any of their superior officers.

E. BRADDOCK.

By His Excell'ys Com'd.

WIL'M M. SHIRLEY, Secretary.

Feb'y 26th, 1755.

By His Excellency, Edward Braddock, Esq., Gen"l Commander in Chief of His Maj'ty Forces in North America, Quarters in Sir Peter Halkets Regm't.

Ordered, that it proceed to Alexandria in the Transports, five companies to remain in the town with the company of artillery and stores of all kinds.

One company at Dumfries two days march from Alexandria thirty miles to halt the first night after they cross the ferry at Occoquau; One company at Bladensburg, one day's march they cross the Potomac at Alexandria; One company at Upper Marlborrough two days march, first night at Bladensburg, two companies at Frederick; these three last cantonments in Maryland; upon application to Major Carlyle Magistrate of Alexandria, the whole will be furnished with guides Quarters of One Regiment. The transports which have them on board to stop in the River Potomack as near Fredericksburg as they can, these and an halt company at Winchester. Six days march from Fredericksburg, halt a company at Conogogee eight days from Winchester; six companies at Fredericksburg and Falmouth on the other side of the river Rappahannock.

The five companies of the regiment that disembark at Alexandria which are to be cantoned to be landed first and to begin their march before the other five debark.

The engineers and other officers, not immediately wanted to be on hand may be conveniently lodged on the Maryland side of the Potomack leaving a direction where they lodge.

Application is to be made to the several Magistrates for carriages to convey the stores, baggage and tents of the cantoned companies to be given by the commanding officers for the number employed.

The Regiment whose quarters are at Freder-

icksburg will halt about 15 miles from the place of disembarking. Waggons will be ordered to attend them. Three companies which are to march to Winchester and Conogogee are to march first to Fredericksburg. The company quartered at Falmouth need not cross the Rappa. Waggons to each company to be ascertained, a field officer to go with each of the five companies and every officer to go with his company.

Given under my hand at Williamsburg this 28th February 1775.

E. BRADDOCK.

Camp at Alexandria,
Thursday, 27th March, 1755.

Parole—Williamsburg.

Capt. Robt. Orme of the Coldstream Regt. of Guards and Capt. Roger Morris, of Col. Dunbar's Regt. of Foot, are appointed aides de camp to His Excellency Gen. Braddock.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Capt. Halket of Sir Peter Halket's Reg'mt.; Brigade Major. As the troops have taken the field His Excellency Gen'l. Braddock is desirous the officers and men should be informed of the duties he requires of them and of some regulations he thinks beneficial to the service; and as the two Regiments now employed have served under the command of his Royal Highness and are well acquainted with military discipline, His Excellency expects their conduct will be so conformable to order as to set the most soldier-like example to the new service of this country; and the General orders that the articles of war be immediately and frequently read and that everybody may be informed all neglects or disobedience of them will not be forgiven. Any soldier who shall desert, tho' he return again shall be hanged without mercy.

As an incouragement to the men and to promote their diligence and activity, every man will be allowed daily as much of fresh or salt provision and of Bread or Flower without any stoppages for the same as long and in as great proportions as it will be possible to provide them unless any man shall be found drunk, negligent or disobedient, in such case his gratuity shall be stopped.

All orders relating to the men are constantly to be read to them by an officer of the company.

The eldest captain's company of each Regt. is to act as a second Grenadiers company and to be posted on the left of the Battalion, leaving the same interval as the Grenadiers upon the right; this company is to be kept compleat of officers and two of them as well as of the other Grenadier Company are to be posted in the front and the other in the Rear.

The eight Battalion Companies are to form so many Firings and to be accompanied by their respective officers. The commanding officer of each company is to give the word, the second is to be posted in the centre of the first rank and the remaining subaltern officers of the Regiment after this disposition are to divide the ground equally. These firings are to begin by the Colonel's Company; second, by the Lieut. Col's. and continued from Right to Left as fast as possibly, but the two captains of Grenadiers are to take particular care never to give their fire till the companies upon the right and left are loaded.

To avoid confusion, if the Regt. should be ordered to wheel or fire by platoons every officer commanding a company is to tell it off in two divisions and to post the second commissioned officer and non-commissioned officers and when the Regt. decamps or are to form, the commanding officer of the company is to inspect his men's arms compleat the Files, post the officers and see his men loaded that they may wheel up and ye Battalion be instantly formed.

The officers upon a march are to remain in the same order with their companies and those officers who are placed in the rear are to march as posted which will consequently be upon the flank as the Regiment moves by files they are therefore required to keep their soldiers in their files, and if any lag behind one or more of these officers is to bring them up.

Every officer leaving his company upon a march will be cashiered and every commanding officer will be answerable for the men of his company left behind and the commanding officers of the Regiments are ordered to punish with the utmost severity any soldier who leaves his file but in case of sickness.

Commanding officers of companies are to have their arms in constant good order, and every man to be provided with a Brush, Picker, two good spare Flints and 24 cartridges.

The roll of each company will be called by a commissioned officer morning, noon and night and a return of the absent or disorderly men to be given to the commanding officer of the Regiment who is to order proper punishment. The women of each regiment are to march with the Provost and none upon any acct. are to appear with the men when under arms.

Each Regiment is to march a Piquet Guard consisting of one Capt. and three subalterns and 100 men to be paraded at the retreat they are to report to the Field Officer of the day. The two Regiments are to find the Genlrs Guard alternately consisting of one Lieut. and thirty Private and report to an aid de camp. The Regt., which finds the Guard finds also the adjutant of the Day. All Guards are to be retired at 8 o'clock; all Guards to be told in two Divisions. The ever so small Guards ordered at orderly time are to remain for that duty and a new detachment is to be made for any ordered afterwards.

All returns are to be signed by the commanding officers of Regiments. Reports of all Guards except the Generals are to be made to the Field Officer of the Day who is to visit them once at least and to go the piquet rounds. All remarkable occurrences in camp to be reported to an aid de camp.

Returns of all commands to be made to the Brigade Major, and every Regiment, Company, Troop, &c., are to make a daily return to him specifying the numbers wanted to complete, who is to make one General return to his Excellency.

A daily return of the sick is to be made to the Gen'l. thro an aid de camp.

As the nature of the country make it impossible to provide magazines of forage and as it is apprehended the quantity may be very small, uncertain and difficult to be procured his Excellency recommends it to all the officers to take no more baggage than they find absolute occasion for.

Commanding officers of Regiments are directed by His Excellency to inform their men not to suffer themselves to be alarmed upon a march by any stragling fires from Indians in the woods, they being of no consequence nor liable to any inconveniences but what arise from their misbe-

haviour. Any soldier by leaving his company, or by words or Gestures expressing Fear shall suffer Death and the Genl. will greatly approve and properly reward those men who by their coolness and good Dicipline treat the attempt of these Fellows with the contempt they deserve.

The Sergeants of the two Regts. are to be provided with Firelocks and Bayonets, but to wear their Swords—They are to leave at Winchester under the care of the train their Halters and all the private men with Swords. His Excellency likewise recommends it to all the officers to provide themselves if possible with Fuzers, as espontoons will be extremely inconvenient and useless in the Woods.

As the good of the service renders the presence of all the officers absolutely necessary His Excellency cannot suffer any commissioned officer to act as Paymaster, the General therefore desires the Colonels and Captains will agree as soon as possible for a proper person for that purpose.

The Line is to find one Field Officer daily to be relieved at 10 o'clock, this duty to be done by the two Lieut. Colonels and two Majors, the Field Officer is to visit all the guards except the general's and to go the rounds of the Piquet which as well as other guards and Posts are to report to the Field Officer and he is to make his report of ye whole at 9 o'clock every morning to the General and in case of any alarm the Field Officer is to repair to the place of alarm with all expedition and to send for all necessary assistance to the two Regiments who are immediately to comply with his orders.

All reports and returns to be made before 9 o'clock, all outposts are to receive the Genl. with shouldered arms and without beat of Drum or Salute.

Upon any application from Sir John St. Clair Quarter Master Genl. for men the Regiments are immediately to furnish them.

Sir Peter Halkett is to be appointed for all Regulations of Provisions and his orders are to be strictly complied with.

All Guards are to Rest and beat two Ruffles to His Honour Governor Dindwiddie.

The Regiments are to hold themselves in readiness for a muster, each company is to provide their Rolls one of Parchment and those officers with new commissions are to have them in their pockets, after the muster the Genl. will receive the two Regiments by Companys, the officers to be in Boots and the men in Brown Gaiters.

The Adjutants of the two Regiments and artillery and also the adjutant of the Rangers to be at the Majors of Brigade Tent, every day at 11 o'clock to receive orders.

A Surgeant from the two Regiments Artillery and Rangers to attend the Major of Brigade as Orderly and to be relieved every day at Guard mounting. The Gentlemen of the Hospital and their Servants are to receive tomorrow three days Provisions. Field Officer for the Day Lieut. Colo. Gage.

Alexandria, March 28th, 1755.

Parole—Albemarle.

The Genls. Guard to be mounted in Brown Gater's and the Officers in Boots.

Sir Peter Halkets Colo. Dunbar's and the Royal Regiment of Artillery are to be mustered Monday morning at 7 o'clock, and afterwards they will be received by Genl. Braddock. Robert Webster of Sir Peter Halkets Regm't., is appointed Provost Marshall and he is to be obeyed accordingly. One Sergeant, one Corporal and 12 men to mount as a Guard for the Provost Marshal and to be relieved every 48 hours.

The Adjutant who does not send in his return to the Major of Brigade by 7 o'clock in the morning will be ordered under an arrest.

The Quarter Master of the Corps which is to receive provisions is to give to the Commissary a signed return of the number he is to draw provisions for every Saturday at 6 in the afternoon. The Quarter Masters of the different Corps are to give into Sir Peter Halket a return of the provisions they delivered out that week distinguishing the quantities they delivered each corps; In this return he is to have columns for the quantitys of each species of Provision he has received that week and a column for the quantitys remaining in store.

Tomorrow at orderly time the Adjutants are to deliver in a return of the number of servd, who are not soldiers and for whom provisions are to be drawn for. The Commissary are to make two copies of this return, one for General Braddock and the other for Sir Peter Halkett.

Field Officer tomorrow Lieut. Col. Burton.

For the Gen'ls Guard 48th Regiment.

One of the Orderly Sergeants or the Major of Brigade is to carry the orders to Sir John St. Clair. A General Court Martial consisting of one Field Officer, six Captains and 6 subalterns, to sit tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock.

Lt. Colo. Gage, President; Sir Peter Halkett gives 3 Captains and 3 subalterns; Colo. Dunbar gives 3 Captains and 3 subalterns. Mr. Shirley Judge Advocate. The Piquet to consist of one captain, 2 subalterns and 50 men till further orders. No officer, soldier or any other person to fire a gun within a mile round the camp.

Camp at Alexandria, March 29, 1755.

Parole—Boston.

For the General Guard 44th Regiment.

The alarm Post for all Virginia troops quartered in the town of Alexandria to be before the march. When any man is sent to the General Hospital he is to bring a certificate signed by an officer, of his name, Regiment and Company to what day he is subsisted, and what arms or accoutrements he brings with him. The arms and accoutrements to be bundled up and marked with the man's name and company.

Colo. Dunbar's Regiment tomorrow to receive 3 days provisions.

On Sunday every Regiment in camp is to have divine service at the Head of their colors.

After Orders.

Each Regiment to send to the train for 20,000 flints out of which number they are to pick 5000 and to send the remainder back again; the commanding officers giving their receipts for what number they receive.

All the Virginia troops that are quartered in Alexandria to be under arms tomorrow morning at half an hour after 7 o'clock.

The officers that were formerly appointed Paymasters to continue so till further orders and are to issue out in payment to the troops each a Dollar at 4c 9e Shil'g. When either Regiment have occasion for ammunition or any Military

Stores the commanding officers are to send to the Artillery when they will be supplied, giving their receipts accordingly.

The General Court Martial whereof Lieut. Colo Gage was President, is dissolved and James Anderson, of Colo. Dunbar's Regt. who was tryd by ye Gen'l. Court Martial is ordered 1000 lashes with a cat-and-nine-tails which he shall receive in such manner as the commanding officer shall think proper.

Field Officer for tomorrow Lt. Colo. Gage.

Camp at Alexandria 30th March, 1755.

Parole—"Chichester."

The two Regiments are to be mustered tomorrow morning at 7 o'clock but the General will not receive the troops till further orders.

The two Regiments from Ireland are to account for their men for their sea pay giving them credit for their subsistence to the first of March and for their arms to the 24th of Feby. The Captains are to take credit for their watch coats, blankets and flannell waistcoats brought from Great Britain for their companys. The men listed or incorporated into Sir Peter Halkett's and Col. Dunbar's Regiment are to have credit for 20 shillings and to be charged with the above mentioned necessaries. His Excellency orders this to be taken from the recruiting fund and give it to those men for their encouragement that they may do their duty like good soldiers.

The first Company of Carpenters are to march tomorrow morning to Sir John St. Clair for further orders. A return to be sent tomorrow morning to Sir John St. Clair from Sir Peter Halketts and Col. Dunbar's Regiment of the number of Draughts they have received, by whom they were enlisted and from what companys drafted.

Camp at Alexandria, 31st of March, 1755.

Parole—Dartington.

Field Officer for tomorrow Lt. Colo. Burton.

For the Generals' Guard, 44th Regiment.

All casualties or occurrences that happen in the camp to be reported immediately to the General through an aid de camp. Whenever Sir John St. Clair has occasion for artificers tools or implements he is to apply to the Commissary of the Train who will supply him with what he demands taking his or his assistant's receipt for the same.

The officers to provide themselves with Bat. Horses as soon as possible.

The artillery to have their men on the wharf every morning at 6 o'clock precisely to send their stores, etc., and care must be taken that they have their waggons at the wharf exactly at the same time that there may be no delay, one sergeant and 12 men from the 2 Regts. to march immediately to the wharf in order to assist the artillery in the landing of their stores, this party to be relieved every morning and to be on the wharf precisely at 6 o'clock.

Sir Peter Halket's Regiment receives 3 days provisions to-morrow.

Camp at Alexandria, April 1, 1755.

Parole—Esse.

For the Generals Guard 48th Regiment.

Col. Dunbar's Regiment to receive three Days Provisions.

The two Regts. are to send to Artily for one dozn. of cartridges made up with ball in order to try if they will fit the men's Firelocks.

Camp at Alexandria, April 2nd, 1755.

Parole—Farnham.

Field Officer tomorrow Majr. Cnapman.

For the General's Guard 44th Regiment.

The two Regts. are to apply to the Train for paper, powder and ball sufficient to compleat every man with 24 rounds which are to be made up and distributed as soon as possible. The commanding officers of Companys are desired to give particular directions to their men to be careful of their Ammunition and to inform them they will be severely punished for any abuse or neglect of it and the officers of companys who call the evening rolls are to inspect the ammunitions of their several companys and to report the deficiencies to the commanding officer of the Regiments who are desired by His Excellency to keep them compleat with 24 Rounds.

His Excellency Gen. Braddock orders that the soldiers should be told that any man who upon a march by fastening his tent pole, or by any other means incumbers his firelock shall be immediately and most severely punished.

One Corporal and eight men of the line to attend at 6 o'clock every morning to assist the engineers in surveying.

The Artillery, Hospital and Engineers to receive three days provisions tomorrow.

After Orders.

One Sergeant, one Corporal and 20 men of the Line without arms to march to the wharf immediately to assist in disembarking the Artillery.

The Virginia Troops as appointed to the particular Regiments.

Sir Peter Halkets.

Capt. Stephen	1st	Company
Capt. Peyronny	A	of
Capt. Cock	6	Rangers.

Col. Dunbar's Regt.

Captn. Waggoner	3	Company
Capt. Hogg	5th	of Rangers
Captn. Polson	2nd	Comp. of Artificers.

Sir Peter Halketts and Colo. Dunbar's Regiments to find three Corporals, one for each company of Rangers to assist Lieut. Allayne in the disciplining the troops.

Camp at Alexandria, April 3d, 1755.

Parole—Canterbury.

Field Officer tomorrow Lt. Col. Burton.

For the General's Guard 48th Regiment.

The General's Guard is this day reduced to a Corporal and 9 men and the Corporal is to report to the officer of the Main Guard.

Sir Peter Halket's Regt. is to receive three days provisions tomorrow.

Camp at Alexandria, 4th of April, 1755.

Parole—Dorsett.

Field Officer tomorrow Major Sparke.

For the General's Guard 44th Regiment.

Col. Dunbar's Regiment to have one Corporal and 6 men ready to march tomorrow at 6 o'clock from Alexandria to Frederick with Hospital stores; they are to carry six days' provisions with them and to take the arms and accoutre-

ments with which they are to take the field. Each man to have his Blancket and 29 Rounds of Ammun.

Colo. Dunbar's Regiment to have 3 days provisions tomorrow.

Alexandria, Saturday, April 5th, 1755.

Parole—London.

Field Officer tomorrow Lieut. Col. Burton.

For the General's Guard 48th Regmt.

The Tents and Clothing for the Virginia Company to be brought on shore as soon as possible; their tents to be pitched on the first fair day after they are on shore.

The Artillery, Hospital and Engineers to receive three days' provision tomorrow.

Alexandria, April 6th, 1755.

Parole—Kinsale.

Field Officer for tomorrow, Major Chapman.

For the General's Guard, 44th Regiment.

All Departments for Duty of every nature whatever are to parade at the grand parade and to march from thence, Detachments from different Corps to draw up by Seniority.

The Grand parade for this Camp is appointed to be at the head of Sir Peter Halkett's Regiment.

A Report to be made every morning to Sir Peter Halket's of the Sergeants, Corporals and Drummers and Private men who are drunk upon duty, the Sergeants of the companies they belong to, to keep an exact Roll of their names, Sir Peter Halkett being determined to put a stop to any more provisions being drawn for such men. Sergeants, Corporals, Drummers and Private men who may appear drunk in camp tho they are not upon duty will have their provisions stopt for one week.

Sir Peter Halkett's Regiment to receive three days provisions tomorrow.

The Detachments from the Ordinary Dutys of camp to change from Right to left every day.

After Orders.

One Sergeant, one Corporal and 30 men are tomorrow at 6 o'clock in the morning to go to Alexandria to assist the Officers of the Artillery in loading waggons for Winchester and shipping of stores for Rock Creek. One Officer and 30 men from Colo. Dunbar's Regiment to march tomorrow for Rock Creek. The officer to call this night upon Sir Peter Halkett who will give him his instructions.

Alexandria, Monday, April 7th, 1755.

Parole—Dublin.

Field Officer for tomorrow Lt. Colo. Burton.

For the General's Guard, 48th Regiment.

One officer, one Sergeant and 20 men of Sir Peter Halkett's Regiment to hold themselves in readiness tomorrow to march to Winchester, the officer at retreat beating to call upon Sir Peter Halkett for his instructions. They are to take 6 days provisions with them, subsistence to the 24th of this month and everything with which they are to take the field.

Every Party ordered to march from camp is to have 24 rounds per man.

A Greater number of women having been brought over than those allowed by the Government sufficient for washing with a view that the hospital might be served; and complaint being made that a concert is entered into not to serve without exorbitant wages a return shall be called for of those who shall refuse to serve for six pence a day and their Provisions that they may be turned out of camp and others got in their places.

Colo. Dunbar's Regiment is to receive 3 days Provsn tomorrow.

Colo. Dunbar's Regiment is to march at 5 o'clock on Saturday morning for Rock Creek.

Waggons will be ordered on Friday to carry the baggage and whatever tents may be struck to the boats destined for their transportation and at Daybreak on Saturday morning waggons will attend at the head of the Regiment for the men's Tents, &c.

A Subaltern officer with 3 Sergeants, 3 Corporals and 30 men are to be sent on board the boats as a baggage guard and this guard is to assist in conveying the Tents, &c., to the boats to help in putting them on board.

All the boats upon that part of the River near Rock Creek are ordered to attend to carry the Troop over.

The sick men that are not able to march with the Regiment are to be left in the General Hospital.

After Orders.

As Col. Dunbar's Regiment is to march on Saturday they are to receive tomorrow 9 days provisions, one for tomorrow's use and the remaining 8 days the men are to carry with them.

The four companys of Sir Peter Halkett's Regt., the Royal Regt. of Artillery Engineers and the hospital are to continue to receive their provisions as usual till further orders.

March Rout of Colo. Dunbar's Regiment from the Camp at Alexandria to Frederick in Maryland:

	Miles.
To Rock Creek	..
To Owens Ordinary	15
To Dowdens Ordinary	15
To Frederick	15

Within a few miles of the Minocasy cross the Minocasy in a float.

Alexandria, Tuesday, April 8th, 1755.

Parole—Guilford.

Field Officer for tomorrow, Majr. Sparke.

For the General's Guard, 44th Regiment.

The Quarter Masters of Sir Peter Halkett's and Colo. Dunbar's Regmt. to meet Mr. Leslie, assistant Quarter Master General this afternoon at 4 o'clock who will show them their regimental store houses.

The commanding officers of each of the Regiments as soon as their Regimental Store Houses are fixed are to order their officers baggage and their men's stores to be immediately lodged.

The soldiers are to leave their Shoulder Belts, Waist belts and hangers behind and only to take with them to the field one spare shirt, one spare pair of stockings, one spare pair of shoes and one pair of Brown Gaters.

For the future the General's own and all other guards are to beat a march to him and the Line is always to turn out when the General passes.

As a mistake has happened in regard to the commissions of the youngest subaltern of the

Rangers, the commissions of second Lieutenants being delivered to them instead of Ensigns are to be immediately changed to avoid any inconvenience which may arise from disrules of Rank.

His Excellency Genl. Braddock orders that all Ensigns bearing commissions in any of His Majesty's Regiments shall take post of the 3rd officer in any of the Company's Rangers.

After Orders.

Six companys of Sir Peter Halkett's Regiment are to march for Winchester at 6 o'clock on Thursday morning. Upon your arrival at Rock Creek you are either to encamp or lodge your men as you shall find most convenient and as fast as the waggons arrive you are to employ them in the service of the Regiment and Regulate your Detachments accordingly and to be particularly careful not to use any more waggons than are absolutely necessary.

You are to leave at Rock Creek an officer and 30 men who is to remain there till all the stores of the train and Hospital are put into the waggons is then to march and form the Rear Guard of the whole.

You are also to leave at Rock Creek a subaltern and 20 men who are to wait there till the arrival of Mr. Johnston the Paymaster and to escort him to Frederick.

You will be joined at Rock Creek by an officer and 30 seamen who you are to take under your command and give them your orders and regulations as they will want some conveyance for their baggage, you will dispose of it as you will find most convenient.

Upon your arrival at Frederick you are to encamp your men, the troops to remain there till further orders except a Captn, two subalterns and 50 men who are to be sent immediately on to Conogogee as a covering party for the magazines and you are to direct the commanding officer of this detachment to stop all waggons which shall bring in Flower, &c., from Pennsylvania and to send a daily to you of the numbers which return you are to remit to me unless you shall see Sir Jno. St. Clair and that he should have secured a sufficient number for transporting the stores from Frederick to Wills Creek in such case the waggons are to be dismissed.

You will find provisions at Frederick which you are to issue to your men in the same proportion as at Alexandria and to begin upon it as soon as you have expended to provisions carried with you.

You are to direct your officers to provide themselves as soon as possible with Bat. Horses as no more waggons will be allowed after they get to Frederick.

Alexandria, Wednesday, April 9th, 1755.

Parole—Henry.

Field Officer for tomorrow, Lt. Colo. Gage.

For the Generals Guard, 48th Regmt.

Colo. Dunbar's Regiment to send this forenoon two sergeants and 20 men to Rock Creek to reinforce the officer there.

A Return to be given in this day of the two Regiments specifying all extraordinarys that have happened since their embarking in Ireland a monthly return of the two Regiments to be given in to Genl. Braddock every first day of the month. The Companys of Rangers, Artificers and the troop of Light Horse are to be given in a monthly return at the same time. They are to apply to the Major of Brigade who will show them the proper form. The officers to see that their men are provided as soon as possible with Bladder or thin leather to put between the Lining of their Hats to guard against the heat of the sun.

One Subaltern Officer of Dunbar's Regmt. to march tomorrow morning to Frederick in Maryland who upon his arrival is immediately to take upon him the command of the several Detachments of the Regiment that are now there or may arrive and he is to see yt they are properly provided and subsisted.

Alexandria, Thursday, 10th April, 1755.

Parole—Winchester.

A detachment from the two Regiments of a Subaltern, two sergeants, two corporals and 20 men is to remain at Alexandria as a guard for the Hospital and to march with it to Frederick.

The General's Guard is to be taken off on Friday.

A Sergeant and 12 men of Colo. Dunbar's Regiment to Mount as the General's Baggage Guard and to march with it.

The Provost Martial is to march with Colo. Dunbar's Regt. and to have a guard of a Sergeant and 10 men who is to make the rear of the whole.

Two officers and 40 men of the four remaining companys of Sir Halkett's Regiment is to mount the town Guard until further orders.

Alexandria, Friday, April 11th, 1755.

Parole—Kendall.

The officer of the Town Guard to make his report to a General through an aide de camp.

After Orders.

Colo. Dunbar's Regt. to hold themselves in Readiness but not to march till further orders.

They are to give their proportioning men for the Guard tomorrow; one Sergeant, 1 Corporal and 12 men to parade immediately at the Town Guard of Colo. Dunbar's Regiment.

They are to take their Knapsacks, Haversacks and provisions with them, when they came to the Town Guard the Sergeant is to enquire for Mr. Leslie, Assistant Quarter Master, who will give him his orders.

No person whatever to press or employ any waggons without an order from General Braddock, the Quarter Master Genl., or his assistant.

This order to be read not only to the soldiers but to the officers, servants and followers of the army as anyone who shall be found guilty of disobeying it shall be severely punished.

After Orders.

As there are boats provided to carry Colo. Dunbar's Regiment's Baggage to Rock Creek the former orders relative to their march to be obeyed. Eight waggons will be ordered to be at the head of that Regiment on Wednesday night for the tents, baggage, etc., of those companys. Application is to be made to Mr. Leslie, assistant Quarter Master, for a proper guide. Every man is to receive 8 days provisions to carry with him. The Lieut. Col. is to be left with the remaining 8 companys till further orders.

All the sick are to be left in the General Hospital.

The Regiments find the Generals Guard as usual

and the proportion of duty is to be made up by Colo. Dunbar's regiment in the Town and other guards.

March Route of Sir Peter Halkett's Regiment from Alexandria to Winchester:

	Miles.
To ye Old Court House	18
To Mr. Colemans on Sugar Land Run where there is Indian Corn, &c	12
To Mr. Miners	15
To Mr. Thompson ye Quaker wh. ye is 3000 W. T. Corn	12
To Mr. They's 17 ye Ferry of Shann	17
From Mr. Theys to Winchester	23
	97

If the bridge should not be laid over the Opeckon canoes will be provided for the Troops.

As soon as the Artillery arrives at Winchester a detachment of their Regiment and whatever part you shall prize proper of the Rangers must be ordered to march with the Artillery to Wills Creek.

But if the road should be cut from the Bridge on the Opeckon to Bear Garden and is made passable for the Artillery, it is then to go along that road and not by Winchester and your Detachment from Winchester must join them at Henry Enochs —A report will be made to you whether this road is passable or not. As the Removal of the Troops from Winchester to Wills Creek must depend upon the quantity of flower that is to be sent from Pennsylvania. When a proper quantity is arrived you shall receive advice of it.

Alexandria, Saturday, April 12th, 1755.

Parole—Leicester.

One Company of Sir Peter Halkett's Reg'mt to march tomorrow morning, they are to parade opposite to the town Guard at 6 o'clock where they will be joined by five waggons belonging to the Artillery which they are to take under their escort to Winchester.

The Town Guard to be reduced tomorrow morning to one Subaltern Officer and 30 men.

Mr. Leslie will take care that there shall be at Sir Peter Halkett's Quarter Guard this afternoon 3 waggons, one for the companys Tents and Baggage and the other two are to carry ye Regiments spare arms and stores.

The men are to take 8 Days Provisions with them.

Saturday, April 19, 1755

Parole—Tamworth.

The commanding officer of the Artillery to apply to Mr. Leslie for a store house to lodge their new cloathing in, and the officers are to see that their men comply with the orders of 8th of April, viz. to leave their Shoulder Belts, Waist Belts and Hangers behind and are only to take with them to the field one spare shirt, one pair of stockings, one spare pair of shoes and one pair of brown Gaters.

Fredericktown, Tuesday, April 22, 1755.

Parole—Westminster.

One Sergeant, one Corporal and 12 men to parade immediately at the Town Guard to march with the Waggons laden with artillery stores to Conocogee and to return back with the Waggons to Frederick as soon as they are unloaded.

Frederick, Wednesday, April 23, 1755.

Parole—Exeter.

The commanding officers of Regiments to order their officers to provide themselves as soon as possible with Bat. men out of such recruits and Levies as are unfit to do the Duty of Solder, and such men are to be enlisted as can act as Bat men and are to be taken for any term and to be allowed as effective; and according to the number settled in Flanders 3 men to each company and 4 to the staff, you are to go immediately to that part of the Antietam that lies on the road to Connogogee and press such boats or canoes as you shall meet with upon the river agreeable to the orders you shall receive from Governor Sharpe. If you shall find any difficulty in the execution of this order you are to send an express to me and you shall be immediately supplied with a party of men to enforce it, sending word when they shall join you, and you are to collect all the boats, &c. at that pass by the 28th of this month.

Frederick, Friday, April 25, 1755.

Parole—Appleby.

Col. Dunbar's Regiment to hold themselves in readiness to March by 29th.

After Orders.

One Corporal and four men to march tomorrow morning to Rock Creek, with four waggons that came up this evening; when the party comes to Rock Creek they are to put themselves under command of Ensign Hench.

Frederick, Saturday, April 26, 1755.

Parole—Bedford.

Col. Dunbar's Regiment to furnish 3 officers for a Court Martial, to try some prisoners of the Independent Company and Capt. Gates Presidt, the report to be made to General Braddock.

Frederick, Sunday, April 27, 1755.

Parole—Chester.

Col. Dunbar's Regiment is to march ye 29th and to proceed to Wills Creek agreeable to the following route:

	Miles.
29th From Fredk. on the Road to Conogogee	17
30th From that halting place to Conogogee.	18
1st from Conocogogee to John Even's	16
2nd Rest	
3rd To the Widow Baringer	18
4th To George Poll's	9
5th To Henry Enock's	15
6th Rest	
7th To Cox's at ye Mouth of Little Cacaph..	12
8th To Col. Cresap's	8
9th To Will's Creek	16
Total	129

The men are to take from this place three Days provisions; at Conogogee they will have more, at the Widow Baringers 5 Days, at Colo. Cresap's one or more Days and at all these places Oats or Indian Corn must be had for the Horses but no Hay. At Conogogee the Troops cross the Potomack in a float. When the troops have

marched 14 miles from John Evans they are to make the new road to their right which leads from Opeckon Bridge. When the troops have marched 14 miles from George Polle's they come to the Great Cacapepon they are to pass that river in a float, after passing they take the road to the Right. If the water in the little Cacapepon is high the Troops must encamp opposite to Cox's.

At the mouth of the little Cacapepon the Potomack is to be crossed in a Float. Four miles beyond this they cross Town Creek if the Float should not be finished canoes will be provided. If the bridges are not finished over Wills Creek and Evans Creek, waggons will be ordered to carry the men over. It will be proper to get 2 Days Provisions at Colo. Cresap's ye whole shd. not arrive till ye 10th.

A subaltern and 30 men are to be left behind with a proper number of tents which will be carried for them; these men are to have six days Provisions.

The General's Guard is not to be relieved tomorrow but proper centrys are to be found from the 30 men ordered to remain.

Frederick, Monday, April 28, 1755.

Parole—Deventry.

The Detachment of sailors and the Provost Marshalls Guard consisting of one Sergeant, one Corporal and 10 men to march with Colo. Dunbar's Regiment tomorrow morning and to make the rear guard.

To Captn Gates, 28th, April, 1755.

You are directed by his Excellency, Genl. Braddock, to proceed with your Company to Conogogee where you are to act as a covering party for the Magazines and you are to remain there till further orders, unless all the Stores, Ammunition, &c., should be come up from Rock Creek and forwarded to Wills Creek, in that case you are to join the General at Wills Creek as soon as possible. You are to give all possible assistance and use your utmost endeavors in trasporting the several Stores, Ammunition, Provision, &c., to Wills Creek with the utmost expedition. Whilst you remain at Conogogee you are to send a Sergeant or Corporal with such of your men as are to be trusted with all the waggons which arrive at that place from Rock Creek, allowing one man to each waggon, and you are send them immediately back to Rock Creek for more stores till you shall be informed from the officers there that everything is sent up.

To Ensign French at Rock Creek, 28th April, 1755.

You are ordered by His Excellency Genl. Braddock to forward with all expedition the Ammunition, Stores, &c. at Rock Creek to Mr. Cresap, Conogogee, taking care to send the Ammunition Train, Stores, &c. first, then tne Hospital Stores and salt fish. You are not to wait for the Beeves but as soon as the afore-mentioned things are gone up you will move with your party and join the Regiment at Wills Creek agreeable to the following march route; as you will find Provisions very scarce on the Road you must take with you as many days of salt Provisions as the men can carry:

	Miles.
From Rock Creek to Owens Ordy.....	15
To Dowdens	15
To Frederick	15
On the Road to Conogogee	17
To Conogogee	18
To John Evan's	16
To Widow Baringer's	18
To Geo. Polle's	9
To Henry Enocks'	15
To Mr. Cox's	12
To Colo Cresaps	8
To Wills Creek	16
Total 174	

You must if you should find it necessary, take with you Guides from place to place and make such halts as you shall find absolutely necessary being careful not to lose any time. If the Waggons should come in very slowly make your application to the Civil Officers and if that should not succeed send Parties to fetch in any Waggons you shall hear of. Inform Lieut. Breerton of the March Route and tell him it is the General's orders that he make all imaginable dispatch. As soon as the Paymaster arrives he must also victual his men when the last stores of all kinds which are to be sent and dismissed at Rock Creek. You are to send a letter to Captain Gates at Conogogee informing him of it. The hand barrows and wheel barrows of the train except 6 of each are to be left behind all but the wheels and the iron work which are to be forwarded.

Camp at Fort Cumberland, Saturday, May 10, 1755

Parole—Connecticut.

Mr. Washington is appointed Aid de Camp to His Excellency Genl. Braddock.

Field officer for tomorrow, Major Sparke.

The articles of war are to be read tomorrow morning at which time the servants, women and followers of the army are to attend with the respective corps and companies that they belong to. The two independent companies and Rangers to receive three days provisions tomorrow.

For the General's Guard 48th Regiment, Col. Dunbar's Regiment to relieve the Fort Guard immediately and the Fort Guard is to march to Fraziers as a Grass guard and to be relieved every 48 hours. Captn. Pilson's Company of Carpenters is to send one corporal and 6 men with their tools and to make such fences as the officer of the Grass Guard shall think proper. The Virginia and Maryland Rangers and the Company of Carpenters to settle their men's accts. immediately giving them credit for what arrears &c. are due and they are for the future to be subsisted regularly twice a week as the rest of the troops are.

A return to be given in tomorrow morning of the strength of each of the Regiments by Companys, the return to be signed by the commanding officer of each Corps the Independent Companys, Virginia and Maryland Rangers and the troop of Light Horse are also to send in a Return tomorrow morning of their strength, which return is to be signed by the captain or officer commanding each company, and to be given in separately.

The General has fixed the hour for his Levy, from 10 till 11 in the forenoon every Day.

Camp at Fort Cumberland, Sunday, May 11, 1755

Parole—Albany.

Field Officer tomorrow, Lt. Col. Burton. The General's Guard 44th Regmt.

A return to be sent in of the numbers of men

who understand the springing of rocks and those men that are fitt are to be told that they will receive proper encouragement all the troops are to begin their field days. Powder may be had from the train by applying for it and each man is to have 12 rounds for every field day.

A return is to be given in tomorrow morning at orderly time of the Recruits of the Whole Army setting forth their age, size, country and occupation. One Sargeant and 6 men from piquet to attend during the time of Marketting to prevent Disputes and if any should happen he is to apply to the Captain of the Piquet he belongs to. This duty to be done alternately. All provision brought into camp to be settled according to a settled rule, a copy of which will be given to the troops by the Major of Brigade and no person bringing provisions shall presume to ask more nor shall anybody offer less for good and wholesome meat.

The 48th Regiment is to receive their Days provisions tomorrow at 10 o'clock.

After Orders.

All the outguards to be relieved to-morrow morning and parade at 5 o'clock.

Evening Orders.

It is His Excellency's General Braddock's orders that no officer, soldier or others give the Indians, men, women or children any rum, other liquor or money upon any account whatever.

Camp at Fort Cumberland, Monday, May 12, 1755.

Parole—Boston.

Field Officer tomorrow, Majr. Sparke. The General's Guard 48th Regiment.

Whereas Capt. Poulson, one of the Virginia Company of Carpenters desired a Court Martial to enquire into his Character, having been accused of being in arms in the late Rebellion in Scotland, His Excellency has been informed that the accusations is scandalous and groundless; if therefore any person whatever can prove Captn Poulson to have been in the late Rebellion they are desired immediately to send their accusation to the General; if not His Excellency entirely frees him from any imputation of that kind and desires that no reflections for the future may be thrown on Captn. Poulson on that acct.

After Orders.

A General Court Martial to sit immediately at the President's tent, it is to consist of one field officer, 6 captains and 6 subaltans.

MAJOR SPARKE, President.
MR. SHIRLEY, Judge Advocate.

His Excellency has thought proper to Brigade the Army in the following manner and they are for the future to encamp accordingly.

First Brigade Commanded by Sir Peter Halket.

	Complement	Effective
44th Regiment of Foot.....	700	700
Capt. Rutherfords Independent Compy. of New York.....	100	95
Capt. Gales Independent Compy. of New York.....	100	95
Capt. Polson's Carpenters.....	50	48
Capt. Peronnee's Virginia Rangers 50		47
Capt. Wagner's Virginia Rangers	50	45
Capt. Dagworthys Maryland Rangers	50	49

Second Brigade Commanded by Colonel Dunbar.

48th Regiment of Foot.....	700	650
Capt. Demerie's South Carolina Detachment	100	97
Capt. Dobbs North Carolina Rangers	100	80
Capt. Mercer Company of Carpenters	50	35
Capt. Stevens' Virginia Rangers	50	48
Capt. Hogg's Virginia Rangers.	50	40
Capt. Cox's Virginia Rangers...	50	43

Any soldier or follower of the Army who shall stop anyone bringing in provisions or forage to the Camp shall immediately suffer death.

No outpost to march from or to Camp with beat of drum nor is any beat of drum to beat before the Troop unless when any of the Troops are out at exercise, and of which they are to acquaint the General the night before through one of his Aid de Camps.

Camp at Fort Cumberland, Tuesday, 13th May, 1755

Parole—Charleston.

Field Officer for tomorrow Lt. Col. Burton.

For the General's Guard, 44th Regiment.

The Quartermaster's Camp colour men and pioneers of the two Regiments with 2 of the Independent Companies with proper tools for clearing the ground in the Front, to parade at 5 o'clock in the evening at the head of the 48th Regiment and to remain there for the Field Officer of the Day's orders.

The Picquetts are to lay advanced and to remain att their parade till they receive the Field Officers orders. Each of the two Regiments to send 6 tents to the companies in each Brigade and also to send 6 tents each for the men of their advanced Picquets. The centrys on the advanced Picquetts not to suffer anybody to pass unquestioned after sun set.

The Picquett returns at 6 o'clock in the morning.

The quarter Guard of Sir Peter Halkett's Regiment for the future to be posted on the right flank.

Camp at Fort Cumberland, Wednesday 14, May 1755

Parole—Dumfries.

Field Officer tomorrow Lt. Col. Burton.

The General's Guard, 48th Regiment.

The General Court Martial is dissolved. Luke Woodward, soldier in the 48th Regiment, commanded by Col. Dunbar, having been tried for desertion by a general Court Martial whereof Maj. Wm. Sparke was President, is by sentence of that Court Martial adjudged to suffer death. His Excellency Genl. Braddock has approved the sentence but has been pleased to pardon him.

Thomas Connelly, James Fitzgerald and James Hughes, Soldiers of the 48th Regiment and tryed for theft by the said Court Martial whereof Maj. Sparke was President, are by the sentence of the s'd Court Martial to suffer the following punishment:

Thomas Connelly, one thousand; James Fitzgerald, eight hundred; James Hughes, eight hundred, Lashes att the Head of the Line. Also that they be obliged to make satisfaction for the Kegg of Beer stolen by them to the value of 33 shillings Maryland Cury, and that proper stoppages be made out of their pay by their officers for that purpose. His Excellency has approved the sen-

tence but has been pleased to remit 100 lashes from the punishment of Connelly and 200 from each of the other two. Connelly is to receive 900 lashes at 3 different times, 300 each time. James Fitzgerald and James Hughes are to receive 600 lashes each at two different times, 300 lashes each time. The 48th Regiment to send the Drummers to the head of ye line, to put the sentence in Execution, the first time of punishment to be tomorrow morning at troop beating. The two Picquetts formed from the Independent Companies of Virginia and Maryland Rangers to consist of one captain, 2 subalterns, 2 sargeants, 2 corporals and 38 centinals.

Camp at Fort Cumberland, Tuesday 15th May, 1755

Parole—Portsmouth.

Field Officer tomorrow Maj. Sparke.

For the Generals Guard 44th Regiment.

The officers who were ordered to get themselves ready to go with the paymaster are Could.

One Subaltern, 1 Sergt., 1 Corpl. and 30 cent'l to march this evening to Mr. Martin's where the troop of Light Horse graze, the men to take tents with them and provisions for 3 days, the officer to receive his orders from Capt. Stuart of the Light Horse; this guard to be relieved every 3rd day.

One Sergt., one Corpl. and 12 men to parade att the Fort Guard this day at 12 o'clock M.

The Surgeant is to receive his orders from Capt. Orme.

After Orders.

The Subaltern's Guard that was ordered to march to Martin's is countermanded.

Camp at Fort Cumberland, Friday 16, May 1755.

Parole—Winchester.

Field Officer tomorrow Lt. Col. Gage.

For the General's Guard 44th Regiment.

Any Indian Trader, soldier, follower of the Army, who shall dare to give liquor to any of the Indians or shall receive or purchase from them any of their presents made to them by His Majesty through His Excellency Gen. Braddock, shall suffer the severest punishment a Court Martial can inflict.

There will be a public Congress of the Indians tomorrow at 12 o'clock at the General's Tent.

Camp at Fort Cumberland, Saturday 17th May 1755

Parole—Eskaw.

The Congress of Indians mentioned in yesterday's orders is put off.

Field Officer to-morrow Lt. Col. Burton.

The General's Guard 48th Regiment.

The two Regiments, the Independent Compy's, the Company of Carpenters, the Virginia and Maryland Company of Rangers and the troop of Light Horse are to send immediately to Mr. Lake, Commissary of provisions a separate return of the number of persons they each of them draw provisions for, this return to be signed by the commanders of the two Regiments and by the Captains or officers commanding the Independent Companys, &c. The form of this return is sent to the Brigade Major and is to be given in regularly every 8 Days.

His Excellency expects that this order will be punctually obeyed, as the Commissary will not be able to provide a proper quantity of provisions for the army unless he has the above return sent to him regularly.

One Subaltern, one sergt, 1 Corporal and 30 men to mount as a guard on the Artillery. They are to parade this afternoon at 5 o'clock and to be relieved every 48 hours.

Campt at Fort Cumberland, Sunday May 18th, 1755

Parole—Farnham.

There will be a public Congress of the Indians this day at 12 o'clock at the General's Tent.

Field Officer tomorrow Maj. Sparke.

For the Genls Guard 44th Regt.

One Corporal and 8 men of the line to attend the engineer in surveying; they are to parade at 9 o'clock.

Each Regiment, Independent Company, &c. in the making up of their cartridges are to allow 36 rounds of ball to 1 lb of powder, and for field days or exercise they are to allow 46 with or without ball.

Six women per company are allowed to each of the two Regiments and the Independent Companys; four women to each of the Company of Carpenters, Virginia and Maryland Rangers, 5 women to the troop of Light Horse, as many to the detachment of seamen and 5 to the detachment of Artillery.

His Excellency expect that this order shall be punctually complied with as no more Provisions will be allowed to be drawn for than for the above number of women.

Camp at Fort Cumberland, Monday 19th May, 1755

Parole Guilford.

Field Officer tomorrow Lt. Col. Gage.

For the General's Guard 44th Regiment.

Each Brigade to send a man to the Gen'l. Hospital as Orderly who are to receive and obey the orders of Doctr. Napper, Director of the 2nd Hospital.

All troops are to act with the Director of the Hospital once in three months or as soon after as can be, for stoppages at the rate of 5 pence stirl'g per day, for every man that is admitted into the Gen'l Hospital; this stoppage to commence from the 24th day off May ensuing.

As soon as the Retreat has been beat this night the Drum Majr. of each of the two Regiments are to march with the Drummers and Drummers to the Head of the Artillery when they will receive orders.

After Orders.

A Return to be given into the Brigade Major tomorrow at orderly time of the number of Smiths and Carpenters that are in the two Regiments, Independent Companies, &c.

Camp at Fort Cumberland, Tuesday May 20, 1755.

Parole—Hendon.

Field Officer tomorrow Lt. Col. Burton.

For the General's Guard 48th Regmt.

One Subaltern, one Sergt, 1 Corpl. and 24 men to parade tomorrow morning at 5 o'clock. They are to have 3 days provisions with them and the officer is to receive his orders this night from Sir John St. Clair.

Camp at Fort Cumberland, Wedn'day 21 May, 1755.

Parole—Ilchester.

Field Officer tomorrow Maj. Chapman.

The General's Guard 44th Regmt.

No soldier that is employed as a Baker by Mr. Lake Commissary of Provisions is to be put upon any duty whatsover till further orders.

It is His Excellency's orders that no Sutler give any liquor to the Indians on any account. If anyone does he will be severely punished.

The Provost is to go his rounds every day through at the roads leading to the Camp. Every soldier or woman that he shall meet with on the other side of the River, or beyond the advanced Picquets without a pass from the Regiment or from the officer commanding the company to which they belong, he is to order his executioner to tye them up and give them 50 lashes and to march them prisoners through the Camp to expose them.

One gill of spirits mixed with 3 gills of water may be allowed each man per day, which the officers of the picquet are to see delivered out every day at 11 o'clock any settler that shall sell any spirits to the soldiers without an officer being present shall be sent to the Provost.

Camp at Fort Cumberland, Thursday May 22d, 1755

Parole—Kensington.

Field Officer Majr. Sparke.

Camp at Fort Cumberland, Friday, May 23, 1755.

Parole—Lincoln.

Field Officer tomorrow Majr. Chapman.

For the Genl's Guard 44th Regt.

A General Court Martial to sit tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock at the General's tent to consist of 1 Field Officer, 6 Captains, 6 Subalterns.

LT. COL. GAGE, President.
MR. SHIRLEY, Judge Advocate

If any officer, soldier or follower of the Army shall dare to give any strong liquor or money to the Indian men or women, if an officer he shall be brought to a General Court Martial for disobedience of orders; if a non-commissioned officer, soldier or follower of the Army he shall receive 250 lashes without a Court Martial.

Camp at Fort Cumberland, Sat'dy 24th of May, 1755

Parole—Monmouth.

Field Officer tomorrow, Lt. Col. Burton.

For the General's Guard 48th Regmt.

Camp at Fort Cumberland, May 25, 1755.

Parole—Norwich.

Field Officer tomorrow, Maj. Sparke.

For the General's Guard 44th Regmt.

If any non-commissioned officer or soldier belonging to the Army is found gaming he shall immediately receive 300 lashes without being brought to Court Martial, and all standers by or lookers on shall be deemed principals and treated as such.

One Capt., 1 Lieut., 1 Ensign and 70 men of the 2 Brigades to parade immediately at the Fort. They are to take tents and ten days' provisions with them. The captain is to receive his orders from Sir John St. Clair.

A general Court Martial of the Line to sit tomorrow to try Lt. McLead of the Royal Regiment of Artillery confined by Gen. Braddock to consist of 1 Col. 2 Field Officers and 10 Captains.

SIR PETER HALKETT, President
MR. SHIRLEY, Judge Advocate.

To sit at the President's tent and to meet at 12 o'clock.

Camp at Fort Cumberland, Mon'ay 26th May, 1755.

Parole—Oxford.

Field Officer to-morrow Lt. Col. Gage.

For the General's Guard 48th Regt.

The General Court Martial whereof Lt. Col. Gage was president is dissolved His Excellency having approved the several sentences allotted them.

John Nugent of the 44th Regiment having been tryed for the theft and found guilty of the crime laid to his charge as an accomplice in receiving a share of the money that was stole, is adjudged to receive 1000 lashes and to be drummed out of the Regiment through the line with a halter about his neck. Samuel Draumer of the 44th Regt. and George Darty of Capt. Demere's Independent Company having been tryed for desertion are adjudged each of them to receive 200 lashes.

Henry Dalton of the 48th Regmt. having been tryed for shooting Henry Pelkington soldr in the said Regmt, the Court Martial is of opinion that the said Dalton did not shoot the said Pelkington with design, but that it was done by accident. Therefore His Excellency Gen. Braddock, has ordered him to be released and sent back to his duty.

If any soldier is seen drunk in Camp he is to be sent immediately to the Quarter Guard of the Regmt. he belongs to and the next morning he is to receive 200 lashes without a Court Martial.

Camp at Fort Cumberland, Tuesday May 27, 1755.

Parole—Petersfield.

Field Officer tomorrow Lt. Col. Burton.

For the General's Guard 44th Regiment.

The party if Picquets that lay advanced to load with raming ball the rest of the Picquets to load with powder and to have their ball in their pockets.

The following detachments to march on Tuesday morning to parade at Revelle beating. The men to be provided with two days' provisions ready dressed. The 44th and 48th Regts are to furnish 1 field officer, 4 captains, 12 subalterns, 12 sergeants and 250 rank and file.

Capt. Rutherfords, Capt. Demeres Independent Companys, Capt. Waginer's, Capt. Peyrouneys Companies of Virginia Rangers and Capt. Polson's Company of Carpenters are also to march with this detachment who are to take with them their camp equippage and baggage.

Major Chapman Field Officer for the detachment.

The Independent Company and the companys of Virginia Rangers are ordered for this detachment to furnish no men for the guards to-morrow and any men that they may have upon the outguards are to be relieved immediately. Particular care is to be taken that the men's arms are in good order and that each man is provided with 10 flints and compleated with 24 rounds of ammunition.

The Tools and Tomahawks of the 2nd Brigade

are to be given at gun firing this evening to the Quarter Master General at his tent and a dem'd to be made tomorrow night at 6 o'clock of ye number of tools each Brigade will want, the quarter master to attend.

Camp at Fort Cumberland, Wed'ay May 28, 1755.

Parole—Quarendon.

Field Officer to-morrow, Maj. Sparke.
General's Guard 48th Regmt.

The Regulation of stoppages with the Director of the Genl. Hospital to commence from the 24th of this month.

As it is necessary to employ the soldiers in making and amending the roads His Excellency has been pleased to appt the following allowances:

To every sub. Officer, 3s od Sterling per day.
To every sergeant, 1s Sterling per day.
To every Corporal, 9d Sterling per day.
To every Drummer and private centinal 6d Sterling per day.

But as at present there is no public market and of course the men will have no opportunity of making use of the ready money His Excellency is so kind as to promise that he will see they are punctually paid whatever is due to them when they arrive in winter quarters therefore whatever subaltern officer or sergeant has the command of any working party as soon as they are relieved or come back they are to make an exact return to the number of men of their party and give it in to the Quarter Master General.

But if hereafter there should be any public market or that the money will be found to be of use to the men upon a proper application His Excellency will give orders for their being paid.

The companies of Rangers are for the future to furnish their proportion of men for duty with the rest of the line.

As there will be an express going in a few days any officer that have any letters to send to Great Britain are desired to give them either to the General's aid de camp or to Mr. Shirley.

After Orders.

The men of the detachment that march tomorrow to be commanded by the officers of their own Corps or Company.

Sixteen men from line to be appointed to the Guns tomorrow that march and to be under the direction of the officer of Artillery.

The Independent Company and Rangers of the two Brigades to Mount but one picquet.

Camp at Fort Cumberland, Thurs'dy, 29th May, 1755

Parole—Queensbury.

Field Officer tomorrow Lt. Col. Gage.
The Generals Guard 44th Regiment.

Camp at Fort Cumberland, Friday 30th May, 1755.

Parole—Rochester.

Field Officer to-morrow Lt. Col. Burton.
General's Guard 48th Regmt.

The Troops to hold themselves in readiness to march in 24 hours warning.

Whatever Barrells the Regiments and Companys have got belonging to the Artillery are to be sent back immediately with their troops to the foreman of the train.

Camp at Fort Cumberland, Sat'dy 31st May, 1755.

Parole ————

Field Officer to-morrow Maj'r Sparke.
General's Guard 44th Regiment.

Camp at Fort Cumberland, Sunday 1st June, 1755.

Parole—Tamworth.

Field Officer to-morrow Lt. Col. Gage.
General's Guard 48th Regmt.

Camp at Fort Cumberland, Mon'dy 2nd June, 1755.

Parole—Weybridge.

Field Officer to-morrow Lt. Col. Burton.
General's Guard 44th Regmt.

The Hatchet men of the two Regmts and one man per company from the rest of the line to Parade this afternoon at 3 o'clock at Mr. Gordon's (Engineer) Tent.

Four Sergeants, 2 Corporals and 100 men with arms; one subaltern, 1 Sergeant, 1 Corporal and 30 men with arms to parade to-morrow morning at revelle beating at the head of the line and to receive their orders from Mr. Gordon, Engineer. His Excellency has been pleased to appoint Col. Innes Governor of Fort Cumberland.

Monday Evening.

Three Subaltern officers to march with the detachment of 100 men without arms which is to parade to-morrow morning at Reville beating.

Camp at Fort Cumberland, Tuesday, June 3, 1755.

Parole—Yarmouth.

A general Court Martial of the line consisting of 6 Captains and 6 Subalterns to sitt to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock at the President's Tent.

MAJ. SPARKE, President.
MR. SHIRLEY, Judge Advocate.

Field Officer to-morrow Lt. Col. Burton.
General's Guard 48th Regiment.

Four Subalterns, 5 Sergts, 5 Corpls and 150 men without arms to parade to-morrow morning at ye head of the line at Revelle beating.

One Subaltern; 1 Sergt, 1 Corpl and 30 men without arms to parade at the same time and act as a covering party; they are to receive their order from Mr. Gordon, Engineer.

Camp at Fort Cumberland, Wed'ay 4th June, 1755

Parole—Doncaster.

Field Officer to-morrow Lt. Col. Burton.
For the General's Guard 44th Regiment.

The 44th Regiment and Capt. Mercer's Company of Virginia Carpenters to hold themselves in Readiness to march in an hour's warning. The working Party to be relieved to-morrow morning, and by the same number.

Camp at Fort Cumberland, Thurs'dy, June 5th, 1755

Parole—Boston.

Field Officer to-morrow Maj. Sparke.
For the General's Guard 48th Regiment.

The Working Party to be relieved to-morrow morning and by the same number of men.

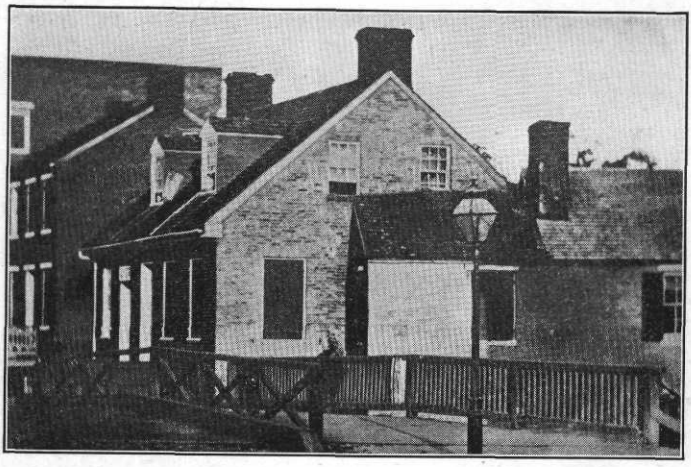
Camp at Fort Cumberland, Friday, June 6th, 1755

Parole ————

Field Officer tomorrow Lt. Col. Burton,



Prospect Hall. Built by Daniel Dulaney About 1775.



Home of Barbara Frietchie.

Sir Peter Halkett's Regiment to march tomorrow morning; the sick of the Regiment unable to march to be sent to the General Hospital. One Subaltern officer to be left behind with them.

The men of Sir Peter Halkett's regiment now on guard, when they are relieved or ordered to come off are to be assembled together and marched regularly to the Regiment by an officer.

Captain Gates' Independent Company and all ye remaining companys of Provincial troops to march on Sunday morning with the whole Park of Artillery.

No more women are allowed to march with each regiment and company than the number allowed of by His Excellency in the orders of the 18th of May.

Any soldier, sutler, woman or other person whatever who shall be detected in stealing, purloining or wasting of any provisions shall suffer Death.

The General Court Martial whereof Gen. Sparke's was President is dissolved.

Michael Shelton and Caleb Sary, soldiers belonging to Captn. Edward Brice Dobb's Company of Americans, tryed for Desertion are by sentence of the Court Martial found guilty and adjudged to receive 1000 lashes each.

John Igo, a convict servant, accused of theft, is by the sentence of the Court Martial found guilty of receiving and concealing goods, the property of soldiers in his Majesty's service and is adjudged to receive 500 lashes with a cat and nine Tails by the hands of the common hangman.

John Mcdonald, soldier in Sir Peter Halkett's regmt. accused with being an accomplice and concerned with John Igo is acquitted.

The guards advanced up Wills Creek, the Potomac and the flats to be taken off to-morrow morning and to join their several corps, the other guards to remain and be relieved as usual.

Capt. Gates independent Company and ye remaining companies of the Provincial Troops to furnish their proportion for the guards to-morrow and when they are relieved they are to join their companies in the same manner as those of Sir Peter Halkett's regiment are directed to do in this day's orders.

No soldier's wife to be suffered to march from this ground with a horse as their own.

Camp at Fort Cumberland, Satur'dy, June 7, 1755.

Parole—Doncaster.

Capt. Yate's Independent Companies and the remaining companies of Provincial Troops & ye whole Park of Artillery to march tomorrow morning and to be under the comamnd of Lt. Col. Burton.

The Artillery and companies that march tomorrow to receive this afternoon provisions to compleat them to the 11th inclusive and ye women to ye 17th.

The 48th Regiment to take all the guards tomorrow; the men of ye 48th now upon ye train Guard are to join their corps to-morrow morning, when the Artillery marches off & that grant to be mounted by the companys that march to-morrow.

The 48th Regiment to hold themselves in readiness to march on Monday next.

After Orders.

The General's Guard is to be reduced to-morrow to 1 Sergt, 1 Corpl and 12 men who are not to be relieved but to remain with the General's Baggage.

Camp at Fort Cumberland, Sunday, June 8, 1755.

Parole—Essex.

Capt. Gates' Independent Company and the remaining companies of the Provincial troops and artillery are to march to-morrow.

The 48th Regiment to march on Tuesday as Col. Dunbar's Regiment is not to march to-morrow the Gen'ls Guard to be relieved to-morrow morning.

The Companys that march to-morrow to send immediately 1 Sergeant Corporal & 12 men to assist Mr. Lake Commissary of Provisions at the Fort.

A return to be sent immediately from Col. Dunbar's Regmt, Capt. Gate's Company and the American troops of the number of men they have fitt for Waggoners or Horse drivers.

In the return of Col. Dunbar's regiment they are only to include those men that have joined the Regiment since they have been landed in America.

Camp in Fort Cumberland, Monday, June 9, 1755.

Parole—Fallmouth.

Col. Dunbar's Regiment to send their sick unable to march to the Genl. Hospital and to leave a Subaltern officer behind with them.

One Sergeant, 1 Corpl, 24 men without arms to parade to-morrow morning at Daybreak to assist Mr. Lake, Commissary of Provisions in loading of the waggons.

Camp at Fort Cumberland, Tues'dy, June 10, 1755.

The Fort Guard to join their Regiments as soon as Governor Innes has taken possession of it and placed its centrys.

Camp at the Grove (First Camp from Fort Cumberland.)

Parole—Gainsborough.

All the officers of the line to be in the Gen's tent to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

No fires to be made upon any acct whatever within 150 yards of the Road on either side, any person acting contrary to this order shall be very severely punished.

All waggons to be drawn up to-morrow morning as close as possible and as soon as the waggons belong to the detachment under the command of Maj. Chapman have closed up to the rear of the artillery that Detachment then to join the respective Corps.

Col. Dunbar's Regiment to encamp to-morrow morning upon the left of the whole according to the line of encampment.

Camp at the Grove, Wednesday, June 11, 1755.

Parole—Hartford.

Capt. Rutherford and Capn. Gates Indp. Companys and all the American's Troops to be under arms immediately at the head of their respective encampments.

Any person whatsoever that is detected in stealing shall be immediately hanged witht being brought to a Court Martial.

One Subaltern officer, 1 Sergt, 1 Corporal and 40 men without arms from each of ye 2 Regts to parade immediately at ye head of the artillery.

One Sub., 1 Sergt, 1 Dr. & 30 men of the line to Parade in the rear of Col. Dunbar's Regt. as soon as they have come to their proper ground. The officer is to receive his orders from Maj. Sparkes.

Whatever number of Horses are furnished by the officers are to be paraded as soon as possible in the rear of Col. Dunbar's Regmt. and to be reviewed by Maj. Sparkes.

The officers are desired to acquaint Maj. Sparkes which of their Horses for carrying Horses and which are for Draught and to be so good as to send with the carrying horses Bat-saddles & etc., if they have them.

The Commanding Officers of the 2 Regmts and the Captns of the Independent and Provincial Troops to send in a return to the Genl. of the number of Horses furnished by their respective officers and opposite to the officers' names, the number of Horses furnished by each officer; that the Genl. May be able to inform His Majesty of the Inclination and readiness of the particular officers in carrying on the service.

After Orders.

No more than 2 women per company to be allowed to march from the camp, a list of the names of those that are to be sent back to be given into Captn Morris that there may be an order sent to Col. Innes at Fort Cumberland to victual them—A list of the names of the women that are to be allowed to stay with the troops to be given into the Major of Brigade & any woman that is found in camp & whose name is not in the list will for the first time be severely punished and for the second suffer Death.

After Orders.

Colo. Dunbar's Regiment is immediately to furnish a Sergnt & 12 men as a guard for the Provisions on their left and the Sergt. is to receive his orders from M. Lake Comry of Provincials.

The Line is to furnish two Sergeants & 30 men without arms who are to attend Mr. Lake's Company of Provns. to-morrow morning at Daybreak & assist in loading the horses.

It is the Genl. Orders yt. Mr. Lake Compy of Provns with his people and ye party yt. is allowed him begin weighing out ye Flour & other provisions for ye back 2 ds to-morrow morning by daybreak & His Excellency yt every thg will be in readiness by 1 o'clock in ye afternoon.

General Braddock's Orderly Book No. 2.

Camp at the Grove, Thursday, June 12th, 1755.

Parole—"Ilford."

Field Officer for the Piquet, Lt. Col. Gage.

The Piquet to load with cartridges & not with raming ball, to challenge and demand the countersign till troop beating; and the field officer & Piquet to be always received as Grand rounds as often as he thinks proper to visit the outposts by night or day.

The advanced Corporals and Sentrys to have their bayonets fixed; the Detached party's from the sergeants guard to have corporals with them; the advanced sentrys not to suffer anyone to come within 10 paces of their arms without demanding the counter sign.

The advanced partys not to build any bowers, upon pain of severest punishment; those already built to be immediately destroyed.

These orders to be read to the men by the officer of the Piquet before the outguard are posted.

Whatever communications from Sergeants Guards to Sergeants Guards & from Corporals guard to corporals guard are not yet opened to be done immediately. This to be a standing order and to be observed by ye troops in all camps and no persons whatever to fire their arms within a mile of ye camp but in case of an alarm or their being attacked.

These orders to be read to the men by the commanding officer of each company and the orders relative to the men of the Piquet to be read to them before they are detached on ye out guards by ye officers of ye piquet.

The captains of ye several Piquettes to be at ye Field officer of the Piquets tent an hour before retreat beating in order to receive the countersign from him.

All the Troops to be compleated this afternoon with provisions to the 16th inclusive and the waggon and horse drivers to the 26th.

After Orders.

Sir Peter Halkett's Grenadiers & the battalion Company's of that regiment to march immediately to the crossing of the new and old road, a little beyond where the detachment of seamen are now encamped. They are to encamp there; the Grenadiers camp across the road and the battalion companys according to the present line of encampment covering the advance waggons. The commanding officers to take care to advance piquets in the same manner and proportion of numbers as ordered in the disposition of march and to take care that his advanced piquets comply with the orders of this day.

The detachment of seamen commanded by Mr. Spendelow to be disposed of in such parts of the line as he shall think proper and their arms and accoutrements are to be carried in whatever waggons he shall appoint.

Three hatchet men of ye line with their tools to remain constantly with the detachment of seamen and to receive their orders from Mr. Spendelowe.

One Tumbril with tools to march in the front immediately after Captain Polsons Company of Carpenters and another Tumbril of tools to march in the centre of the carriages.

One Engineer to march with Captain Polson's Company an another engineer is to march in the centre of ye carriages.

The Pioneers of every company of ye line with their tools (except those that are ordered to ye detachment of seamen) to march constantly in ye centre of ye carriages and to be under the direction of ye engineer who marches in ye centre. The troops to march to-morrow and the General to beat at 4 o'clock in ye morning.

Camp at ———— Friday 13th June, 1755.

Parole—Hertford.

Field Officer to-morrow, Major Chapman.

The Line is not to march to-morrow.

Camp at Martin's, Saturday, June 14th, 1755.

Parole—"Leicester."

Field Officer tomorrow Lieut. Col. Burton.

Upon the beating of the General which is to be taken from Sir Peter Halkett's regiment all ye troops are to accoutre turn out and form two deep at ye head of their respective encampments

& there wait for further orders & no soldiers tents to be struck till ordered by the General.

As soon as the tents are struck they are to be immediately loaded as also the officers baggage and then the troops are to lay upon their arms till they receive an order to march and upon the beating of ye march the whole to face to the right and left.

The field officers are not to be particularly posted except the one marches at ye head of ye vanguard.

The number of carriages to be equally divided and Sir Peter Halkett and his field officers with the troops of his brigade are to take under their care half of the carriages and see that their officers order their men to assist the waggoners upon any point of difficulty that may happen.

Colo. Dunbar and his field officers with ye troops of ye Second Brigade to act in the same manner with the remaining number of carriages.

In case any wagon should break down in such a manner as to be unable to keep with the line it is immediately to be drawn out on one side the road and a report of it with what it is loaded to be sent to Mr. Scott, Waggon Master General who is to order it to be repaired or see that the load is divided among the rest of the waggons as he shall think proper.

Upon any halt, tho' ever so small the companys are to form two deep and face outward.

Upon a march the Captain and Officers of the piquet to visit frequently their out detachments & see that they keep at a proper distance from their companys.

Upon ye firing of a cannon either in ye front, centre or rear the whole line to form face outwards & then wait for further orders.

When the troops come to Savage river the servants, bat men, waggoner and horse drivers must take paticular care to prevent their horses from eating of laurel, as it is certain death to them. The General to beat to-morrow morning at 4 o'clock.

After Orders.

Upon the beating of the General to-morrow morning, two companys from the right of Sir Peter Halkett's Regiment to strike their tents and march as an escort to the carrying horses of ye Army. The commanding officer to apply to Captn. Morris to-morrow morning for his orders.

[Here is an omission of two days' orders, which cannot be supplied but a blank may be left on the records to show the chasm. Note by Genl. Washington.]

Camp at the Little Meadows Tuesday, June 17th, 1755.

Parole—"Orford."

Field Officer to-morrow, Lt. Colo. Burton.

A Detachment to march to-morrow morning at 4 o'clock to consist of 1 Field officer, 2 Captains, 6 Subalterns, 12 Sergeants & 150 Rank and File of ye two Regiments. Capt. Gates, 2 Subalterns, 2 Sergeants, 2 Corporals and 50 private men of his independent company, Captain Waggoners and Captain Perouncy's Company's of Rangers.

Lt. Col. Gage to command this detachment. A detachment to march on Thursday morning at 4 o'clock, consisting of one Colonel, 1 Lt. Col., 1 Major, the two oldest company of Grenadiers, 5 Captains, 20 Subalterns, 22 Sergeants and 550 Rank and file of the two Regiments.

Sir Peter Halkett, Lt. Cl. Burton and Maj. Sparke, Field officers for this detachment. The King's Colour of ye 44th Regiment & ye second colour of ye 48th Regiment to be sent with this detachment.

The men of the two regiments that are to march with the detachment of to-morrow and Thursday to be taken out of those which landed from Ireland, the commanding officer of each regiment to be answerable to His Excellency that this is complied with.

A return to be sent in to-morrow morning to each of ye aids de camp signed by the commanding officers of ye companys of ye two Regiments of ye names and countrys of ye men that are for ye above two detachments their term of service and the regiments they have served in.

His Excellency has been pleased to appoint the following Captains and Subaltern officers for ye above detachments and desires that they will take with them as little baggage as possible.

For ye Detachment and command of Lt. Col. Gage:

Of ye 44th Regt.—Capt. Beckwith, Lieut. Treby, Lieut. Sittler, Ensign Clarke.

Of ye 48th Regt.—Capt. Morris, Lieut. Harsard, Lieut. Barbutt, Ensign Dunbar.

For the Detachment that marches on Thrusday:

Of the 44th Regiment—Captain Hobson Gethius; Lieut., Halkett, Bailey, Pottinger, Simpson, Lock, Kennedy, Townsend; Ensign, Northlow, Pennington, Preston.

Of the 48th Regiment—Captain Dobson, Cholmley, Bowyer; Lieut. Wolsam, Hathorn, Edmonstone, Cope, Greerton, Hurt, Gladwin; Ensign Cowart, Harrison, Crowe, McMullen.

The Surgeon's mate of ye 48th regt. to march with this Detachment.

Capt. Rutherfords independent Company and Capt. Company of Rangers to march to-morrow morning with the detachment under ye command of Lt. Col. Gage and to return to camp at night.

One Corporal and 4 Light Horse to march to-morrow morning with a detachment under Col. Gage's command and to remain with him.

The detachment of Seamen and Capt. Stuart with 1 Subaltern and 18 light horse to march on Thursday morning.

No woman to be victualed upon the detachments to march to-morrow and Thursday.

After Orders.

Each of the two regiments as also Capt. Gates Independent Company to send a sufficient number of tents for ye respective detachments that march to-morrow under ye commant of Lt. Col. Gage.

After Orders.

His Excellency has been pleased to appoint Lieut. Buchanan of ye Artillery to march with ye 2 guns to-morrow morning & Capt. L. Smith and Lieut. McLoud of ye Artillery to march with ye detachment on Thursday morning. The men that march tomorrow and on Thursday morning to be compleated to 24 rounds of ammunition.

Note in Washington's Handwriting.

N. B—After the orders in this and the book preceding it are transcribed, leave 6 pages blank for the insertion of the commission of G———. W————n and the proceedings which intervened between the defeat of Gen. Braddock and the resumption of the command by G. W.

Next. the Letters, Instructions and orders in the order they appear in the parchment covered book are to be transcribed.

CHAPTER V

THE DISPUTE about the boundary line between the two Provinces, which was not settled until after a most elaborate instrument had been executed on the 4th of July, 1760, involved the settlers of the disputed territory in many bloody affrays and in much perplexity. Its final settlement, which was not consummated until Mason and Dixon's Line had been laid out in 1767, gave the colonists peace but deprived Maryland of a large and most valuable strip of territory which was justly a portion of her domain. Frederick County was a severe sufferer from this spoliation. According to the claim of Lord Baltimore the Maryland line would have run due west from a point on the Delaware river which would have thrown the southern part of the City of Philadelphia within his territory.

In giving a correct sketch of the disputes which were settled by the running of Mason and Dixon's Line, it is necessary to refer to matters foreign to Frederick County and to our present purpose. But as this famous line is the northern boundary of the county, and the County was so deeply concerned and affected by its final settlement, it is deemed well to give a short sketch of the whole boundary in question as far as it affects our northern line. The line which divides Maryland from Delaware, is also a portion of Mason and Dixon's line. But the name is generally understood to refer simply to the northern boundary line of Maryland, the line which was a household word throughout the United States for nearly fifty years, the line dividing free States from the slave holding States.

In the grant to Lord Baltimore by Charles I the northern limit of the Province was "unto that part of the Bay of Delaware on the north, which lieth under the fortieth degree of latitude, where New England is terminated; and all the tract of land within the following limits to-wit: passing from the said Delaware Basin a right line with the degree aforesaid, unto the true meridian of the first fountain of the river Potomac, thence running towards the south unto the further banks of said river &c." The proper location of the first fountain of the Potomac, and whether the first fountain of the North branch or the South branch was intended, involved the Colony and afterwards the State, in a protracted controversy with Virginia which was finally settled in favor of the claims of the latter state. With that controversy, however, we are not concerned in this history.

It will be observed that the Province of Maryland extended to the southern line of New England. Under that name was included the immense grant to the Plymouth Company of all the North American Continent between the 40th and 48th degrees of north latitude; that territory extending from the latitude of Philadelphia to a point many miles north of the City of Quebec and included all the Great Lakes, the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ottawa besides about a third of the whole present territory of the United States. Within the territory was included the New Netherlands, claimed by the Dutch by virtue of Henry Hudson's discovery, and settled by them. Under their protection a settlement was made on the banks of the Delaware river, but not until a settlement of Swedes had also been established in the same neighborhood. These two colonies soon engaged in hostilities which resulted in the subjugation of the Swedes by the Dutch.

In 1659 these settlements attracted the attention of Lord Baltimore, and in January of that year Col. Nathaniel Utze was sent by the Provincial government "to the pretended governor of a people seated in Delaware Bay and to inform him that they were seated within his lordship's province without notice." And he was also privately instructed "that if he find opportunity he shall insinuate to them that if

they will make application to his lordship's government they shall find good terms according to his conditions of plantation."

His Lordship's order to the Dutch to vacate were disregarded and a diplomatic negotiation between the government of Maryland and New Netherlands ensued wherein the rights and pretensions of the Dutch were fully set forth. According to the historian "Diedrich Knickerbocker" the Marylanders had also made a settlement on Delaware Bay and the Dutch attempted to dispossess them. A formidable expedition says that veracious chronicler, "was intended to drive the Marylanders from the Schuylkill; of which they had recently taken possession, and which was claimed as part of the province of New Netherlands, for it appears that at this time our infant colony was in that enviable state, so much coveted by ambitious nations, that is to say, the government had a vast extent of territory, part of which it enjoyed and the greater part of which it had continually to quarrel about. Admiral Jan Jansen Alpendam was a man of great metal and prowess and was in no way dismayed at the character of the enemy, who were represented as a gigantic, gunpowder race of men, who lived on hoecakes and bacon, drank mint juleps and apple toddy, and were exceedingly expert at boxing, biting, gouging, tar and feathering and a variety of other athletic accomplishments which they had borrowed from their cousins-german and prototypes, the Virginians, to whom they had ever borne considerable resemblance. Notwithstanding all these alarming representations, the Admiral entered the Schuylkill most undauntedly with his fleet and arrived without disaster or opposition at the place of destination. Here he attacked the enemy in a vigorous speech in Low Dutch, which the wary Kieft had previously put in his pocket, wherein he courteously commenced by calling them a pack of lazy, louting, dram-drinking, cock-fighting, horse-racing, slave-driving, tavern-haunting, Sabbath-breaking, mulatto-breeding upstarts; and concluded by ordering them to evacuate the country immediately, to which they most laconically replied in plain English, 'they'd see him damned first.' Now this was a reply for which neither Jan Jansen Alpendam, nor Wilhelmus Kieft had made any calculation, and finding himself totally unable to answer so terrible a rebuff with suitable hostility, he concluded that his wisest course was to return home and report progress."

The negotiation was a protracted one and embassadors were sent to Holland to enforce Lord Baltimore's demands, but they could obtain no further concession than an order to the Dutch settlers around Cape Henlopen to remove. New Castle and Northern Delaware were retained by the Dutch, the whole of New Netherlands was then conquered by the English, the king having granted the territory to his brother the Duke of York. Thenceforth the disputed settlements which embraced only a small portion of the territory of Maryland along the Delaware were taken into New York, although they were clearly within Lord Baltimore's grant, and retained by the Duke of York until his grant to William Penn. This grant which was made to Penn after much importunity, contained general words of restriction as to Baltimore's interests, especially reserving from the grant any lands which may have previously been granted to Baltimore. Upon this condition Lord Baltimore assented. The lines of Penn's grant were the Delaware on the east "whence it extended westward five degrees of longitude, the 43d degree of latitude on the north, and on the south, a circle of twelve miles drawn around New Castle, to the beginning of the 40th degree of latitude." It will be remembered that the 40th degree of latitude was the northern boundary of Maryland. The instrument did not specify what was meant by "a circle of twelve miles drawn around New Castle," whether it was intended that the circle should be twelve miles in circumference, or to have a diameter of twelve miles with New Castle for its centre, or to have a radius of twelve miles; nor did it specify any particular point within New Castle from which the measurement was to begin. No matter which circle was intended the conditions were impossible to be gratified and this uncertainty gave Penn his opportunity to claim everything, and after a protracted and tortuous negotiation extending over many years to finally gain his point. At an interview between Penn's representative and Lord Baltimore at Upland, what is now Chester, it was discovered to the amazement and confusion of the former that that town was twelve miles south of the 40th parallel, the northern limit of Maryland and that thus Lord Baltimore's domain would extend to the Schuylkill. This discovery led to fresh importunities for an additional grant from the Duke of York, who finally, in August 1682, granted him, what in nowise belonged to the grantor, the town of New Castle and with the territory twelve miles around it and extending south of it to Cape Henlopen. It is not necessary for the purposes of this history to follow this negotiation and show how the Proprietor of Maryland was finally cozened out of his rights.

This circle around New Castle required in Penn's first grant, gave rise to Mason and

Dixon's line and also give the curious shape to the northern border of Delaware and the corresponding southern boundry of Pennsylvania. An examination of the map shows, where the three states of Maryland, Pennsylvania and Delaware come together, or rather where they should come together, a small point which separates them. Various measurements have made the area of this lost bit of land all the way from five hundred to fifteen hundred acres. William Smith and his ancestors had lived there for generations, always supposing that they were in Delaware until 1849, when a survey by United States officers disclosed the old error. Advantage has been taken of the uncertainty as to jurisdiction to make the strip the location in the past of several duels and a few prize fights, but with these exceptions nothing approaching bloodshed has marked the progress of the half-century struggle between William Smith and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

In 1685 the referees to whom the controversy had been committed by the king decided in favor of Penn's claims that Lord Baltimore's grant included only "lands uncultivated and inhabited by savages and that the territory along the Delaware had been settled by Christians antecedently to his grant and was therefore not included within it." They then proceeded to divide what is now the State of Delaware nearly equally between the two claimants. Lord Baltimore being at that time threatened with a loss of his whole Province by a writ of *quo warranto* which had been issued, had nothing to do but submit quietly to this unjust decision.

An agreement between the contending parties as to the northern boundary of Maryland having been made in 1732, a suit to compel its specific performance was begun in chancery. In May 1750 Chancellor Hardwicke rendered his decision in which he held that the circle around New Castle which was to determine the beginning of the division line between the Provinces, was to be of twelve miles radius from the centre of the town, and in a further decision that it should be twelve miles of horizontal measure and not of superficial measure. The Proprietor of Maryland having made objections to the execution of the decree, a final agreement between the parties was entered into in 1760. This agreement contained provisions for the protection of Maryland grants which should fall into Pennsylvania and like protection to Pennsylvania grants which should be thrown on the other side. The northern boundary, according to the agreement of 1732, was to be ascertained by running a line due west from Cape Henlopen, (a point about fifteen miles from the present cape) across the peninsula; this line is the present southern boundary of Delaware. From the centre of this line should be drawn and bear northerly (in fact 4 degrees west) until it touched as a tangent the circle of 12 miles radius around New Castle. If that point should prove to be a point 15 miles south of the southernmost part of the then city of Philadelphia, the due west line of the survey was to start there and run its proper course and distance. But if the tangent point should fall short of the point for starting west, as indicated, then from the tangent point on the circle a line should be projected through that part of the circle due north until it bi-sected the circle and from the point of bi-section a due north line should be run till it reached a point on the latitude of 15 miles south of Philadelphia, and then start west. The line within the circle formed no part of the boundary and only served to ascertain the true point at which to start the due north line from the upper segment of the circle. So that the boundary between Delaware and Maryland was the base line, then a line from the peninsula base to the tangent point; then along the segment of the circle, as the stones indicate, to the north line. All east of the tangent line and segment was Delaware, all west was Maryland. From the point where the circle left the north line, the Delaware interest ceased and it became a question solely between Baltimore and Penn under his Pennsylvania charter.

It resulted that the projection north of the circle was the necessary running, and as that projection was a north line, three miles and a half long, and the curve of the circle on its trend eastward kept widening from the point of bi-section, at the spot where this curve reached the latitude on which the north line stopped, there was between the end of the north line and the corresponding point on the circle a distance of three-quarters of a mile. The due west line is what is popularly known as Mason and Dixon's line.

Under the deed of 1760 Commissioners were appointed to lay down the lines. They met at New Castle to begin work on the 19th of November 1760. They made but slow progress and the Penns and Calvert who were at the time in London, becoming impatient at the delay, engaged Charles Mason and James Dixon of that city, to complete the survey. These two men are described as mathematicians and surveyors, or merely as surveyors, but it is evident they were both men of profound scientific learning. Both were afterwards elected members of the American Philosophical Society. Mason was at one time assistant at the

Royal Observatory at Greenwich. After returning from their work in America which included, in addition to laying down the boundary line, the measurement of the length of a degree of longitude in Maryland, they were sent to the Cape of Good Hope by the Royal Society to observe the transit of Venus. Mason did other important astronomical work. Later in life he came to Philadelphia and became a citizen of that city where he died in 1787. Dixon died in Durham, England, ten years previously.

These two men whose names have become so familiar to Americans, left England in August 1763, and arrived in Philadelphia the 15th of November. The work on the boundary line was begun early the following year and completed in 1767. In 1768 the placing of the stones was completed. In establishing the difficult points around the circle bounding Delaware on the North, one of which was to be the beginning of the line to the west, these scientific engineers with their superior instruments, reported that the line as ascertained by them would not pass one inch to the westward or eastward "of the points indicated by the colonial surveyors several years previously, and that the sighting along poles and the rude chain measurements of 1761 and 1762 would have answered every purpose, had the Proprietors so thought.". The beginning of the east and west line was indicated by setting up a "remarkable stone" bearing on its east and north faces the arms of the Penns and on the other sides the Baltimore coat of arms. Beginning at this stone, the end of the line fifteen statute miles due south of the most southern point of Philadelphia, the line, which is known as Mason and Dixon's in political history, was extended due west two hundred and eighty miles, eighteen chains and twenty-one links and two hundred and fifty-four miles, thirty-eight chains and thirty-six links due west from the river Delaware, and would have continued it to the end of five degrees of longitude the western bounds of the Province of Pennsylvania, but hostile Indians prevented.

As the surveying party proceeded westward they cut down the trees of the forests through which they passed, making a path or "visto" as they called it, eight yards wide, or four yards on either side of the line. During the month of October 1765 the party was engaged on the part of the line which bounded Frederick County on the north, and on the twenty-seventh of that month, they had ascended the summit of North Mountain whence they observed the Potomac river. On the 4th of June, 1766 they had reached the Little Allegany and there broke off work through fear of the Indians. A number of months was occupied in negotiating with the Six Nations, and under the escort of a body of braves the party reached the point two hundred and forty-four miles from the Delaware river, just thirty-six miles from the proposed end of the line. They dared go no further because their Indian escorts ordered them to desist at this point. Before the survey was finally abandoned twenty-six of the party became frightened and left their comrades. The line was completed by other surveyors many years afterwards and its end is shown by a caisson of stones five feet in height which is the north-west corner of the State of Maryland.

Lord Chancellor Hardwicke in his decree had specified how the boundary lines should be marked and in obedience to this decree a stone was erected at the end of every mile from the beginning to the foot of Sideling Hill. Every five mile stone was larger than the others, and had engraved on the north side the arms of Thomas and Richard Penn and on the south face the arms of Frederick Lord Baltimore. The intermediate stones have the letter P on the north face and M. on the south face. The country to the west of Sideling Hill, being so very mountainous as to render it in most places extremely difficult and expensive, and in some impracticable, to convey stones or boundaries which had been prepared and marked, to their proper stations, instead of using such marked stones the line westward from that point to the "top of the Allegany Ridge" was shown by raising on the tops of mountains and ridges over which the line passed, heaps or piles of stone or earth from three and a half to four yards in diameter, at bottom and six to seven feet in height. Westward of the "Alleghany Ridge" posts were erected and surrounded with piles of stone or earth about seven feet high. The regular boundary stones are of "oolitic limestone or the Portland stone of Great Britain" and they were carefully cut in England. A sufficient number was sent over to mark the whole line. Those not used were left near Fort Frederick and some of them are probably there now. A few years ago a visitor to Fort Frederick saw one used as a corner stone upon which the sills of a corn house rested and four or five formed into steps for a negro's cabin. Several of them were also used for steps in the house of Mr. Joseph Seibert, of Clearspring, and one is preserved in the rooms of the Md. Historical Society. One of the crown stones in Mason and Dixon's line stands near Midvale, Franklin County, Pa., and is protected by a wire screen from relic

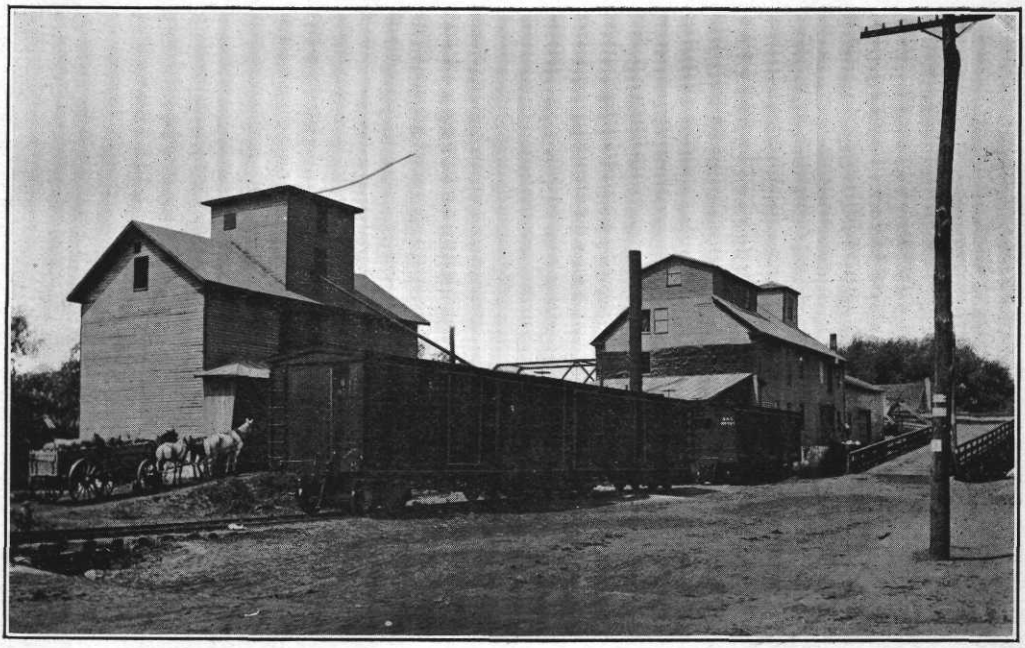
hunters. Thus the dispute was finally ended after a bitter contest lasting nearly a century.

But during this time the controversy had not been simply on paper and between the Proprietors. It had given rise to a regular border warfare. The disputed territory being unquestionably within the limits of Lord Baltimore's grant, great numbers of persons obtained grants of the fine lands in the belt from Lord Baltimore and made their homes there. The Penns also undertook to grant the lands to settlers, so there necessarily arose conflicts between these different claimants to the same soil. Fights and bloodshed followed and all was confusion and turmoil. Some settlers who had obtained grants from one Province went forthwith and got deeds from the other and sought to evade the payment of taxes to either government by claiming to be under the other when the collector of one came along. Several Catholic settlements were made in the debatable ground under the distinct impression that they were in the Province of Maryland. Several of these received harsh and severe treatment at the hands of Pennsylvanians. Hard knocks being given and received we find brave Col. Thomas Cresap on the stage both giving and receiving. Lord Baltimore had sent him to the disputed border with orders to hold the country for him. He settled himself on the banks of the Susquehanna opposite Columbia. Here he constructed a block house and occupied it with his family. In the same neighborhood a colony of Germans had settled under Pennsylvania grants. Cresap raised a party of fifty men and marched against these invaders. The scheme was to drive them out and divide their lands among the members of the party. In the fracas which ensued a Pennsylvanian named Knowels Dant was killed. The sheriff of Lancaster then proceeded against Cresap with a posse. They attempted to surprise that wary leader. But he obtained information of their movements and secured himself together with six associates, in his house and stood on the defensive while the official read his warrant and called upon Cresap to surrender. Cresap was provided with an abundance of fire arms and attacked the sheriff so furiously that he gave up all hope of taking him by force. When night came on the sheriff found means to set fire to the house and offered to quench it if the inmates would surrender, but those who made the proposal were met with a volley. When the whole building was enveloped in flames, Cresap and his family and his party rushed out, firing upon the enemy as they ran. In the confusion, one of Cresap's men, Michael Reisner, shot down by mistake one of his comrades, Lanchlan Malone. Cresap was apprehended, and according to the representation of the Government of the Province to the King, in an address to his Majesty, with four of his companions, "were hurried into the Gaols of the Province of Pennsylvania, where one of them actually perished for want of sustenance, and the rest now Lye." The jail to which Cresap was carried was in Philadelphia and as he was borne through that city, we are assured that the streets, doors and windows were thronged with spectators to see the *Maryland Monster,* who taunted the crowd by exclaiming, 'why this the finest city in the Province of Maryland!'"

In the midst of the Pennsylvania boundary dispute the Six Nations made a claim to a large part of Maryland territory, including Frederick County. The French and Indian war was threatening and it was thought safest to satisfy their demands. The Governor consequently appointed a commission to treat with them and this was the occasion of one of the many wrangles between the Governor and the Assembly. The Assembly denied the right of the Governor to make the appointment and to assert their own authority, added two names to the list of commissioners. This offended His Excellency and he let the whole matter drop. But later on as the situation became more threatening, the Governor appointed a commission to treat with the Indians and paid their expenses out of the ordinary revenues. In consideration of the payment of three hundred pounds current money of Pennsylvania, partly in goods and partly in gold money, the nations renounced and disclaimed to Lord Baltimore all the lands that lie on the Potomac, alias Cohongaroutan river up to Capt. Thomas Cresap's hunting cabin on the upper fork of the Potomac.



The Old Bloomberry Mill, on Bennett's Creek, Urbana District. Built by Major Johnson, Brother of Thomas Johnson.



Brunswick Flouring Mills, Part of Which Was Used For Court Martial Trials During the Civil War.

CHAPTER VI

ONLY A BRIEF period intervened between the termination of the French and Indian War and the beginning of the troubles with England. In that brief period however, the population of the County and especially of Fredericktown had greatly increased. That portion of the County west of South Mountain, was at one time during the Indian hostilities entirely depopulated and yet in little more than a decade from the final treaty of peace, to-wit in July 1776 the population had so increased that it was erected into a separate County. Fredericktown had become by 1775 a prosperous town of two thousand people, well built of brick and stone houses, with few wooden ones among them. It was described as having much the appearance of a substantial county town in England. The farms of the County were beautifully tilled, producing abundantly wheat, corn, and all kinds of fruit and provisions. The horses and all farm animals were of good breed and being well fed were famous for their excellence. In Fredericktown, along the water courses and in the villages all kind of manufacturing rapidly sprang up. A visitor who passed through the County in 1775, the celebrated tory, Dr. J. F. D. Smith, declared that the inhabitants were extremely industrous having improved the County beyond conception. The Germans he said spoke no language but "high Dutch." They "carry on almost every kind of manufactures" as well as a considerable share of trade. "There is abundance of mills, forges, furnaces, and iron works."

Wm. Eddes, an Englishman and Lord Baltimore's Commissioner of the Land Office at Annapolis made a trip through Frederick County in 1772 and gives the following account of the country in a letter to England.—

Annapolis, Sep. 7th, 1772.

"I am just returned from an excursion to the frontiers of this province, in which my curiosity was highly gratified. It is impossible to conceive a more rich and fertile country than I have lately traversed; and when it becomes populous in proportion to its extent, Frederick County will, at least, be equal to the most desirable establishment on this side of the Atlantic.

"In the back settlements, where the inhabitants are thinly scattered, the face of the country, even at this luxuriant season of the year, exhibited in many places a dreary appearance. Lands, to a very considerable extent, are taken up by persons who, looking to futurity for greater advantages, are content to clear gradually some portions of their domains for immediate subsistence. Not having the means to fell and carry their lumber away, they make a deep incision with an axe entirely round each trunk, at a distance of about four feet from the ground, which occasions the leaves almost instantly to wither; and before the total decay of the tree, Indian corn may be cultivated to great advantage, amidst the immense trunks that fill the dreary forest.

"To have the idea of winter impressed on the mind, from external appearances, at the time when nature is fainting beneath the intense heat of an autumnal sun, is, I am inclined to believe, peculiar to this country. In some districts, far as the eye could extend, the leafless trees of an astonishing magnitude crowded on the sight; the creeping ivy only denoting vegetation; at the same time, the face of the earth, was covered with golden crops, which promised, 'richly to repay the anxious toil.' The habitations of the planters, in this remote district of the province, are in general of a rude construction; the timber with which they frame their dwellings seldom undergoing the operation of any tool except the axe. An apartment to sleep in, and another for domestic purposes, with a contiguous store-house, and conveniences for their live-stock, at present gratify their utmost ambition. Their method of living perfectly corresponds with their exterior appearance. Indian corn, beaten in a mortar, and afterwards baked or boiled, forms a dish which

is the principal subsistence of the indigent planter, and is even much liked by persons of the superior class. This, when properly prepared, is called homony, and when salt beef pork, or bacon is added, no complaints are made respecting their fare.

"Throughout the whole of this province fruit is not only plentiful, but excellent in various kinds. There are few plantations unprovided with an apple and peach orchard; the peach trees are all standards, and without the assistance of art, frequently produce fruit of an exquisite flavor.

"In the woods, I often meet with vines, twining round trees of different nominations; and have gathered from them grapes of a tolerable size, and not unpleasant to the palate. In process of time, when the colonists are enabled to pay attention to their natural advantages, they will, assuredly, possess all the superfluities of life, without the necessity of recurring to foreign assistance. Even sugar, of a tolerable quality they will be able to manufacture without application to the British Islands. A planter, at whose house I partook of some refreshments produced a quantity of that capital luxury, the grain of which was tolerable, and the taste not disagreeable. This, he assured me, was the produce of his own possessions, extracted by incision, from a tree, great numbers of which grow throughout the interior regions of the American provinces, (the maple tree). The simple process of boiling brought the liquid to a proper consistency; and he was persuaded, whenever more important concerns would permit a necessary attention to this article, the inhabitants of the British colonies would be amply supplied from their own inexhaustible resources.

"About thirty miles west of Fredericktown, I passed through a settlement which is making quick advances to perfection. A German adventurer, whose name is Hagar, purchased a considerable tract of land in this neighborhood, and with much discernment and foresight, determined to give encouragement to traders, and to erect proper habitations for the stowage of goods, for supply of the adjacent country. His plan succeeded; he has lived to behold a multitude of inhabitants of lands, which he remembered unoccupied; and he has seen erected in places, appropriated by him for that purpose, more than an hundred comfortable edifices, to which the name of Hagar's Town is given, in honour of the intelligent founder."

This then was the condition of the County when the first trouble with the Mother Country began. The spirit of Americanism and patriotism, among the people here was high. There was no toryism as there was in the Eastern Counties. This was due to several causes. The county was further removed from the reach of British soldiers and the timid were not restrained through fear. The character of the people from the life they lead and from their recent struggle with the Indians was more independent and the greater part of the population, namely the Germans and the Scotch-Irish were without any ties to bind them to England. The former were of different blood and the latter had been driven from their old homes in the north of Ireland by the oppressive laws of England. They were filled with resentment and ready to go to any extreme in the contest for independence. The French and Indian War ended in the treaty of Paris in 1763. This treaty deprived France of Canada and gave it to England. The English colonies were therefore no longer in alarm about French conquest and no longer dependent upon England for protection. There was no longer any foe to be feared for the French having departed and the Indians mostly withdrawn beyond the Ohio, there was no one to incite them to hostilities against the colonies and no public foe to be feared. The spirit of independence in America began with the treaty of Paris which was at the time believed to be the greatest of England's long list of triumphs. That treaty had a prodigious effect upon the course of history. The treaty and the war which it ended made possible the United States of America and the German Empire as we have it today. It made the English language the language of North America and not the French language as might have been had not William Pitt come into office and driven the French from Canada and by his subsidies to Frederick the Great he laid the foundation of the German Empire for Bismark to build upon.

The conduct of the war and the subsidies to the King of Prussia cost England a vast sum of money. Even in defending their own homes the people of the colonies were slow and reluctant to tax themselves to assist in their own defense. Lord Baltimore claimed exemption from taxation and the members of the legislature insisted that the proprietary should pay his share and it was during the wrangle over this question that Frederick County was left defenseless to the Indians. It was the purpose of England to relieve herself of a portion of the burden of debt by putting a part of it upon the colonies and to that intent the stamp act was passed in 1765. Maryland claimed exemption from taxation by England under the charter of the colony and all the colonies protested against their taxation by a parliament in which they

were not represented. This view was urged upon parliament by Benjamin Franklin. He admitted, however, that a tariff tax upon imports would be constitutional upon the theory that the colonies should help to pay for the navy which protected the commerce. But when this view prevailed later on and the stamp act was repealed and the tariff tax substituted, events had progressed too far for an accomodation and the people still contended that this was taxation without representation and made effective resistance.

The passage of the stamp act, March 22, 1765, at once kindled the patriotic flame in the breasts of the people. At Frederick Town, the stamp distributor was burnt in effigy in August. That year the Governor called the Legislature together and among the delegates from Frederick County were Joseph Chapline, the founder of Sharpsburg, a gentleman of wealth and high character and one of the largest landed proprietors in the Valley; and the brave old Col. Thomas Cresap, who had threatened upon a former occasion to march to Annapolis at the head of his riflemen and bring the Assembly to their senses. It was this Legislature which appointed delegates to the first Continental Congress.

In November, Court convened at Frederick City. John Darnall, the clerk of the Court, refused to issue any processes or to perform any official act which required the use of stamped paper under the stamp act, he not being provided with such paper. The Court thereupon ordered that all business should be transacted upon unstamped paper regardless of the act of Parliament and in defiance of it; and that all the officers of the Court should proceed with their avocations as usual. The Court then went on to justify its order, upon the ground that there had been no legal publication of the act of Parliament, and further, that there were no stamps yet to be procured. Darnall still refused to proceed with the business and to issue writs or record deeds unless stamped, whereupon the court passed an order that "John Darnell, clerk of this court, be committed to the custody of the sheriff of this county for a contempt of the authority of this court, he having refused to comply with the aforegoing order of this court relative to the execution of his office in issuing process and making the necessary entries of the court's proceedings, and that he stand committed for the above offense until he comply with the above order."

The next entry after this order is: "John Darnall having submitted to the order of this court in regard to an execution of his office, the sheriff is ordered to release him out of custody, he paying charges."

The justices of the Frederick County Court who first made issue with England and were of opinion that "all proceedings shall be valid and effectual without the use of stamps" were Joseph Smith, David Lynn, Charles Jones, Samuel Beall, Joseph Beall, Peter Bainbridge, Thomas Price, Andrew Heugh, William Blair, William Luckett, James Dickson and Thomas Beatty.

The order and opinion of the court in this proceeding were made on the 18th of November 1765 as follows.—

"Upon application of Michael Ashford Dowden, bail of James Veach, at the suit of a certain Stephen West to surrender said James Veach in discharge of himself, which the court ordered to be done and an entry of the surrender to be made accordingly, which John Darnall, Clerk of the Court refused to make and having also refused to issue any process out of his office or to make the necessary entries of the court proceedings, alleging that he conceives there is an act of parliament imposing stamp duties on all legal proceedings, and therefore that he cannot safely proceed in exercising his office without proper stamps.

"It is the unanimous resolution and opinion of this court that all the business thereof shall and ought to be transacted in the usual and accustomed manner, without any inconvenience or delay to be occasioned from the want of stamped paper, parchment or vellum and that all proceedings shall be valid and effective without the use of stamps, and they enjoin and order all sheriffs, clerks, counsellors attorneys and all officers of the court to proceed in their several avocations as usual, which Resolution and Opinion are grounded on the following and other reasons:

"1st It is conceived that there has not been a legal publication yet made of any act of parliament imposing a stamp duty on the colonies. Therefore this court are of opinion that until the existence of such an act is properly notified it would be culpable in them to permit or suffer a total stagnation of business which must inevitably be productive of innumerable injuries to individuals, and have a tendency to subvert all principles of civil government.

"2nd As no stamps are yet arrived in this province and the inhabitants have no means of procuring any, this court are of opinion that it would be an injustice of the most wanton oppression to deprive any person of a legal remedy for the recovery of his property for omitting that which it is impossible to perform."

This defiant action of the Court caused gen-

eral rejoicing. It was celebrated in Frederick by an elaborate funeral, the Stamp Act being the corpse. A full description of the ceremonies has been preserved in the columns of the Maryland Gazette of December 16, 1765, as follows.—

"The stamp act having received a mortal stab at the hands of Justice on Saturday last, gave up the ghost to the great joy of the inhabitants of Frederick County. The lifeless body lay exposed to public ignominy till yesterday when it was thought proper, to prevent infection from its stench to bury it in the following manner: The Sons of Liberty assembled at the house of Mr. Samuel Swearingen in the afternoon and the coffin was taken up exactly at 3 o'clock.

"Form of the Funeral.

"1—The colors of the Town Company.

"2—Drums.

"3—The banner displayed with this inscription in large characters, 'Constitutional Liberty asserted by the Magistrates of Frederick County, 22 November 1765.'

"4—The Cap of Liberty mounted on a staff with the several following inscriptions: 'Magna Charter,' 'Charter of Maryland,' 'Trial by Jury Restored,' 'Oppression Removed,' 'Liberty and Loyalty.'

"5—Conductors.

"6—The coffin with this inscription on the lid: 'The stamp act expired of a mortal stab received from the genius of liberty in Frederick County Court 22 November 1765 aged 22 days.' On the ends, sides and ledges of the coffin appeared several inscriptions which were all together deposited in the ground as appendages to the stamp act, viz 'Tyrrany,' 'Villenage,' 'Military Execution,' 'Soldier's quartered in private houses,' 'Court of Vice Admiralty,' 'Guarda de Costas to prevent corruption in North Americans from a redundancy of Spanish dollars,' 'Britons employed in fastening chains on the necks of British Subjects,' 'Fines,' 'Imprisonment,' 'Ruin,' 'Desolation,' 'Slavery taking possession of America in order to extend her dominion over Great Britain.'

"Z. H. Esq. (Zachariah Hood the stamp agent) as sole mourner carried in an open chariot. His countenance pale and dejected, his dress disorderly, unsuitable to his rank and betraying great inward distraction of mind, and his tottering situation, being scarce able to keep his seat, demonstrated the weakness to which he was reduced and plainly indicated the melancholy catastrophe which shortly ensued.

"8—Sons of Liberty, two and two.

"During the whole procession which marched through the principal streets until it arrived at the gallows erected on the Court House green, the bells continued ringing; and on every huzza by the crowd or loud laugh of female spectators, Z. H. Esq. was observed to nod or drop his head into his bosom in token of the utmost sorrow and confusion.

"On their arrival at the gallows under which the grave was dug, the drums ceasing and proclamation made for silence, Z—H—Esq., was observed to be struck with such astonishment that though he seemed to demand audience by a weak motion of his head, he was not able to utter a word and his features were fixed as death. Being asked whether he had anything to say, he made no answer, but a paper appearing in his bosom was taken out, and it being demanded whether that paper contained the substance of what he had to say on the occasion, he continued silent, but was seen to make a faint nod of approbation.

"The paper which was ordered to be read contained the following words and appears to have been composed by him by way of funeral oration or lamentation over the body of that beloved Act which had engrossed his whole mind and affections; 'Good people, for countrymen I dare not call you, having forfeited all claim or title to that appellation,—wonder not at my hesitation of speech or my sighs and groans upon this sad occasion, the powers of utterance being in a great measure taken from me by the sight of that mournful object! Cursed be the day—that direful day in which my eyes beheld the fatal catestrophe of the beloved of my soul! May the 23rd of November be struck out of the calender and never be reckoned in the future annals of time! And shall a record appear to eternize the downfall of my beloved naked and unadorned with the beautiful stamp which ought to have been annexed by my influence? Can I possibly survive the dreadful thought? And must all my hopes perish, my schemes for advancing my fortune at the expense of my country be blasted and public emolument triumph over private gain? Shall Maryland freely export her wheat and corn and find out markets for her flour and provisions without my participation in the fruits of the toil and sweat of her laborious sons? Shall the press continue free and exist only to publish my disgraces, and instil notions of constitutional rights and liberties in the minds of North Americans? Shall the power of taxing the poor (who are chiefly involved in the duties of the Stamp Act) by imposing an arbitrary price on stamped paper, be wrested from me? And instead of lording it over my countrymen must I need be reduced to the state of an exile, a

fugitive and a vagabond on the face of the earth? Forbid it all ye black, infernal powers of tyranny, avarice and oppression! For to you have I devoted myself! But soft! Your powers are enervated and your dominion blasted by the bold sons of liberty, before whom I now stand. Pardon, good people, this last testimony of my affection for the deceased. For her I despised country, humanity, friendship, kindred and all the ties of home, nature, gratitude and honesty. For her was every motive of justice, benevolence, piety, and compassion banished from my breast. For her could I have sacrificed the good of the public, the happiness of individuals, and encircled in her embrace, have smiled at the curses of the poor, the tears of the orphan, the cries of the widow, the groans of the oppressed, and without one pang of remorse have viewed the land of my birth gnashing her teeth under the load of bondage, whilst I enjoyed the sunshine of ministerial influence and decked myself in the spoils of the wretched and unfortunate. Dear object of my warmest wishes! Thou are now expired under the hand of Justice. The same spirit animated us both and the cold grasp of fate is now upon me. My faculties sink together with thee, and death freezes my stagnating fluids. Let me be buried together with thee and one grave receive our breathless remains! I hope good people you will not refuse this request of a dying person. And Oh! Oh! Oh!'

"No sooner had the person appointed to read it come to the Oh! Oh &c. than Z—H.—Esq. was seen to sink suddenly down and tumble out of the chariot, his body becoming instantaneously cold and stiff, so violent an assault had grief made on all his vital faculties, and left him a lifeless figure scarce resembling humanity. As he was falling a Son of Liberty with a voice like thunder cried out, 'Let him die like a dog!' A loud huzza and roll of drums immediately followed, and according to his own request his corpse was deposited in the earth, together with that of his beloved.

"The grave being filled up, and acclamations repeated the company marched in their former order with colors, banner &c. to the house of Mr. Samuel Swearingen where an elegant supper was prepared and a ball given to the ladies, who made a brilliant appearance on the occasion. Many loyal and patriotic toasts were drank and the whole concluded with the utmost decorum."

In 1894 the General Assembly of Maryland made November 23 a bank, half holiday in Frederick County under the title of "Repudiation Day" in commemoration of the repudiation of the stamp act, and in 1904 The Frederick Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution placed a bronze tablet in the Court House to commemorate the action of the court.*

The opponents of British authority began about this time to organize themselves in the colonies under the name of "Sons of Liberty," and an organization of this sort was formed in Frederick county in October, 1765, under the

---

*The following account of the unveiling of this tablet appeared in the Baltimore Sun of November 24, 1904:

Bronze Tablet Unveiled.

Frederick, Md., Nov. 23.—The tablet erected in the Frederick County Court House by the Frederick Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution as a memorial to the 12 judges of the local court who on November 23, 1765, repudiated the British Stamp Act was unveiled this afternoon with appropriate and interesting exercises.

His Excellency, Hon. Edwin Warfield, Governor of Maryland, who was one of the orators at the unveiling, arrived at 10:25 o'clock this morning, accompanied by Mrs. Warfield. They were met at the depot by a reception committee and went at once to the home of Miss Ritchie, regent of the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, where an informal reception was held from 11 to 12 o'clock.

A general salute at 12 o'clock, by the ringing of bells and blowing of whistles, in honor of the anniversary, was begun by the ringing of the chimes upon Trinity Reformed Chapel, upon which patriotic airs were played by Mr. F. T. Rhodes.

At 12:30 o'clock Governor and Mrs. Warfield and a number of prominent guests were entertained by the Frederick Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, at a luncheon at the City Hotel. The luncheon was served in a private room.

Unveiling Exercises.

The exercises in the courthouse were begun at 2 o'clock, when the Circuit Court chamber was filled with people. Hon Milton G. Urner was master of ceremonies. The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Osborne Ingle, chaplain of the local chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Immediately afterward, while the Frederick Select Orchestra played "Maryland, My Maryland," the tablet was unveiled by Masters David III and Philip R. Winebrenner. The tablet was covered with a screen of blue and white—the colors of the Daughters of the American Revolution. As the little boys, who wore suits of white, trimmed in blue, pulled cords fastened to this screen it was drawn apart and the tablet was displayed to view.

A brief introductory address was delivered by Mr. Urner, who paid a high tribute to the patriotism of the Frederick Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution. The other speakers were Chief Judge James McSherry, Governor Edwin Warfield and Mrs. Donald McLean. Miss Sally C. Fauntleroy read the poem, "The Immortal

lead of Colonel Cresap. Owing to discord and dissensions that had arisen in the Assembly these men met in Fredericktown on the 6th of December of the same year and threatened to proceed to Annapolis and settle the dispute.

The Governor addressed a special message to the Assembly on the 10th, as follows:

"Having this afternoon received certain in-
"formation that between three and four hundred
"men, many of them armed with guns and
"tomahawks, were assembled on Friday last in
"Frederick county and about to choose officers,
"intending to march hither in companies, in
"order (as they expressed themselves) to settle
"the disputes between the houses of Assembly in
"relation to their passing the journal, and that
"such their proceedings were supposed to be
"owing to Colonel Cresap declaring, as he lately
"returned home through the county, that noth-
"ing would be done unless the people come down
"* * * * I think it my duty to communicate to
"you the information I have received and re-
"commend to you to consider seriously the con-
"sequences of large bodies of people being
"prompted to come hither on such account, or
"assembled with a view to intimidate either

Twelve," written by the late Dr. Howard Nelson.

The tablet was presented to Judge McSherry, as the representative of the court, by Miss Willie M. Ritchie, regent of the Frederick Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution.

Twelve Apostles Of Liberty.

The tablet, by Paul Capiret, of New York city, is of bronze mounted in oak, and, besides the names of 12 judges, it contains a suitable inscription and the insigna of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It is in position on the north wall of the court chamber, and was covered from view and not displayed to the public until the unveiling this afternoon. The judges, whose names appear in raised bronze letters on the tablet, are.

Thomas Beatty.	Samuel Beall,
Charles Jones.	Peter Bainbridge.
William Luckett.	Andrew Heugh.
Thomas Price.	William Blair.
Joseph Smith.	Josiah Beall.
David Lynn.	James Dickson.

Tribute to Governor Warfield.

Mr. Urner, in presenting Governor Warfield, said:

"Governor Warfield was introduced in Cambridge a few days ago as the Governor of the Eastern Shore. He replied he was Governor of the Eastern Shore and Western Shore alike. He is indeed the Governor of the whole State, and of whom all the people of the State have a right to be proud. Those of us who read his speech at the World's Fair in St. Louis felt a thrill of pride, not only by reason of the greatness of our State, its history and its resources, as then so truthfully and forcibly portrayed, but also that we had as our representative there a Governor who could so eloquently and ably represent our grand old Commonwealth; when we read his touching speech at the State Sunday School Convention we felt thankful that we have a Governor in sympathy with the moral and religious training of the children of the State; when we read his graceful remarks upon the occasion of his honoring the Methodist pilgrimage with his presence we rejoiced at the catholicity of his spirit; when we read what he had to say at the opening of the Cambridge Hospital we knew we had a Governor who is in full sympathy with all efforts to relieve the suffering of the afflicted. He takes an active interest in the joys and sorrows of all the people of his State and guards with jealous care every interest of the State, and I can say in all sincerity he is the best Governor Maryland has had within my memory, and I take great pleasure in now presenting him to you."

Judge McSherry's Address.

Chief Judge James McSherry in accepting for the court the mural bronze, with profound thanks said:

"I venture to assure the fair donors that it will hold its present prominent place until this edifice shall disappear. It is located above the jury box, it faces the advocates and is in plain view of the judges, and doubtless, so long as its meaning is apprehended, it will serve to stimulate jury, advocate and judge to perform fearlessly their grave, responsible and often very difficult duties. It commemorates an event which happened here 139 years ago. To fully understand the precise significance of that event, not as an isolated incident, but as interpreted by the popular conception of it, prevalent at the time of its occurrence, a brief retrospective view of the conditions then exisiting must be taken; because, in history, as in nature and in art, frequently environments lend to a circumstance or situation an appearance which their absence would sensibly impair. It is often a peculiar setting which causes a gem to sparkle more brilliantly, and sometimes it is the translucent atmosphere of an autumnal afternoon that adds luster to the coloring with which the sunbeams bathe October's foliage. It is the light which, falling on the canvas, transforms the painted landscape into a realistic semblance and blends into harmonious softness the rugged strokes of the artist's pencil."

Judge McSherry then went largely into the history of the stamp enactment by the British Parliament, the hostility with which it was received by the people of Maryland and the action taken against it by the Provincial Assembly at Annapolis in 1764, when it was declared that the Legislature alone possessed the right to lay taxes or impositions on the inhabitants of Maryland.

Vigorous Popular Resistance.

"Public meetings which were convened in every part of the Province proclaimed in emphatic terms, not only an abhorrence of the Stamp Act, but a fixed determination that it should never be carried into effect. The British Ministry selected Zachariah Hood, a merchant of Annapolis, then temporarily in England, to distribute the stamps in Maryland. Upon his arrival in the Province he proceeded to make preparations

"branch of the Legislature, or to lay them under "any restraint."

A writing had been circulated for signatures in Frederick which expressed satisfaction of the conduct of the lower house in opposing the stamp act and intimated a reliance that they would oppose any future attempt to deprive the people of their liberties. It also declared that the signers were informed that a very large, and unjust claim in tobacco was made against the public (meaning by the Governor and Council who insisted on the collection of 12 pence per hogshead on tobacco exported, under the Act of 1704 and which the lower House had constantly but ineffectually declared that his lordship had no right to collect) preventing the payment of just claims. The petitioners declared that if this tax should be insisted upon they desired the lower House to give them notice in order that the signers might come down to Annapolis and cause justice to take place. These threats alarmed the Governor and he called the Council together to consider the situation.

In May, 1766, the Stamp Act was repealed and in June of the following year the Act of

---

for receiving the stamps. He was insulted and spurned. His effigy was placed upon a one-horse cart like a malefactor and was hauled through the streets of Annapolis while the bells tolled a knell; and after being placed in the pillory it was hanged to a jibbet and a tar barrel underneath of it was set on fire and the effigy fell into the flames and was burned to ashes. This rebuke not having deterred Hood from continuing his preparations for distributing the stamps, a mob assembled in Annapolis on September 2, and surrounded his house, completely demolishing it. Hood then fled to New York, where on November 28 he was forced to resign his commission as stamp distributor. After the flight of Hood, but before his resignation, the British stoop of war Hawke arrived with the stamped paper aboard, but there being no person authorized to receive it and no place in the Province where it could be safely stored, Governor Sharpe directed the commander of the sloop to keep it on board his ship until instructions could be procured from the British Ministry concerning the disposition to be made of it. None of the stamps were ever used in Maryland.

"This in brief and very imperfect outline was the situation with respect to the stamped paper at the time when the Frederick County Court convened at the beginning of the November term on the 19th day of that month in the year 1765. At that date Frederick county included the territory now forming Montgomery, Frederick, Washington, Allegany, Garrett and a part of Carroll county. That was a vast domain. It is apparent from the record of proceedings that the clerk refused to issue any writs unless they had been duly stamped, but his refusal was of short duration.

Action of Frederick Judges.

"The following are the resolutions adopted by the court, and are to be found in Judicial Record Book, Liber M., folio 579:

"Upon application of Michael Ashford Dowden, bail of James Veatch, at the suit of a certain Stephen West, to surrender the said James Veatch in discharge of himself, which the court ordered to be done and an entry of the surrender to be made accordingly, which John Darnall, Clerk of the Court, refused to make, and having also refused to issue any process out of his office or to make the necessary entries of the court proceedings, alleging that he conceives there is an act of Parliament imposing stamp duties on all legal proceedings and therefore that he cannot safely proceed in exercising his office without proper stamps. It is the unanimous resolution and opinion of this court that all the business thereof shall and ought to be transacted in the usual and accustomed manner without any inconveniences or delay to be occasioned from the want of stamped paper parchment or vellum and that all proceedings shall be valid and effectual without the use of stamps and they enjoin and order all Sheriffs, clerks, counsellors, attorneys and all officers of the court to proceed in their several avocations as usual, which resolution and opinion are ground on the following and other reasons.

"First—It is conceived that there has not been a legal publication yet made of any Act of Parliament whatever imposing a stamp duty on the Colonies.

"Therefore this court are of the opinion that until the existence of such act is properly notified it would be culpable in them to permit or suffer a total stagnation of business which must inevitably be productive of innumerable injuries to individuals and have a tendency to subvert all principals of civil government.

"Second—As no stamps have yet arrived in the Province and the inhabitants have no means of procuring any, this court are of opinion that it would be an instance of the most wanton oppression to deprive any person of a legal remedy for the recovery of his property for omitting that which it is impossible to perform.

"Ordered, that John Darnail, Clerk of this Court, be committed to the custody of the Sheriff of this county for a contempt of the authority of this court, he having refused to comply with the aforegoing order of this court relative to the execution of his office in issuing process and making the necessary entries of the court's proceedings, and that he stand committed for the above offense until he complies with the above mentioned order.

"John Darnall having submitted to obey the aforesaid order of this court in regard to the due execution of his office, the Sheriff is ordered to release him out of custody, he paying charges.

"On November 30 a great demonstration was held in Frederick to celebrate the action of the court. This included the burial of the Stamp Act in a coffin and the execution of an effigy of Zachariah Hood, the stamp agent, followed by a ball at night and a banquet.

Stamp Act Repealed.

"The Greenville Ministry having been succeed-

Parliament imposing a tariff tax upon glass, tea, paper, and painters colors was passed. In November, this act went into effect and was immediately followed by the formation of anti-importation societies all through the Provinces, our own community being in no way behind the others in their patriotic determination to drink no tea. In 1773, Jonathan Hager was elected to the Assembly, and along with the other delegates from Frederick County, namely Thomas Sprigg Wootten, Charles Beatty and Henry Griffith, signed an address to Charles Carroll of Carrollton, thanking him for the stand he had taken in opposition to the Governor of the Province in his virtual assumption of legislative powers in endeavoring by proclamation to provide for fees for the support of public offices and of the clergy.

The tax for the support of the established church was a heavy burden on Frederick County, the amount assessed for the support of All Saint's parish being £1000 pounds a year. The Governor and Council contended that the expiration or repeal of the law under which this tax was collected revived an older law under which the tax was even greater. This matter

---

ed by the Rockingham administration the Stamp Act was repealed by Parliament on March 18, 1766, though the right to impose the tax was asserted and reserved, but the spirit of resistance which its adoption and attempted enforcement had kindled ultimately, under the incitement of renewed aggressions, blazed into the protracted war for independence, which, nine years later, burst upon the Colonies with all its horrors, slaughter and devastation.

"It is a curious fact, worth noting in passing, that Maryland is the only State in the Union, as far as I can ascertain, that ever imposed a stamp tax. It was done by the Acts of 1844, Chapter 280, and 1845, Chapter 193. Both were repealed by the Act of 1856, Chapter 352.

"If what the 12 Magistrates did was what the people understood it to be their act was defiant, but their decision was not based by them on the same grounds upon which the Provincial Assembly had taken its stand nearly two months earlier. Their conduct was, in a measure, revolutionary, but it was in accord with the spirit and temper of the times. They were required by the XIII Section of the Stamp Act to make orders for the enforcement of the duties. Their resolutions were in contravention of the laws of the realm, because no judicial tribunal was in those days clothed, as they are now in our Federal and State systems of judicature, with jurisdiction to strike down or annul, and therefore disregard, an act of the legislative department of the Government. Sir William Blacksone 140 years ago wrote the broad statement that what Parliament doth no authority on earth can undo. The reason for this is that the Parliament of great Britain, as possessing the sovereignty of the country, always has had and still has the power to disregard fundamental principles and to pass arbitrary and unjust enactments; but though, abstractly considered, it could not do this rightfully, it has the power to do so simply because there is no written constitution from which its authority springs or on which it depends and by which the courts can test the validity of its declared will.

Powers of Parliament.

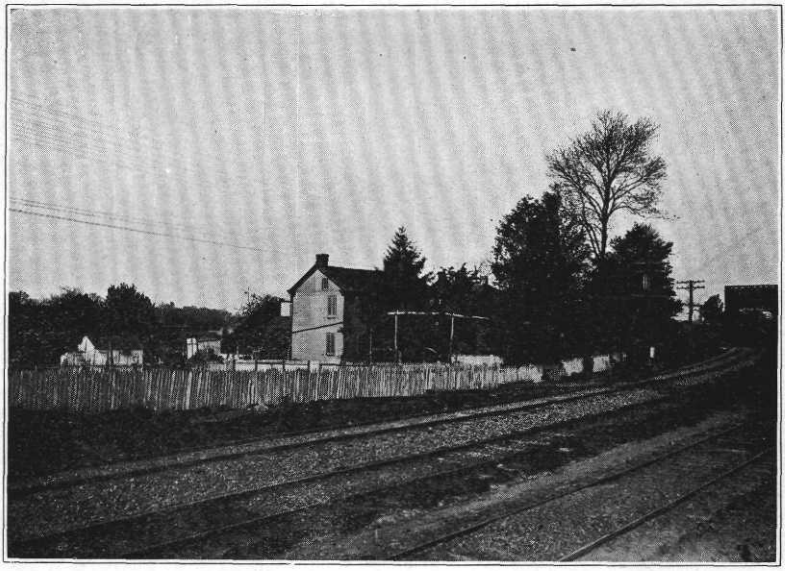
"The annals of England from the reign of William the Conqueror, in the eleventh century to the days of the present monarch, Edward VII, will be searched in vain for an instance of a judicial annulment of an Act of Parliament. I do not mean that no cases are to be found in which acts of Parliament have not been interpreted in such a way as to exclude from the literal import of their words a condition which, because of its unreasonableness or harshness, was clearly not designed by the framers of the act to be within the spirit of the enactment; but I do mean that where the language has been plain and unambiguous, no matter how unjust or arbitrary the measure might be, no English court has ever repudiated, that is, annuled, an act of Parliament. Of course the same limitation upon judicial authority applied in the Colonies.

"It was ruled by Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, in Penn vs. Lord Baltimore, in which proceeding a controversy between William Penn and Lord Baltimore with respect to the location of one of the divisional lines separating the provinces of Pennsylvania and Maryland was involved, that 'the King of England is still their sovereign and supreme lord, both charters require the law of their respective provinces should be conformable to the law of England as near as could be.' So much, then, as to the power and the extent of the jurisdiction of the county courts under the Proprietary Government.

"As I look at the subject we are dealing with, the real merit of the event which this tablet commemorates lies, not in the fact that the 12 magistrates asserted and exercised, in a fearless manner, a conceded jurisdiction with which they were invested, but in this, that they stepped beyond the bounds of their restricted authority and refused, for the reasons they assigned, to suspend the transaction of the public business until the arrival of the obnoxious stamps or the due and legal publication of the statute. The popular interpretation of what they did attached a different and much more serious meaning to their action, as I have already indicated.

Frederick's Roll of Fame.

"But whatever view may be taken of the resolution adopted by the Magistrates on November 23, 1765, the Frederick Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution deserves great credit for rescuing from oblivion the popular conception of an incident so full of interest, but so little known even in the locality where it transpired, and for perpetuating the record of that incident in a conspicuous and enduring tablet. Their work is not yet ended. I trust they will be stimulated by this success to further efforts. The history of Frederick county is rich in patriotic and historic events. The muster roll of its distinguished sons is voluminous.



Headquarters of Gen. Lew Wallace, During Battle of Monocacy.



"Rose Hill," Home of Gov. Thomas Johnson.

figured in the election of 1773 and the anti-tax sentiment prevailed.

From this time onward the agitation which preceded the Revolutionary War continued to increase in Frederick County as in other parts of the country and many non-importation societies were formed and became active. In October 1769 a number of wagons loaded with prohibited goods came to Frederick from Pennsylvania. They were stored away and delivery refused. The first meeting held in Frederick County took place at a school house on Tom's Creek near Troxell's Mill. This was on Sunday the 28th of August 1770. It was largely attended and addresses were made by Walter Dulany and William Elder, son of Guy Elder. The following resolution was adopted.—

"*Resolved* by the inhabitants of Tom's Creek, Frederick County in the province of Maryland, loyal to their king and country that we reaffirm the Magna Charter of our civil and religious rights, as granted by Charles of England to Lord Baltimore and the inhabitants of this colony as reaffirmed on the first landing of the Pilgrim Fathers of Maryland, that there shall be perfect freedom of conscience and every

---

Both should be inscribed on appropriate memorials which the corroding finger of Time can neither dim nor obliterate.

"To recount the one or to name the others is not my purpose now. In the troublous times which preceded the Revolution; in the trying period during which that eventful, unequal and doubtful struggle was protracted, and in the depressed condition which ensued upon its close, there was no section of the Colony or the State that responded with greater alacrity than did this county to every dictate and demand of patriotism. It sent large quotas to swell the serried ranks of the Maryland Line, which upon so many bloody fields was hurled with impetuous fury and with glittering bayonets against the best trained regulars of England. The records in the Orphans' Court, across the corridor, contain the names of many of the county's sons who fell in the sanguinary conflicts which stretched from Brooklyn Heights in 1776 to the final triumph of the American arms at Yorktown on October 19, 1781. And the records of this court preserve the handwriting of Otho Holland Williams, at one time a clerk here, but who laid aside his pen to draw his sword in defense of his country and who rose to be one of the most gallant and trusted generals in the whole Continental Army. And last, though not least, the county furnished to the American Navy, the quiet, modest, unassuming, but lion-hearted hero of the Carribean Sea—the playmate of my early boyhood—the chivalric Winfield Scott Schley, whose name will be cherished as a household word in every Maryland home 'to the last syllable of recorded time.'"

Speech of the Governor.

Gov. Edwin Warfield's speech was entirely informal. Among other things he said: "When the event which you commemorate today took place Frederick county was the western frontier of the colony of Maryland and this city was but a village. The inhabitants of this then border land were the descendants of the settlers upon the Chesapeake bay and its tributaries and of the sturdy German emigrants of Pennsylvania. The commingling of this English and German blood has produced a citizenship noted for thrift, frugality and love of freedom, a virtuous, home-making, God-fearing patriotic people. Those pioneers had become inured to the hardships of border life and had been schooled by conflicts with a savage foe. Thus they were molded by their environment and privations into a brave band of freemen.

"When the final conflict came between the colonies and the mother country they were prompt to respond to the call of liberty and bore themselves honorably during the trials and sacrifices of the Revolutionary War. Their heroism and their services make a pleasing theme. But I am not here to tell their story nor to recount the action of the Twelve Justices, who, 139 years ago, repudiated the Stamp Act. That story has been interesting and eloquently told by Chief Judge McSherry. No one is better able to speak for you upon such a subject.

"I came here to express my appreciation of the work that you, members of the Frederick Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, are doing to revive the memory of your patriot-heroes. The deeds of the men who bore such a conspicuous part in the contest for independence should be perpetuated. To do this is a splendid task for your society and should be a labor of love for you who have inherited such a rich legacy of fame from honored forefathers. The walls of this courthouse should be covered with their names and the record of their achievements, so that the present and coming generations may have impressed upon their minds the valor of the men who won for them the proud privileges of American freemen and the blessings of a great republic.

"You, my compatriots, have a splendid opportunity in this county, so rich in historic lore, to accomplish good results for the cause of patriotism and the honor and glory of Maryland. Erect tablets upon the highways and byways; make the people, nolens volens, learn the history of their county and their State by keeping before their eyes the names of the men who have served you in the field, in the forum, upon the bench, in the pulpit, in every vocation in life where their work has resulted in good for the people and the welfare of the State.

"Frederick county has furnished to Maryland some of her most gifted and distinguished and useful public servants—Governors, Senators, Congressmen, jurists. Their names are no doubt forgotten by some. Let there be no excuse for any citizen, any boy or girl, in Frederick county not knowing the names and careers of your great men, those who have added luster and distinction to the history of your county. Let the world know more of your people, your statesmen, your benefactors. I hope the day is not far distant when every courthouse in every county of

person be allowed to enjoy his religious and political privileges and immunities unmolested."

Among those who attended this 'meeting' we find the names of William Blair, James Shields, Sr., Wm. Shields; Charles Robinson; Patrick Haney; Robert Brown; Henry Hockersmith; Samuel Westfall; Moses Kennedy; Alexander Stewart; Wm. Curran, Jr.; Charles Carroll; Wm. Koontz; Christian Hoover; John Smith; Daniel McLean; John Fares; Arthur Row; John Crabs; Moses Ambrose; George Kelly; Thomas J. Bowie; James Park; Robert Agnew; John Corrick; Frederick Troxell; Rudolph Nead; Octavius S. Taney; Geo. Ovelman; Dominick Bradley, Thomas Hughes; Philip Weller; Jacob Valentine; Wm. Brawner; Thomas Martin; Daniel Morrison; Wm. Munroe and Henry Brook.

A meeting was held at Elizabethtown in the upper part of Frederick County on July 2, 1774.

Of that meeting the Maryland Gazette gives us the following account:

"On Saturday, the 2d of July, 1774, about eight hundred of the principal inhabitants of the upper part of Frederick County, Maryland, assembled at Elizabeth Town, and being deeply impressed with a sense of the danger to which their natural and Constitutional rights and privileges were exposed by the arbitrary measures of the British Parliament, do think it their duty to declare publicly their sentiments on so interesting a subject, and to enter into such resolutions as may be the means of preserving their freedom. After choosing John Stull, Esq., their Moderator, the following resolves were unanimously entered into:

"I. That the act of Parliament for blocking up the harbor of the Town of Boston, is a dangerous invasion of American liberty, and that the Town of Boston is now suffering in the common cause and ought to be assisted by the other Colonies.

"II. That the stopping of all commercial

---

the State of Maryland will be a Pantheon, containing upon its walls the portraits, the records of its honored sons.

"The lives of our public men make the history of our Commonwealth and are inspirations for those who come after them."

At the close the Governor mentioned some of those natives of Frelerick county whose names should be perpetuated—Governors Thomas Sim Lee, Francis Thomas, Enoch Louis Lowe, Richard Potts, the first Senator from Frederick county; John Hanson, Judges Madison Nelson, William P. Maulsby, John Ritchie, Abraham Shriver, Richard Marshall, Richard Nelson and William Claggett.

Mrs. McLean's Address.

Mrs. Donald McLean spoke in an eloquent manner of the historical importance of the event commemorated by these exercises and of her personal interest in the occasion because of the fact that two of the "immortal 12" Justices—Thomas Beatty and David Lynn—were her great grandfathers, as well as her deep interest in the court chamber in which she spoke, upon the bench of which both her father and her maternal grandfather had sat as judges. She reviewed in an interesting manner the history of Maryland as a colony and a State, and said that it was natural that the colony which had the first newspaper and the first free schools in America should have also to its credit, as a further indication of its people's intelligence and of the love of liberty which comes of enlightenment, the first official repudiation of such an oppressive measure as the Stamp Act—an action which was the forerunner of the Colonies' Declaration of Independence.

Maryland, Mrs. McLean said, was rich in historical memories, but had paid too little attention to, or had been too backward in proclaiming, the important part her sons and daughters had played in the development of the nation. Modestly refraining from claiming her due share of credit, she had allowed other States, with less, or at least no greater, claim to honor, to win a more prominent place in the general understanding of the nation's history. In other States, by memorial observances, in many of which she had had part, and by the erection of monuments and tablets, Mrs. McLean said, historical events and the deeds of patriotic men had been brought into prominence and fixed in the public's mind, while events of equal or greater importance in Maryland were almost forgotten. She urged that the patriotic sons and daughters of Maryland take a greater interest in such matters and bring into their due prominence the events and deeds which attest the patriotism, bravery and statesmanship of the State's sons in earlier times, and in which all Marylanders of the present time, and those of coming generations, should feel a patriotic pride.

Frederick Chapter, D. A. R.

The officers and members of Frederick Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, are as follows: Regent, Miss Willie Maulsby Ritchie; registrar, Miss Eleanor Murdoch Johnson; recording secretary, Miss Emily Nelson Maulsby; corresponding secretary, Miss Anna Beall Floyd; treasurer, Mrs. Edward S. Eichelberger; historian, Miss Mary Shriver Maulsby; Mrs. Henry Williams, Miss M. Janet Williams, Mrs. Baker Johnson, Miss Martha E. McCleery, Miss Grace Ely, Miss Mary A. Williamson, Mrs. Marshall Etchison, Miss Frances Mullinix, Miss Margaret Washington McPherson, Mrs. Clayton O. Keedy, Mrs. J. Parmley, Mrs. D. Charles Winebrener, Mrs. Francis Markell, Mrs. Wiggins, of Middletown, N. Y.; Miss Mary Lynn Magruder, of Philadelphia; Mrs. William F. Sicard and Mrs. Allen R. Boyd, of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Mary Potts Campbell, of Baltimore, and Mrs. Lawrence Rust Lee, of East Orange, N. J. Miss Eleanor M. Johnson was chairman of the committee on the tablet.

MARK_____ WORDS CHECK ERRORS √

1	The 1st White person to	
2	set his foot upon Fredk	
3	was Capt Henry Fleet of	
4	England	
5	The building in which	
6	Braddock had his head	
7	quarters still stands	
8	is on N. Ch Saint Street	
9	and in 1755 it was the	
10	principal tavern in	
11	town	
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25		

PUPIL_____

intercourse with Great Britain will be the most effectual means for fixing our Liberties on the footing we desire.

"III. That a General Congress of Delegates from the several Colonies to effect a uniform plan of conduct for all America is highly necessary, and that we will strictly adhere to any measure that may be adopted by them for the preservation of our Liberties.

"IV. That the surest means of continuing a people free and happy is the disusing all luxuries, and depending only on their own fields and flocks for the comfortable necessaries of Life.

"V. That they will not, after this day, drink any tea, nor suffer the same to be used in their families, until the act for laying duty thereon be repealed.

"VI. That they will not after this day, kill any sheep under three years old.

"VII. That they will immediately prepare for manufacturing their own clothing.

"VIII. That they will immediately open a subscription for the relief of their suffering brethren in Boston.

"After choosing John Stull, Samuel Hughes, Jonathan Hager, Conrad Hogmire, Henry Snebley, Richard Davis, John Swan, Charles Swearingen, Thomas Brooke, William McGlury and Eli Williams as a committee they proceeded to show their disapprobation of Lord North's conduct with regard to America, by hanging and burning his Effigy, after which a subscription was opened for the relief of the Poor of Boston. In consequence of the Fifth Resolve, a number of mercantile Gentlemen solemnly declared they would send off all the Tea they had on hand, and that they would not purchase any more until the Act laying a duty thereon be repealed, among which number was a certain John Parks"

This John Parks was compelled by the committee to march bareheaded with torch in hand and set fire to a chest of tea he had imported. The Maryland Gazette of December 22, 1774, gives this account of the affair:

"*Tea Burning in Frederick County*:—The Committee for the upper part of Frederick County, Md., having met at Elizabeth Town, on the 26th of November, which was the day appointed for the delivery of John Parks' chest of tea, in consequence of his agreement published in the Maryland *Journal* of the 16th ult.

"After a demand was made of the same, Mr. Parks offered a chest of tea, found on a certain Andrew Gibson's plantation, Cumberland County, Pa., by the committee for that place, which tea he declared was the same he promised to deliver.

"The committee are sorry to say that they have great reason to believe, and indeed with almost a certainty, that the chest of tea was in Cumberland County at the time Parks said upon oath it was at Chestnut Bridge.

"After mature deliberation, the committee were of the opinion that John Parks should go with his hat off, and lighted torches in his hand, and set fire to the tea, which he accordingly did, and the same was consumed to ashes, amongst the acclamation of a numerous body of people. The committee were also of the opinion that no further intercourse should be had with the said Parks. Every friend to liberty is requested to pay due attention to the same.

"Voted, the thanks of this committee to that of Cumberland County, for their prudent and spirited behavior upon this occasion.

"Signed by order of committee.

"JOHN STULL, *President*.

"N. B. The populace thought the measures adopted by the committee were inadequate to the transgression, and satisfied themselves by breaking Park's door and windows."

The appeal for the relief of the people of Boston met with a liberal and prompt response. The Continental Congress which met in Philadelphia September 5, 1774 adopted a plan "for carrying into effect the non-importation, non-consumption and non-exportation policy agreed upon. This looked to certain provincial assemblages and the people of Frederick County held a meeting at the Court House in November, and appointed representatives for that County. Among these representatives the following names appear: Thomas Cramphin, Jr., Thomas Cresap, Joseph Chapline, Christian Orndorff, Jonathan Hager, Conrad Hogmire, Henry Snavely, Samuel Hughes, Joseph Perry, Eli Williams.

On the 20th of June 1774 a large meeting was held in the Court House in Fredericktown. John Hanson presided and the the following resolutions were passed.

"I.—Resolved that it is the opinion of this meeting that the town of Boston is now suffering in the common cause of America and that it is the duty of every colony in America to unite in the most efficient means to obtain a repeal of the late Act of Parliament for blocking up the harbor of Boston.

"II. That it is the opinion of a great majority of this meeting that if the colonies come into a joint resolution to stop all imports from and exports to Great Britain and the West Indies till the Act of Parliament for blocking up the harbor of Boston as well as every other Act oppressive to American liberty, be repealed, the same may be the means of preserving to

America, her rights, liberties and privileges.

"III. That, therefore this meeting will join in an association with the several counties in this province and the principal colonies in America to stop all export to and imports from Great Britain and the West Indies, shipped after the 25th of July next or such other day as may be agreed on, until said acts shall be repealed, and that such associations shall be upon oath.

"IV. That we the inhabitants of Frederick County, will not deal or have any connection with that colony, province or town which shall decline or refuse to come into similar resolutions with a majority of the colonies.

"V. That no suit shall be commenced after the stop shall be put to imports and exports for the recovery of any debt due to any person whatsoever, unless the debtor be about to abscond, or being appealed to shall refuse to give bond and security.

"VI. That Messrs. John Hanson, Thomas Price, George Scott, Benjamin Dulany, Geo. Murdock, Philip Thomas, Alexander C. Hanson, Baker Johnson and Andrew Scott be a committee to attend the General Congress at Annapolis and that those gentlemen together with Messrs. John Cary, Christian Edelin, Conrad Groth, Thomas Schley, Peter Hoffman, and Archibald Boyd, be a committee of correspondence to receive and answer letters and in any emergency to call a general meeting, and that any six shall have power to act.

"Ordered that these resolves be immediately sent to Annapolis that they may be printed in the Marvland Gazette." (Signed) "Archibald Boyd, Cl. Com."

Following this meeting the work of collecting money and supplies for the relief of the suffering people of Boston went actively forward. The subscriptions were popular, numbers of people contributing small sums. On the 17th of February 1775 John Hanks wrote to Thomas Cushing of Boston informing him that the people of Frederick had collected £200 which had been sent to William Lux and Samuel Purviance of Baltimore with directions to forward it to him. Mr. Cushing promptly made acknowledgment of the receipt of this money which was one of many remittances that went from Frederick County. Practical aid was also given to Boston by the people of Frederick in common with the rest by the formation of non-importation societies and the pledge to drink no tea and use no article upon which parliament had imposed the tariff tax. In this patriotic work women took a leading part and among the Frederick women who were foremost in making the pledge was Mrs. Madeline Sheffey, the mother of Daniel Sheffey, of Staunton Va., who, speaking for the women of Frederick County declared that "We have resolved to drink no more tea for years to come—not until the war is ended." On the 5th of September 1774 Congress adopted a plan "for carrying into effect the non-importation, non-consumption and non-exportation policy.

On the 18th of November a meeting was held in the Court House in Frederick and a large committee was appointed "to carry into execution the association agreed on by the American Continental Congress."*

The colonies were now rapidly drifting from commercial war to real war. The next meeting that was held in Frederick took place December

*At a meeting of the inhabitants of Frederick County "qualified to vote for representatives," held at the Court House, on Friday, the 18th of November, the following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That Charles Beatty, Henry Griffith, Thos. Sprigg Wooton, Jacob Hunk, Nath. Magruder, Richard Thomas, Evan Thomas, Richard Brooke, Zadoch Magruder, William Baker, Thomas Cramphin, Jr., John Murdoch, Thomas Jones, Allen Bowie, Jr., William Dealsius, Jr., Bernard O'Neal, Brook Beall, Edward Burgess, Charles G. Griffith, Henry Griffith, Jr., Wm. Bayley, Jr., Samuel W. Magruder, Nath. Offutt, Archibald Orm, Joseph Threlkeld, Walter Smith, Thos. Beall of George, Richard Crab, William Luckett, Jr., Greenbury Griffith, Samuel Griffith, John Hanson, Thomas Price, Thomas Bowles, Conrad Grosh, Thomas Schley, Jonathan Wilson, Francis Deakins, Casper Schaff, Peter Hoffman, George Scott, Balser Johnson, Philip Thomas, Alexander C. Hanson, Archibald Boyd, Arthur Nelson, Andrew Scott, George Stricker, Adam Fisher, Wm. Ludwick, Weltner Van Swearengen, William J. Beall, Jacob Young, Peter Grosh, Aeneas Campbell, Elias Bruner, Frederick Kemp, John Haas, John Romsburg, Thomas Hawkins, Upton Sheredin, John Lawrence, Basil Dorsey, Charles Warfield, Ephraim Howard, Joseph Wells, David Moore, Joseph Wood, Norman Bruce, William Blair, David Schriver, Roger Johnson, Henry Cock, Robert Wood, William Albaugh, Jacob Mathias, Henry Crawle, Jacob Ambrose, David Richards, William Winchester, Philip Fishburn, William Hobbs, Thomas Cresap, Thomas Warren. Thomas Humphreys, Richard Davis, Jr., Charles Clinton, James Prather, George Brent, James Johnson, James Smith, Joseph Chapline, John Stull, Samuel Beall, Jr., William Baird, Joseph Sprigg, Christian Orendorf, Jonathan Hager, Conrad Hogmire, Charles Swearengen, Henry Snavely, Richard Davis, Samuel Hughes, Joseph Perry, John Jugerhorn, Joseph Smith, Thomas Hog, Thomas Prather, William McCleary, John Swan, Eli Williams, Stophall Burkett and Thomas Brooke be a committee to represent this county to carry into execution the association agreed on by the American Continental Congress, and that any five have power to act.

"Resolved, That Charles Beatty, Thos. Sprigg Wooton, John Hanson, Thomas Bowles, Caspar Schaaff, Thomas Price, Baker Johnson, Philip Thomas, George Murdoch, Alexander C. Hanson,

8, 1774. This meeting not only urged the people to rely upon their own industries so as to be commercially independent of England, but further recommended that, to be prepared for the worst they should organize themselves into military companies, including all between the ages of sixteen and fifty and to drill themselves in military exercises.

The colonial government being about to fall to pieces and Governor Eden having in effect abdicated his office, it became necessary to organize another government, and this government took the form of committees of observation and such like bodies. At a meeting in the Frederick Court House on the 24th of January 1775, a county government was formed to be exercised by a committee of observation consisting of a large number of the leading citizens of the county. Events had now progressed so far that the purchase of arms and ammunition was ordered. Maryland was expected to raise £10,000 for this purpose and of this sum £1,333 was put upon Frederick County. A committee for each division of the great territory which was comprised in Frederick County and which extended from Baltimore County to the boundary of the Province on the western slope of the Alleganies, was appointed to solicit subscriptions to this defense fund.* At this meeting a communication from the Dunkers and Men-

---

Thomas Cramphin, Jr., William Bayley, Jr., Evan Thomas, Richard Brooke, Thomas Johns, Walter Smith, William Deakins, John Murdock, Bernard O'Neal, John Stull, Samuel Beall, Jr., James Smith, Joseph Chapline, Joseph Sprigg, Charles Swearengen, Rich. Davis, Jonathan Hager, and Joseph Perry be a committee of correspondence for this county, and that any five have power to act.

"Resolved, That Charles Beatty, Henry Griffith, Thos. Sprigg Wooton, Jacob Funk, Evan Thomas, Richard Brooke, Upton Sheredine, Baker Johnson, Thomas Price, Joseph Chapline and James Smith attend the provincial meeting on the 21st inst. according to appointment, and that any five have power to act and represent this county.

*The resolutions adopted by the meeting of Jan. 24, 1775 were as follows.—

I. Resolved, That Messrs. Charles Beatty, Henry Griffith, Thomas Sprigg Wooton, Jacob Funk, and Nathan Magruder, Richard Brooke, Zadoch Magruder, William Baker, Thomas Cramphin, Jr., Alexander Bowie, Jr., William Deakins, Jr., John Murdock, Thomas Johns, Bernard O'Neal, Brooke Beall, Edward Burgess, Charles G. Griffith, Henry Griffith, Jr., William Bayley, Jr., Samuel Magruder, Nathaniel Offutt, Archibald Orme, Joseph Threlkeld, Walter Smith, Thomas Beall of George, Richard Crabb, William Luckett, Wm. Luckett, Jr., Greenbury Griffith, Samuel Griffith, John Hanson, Thos. Price, Thos. Bowles, Conrad Grosh, Thomas Archley, Jonathan Wilson, Francis Deakins, Caspar Schaaff, Peter Hoffman, George Scott, Baker Johnson, Philip Thomas, Alexander C. Hanson, Archibald Boyd, Arthur Nelson, Andrew Scott, George Stricker, Adam Fisher, Wm. Ludwick, Welner Van Swearingen, Wm. M. Beall, Jacob Young, Peter Grosh, Aeneas Campbell, Elias Brunner, Frederick Kemp, John Haas, John Remsburg, Thomas Hawkins, Upton Sheredine, Basil Dorsey, John Lawrence, Charles Warfield, Ephriam Howard, Joseph Wells, David Schriver, Roger Johnson, Henry Cock, Robert Wood, William Albaugh, Jacob Mathias, Henry Crawle, Jacob Ambrose, David Richards, William Winchester, Philip Fishburn, William Hobbs, Thomas Cresap, Thomas Warren, Thomas Humphreys, Richard Davis, Jr., Charles Clinton, James Prather, George Bent, James Johnson, James Smith, Joseph Chapline, John Stull, Samuel Beall, Jr., William Baird, Joseph Sprigg, Christian Orendorff, Jonathan Hager, Conrad Hogmire, Chas. Swearingen, Henry Snavely, Richard Davis, Samuel Hughes, Joseph Perry, Joseph Smith, Thomas Hog, Thomas Prather, William McClary, John Swan, Eli Williams, Christopher Burkett, Thomas Brooke, Michael Raymer, Nicholas Tice, John Adlum, Samuel Norwood, Bartholomew Booth, Jacob Boyer, Michael Grosh, Jacob Miller, Andrew Bruce, John Darnall, John Remsburg, William Dorran, John Key, John Beall, John McCallister, Charles Beall, Lewis Kemp, John Stoner, Thomas Beatty, Thomas Gilbert, Abraham Hoff, P. Henry Thomas, Jacob Good, Westel Ridgely, Samuel Carrick, Abraham Hosteter, Baltzer Kelcholumer, Samuel Emmet, John Cary, Christopher Edelin, Amos Riggs, John Grimber, Leonard Smith, Nicholas Hower, Richard Northcraft, John Herriot, Richard Smith, Zacharias Ellis, Azel Waters, Martin Cassil, James Johnson, George Bare, Benjamin Johnson, and Abraham Paw be a committee of observation, with full powers to prevent any infraction of the said institution, and to carry the resolves of the American Congress and of the Provincial Convention into execution; that any seventy-five of those gentlemen have power to act for the county, and any five in each of the larger districts be authorized to act in any manner that concerns such Division only.

II. Resolved, That the gentlemen appointed at the last meeting of this county a Committee of Correspondence be hereby continued, and that the duration of their authority be limited to the second Tuesday in October next.

III. Resolved, As the most convenient and effectual method of raising the sum of $1,333, being this county's proportion of the $10,000 which the provincial convention has appointed to be raised for the purchase of arms and ammunition, that a subscription be immediately opened in every part of the county, and the following gentlemen are appointed to promote such subscriptions in their several Hundreds:

"For Salisbury Hundred, Jonathan Hager, Henry Snavely, and Jacob Sellers.

"For Upper Catoctin, Peter Bainbridge, Benjamin Eastburn, Caspar Smith and Thomas Johnson.

"For the lower part of New Foundland, Edward Burgess, Walter Beall, Joseph Perry.

"For Skipton, Thomas Cresap, Moses Rawlings and Richard Davis, Jr.

"For Georgetown, William Deakins, Thomas Johns and Walter Smith.

nonists was read. They expressed their willingness to contribute money in support of the common cause of America but upon account of their religious principles begged exemption from military service. A committee was appointed by the meeting to contract for powder and lead.

It was also resolved that "in order that a committee of observation may be more conveniently chosen, and a more proper representation of the people may be had, the several collectors in each Hundred are desired to give notice to those qualified by their estates to vote for Representatives, of some time and place of meeting in the Hundred to elect members for a committee agreeably to the following regulation: When the number of taxables is not less

---

"For Sharpsburg, Joseph Chapline and Christian Orendorf.

"For Lower Part of Potomac Hundred, William Bayley, Samuel Wade Magruder, Andrew Hugh, and Charles Jones.

"For Tom's Creek Hundred, William Blair, William Sheales and Benjamin Ogle.

"For Catoctin Hundred, George Stricker, William Luckett, Jr., and Westel Ridgely.

"For Upper Antietam Hundred, Jacob Funk, Conrad Hogmire, Joseph Perry, John Ingram.

"For Linton Hundred, Martin Johnson, and Joseph Flint.

"For Cumberland Hundred, Charles Clinton.

"For Middle Monocacy, Thomas Beatty, Mathias Ringer, Christopher Stull and T. Flemming.

"For Rock Creek Hundred, Thomas Cramphin, Zadoch Magruder, W. Baker, and Allen Bowie.

"For Sugar Loaf Hundred, Frances Deakins, R. Smith, L. Plummer, Z. Waters, and Z. Linthicum.

"For Burnt Woods Hundred, Ephraim Howard, Charles Warfield, David Moore, John Lawrence, Henry Crowle, and William Hobbs.

"For Lower Antietam Hundred, Thomas Hog, Henry Butler, and Thomas Cramphin.

"For Linganore Hundred, John Beall, Charles G. Griffith, Nicholas Hobbs, Basil Dorsey and William Duvall.

"For Conococheague, David Jones, Isaac Baker, and Jacob Friend.

"For Piney Creek Hundred, Jacob Good, John McCallister, Samuel McFarren, Abraham Hiler, and John Key.

"For Lower Monocacy Hundred, Lewis Kemp, John Darnall, Thomas Nowland, and Leonard Smith.

"For Northwest Hundred, Samuel Harwood, Peter Becraft, and Richard Beall, of Samuel.

"For Marsh Hundred, Charles Swearingen, Eli Williams, James Smith, Richard Davis, and George Swimley.

"For Upper Part of Potomac Hundred, Brooke Beall, Samuel West, Nathaniel Offutt, and Alexander Clagett.

"For Seneca, Charles Perry, Richard Crabb. and Gerard Briscoe.

"For Pipe Creek Hundred, Andrew Bruce, William Winchester, David Schriver, and Nathaniel Norris.

"For Manor Hundred, William Beatty, Joseph Wood, Jr., Azel Waters, John Remsburg, Abraham Hoff and Valentine Creager.

"For Upper Part of Monocacy Hundred, Henry Cox, Roger Johnson, Richard Butler.

"For Upper Part of New Foundland Hundred, Henry Griffith, Richard Brooke and Henry Gaither, Sr.

"For Elizabeth Hundred, John Stull, O. H. Williams, John Swan and John Rench.

"For Fredericktown Hundred, Philip Thomas, Thomas Price, Baker Johnson, Peter Hoffman and Ludwig Weltner.

"For Fort Frederick Hundred, Ezekiel Cox.

"For Sugarland Hundred, Aeneas Campbell, John Fletcher, John Luckett, Alex. Whitaker and Solomon Simpson.

"The said gentlemen are instructed to apply personally or by deputy, to every freeman in their respective districts and to solicit a generous contribution.

"They are ordered to state accounts of money received and pay it to the Committee of Correspondence which is hereby appointed to meet at Fredericktown on the 23rd day of March next and they are further ordered to report to the committee the names of persons (if any) who shall refuse to subscribe.

"IV. That Messrs. Thomas Johnson, William Deakins, Charles Beatty, George Murdock, John Stull and John Swann, or anyone of them be empowered to contract, in behalf of the Committee of Correspondence, for any quantity of powder and lead to be paid for on the 23rd of March.

"V. In order that a Committee of Observation may be more conveniently chosen and a more proper representation of the people may be had, the several collectors in each hundred are desired to give notice to those qualified by their estate to vote for Representatives of some time and place of meeting in the Hundred to elect members for a committee agreeable to the following regulation:

"When the number of taxables exceed 200 and amounts to not more than 400, the district shall elect three members. The collectors are ordered to return such representatives to the Committee of Correspondence on the said 23rd day of March, the committee so chosen shall then meet and the authority of the present Committee of Observation shall be dissolved.

"VI. Resolved, That Messrs. John Hanson, Charles Beatty, Upton Sheredine, Baker Johnson, Philip Thomas, Jacob Funk, Samuel Beall, Joseph Chapline, John Stull, James Smith, Henry Griffith, Thomas Sprigg Wootton, Rd. Brooke, Wm. Deakins, and Thomas Cramphin, or any five of them shall represent this county to any Provincial Convention to be held at the city of Annapolis before the second Tuesday of October next. A petition from the people called Dunkers and Mennonites was read. They express a willingness freely to contribute their money in support of the common cause of America, but pray an exemption from the military exercise on the score of their religious principles.

"Resolved that this petition be referred to the committee to be chosen agreeably to the fifth Resolve. In the meantime it is strictly enjoined that no violence be offered to the person or property of anyone but that all grounds of complaint be referred to said committee. Arch. Boyd, Clerk."

than two hundred and amounts to not more than four hundred the District shall elect three members." These members were to constitute committees of observation for their respective districts and thereafter the general committee of observation which had been appointed at the former meeting was to dissolve. At this meeting delegates were also appointed to attend a provincial convention to be held at Annapolis the following October. The final resolution strictly enjoined that no violence be done the person or property of anyone, but that all grounds of complaint be referred to the committee.

This Committee of Observation exercised all the functions of government during the turbulent and disorderly times from the date of its organization to the formation of the State Government in 1777. It executed the laws and tried and decided causes. That a committee of citizens, responsible to no one and with no appeal from their decisions, should have exercised their great powers with such a spirit of moderation and justice and wisdom is enough to give each one of them a distinguished place in the history of the County.

The manufacture of arms and ammunition now became an active industry. There were numerous powder mills on the Monocacy and the Antietam and several of the iron furnaces began the manufacture of cannon and the convention ordered a gun lock factory to be established in Frederick. This town was selected as the site for an arsenal, a military prison and as a general military headquarters because its situation was not so much exposed to the attack of the enemy. With regard to the plea of the Dunkers and Mennonites already referred to it was resolved at a meeting of the committee of observation "that it is highly reasonable that every person who enjoys the benefit of their religion and protection of the laws should contribute either in money or military service." Accordingly the payment of two shillings and six pence per week was imposed upon all who were prevented by their religious principles from enlisting. Upon the arrival of the news of the first conflict with the British troops in the north there was a general movement for enlistment and volunteers came forward with eagerness to serve their country. Of the two companies raised by Frederick County, then, of course, including Washington, Michael Cresap was captain of the first, with Thomas Warren, Joseph Cresap, Jr., and Richard Davis, Jr., lieutenants. Of the second company Thomas Price was captain, and Otho Holland Williams lieutenant. These officers were appointed by the Committee of Observation. The companies were to march forthwith and join the Continental Army at Boston. A braver, more hardy and more efficient body of men never marched to the defence of their country. Inured to every species of hardship—many of them schooled in the dreadful conflicts of the Indian Wars, skilled in Indian warfare and hardened to Indian discipline, with marvelous skill in the use of their rifles, they gave ample promise of their subsequent brilliant career during the war.

Capt. Cresap's company was composed of a hundred and thirty of these backwoodsmen. They started on their long march to Boston, armed with tomahawk and rifle, dressed in deer skins and moccasins and treading as lightly as the savages themselves. They needed no baggage train nor equipments, save their blankets in which they wrapped themselves at night and then slept around their fires as contentedly as if they had been comfortably housed. As they marched to the field they could easily procure game in almost sufficient quantities for their support, and this, along with a little parched corn was the only provision they had. Before marching, these men gave the people of Frederick Town an exhibition of their marksmanship. A man would hold the target in his hand or between his knees for the others to aim at,—such was their confidence in their own skill. Not only did they practice in the ordinary way but assumed various postures, showing in all circumstances the same skill.

These two companies, with Capt. Morgan's company enlisted in the neighborhood of Shepherdstown Va., were the first troops from the South to reach the field. A writer, in August, 1775, described them upon their arrival as "remarkably stout and hardy men, many of them exceeding six feet in height. They are dressed in white frocks or rifle shirts, and round hats. These men are remarkable for the accuracy of their aim, striking a mark with great certainty at two hundred yards distance. At a review a company of them, while on a quick advance, fired their balls into objects of seven inches diameter at the distance of two hundred and fifty yards. They are now stationed on our lines, and their shot have frequently proved fatal to British officers and soldiers, who expose themselves to view, even at more than double the distance of common musket shot." Such a feat with the clumsy rifles of that time was a very different matter from the practice with the improved weapons of today. Nothing could exceed the satisfaction of the commander-in-chief upon the arrival of this contingent upon whom he could always rely, part of them coming from his own State. These Mary-

land troops, with the other companies from this State, were the first and almost the only ones of the Continental Army to cross bayonets with the best veterans of Europe. They charged the British lines with the bayonets a number of times before the end of the war, and when they did so never failed to carry all before them.

One of the favorite selections for school declamations has always been the speech of Logan, the great Indian chieftian, which he sent by a messenger to be delivered to Lord Dunmore. It is a noble and pathetic appeal. "I appeal to any white man" said Logan, "to say if he ever entered Logan's cabin hungry and he gave him not meat, or if he came cold and naked and he clothed him not. During the course of the last long and bloody war Logan remained idle in his cabin, an advocate for peace. Such was my love for the whites that my countrymen pointed as they passed and said 'Logan is the friend of the white man.' I had even thought to have lived with you but for the injuries of one man, Col. Cresap, the last spring, in cold blood and unprovoked, murdered all the relations of Logan, not sparing even my women and children. There runs not a drop of my blood in the veins of any living creature. This called on me for revenge. I have sought it; I have killed many; I have fully glutted my vengeance. For my country I rejoice at the beams of peace. But do not harbor a thought that mine is the joy of fear. Logan never felt fear. He will not turn on his heel to save his life. Who is there to mourn for Logan? No one."

Michael Cresap, the youngest son of Col. Thomas Cresap, was the man accused by Logan. He was born in Washington County, then part of Frederick, June 29, 1742. He was only 14 years old at the beginning of the French and Indian War, but before the conclusion he was engaged with his father in the bitter warfare with the Indians where quarter was not asked nor given. In 1774 he went to the Ohio, his father, Col. Thomas Cresap, being associated with Gen. Washington as a member of the Ohio Company. Michael Cresap established a colony on the river below Wheeling. Soon afterwards, an Indian war broke out and Cresap took command of the pioneers. He met and defeated a party of Indians on the river. Later, another party of whites treacherously massacred the family of Logan. In his "Notes on Virginia," published in 1787, Jefferson, referring to this incident, wrote "Col. Cresap, a man infamous for many murders he had committed on those much injured people (the Indians) collected a party and proceeded down the Kanhaway in quest of vengeance. Unfortunately, a canoe of women and children with one man only, was seen coming from the opposite shore, unarmed and unsuspecting an hostile attack from the whites. Cresap and his party concealed themselves on the bank of the river and the moment the canoe touched the shore, singled out his objects and at one fire killed every person in it. This happened to be the family of Logan, who had been distinguished as a friend of the whites. This unworthy return provoked his vengeance. He accordingly signalized himself in the war which ensued." This accusation of Cresap was based upon Logan's assertion that Cresap killed his family.

Gen. George Rogers Clark, who afterwards distinguished himself by the conquest of the Illinois County for the United States and who was with Cresap about this time, wrote in 1798: "The conduct of Cresap I am perfectly acquainted with; he was not the author of the murder, but a family of the name of Greathouse. But some transactions that happened under the conduct of Capt. Cresap, a few days previous to the murder of Logan's family, gave him sufficient ground to suppose it was Cresap who had done him the injury." The question was greatly discussed for many years, especially by the descendants of Michael Cresap, who appear to have effectually proved that it was not Cresap who killed Logan's family. Michael Cresap went to the Ohio country, not to fight Indians, but to engage in agriculture and to start a settlement. But when the Indians went upon the war path and renewed the horrible atrocities among the settlers with which Cresap had been familiar in his youth, he naturally became a leader of the forces organized for protection. Governor Dunmore gave him a commission as Captain of a militia company from Hampshire County. Upon his return from an expedition into Kentucky he learned that he had been appointed captain of the Maryland riflemen. He returned at once to his native State, led his riflemen through the wilderness, and joined Washington before Boston. After a short period of active service there, he was taken with a fatal malady and obtained sick leave. He started for his home but got no farther than New York, where he died and was buried with military honors in the church yard of old Trinity Church where his monument still stands.

Michael Cresap married Miss Whitehead, of Philadelphia. They had three daughters and two sons. The eldest daughter married Luther Martin, the great Maryland lawyer. The second daughter married Lenox Martin, brother of Luther and the third married Osborne Sprigg, of Allegany County. Two of their sons were members of Congress, Michael Cresap

Sprigg, from Maryland, and James C. Sprigg, from Kentucky. Michael C. Sprigg was for a time president of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company. Col. Michael Cresap's widow married John I. Jacobs. Their son, J. J. Jacobs, was Governor of West Virginia.

The young lieutenant in Capt. Price's Company became one of the distinguished and brilliant officers of the Revolution. Otho Holland Williams came of a family which settled in Maryland in the early times of the Province. He was born in Prince George's County, March 1, 1749. His parents were Joseph and Prudence Holland Williams. They died when their son was but 13 years of age. Shortly afterwards he was employed in the clerk's office of Frederick County and later, in the clerk's office in Baltimore City. After the Marylanders under Cresap reached Boston, Capt. Price was soon promoted and Williams succeeded to the command of the Company. At the fall of Fort Washington, on the Hudson river, the Colonel was absent, Lieutenant-Colonel Rawlings was wounded early in the engagement and the command of the regiment devolved upon Williams, who after a desperate struggle was compelled to surrender to the British. He was wounded in this engagement, and was afterward a prisoner of war for 15 months in New York, until in 1778 he was exchanged for his friend, Major Ackland, a British officer. On his liberation he was given the command of the Sixth Maryland Regiment. While in captivity he was confined a part of the time in a sugar warehouse and then in one of the terrible hulks where he was subjected to that cruel treatment under which large numbers of prisoners died. He was Deputy Adjutant-General of the army under Gen. Horatio Gates, took part in the battle of Camden, was appointed adjutant-general under Gen Nathaniel Green and commanded the rear guard in Green's celebrated retreat. At the battel of Eutaw he led the bayonet charge that swept the field and secured victory for the patriots and was brevetted brigadier-general Near the close of the war, Williams was sent by Gen. Greene with dispatches to Congress and he was promoted by that body to the rank of brigadier-general. When the war closed, he settled in Baltimore and was appointed by the Governor of Maryland collector of the Port of Baltimore. After the adoption of the Constitution, President Washington continued him in that office. While he was collector of the Port, Gen Williams bought Springfield farm in Washington County and another tract of land at the mouth of the Conococheague, where he laid out the town of Williamsport in 1787. Gen. Williams died at Woodstock, Va., July 15, 1794, on his way to the Sweet Springs. He was buried in the cemetery at Williamsport overlooking the Potomac. Here a monument to his memory was erected and in 1905 Congress passed a bill, introduced by Senator Louis E. McComas, of Maryland, appropriating $20,000 for a more suitable monument to the memory of this brave soldier.

Several companies were organized at Elizabeth Town, some for home duty and some to march to the war. Among the latter was Capt. William Heyser's Company which did honorable service in the Continental Army.

The brave men of Frederick County were impelled to enlist in the service of their country, by patriotism and not by any promise of munificent pecuniary reward. The pay of a captain was $20 a month; of the lieutenants $13.25; of the sergeants $8; coporals $7.25; drummers $7.25; privates $6.66 and out, of this munificent pay each man was to provide his own clothes and arms. Each company was composed of a captain, three lieutenants, four sergeants, four corporals, a drummer and sixty-eight privates.

The companies of Captains Cresap and Price which were the first to march to the front, assembled in Fredericktown on the 18th of July 1775. Some of the men in Cresap's company had accompanied him all the way from the Ohio. "I had an opportunity of attending Captain Cresap during his stay in Fredericktown" wrote a gentleman in Frederick to his friend in Philadelphia in a letter dated August 17, 1775, "and watched the behavior of his men and the manner in which he treated them, for it seems that all who go out to war with him not only pay the most willing obedience to him as commander but in every instance of distress to look to him as their friend or father. A great part of his time was spent in listening to and relieving their wants without any apparent sense of fatigue or trouble. When complaints were made before him he determined them with kindness and spirit, and on every occasion condescended to please without losing his dignity.

"Yesterday the company was supplied with a small quantity of powder from the magazine, which wanted airing and was not good for rifles. In the evening however they were drawn out to show the gentlemen of the town their dexterity at shooting. A clapboard with a mark the size of a dollar was put up; they began to fire off hand and the bystanders were surprised, so few shots being made that were not close to or in the paper. When they had shot for a time this way some lay on their backs, some on their breast or side, others ran twenty or thirty steps and firing, appeared to be equally certain of the

mark. With this performance the company were more than satisfied, when a young man took up the board in his hand, not by the end, but by the side, and holding it up his brother walked to the distance and very coolly shot into the white; laying down his rifle he took up the board, and holding it as it was held before, the second brother shot as the former had done.

"By this exercise I was more astonished than pleased. But will you believe me when I tell you that one of the men took the board, and placing it between his legs, stood with his back to the tree while another drove the centre? What would a regular army of considerable strength, in the forests of America, do with one thousand of these men, who want nothing to preserve their health and courage, but water from the spring, with a little parched corn, with what they can easily procure in hunting, and who, wrapped in their blankets in the damp of night, would choose the shade of a tree for their covering and the earth for their bed."

On July 17, the day before this exhibition of marksmanship, Capt. Morgan from Virginia with his company of riflemen marched through Frederick on their way to Boston. They were met a mile out of town by Capt. Price's Company and also the militia companies of Captains Grosh and Beatty who escorted the Virginians several miles. Captain Price's company marched with that of Capt. Cresap to Boston.

At this early period of the war men were very ready to enlist in the service and careful selection of the best material was made. A few months after the departure of the companies of Cresap and Price four more were organized and equipped for service. These companies were organized as follows.—

1st Company, William Blair, Captain; George Hockersmith and Henry Williams, lieutenants; Jacob Hockersmith ensign, Wm. Curran, Jr.; George Kelley, John Smith, Christian Crabbs, sergeants; John Crabbs, George Matthews, Arthur Row, James Parks, corporals; Daniel McLean, drummer, and fifty-four privates.

2nd Company, Wm. Shields, Captain; John Faires and Michael Hockersmith, lieutenants; John Shields, ensign; Charles Robinson, James Shields, Jr., Patrick Haney, Robert Brown, sergeants; Moses Kennedy, John Hawk, John Long, Thomas Baird, corporals and fifty-two privates.

3rd Company, Jacob Ambrose, Captain; Peter Shover and Henry Bitzell, lieutenants; John Weller, ensign; Martin Bartz, Frederick Schultz, John Gump, Caspar Young, sergeants; John Protzman, George Kuhn, Dominick Bradley, Lawrence Creager, corporals: John Shaw, drummer; Philip Weller, fifer and fifty privates.

4th Company, Benj. Ogle, Captain; Henry Matthews, George Nead, lieutenants; James Ogle, ensign; John Syphers, Lawrence Protzman, Peter Leonard, Conrad Matthews, sergeants: Jacob Valentine, Adam Knauff, Daniel Protzman, Wm. Elder, corporals; John Roche, drummer; Daniel Linebaugh, fifer and fifty-two privates.

Other companies were raised in other portions of Frederick County, in what is now Montgomery and in that portion west of South Mountain.*

The old barracks, still the property of the state, standing on the grounds of the Maryland School for the Deaf and Dumb and utilized by that institution, was erected while the Revolution was in progress, under authority of an Act of Assembly passed in 1777, being Chapter X of the acts of that session. Soldiers had to be maintained in Frederick and the building of the barracks was intended, as set forth in the Act, "to remove as far as possible the necessity of quartering troops in private houses." This was the way that British troops had been housed and it was exteremely unpopular. The Act referred to provided that there was "to be erected in or near Fredericktown in Frederick County, a number of fit, convenient and proper barracks of plain brick or stone work, with a block house at each corner and ditched and palisaded in, sufficient for the reception of two battalions with officers. Two, or perhaps three L shaped buildings were constructed. They were built of stone, 140 feet long in one direction and 60 feet in the other, two storeys high and with walls three feet thick. This was apparently designed as a fortress as well as a barracks.

During the Revolution the barracks was used as a military prison. In it were quartered some of the prisoners taken at Saratoga, and at Trenton and Yorktown. Surrounding the barracks there were a number of huts which the prisoners

*Col. George Stricker a native of Winchester, Va., and a resident of Frederick County, entered Smallwood's regiment as captain early in 1776. Soon afterwards he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the German regiment raised by the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania. He served in two campaigns, when owing to some arrangement relative to rank, in which he considered himself injured, he retired from the army and removed his home from Frederick County and settled in Ohio County, Virginia, in what was then a wilderness. There he died on the 29th of November, 1810, leaving a son and two daughters.

built for their own accommodation. They were also occupied by French prisoners captured in L'Insurgent by the old Constellation. After it was no longer useful for the purposes of a prison or barracks the old building was used as an arsenal where arms belonging to the State were stored. An armorer was regularly appointed to care for the building and its contents. An old cannon which came down from the Revolution lay upon the ground for many years. It was used from time to time to fire fourth of July salutes and upon other occasions. Upon the election of William Henry Harrison in 1840 the cannon was fired for the last time. One of the men undertaking to fire the piece filled it with clay which caused an explosion and the man was killed.*

There were some kind of barracks at Frederick before the buildings erected under the Act of 1777 because as early as July 1775 John Hanson, in a letter to Peyton Randolph President of Congress urged Congress to take early measures to supply the "arsenal and barracks at Fredericktown" with arms and ammunition.

In July 1775 John Hanson, Jr. wrote to Peyton Randolph of Virginia, President of the Continental Congress, from Frederick that "There is too much reason to believe that an expedition will be set on foot by the British and Indians in Canada against the Western frontiers of this State. Agents and allies of the King and parliament of Gen. Gage and Lord Dunmore, it is believed in this place are now operating with the Delaware and Shawnee Indians in Ohio and bands in Kentucky and Canada, with a view to destroy our frontier towns and desolate our homes and firesides. We are determined to keep a vigilant eye on all such agents and emissaries, but it would be highly prudent to take early measures to supply the arsenal and barracks at Fredericktown with arms and ammunition to enable the male population to defend all the inhabitants in case the emergency should arise in which it will become our solemn duty to aid."

In point of fact Mr. Hanson had good reason for his apprehensions. Lord Dunmore the Governor of Virginia having been driven from the Old Dominion took refuge on a British Man of War and began a warfare along the coasts of Maryland and Virginia. He had a plan for cutting off communication between the Northern and the Southern colonies. With this object in view he accepted a proposition made by one Dr. John Connolly, a native of Pennsylvania, and gave him a deed for 2000 acres of land on the Ohio as an advance payment for his services. The plan was well conceived. Connolly was to unite the Indians along the Ohio to make war upon the back settlements of Maryland and Virginia. Then he was to raise an army at Detroit, seize Pittsburg and attack Maryland and Virginia from the rear. A strong post was to be established at Fort Cumberland and the seizure of Alexandria effected from that base. Alexandria being strongly fortified and occupied by a force of British soldiers would enable them, it was thought, to interrupt communication between the Northern and Southern colonies and compel Washington either to abandon the South or divide his army. Connolly had met Lord Dunmore in Pittsburg a few years before the war. On July 25, 1775 Connolly joined Lord Dunmore on board the "Fowey" Man of War where the plan was perfected. Then Lord Dunmore sent him to Gen. Gage for his approval of the plan. The paper submited to Gen. Gage by Connolly was as follows.—

"As I have, by direction from his Excellency Lord Dunmore, prepared the Ohio Indians to act in concert with me against his Majesty's enemies in that quarter, and have also dispatched intelligence to the different officers of the militia on the frontiers of Augusta County in Virginia, giving them Lord Dunmore's assurances that such of them as shall hereafter evince their loyalty to his Majesty by putting themselves under my command when I shall appear among them with proper authority for that purpose, of a confirmation of titles to their lands and the quantity of 300 acres to all who should take up arms in the support of the Constitution, when the present rebellion subsided, I will undertake to penetrate through Virginia and join his Excellency, Lord Dunmore, at Alexandria early next spring, on the following condition and authority:

"1st. That your Excellency will give me a commission to act as Major-Commandant of such troops as I may raise and embody on the frontiers, with the power to command to the westward and employ such serviceable French and English partisans as I can employ by pecuniary rewards or otherwise.

"2nd. That your Excellency will give orders to Captain Lord on the Illinois to remove himself with the garrison under his command from Fort Gage to Detroit by the Aubache, bringing with himself the artillery, stores etc., to facilitate which undertaking he is to have authority to hire boats, horses, Frenchmen, Indians etc. to proceed with all possible expedition on that route, as the weather may occasionally permit,

*Edward T. Schultz address.

and to put himself under my command on his arrival at Detroit.

"3rd. That the commissary at Detroit shall be empowered to furnish such provisions as I may judge necessary for the good of the service, and that the commanding officer shall be instructed to give every possible assistance in encouraging the French and Indians in that settlement to join me.

"4th. That an officer of artillery be immediately sent with me to pursue such route as I may find most expedient to gain Detroit, with orders to have such pieces of light ordnance as may be thought requisite for demolishing Fort Dunmore and Fort Fincastle, if resistance should be made by the rebels in possession of those garrisons.

"5th. That your Excellency will empower me to make such reasonable presents to the Indian Chiefs and others as may urge them to act with vigor in the execution of my orders.

"6th. That your Excellency will send Lord Dunmore such arms as may be spared in order to equip such persons as may be willing to serve his Majesty at our junction in the vicinity of Alexandria, &c. If your Excellency judges it expedient for the good of the service to furnish me with the authority and other requisites I have mentioned, I will embrace the earliest opportunity of setting off for Canada and shall immediately dispatch Lord Dunmore's armed schooner which now awaits my commands, with an account of what your Excellency has done, and that I shall be ready, if practicable to join your Lordship by the 20th of April at Alexandria, where the troops under my command may fortify themselves under the cover of the Men of War on that station.

"If on the contrary, your Excellency should not approve of what I propose, you will be good enough to immediately honor me with your dispatches to the Earl of Dunmore, that I may return as early as possible."

This plan was frustrated by the arrest of a small party in Frederick County in December 1775. The party consisted of Lieut. Colonel John Connolly, of Pennsylvania, Allan Cameron, a native of Scotland, J. F. D. Smith and a servant and they were arrested by a party of rifle men from Hagerstown in their beds at the house of Dr. Snavely on the Conococheague where they were spending the night of November 19, 1775. The prisoners were carried to Hagerstown and examined and were then carried to Frederick and imprisoned. The story of this adventure is told by Smith in a work in two volumes entitled "A Tour of the United States of America" published in London in 1784. Smith was a native of Scotland who had made his home in Charles County Md. Connolly was well known to Lord Dunmore as a loyalist and Smith had early identified himself with the tories and for that reason left his home and went to Norfolk where he readily consented to embark in Connolly's enterprize. The plan was for the party of four to go by vessel from Norfolk up the Potomac to Smith's house on Port Tobacco Creek and then to pass on horseback to Detroit. It was proposed that Smith should pass through Pittsburg with dispatches to McKie the Indian superintendent and other friends of the English, then to proceed down the Ohio and up the Scioto through the Shawnees, Delawares and Wiandotts to Sandusky, thence to cross Lake Erie to Detroit. The other two members of the party were to go to Detroit by the most direct route. Here a large force was to be collected, carried to Pittsburg, which was to be captured and the whole strength of that settlement formed into regiments which were to be marched across the mountains to Fort Cumberland thence to fall down the Potomac, meet Lord Dunmore and seize Alexandria from which city Virginia was to be overrun. This glorious scheme ended most ingloriously before it had well begun. The party landed in the St. Mary's river and then proceeded on horseback on their long journey. They arrived at Frederick on the muster day of the militia. The conspirators aroused suspicion at the inn where they spent the night and learning that it was proposed to take them before the Committee of Safety the following day, they left in the morning by day break and it was several hours later that the pursuit began. "We passed," said Smith, "through a village named Middle Town, about eight miles beyond Frederick; and in the South Mountain, four miles farther we took the wrong road which led us to another village named Funks Town after Jacob Funk a German, the proprietor. We dined in this place and passed on through a considerable town called Hagerstown, named so also after the proprietor a German; a few miles beyond which we unfortunately met a little man, a hatter, who knew Col. Connolly at Pittsburg where he had lived, and now recollected him again and spoke to him.

"We lodged at one Dr. Snayvelley's, a German, about five or six miles beyond Hagerstown upon the banks of the river Connegocheague and accordingly as I had dreaded, about midnight we were all seized in our beds and made prisoners by a party of riflemen from Hagerstown who were ordered out for that purpose in consequence of the little hatter's information. This company consisted of thirty-six men exclusive of officers who rushing suddenly into our room

with their rifles cocked and presented close to our heads while in bed, obliged us to surrender. This happened in the night of the 19th of November 1775." The prisoners were carried to Hagerstown, and were treated, they claimed with the utmost indignity.* After being examined they were sent under a strong guard to Frederick. "At Frederick, I was told," said Smith, "that I need not expect to get clear, for I was a noted friend of Great Britain and they had long endeavored to get me in their power. Here we were stripped and searched again and examined separately before the committee where one of the most illiberal, inveterate and violent rebels named Samuel Chase (son of a respectable and very worthy clergyman of this province) a lawyer and a member of the Congress presided.

"At this place we were not a little alarmed lest they should discover our instructions, papers, etc., as they examined everything so strictly as to take our saddles to pieces and to take out the stuffing and rip open the soals of our boots, in vain, for the object of their search was not found, although they so frequently handled what contained it. However by some neglect of Col. Connolly's servant, an old torn piece of paper was found in his portmanteau which discovered part of our design, and then Col. Connolly to prevent our falling an immediate sacrifice to a frantic mob, acknowledged our commission." John Hanson, afterwards, president of Congress, presided over the committee which made this examination and Samuel Chase, "son of a respectable and very worthy clergyman of this province" presided at another of the examinations. The prisoners were confined in the house of Charles Beatty in a close room in the third story under a strong guard. "Thus we were confined," says Smith, "for seven weeks all in one room, under a strong guard, suffering every species of insult daily, and in danger of being murdered every night. The servant however, who was faithful to his trust, being allowed to go at large from the first of our confinement, took care to destroy the mail pillion-sticks, containing the papers, commissions and instructions, which we dreaded so much being discovered, as soon as he could effect it with safety, which put an end to our anxiety and alarms on that account."

Smith describes Frederick as "a fine, large town, built of brick and stone, there being very few timber houses in it, it is an inland town, being at least fifty miles from George Town, which is the nearest navigation or port, and is not situated upon any river or water course, the nearest to it being Monocacy creek, which is four miles distant and Potomac river which is about eight miles from it. The land around Frederick Town is heavy, strong and rich, well calculated for wheat, with which it abounds, this being as plentiful a country as any in the world. The face of the country here swells into beautiful hills and dales, and twelve miles beyond the town it arises into mountains named the South Mountain. The soil is generally of a deep, rusty brown color and strongly impregnated with iron. Frederick Town is not so large as Alexandria but more considerable than Williamsburg or Annapolis and contains upwards of two thousand inhabitants who abound in provisions and all the necessaries of life. Beyond the mountain, Elizabeth Town, or Hagar's Town as it is generally called, astonishes you by its magnitude, beauty and good buildings, chiefly composed of stone and lime. * * * Both Frederick Town and Hagar's Town as well as the greatest part of the back country of Maryland and Pennsylvania, are inhabited chiefly by Germans and Irish, but the first are the most numerous; and carry on almost every kind of manufacture as well as a considerable share of trade. Neither of them stands upon any large water course, but there is abundance of mills, forges, furnaces and iron works all around them throughout the adjacent country. Many of the Irish here can scarcely speak in English and thousands of the Germans understand no language but High Dutch. However they are all very laborious and extremely industrious, having improved this part of the country beyond conception, but they have no idea of social life. They came to Frederick Town from

---

*The following entry relating to these prisoners is found in the proceedings of the Committee of Observation at Hagerstown.

"At the meeting of the committee on the 20th of November 1775 present, Mr. James Smith, president; Messrs. Stull, Baird, Swearingen, A. Rench, Zwingley, John Rench, and S. Hughes. Doct. John C—— [Connolly] of Fort Pitt and certain persons called Doctor S—— [Smith] and M. C—— [Cameron], were brought before the committee and accused of being inimical to the liberties of America,

Resolved, unanimously that the said Doct. C—— (from certain papers produced to this committee and acknowledged to have been written by him) is a dangerous enemy to the colonies and as such shall be sent to the Council of Safety or Convention for further trial.

It was also resolved that the aforesaid Doct. S—— and M. C—— being found guilty of many equivocations and coming in company with the aforesaid Doct. C—— from the dangerous councils of Lord Dunmore, that it is the opinion of this committee that the said S—— and C—— shall be sent to the Council of Safety or Convention for further enquiry."

all quarters to behold us as if we were some strange sight and were always very liberal of insults and abuse without the least cause or provocation." On Dec. 30, 1775 orders were brought to Frederick from Congress that the prisoners should be sent to them at Philadelphia and they were notified that they would start the next day. Smith had long been planning an escape and had engaged a citizen of the town named Barclay to accompany and guide him in his enterprize for which he promised Barclay a liberal reward. The night the orders for removal arrived Smith remained awake until both the sentinels were asleep. The door was locked on the outside but Smith had no difficulty in unscrewing the lock and walking off over the sentries. He went to the house of Barclay, aroused him and the two started off. The weather was cold and there was a deep snow over which there was a crust of sleet which made walking most laborious. The escaped prisoner had to leave most of his clothes but managed to carry off his papers and some few valuables which he expected to sustain him as his whole supply of money which the committee had permitted him to retain was one guinea and of that only one dollar remained. He began his flight to Pittsburg under the most deplorable conditions. He attempted to cross the Potomac and pass up the Virginia side; but he broke through the ice and was nearly drowned. He then crossed the mountains to Washington County. It was snowing and freezing and he finally reached the house of a German who could speak no English and had no fire by which he could warm and dry himself, so he travelled wet and cold all day and at night lay before the fire of a German settler. The night before he had slept on the floor of the home of a Scotchman on the bank of the Potomac. After having travelled a long distance to get around the town of Sharpsburg, every step sinking knee deep in the snow and cutting his legs on the ice, on New Year's day 1776 he came to the mouth of the Conococheague. The creek was frozen half way over and the fugitives, stripping themselves went over through the icy water up to their shoulders. Hearing here that they were pursued they went into North Mountain where they spent the night under a rock. From the eastern slope of North Mountain to the Youghiogheny river where he was recaptured on the 12th of January, the country was at that time a wilderness and but few houses were seen. At Fort Cumberland there was a small public house and Smith was greatly impressed by the grand scenery of the Narrows. Before reaching Cumberland Smith hurt his foot, sprained his ankle and became ill and was deserted by Barclay who made off with all his valuables and clothes except those he wore.

The party that captured Smith as he was nearing Pittsburg, tied him upon a horse, with his hands tied behind him and a bell to the horse's neck and he was carried back in this manner near 300 miles to Frederick. He complained that his captors treated him with great inhumanity. The rapid pace at which he was carried, he said probably saved his life, for when it was heard in Pittsburg that a man had been captured who was on his way to raise the Indians, they started after him to kill him, but failed to overtake the captors and the captive. Smith was delivered to the committee at Hagerstown by whom he was examined. After an attempt to win him over to the American cause had failed, the committee ordered him to be sent to Congress at Philadelphia. A party of twenty-one escorted him, bound on his horse. The horse was also tide with ropes by which he was led, accompanied with fife and drum playing the Rogue's March. Thus they came to Frederick where Smith was taken before the committee which ordered him to prison, but the guard refused to give him up and proceeded on the next day toward Philadelphia. Fifteen miles from the town they were overtaken by a party of fifty armed men to return him to Frederick. A long altercation occurred but the Frederick party was finally persuaded to let him go on to Philadelphia. Smith was imprisoned for more than a year in Philadelphia and was then transferred to Baltimore where Congress was in session at the time. He, with two others escaped from prison and made their way down the bay. After various adventures they were taken on a British Man of War.

Immediately upon the disappearance of the Provincial Government the Committees of Observation assumed the control of affairs in Frederick County and governed with a firm hand. Frederick town was the scene of constant activity. There were meetings of the committees, raising of troops, gathering of supplies and a stern repression of anything like disloyalty. Arms and supplies were moved up from Annapolis to be farther away from danger of capture by the British, and a quantity of powder was stored in the market house. In January 1776 the State Convention ordered a levy of 1440 men for the defense of the Province and the Province was divided into districts, with a brigadier general assigned to each. Frederick

County constituted one district and in this district Thomas Johnson Jr. was the brigadier general.*

In March 1776 the first British prisoners arrived at Frederick where they were confined.

In June the Maryland delegates in Congress asked for an expression of the people on the subject of independence. In response to this request a large meeting assembled in Frederick and unanimously resolved "that what may be recommended by a majority of Congress, equally delegated by the people of the United Colonies, we will at the hazard of our lives and fortunes support and maintain, and that every resolution of the convention tending to separate this Province from a majority of the Colonies, without the consent of the people is destructive to our internal safety and 'big with public ruin.'" Resolutions to the same purport were passed at Hagerstown and other portions of Frederick County.

On the 26th July 1775 the convention assembled and at once adopted the famous "Association of Freemen of Maryland," which was circulated and subscribed by all who were friendly to the cause of the colonies and became the written constitution of the Province until the new system was formulated in 1776. It approved the action of Congress, calling on the people to sustain them, required forty companies of minute men to be raised, provided for a complete military organization and the issue of paper money to defray expenses; the election of committees of observation for the several counties and vested the Executive power in a committee of safety, consisting of eight from the Eastern, and eight from the Western shore.

On the 28th of June 1776 the convention repealed its former action and authorized the deputies from Maryland "to concur with the other united Colonies, or a majority of them, in declaring the united Colonies free and independent States, in forming such further compact and confederation between them."

The people were advised to elect delegates to a convention to form a constitution. The delegates from the middle district of Frederick County were Upton Sheredine, Christopher Edelin, David Shriver and Adam Fisher.

On the 6th September this convention provided that the upper district of Frederick County should be formed into a new county named Washington and the lower district into a new county named Montgomery. On the 8th November a constitution was agreed upon and elections ordered to carry it into effect.

September 12, at a meeting of the men of the middle district of Frederick County, held at the Court House, the following were chosen a committee of observation, etc.:

Charles Beaty, Baker Johnson, John Hanson, Upton Sheredine, William Blair, George Stricker, Christopher Edelin, Wm. Luckett, George Murdoch, Joseph Wood, John Stoner, Adam Fisher, Conrad Grosh, John Adlum and John Haas. Charles Beatty and Baker Johnson were elected delegates to the Provincial Convention.

Owing to the scarcity of munitions of war it became necessary to provide them, and contracts were made with Mr. Hughes, of Frederick County, to supply the Province with cannon, but he was compelled to decline proposals to furnish the Continental army with them.

A foundry was established on the Potomac, above Georgetown, where the first cannon were made in this country. Many were also made at the Antietam works by the Hughes, and at Catoctin Furnace by Jones and Thomas. Johnson's Powder mills were also erected in Frederick County. This Convention which assembled in December appointed Charles Beatty, James Johnson and John Hanson a committee to establish a gun lock factory in Frederick.

The State Assembly met February 10, 1777, and formally organized the new State government on the 13th by electing Thomas Johnson Governor. They ordered barracks to be erected at Frederick to quarter recruits and liberal inducements, especially by way of exemptions, were offered to them, while measures were taken to raise supplies and transportation. In apprehension of an attack the military stores at Annapolis were moved to Frederick. The Maryland Line was reorganized by the addition of five new regiments, making with those in the service seven regiments and a few companies besides. These regiments were divided into two brigades, one under command of Gen'l Smallwood while the other was assigned to the command of Gen'l Debarre, a French officer in the

*The following is a list of officers of the battalions in what is now Frederick County.—

First Battalion, Charles Beatty, colonel; Wm. Beatty, Lieut.-colonel; Ludwig Weltner, first major; Benjamin Johnson, second major; Louis Bush, quartermaster.

Second Battalion, James Johnson, colonel; Joseph Wood, lieutenant-colonel; Benjamin Ogle, first major; Roger Johnson, second major; Azel Waters, quartermaster.

Third Battalion, Jacob Good, colonel; Wm. Blair, lieutenant-colonel; Samuel Shaw, first major; William Shields, second major; Joseph McKillip, quartermaster.

Fourth Battalion, Baker Johnson, colonel; William Luckett, lieutenant-colonel; Jacob Miller, first major; Henry Darnell, second major; Nicholas Tice, quartermaster.

service of Congress. The prisoners at Baltimore were taken to Frederick and lodged in a jail that had been erected there, whence, after a couple of ineffectual attempts to escape, they were taken to Fort Frederick. On Christmas day, before they were taken to Fort Frederick the prisoners set fire to the jail and in the confusion they made an attempt to escape. But a small company of militia quickly quelled them.

In March, 1778, another call was made on Maryland for 2,845 troops. The Legislature took prompt measures to raise them, offering increased bounties. Frederick County's quota was 309. By the middle of March this entire force was ready for service.

At the battle of Monmouth, June 28, Smallwood's brigade Maryland Line was in the charge that swept the enemy from the field securing a victory for the Americans.

In 1779 the Maryland Line operated with the army in the Jerseys and afterward formed the right wing of Washington's army at West Point during the campaign undertaken to recover New York. The German battalion and Rawling's rifle regiment were about this time merged into one regiment, making eight regiments of Maryland troops.

In the latter part of 1780 a plan was formed to release the British prisoners confined at Frederick, Sharpsburg, Fort Frederick and at several places in the Valley of Virginia. The loyalists or tories were to be enlisted in this enterprize which was a part of a more comprehensive plan. This plan was discovered at Frederick and such a terrible example made of some of those engaged in it as deterred the others and frustrated the enterprize. The conspiracy was discovered by accident. It happened that an American officer was standing near the place where a tory messenger was to meet a British officer in the disguise of an American uniform. Thinking that the American officer was this person the messenger delivered papers to him revealing the plot in all its details and giving names. Seven of the leaders of the conspiracy, Frederick County tories, were at once arrested near Beallsville, now Harmony, in Frederick County and taken to Frederick where they were tried before a special court consisting of Alexander Contee Hanson, Col. James Johnson and Upton Sheradine. The seven prisoners were Peter Sueman, Nicholas Andrews, John George Graves, Yost Plecker, Adam Graves, Henry Shell and Caspar Fritchie. All of them, after a careful trial were found guilty of high treason, for "enlisting men for the service of the King of Great Britain and administering an oath to them to bear true allegiance to the said King and to obey his officers when called on." The sentence imposed upon these unfortunate men was the dreadful penalty for treason under the common law of England and was at that time in force in Maryland. This sentence was that the men should be hung by their necks, cut down while alive and disembowled and their entrails burnt before their eyes, then their heads to be cut off and the bodies quartered—or as the sentence is more briefly expressed, they were sentenced to be "hung, drawn and quartered." This was the barbarous punishment of the dark ages which Sir William Wallace the patriot of Scotland suffered.

The sentence of the court, delivered by Judge Hanson, was as follows.—

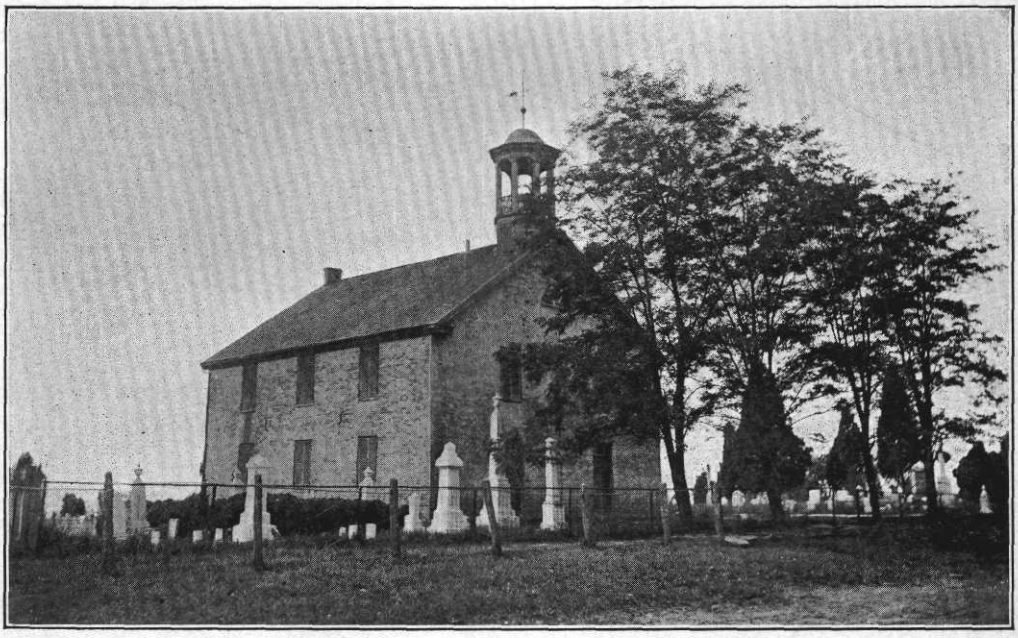
Peter Sueman, Nicholas Andrews, John George Graves, Yost Plecker, Adam Graves, Henry Shell, Caspar Fritchie, attend. It has been suggested to the court that notwithstanding your guilt has been ascertained by an impartial jury, you consider the proceedings against you nothing more than solemn mockery, and have adopted a vain idea propagated by the enemies of this country, that she dare not punish her unnatural subjects for engaging in the service of Great Britain. From the strange insensibility that you have heretofore discovered, I was indeed led to conclude that you were under a delusion which might prove fatal to your prospects of happiness hereafter. I think it is my duty therefore to explain to you your real situation. The crime you have been convicted of, upon the fullest and clearest testimony, is of such a nature that you cannot, ought not to look for a pardon. Had it pleased heaven to permit the full execution of your unnatural designs, the miseries to be experienced by your devoted country would have been dreadful even in the contemplation. The ends of public justice, the dictates of policy and the feelings of humanity all require that you should exhibit an awful example to your fellow subjects. and the dignity of the State with everything that can interest the heart of man, call aloud for your punishment. If the considerations of approaching fate can inspire proper sentiments, you will pour forth your thanks to that watchful Providence which has arrested you at an early stage of guilt. And you will employ the short time you have to live in endeavoring by a sincere penitence to obtain pardon from the Almighty Being, who is to sit in judgment upon you, upon me and all mankind.

"I must now perform the terrible task of announcing the terrible punishment ordained for high treason.

"You Peter Sueman, Nicholas Andrews, Yost Plecker, Adam Graves, Henry Shell, John



Church of the Brethren, Pleasant View, Burkittsville District.



Old Lutheran and Reformed Church, Creagerstown.

George Graves and Caspar Fritchie and each of you attend to your sentence. You shall be carried to the gaol of Fredericktown, and be hanged therein; you shall be cut down to the earth alive, and your entrails shall be taken out and burnt while you are yet alive, your heads shall be cut off, your body shall be divided into four parts and your heads and quarters shall be placed where his Excellency the Governor shall appoint. So Lord have mercy upon your poor souls!"

This sentence was executed upon three of the prisoners and the others were pardoned.*

On May 31, 1781 Gen. Wayne with a body of about a thousand troops passed through Frederick to join LaFayette in Virginia. The movements of Cornwallis in and the retreat of LaFayette before him, excited fears of an invasion of Western Maryland and on June 4, Charles Beatty, Lieutenant of Frederick County, received orders to arm and equip five hundred militiamen and to march then to Georgetown. The troop of horse raised in Frederick County was commanded by John Ross Key. The surrender of Cornwallis on the 19th of October 1781 ended hostilities and caused great joy and numerous celebrations in Frederick County as in other parts of the land.

Thomas Ansbury a British prisoner, of Burgoyne's Army arrived at Fredericktown about Christmas day 1778. He said:—"Frederick Town is a fine large town and has a very noble appearance as the houses are mostly formed of brick and stone, there being very few timber buildings in it; it contains near two thousand inhabitants, chiefly Germans, quite inland, the nearest port being George Town, which is fifty miles distant, the only river, which is the Powtowmack, is eight miles from the town. About four miles before you enter it you cross Monoccacy Creek, which, without a guide to show the ford, a stranger must inevitably be carried down the stream; this ford is in the form of a crescent, and made with large, loose stones, that a horse is in continual danger of falling; the water, in general, is up to the skirts of the saddle, and after the least fall of rain, it is impassable for some hours; there is a ferry boat but it is so badly attended and in such a shattered state, that you are afraid to venture in it."**

The writer of this description, Lieut. Ansbury, belonged to Burgoyne's Army which surrendered at Saratoga. The army was surrendered upon the condition, among others, that the prisoners were to march to Boston and there be permitted to embark for England. But after they had reached Boston, orders were sent by Congress annulling this convention and ordering the prisoners to Albemarle County, Virginia. They reached that place early in 1779 and after remaining there near two years or until November 1780 they were ordered to march back to New York where the few who remained embarked for home. The march northward carried them through Winchester where they were detained some time pending a dispute between Congress and the State of Maryland, the State prohibiting the army from crossing its territory.

But an understanding was speedily reached

---

*The following acceptance of his pardon by Shell, one of the prisoners shows the conditions imposed.—

"Maryland Frederick County Sct.

"This is to testifie that I Henry Shell the subscriber having been Indicted, Araigned and found guilty of high Treason do most willingly and Thankfully Accept the Conditions Contained in the most Gracious Pardon granted to me by his Excellency the Governor dated the eighteenth Inst and will forthwith Enter my Self on Board of one of his most Christian Majesties Ships of War during the Continuance of the present War between America and great Brittain and will not depart therefrom during the continuance of the said Term.

Witness my hand and Seal this twentieth day of September Seventeen hundred and Eighty one.

HEINRICH SHELL,'
[Sig. in German script]

Test
Chris. Edelen
Benjamin Pettenger.

This document was transmitted to Governor Lee by Christian Edelen in the following letter.—

Frederick Town, Nov. 13th 1781

Sir

In my last I inform'd you that I believed our new Emission of money wou'd soon be in free circulation upon my most Sanguine hopes it wou'd be the Case I desired A Sum might be sent in order to procure Shoes and Hats and in Consequence the Sum of five Hundred pounds was sent which I rec'd since it came to hand, it got so much out of credit, I cannot dispose of it for anything Except One hundred pounds Ive laid out for Hatts, which is not delivered but will in a few days and soon as possible after will forward them to Annapolis. Inclos'd you have Henry Shells Acceptance of his pardon. I am with the greatest respect

your Excellency's
very Hble. Sevt.
Chris Edelen.

[His Excellency
Thomas Sim Lee, Esq.
Governor of
Maryland.]

**Travels Through America. T. Ansbury.

and the army marched from Winchester to Frederick where it was ordered to remain until some other situation could be fixed upon. In point of fact the stay was from November 1780 to the middle of July 1781 during which time the number of prisoners was greatly reduced by desertion and numbers died from drink. "Spirits," said Lieut. Ansbury "are easily procured in Frederick County and at a cheap rate as there are abundance of stills around the County and the soldiers were in a continued state of intoxication. I need not tell you of the inordinate passion that soldiers in general have for liquor, and what a difficult matter it is to restrain them from it; but where it is continually before them next to an impossibility. Within this fortnight we have lost two in a most melancholy way, who during the absence of the man who attended a still on the Colonel's plantation, drank the liquor hot out of the pipe and the next morning were found dead in their beds." It was believed that the object that Congress had in view in causing the Saratoga prisoners to march through the country was to afford them ample opportunity to desert. Of this opportunity the enlisted men including the non-commissioned officers availed themselves to the extent that when the time came for them to leave Frederick there were few left. Of one regiment which had left Canada for the Saratoga campaign four hundred and fifty strong only fifty remained. In Frederick most of the desertions took place. There they were quartered in comfortable barracks, they were better supplied with provisions and enjoyed more privileges than anywhere else since the surrender. Such treatment promoted desertions as the men were thus predisposed to the Americans. Many of them went out on the rich farms around Frederick and hired themselves to the farmers. Many went as far away as Funkstown in Washington County where a considerable number of them married and settled as many did in Frederick County. While they were in Frederick in 1781 two strong bodies of Continental troops passed through, Washington, according to Lieutenant Ansbury being apprehensive of a descent upon this part of Maryland by Gen. Phillips and Gen. Arnold. One body of the Continental troops was commanded by the Marquis de la Fayette and the other, consisting of the Pennsylvania line, under Gen. Wayne. The men, said Lieut. Ansbury "appeared to be mostly Scotch and Irish with a great number of blacks. They were badly clothed and so extremely mutinous and discontented that their officers were afraid to trust them with ammunition. I observed that they wore black and white cockades."

The first visit of the Saratoga prisoners to Frederick in December 1778 and January 1779 as the army passed through to Charlottesville did not last over two or three weeks. During that sojourn Lieut. Ansbury was quartered at the house of a Mr. McMurdo, the Commissary of Provisions in the town. Although he was strongly attached to the American cause Mr. McMurdo was possessed of philanthropic ideas and treated the officers who were quartered at his house with distinguished consideration, politeness and hospitality. The officers were at this house on Christmas day and Mr. McMurdo's attention to them was such they said that although this day was as much of a festival in Maryland as it was in England and he had been engaged for some time to spend it with his friends and relatives, he staid at home to entertain the English officers with an excellent Christmas dinner "not even forgetting the plumb-pudding." "If the Americans in general" Ansbury added, "possessed such liberal sentiments, it would prevent the many horrid barbarities and persecutions that arise in consequence of this unnatural war, and which has branded the name of America with an odium that no time can obliterate, no merit expunge." Possibly the writer, while he was enjoying the Christmas dinner of the hospitable Americans was unaware of the barbarous treatment of American prisoners in the hulks at New York and in English prisons and the casemates at Halifax. The entertainment however moved Lieut. Ansbury to remark that "I now experience what has been often told me that the further I went to the Southward I should find the inhabitants possess more liberality and hospitality."

On their return to Maryland the English officers had an opportunity to observe the method of celebrating Easter among the German inhabitants of Frederick County. "The young people at the Easter holidays" Lieut. Ansbury wrote, "have a custom in this province of boiling eggs in logwood, which dies the shells crimson and though this color will not rub off, you may with a pin scratch on them any device you think proper. This is practiced by young men and maidens, who present them to each other as love tokens. As these eggs are boiled a considerable time to take the dye, the shell acquires great strength, and the little children divert themselves by striking the eggs against each other and that which breaks becomes the property of him whose eggs remain whole. To impress the minds of their children with their glorious struggle for independence as they call it, Col. Beattie has an egg on which is engraved the battle of Bunker Hill. This he takes

infinite pains to explain to his children, but will not suffer them to touch it, being the performance of his son gone to camp; but now being slain, he preserves it as a relic."

The Burgoyne Army on their march from Winchester to Frederick crossed the Blue Ridge at Williams's Gap and were greatly impressed with the beauty of the Shenandoah river which they said was romantic and with transparent water in which was a plenty of trout and other fish. The Shenandoah was crossed and some distance below its mouth they crosed the Potomac and marched to Frederick over the present road from Jefferson. The arrival in Frederick was in the latter part of Novemoer 1780. The men were quartered in comfortable barracks which were built by the Americans after the beginning of the war and were well supplied with provisions and allowed many privileges such as going into the country to purchase vegetables and they were also permitted to hire themselves to the farmers. Such treatment it was declared was more likely to cause desertions, which was desired by Congress, than harsh treatment would have been and consequently a large number left and became citizens of Frederick and Washington Counties. The officers were quartered in the town and on the surrounding plantations. Lieut. Ansbury and two other officers stayed for nine days at Rob. Wood's tavern where their bill was £732 in paper currency a sum which they bought with four guineas and a half in gold.* This shows the deplorable condition of the currency and the depreciation of paper money. And even at this small valuation the people of one state would reject the currency of another state. After leaving the tavern our officers obtained quarters at the residence of Col. Beattie, of the militia, near Frederick and there they remained until August 1781 when a portion of the small remnant of the army left and marched to New York where they embarked for England shortly after the news of the surrender of Cornwallis was received.

A few months after the Saratoga prisoners left Frederick the German regiments surrendered by Cornwallis at Yorktown arrived. These prisoners consisted of two Hessian regiments, the V. Bose and the Crown Prince, the two South German Regiments, their artillery and the Hessian and Bayreuth Yagers. The Germans occupied the two barracks and 100 huts that had been built by the Burgoyne prisoners. The two Hessian regiments were quartered in the Poor House and made fairly comfortable. When the Germans had crossed the Potomac from Winchester and were in Frederick County they were delighted to hear their own language spoken and to find themselves among men of their own nation. From these German Americans who were Swabians, the prisoners received much kindness and friendly hospitality which gave them great comfort. Nearly all the farmers were of German blood and the prisoners very gladly hired themselves to them to do farm work. Some of them speedily bought farms and married American women. On September 1st

*The following is the copy of the bill for the entertainment of Lieut. Ansbury, his two companions, servants and horses at Robert Wood's tavern in Frederick town from December 19 to 26 inclusive, 1780, as he passed through with the other prisoners on their way from Charlottesville to New York:

1780	Lieut. Ansbury	Dr.		
Dec. 19.	To 3 breakfastes a 12 dollars	£13	10	0
	To 5 ditto for servants a 10 dollars	18	15	0
	To mug syder 30. 8 quarts oats a 11-2 dollar 90....	6	0	0
	To 3 diners a 15 dollars £16 17 6 1 pt. beer 45.....	19	2	6
	To 3 supers a 12 dollars £13 10 0 ditto servants £18 15 0.....	32	5	0
	To 9 quarts oats 5 1 3 2 supers, servants 75.....	9	16	3
Dec. 20.	To 1 lodging 30, stabling & hay 3 horses 13 10 0.....	15	0	0
	To 9 quarts oats 5 1 3 3 breakfasts 13 10 0.....	18	11	3
	To 3 breakfasts for servants 11 5 0 mug syder 30	12	15	0
	To 4 diners at 15 dollars, 22 10 4 4 do servants 15 00..	37	10	0
	To 9 quarts oats 5 13 2 mugs syder 60 2 do beer 90..	12	11	3
	To 3 supers 13 10 0, ditto for servants 11 5 0.....	24	15	0
	To 9 quarts oats, 5 1 3.....	5	1	3
Dec. 21.	To stabling and hay 3 horses day and night.....	£20	5	0
	To lodging 30 a 15 ds. 3 ditto a 12 13 10 0.....	15	0	0
	To 3 mugs beer 6 15 0, mug syder 30	8	5	0
	To 1 quarts oats 5 1 13 9 quart do. 5 1 3, ditto 5 1 3	15	3	9
	To 3 supers a 12 ds. 13 10 0, ditto for servants 11 5 0..	24	15	0
Dec. 22	To lodging 30, stabling and hay 3 horses day and night 20 0 0.....	21	15	0
	To 3 quarts oats 5 1 3, 3 breakfasts 13 10 0	18	11	3
	To 3 breakfasts for servants	11	5	0
	To 18 qts. oats 10 2 6 diners 16 17 16	27	0	0
	To 2 mugs syder 60 mug beer 45	5	5	0
	To 3 supers 13 10 0	13	10	0
Dec. 23.	To lodging 30, stabling & hay 3 horses day & night 20 0 0	21	15	9

1781 Congress ordered all the men of Cornwallis and Burgoyne's Armies at work on the farms to report in Frederick. Those who had settled down to live in Frederick County were permitted to ransom themselves by payment of eighty Spanish dollars. Those who could not raise that amount usually found Americans to advance it and agreed to return it in labor. These bargains had legal sanction and were made publicly at church and were regarded as binding. In September 300 English prisoners of Cornwallis' Army came to Frederick from Winchester under the escort of an American volunteer corps in which were 40 Ansbach-Bayreuth soldiers who had been released from imprisonment in Virginia and had entered the American service. In March 1783 the news of peace reached Frederick by an express rider from Philadelphia. There was great rejoicing, and fireworks prepared by a German officer and a German band played at the ball given in honor of the event.

	To 9 quarts oats 5 1 3, 3 breakfasts 13 10 0	18	11	3
	To 18 quarts oats 10 2 6, 3 diners 16 17 6	27	0	0
	To 1 mug syder 30 mug beer 45	3	15	0
	To 3 supers 13 10	13	10	0
Dec. 24.	To lodging 30, stabling & hay 3 horses day & night 20 0 0	21	15	0
	To 3 breakfasts 13 10 0, 15 quarts oats 8 14 3.....	21	11	3
	To corn 10 quarts 7 10 0, Diners 16 17 6	34	7	6
	To 2 mugs beer 90, 1 mug Syder 30	6	0	0
	To 4 supers	18	0	0
Dec. 25.	To lodging 30, stabling & hay 3 horses day & night 20 0 0	21	15	0
	To 3 breakfasts 13 10 0, 3 diners 16 17 6	30	7	6
	To 32 quarts oats 18 0 0, 3 supers 13 10 0	31	10	0
Dec. 26.	To lodgings 30, stabling & hay 3 horses day & night 20 0 0	21	15	0
	To 3 breakfasts 13 10 0, 2 diners 11 5 0	£24	15	0
	To 3 mugs beer 90, mug cyder 30 yesterday.....	6	0	0
	To mug syder 30, diner 5 12 6, Bowl tody 60.....	10	2	6
	To 2 quarts Oats 22 6	1	2	6
		£730	10	0
	To 4 quarts ditto 45	2	5	
	True balance	£732	15	0
	To the heir of the dining room hard money	1	15	

Errors excepted
Per Rob Wood.

Jan. the 3rd 1781, Rec'd. of Mr. Thos. Amberry seven hundred and thirty-two pound, fifteen shilling in full for the paper currency account above.

Per ROB WOOD.



CHAPTER VII

IN THE HISTORY of the Revolution some of the citizens of Frederick County stand out as conspicuously prominent. The first of these is Thomas Johnson the great war Governor of Maryland. Thomas Johnson was not only the greatest of the citizens of Frederick, but was one of the greatest men that Maryland ever produced.

In his history of Maryland, Mr. McMahon says.— "The reputation of Thomas Johnson does not rest alone upon the memorials of our Colonial history. It has a prouder record in the history of his State, in the Councils of the American nation. Distinguished as the first Governor of Maryland, after her elevation to the rank of an independent State, and as one of her ablest representatives in the Continental Congress, his efforts in this merely provincial controversy are adverted to not as evidences of his character, but as the earnest of those virtues afterward so conspicuous in the discharge of his arduous and dangerous duties during the darkest hours of the Revolution. At this early period he held a professional rank, and enjoyed a degree of public respect in his own colony, sufficient for enviable distinction." That was in reference to Johnson's conduct in the Colonial Assembly and before he appeared on the broader arena of Continental politics.*

The grandfather of Governor Johnson, also named Thomas Johnson, was the first of the family in America. He was born in Porte Head, Yarmouth, England. He was a barrister and had a large practice. His brother held an important position in the Foreign Office during the reign of Queen Anne. Thomas Johnson fell in love with Miss Mary Baker who was a ward in chancery and whom he could not marry without the consent of the Lord Chancellor. This consent Johnson could not obtain although he had that of the lady's father Captain Roger Baker and upon Captain Baker's ship the young couple eloped to Maryland. They settled at St. Leonards in Calvert County about 1660, a place where Capt. Thomas Clagett from the parish of St. Leonards in London had also settled. At this place Thomas and Mary Johnson spent their lives and were buried there when they died. The couple had one son, named Thomas, who was 12 years of age at the time of his father's death. He grew up and married Dorcas Sedgewick of Calvert County. They had twelve children the fifth one being Thomas, the War Governor of Maryland.

Governor Thomas Johnson was born at St. Leonards Calvert County on the 4th of November 1732, being but a few months younger than his warm personal friend George Washington. He had six brothers, Thomas, who died in infancy, Benj, born 1727 died 1786; James born 1736; Joshua, born in 1742; Baker, born in 1747, and Roger born in 1749. There were three sisters, Mary, married Walter Hellen, Rebecca married Thomas McKenzie and Elizabeth mar-

*John Williamson Palmer wrote in the Century Magazine: "In a storied burial ground in Frederick, 'in his narrow bed,' sleeps one whose name never fails to stir the heart of the old Marylander with lively emotions of admirations and affection—Governor Tom Johnson, that audacious and stubborn patriot, of whom John Adams said that he was one of the four citizens of Maryland and Virginia 'without whom there would have been no revolution' although in affected scorn of him a British officer writing to his people at home he assured them 'there is no need to be alarmed by all this noise in the colonies which is mainly made by a boy named Tom Johnson.'

"'That pestilent rebel' of the British war office was the trusted, loving friend of Washington, whom he nominated to be commander-in-chief of all the armies of the United Colonies; member of the first Congress and of the convention which adopted the constitution of the United States; first Governor of the State of Maryland and an associate justice of the Supreme Court, and he was twice urged to accept the portfolio of Secretary of State. He was in his day the first citizen of Maryland, and in all the Colonies the revolution disclosed no wiser, stronger, sweeter character than his, who joined the fortitude of the warrior with the foresight of the statesman in the temperament of an eager, dauntless boy."

ried Capt. Geo. Cook. All were born in Calvert County. All of them spent their youth in Calvert and all of them left for other scenes as they grew up. Joshua went to London to live. There he engaged in commercial pursuits and became wealthy. He was Consul for the United States in London for many years. His daughter was highly educated and accomplished and was married to John Quincy Adams and became the mistress of the White House. Thomas Johnson went to Annapolis to study law, becoming a student in the office of John Beale Bordley one of the leading members of the ablest bar in Maryland. He was in constant attendance upon the sessions of the Provincial Court, and became thoroughly acquainted with its procedure and had the opportunity of listening to the arguments of some of the ablest members of the American bar. Governor Sharpe in a letter to Secretary Calvert in 1764 said that in the council Daniel Dulaney affected great superiority and seemed to consider that the only person in the council as his equal was Mr. Bordley, who had been Mr. Johnson's preceptor.

Annapolis at this time was socially and intellectually one of the most important of American cities, although its size was insignificant. Some years later during the progress of the Revolution the Abbe Robin, one of the chaplains of the French army which was sent over by Louis XVI to aid the American cause, and which for a time was stationed at Annapolis, wrote.— "In that very inconsiderable town standing at the mouth of the Severn, where it falls into the bay, of the few buildings it contains, at least three-fourths may be styled elegant and grand. Female luxury here exceeds what is known in the provinces of France. A French hair dresser is a man of importance amongst them and it is said a certain dame here hires one of that craft at one thousand crowns a year. The State House is a very beautiful building; I think the most so of any I have seen in America." Here Thomas Johnson settled after he entered the bar, and engaged in the practice of his profession. Two of his younger brothers, Baker and Roger, came to study law in his office. After his admission to practice at the Bar, Mr. Johnson married Miss Ann Jennings of Annapolis, daughter of Judge Thomas Jennings. They had eight children, three of whom died young. The oldest was Thomas, who first married Mary Hesselius and after she died leaving a daughter Mary Anne who married Hugh W. Evans of Baltimore, he married Elizabeth Russell of Baltimore. Of this second marriage two children were born, Eliza who never married and Frances Russell who was married to Col. John McPherson. Governor Johnson's other children were Ann Jennings, who married Major John Graham of Frederick; Rebecca who was married to her cousin Thomas Johnson, son of James Johnson; Joshua who married Miss Harriet Beall and Dorcas who never married. After settling down to the practice of the law Thomas Johnson soon had a large business and became eminent in his profession at a time when some of the ablest lawyers in America including Daniel Dulaney who was regarded as the most learned lawyer in the new world, were at the Annapolis bar. Annapolis was the centre of the agitation which followed the stamp tax, the tariff on tea and the other events which led up to the Revolution. In that stirring and eventful time Thomas Johnson was a conspicuous figure and a powerful leader. He was a member of the Assembly from Anne Arundel County in 1765 at the session when the angry discussions of the Stamp Act occurred. Communications were received by the Assembly from the general court of Massachusetts directing attention to the Stamp Act. A committee was appointed to meet in New York similar committees from the other colonies. At this session important resolutions were adopted. Among them was one reciting the fact that his Majesty's liege people of this ancient Province have always enjoyed the right of being governed by laws to which they themselves have consented. It was also resolved that the stamp tax "was unconstitutional and a direct violation of the rights of the freemen of this province." Fearing hostile action in the Assembly Governor Sharpe had prorogued it in 1763 and refused to call it together again until 1765.

Among the interesting subjects which came before the Assembly at this momentous session was the following communication from Governor Sharpe sent to the lower House on the 10th day of December.—

"Having this afternoon received certain information that between three and four hundred men, many of them armed with guns and tomahawks, were assembled on Friday last at Frederick Town in Frederick County, and about to chuse officers, intending to march hither in companies, in order (as they expressed themselves) to settle the disputes betwixt the two houses of Assembly in relation to their passing the Journal, and that such their proceedings were supposed to be owing to Col. Cresap's declaration, as he lately returned home through the county, that nothing would be done unless the people did come down and, having been informed that some Justices of this county (Anne Arundel) who reside near Elk Ridge

had been commanded and compelled by a great number of people that live in that neighborhood, to come this day to Annapolis in order to learn from the members from this county what state or situation the Journal is in, and to send an express immediately to acquaint the people therewith, that according to the contents or tenor of such express, a number of people will or will not be within sight of this place tomorrow or next day, I think it my duty to communicate to you the information I have received and recommend it to you to consider it seriously the consequence of large bodies of people being prompted to come hither on such account or assembled with a view to intimidate either branch of the Legislature or to lay them under any restraint."

The House asked the Governor to submit any evidence in support of this statement which he did. It does not appear that Col. Cresap's army ever went to Annapolis.

By this time Mr. Johnson had become one of the trusted leaders in the patriot cause.

Just before Governor Eden left Annapolis, some time before Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence, the Governor asked Charles Carroll the Barrister to invite Thomas Johnson and Samuel Chase to dine with him at the Government House. Mr. Chase and Mr. Johnson had been taking a leading part in the political agitation which at the time was exciting the country, and the invitation caused them embarrassment. In order to avoid this embarrassment Mr. Carroll invited the Governor and the two gentlemen that he wished to discuss public affairs, to dine together at his house instead of at the Government House. Shortly after the company sat down at the table the Governor said, "It is understood in England that the Congress are about forming a treaty of alliance with France." A momentary silence followed and then Mr. Johnson answered, "Governor, we will answer your question provided you will answer one for us." The Governor assenting to this proposition Mr. Johnson said, "Well sir, we will candidly acknowledge that overtures have been made to France but that they are not yet accepted. Now, sir, we understand that the King your master, is about subsidizing a large body of Hessians to join his forces to come over and cut our throats." The Governor replied that he believed the report was true. Mr. Johnson rejoined in the following words.— "The first Hessian soldier that puts his foot on the American shore will absolve me from all allegiance to Great Britain." Mr. Chase exclaimed, "By G— I am for declaring ourselves independent." The Governor dropped his knife and fork and did not eat another mouthful.*

Mr. Johnson was sent as one of the delegates to the Continental Congress in 1774. To him is due the honor of having nominated Washington for Commander in Chief of the army. James Johnson, a nephew of the Governor made the following statement upon this interesting event.—"The plain history of the nomination, which I have heard repeatedly from my uncle Governor Johnson is this: The eyes of all America were turned to Col. Washington then a delegate from Virginia to Congress. The delegates from Virginia thought that as a matter of delicacy the nomination should be made by a delegate from another state.

"Richard Henry Lee who introduced the resolution to declare the United States free and independent, came to Mr. Johnson of Maryland and told him that the delegates from Virginia felt a delicacy in nominating their colleague for Commander-in-Chief and wished the nomination to be made by a member from another state. Mr. Johnson agreed with him and on the morning on which the nomination was made and unanimously confirmed, he met Mr. John Adams on the State House steps in Philadelphia and told him that the Virginia delegation felt a delicacy in nominating Mr. Washington and he wished him (Mr. Adams) the representative of a large state, the cradle of liberty, to nominate him. Mr. Adams made no reply, turned on his heel and left him. As soon as the House was called to order, Mr. Johnson arose in his place and nominated Col. Washington Commander in Chief, which, as before stated, was confirmed. Mr. Johnson in all his conversation with me never claimed any peculiar merit in making the nomination, but one merit he always claimed in preventing Charles Lee from being second in command. When he was nominated Mr. Johnson, in a speech of some length portrayed his character as a disappointed foreigner and not to be trusted. When he sat down the whole delegation from New York arose in a body and declared that every word the gentleman from Maryland had said was true. Gen. Ward of Massachusetts was appointed first Major-General and Charles Lee the second."

In a letter to Timothy Pickering, dated August 6, 1822, John Adams spoke of Thomas Johnson as the nominator of Washington.

On October 2, 1774, when a resolution was passed by Congress that an address to the Crown should be prepared, Johnson was select-

*Scharff's Western Maryland.

ed, with Richard Henry Lee, John Adams and Patrick Henry, to write it. In December of that year Johnson was appointed a member of the Provincial Committee of Correspondents, and he also served as a member of the Council of Safety. Through his influence the deputies from Maryland in Congress were instructed, January 28, 1776, to declare their independence of Great Britain.

Mr. Johnson was reelected to Congress from 1774 to 1777 when he became Governor of Maryland. But after having succeeded in having the Maryland delegation instructed to vote for the Declaration of Independence, he was not there in August when the enrolled Resolutions were signed and so his name does not appear in the list of "signers." But he was at home engaged in the practical work of raising an army to aid the cause of independence. In the army Johnson held the rank of Brigadier General. But when he was reelected to Congress in July 1776 the Maryland Convention which was discharging the duty of governing the province passed a resolution most complimentary to Mr. Johnson and elected a brigadier general to take his place.

The resolution adopted by the Convention was as follows:

"Considering that the said Thomas Johnson, Esq.," said the resolution, "cannot discharge the duty of brigadier-general of the forces to be raised in this province * * * to which command the convention, from confidence in his capacity and abilities to fill the same with advantage to the public cause and honor to himself, had appointed him, and also execute the trust reposed in him as a Deputy in Congress for this province; and being of opinion that it is of very great importance to the welfare of this province that it should not be deprived of the advice and assistance of the said Thomas Johnson in the public councils of the United Colonies, and that his place can be supplied with less inconvenience in the military than in the civil department; therefore

"*Resolved*, That a brigadier-general be elected by ballot in the room of the said Thomas Johnson, Esq."

Under the first Constitution of Maryland the election of a Governor, was by the Legislature. Accordingly, on February 13, 1777, a vote was taken in the two houses for an Executive. Thomas Johnson received 40 votes, while the remaining ballots were scattered among his opponents, Samuel Chase receiving nine and Matthew Tilghman, George Plater and William Paca one each.

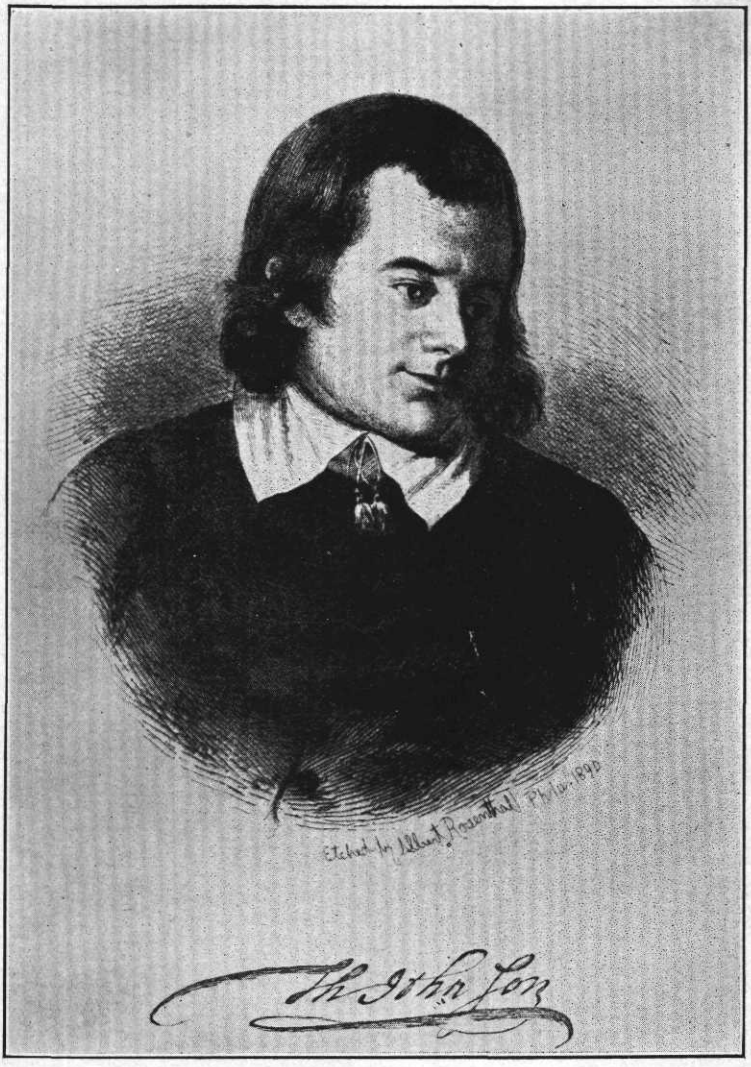
The newly elected Governor was inaugurated on Friday, March 21, 1777, with great pomp. The official ceremonies were observed in the State House. The soldiery drawn up for review on the lawn, fired three volleys, and a salute of 13 rounds was fired by the batteries. A night of gayeties followed the inauguration and there was a State ball.

While Johnson held the office of Governor he was constantly occupied in the affairs of the colonies. General Washington relied upon him for support and constantly appealed to him.

From Morristown there came to Johnson in the early part of April a letter from Washington, in which he set forth the rather discouraging outlook of American affairs. "The campaign is * * * opening," he wrote, "and our present situation weaker than when you left us. * * * I have waited in painful expectation of reinforcements such as would probably have insured a happy issue of any attack I might have determined upon, and such as I had a right to expect, had the officers faithfully discharged their duty; but the time is past, and I must content myself with improving on the future chance of war. Even this cannot be done unless the officers can be persuaded to abandon their comfortable quarters and take the field."

In the summer of that year the British forces under Admiral Howe made their appearance in the Chesapeake. Johnson issued his proclamation, in which he called the militia to arms: "To defend our liberties requires our exertions: our wives, our children and our country implore our assistance—motives amply sufficient to arm everyone who can be called a man!"

The term of Governor under the Constitution of 1776 was one year and he was eligible for only three elections. Johnson was elected for the full period and after a patriotic, strong and vigorous administration of three years, in which he constantly sent funds and soldiers to Washington's Army he was reelected to Congress in October 1780, and a few months later a member of the House of Delegates. He presented a bill, on January 21, 1781, to confiscate all British property in Maryland. It was through his instrumentality that the deputies from Maryland were instructed to vote in favor of the Articles of Confederation, Maryland having at first refused to join in the confederation unless Virginia and the other States claiming them, should agree to release all lands west of the Ohio river. In a letter of considerable length, Washington appealed to Johnson to aid in securing the ratification of the Constitution, and while he was a member of the House of Delegates in 1784 Johnson received the following letter from Washington:—



First Governor of Maryland.

Mount Vernon, Oct. 15, 1784.

Dear Sir.—On a supposition that you are now at Annapolis, the petition of the Potomac Company is enclosed to your care. A duplicate has been forwarded to the Assembly of this State, the fate of which I have not yet heard, but entertain no doubt of its favorable reception, as there are many auspicious proofs of liberality and justice already exhibited in the proceedings of the present session.

I hope the same spirit will mark the proceedings of yours. The want of energy in the federal government, the pulling of one State and party of States against another; and the commotion amongst the eastern people have sunk our national character much below par and have brought our politics and credit to the brink of a precipice. A step or two further must plunge us into a sea of troubles, perhaps anarchy and confusion. I trust that a proper sense of justice and unanimity in those States which have not drunk so deep of the cup of folly, may yet relieve our affairs, but no time is to be lost in essaying them. I have written no gentleman in your Asssembly respecting the Potomac business but yourself. The justice of the cause and your management of it will insure success.

With great regard and respect I am dear Sir
Your most obedient, humble serv't.

GO. WASHINGTON.

To the Hon.

Thomas Johnson, Esq.

Johnson also labored faithfully for it. As soon as the ratification of the Constitution was assured he urged Washington for President. To the father of his country he wrote in the fall of 1788: "We cannot, sir, do without you, and I and thousands more can explain to anybody but yourself why we cannot do without you."

Johnson was a member of the Continental Congress from 1781 to 1787, and in the latter year introduced a bill to sell the western lands. In 1789 the President tendered him the office of United States District Judge, which he declined. On April 20, 1790, he was appointed Chief Judge of the General Court of Maryland, surrendering the office on November 7, 1791, that he might assume the duties of Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, to which position he had been appointed. Washington's letter tendering this appointment was as follows.—

Philadelphia, July 14, 1791.

Dear Sir:—Without preface or apology for propounding the following question to you at this time,—permit me to ask you with frankness and in the fullness of friendship whether you will accept an appointment in the Supreme Judiciary of the United States? Mr. Rutledge's resignation has occasioned a vacancy therein which I shall be glad to see filled by you. Your answer to this question by the post (which is the most certain way of conveying letters) as soon as you can make it convenient will very much oblige, Dear Sir your most obedient and affectionate humble servant.

GO. WASHINGTON.

To the Honobl.

Thos. Johnson Esq.

Edmund Randolph, of Virginia, resigned the portofolio of State in 1795, and Washington invited Johnson to become a member of his official family. "The office of Secretary of State is vacant," he wrote, "occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Randolph. Will you accept it? You know my wishes of old to bring you into the administration. Where, then, is the necessity of repeating them? * * * No time more than the present ever required the aid of your abilities. * * * To have yours would be pleasing to me, and I verily believe would be agreeable also to the community at large. It is with you to decide."

Johnson also declined this great honor. In his letter to Washington he said:

"I feel real concern that my circumstances will not permit me to fill the important office you propose to me. I am far from being out of humor with the world on my own account; it has done me more than justice in estimating my abilities, and more justice than common in conjecturing my motives. I feel nothing of fear either in hazarding again the little reputation I may have acquired, for I am not conscious of having sought or despised applause; but, without affectation, I do not think I could do credit to the office of Secretary. I cannot persuade myself that I possess the necessary qualifications for it, and I am sure I am too old to expect improvement. My strength declines, and so too, probably, will my mental powers soon. My views in this world have been some time bounded to my children. They yet, for a little while, may have me to lean on. Being constantly with them adds to their happiness and makes my chief comfort."

One important position he did accept. At the urgent request of Washington he became one of the commissioners for laying off the city of Washington and selecting the sites for the public buildings.

Between 1775 and 1778 Governor Johnson moved to Frederick County where he made his home for the remainder of his life. When he moved to Frederick several of his brothers were already living in that County. James Johnson

a younger brother went from Calvert to Indian Spring in Washington County while that part of the country was a wilderness and was engaged in building a furnace there in which Thos. Johnson and Launcelot Jacques were interested. In 1774 he moved into Frederick. He was in partnership with his brothers Thomas, Baker and Roger in building the Catoctin furnace and the Johnson furnace near the mouth of the Monocacy. During the Revolution these works supplied cannon and the shells that were used at Yorktown.

In 1779 James Johnson, with Alexander Coatee Hanson and Upton Sheredine composed the court which tried and ordered the execution of a number of tories. He commanded a battalion of Maryland troops under his brother Thomas Johnson in the New Jersey campaign. He was born in Calvert September 30, 1736, removed to Frederick in 1774 and died in 1809. He married Miss Skinner of Calvert County.

Baker Johnson, another brother of the Governor, who had studied law at his office in Annapolis came to Frederick in 1776 and settled down to the practice of law. He commanded a battalion of infantry in the Maryland line and married Kitty Worthington, daughter of Col. Nicholas Worthington of Anne Arundel County. They had six sons and five daughters.

When Governor Johnson arrived in Frederick County he was in possession of large estates and his family was well established among the leading people.

Before going to Frederick County to live Governor Johnson had become acquainted with Launcelot Jacques a French Hugenot who came to America as a refugee. These two men became associated in many business enterprises and together they obtained large tracts of land from the lord proprietor. These lands so purchased by the two men were largely mineral lands and their object was not speculation but the development of the country by starting iron furnaces. With this view they obtained a grant of land in the mountains of Frederick County, and upon it constructed and operated the Catoctin Furnace. Later, they obtained a patent for fifteen thousand acres at Indian Spring, and here Jacques came to reside not far from Fort Frederick, and here his house still stands. The discovery of excellent iron ore suggested a smelting furnace. The pig iron manufactured in this furnace was pushed down the river on flat boats by a crew of trusty negroes owned by Jacques.*

In 1776 Johnson and Jacques dissolved partnership, the latter retaining as his portion of the property, the Green Spring Furnace estate.

---

*The following is the deed from Lord Baltimore conveying the Furnace property to Johnson and Jacques, which is here given nearly in full as showing his early enterprize and as also showing the character of most of the land grants in our Valley:

Maryland, ss.—Frederick, Absolute Lord Proprietary of Maryland and Avalon Lord Baron of Baltimore, &c.

Whereas: Lancelot Jacques and Thomas Johnson, Jun., of the City of Annapolis, have obtained out of our High Court of Chancery within our said Province, our writ of ad quod damnum, directed to the Sheriff of Frederick County, commanding him by the oath of Twelve honest and lawful men of his county, by whom the truth of the matter might be better known, he should diligently enquire if it would be to the Damage of us or others if we should grant unto the said Lancelot Jacques and Thomas Johnson, Jun., one hundred acres of land lying on a run of water called Green Spring Run, otherwise called Lick Run, in the County aforesaid, about two miles below Fort Frederick, as might be most convenient for setting up a Forge Mill and other conveniences, as shall be necessary for carrying on an Iron Work, and if it should be to the Damage and Prejudice of us and others, then to what Damage and Prejudice of us, and what Damage and Prejudice of others and of whom and in what manner and how and of what value, the same land was then before any other improvements of the said one hundred acres of land, and who were the possessors of the said one hundred acres of land, and who had the Fee Simple thereof, and what lands and Tenements remained to the Possessors over and above the said One Hundred Acres of Land, and if the said Land remaining to the Possessors over and above the said One Hundred Acres will suffice to uphold their Manor, vizt. the sixth part of their Manor allotted them by the condition of Plantation for the Demesne as before the alienation aforesaid in default of the present possession more than was wont might not be charged and grieved, and that the Inquisition thereupon openly and distinctly made to us in our High Court of Chancery under his seal and seals of them by whom it was made he should without delay send and whereas the aforesaid Sheriff, at the instance and request of the above Lancelot Jacques and Thomas Johnson, Junr., hath returned into our said Court a certain inquisition Indented and taken in Frederick County on the said Run of Water called Green Spring Run, otherwise called Lick Run, on the 23rd day of December in the year of our Lord 1766, by the oath of twelve honest and lawful Men of the County, who upon their oath did say that if we should grant unto the said Lancelot Jacques and Thomas Johnson, Jun., the said One Hundred Acres of Land lying on the said Run of Water, beginning at a locust post set up near the south easternmost corner of the Coal House (here follow the courses and distances) containing One Hundred Acres, and which is fit and convenient for building an Iron Work for running of Pigg Iron, it would not be to the damage of us, the said One Hundred Acres or any part thereof not being a Manor, or any part of a Manor, and that the same One Hundred Acres is

In addition to his other enterprises, Jacques acted as agent for a number of English owners of Maryland plantations, and indeed it was in this capacity that he first came to America.

Few men did more for the advancement of Maryland than Governor Johnson. He was associated with Washington in the Potomac Company for the improvement of the navigation of the Potomac and in many other public and private enterprizes. Washington was his close friend and visited him at Richlands in Frederick County when he was President.

In his later years Johnson lived in retirement at Rose Hill, the place he gave to his daughter Mrs. John Colin Grahame. When the papers sought to draw him from his seclusion, during the second war with England, he wrote to his daughter: "The notice taken of me lately in the newspapers adds nothing to my self-complacency; indeed, I wish, rather, that I had not been mentioned at all. I acquit myself altogether of laying any trap to catch praise; well knowing that, well deserved, it excites envy, and that if excessive it is like coarse, bad painting, which heightens small defects into deformity. Though a very old man, my mind is not so gone as to be flattered by praise."

On October 26, 1819, in the eighty-seventh year of his age, Johnson died at Rose Hill. Esmeralda Boyle said of him: "No man did more for the advancement of liberty's cause, yet among the recorded names of American heroes how seldom do we find his name! Few men of Maryland's struggling days did so much toward furnishing material for the history of Maryland, yet how has history forgotten him!"

He was buried in the old graveyard of All Saints Episcopal Church Frederick.*

---

of the value of One Hundred Pounds current money without any further Improvement and no more that the Possession and Fee Simple of the said One Hundred Acres is in the said Lancelot Jacques and Thomas Johnson, Jun., in undivided Moietys as Tenants in Common and on part of two Tracts of Land, the one called the Resurvey on Green Spring, the other called Kindness, and that there remains to the said Lancelot Jacques and Thomas Johnson, Jun., over and above the said One Hundred Acres of land well and sufficient to uphold their Manors, vizt., the sixth part of their respective Manors allotted to them by the conditions of Plantations:—and whereas the said Lancelot Jacques and Thomas Johnson, Jr., hath given their respective Manors allotted them by the Conditions of Plantations and Whereas the said Lancelot Jacques and Thomas Johnson, Jun., hath given sufficient security to us that they the said Lancelot Jaques and Thomas Johnson, Jun., shall begin to prosecute and finish the building a Forge Mill and other conveniences on the said Land within the time limited in and by the Act of Assembly—Now Know Ye, that we, for and in consideration of the premises, do grant unto said Lancelot Jaques and Thomas Johnson, Jun., the said One Hundred Acres of Land contained within the lines aforesaid, with all privileges, rights, profits, and advantages thereto belonging, Royal Mines excepted with free egress and regress through any mans Land next adjoining to the said Forge Mill to have and to hold said one undivided moiety of the said 100 Acres of Land to the said Lancelot Jaques and his heirs and assigns forever and to have and to hold the other undivided moiety thereof to him the said Thomas Johnson, Jun., his heirs and assigns forever, as Tenants in Common, and not in Joint Tenancy to be holden of us as of our Manor of Conococheague yielding and paying unto us and our heirs and successors the same Rents, Fines and Services as are reserved, due and payable unto us for the said One Hundred Acres of Land, anything in these presents to the contrary notwithstanding. Witness our Trusty and well beloved Horatio Sharpe, Esq., Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province aforesaid this 11th day of April in the seventeenth year of our Dominion Anno Domini 1768." This grant is countersigned on the margin by Horatio Sharpe; and appended to it by a ribbon is a seal nearly four inches in diameter. The impression is made upon wax enclosed between two sheets of paper. Upon one side the seal is the familiar seal of the Province—representing Agriculture and Fisheries —the other side has the Knightly Seal.

*The following sketch of Governor Johnson was published in the National Journal February 28, 1826. It is supposed that it was written by Chief Justice Taney, who like Johnson, came from Calvert County and was his friend.

Thomas Johnson, Esq., the first Governor of the State of Maryland, was born on the 4th of November, 1732, in Calvert County, Maryland, at the mouth of St. Leonard's Creek, rendered memorable by the battle of the Barges under command of Commodore Barney with the frigates, during the last war with Great Britain. His grandfather, an eminent lawyer of Liverpool, emigrated to this country at a very early period of its settlement. His father, a respectable farmer and planter, lived to a good old age, having the satisfaction of seeing seven sons and four daughters, grown to the age of maturity, settled in the world and Thomas elected Governor. One of them was Joshua Johnson, Esquire, the first American Consul in London, whose useful life and kind hospitality has been held in grateful remembrance by all his countrymen who visited England. He was the father of Mrs. Adams the Lady of the President of the United States.

Mr. Johnson received the rudiments of an English education at one of the common schools of the country, at that time very inadequate to impart instruction and capable only of teaching reading, writing and arithmetic. At an early age he was sent to Annapolis to write in the Provincial Court office, where he continued a short time until his vigorous judgment and ardent desire for information determined him to commence the study of the law which he prosecuted under the auspices of Mr. Bordley. As soon as he was admitted to the bar he was distinguished equally for the acuteness of his legal knowledge, sound logical disquisition and above all for his

Roger Johnson, Governor Johnson's youngest brother, was a major in the Revolutionary Army. He engaged in the iron business and built Bloomsbury forge on Bennett creek. He married in February 1781 Elizabeth, daughter of Richard and Sarah (Coale) Thomas, of

---

inflexible honesty and integrity of character. In a very short time he arose to the first professional rank in the State and with his compatriots the Chases, Stone, Paca, Tilghman, Goldsborough and a few others, occupied the highest standing at the bar for several years. On the commencement of the troubles with Great Britain he, with the above named gentlemen, stepped forward in the foremost ranks to oppose the unjust demands of the Mother Country and never swerved an inch from the straight path that led to independence. In the counties of the State and at public harangues he always kept a steady eye toward obtaining redress for our wrongs and when all hopes of accomplishing that object failed, he manfully supported and asserted our claims to independence. He was a member of the first Congress of 1774 which station he continued to hold until he was called by his native state to higher trusts; was a member of every important committee, distinguished for his patriotic speeches and nominated General Washington to be commander-in-Chief of all the armies of the United States. During the memorable month of July 1776 he was absent from Congress and until the 9th of November following was serving in the convention which framed the constitution of Maryland. It is worthy of remark that so important were his serivces estimated that, having refused to represent Anne Arundel County where he resided, under the instructions of the people, Colonel William Richardson, of Caroline, who had been elected a delegate, on his arrival at Annapolis, finding that Mr. Johnson was not a member of the convention, immediately resigned his seat, conveyed him a farm in his county, went home and had him returned in his place.

Shortly after the adjournment of the convention he was appointed a Brigadier-General of the Militia, and in the winter of 1776 and 1777 he headed a body of seventeen hundred men from Frederick County composed of three regiments commanded by his brothers, Colonels James and Baker Johnson and William Beatty, which reinforcements formed a large part of General Washington's Army in the Jerseys during that gloomy and critical period. Whilst engaged in the field in defense of his country, he was elected first Governor of the State of Maryland and immediately repairing to Annapolis he filled the office at that eventful time with a diligence, integrity and patriotic ability, that have not been excelled if equalled by any of his successors. After his gubernatorial term expired he removed to Frederick Town in Fredrick County, which he often represented in the House of Delegates, and shortly after his re-eligibility to the Governor's chair was re-elected, which honor he declined and although frequently solicited, ever refused to occupy the first station in the State. He never refused his services when he thought them useful and important to his countrymen and accordingly we find him the most conspicuous advocate in the convention which adopted the constitution of the United States, opposing with success the transcendent talents of the Messrs. Chase, Martin and Mercer. The question of adoption was carried by almost an unanimous vote. Upon the decease of Mr. Harrison, Chief Judge of the General Court, Mr. Johnson was appointed to fill the vacancy which office he held until he was appointed one of the associate judges of the Supreme Court of the United States. The feeble state of his health obliged him to resign in 1793. But so essential were his services thought by General Washington, whose highest confidence he always enjoyed, that he invited him to a seat in the cabinet, which the state of his affairs at that time prevented him from accepting; but he prevailed on him to take the appointment of commissioners of the City of Washington with Dr. Stuart and Mr. Daniel Carroll, in conjunction with whom he laid off the plan and fixed on the sites of the Capital, President's house and other public buildings, a lasting monument of his powerful mind and devotion to the service of his country, having attained the advanced age of three score years and upwards. After this Mr. Johnson lived retired in the bosom of his family and the society of a few select friends.

The last public act of his life and worthy as the closing scene of an honorable career, was his eulogium on the character of his beloved friend Washington, which he pronounced with an emphasis, feeling and pathos that the writer of this article can never forget. It was alike worthy of the occasion, the friend and the man.

Mr. Johnson was about the middle stature, slender in person, with a keen, penetrating eye and a countenance indicative of his great and capacious mind. Though apparently irascible and rather of unpopular manners, no man possessed a more generous and feeling heart; all his study and efforts appeared to be for the benefit of his country rather than himself. He was the sincerest friend, the kindest and most affectionate husband, parent and relation and to his domestics indulgent to a fault. He was extremely abstemious in his living and alike temperate in the enjoyment of the social glass, by which means he preserved a constitution naturally weak to the extreme old age of eighty-seven years, when he left the world amidst the sincerest lamentations of his family and numerous friends. Every honor that his fellow citizens could bestow was mournfully performed and his memory will always be cherished in the grateful recollections of his countrymen, and his example descends to posterity as worthy of imitation, forcibly upon their minds this useful lesson, that genius, honesty and industry, can overcome every obstacle and rise to the highest honors of a state.

The following reminiscences of Thomas Johnson went the rounds of the newspapers about 1871. It is not altogether accurate:

"Thomas Johnson was one of the most active patriots in Maryland, in the struggle for the independence of the Anglo-American Colonies, and he was the first Chief Magistrate of the Republican State of Maryland, succeeding the royal Governor Sir William Eden, with whom he been on terms of social intimacy. He was a member of the first Continental Congress, having for his colleagues, Robert Goldsborough, Sam'l Chase,

Montgomery County. They had the following children.— Richard who married Julianna Dorsey; George who married Elizabeth Dunlop; Samuel; Henrietta; William Thomas married Dolly Mactier; Sarah married Eli Dorsey; Joseph, married Eleanor Hillary; Charles;

Matthew Tilghman and Wm. Paca.

When in the Congress of 1775, it was resolved to appoint a commander-in-chief of "all the continental forces raised and to be raised," the choice of a person for such commander was a most delicate and difficult task for there were already leaders in the field who deserved the highest praise for their patriotism, but lacked many of the essential qualifications for general leadership. Artemus Ward was then the commander-in-chief of all the New England forces which really constituted the suddenly improvised army of the Revolution: and while his merits commanded universal approbation, it was conceived he was not precisely the man wanted to fill the office of generallissimo. It seemed essential, however, to please the New England people, and herein lay the chief difficulty. John Adams, the New England leader in council, removed that difficulty, when, before the adoption of the forces then (June, 1775) gathered near Boston, as a Continental Army, the subject was discussed. At the conclusion of remarks on that topic, Mr. Adams expressed his intention to propose a member of Congress then in session, from Virginia, as Chief of that Army—Whereupon Thomas Johnson, a delegate from Maryland, arose and nominated Colonel George Washington, and he was chosen by the unanimous vote of the Congress.

All through the war that followed, Mr. Johnson was an active participator in civil duties; and was a member of the first committee appointed by Congress late in 1775, for carrying on foreign correspondence through friends in Europe. His associates were Benjamin Harrison, Dr. Franklin, John Dickenson and John Jay.

The following reminiscences of Mr. Johnson, was communicated to the writer of this many years ago, by the Rev. Charles H. Hann, of Gloucester Court House, Virginia, who was personally acquainted with the Governor, and received the anecdotes from his lips:

In 1775, a dinner party was given at Annapolis, by Governor Eden the royal representative. The invitation to all the prominent men of the city, was very earnest, and many good Whigs had suspicions that there was a motive for it, besides hospitality.—Thomas Johnson was among the guests. He was an eminent lawyer and staunch Whig. When the cloth was, removed, Eden arose, and as usual, gave us the first toast, "His Majesty George III." It was customary to drink that toast standing. Now it was considered a test of public feeling. Though every man raised his glass, it was returned to the table in silence. When the company was about to retire in an unpleasant mood, Johnson invited the company to dine with him the next day, provided the Governor had no engagements, and would form one of the party. Eden tried to excuse himself, but Johnson would not listen. The next day the same party again met at dinner. Johnson arose to propose the first toast. He said that the King generally received the first honors on such occasions, but as it was more in accordance with his own feelings and that of the guests, except the Governor, he would propose the Independence of the Colonies. Eden was startled. He turned pale, set down his glass and soon retired. That night a cargo of tea was burnt in the harbor of Annapolis, and Eden could not be found the next morning. He had taken refuge in the Maggatty Bay Mountain, as the hills of Anne Arundel, at the mouth of the Patapsco, were then called. Eden was a refined and elegant gentleman, and very amiable in all the relations of life. His official station placed his private character in a false position. The aristocratic characteristics of the nobility were brought out, and he often offended men by his haughty demeanor, when he thought his dignity demanded it.

In his retreat among the Maggatty Hills, Eden was called upon by many to sign patents for lands that had been issued. He did so after the declaration had been promulgated. For this he was accused of and tried for high treason, but his motives being just, he was acquitted.

Under the new Republican Constitution for Maryland, Tom Johnson, as he was familiarly called, was made the first Governor. Johnson received a unanimous vote, save one and that of a true patriot, and one of the wealthiest men in the State. The only reason he gave was, that he did not wish to flatter Johnson by an unanimous vote. "As if," said Johnson, in after years, "any man of that name could mortify Tom Johnson." This was said with a sneer, forty years afterward, showing that he yet felt the mortification, even when asserting his indifference.

Johnson was firm and energetic. When the American army was stationed at Elkton, large bodies of militia were called to assemble at Annapolis, preparatory to joining Washington. The day before they were to march, the Colonel of one of the regiments went to Johnson, and told him that the men refused to go beyond Baltimore. He suspected the Colonel, and ordered him to draw the regiment up into the hollow square. The Governor entered it, and addressed the Colonel and said, "I understand you to say that your men have said they will not march further than Baltimore. Now Colonel, I give you positive orders that if any man deserts before you join the army, and hand them over to the Adjutant General, you are to follow, arrest and hang him, and I will he responsible for the act; and mark you, Colonel, if you do not obey this order, I will hang you on that Poplar tree (it stood on the College green, at St. John's, Annapolis) as soon as you return." The consequence was that it was the only full regiment that reached the army. They broke in the first skirmish, and fled, following their Colonel. His arrival at Annapolis was the first medium of intelligence of the fight, but he bore a certificate from the Adjutant General, that the regiment arrived at the camp unbroken.

When Gen. Washington was at Valley Forge, Johnson went there on special business. He was a remarkably small man, but handsome. He was covered with mud on his arrival, and his appearance was ludicrous. Neither the sentinel nor officer of the day would admit him to the presence of Washington, then holding a coun-

Dorcas, who married Henry Mactier; Dr. James Thomas Johnson who married Emily Newman, Eliza, married Rev. Wm. Armstrong. Col. Richard D. Johnson of Cumberland was the son of Richard Johnson, the oldest son of Roger. Col. Richard Dorsey Johnson was born in 1819,

---

cil of war. He swore he would see him. "Who are you?" the officer inquired. "Tell the General Tom Johnson wants to see him." He did not know who Tom Johnson was, and he informed the General that a "little insignificant looking man insisted on seeing him."—"His name?" "He says Tom Johnson." "Oh, Governor of Maryland. Admit him at once." Gen. Washington always had the greatest confidence in Johnson, and his visit and advice, at that moment was most opportune. When the allied armies were on their way to Yorktown, in 1781, the energies of Johnson were great in furnishing them with supplies. He was always ready to assume responsibility for the good of the public.

When the Declaration of Independence was to be signed, after its adoption, Samuel Chase, then a young lawyer, and dependent upon his profession for a livng, went to Charles Carroll and asked his opinion. He promptly answered, "We should sign." He got a similar answer from William Paca.—Going to John Stone, he said, "Stone, we need not hesitate. If Carroll and Paca are willing to risk their large estates with their necks, we who have nothing but our necks to lose, may surely risk the halter." And they did. All of these men, with Johnson, were Federalists when the two parties were in existence during the early part of the century.

Johnson lived to a good old age, and retained the vigor of his mind until the last. He died at Rose Hill, near Fredericktown, Maryland, the country-seat of his son-in-law, John Grahame, Esq., a man as mild and gentle as the Governor had been bold and impetuous.

In 1873, General Bradley T. Johnson, a descendent of Governor Johnson's brother, Baker Johnson, went to Yarmouth, England, the home of the ancestors of Governor Johnson, and made some inquiry about the family. Gen. Johnson, concerning those investigations wrote a leaflet for private distribution among the members of the family. From that leaflet the following extracts are taken:

"The first notice I find of them (the Johnsons) in Manshift's history of Yarmouth in the public library of that town, is that James Johnson and John Wheeler were bailiffs of the Burgh in 1589 and 1590. The bailiffs were the chief magistrates of the Burgh and the principal men in it during their administration. Many sea walls had for ages been erected in Yarmouth, which had again and again been destroyed, but James Johnson and his colleague improved on the old plan by building an inner wall within the outer wall, some remains of which I saw there. * * The son of James—Thomas Johnson—was bailiff in 1624, 1635-36 and member of parliament in 1625. His son, Thomas, married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Thompson who was bailiff in 1614 and 1623 and Johnson himself became bailiff in 1644 and taking part in the controversy with the king was appointed in that year by the Earl of Manchester the commander in chief of the parliamentary forces in the east of England to be commander-in-chief of the militia of Yarmouth. I suppose the execution of the king disgusted him * * and he either remained lukewarm or espoused the royal side for in 1650 he was confirmed in his command by Sir Edward Walker who was the King's Lieutenant and on the 1st of September 1661, Nicholas Cutting having been disabled by an act of parliament from holding office, was dismissed from his place of bailiff and alderman and Captain Thomas Johnson appointed in his place. On the 10th of December, the Herald's College, through Sir Edward Walker, issued to him a grant of alteration and confirmation of arms as being a gentleman of 'great suffering and loyalty.'

"This grant as emblazoned in that office is. 'Argent, a fess, counter embattled; between three lions heads, erased gules, ducally crowned, or Crest, a leopard's head gules, issuing from a ducal crown.' They are accurately described as we have always used them in America, except that there is no record nor trace of any motto in the Herald's office.

"In 1661 a piece of plate was presented to him with the thanks of the town for defending it against the complaints of Lowestoft, a neighboring port * * * On the Herald's visitation of the County of Norfolk made in 1664 the pedigree and arms of Captain Thomas Johnson are duly recorded and certified to by his son's signature and the original in the record book in London has a marked resemblance to that of Governor Thomas Johnson of Maryland.

"Captain Thomas Johnson had two sons, Thomas—the eldest, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Leming of the 'Cittie' of London, by whom he had two daughters, Elizabeth and Margaret, of whom no further notice is taken. His second son; James, was destined to make something of a mark in his generation. He married Dorothy daughter of Augustin Scotlowe, sometime alderman and Mayor of Norwich. He was a man of force and position, for in 1671 when Charles II visited Yarmouth, he was deputed by the corporation to receive the King at his house on the South Quay. He entertained him there and was knighted by His Majesty. The house is still standing in a good condition of repair. In the same year he was appointed with Mr. John Woodroffe and Mr. Huntingdon to settle all differences with Mrs. Gostling [about the appointment of a curate] * * * In 1678 the old dispute broke out again and Sir James Johnson, Sir Thomas Meadowe, Mr. George England and Mr. Gooch were deputed to journey to Norwich and wait upon the Lord Bishop and discourse with and satisfy him as to the right of this town. In 1661 he was returned as member of Parliament, being then alderman, and on his election made a pithy address in which he said:—'Beside the honor of your service it seems there is profit also, such good masters are you to provide wages for those you are pleased to employ, but of them I do hereby acquit you? The custom was then for boroughs and shires to pay the expenses of their representatives in Parliament, and it was these wages or expenses that Sir James declined. He appears to have been in confidential relations with the court, for the 25th of January 1687, after the accession of James II he produced a royal order in council displacing some of the aldermen

and died in 1900. In 1839 Colonel Richard Johnson began business in Cumberland. He was a chemist and pharmacist and with Dr. Graves opened a drug store. He prospered and gradually branched out in other lines. He started a large steam flouring mill and built up a great business, becoming a large land owner as well. He was a public spirited citizen and did much to promote the prosperity of Cumberland. After the great flood of 1889 he was appointed by Judge Alvey one of the receivers of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal. His first wife was Miss Simms a sister of Capt. Charles C. Simms a distinguished officer in the United States and afterwards in the Confederate States Navy. Flora F. the wife of Judge Ferdinand Williams of Cumberland is one of the daughters of this marriage.

In September 1797 the following interesting marriage notice appeared in the Frederick papers.— "Married on the 26th of July in London, J. Quincy Adams, Esquire, Ambassador from the United States of America to the Court of Berlin and son of John Adams President of the United States, to Miss Louisa Johnson, second daughter of Joshua Johnson, Esquire, of Great Tower Hill."*

Joshua Johnson was a brother of Thomas

---

and common councilmen, and also another appointing their successors. Sir James Johnson left two sons, James and Thomas, and his arms and pedigree are recorded in Le Neve's Knights, folio 152 in the College of Arms London as appears by the certificate now before me, of the Windsor Herald and Rouge Croix, which certificate was made on my own examination, and identification of the arms. Sir William Le Neve was Clariencieux, King at Arms who carried the king's, Charles I, proclamation to Essex's Army the day after the battle of Edge Hill, Oct. 23, 1642. The record recites the pedigree and when it comes to Sir James describes him thus: James Johnson of Yarmouth aforesaid, knighted as above; lived well, spent much, died poor. I have no record of James and Thomas, his sons—the son of one of them—Thomas Johnson, was a lawyer of good repute who had a brother occupying a responsible position in the office of foreign affairs in the reign of Queen Anne. Mrs. John Quincy Adams (daughter of Joshua Johnson) who went from Maryland to London in 1771, left there in 1778 and went to France to reside, returned to England in 1785 and from 1790 to 1797 (see the case of the Indian Chief 3 Robinsons Admiralty Reports 12) was United States Consul at London, furnished the chronicles from which I get the following facts as to the American Johnsons:—

She was born in England, and there married John Quincy Adams while his father was minister to England; she therefore had every facility for knowledge and every guarantee for accuracy. She says this Thomas and the family came from Yarmouth. He eloped with a chancery ward named Mary Baker, abduction and marrying of maids in chancery was a high misprison, punishable with heavy fine and imprisonment as a contempt of court, by the Lord High chancellor. His wife and himself came to America in a vessel commanded by Capt. Roger Baker, her father and settled in Maryland. Political difficulties, it is said, forced him to fly, and he trafficked in furs with the Indians. George Cook was captain of the Maryland war vessel "Enterprize" in the Revolution of 1776.

"Thomas Johnson, on a voyage back to England, was captured by the Spaniards then at war with England—from whom he escaped and returned in a Canadian vessel to Canada. From thence he made his way on foot to Calvert county, his son then being twelve years of age.

"Thomas Johnson, son of Thomas and Mary, his wife, the emigrants, was born 19th of February, 1702, died April 12, 1771.

Dorcas Sedgewick, daughter of Joshua Sedgewick and Elizabeth, his wife, was born November 2 1705, died December 11th, 1770.

Thomas Johnson and Dorcas Sedgewick married March 12, 1725, by the Rev. Jonathan Key and had issue.

1. Thomas, born December 13, 1725—died young.
2. Benjamin, born July 6, 1727, Major Maryland forces 1778.
3. Mary, born May 5, 1729, married Walter Hellen, Esq.
4. Rebecca, born November 3, 1730 married—Mackenzie Esq., died March 1, 1767.
5. Thomas, born Nov. 4, 1732, Governor of Maryland 1776 to 1779, died October 26, 1819.
6. Dorcas, born Oct. 17, 1734, married Samuel Clapham, Esq., of Chestnut Hill, Loudoun County, Va.
7. James, born September 30, 1736, Colonel Maryland forces 1778 and ancestor of Mr. Samuel Hough, &c.
8. Elizabeth, born September 17, 1739, married George Cook, Esq.
9. Joshua Johnson, born June 25, 1744, agent in France during the Revolution and United States Consul at London, 1785-1799. Father of Mrs. John Quincy Adams and grandfather of Charles Francis Adams, &c.
10. John, born August 25, 1745. Surgeon in Maryland forces 1778.
11. Baker, born September 30, 1747, married Catherine Worthington, daughter of Nicholas Worthington, Belvoir, Anne Arundel County, colonel Maryland forces 1778, Ancestor of Richard, George, Bradley T. Johnson, Rosses &c.
12. Roger Johnson, born March 15, 1749, major Maryland forces, 1778, ancestor of Johnsons of Bloomfield, Dr. James Johnson, Otis Johnson, &c.

*Mrs. Adams visited her relatives in Frederick in 1828 during the campaign of 1828 while her husband was President and was a candidate for re-election, against Andrew Jackson. She was invited to visit Frederick by her cousins, Major John Grahame and his wife who was a daughter of Governor Johnson. Her reply to that invitation was as follows:

Washington, 28 July, 1828.

"My Dear Sir:

"It is my intention to visit Frederick in the

Johnson the first Governor of the State of Maryland. He was born in Calvert County at St. Leonards Creek but left there in early life, and soon made his way to London where he established himself in business and was a prominent merchant before the Revolution began. He returned to the United States shortly after his daughters marriage and made his home in Frederick near his distinguished brother. At the time his son-in-law's father was President and he received an appointment at Washington, but he did not long survive his return to his native State but died in April 1802. Mr. Johnson had come from London to visit Frederick before his final return. We find in The Maryland Chronicle of July 10, 1786 the following notice.

"Our distinguished countryman Mr. Joshua Johnson who has been residing in London for some time and who recently arrived in New York came to this (Frederick) town on the 8th inst. where he was received by our whole population with open arms. Mr. Johnson is an extensive merchant in London, of the house of Johnson, Muirmuir & Co., a house that does an immense business for all parts of the United States and particularly for the city of Baltimore and the State of Maryland. He has advanced large sums of money on consignments made by the planters of Frederick, Montgomery, Prince George's, Charles, Anne Arundel and Calvert Counties. He has done a great deal to protect American credit in Europe. He brought over with him Lord Carmarthen's answer to the requisition of his Excellency John Adams &c. on the 20th of last February respecting the British posts held in the territories which were ceded by the late treaty of peace, to the United States * * * Our citizens intend to give Mr. Johnson a public dinner at the earliest practicable day. No American better deserves the esteem of his countrymen for he has been a tower of strength to American credit abroad."

Bartgis' Republican (Frederick) Gazette of April 21, 1802 has this obituary notice.

"Departed this life on Saturday evening last in this town, after a long and painful illness, Joshua Johnson, Esquire, for many years a respectable merchant of London and lately superintendent of stamps in the city of Washington.

"On Monday evening his remains were respectfully deposited in the silent tomb in the Episcopal burying ground, attended by his numerous relatives and friends. In early life Mr. Johnson embarked in commercial pursuits, went over to London prior to the American Revolution where he established a commercial connection, long and well known for its extensive dealings and credit. His attachment to the liberties of his native country and his decided opposition to the oppressive measures of the then British Government, induced him to relinquish his favorite pursuits for a few years and retire with his family to France. At the conclusion of the war he returned again to London, resumed his former profession, which he continued to pursue until a few years ago, when a disposition to retire induced him to return to his native country, there to spend the evening of his days.

"His attention to his countrymen in prosperity or in adversity, both in London and in France was great and unremitted. His house was a hospitable asylum to the Americans and particularly to those from his native State.

"His country, sensible of his services and his sacrifices during the American War, conferred on him the honorable appointment of Consul at the port of London and on his return to Maryland he was appointed to superintend one of the revenue departments of the Government.

"He was an affectionate husband, an indulgent parent and a useful citizen. By his death his family has sustained an irreparable loss and society a valuable member."*

One of the daughters of Mr. Joshua Johnson, as we have seen, married Mr. John Quincy Adams. Another daughter, Adelaide, married Walter Hellen. She died at her residence in

---

course of the ensuing month and Mr. Fry and myself will gladly avail ourselves of your and Mrs. Grahame's kind invitation to pass a week among our friends in that part of the country.

"Cousin Ben has been so good as to promise me some information concerning the ancestors of our family. The electioneering canvass calls forth questions which make this a question of high importance to me and I should be very grateful for any information that could be elicited from my Uncle Tom's papers, should you or Joshua have leisure to seek it. With love to Cousin Grahame and to all who remember me accept the regard and esteem of

LOUISA C. ADAMS."

The original of this letter franked by President Adams, is in possession of Mrs. Caroline Coulehan, of Frostburg, Md. This lady is a daughter of Thomas Johnson who was a grandson of Governor Johnson. Mrs. Coulehan has several relics of her distinguished ancestor. Among them is a silver coffee pot out of which General Washington poured coffee when he visited Governor Johnson at Richlands while he was President; Governor Johnson's dress sword, his knee buckles; a large and beautiful china bowl in which all the Governor's children were baptized; several beautiful mahoghany chairs, a card table; several plates and cups and Mrs. Johnson's wedding dress and wedding ring.

*The following article was published in Scribner's Magazine for October, 1903. These extracts.

Washington on the corner of E and 11th Streets in the 88th year of her age. In the newspaper accounts of her funeral, at the time, it was said that Mrs. Hellen had been a widow for thirty years. Her husband, Walter, was the father of Johnson Hellen. She was a sister of Mrs. J. Q. Adams and aunt of Charles Frances Adams. "She was a lady of much business tact who up to a few years since, personally attended to the management of her property, including some $200,000 worth of real estate in the District of Columbia." She was

---

are reproduced by the kind permission of Mr. Brooks Adams, the author.

Mrs. John Quincy Adams's Narrative of a Journey from St. Petersburg to Paris in February, 1815.

With an Introduction by Her Grandson,

BROOKS ADAMS.

Louisa Catherine Johnson was born in London on February 12, 1775. Her father, Joshua Johnson, of Maryland, was then in business in England, but as the Johnson family took the patriotic side in the Revolution, Joshua settled at Nantes in France, where Louisa learned to speak French without accent.

At the peace Joshua returned to London, where he served as consul until 1797, and it was there, in 1794, that Miss Johnson, at nineteen years of age, met John Quincy Adams, who fell in love with her. They became engaged and were married at All Hallows Church on July 26, 1797.

At the time of his wedding Mr. Adams was on his way to Lisbon as minister to Portugal, but the government afterward commissioned him to Berlin, and there the young couple lived for four years, and formed many strong social ties.

In 1801 Mr. Adams returned to America, was elected to the Senate, resigned, and was appointed minister to Russia by President Madison in 1809. Neither Mr. nor Mrs. Adams enjoyed St. Petersburg, but they lived there until April, 1814, when Mr. Adams was named one of the commissioners to treat for peace with Great Britain.

A decision had to be made forthwith. Europe was in confusion, the result of the negotiations doubtful, the journey long and fatiguing, and under the circumstances it was thought best that Mrs. Adams should stay behind. Mr. Adams sailed at once for Stockholm.

To her the next months proved excessively trying. She disliked St. Petersburg, she was alone with her son Charles Francis Adams, then only six, she shrank from responsibility, and she could form no plans for the future. Her health was delicate. Unexpectedly to Mr. Adams the treaty was signed on December 24, 1814, and on January 20, 1815, Mrs. Adams received a letter from her husband which contained this passage:

"I therefore now invite you to break up altogether our establishment at St. Petersburg, to dispose of all the furniture which you do not incline to keep, to have all the rest packed up carefully, and left in the charge of Mr. Harris to be sent next summer either to London or to Boston, and to come with Charles to me at Paris, where I shall be impatiently waiting for you. * * I suppose you will not be able to make all the necessary arrangements to leave St. Petersburg sooner than the middle of February."

She replied: "Conceive the astonishment your letter caused me if you can. * * * I know not what to do about the selling of the goods and I fear I shall be much imposed upon. This is a heavy trial, but I must get through it at all risks, and if you receive me with the conviction that I have done my best I shall be amply rewarded. I am in so much confusion that it is hardly possible for me to write you, and my letter will be very disjointed. * * * I missed two posts * * * by * * * the idea of your being here before you could get my letters."

She afterward wrote for her family the following narrative of her journey: Brooks Adams.

On the 12th day of February of the ever memorable year 1815. at five o'clock in the evening of Sunday, I bade adieu to the splendid city of St. Petersburg, where I had resided upward of five years, in company with my son Charles Francis,* then little more than seven years old, a French nurse, who entered my service on that day, and two men servants, one of whom had lived a short time with Mr. Smith, the other a released prisoner from Napoleon's army. The weather was intensely cold. My carriage was on runners, and the two servants followed me in a kibitka. Everything had been done by the government that the kindest politeness and interest could suggest, in the way of passports; and the Minister of the Interior had even offered to me the services of a yager to accompany me through the Imperial dominions to make the journey easy, for which I felt truly grateful. To this attention I owed all the facilities which rendered the early part of my journey so easy and successful. Night and day we proceeded, until we arrived at Narva, where I stopped to rest at the best inn in the place. We had been there but a few minutes when a gentleman was announced who informed me that apartments had been prepared for me at the Governor's, and that the Governor proposed to wait on me in person to escort me to his House, as soon as convenient to me to receive him. Intending to proceed quite early in the morning, I declined the invitation, but received the visit of the Governor, and one from the Count de Bray, the Bavarian Minister at St. Petersburg, who was at that time on a visit with his wife at her father's. The Count also brought me a kind invitation from the family to pass a few days with them, which I also declined; being without my husband, I wished to be as short a time on the road as possible.

Very early in the morning we renewed our route to Riga, at which place I found tolerable lodgings. There we were overtaken by a thaw, and I was under the necessity of staying there four or five days to get my carriage fixed and to

---

*Born August 18, 1807.

buried in Rock Creek cemetery. A sister of Johnson Hellen, mentioned above married John Adams, one of the sons of John Quincy Adams. She resided in Washington for some years at the corner of I and 16 1-2 Streets.

The second Governor of the State of Maryland as well as the first, was a Frederick County man. Thomas Sim Lee succeeded Thomas Johnson in 1779.

Thomas Sim Lee, son of Thomas and Christiana (Sim) Lee, was born near the foot of South Mountain in what was then Prince

---

dispose of my kibitka; our provisions were all hard frozen long before we reached the city, and even the Madeira wine had become solid ice. There for the first time I had reason to doubt the honesty of my servant. A silver cup presented by the Baron de Bush Hunsfeldt, the Westphalian Minister, as a parting keepsake to my little boy, was stolen from the carriage; and there was but little doubt that he had made free with it. I was, however, under the necessity of overlooking the fact in consequence of the terms of his agreement, and I could not prove the robbery. We were barely settled in our lodgings, when the Governor of Riga called to invite me to his house, having been informed of my travel from St. Petersburg, and wishing me and my family to stay with him and his lady as long as I remained in Riga, and to offer me the use of his carriage while there. I declined the invitation to take up my abode with them; but accepted an invitation to dine and pass as much time as I could during the necessary sojourn in that city. This gentleman was an Italian, a great favorite of the Emperor Alexander, and one of the most friendly and agreeable old men I ever met with. The Marquis had married a German lady who spoke very little French, but who appeared to possess all the amiable and domestic qualities so full of bonhomie of persons of that nation. During my stay with them I was treated with almost parental kindness, and everything was done to promote my comfort and amusement by them both. All the most distinguished persons in the city were invited to meet me at dinner, and I was forced to call up all the German I could collect and could muster to answer to the kindness expressed for me by the guests.

After a detention of four or five days, we proceeded on our journey, and once or twice the carriage sank so deep into the snow in Courland that we had to ring up the inhabitants, who came out in numbers with pickaxe and shovel to dig us out. For this purpose the bells appeared to be commonly used, and our postilions appealed to them without hesitation, and the signal was immediately understood. Without accident or impediment of any other kind we arrived in safety at Mitau, the capital of Courland. There I stopped to rest for some hours, with a determination to proceed one stage more to sleep. The House was excellent, the best I had found. The people very civil, and everything very comfortable.

In about an hour after my arrival Countess Mengs, a lady of distinction with whom I had formed a slight acquaintance in St. Petersburg, called on me and gave me a most kind and urgent invitation to her house; entreating me to remain with her some days, she desiring to introduce me to a party of friends then at her house. Much flattered by this kind attention, I concluded, as my letters were urgent, that I should hasten on my journey with all diligence. I thought it my duty to decline an invitation which would have yielded me much pleasure, the Countess being a woman of polished manners, fine sense, and charming conversation.

I got into my carriage and began my ride under the most uneasy impressions. After riding about four miles the postilion suddenly stopped and informed us that he had missed the road; that the man who was accustomed to drive was sick; that he had never been that road before; and that he could not tell where he was. Until eleven o'clock at night we were jolted over hills, through swamps and holes, and into valleys into which no carriage had surely ever passed before; and my whole heart was filled with unspeakable terrors for the safety of my child. During this time my two servants were assidious in their service, watchful and careful to prevent, by every possible caution, an overturn or an accident to the carriage. I consulted Baptiste frequently and took his advice as to the best mode of proceeding; and at twelve o'clock at night the horses being utterly worn out, and scarce a twinkling star to teach of living light, we determined that Baptiste should ride one of the horses and endeavor to find a road through which we might be extricated from our perilous situation. He was absent about fifteen minutes when we heard the trampling of a horse and voices at a short distance, The palpitation of my heart increased until I thought it would have burst. My child lay sweetly sleeping on his little bed in the front of the carriage, unsusceptible of fear and utterly unconscious of danger. Baptiste rode hastily up to the carriage-door and informed me that he had found a house quite near. That he had awakened the family, and that a Russian officer had come to him, and, after inquiring what he wanted, had offered his services to take us into the road as it required great skill to keep the carriage out of the gullies by which we were surrounded. He came up to me while Baptiste was speaking, and again I was obliged to tell my story in most execrable German, and, as well as I could, express my thanks for the proposed service. Lights were brought out; one of my men mounted the officer's horse and we proceeded at a foot-pace and reached the inn in safety at about half-past one, where I ordered refreshments for the gentlemen, and coffee for ourselves. He accepted a handsome present, made many polite speeches, and took leave, recommending the innkeeper to be attentive and to see that horses should be ready at any hour that I might want them, and departed. The house was very indifferent in its accommodations; I therefore expressed my satisfaction to my domestics for the prudence and discretion which they had shown through this singular accident, and bade them be ready at an early hour with the carriage and horses. After thanking most devoutly the Almighty for His protection through this hour of trial, I sought repose with renewed confidence in the persons attached to my service, and determined not to listen to any more bugbears to

George's but now Frederick County, on October 29, 1745. Philip Lee, the grandfather of Thomas Sim Lee, was the second son of Richard Lee who came from Shropshire, England, and settled in Virginia. Thomas Sim Lee married Mary Digges of Prince George's County, by whom he had six sons and two daughters. One of his sons married Eleanor Cromwell. Another married Mary Hollyday, and a third married Harriet Carroll. One of the daughters married a Ringgold and the other Outerbridge Horsey, United States Senator from Delaware. She was

---

alarm my nerves and weaken my understanding. I had contrived to conceal the bags of gold and silver, which I carried in such a manner that neither of my men-servants supposed that I possessed any; and, as I carried letters with me which I displayed, it was believed I took up only as much as I wanted at one town until I reached another. I was likewise furnished with a letter from the government recommending me to the protection of all whom I called on; and, that any complaint should immediately be attended to, I was authorized to give information to the Minister of the Interior throughout the Russian territory forming that portion of my journey.

We proceeded on our journey early in the morning and no event of consequence occurred until we crossed the Vistula. It was four o'clock in the evening, and the ice was in so critical a state I could with difficulty procure men and horses to go over. They informed me that I should have to make a very long and tedious detour, if I could not cross; that the passage over would be attended with great risk, if not danger. If I had courage to attempt it, as there was no accommodation near, they would take long poles with hooks and attach the horses to the extreme end of the pole of the carriage and get over as well as they could. At five o'clock we started, the men going forward and sounding with their poles first to find the firmest path; we got over and reached the other side of the river in safety, although the ice had given way on the border, and it required a violent effort in the horses to prevent the coach from upsetting on the bank. I have forgotten the name of the town. but we crossed from a small corner of Poland which lay on my route, and where I saw the most filthy and beggarly village that I ever had beheld in any country. At this town to which we had crossed, I remained a short time and proceeded with the same horses to the next stage; and no other incident occurred worth notice until we reached the frontier of Prussia. Here I had to wait three hours for horses, and the people were so inclined to be impudent I was obliged to produce my letter, and to inform the master of the house that I should write immediately to the Minister of the Interior and complain of his conduct. The entrance into Prussia was about three or four miles farther on. The man appeared to be much alarmed, made a great many apologies, and said the horses should be ready immediately and very politely obliged me to take a couple more than the usual complement, as he thought the carriage very heavy. This is an exaction to which travellers were constantly exposed, and to pay the tax was an absolute necessity, if you wished to avoid delay. At the Prussian gate I was obliged to go through the formality of showing my passports and answering all the customary questions too tedious to enumerate. We came suddenly upon a view of the sea, and were apparently driving into it, when Charles became dreadfully alarmed, and, turning as white as a sheet, asked me if we were going into that great water. The postilions did not seem pleased to cross the Hartz, and said there was a house that I could stop at until morning. I inquired if there was any particular difficulty, but found the principal objection was that it would be dark before we should get across, and that it was a dreadful gloomy road. I asked them at what time they expected to get in. They told me at about five o'clock in the evening, and I immediately decided upon pursuing our route as fast as we could. With much grumbling we set forward, and as the evening closed in I began to repent my determination, for everything around us looked blank and dreary, and the terrible, without knowing why or wherefore, seemed to take its abiding place in our thoughts.

The season of the year at which I travelled, when earth was chained in solid fetters of ice, did not admit of flourishing description, but the ways were rendered deeply interesting by the fearful remnants of men's fury. Houses half burnt, a very thin population, women unprotected, and that dreary look of forlorn desertion which sheds its gloom around on all the objects, announcing devastation and despair. Onward we travelled until we arrived at Konigsberg, where we stopped a day. I delivered my letter of credit and made arrangements to proceed; also some trifling purchases of amber, and should have gone to the theatre if I had not been unprotected by a gentleman. The next morning it rained so much I was detained until three o'clock in the afternoon; when we renewed our journey toward Berlin. Baptiste, I believe that was his name, began to assume a tone, not by any means agreeable, and I began to be somewhat anxious. I intimated to him that he might leave me as soon as he pleased, as I was in a country where I was very well known, as I had lived four years in Berlin and was acquainted with the King and all the royal family. He said his great desire was to return to his own country and that he did not wish to leave me, that he understood I had agreed to take him the whole way. I told him the performance of this agreement depended on his good behavior, and that if he was diligent and attentive I should have no wish to part with him. This conversation had a good effect and he resumed his first tone, and was much more respectful; but there was something threatening in his look that did not please me, but I was afraid to notice it. My other servant was evidently much afraid of him and avoided everything that could put him out of humor. We had gone about seven miles when the fore wheel of my carriage fell to pieces and we were more than a mile from any assistance. The postilions said they could not return, neither could they proceed. The evening was setting in, and they advised that one of them should go to a small place that we had passed on the road and get some conveyance for me, as the road was in such a state it was impossible to walk. To this plan I

the mother of the late Outerbridge Horsey of Frederick County. Miss Mary Digges Lee, a grand daughter of Gov. Lee married Charles Carroll, grandson of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, whose son John Lee Carroll was Governor from 1876 to 1880.

Mr. Lee's first public position was that of a member of the Governor's Council under Johnson in 1777. When Johnson's third term ended and he was no longer eligible for reelection to the office of Governor, the legislature voted for two candidates, Thomas Sim Lee and Col.

---

assented, and after waiting a considerable time, the man returned with a miserable common cart, into which we got, and, accompanied by Baptiste, turned our steps toward the place. It was little more that a hovel, consisting of two rooms and a blacksmith shop. One woman made her appearance, dirty, ugly, and ill-natured; and there were two or three very surly, ill-looking men, whose manners were far from prepossessing or kindly. Baptiste explained our dilemma and inquired if by any contrivance they could convey us back to the city. They answered doggedly that they could do no such thing, but if we chose to stay there they could make a wheel so that we could go on in the morning. I consulted with the servants and they both thought it a pity to return to the city. It would be midnight before I could procure a carriage to take me there. They were armed, and one could keep watch at the door of my chamber, and the other would sleep in the carriage, and this would prevent any accident. According to this plan I had my little boy's bed brought in, and while he slept soundly my woman and I sat up, neither of us feeling very secure in the agreeable nest into which we had fallen. As I always had provisions in the carriage we made out to eat something before we started, and the next stage we took our coffee. Our wheel was very clumsy and not painted, but it answered all the purpose to carry us through the famous road which had been begun by Bonaparte from Kustrin, a fortress which we reached with much difficulty. On our way we met a travelling carriage laboring through the mud. The servant stopped our driver to ask concerning the desperate state of the road; and the gentleman inside inquired very politely of me how many times I had been upset? informing me that he had seven times been exposed to this accident. I could not help laughing at his doleful account, and told him, as I had not yet been so roughly dealt with, I hoped to escape the pleasure altogether. He informed me he was Count somebody, I do not remember what, and that he was on his way to St. Petersburg. I wished him better luck and we parted. At Kustrin we found a tolerable house, but were not allowed to go within the fort. To my utter astonishment I heard nothing but the praises of the gallantry of Napoleon and his officers, and great regret at the damage done to this beautiful fortress; and learnt that from thence I should travel over the most beautiful road in the world which had been completed by his order, and that it would all have been finished in the same way if the Allies had not driven him away. The desolation of this spot was unutterably dismal; and the guarded tone of the conversation, the suppressed sighs, the significant shrug, were all painful indications of the miseries of war, with all its train of horrors. The Cossacks! the dire Cossacks! were the perpetual theme, and the cheeks of the women blanched at the very name. We left Kustrin to pursue our journey, after the usual process of passports, etc., jogged on without any incident worth notice, excepting that one of the postilions pointed out to us the small house where that most lovely and interesting Queen Louisa of Prussia had stayed with her sick baby on their retreat from Berlin after the French had taken possession of that city. My heart thrilled with emotion for the sufferings of one whom I had so dearly loved, and I could not refrain from tears at the recital of her sufferings. We arrived safely at Berlin and I drove to the Hotel de Russie and established myself there for a week. The carriage needed repairs and our clumsy wheel to be painted and Berlin was attractive to me. After an absence of fourteen years, I entered Berlin with the pleasant recollections of the past, and youth seemed again to be decked with rosy smiles and glad anticipation. I wrote a note immediately to one of my old friends, with a request to see her if disengaged, and waited with no little agitation to see one who had first known me as a young and blooming bride and who now perhaps might have lost all traces of the writer. And now I must make a digression and return to St. Petersburg to relate a singular circumstance which occurred the night but one before I started on my journey. I went by invitation to the Countess Colombe's to take tea with her and bid her farewell. We had been very intimate—she was a charming woman and was apparently attached both to my sister and myself. Much to her discomfort, I found a Russian lady there who had, uninvited, come to pass two or three days. Countess Apraxin was a fat, coarse woman, very talkative, full of scandal and full of the everlasting amusement so fashionable in Russian society, the bonne aventure. After tea she took the cards, and insisted as I was going on a journey, that I should chose a Queen and let her read my destiny. I had never seen the woman before, and had never even heard her name until introduced to her that evening. I assented and she began. She rather reproachfully said it seemed that I was rejoiced to quit St. Petersburg; that I should soon meet those from whom I had long been separated, etc., etc.; that when I had achieved about half of my journey I should be much alarmed by a great change in the political world, in consequence of some extraordinary movement of a great character, which would produce utter consternation and set all Europe into violent commotion; that this circumstance which I should hear of on the road would necessitate a change in my plan, cause me great inconvenience, and render my journey very difficult, but that after all I should find my husband well, and that we should have a joyous meeting after so long an absence. I laughed and thanked her, and assured her that, notwithstanding her skill, I had no fear of the possibility of such an occurrence, as I was too insignificant, and the arrangements for my journey too simple to attract notice; and I was quite satisfied that I should accomplish it if I escaped accidents with-

Edward Lloyd. The vote was taken November 8, 1779 and Lee was chosen Governor. He began his administration at a time when the affairs of the American cause were in bad plight. The army was in a precarious condition. Lee's first official act was the issuance of a proclamation for the collection of provisions for the army. The Governor received a letter from General Washington early in the year 1780 regarding a call that had been made on "the several States for specific quantities of provisions, rum and forage for the army."

---

out meeting any obstacles of the kind predicted, more especially as it was a time of peace; and we were all very merry and in admiration of the skill which had inspired her with such a string of absurdities. I took my leave, the Countesses mutually expressing the kindest wishes for my happiness, and the fortune-teller desiring me to remember what she had predicted, to which I responded I could never forget her. I note this because it was an amusing and an undoubted fact, and I was forced by circumstances to remember it every moment during the latter part of my journey.

Countess Pauline de Neale flew to meet me with all the friendly affection which she had formerly shown me. We made arrangements to visit the Princesses Ferdinand and Louise Radziwill, and also some of my old friends. We did not part until late, with a mutual agreement that she would pass as much time as possible with me while I stayed at Berlin. After a night of refreshing sleep I arose and prepared to visit my friends, ordering a carriage to be ready at the proper hour, and gave all the necessary directions for the repairs of my own berline to be despatched as quickly as possible so as not to delay me in that city where my inclination prompted me too much to loiter. Everything in the city looked much as I had left it fourteen years before, excepting the manners and dress of the people. All the nationality of the costume had disappeared, and French was almost universally spoken. It was the same city that I had left in all its bearings. The beantiful Linden Strasse, the fine Brandenburg gates, the bridges, the palaces, all spoke of former times; but yet it was cold and flat and dull, and there was a foreign air about it which damped the pleasure I felt in revisiting the scenes of my youth. The perfect stillness seemed to cast a gloom over all the scenes which had once been so gay and brilliant, while gladdened by the smiles of affability of the young Queen Louisa, who won all hearts by her lovely manners and extraordinary beauty. She was gone, but her image was associated in my mind with every surrounding object, contrasting with vivid sadness the present and the past. According to appointment, we waited on the Princesses, who received me with all their wonted kindness. The Princess Ferdinand invited me to dine and the Princess Louisa invited me to pass every evening at her palace while I stayed in Berlin when it did not interfere with other engagements. She laughingly said that though she could not entertain me as she used to do, she would give me two dishes for my supper, and a hearty welcome; no toilet was necessary, and she would show me her daughter, a lovely little creature and an only one; her husband and sons were at Vienna with the King, and that the great of Berlin had suffered so much from the war that there was no pretension of state among them, and they were glad to see their friends socially.

Count Caraman gave me a new passport, as I was not satified with the one given to me by the Count de Noailles, the Ambassador at St. Petersburg; and I again prepared to sally forth on my journey, having settled my accounts with Mr. Sheikler, and engaged the sympathy of the De Noailles in favor of Captain Norman, an American whom I had found dying of a fever in the upper story of the hotel for want of care and attention. Early in the morning I left the city of Berlin for the last time with feelings of gratitude and regret. There I had felt at home; all the softer sympathies of humanity had been reawakened in my heart into life and animation, and the sterile heartlessness of a Russian residence of icy coldness was thawed into joyous satisfaction and melted into affection by the kind testimonials of friends by whom I had believed myself long since forgotten. In St. Petersburg upward of five years I had lived as a stranger to all but the kind regards of the Imperial family; and I quitted its gaudy loneliness without a sigh.

The roads were through deep sands amid pine barren woods. We proceeded quietly on our route, occasionally meeting small straggling parties of disbanded soldiers loitering home, which meetings were by no means relished by any of us. In the evening after dark I used to put on my son's military cap and tall feather, and lay his sword across the window of the carriage, as I had been told that anything that looked military escaped from insult. My two servants rode on the box armed, and I was always careful to put away my insignia before I came to any house. My friends in Berlin had advised me to avoid Leipsic, as I should have to cross the battle-field so celebrated a year before; and we took the route, I think, to Eisenach, a fortified town, once probably strong, but now in ruins, miserably conditioned but guarded at its dilapidated gates by soldiers. Being much fatigued, I passed the night there, and was exceedingly astonished to learn from the master of the house that a "rumor had just arrived of the return of Napoleon from Elba to France; which he said created many jokes, as he was known to be very securely imprisoned on the island!" "But such a rumor was abroad, and in everybody's mouth!" I started with astonishment. True or false, the coincidence was strange, and the fortune-telling of Countess Apraxin, in spite of reason, recurred for the first time to my mind and startled my imagination. I went to bed quite exhausted, and for the first time left my purse with gold and silver in it on the table. My child's nurse, who had proved perfectly honest, slept in the same chamber with me and my boy. She had lived thirty years with Madame Colombi, and had some property with which she wished to return to her relations in Paris and spend it among them. She had carefully locked the doors on our going to bed, but when I arose in the morning the lamp was gone out of the chamber with the gold, but the purse laid empty where I had left it. I ordered the

Lee was active in raising supplies and equally so in raising more troops when Washington sent him an appeal for men and succeeded in sending at this time 2,065 Marylanders to the Continental Army. In 1780 the British invaded the Chesapeake and committed many depredations along the shores and Lee was most active in raising men to repel them.

In August, 1781, Lee wrote to Robert Morris that "Everything that is within our power and within the exhausted abilities of this State shall be done cheerfully and immediately to promote

---

carriage immediately and again we pursued our route toward Frankfort-on-the-Main, to which place my banker at Berlin had urged me strongly to go, and had given me letters of introduction to two or three families of his friends. Wherever we stopped to change horses we heard of the return of Napoleon, and when we arrived at Hanau we found that it was received with less doubt, and measures were already supposed to be adopted for calling together the disbanded troops. About a mile before we reached the town I had observed several small mounds marked with crosses on the sides of the road, like graves. We entered on a wide extended plain, over which, as far as the eye could reach, were scattered remnants of boots, clothes, and hats or caps, with an immense quantity of bones bleaching in all directions in a field which appeared to have been newly ploughed. My heart throbbed and I felt a sensation of deadly sickness with a fear that I should faint, guessing where I was, when the postilions pointed to a board indicating that this was the famous battle where the Bavarians had turned upon Napoleon, and 10,000 men were left upon the ensanguined plain. Conceive my horror at the loathing sight of such a butchery! My spirit sank within me and I asked, Lord, what is man that he should thus destroy? as fancy realized the tortures, suffering, and anguish thus forced upon my eyes with all the ghastly relics of the dead exposed with savage barbarity to the view. At Hanau, a strongly fortified town, the news of the return of Napoleon was confirmed, and I was closely questioned, and I could with difficulty procure horses, for which I was delayed three or four hours. During this time my hosts were very civil and attentive.

At this place I observed that my servants began to be anxious and restless, and frequently talked about conscripts and a renewal of the war, for which neither of them appeared to have any taste.

Soldiers were mustering in every direction, and there was a life and animation altogether different from the dull monotony of the former part of my journey, which had hitherto rendered my travel uninteresting. Feeling anxious and uneasy, I pushed on with all the celerity that tolerable roads and good horses would permit, six of which were always forced on me by the postmasters, and should have found many agreeable objects to attract my attention if my mind had been more at ease. I arrived safely at Frankfort-on-the-Main and sent my letters to my banker, a new dilemma of a very serious nature having occurred which was likely to terminate my journey for some time. My two servants requested to speak to me, and informed me that circumstances having entirely changed since they entered into their engagement to attend me to Paris, in consequence of Napoleon's return, they must quit my service. They preferred to remain at Frankfort to going any farther, as they should there find it more easy to obtain a service. I could not compel them to stay with me. No bribe could induce them to go on in their panic, and I was under the necessity of asking them to wait before they came to a final conclusion until I had seen my banker, with whom I would talk upon the subject. He came to see me almost immediately after the receipt of my letter, and I informed him of my difficulty. He was very polite, and urged me very strongly to remain at Frankfort for a few days and he would endeavor to make suitable arrangements for me. He said the consternation was universal; that it would be very difficult to find substitutes for the servants who were determined to leave me, and that my position was so peculiarly unpleasant he thought it required great prudence in my arrangements. I insisted that it would be better for me to get to France as soon as possible before the armies could be prepared to move, as I should possibly meet my husband on the frontier, and every moment would add to the difficulty should I delay. At present the panic itself would prove advantageous, as it would require time for the different governments to form plans and ascertain events or take any decisive measures. He agreed with me in my opinion, but said that troops would immediately be assembled and ordered to the frontier directly by way of precaution. As most of them had been disbanded, it would require time to collect them, but that there was always danger from stragglers. He advised on the whole that it would be best to proceed, but thought I should entirely change my route for one more circuitous but safer, and more likely to prove quiet, for which he would give me a plan, and he would seek for some person to accompany me. I was to start in the afternoon of the ensuing day. When he came again he brought a Prussian lad of fourteen, the only creature he could find willing to go, and, after arranging my money matters he put me into the carriage and directed the postilions as to the route which we were to take, and parted with me with the kindest wishes. All went on very well. The boy proved very smart and active, but I thought it more prudent to take him inside the carriage for fear of indiscretion. He had, though so young, been in the recent Russian campaign as servant to a Russian officer, and told me a great many anecdotes concerning Napoleon during the retreat. Of his sitting on the bare ground among his soldiers to warm himself. Of his partaking of their poor miserable soup when they had any. His inexhaustible kindness to his men, etc., etc., in their misery. At the same time he expressed the greatest hatred of the man, with all the petulance of boyish passion. It was singular and amusing to watch the workings of this young mind, swayed equally by admiration and detestation uttered in the strong language of natural feeling.

At Carlsruhe I stopped at a very good house, intending to visit Princess Amalia of Baden and Miss Bode. I sent to the palace to inquire if I could see them. The servant returned and in-

and render effectual the expedition which his Excellency General Washington has formed against the British in Virginia, in which we are fully sensible the care and safety of this State in particular is deeply interested." And proof of the fulfillment of that promise is given by Washington's letter to Lee:

"Give me leave to return you my sincerest thanks for your exertions on the present occasion. The supplies granted by the State are so liberal that they remove any apprehension of want."

---

formed me that the Empress of Russia and her sister had left Carlsruhe the day before for Munich, and the Grand Duchess of Baden was the only person at Court. As I had no one to introduce me, I ordered my dinner, and concluded to prosecute my journey in the afternoon. I was cruelly disappointed, as I hoped to obtain both information and protection which would have been profitable on the road. While I was at table the master of the inn came in and informed us that a courier had brought the news that Napoleon had been taken prisoner and immediately shot. He said the news might be relied on, for it was brought express to the palace. I heard an exclamation of horror, and turning round saw the boy whom I had hired pale and half fainting. He looked piteously at me, crying, "O, that great man! I did not expect that!" Fortunately the inkeeper had left the room, or he might have supposed me some violent Bonapartist, and the report would have been very unfavorable to my proceedings. At four o'clock I was again on my way, and pursued my course through the Duchy of Baden without interruption or accident. Wagons of every description full of soldiers were continually rushing toward the frontier, roaring national songs, and apparently in great glee at the idea of a renewal of hostilities. When I retrace my movements through this long and really arduous journey, I cannot humble myself too much in thankful adoration to the Providence which shielded me from all dangers and inspired me with that unswerving faith which teaches to seek for protection from above. Thus far not a word or look had been unpleasant, and could I have divested myself of that restless anxiety for the future which pervades all mankind, I should have enjoyed the perpetual varieties and changes constantly offered to my view. As it is, I can only give a brief sketch of the road, and I fear very often with a defective geography.

We reached the Fortress of Kiel, opposite to Strasburg on the Rhine, and here I was questioned and troubled, and after some delay permitted to cross, which we accomplished with success, and landed in safety. Here again I was stopped; my passports demanded, my baggage taken off, etc. The officer in command recommended me to an excellent hotel, and politely told me he would wait on me there. The house was excellent; and the master of it came immediately to me to receive my directions, etc. I requested him to dismiss the horses and drivers and that if he was at leisure I should be glad to consult him. He was a very respectable man of fifty years old or upward, and in manner very gentlemanly. He told me the officer would probably ask for letters and papers; and that as the moment was very critical, I had better cut the seals before they took them, and in that state they would not read them, but suffer me to retain them. Here I found the passports furnished me by Count Caraman of the greatest service, as his name was popular and well known. That of Mons. de Noaille being just the reverse. The officer came and informed me that my baggage would be allowed to pass and that my passports would be indorsed, etc., and returned to me in the proper form. He said the country was in a very unsettled state and that it would require great prudence and caution in the pursuit of my journey to Paris. Strasburg was very quiet, but it was impossible to foresee how long it would continue. The Emperor had certainly returned and was then on his way to the capital. I thanked him for his politeness; informed him it was my intention to remain at Strasburg for a day at least before I prosecuted my journey. The master of the hotel then came to me, and I represented to him the great difficulty I should find to travel without a man-servant, and urged him to seek a respectable and confidential person to go with me as far as Paris. That I would remunerate him handsomely and pay his expenses back, as the moment I met my husband, I should have no occasion for his services; that I must rely entirely upon the discretion of this person in the management and arrangement of my route, and should depend on him for advice and assistance. He said such a person would be very difficult to find, but that he had such a man in view, that he would see him directly and prevail upon him to undertake the charge. After dinner I took a walk with my son. The town is very pretty and I have sometimes thought that Worcester in Massachusetts looks a little like it. In the evening the master of the house (I have forgotten his name) introduced a most respectable-looking person, the man he had recommended, and we immediately entered into engagements. I requested him to see that the carriage was in order, and told him that on the next morning but one I intended to depart for Paris, and to go on with as much rapidity as possible. He said he would be ready at the appointed time, and asked if the boy was to proceed with me, and I had him up to know if he would not prefer to be discharged there and return home. He said no! his object was to find his old master in Paris, and that he would rather go on. As he had rendered me good service I could not refuse this, and a condition was made by Dupin, that he was not to talk at any of the houses where we might stay, and that he was either to be under my eye or his at all times, to which he readily agreed. The woman who attended me was a quiet and respectable person, upward of fifty and very plain in person and manners and very steady. In the former part of my journey she was of great use to me; but as she spoke no German, she could not be troublesome now. The day at Strasburg was very tedious. My health was dreadful and the excessive desire which I felt to terminate this long and arduous journey absolutely made me sick. I had been absent a year from my husband and five long, long years and a half from my two eldest-born sons, whom I had left in America with their grandparents. War had intervened and free com-

In October, Washington wrote:

"My present engagements will not allow me to add more than my congratulations on the happy event (alluding to the surrender of the British Army at Yorktown) and to express the high sense I have of the powerful aid which I have derived from the State of Maryland in complying with my every request to the Executive of it."

The following letter from General Washington was received by Governor Lee in 1780. The original is at "Needwood Forest":

---

munication, in addition to the accustomed impediments from the climate, had conduced to add to my anxities. Every letter had brought me accounts of the loss of near and dear relatives whom I never more should see, had made me timid; and nothing but the buoyant hope of soon embracing those long separated and loved, sustained me through the fatigue and excitement to which I was necessarily exposed.

We pursued our course without impediment until one o'clock in the morning, when the postilions insisted on my stopping at a homely house, to which proposition I acceded very unwillingly. My servant made me a sign, and said he thought it would be advisable to wait there until daylight, and I could procure some refreshments for myself and my son. We drove up to a miserable place, evidently unused to good company, and were ushered into a long, narrow, dirty room, with a dirty deal table extending the length of it nearly, at which were sitting on wooden benches several ill-looking surly men. Here I was obliged to sit while they procured us a little milk, the only thing we could get. Charles seemed very much frightened as these men asked him several questions and I was obliged to tell them that the child was too sleepy to talk. Dupin took the opportunity to ask if I could have some chamber where I could put the child to bed, and a door was opened into an adjoining room, if possible more uncomfortable than the one we had left. In this chamber my maid and I passed the night, without going to bed and heard the threatening conversation of our neighbors, and the boasts of what Napoleon was to do now that he had arrived to drive out Louis XVIII and his beggarly crew. Our postilions were vociferous in their exclamations; and there were many bitter anathemas against the Allied Sovereigns and the horrible Cossacks. I rejoiced when day broke and I found myself once more safely seated in my carriage, and we renewed our journey with fresh spirits. I was much pleased with the conduct of Dupin, who appeared to me to be a very judicious person, possessing all the tact requisite to avoid threatened trouble, with a calm smoothness of manner which enforced respect and defied suspicion. At Nancy we stopped only to change horses. The square was full of troops, who were mustering to make preparations for joining the Emperor. Dupin told me that if we made good speed, we should keep in advance of them all the way, as it would require some hours for their preparation, and that we should reach Paris with ease before they could get half way there. On we drove and at night lodged at Chateau Thierry. We got good beds and comfortable lodgings; but poor Charles was much annoyed by a gendarme, who told him he must be a very good boy and not speak a word on the road, for that little children of his age often did much mischief. He was very inquisitive, expressed great astonishment at my travelling to Paris in such a state of things, and seemed by no means satisfied with my answers, which were very simple.

The next morning we again set forward; the weather fine, everything quiet, the roads good and all of us in renewed strength and spirits; everything seemed propitious. We thought we would stop to dine at Epernay. There I was very comfortable; we had a capital dinner and the waiter insisted on bringing me a bottle of champagne, as this was the Champagne country, and he was sure I could not get such in Paris. He would take no denial, and at last I consented to taste it, and it certainly was superior to any I have ever tasted, before or since. In less than an hour we were again on our way. He told me that the people of the town did not expect the troops to pass until the next day and that I need not hurry. We had gone about a mile and a half when we suddenly found ourselves in the midst of the Imperial Guards, who were on their way to meet the Emperor. The first notice I had of my danger was hearing the most horrid curses and dreadful language from a number of women, who appeared to be following the troops. Madame Babet was as pale as death and trembled excessively. Presently I heard these wretches cry out: "Tear them out of the carriage, they are Russians, take them out, kill them." At this moment a party of the soldiers seized hold of the horses and turned their guns against the drivers. I sat in agony of apprehension, but had presence of mind enough to take out my passports. A general officer, with his staff, consisting of four or five, immediately rode up to the carriage and addressed me. I presented my passports and he called out that I was an American lady going to meet her husband in Paris, at which the soldiers shouted "vive les Americains"—and desired that I should cry "Vive Napoleon!" which I did, waving my handkerchief; they repeated their first cry, adding "ils sont nos amis." A number of soldiers were ordered to march before the horses, and if we attempted to push on out of a walk, the order was to fire on us directly. The General and his suite rode on each side of the carriage. He told me my situation was a very precarious one; the army was totally undisciplined, that they would not obey a single order; that I must appear perfectly easy and unconcerned! and whenever they shouted I must repeat the "Vives." That when we arrived at the post house he would use his influence with the lady of the house to admit me to pass the night, and advised that the next morning I should delay my departure until the troops had all passed, and then take a circuitous route to Paris; as the whole army would be in motion to greet the Emperor.

I thanked him sincerely for his kind attention, and assured him I was ready to follow his advice. He complimented me on my manner of speaking French, and said that my perfect knowledge of the language would contribute much to my safety, as no one would believe me to be a foreigner. My poor boy seemed to be absolutely petrified, and sat by my side like a marble statue. God in His

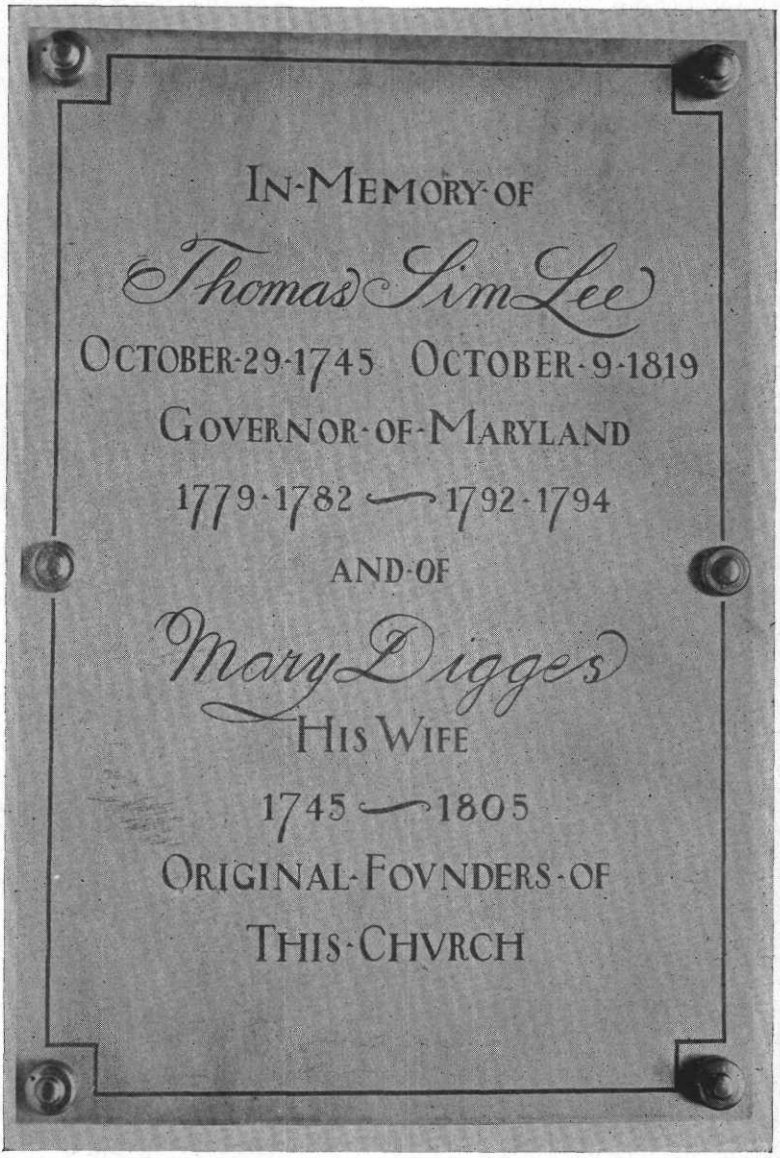


Plate attached to the front wall of St. Mary's Church, Petersville, Md., at the right of the front door, outside. March 30, 1910.

Size: 3 x 2 feet, brass, one-quarter inch thick.

DONORS:

John Lee Carroll,	Grandson
Charles O'Donnell Lee,	Great-grandson
Columbus O'Donnell Lee,	"
Thomas Sim Lee, M. D.,	"
James Parrish Lee,	"
Outerbridge Horsey,	"
Joseph Jenkins Lee,	Great-great-grandson

"New Windsor, 8th, Decr. 1780.

Sir,

I have the honor of introducing to Your Excellency, the Marquis de la Fayette, Major General in our Army and an officer of rank in those of France.

This gentleman's character, cannot be unknown to you though you may be unacquainted with his person.

I should be wanting in justice, which is due to his great merit—to his early attachment to the American cause—and to his powerful support of it here and at the Court of Versailles, was I to permit him to depart for the Southern Army without this testimony of the sense I entertain of his worth and recommendation of him to your attention.

He will probably be accompanied by his brother-in-law the Viscount de Noailles and Count Damas, Gentlemen of Family, fortune and rank in the French Army at Rhode Island, whose zeal to serve America has prompted them to make a winter's campaign to the Southward if permission can be obtained from the Count de Rochambeau, to be absent from their respective commands so long.

With much esteem and respect, I have the honour to be, Your Excellency's most obedient and humble serv't.

(sgd) G. WASHINGTON."

His Excell'y.

Gov'r. Lee."

In 1782 Governor Lee issued a proclamation inviting the people to celebrate the birth of a son to the King and Queen of France. On August 4 of that year the Governor reviewed the 5000 French troops then in Baltimore and afterwards entertained Count de Rochambeau and the other French officers at the Government House. Before this the Governor took part in a still more interesting ceremony. On November 21, 1781 Washington passed through Annapolis and received a tremendous ovation and entertainment in which the Governor of course had a conspicuous place. Of that entertainment we have a contemporaneous account by a writer who declared that "the courteous affability with which he returned their salutes lighted up ineffable joy in every countenance and diffused the most animated gratitude through every breast.

"The General's arrival was announced by the discharge of cannon, and he was accompanied to his Excellency the Governor's by the honest acclamations of the Whigs, a few Tories, to expiate their crimes, and shuffle off the opprobrium of their characters, feebly joined in applauding the man whose successes had annihilated their hopes and whose conduct was a satire on their principles. * * * The evening was spent at the Governor's elegant and hospitable board with festive joy, enlivened by good-humor, wit and beauty.

"On the next day * * * in the evening the city was beautifully illuminated and an assembly prepared for the ladies to afford them an opportunity of beholding their friend and thanking their protector with their smiles.

"His Excellency, to gratify the wishes of the fair, crowned the entertainment with his pres-

---

great mercy seemed to give me strength in this trying emergency; for excepting a heightened and glowing color in my cheeks there was no evidence of fear or trepidation; yet my heart might have been heard to beat, as its convulsive throbbings heaved against my side. In this way we journeyed; the soldiers presenting their bayonets at my people with loud and brutal threats every half hour. The road lined on each side for miles with intoxicated men, rife for every species of villainy, shouting and vociferating: "A bas Louis dix huit! vive Napoleon!" At twelve o'clock at night we reached the Post-house—General Michell (or, Michaux, I think was his name) spoke to the lady of the house and she refused to take me in. At length he awakened her sympathy, and she consented provided I would agree to remain in a dark room, have my people concealed, and my offending Russian coach hid in some place where it would be unsuspected. To all this I gladly assented, how thankfully may readily be conceived. I was almost exhausted by the exertions of the day to master my feelings, and could not have borne up much longer. I was put into a comfortable room, a good fire was made up, the shutters were closely barred, and a very kind old gentleman came and encouraged me with the hopes that we should get through the night without further molestation. The General had gone on with the troops, whose great object was to reach Toul, where Victor the Duc de Bellune was in command. The cause of my detention was the fear that, if he had information of their march, he would close the gates of the fortress against them, he having refused to sustain the Emperor on his landing. I was very ill all night. Headache and sickness made it impossible to sleep could I have divested myself of fear, which was out of the question, as the soldiers were crowding into the house all night, drinking and swearing, and making the most uproarious noises. The lady of the house came to my chamber followed by a woman with coffee and refreshments; expressed her regret at the necessity of depriving me of lights and at the impossibility of her remaining with me—but the moment was so critical—she had some casks of wine broached, and brought out to amuse the soldiers, and she must be there to "debiter des plaisanteries," to joke with them, or else she feared they might plunder her house.

We took our route to Chatillon, where we arrived in the evening. Here some passengers in the diligence informed me that I had better not go

ence, and with graceful dignity and familiar ease so framed his looks, his gestures and his words that every heart overflowed with gratitude and love and every tongue grew eloquent in his praise."

On November 22, 1782 Governor Lee's term ended and having served three terms of one year each he was not eligible for reelection. The Legislature adopted an address to the retiring Executive highly complimentary in its terms, in which it assured him that "The faithful execution of the trust reposed in you as First Magistrate of the State, together with your genteel and polite deportment toward all ranks, have given general satisfaction."

The Governor in his response said "That my conduct in times of danger and my attention to the resolves of Congress and the requisitions of the Commander-in-Chief should receive the approbation and thanks of the honorable body over whom you preside excites the most pleasing ideas, with the warmest emotions of gratitude."

Governor Lee was shortly after the end of his term as Executive elected Delegate to the Continental Congress, where he served in 1783 and 1784. He was chosen a Delegate to the constitutional convention of 1787, but declined to serve. In 1788 he was a member of the State convention which ratified the Constitution.

Lee was again chosen Governor of Maryland in 1792, following George Plater in office, and was the seventh, as well as the second, Executive of the State. His second administration covered two years, from 1792 to 1794, and witnessed the "whiskey insurrection."

At the close of his service as Governor, in 1794, Lee established a winter home in Georgetown, D. C. His house became the headquarters for members of the Federal party. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1794, and in November, 1798, was chosen Governor of Maryland, but he declined both honors.

Governor Lee married on October 27, 1771, Mary Digges, whose father, Ignatius Digges, was a rich landowner of Prince George's county. The young couple took up their residence in Frederick county, where Lee had an estate of more than 1,500 acres. The wife of the Governor—Mrs. Mary Lee—was active during the years of the Revolution in making clothing for the troops and in performing other patriotic services. Governor Lee died at his Frederick county home, Needwood, on November 9, 1819 in the 79th year of his age.

At present the Lee family residing in Frederick County, upon portions of the original tract are; Charles O'Donnell Lee, Columbus O'Donnell Lee, Thomas S. Lee Horsey and the heirs of the late Outerbridge Horsey.

These properties are generally known as "Needwood" with the exception of "Needwood Forest" the home of Charles O'Donnell Lee. His son Joseph W. J. Lee, former United States Minister to, Ecuador, Honduras, Guatemala and Consul-General to Panama also resides at "Needwood Forest."

John Hanson was born in 1715 in Charles County, Md., and lived there until in 1773 he removed to Frederick County, then rapidly

---

on to Paris, as there were 40,000 men before the gates and a battle was expected. This news startled me very much, but on cool reflection I thought it best to persevere. I was travelling at great expense, a thing quite unsuitable to the paltry salary of an American Minister, and I was sure that if there was any danger Mr. Adams would have come to meet me, or by some means conveyed intelligence to guide my route. Still, as I had been under the necessity of changing my road, I could not be sure that he had heard from me at Strasburg. I consulted with Dupin, and he suggested the best plan, which was to push on to the environs of Paris, and if the difficulty occurred I should be within the means of communication. He told me that in consequence of my being the only traveller going to Paris, and my being compelled to use six horses, a whisper was abroad that I was one of Napoleon's sisters, Princess Stephanie, hastening to meet him, and that this idea was so favorable to the promotion of my success, that he was very mysterious, and only shrugged his shoulders and smiled at the suggestion. My six horses contributed somewhat to this notion and proved very advantageous. It rained heavily and the place was gloomy. On we went again the day following to Sens, and from thence to Meaux, where I arrived the 21st of March. Here I dined. The mistress of the house told me the most dismal tales of the atrocities of the Cossacks. The furniture of the house was almost in ruins, and she showed me the graves of six of the most beautiful young girls of the place, who had fallen victims to the murderous horrors of savage and desolating war, with all its detestable concomitants. They were laid side by side.

My husband was perfectly astonished at my adventures, as everything was quiet in Paris, and he had never realized the consequences of the general panic in any other place. My poor waiting-woman went to her friends the next morning. The fright she had undergone was too severe, and she was laid up with brain fever, from which two months after, when I left Paris, she had not recovered. I am almost ashamed of the egotism of this detailed narrative, but a traveller cannot avoid speaking in the first person while relating his own history—and this must plead my apology. I was carried through my journey and trials by the mercy of a kind Providence, and by the conviction that weakness, either of body or mind, would only render my difficulties greater and make matters worse.

growing. He had nine times represented Charles County in the provincial assembly. He was by nature a leader and was soon recognized as such in his new home. The "Boston port bill" roused the province to make common cause with Massachusetts. Hanson was a delegate from Frederick to a congress at Annapolis, and as chairman of the committee of observation of his county sending money to John Adams for the poor of Boston, later helping to raise two companies of riflemen in Frederick.

At Annapolis in 1775 Hanson fearlessly joined in the overthrow of the proprietary government and in placing supreme control in the provincial convention. Hanson and the Frederick County patriots assembled and resolved "That what may be recommended by a majority of the Congress equally delegated by the people of the United Colonies we will at the hazard of our lives and fortunes support and maintain, and that every resolution of the convention tending to separate this province from a majority of the colonies without the consent of the people is destructive to our internal safety."

During his three successive terms in the Continental Congress John Hanson was engaged in battling for another great cause, whose successful issue changed the whole course of our national life. It is recorded in the journals of Congress that "on March 1, 1781, John Hanson and Daniel Carroll did sign and ratify the Articles of Confederation of the United States." This action was the crowning historic service in Hanson's career.

The far-reaching consequences of the struggle which ended when Hanson signed the Articles of Confederation are now better understood. In November, 1777, Congress submitted the Articles of Confederation to the State legislatures for ratification. Within fifteen months they were ratified by all the States except Maryland. Our State refused ratification until those States claiming the northwestern back lands, and especially Virginia, should surrender their claims of western territory to the confederation. This action of Maryland led directly to the formation of the Federal Union. In October, 1777, when the Articles of Confederation were about to be presented by Congress to the States for ratification, Maryland alone voted that Congress shall have the sole right and power to determine the western boundary of such States as claim to the Mississippi and lay out the land beyond this boundary into separate and independent States from time to time, as the number and circumstances of the people may require. This would compel Virginia, New York, Connecticut, and Massachusetts to surrender their claims to the vast interior and thus create a domain to be owned by the Confederacy until new States grew up and should be admitted into it. Maryland alone voted for this.

All other States had ratified the Articles when, in May, 1779, Maryland again communicated to the Congress her unalterable resolve not to concur until she received definite assurances that the Northwest Territory should become the common property of the United States, "subject to be parceled out by Congress into free, convenient, and independent governments." New York first yielded. Daniel Carroll and John Hanson, from Maryland, persistently pressed this demand of their State, and in September, 1780, Congress, yielding, recommended all States claiming Western lands to cede them to the Confederation. A month later Congress advanced further, and adopted the Maryland plan, declaring that from the ceded lands in due season sovereign States, like the thirteen, should be admitted into the Union.

Virginia and Connecticut yielded their claims and long after Massachusetts abandoned her shadowy claims to the Western lands. The area of Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio thus became the common property of the Confederation. And so Hanson and Daniel Carroll, after this triumph had been secured largely by their efforts, signed the Articles of Confederation. It was Maryland that during the period of Hanson's service led the way to acquire a national domain, and thus laid broad and deep the foundation of the Federal Union. The confederation of the States was now complete, and on November 5, 1781, John Hanson was elected the first president of the Congress of the Confederation.

This elevation to the Presidency was a signal compliment and a great honor to Maryland. It has a much larger meaning as we look back now over the stately procession of the great Commonwealths successively entering the Union. The persistent refusal of Maryland to consent to the Confederation until she won from her associated States consent that the western territory should be dedicated to the Union, made smooth the pathway for Vermont, Kentucky, and Maine to enter the Union as independent States, carved out of the magnificent domain Maryland directly secured to the Union, the great Commonwealths of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin, and determined for all coming time that the after acquired territory of the United States should in due time by Congress be fashioned and admitted as States, augmenting the power of the Republic and the grandeur of the American Union.

By this election to the Presidency of Congress John Hanson's title was "President of the United States in Congress assembled." After the decisive victory at Yorktown President Hanson had the felicity to welcome General Washington and present him to Congress, then sitting in Philadelphia.

On November 4, 1782, Hanson's term expired. The war was ended, the last British soldier was soon to sail away from New York. Peace was in sight. At 68 years of age Hanson was worn out in the public service. His health was broken. He refused to accept further public service. He died November 22, 1783, and his State, one hundred and twenty years after his death, placed his statue in the Capitol of the United States.

John Hanson married Jane Contee who survived her distinguished husband more than twenty three years. They had nine children all of whom Mrs. Hanson survived. Judge Alexander Contee Hanson, one of John Hanson's sons was Chancellor of Maryland. He died in 1805. In an obituary notice of Chancellor Hanson published in the Frederick papers, it was declared that "were even his faults to be generally scanned they would be found rather in the peculiarity and excess than in the defect of his virtues." This notice further said.—

"The general knowledge and acute observation, the variety of reading and the ingenious capacity of Mr. Hanson can only be duly estimated by those who were familiarly acquainted with him. Of his public talents, the eminent and distinguished trusts he has held and the arduous service he has performed, may be admitted as a sufficient testimony. Elevated to a high judicial seat at a time of life when as yet he had but just entered at the bar, he was promoted from the general court bench of this State, after long experience, to the office of Chancellor which he administered for the last fifteen or sixteen years.

"His collection of the laws in 1784 and compilation of the testamentary system in 1798, both instituted under the direction of a legislative Resolve, and that latter work prepared with uncommon dispatch, are further records of the continued confidence reposed in his dilligence and wisdom by the authorities of his native State. In the first convention, too, which assembled in Maryland during the Revolution, Mr. Hanson was a member, and he was also a member of the State Convention met to ratify the federal constitution; being afterwards one of the first electors of president and vice president voted for under that Constitution. A period during the war he lived as a secretary, in the family of our immortal chief, until ill health obliged him reluctantly to retire with the regret of General Washington by whom at a later date, he was honorably remembered.

"Love of country and devotion to her cause was indeed the common sentiment of his family. A gallant brother, Lieutenant Peter Hanson, scarcely arrived at manhood, fell in the field of action at Fort Washington, fighting one of the battles of Independence. Another youthful brother, Doctor Samuel Hanson, was perhaps equally a martyr to the camp, where in the toilsome commission of a surgeon in General Washington's Guards, he laid the foundation of a decline that soon proved fatal after his return home, and his father, the late venerable John Hanson, who died in 1783. served conspicuously in the councils of the nation and was one of the Presidents of the old Revolutionary Congress.

"The aged and widowed mother of Mr. Hanson, still living in Frederick, has now to mourn over the last of nine children who have sunk before her into the grave.

"The relics of his affection and objects of his dearest solicitude, a disconsolate wife and three children, are bereft by this sad destiny, to them grievous and calamitous beyond measure. Humane, liberal and indulgent to all around him, devoted as he had so long been to public duties, and 'like Aristides just,' we fear, with the usual lot of the public officers, he had little else to transmit but the estimation of his name, the remembrance of his goodness, the benefit of his instruction and the example of his worth."

Among the inhabitants of Frederick County who have won distinction was Isaac Shelby, born near the site of the present town of Hagerstown December 11, 1750. His father was Gen. Evan Shelby who came from Wales and was among the early settlers in the Valley of the Antietam. He was prominent in the Indian Wars and was one of the officers at the capture of Fort Duquesne after Braddock's ill fated campaign. In 1779 he went to the Ohio country and was commissioned brigadier-general by the Governor of Virginia. His son Isaac Shelby, commanded a company under his father in the battle of Kanawha, October 10, 1774. In 1777 he was appointed by the Governor of Virginia commissary of a body of troops guarding the frontier. In 1778 he represented Washington County in the legislature of Virginia. After various adventures in North Carolina and Kentucky, he went regularly into the army in 1780 and he distinguished himself, as commander of a body of three hundred men whom he had enlisted, in the warfare in Western North Carolina and Tennessee. For his service at Musgrove

Mills and Cowpens he received the thanks of the legislature of North Carolina with a beautiful sword. In 1782 he was a member of the legislature of North Carolina and later served as commissioner to settle claims on the Cumberland river and to lay off soldiers' lands near the site of Nashville. Then he went to Boonsborough Kentucky where he married Susanna Hart. He was a member of the convention which framed the first constitution of Kentucky, having participated in the separation of the State from Virginia and was elected the first Governor of Kentucky. He was again elected in 1812 and served four years. In 1813 he headed a body of 4000 troops under General Harrison and marched into Canada. He was then sixty-three years of age but for his gallantry at the battle of the Thames Congress gave him a gold medal. In 1817 President Monroe offered to appoint him Secretary of War but he declined. He died July 18, 1826. No less than nine counties in as many States have been named after him as well as a number of towns.

Captain Henry Williams was the son of John and Mary Williams who came to Frederick County from Chester County Pa., about 1753 and settled near Emmitsburg. At the beginning of the Revolution Henry Williams was elected second lieutenant of Captain William Blair's Company belonging to Col. John Eager Howard's regiment. In the battle on Brooklyn Heights, Captain Blair was mortally wounded and Williams took command of the company, the first lieutenant Hockersmith giving way to him. After the war Capt. Williams returned to his home in the Emmitsburg district where he spent the remainder of his life as a farmer, taking an intelligent and patriotic part in public affairs, being frequently a member of the levy court. In 1812 he favored Clinton for president and announced himself as a candidate for Presidential Elector in Clinton's interest. By his great popularity he and Daniel Rentch of Washington County beat the Madison electoral candidates and were elected. He died in 1821. One of his sons was named Washington after his old commander and the other was John H. Williams. The former died at an early age. The latter became Editor of the Frederick Examiner and later President of the Frederick County bank.

William Beatty was born in Frederick County June 19, 1758. He was the eldest of twelve sons. In 1776 he was commissioned as ensign in Col. Griffith's regiment of the "Flying Camp of Maryland," which was ordered to New York. After the term of service of the regiment expired Beatty returned to Frederick County and was shortly afterwards appointed a lieutenant in the Maryland line. He was soon promoted to captain and was transferred to the First Maryland Regiment under Col. Gunby. This regiment was ordered South and became famous gaining the battle of Cowpens and distinguishing itself at the battle of Guilford. At the battle of Hobkirk's Hill his career ended. He was killed at the age of twenty-three years. Gen. Howard and Gen. Greene both testified to the gallantry and merit of this young man. At the time of his death his father Col. Beatty was entertaining at his house in Frederick a number of British officers who had been sent there as prisoners.

CHAPTER VIII

THREE YEARS AFTER the close of the Revolution and the conclusion of a treaty of peace with England, that is on the fourth day of January 1786, the first newspaper published in Frederick County was issued. This paper was the "Maryland Chronicle or the Universal Advertiser," published by Mathias Bartgis on North Market Street. The early newspapers gave little attention to events which took place in their immediate vicinity, devoting their limited space mainly to political discussions and the publication of articles from other newspapers, preferably those of London. After the adoption of the Constitution much space was given to the proceedings of the Congress and to speeches delivered in the Senate or House by the leading statesmen. But beginning in 1786 with only small mention of local affairs the home news rapidly became more and more important until within late years when the country papers began to feel the competition of the city press. We are enabled to draw from the columns of the Frederick papers a fair picture of the times, increasing in vividness and interest as the facilities of publishing and distributing publications increased. As time went on and roads were made and there was more communication among the people, the opportunities of the publishers for gathering home news increased. With the alignment of the people into political parties which followed the close of Washington's administration the interest of the people in public and political affairs became very intense and to gratify that feeling in which they themselves shared to the utmost, the publishers devoted much of their space to political news and discussion much of which was one sided, unfair and intensely personal and bitter.

The Maryland Constitution of 1776 which with various vital amendments, survived for seventy-five years until it was superseded by that of 1851 was never submitted to the people for ratification. It was promulgated by the convention which framed it. Nor did it require amendments to be directly ratified by popular vote. An amendatory act, after it was passed had to be published before the next election and if it was affirmed by the legislature at the following session it became a part of the Constitution. Under the Constitution of 1776 until it was modified many years after its adoption, the people had scarcely more part and parcel with their government than they had enjoyed before the Revolution. The main difference was that they indirectly chose their Governor and the upper house of the legislature. Down until the reform of 1836 which almost took the form of a revolution, the only State officials elected by the people were the Sheriff and members of the House of Delegates. The Senators were elected by Senatorial Electors chosen by the people. It was composed of fifteen Senators nine of whom were to be "gentlemen residents of the Western Shore and six gentlemen residents of the Eastern Shore." By this system the entire Senate represented one party and the majority of the Senatorial Electors came from the slave holding counties of the Eastern Shore and Southern Maryland. The controlling element in these counties was aristocratic—first federalist in politics and then whig. The Governor being elected by the Legislature as then constituted were generally anti-democratic. Up to the time when the election of the Governors by the people began, a period of fifty-eight years, the Governors were democratic for only fourteen years. The Democratic party succeeded in abolishing the property qualification of voters in 1803 and that year, Robert Bowie the first democratic Governor was elected.

Governor Thomas Sim Lee of Frederick, it was noted in the Gazette of April 23, 1787, was "appointed one of the delegates to revise the Federal Constitution." In December 1788, following the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the legislature of Maryland passed an act fixing the time and manner of electing representatives in Congress and of Electors of President and

Vice President of the United States. The State was divided into six Congress districts, Frederick, Washington, and Montgomery constituting the sixth. At the first presidential election the vote of Western Maryland was almost unanimous for the federal electoral candidates one of whom was Alexander Contee Hanson. While the State was divided into Congressional districts the representatives in Congress were elected on general ticket and not one of the Western Maryland candidates was elected. Abraham Faw of Frederick County was a candidate but was defeated. The election took place in January 1788.

In October 1787 Frederick County elected the following delegates to the General Assembly, namely, Thomas Sim Lee, Thomas Johnson, Abraham Faw and Richard Potts. These were among the ablest and most distinguished men in the State and other counties in those days sent their best men to the legislature. In 1793 the delegates to the Legislature were Roger Nelson, M. Bayler, B. Jamison and William Beatty.

When the election of representatives in the second Congress approached, a caucus was held in Baltimore and a Congressional ticket for the whole State was nominated without consulting the counties. The candidates selected were Philip Key, Joseph Seney, William Pinkney, William Vans Murray and Upton Sheradine. This assumption by the city gave offense to the counties and they sent delegates to a convention of their own in Baltimore. That convention met on the 23rd of September 1789 and nominated Michael Jenifer Stone, Benj. Contee, George Gale, Daniel Carroll, James Tilghman of James and Samuel Sterett. At the election in January the city cast its entire vote for the city ticket while the county vote was divided. As was natural a plan which put it in the power of Baltimore city to select all the Congressmen created discontent and at the next session of the legislature, on the 19th of December 1790, the law was changed and each congressional district was given the right to elect its own Congressman. Notwithstanding that the members of the second Congress had been selected by Baltimore city, one of them was a distinguished citizen of Frederick County. Upton Sheradine was born in Baltimore County in 1740. His father, Major Thomas Sheradine, came from the north of Ireland to Baltimore early in the century and took a prominent part in public affairs. In 1729 he was Sheriff of Baltimore County and represented the county in the legislature seventeen years, from 1732 to 1749. He was one of the Commissioners for laying out "Jones Town" now part of Baltimore. He was prominent also in the Episcopal church and with Richard Gist purchased the site for St. Paul's church. His son Upton Sheradine, soon after his father's death in 1754 moved with his mother Ellenore Sheredine, to a farm near Liberty in Frederick County which they purchased. In a graveyard on that farm both he and his mother were buried. In the Revolutionary War Mr. Sheredine was an active patroit. He was a member of the convention which framed the Constitution of 1776. He occupied many public places including that of Judge of the Orphans' Court. He spent his summers on his farm and the winters in Frederick. He married Sophia, daughter of Basil Dorsey, Jr. and left no children. His property went to his nephews Daniel Sheredine and William Hammond. Mr. Sheredine died in 1800.

At the election in 1792 the Congressional districts had been changed under the second census. The fourth district was composed of Allegany, Washington and a part of Frederick Counties and the remainder of Frederick along with Montgomery composed the third district.

In 1796 the candidate for Congress in the Third district was William Craik and in the Fourth General Samuel Ringgold. The candidates for President of the United States this year were John Adams and Thomas Jefferson. As the Constitution then was the person receiving the highest vote for President, being a majority, was elected to that office and the person receiving the next highest vote was Vice President. Under this faulty plan Adams was elected President and Jefferson Vice President. The campaign was the first in which parties were divided and the feeling was somewhat intense. The claim was made in Maryland in Adams' behalf that as President of the Senate he had given the casting vote for putting the Capital of the United States on the Potomac. But the record did not support this claim. Nevertheless it was believed that he had been favorable to the Potomac site and Western Maryland was strong for the federalists.

Under the first Constitution of the State the County Court was composed of the Justices of the Peace, who were ordinarily selected from the most intelligent and prominent gentlemen of the community, presided over by a competent lawyer who was the Chief Judge. On the third of November 1796 the appointment of Mr. Richard Potts of Frederick as Chief Judge of the Courts of Frederick, Montgomery, Washington and Allegany County, was announced.

Richard Potts was born in July 1753 in Upper Marlborough, Prince George's County. He was a son of William Potts who came to Maryland from the Barbadoes about 1740 and afterwards married Sarah, daughter of Philip Lee.

In 1757 William Potts returned to Barbadoes with his family and died there in 1761. Richard Potts came back to Maryland and settled in Annapolis where he studied law. After entering the bar he came to Frederick and made it his home. During the revolution he was clerk to the Committee of Observation in Frederick County. In 1777 he went to the war, accompanying Governor Thomas Johnson who commanded the Virginia detachment in the Flying Camp. Upon returning to Frederick Mr. Potts was appointed Clerk of the Frederick County Court but resigned it at the close of the year 1779 and engaged in the practice of his profession. He represented Frederick County in the legislature in 1779 and 1780 and in 1787 and 1788. In 1781 he was sent to the Continental Congress. In 1784 he was appointed by Attorney-General Luther Martin as assistant Attorney-General for the Counties of Frederick, Montgomery and Washington, the latter County including at that time the present Counties of Allegany and Garrett. In 1787 he declined an election to the State Senate. He was a member of the State Convention that ratified the Federal Constitution. On the 26th of September 1789 he received a commission from President Washington as United States District Attorney for the District of Maryland. In January 1791 he was appointed Chief Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit composed of the Counties of Frederick, Montgomery and Washington. In 1792 he resigned this office and was succeeded by William Craik. Judge Potts resigned from the bench in order to take a seat in the Senate of the United States to which he had been elected on the 6th of Decembr 1792 to succeed Charles Carroll. Four years later Mr. Potts resigned from the Senate and was reappointed on October 15, 1796 to his former place on the bench. In 1801 he went upon the bench of the Court of Appeals and Judge Craik again succeeded him as Chief Judge of the Fifth Circuit. Judge Potts remained on the bench of the Court of Appeals until 1804. Four years later, November 26, 1808, he died at the early age of fifty-six years and was buried in the graveyard of All Saint's Episcopal Church, his body being afterwards removed to Mt. Olivet Cemetery where his ashes now repose.

Judge Potts was twice married. On April 15, 1779 he married Elizabeth Hughes of Hagerstown, Md. She died leaving nine children and in 1799 Judge Potts married Miss Eleanor Murdoch of Frederick. She had four children. Richard Potts, Jr., one of the sons of Judge Potts, was born in 1786 and died in 1865. He became a leading member of the Frederick bar.

Among the political events of this period we find from the ancient newspapers that in 1796 Lawrence Brengle announced his candidacy for the Sheriffalty. In 1799 the candidates for the Assembly were upon one ticket Dewalt Shriver, John Hoffman, Thomas Beatty, Sr., and Henry Kuhn. Their opponents were Henry R. Warfield, John Gwynn, John Thomas and Upton Bruce. At this election the agitation for the removal of the property qualification for voters began. In 1802 the candidates for the Assembly were David Shriver, Roger Nelson, Thomas Hawkins and Henry Kemp. Up to the close of the century there was but one polling place in a county. The Sheriff held the elections which were viva voce, in the Court House of each County. The Counties then were much larger than they are now and many citizens had to take long journeys in order to vote, sometimes consuming several days. In September 1794 a large meeting was held at the house of John Cookerly to urge the division of Frederick County into election districts. The distances which some of the voters, especially those living beyond Westminster had to travel, had caused some to propose a new county. But the meeting at Cookerly's discountenanced this proposition and also opposed "the opening of any new road through the County." Besides passing resolutions upon these subjects the meeting took upon itself the nomination of candidates for the House of Delegates. The persons named were Henry Ridgely Warfield, Col. Joshua Gist, Col. John Thomas and Captain Upton Bruce. These nominations were ratified by the people all of the four candidates being elected. They received an average of about 1,575 votes each. Their opponents were Dewalt Shriver, Benedict Jamison, Allen Gwynn, and Henry Kuhn. Each of these received about 1300 votes. Abner Ritchie was elected Sheriff over Christian Smith.

The campaign of 1803 between the followers of Jefferson, then known as Republicans but now called Democrats, and the Federalists was of extreme bitterness. It was the first election in Maryland after the property qualification for voters had been abolished and at this election ballots were used for the first time. At all previous elections voting had been viva voce. No State nor County officials were then elected by the direct vote of the people except the Sheriff and members of the House of Delegates. The Congressman was also elected at this same election. The candidates in the Fourth District composed of Allegany, Washington and part of Frederick County, were Daniel Heister, Democrat and Eli Williams, Federalist. Both were from Washington Coun-

ty. The Democratic candidates for the legislature were David Shriver, Thomas Hawkins, Henry Kemp and Daniel Clark. The Democratic candidate for Sheriff was George Creager, Senior. The Federalist candidate for Sheriff was William Clements and for the House of Delegates were Robert Cummings, John Troxell, John Hanson Thomas and Roger Brooke Taney. Mr. Taney was then a very young man having come to Frederick to reside about two years previously. The Advocate, the Democratic organ assailed him bitterly along with the other Federalist candidates. Clements, the candidate for Sheriff was accused of having falsely charged people with "Crier's fees" in so many pounds of tobacco each while he was crier of the court. The campaign was largely a campaign of barbecues. Early in September the first of the series took place at Middletown by the Democrats and a table was set for six hundred persons. There was an abundance of meat, bread and whiskey. Two of the Federalist candidates, described as Mr. Taney and "little Sancho," were permitted to speak here as at the Democratic barbecue in Westminster district. The Democratic paper declared that Mr. Taney ranted and was incoherent, that he had been fairly laughed out of Calvert County in 1800 and 1801 for being an aristocrat. "Mr. Taney" said the Republican Advocate, "owes it to the people of this County to give some account of himself before he goes about spouting—before he accuses others let him tell the people who he is. What do the people of Frederick County know of Roger B. Taney. Why does he not tell the people how Dr. Kent served him? Precious representatives indeed would the people have in such men as Roger B. Taney and his little man Sancho."

The Democratic paper declared that from one of the federal barbecues a cavalcade with Taney at its head, marched into Frederick Town in the most riotous manner, and proceeded to the Court House where through intoxication or design they uttered a thousand curses against the Republicans and set upon and violently beat a respectable young German. In Westminster district there was a great Republican barbecue at which one thousand persons were seated at a table in the form of a half moon. Among them were about one hundred women. As the election approached the excitement increased. "Every nerve is in motion," the Republican Advocate declared, "every ligament is stretched by the Federal leaders to carry the election. Even old Charles Carroll, that hoary headed aristocrat, has gone down to the Manor no doubt with a view to influence the tenants on the place. Shall the people be dictated to by this lordly nabob because he has more pelf than some others? Has he more virtue, more honor, more honesty than a good industrious farmer? Dares he with his British monarchical and aristocratic policies, come into Frederick County to cajole, to swindle the people out of their rights? Is he, old in iniquity as he is, to be the chief director of the people on the Manor? Citizens of Frederick County! Set Charles Carroll at defiance." The heat, intensity and bitterness of the campaign can be well imagined from the fact that such men as Roger B. Taney, Charles Carroll of Carrollton and Richard Potts were subjected to unstinted abuse. The political issues which were of the first importance and included the support of President Jefferson in the Louisiana purchase, were almost forgotten and the campaign degenerated into a class issue—the plain people against aristocrats, as it was stated. This being the first election by ballot which had ever been held in the State, the newspapers contained minute directions to the voters as to how they should use their ballots. Each side charged the other side with an attempt to deceive by means of false ballots. The people who had been enfranchised by the abolition of the property qualification, an act for which they had to thank the Republican or Democratic party, were enthusiastic in their support of the party of Jefferson and their votes decided the contest. The Democrats carried the County by majorities of over five hundred. By the abolition of the clause in the constitution which limited the franchise to those who had property amounting to thirty pounds, the vote of Frederick County was increased by about six hundred. At the election in 1802, which was the last one taken by viva voce vote and with the property qualification, there were 4,233 votes, 2,226 of which were cast for the Republican candidates and 2,007 for the Federalists, Under the new law the total vote cast was 4,841 of which 2,704 were cast for the Republican ticket. Mr. Taney got 2,120 and was defeated. The method of voting by ballot gave great satisfaction and "placed the people," it was confidently affirmed, "beyond any influence whatever." The very first number of the Republican Advocate, an ultra democratic paper of considerable ability started December 6, 1802, greatly commended the change in the Constitution made that year by which the property qualification of voters was abolished. At the next election, that of 1803 the enfranchised voters had the first opportunity to exercise their new right and at the same election as we have already seen, the ballot was used in Maryland for the first time. These changes, the Advocate declared, were a mortal blow to federalism.

The law removing the property qualification was supported by the entire Frederick delegation in the legislature consisting of Dr. John Tyler in the Senate and Roger Nelson, Hawkins, Shriver and Kemp in the House. It was customary during these early years of the century for parties to nominate candidates without the employment of a regularly elected convention. At first candidates nominated themselves, by declaring their candidacy in the public prints. But this method became objectionable and it was impossible to concentrate party strength in this manner. It became essential after the use of the ballot had been established, to have regularly nominated party candidates so that their names could be printed on the party ticket. In the early years directly after voting by ballot began, it was customary for leading men of each party to gather in Frederick Town at the session of the County Court, have a quiet meeting in a room at a tavern, select candidates and recommend them to their party. These recommendations were received in good part and generally accepted.

Frederick County, by the Congressional apportionment made on the second census, that of 1800, was partly in the third and partly in the fourth Congressional district. The third district was composed of Montgomery County and the sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth election districts of Frederick County. The remaining election districts of Frederick, along with Washington and Allegany Counties comprised the fourth district. In the Congressional election of 1806 Roger Nelson was the Democratic candidate in the fourth district and he was elected without opposition, except that Nathaniel Rochester of Hagerstown, who was a democrat and not a candidate received about 125 votes. In the third district there was a fierce contest. Philip Barton Key announced himself as a federalist candidate although his opponents declared that he lived in the District of Columbia and was ineligible. But the principal attack was made upon him because of his record in the war of the Revolution. He was charged with being a tory and a refugee. He was born in Cecil County in 1761 and about 1777 when only 16 years of age he entered the British Army and obtained a commission as captain. He was not required to fight against his countrymen but was in command of a small party at Pensacola, Fla., which was then Spanish territory. After the war Mr. Key studied law in the Temple in London and entered the bar. Returning to America some years after the treaty of peace had been signed, he settled at Annapolis and engaged in the practice of his profession. He represented Annapolis in the legislature for some years and was selected by President John Adams for Chief Justice of one of the Federal Circuit Courts. The court was however, shortly abolished by Congress and Mr. Key returned to the practice of the law. When he announced his candidacy for Congress in 1806 the Democrats assailed his record in the revolution with vehemence. It was declared that his father had influenced one of his sons, John Ross Key to enter the American Army and the other, Philip Barton Key to enter the British Army so that in any event, whether the Americans triumphed or the British triumphed, his property would be safe. This charge was a specimen of political rancor. During the campaign of 1805, Mr. and Mrs. Merry the British Ambassador and his wife, visited Frederick and remained several days. This was the time when British insolence towards the United States was at its height and this country was subjected to insult after insult at the hands of the British Navy. Public sentiment throughout the United States, except in New England, was greatly embittered toward the mother country. It was considered therefore that the visit of the British Ambassador to Frederick during the campaign was most inopportune and the democrats endeavored to connect it with Mr. Key's candidacy. The Advocate, the Democratic paper, hinted that Merry had come to Frederick to aid Key and asked which side Key would take in case of a war between the United States and England, which at the time seemed most probable. Mr. Key, the Advocate charged, had undoubtedly been in communication with Mr. Merry while the latter was in Frederick. This kind of campaigning occurring at the height of feeling against England together with the fact that Mr. Key was in the British Army in the Revolution and not in the American Army, would undoubtedly have defeated an ordinary candidate. But Mr. Key was not an ordinary man. He was a man of distinguished ability, a learned lawyer and of charming personality and evidently had a strong hold upon the affections of his fellow citizens. For when the votes were counted on election day it was found that he had been elected by a good majority notwithstanding his war record and that he was in a very close district. The portion of Frederick County which was in the Third district gave Mr. Key 958 votes and 963 to Mr. Magruder. Mr. Key carried Montgomery County by a majority of 248 votes, making his majority in the district 243. He was reelected in 1808 and 1810. He died in Georgetown in 1815 at the age of fifty four years. He was distinguished as an orator no less than as a lawyer and had, like his distinguished nephew, a poetic talent.

Mr. Key's opponent at this election, Mr, Patrick Magruder the Democratic candidate, was at the time of the election a member of Congress having been elected in 1804. He served until March 4, 1807 and was then elected Clerk to the House of Representatives, performing at the same time the duties of librarian of Congress. He was a citizen of Montgomery County where he was born in 1768. He died in Petersburg Va. in 1819.

Gen. Roger Nelson who was elected to Congress in the Fourth district of Maryland without opposition was born near the Point of Rocks in Frederick County in 1762. In 1780 he entered as a cadet in the Maryland line. In the summer of this year he went to the Southern Army commanded by Gen. Gates. At the time the Southern States were in great confusion and the relentless legion of Tarlton was carrying death and destruction in all quarters. The American troops were ill provided, many of them ill disciplined and all of them in want. At the battle of Camden young Nelson fought with intrepid courage and in the retreat he was wounded and fell. He was at once surrounded by a band of British who wounded him as he lay on the ground and cried for quarter. He was left thus sorely wounded and had nearly expired when he was discovered and carried off a prisoner to Charleston. After months of severe suffering Nelson recovered and was exchanged He was then appointed lieutenant in the regiment of cavalry commanded by Col. William Washington. At the battle of Guilford Court House, March 15. 1781, Col. Washington commanded on Greene's right flank. In the midst of the engagement Washington charged the British guards with great fury and broke their ranks. Sergeant Everheart of Frederick County, who was prevented from taking part in the fight by the wounds he had received at Cowpens, nevertheless witnessed the charge from the top of a hill where Washington had left him in charge of the baggage wagons. He declared this was one of the most splendid feats which was accomplished during the war. When the infantry came up to the support of the cavalry, Capt. Smith of Baltimore cut down the commander of one of the British battalions, a man who had cruelly treated Smith while he was a prisoner. In this battle Nelson conducted himself with courage and coolness. He remained with the army until the practical termination of hostilities by the surrender at Yorktown. This was the end of a most creditable military career by Lieutenant Nelson who had not yet attained his twentieth year. In 1783 he returned to his home in Frederick County and then studied law in the office of William H. Dorsey in Georgetown. After his admission to the bar he settled in Taneytown, then in Frederick County, but soon removed to Frederick Town where he acquired a large practice. His first political office was that of a member of the House of Delegates to which he was elected in 1795. He was reelected in 1800 and afterwards frequently represented his County in the legislature at that time composed of able and prominent citizens. He had popular manners and enjoyed a great personal popularity. It is related that in one of the warmly contested campaigns in which he was engaged, he was opposed by a man of great influence. In a meeting at Westminster in this campaign, while he was making a speech it became apparent to Nelson that the crowd was not with him, and all of his arguments and appeals seemed unavailing. Suddenly he bared his breast and displayed the scars from the wounds he had received at Camden. That was a dramatic movement and had an electric effect upon his audience and he was triumphantly elected. In Jefferson's administration he represented in Congress the districts composed of Allegany, Washington and a part of Frederick Counties. He supported the administration in the embargo affair and favored the declaration of war against England in 1812. In 1793 he organized a troop of cavalry with which he actively engaged in the suppression of the whiskey insurrection in Washington's administration. Later he was appointed Brigadier-General of militia. He was not regarded as a learned or profound lawyer, but it was said that with a Frederick County jury he was irresistible. His manner was persuasive and he was extremely popular having never in his career lost an election. As a political speaker he was eloquent and powerful and in the legislature and Congress he wielded a strong influence. He died in May 1815.

Gen. Nelson was the Democratic leader in Frederick for many years. John Nelson and Madison Nelson were his sons.

John Nelson was born in Frederick in 1794. When he was twenty-five years of age he was elected to Congress and at the end of his term he moved to Baltimore where he spent the remander of his life, dying there, in his home on Mt. Vernon Place January 18, 1860. In Baltimore he soon established himself as a great lawyer—one of the greatest that the Maryland bar has produced. He was always brief and clear in his statements scarcely ever making a speech longer than a half hour. He was appointed Minister to Naples in Jackson's administration and in 1843 President Tyler appointed him to the office of Attorney General of the United States, being the second citizen

of Frederick County to hold that office. In 1845 Mr. Nelson retired from the cabinet and resumed his practice in Baltimore where he was the leader of the bar until his death fifteen years later. Speaking of him after his death Reverdy Johnson said. "I have heard more eloquence, more brilliant imagery, more power of amplification and more affluence of learning, but I do not think that in force of analysis, clearness of arrangement, perspicuity of statement, simplicity of language, closeness of logic and concentration of thought I have ever seen him much, if at all, excelled." Mr. Johnson declared that as Attorney-General he proved himself the equal of any of his predecessors. To be considered by so competent a judge as Mr. Johnson, the equal of such men as Edmund Randolph, William Pinkney, Wm. Wirt, R. B. Taney and Hugh S. Legare was about as high praise as a lawyer could well receive. Judge Madison Nelson was a half brother of John Nelson. He was elected Judge in Frederick County under the constitution of 1851 and again under the constitution of 1867 and was from that year to the time of his death three years later a member of the Court of Appeals of Maryland.

In October 1807 David Shriver, Jr., B. Biggs, Thomas Hawkins and Henry Kuhn were elected to the Assembly. Their opponents who were defeated by large majorities, were T. Jones, J. Waters, J. Ritchie and H. Bantz. The next year Mr. Kuhn was appointed Judge of the Orphans' Court along with John Schley and Henry Kemp. In the spring of 1808 Democrats throughout the country began the discussion of the Presidency. It was not long before public sentiment went to James Madison. In April 1808 a large meeting gathered at the Court House in Frederick Town in the interest of Mr. Madison's candidacy. John Hoffman was president of the meeting and Lawrence Brengle secretary. Resolutions in favor of Mr. Madison were adopted. At that time the State was divided into electoral districts. The Fourth electoral district was made up of the three Western Counties, Frederick, Washington and Allegany. The Frederick meeting "recommended" John Tyler for presidential elector and approved of the candidacy of Nathaniel Rochester of Hagerstown, who it was understood had been nominated in Washington County. Another candidate soon appeared in the arena in the person of Mr. Tench Ringgold of Washington County, who announced himself in the newspapers and pledged himself to vote for Mr. Madison if elected. He declared that the people of Washington County had not spoken for Mr. Rochester but that he had been suggested by a few self constituted nominators. To this Mr. Rochester made denial.

In 1808 the whole country was stirred up over the Embargo and there was talk of foreign war. The legislature of Maryland enacted a militia law which required every man in the State military force to provide himself with a gun. This requirement caused great dissatisfaction as well it might. There were at the time in Frederick County five organized regiments of militia and one extra battalion containing on the rolls three thousand five hundred men. Each gun it was declared, would upon the average cost ten dollars. "The gun tax," said the Frederick Herald, "will create such a demand for arms, that we are confident that the price will be much higher than ten dollars a gun. But even rating them at that sum Frederick County will have to pay thirty five thousand dollars for this tax. All of this is to be paid in one year." Three of the delegates from Frederick County to the Legislature, it was charged, had voted to levy this tax upon their constituents and to exempt themselves from its payment. These delegates were Thomas Hawkins, Benjamin Biggs and Henry Kuhn, and all of them were candidates for reelection and the Herald urged that they be defeated. "A tax of thirty five thousand dollars," this paper declared, "would at any time be most oppressive on this County, but in these embargo times it is ruinous. It will perhaps be said that many men have guns. Admitting this to be so the tax will still be equally oppressive on those who have to buy; and as to those who have them the guns were heretofore worth their price to the owner—he could sell them for the money—they were his own property which he could dispose of as he pleased—and in such times as these many a man would be willing to sell his gun to raise money. But now he dares not sell it and if he is going to jail for ten dollars he is not allowed to sell his gun to raise it." It was said that General Nelson, at a meeting of Colonel Barach's regiment at Woodsbury had undertaken to defend this tax in the interest of Hawkins, Kuhn and Biggs and that indicated that the law would be enforced unless men were sent to the legislature to repeal it. Another argument against the law was that there was to be no uniformity in the guns and in case the militia was called out they would be useless because of the impossibility of supplying ammunition. There were many people in the County who had conscientious scruples against bearing arms and these were to be exempted under the law upon payment of five dollars each and the Courts martial had the right to exempt from "the gun tax" all who were too poor to pay it.

It was charged that the Frederick County delegates had voted against this mild provision. It was further charged that Mr. Kuhn, being a Judge of the Orphans' Court was ineligible to the Assembly. Those public men in Frederick County who favored the Embargo had a difficult time in 1808 for that measure was bearing heavily upon the Frederick County people. The price of wheat, since export to foreign countries had been prohibited by the embargo, had declined fifty cents a bushel from the former price. It was estimated that the County at that time produced three hundred thousand bushels a year. The cost of the embargo to the people of the County was put at a hundred and fifty thousand dollars for this one item. This however, was a partisan estimate for it is more than likely that many of the farmers kept their wheat in their granaries until the embargo was removed. The embargo was a measure of Jefferson's administration and that was a sufficient reason why the Federalists should oppose it. It undoubtedly did work a great hardship upon the people and at the October election Frederick County gave a Federalist majority although not so large a one as might have been expected under the circumstances. For the Assembly the Federalist candidates were George Baer, John Hanson Thomas, Col. John Thomas and F. B. Sappington. These received an average vote of about 2,700. The Jeffersonian candidates were Thomas Hawkins, Benjamin Biggs, James McHaffie and Henry Kuhn. They got an average vote of about 2,325. The two Congress districts of Western Maryland were divided by the Monocacy river. The candidates in the western or upper district composed of Frederick, west of the Monocacy, Washington and Allegany Counties, were Gen. Roger Nelson Democrat of Frederick and Mr. Bruce of Cumberland. The latter had been a Democrat and was not opposing the administration on the embargo question. Nelson carried Frederick and Washington Counties by about six hundred majority and was elected. In the lower district composed of that part of Frederick County east of the Monocacy and Montgomery was already ably represented by Mr. Philip Barton Key, Federalist. He was the candidate for reelection, his opponent being Col. John Wampler. Mr. Key was reelected by a majority of nearly fourteen hundred, an increase of about eleven hundred over his majority in 1806, two years before.

In 1808 the Democratic presidential electoral ticket in the Western Counties was Tyler and Rochester. Roger Brooke Taney of Frederick and Lynn of Allegany were the Federalists. The Democrats elected their candidates who were for Madison for President and carried Frederick County by a vote of 2,471 to 2,341 for the Federalists. In 1809 the campaign was more than usually exciting. The Democratic candidates for the Assembly were John Schley, Patrick McGill, John Myers and William T. T. Mason. The Federalist candidates were George Baer, F. B. Sappington, John Hanson Thomas and John Thomas. One democrat and three federalists were elected, John Schley beating Sappington by two votes. A feature of this campaign was an immense barbecue, or "cue" as the feast was generally called for the sake of brevity, which was held on the barbecue grounds near Frederick. A table one thousand feet long was spread and two thousand people sat down to it. The speaking began shortly after noon and continued until nearly candle light. General Samuel Smith was the first speaker and he spoke for three hours. Roger Nelson and John Hanson Thomas also spoke. Among the distinguished guests was Commodore Joshua Barney. Late in the evening after the speakers had subsided the whole concourse formed themselves into a procession and escorted Gen. Smith to his lodgings at the tavern. In 1811 Roger Nelson and Joshua Cockey were elected presidential electors in the interest of Madison defeating George Baer and John Hanson Thomas. Samuel Ringgold, democrat, was elected to Congress at that election in the upper district including Frederick County west of the Monocacy and Alexander Contee Hanson Jr., from the third district made up of Frederick east of the Monocacy and Montgomery.

In August 1812 Francis Hollingsworth announced himself as a democratic candidate for Congress in the third district. His opponent was Alexander Contee Hanson, Jr. an ardent and aggressive federalist. In announcing Mr. Hollingsworth's candidacy Bartgis' Gazette said that since the awful occurrence in Baltimore, Hanson having his hands stained with the blood of his fellow citizens could scarcely be considered a suitable candidate for Congress. This "awful occurrence in Baltimore" came from an attack by a mob on Mr. Hanson's printing office. He was the Editor, along with Jacob Wagner, of the "Federal Republican," a federalist newspaper in Baltimore. On the 19th of June 1812 President Madison issued his proclamation that a state of war existed between the United States and Great Britain. The next day an editorial appeared in the Federal Republican which said that without funds, without taxes, without a navy or adequate fortifications, with a vast commerce afloat "our rulers have promulgated a war against the clear and decided sentiments of a vast majority of the nation." It was also declared that the paper

"would represent in as strong colors as we are capable, that it is unnecessary, inexpedient and entered into from a partial, personal, and, as we believe, motives bearing upon their front marks of undisguised foreign influence." The editorial appeared on Saturday and the following Monday a mob pulled down the printing office and destroyed the press. The mob then took possession of the city and destroyed much property and did violence to a number of persons whose politics were obnoxious to them. Several foreign vessels lying at the docks were dismantled and looted and a number of respectable citizens were ordered to leave the city. Hanson and Wagner left and went to Georgetown where they printed the paper. On Monday the 27th of July they returned to Baltimore bringing with them the papers which were issued from Wagner's house on South Charles Street. Mr. Hanson with a party of his friends had fortified the house and supplied themselves with muskets and abundant ammunition. Those in the house were Alexander C. Hanson, Gen. Henry Lee, James M. Lingan, Wm. Schroeder, John Thompson, Wm. B. Bend, Otho Sprigg, Henry Kennedy, Robert Kilgour, Henry Nelson, John E. Hall, George Winchester, Peregrine Warfield, George Richards, Edward Gwinn, Daniel Hoffman, Horatio Bigelow, Ephraim Gaither, Wm. Gaither, Jacob Schley, Mark U. Pringle, Daniel Murray and Richard S. Crabb. The paper which was issued at this time contained severe criticism of the Mayor and other officials of Baltimore. In the evening a number of boys collected in front of the house and began throwing stones at it. This continued for several hours when finally two guns loaded with blank cartridges were fired from the windows of the house. This caused the mob of men to gather and an attack was made on the house, guns being fired into the windows and an attempt made to beat the doors down. In the uproar Dr. Gale said to have been a leader of the mob was killed by a shot from the beseiged and then a field piece was procured by the mob and trained upon the house. They were persuaded by a number of citizens not to fire. Later Major Barney appeared upon the scene at the head of a party of cavalry and the mob after awhile were apparently appeased by the major who promised that the party in the house should be taken to jail. About 7 o'clock in the morning the beseiged party surrendered and were taken to jail. Then the mob looted the abandoned house. The next night they broke into the jail. Here a scene of horror ensued. Gen Lingan was killed, Gen Lee maimed and made a cripple for life and eleven others dreadfully beaten and left for dead. This was the "awful occurrence" which in the opinion of the Frederick democratic paper, rendered Mr. Hanson "an unsuitable candidate." Nevertheless he was elected to the lower house of Congress and served in that body for two terms, from 1813 to 1816. In 1816 he was elected to the United States Senate. While in Congress he fought a duel with Captain Gordon of the United States Navy. Mr. Hanson was a son of Chancellor Alexander Contee Hanson and grandson of John Hanson, President of Congress. He died at "Belmont" in Frederick County April 23, 1819.

Gen. James M. Lingan who was so brutally murdered in the Baltimore jail, like most of the others who were attacked by the mob, had fought bravely for his country in the Revolutionary War. He had entered the service at the very beginning of hostilities and had been in military training before the war began. He was a lieutenant in the company which was organized in Georgetown commanded by Captain Thomas Richardson and which marched to the front at the beginning of the war. This was the company in which Gen. James Wilkinson of Frederick County, afterwards commanding general of the army, began his military career as an enlisted soldier.

In 1812 the Democratic presidential electoral candidates in the fourth electoral district were Joshua Cockey and Frisby Tilghman. They were in favor of Madison. Henry Williams of Frederick and Daniel Rench of Washington County were their opponents and they were pledged to vote for DeWitt Clinton. The war was evidently not entirely popular in Frederick County for the Madison electors failed to carry the County. Williams and Rench got 2590 votes while Cockey and Tilghman got 2126. The Clinton electors carried the district which was composed of Frederick, Washington and Allegany Counties.

CHAPTER IX

DURING THE PROGRESS of the Revolution the people of Frederick Town were perhaps but little disposed to patronise amusements. But shortly after the close of the war we find advertisements of theatrical and other entertainments in the columns of the "Maryland Chronicle," May 10, 1786 "The Frederick Town Theatre" advertised the tragedy of "The Revenge" by Dr. Young, with a farce called "The Mock Doctor." The performance was held in "Mr. Groff's commodious room." The company was to remain in Frederick a fortnight and to give performances on Wednesday's and Friday's. The price of admission was three shillings and six pence. In August 1786 Voltaire's Zara was presented in the Market House by the young gentlemen of Frederick, "the entertainment to conclude with a little horn pipe by a little man and a little epilogue by a little lady." In June 1792 the town was entertained by a party of French dancers on the tight rope. About this time many refugees from San Domingo were arriving in Maryland and in 1793 it was announced that O'Duhigg and Large lately arrived from that Island, had opened a dancing school. This was the year of the violent and fatal epidemic of yellow fever in Philadelphia and elsewhere. It was a disease but little understood at the time and the belief was that the refugees from San Domingo had brought it to the United States. The measures adopted for safety call to mind the scenes described in the Journal of the great plague in London. All the towns and communities which had intercourse with Philadelphia were filled with alarm. Nor were their fears ill founded, for in the last days of July a strange disease of a most dreadful and deadly character had begun to spread in Philadelphia. A fever would set in with pain in the head and loins. On the fourth day the whites of the eyes turned yellow, blood ran from the nose, the patient vomited profusely a black vomit, the body become of a yellowish-purple color and on the eighth day he would die.* But it was more likely that the physicians would not let him live until the eighth day, for at the appearance of the very first symptom blood letting was begun and kept up without intermission until the patient would die from exhaustion. Deaths took place all the time. The constant ringing of church bells and the funeral trains became so depressing to the sick that it had to be prohibited and bodies were buried silently at dead of night. All who could procure means to leave the city fled and it was to prevent infection from this army of refugees that precautions were taken and quarantines established in all the towns within two hundred miles of Philadelphia. Baltimore was greatly alarmed not only on account of infection from Philadelphia but because a shipload of refugees from San Domingo had landed at her wharves. So the Governor of the State issued a proclamation and all means which suggested themselves were tried to secure the public safety. No person who came from Philadelphia or who was suspected of coming from there was allowed to be received into any family or indeed to come into the town. In order to keep them out, a large number of citizens enlisted and formed themselves into a patrol to guard every road and avenue by which the town might be reached and all persons suspected of coming from the scene of the plague were ruthlessly driven off. Clothing and supplies which were sent from Eastern Pennsylvania for the troops gathered in Frederick were not permitted upon any account to be received.

The various alarms about epidemics and the public health were well founded for the sanitary condition of towns and cities was deplorable. The streets of Frederick were ill graded and ill drained and there was little attempt at pavement. In dry weather the dust was blind-

*McMaster's History.

ing and in wet weather the mud was deep. To cross a street on a wet night was a bold undertaking. After the few feeble lights in the stores and public houses and those that twinkled through the windows of the dwellings had been extinguished, which was done about 9 o'clock, the darkness in the streets was thick and but few persons ventured abroad. It often happened, in much larger towns than Frederick, that dead animals were permitted to remain in the public streets until the stench became intolerable and there was no provision for removing the garbage and refuse. As early as 1786, however, there had been some effort at amendment in Frederick. An Act of Assembly passed that year recites the condition of the streets. Each person who built a house it was declared, placed it regardless of grades and made elevations or depressions in the street to suit his own convenience regardless of that of others. This made pools and quagmires. The beds of the unpaved streets, too, were cut up by the wheels of heavily loaded wagons which were passing through them constantly until the mud became very deep and no attention was paid to the sidewalks. This law constituted a commission for street improvement. The commissioners named in the law were Jacob Young, Jacob Miller, Michael Allix, John McPherson, John Shellman, Conrad Doll and John Hoffman. The commission was empowered to levy a tax for grading and paving, not to exceed two shillings and six pence on each hundred pounds worth of property. The work of improvement was to be done under the supervision of the commissioners and they had power to require property owners to make the footways before their lots and if they failed to do so the commissioners could have the work done and compel the lot owners to pay for it. The commission accomplished something but as the tax allowed would not produce more than $1,500 a year street improvement did not progress rapidly under the new law and in those days taxes were light and unusual and people did not submit to them with the patience of these present times. In the winter mornings it would seem that lights and good streets were needed as well as in the evenings. For the inhabitants of Frederick were early risers and began their day's work while it was yet dark. The idea of the eight hour day had not then dawned upon the people. Even the school children had excessively long hours. In 1787 James Clark and Hugh Maguire conducted a seminary in Frederick in which the hours for study were from six o'clock in the morning to six o'clock in the evening allowing an intermission of a half hour for breakfast and an hour and a half for dinner. The annual charge for teaching the classics in this strenuous school was one pound and seven shillings; for mathematics it was £1, 5 shillings; for English £1, 3 shillings. Nor were skilled mechanics better paid than teachers for we find in July 1786 an advertisement offering $200 a year for a good journeyman printer who understood both German and English "and who can be well recommended for sobriety and diligence." That the printer should understand both languages was quite essential for in the early Frederick papers notices and advertisements in the German language were liberally interspersed among the English reading matter and about the time of the arrival of the San Domingo refugees there were occasional articles of news published in French, copied from Paris papers. The indifference of the local papers to local events is illustrated in the notice of the great flood of October 11, 1786. It is merely recorded that the Monocacy rose ten feet perpendicular and that many grist mills and dwellings had been carried off by the flood and that much damage had been done on Carroll creek in Frederick and that persons who had been confined to their beds by sickness had been cut off from assistance. But in this whole account not one name was mentioned nor any particular concerning losses.

From the earliest times nail making was an important industry in Frederick. Cut nails had not yet been invented and as building was constantly going on the number of nails used was large. All had to be made by hand and it required many hands to furnish the necessary supply. In 1787 Henry Brim was conducting one of the many nail factories in Frederick and we find him in October advertizing for a journeyman nail maker. In May of that year, 1787, appears in Bartgis Gazette a notice to the creditors of "the late Col. Thomas Cresap" by Daniel Cresap, senior, administrator, "on the North Branch of the Patowmack." In June 1787 a mulatto woman was arrested for the murder of a negro woman. Both were slaves of Ormand Hammond, near Linganore.

The question of an emission of paper money by the State of Maryland agitated the people during 1787 and caused much discussion among the people. A large public meeting was held in Frederick Town on the fourteenth of February. Resolutions were passed opposing paper money. Thomas Sim Lee was the chairman of the meeting. The Trustees of the poor at this time, appointed in 1786 were Basil Beall, Thomas Price, Jacob Steiner and Nicholas Tice.

In 1786 the work of improving the navigation



Old Hagan Tavern on Washington Turnpike, Urbana District.



Old Kemp Homestead, Yellow Springs, Frederick District.

of the Potomac was in active progress. Washington was president of the company and James Rumsey the inventor of the first steamboat was employed on the work. In June Rumsey advertised in the Frederick paper a reward for the return of a number of indentured Irish servants who had run away. The Potomac company hired slaves to do the work and provided them with rations. A ration, according to contract, consisted of a pound and a half of fresh meat or a pound and a quarter of salt beef or one pound of salt pork, a pound and a half of flour or bread, three gills of good spirituous liquor a day. A gill of salt and a gill of vinegar per week, went with each ration. The work of improving the Potomac had so far progressed by the beginning of 1793 that lines of boats were regularly plying from Williamsport to Georgetown and the cost of transportation had been greatly reduced in consequence. From Williamsport to Georgetown the freight on a barrel of flour had fallen from eight shillings and four pence to five shillings and six pence. Frederick Town being a considerable distance from the river did not share in the full advantage of the better transportation. In order to do so the improvement of the Monocacy was urged and a public meeting to further that object was called.

In July the great man who had conceived the plan of connecting the East with the West by means of river navigation with a portage between the headwaters of the Potomac and the Monongahela, and who was the President of the Potomac Navigation Company, honored Frederick with a visit. Washington had long been familiar with Frederick County. He had spent some time in Frederick in 1755 when he was a young man and had marched through with Braddock. At that time he had been the guest of Maj. Peter Contee Hanson afterwards an officer in Washington's Army and a brother of John Hanson. Later on in the Indian War he had passed through more than once and he had explored the Potomac through Frederick County in company with his friend, Thomas Johnson. As a farmer he could not but admire the fertility of the soil of Frederick County and the superior manner of its cultivation. Shortly after this visit, in a letter to Sir John Sinclair of England, Washington declard that Frederick County was the garden spot of the United States. It was indeed at the time the greatest wheat producing county in any of the States. As the President of the United States approached Frederick through the rich wheat fields he was met by a company of horsemen led by Major Montjoy Bayley. This cavalcade conducted the President to Braddocks hill, thence through the town up Market Street to Brothers Tavern and then to Richlands the residence of Governor Thomas Johnson. That night the town was illuminated. "This illustrious character," said a Frederick paper, the Rights of Man, "during his short stay in Frederick Town was treated with marks of high respect and great affection by the respectable citizens of this flourishing town. Previous to his departure, which public business obliged him to hasten, the following address drawn in great haste, was presented to him to which he was pleased to give an answer exhibiting, as usual, fresh proofs of his greatness and goodness." The address to Washington was as follows: "To the President of the United States, Sir.—The inhabitants of Frederick take the liberty of congratulating you upon your safe arrival at this place and to assure you that it gives them sincere pleasure to have this opportunity of expressing that veneration and attachment which they have always felt, and still feel, for your person and character as a patriot, a statesman, a soldier, and a fellow citizen. They have, Sir, a lively sense of gratitude for that long series of services which you have so ably exhibited on the public stage."

In reply to this address Washington said: "Your description of my public services overrates their value and it is justice to my fellow citizens that I should assign the eminent advantages of our political condition to another cause—to their valor, wisdom and virtue. From the first, they derive their freedom; the second has been proved by their independence in National prosperity; the last I trust will long protect their social rights and insure their individual happiness. That your participation in these advantages may realize your best wishes is my sincere prayer." This reply was in writing and was addressed to "Messrs. Beall, Potts, Thomas and McPherson." After leaving Frederick on his way to Philadelphia Gen. Washington passed through Woodsborough, Ladiesburg, Middleburg and Taneytown. The first night after leaving Frederick was spent at Terra Rubra, the home of John Ross Key, who had been in Washington's Army. Thus far on his journey Washington was accompanied by Major Mountjoy Bayler and by two former Governors of Maryland, Thomas Johnson and Thomas Sim Lee. The next morning after berakfast at Mr. Key's, a large number of the neighbors had gathered to see the President. To these he made a brief address from the front of the house. "My Countrymen," he said, "I am about to leave your good land, your beautiful valleys, your refreshing streams and the blue hills of Maryland which stretch out before me. I can-

not leave you, fellow citizens, without thanking you again and again for your kind greeting, for the true and devoted friendship you have shown me. When in the darkest hours of the Revolution, of doubt and gloom, the succor and support I received from the people of Frederick County always cheered me. It always awoke a responsive echo in my breast. I feel the emotion of gratitude beating in my heart—my heart is too full to say more—God bless you all." Less than nine years from this time, that is to say on the twenty-second of February, 1800, another procession was moving through the streets of Frederick in honor of Washington, but this time it was a funeral procession, This procession was long and imposing and it moved between the ranks of thousands who had gathered to do honor to the memory of the illustrious dead. At the head of the procession, seated in a carriage drawn by four white horses and draped in black, rode Thomas Johnson than whom no man in the vast gathering mourned the death of Washington more sincerely, for he was mourning the death of a man who had been his close friend for more than a quarter of a century. In the carriage with Johnson were Benjamin Ogle, Governor of Maryland, ex-Governor Thomas Sim Lee and George Bear, Jr., member of Congress. Following them came General John Eager Howard, Charles Carroll, Col. William Washington, Major Paul Bentalon and Sergeant Lawrence Everhart who had distinguished himslf in Washington's Army. In the procession was a long line of troops under command of General Mountjoy Bayley. Before the procession started a national salute of sixteen guns was fired by Capt. Wm. Clements and then a gun at intervals of a half hour. The procession was most imposing and expressive of the genuine grief of the people. The order was as follows: An advance guard of four dragoons; Capt. Nelson's Cavalry commanded by Cornet Daniel Hauer, Jr.; a horse with an empty saddle draped in black; federal troops under command of Captain Val Brother; federal officers; bands of music; military officers in uniform; physicians; clergy; the bier and pallbearers; sixteen young ladies dressed in mouring representing the sixteen states; committee of arrangements; Masons; Rev. Samuel Knox, principal of the Academy followed by the other teachers and upwards of a hundred pupils in mourning. The procession moved down Market Street to the Square and then up Patrick Street, pausing at the German Presbyterian Church. The bier was taken into the graveyard and volleys were fired over it. Then the assembly entered the church where Thomas Johnson delivered an oration upon the life and services of General Washington.

Soon after Washington's visit to Frederick he appointed Governor Johnson one of the Commissioners for laying out the federal city and erecting the public buildings. When the site of the Capital was fixed on the Potomac a great desire to speculate in lots arose and Johnson wished to invest largely in Washington real estate. In October 1793 he advertised his Maryland real estate for sale, being desirous, he said, to change his property in Frederick for property in the federal city. From this advertisement it appears that Governor Johnson was a very large property holder. The land he offered for sale were the Bush Creek forges and mill along with twenty-six hundred acres of land and a plantation of eight hundred and fifty acres on the Monocacy, three miles from Frederick. On this farm there was a large dwelling, a grist mill, a saw mill, a tan yard, a glass house and many convenient buildings and an orchard of fifteen hundred apple trees. He also offered the Aetna glass house and buildings, seventeen hundred acres on Bush Creek five miles from Frederick, and twenty thousand acres westward of Cumberland.

In 1797 Governor Thomas Sim Lee began the division and sale of portions of his splendid estate of "the Forest of Needwood," on the Merryland Tract. The whole estate comprised between twenty-five and twenty-seven hundred acres, improved by a large house and seven good tobacco houses. Eighty acres were in timothy grass and eighteen hundred in woodland. In 1802 thirteen hundred acres were offered in tracts at public sale.

In the spring, summer and fall of 1792 there was constant military activity in Fredrick. In May of that year it was announced that Henry Gaither had been appointed by the Governor commander of the levies raising in the State for service against the Western Indians, vice Col. Rawlings, declined; and Captains Wm. Lewis and Benjamin Price were appointed to command two of the companies. From this time for four years Frederick was a camp. May 11, 1791, Lewis advertises for recruits. "All able bodied young men who are willing to render their country service for six months, will have an opportunity to see a new country, free of expense, by applying at drum head in Hagerstown, where they shall have their bounty, clothing, and be taken into pay and kindly received." The pay into which they were taken was eight dollars a month. The new country which Lewis promised they should see was the thick, impenetrable forests and the fever breeding swamps which bordered the Maumee river.

For in the midst of the excitement occasioned by the excise law the campaign against the Indians in the Northwest which resulted in the disgraceful defeat of General St. Clair, was undertaken and put an end to the enforcement of the laws of Congress until the Indians had been finally subjugated. By June two hundred recruits had been gathered in Hagerstown and on the twelfth of that month Captain Lewis and Captain Price marched for the scene of the war. If this little detachment saw this new country it is probable that only a few of them ever saw their own beautiful land again. Two weeks later another company of soldiers under the command of Captain Carberry marched from Frederick to Pittsburg to defend the frontiers from the Indians. The next year, April 1792, Captain Lewis was back again gathering recruits and offering a bounty of eight dollars a month for able-bodied young men. On the tenth of July Captain Price, who had returned to Frederick for soldiers, marched to Pittsburg, receiving his instructions from Captain Carberry who complimented him upon the appearance of his men and assured him that they would be inferior to none in the army he was about to join. This detachment was followed on the fifth of November by a larger body of recruits under the command of Captain Carberry and which joined the body raised by Captains Lewis and Stevenson which was in Hagerstown. In Stevenson's Company Ensign Whistler, a soldier in the army which Burgoyne surrendered was engaged. He was still an Ensign but shortly afterwards received his promotion.

In passing through, the Frederick troops paused at Hagerstown where in November a body of them delighted the people of that town by a "lively representation of a fight betweeen regulars and savages, Captain Lewis commanding the former and Stevenson the latter, each of whom with his respective subalterns, (Lieutenant Smith and Ensign Whistler) displayed the different characters with dexterity and address—both parties adhering to the signals of that old and well tried veteran Captain Carberry, whose tactical adroitness exceeds most officers of his rank. Eye witnesses thought the Indian mode of warfare gave them the advantage over regulars."* During Captain Carberry's military activities about this time he found time to marry "the amiable Miss Sybila Schnertzell of Frederick County." The wedding took place on December 11, 1792. A week later he published a long advertisement in the Frederick papers describing a number of deserters and offering a reward for their apprehension. Captain Carberry was an officer in the United States Army and in 1796 he was Adjutant General of Maryland.

During all this period of military occupation the soldiers had been fed by citizens of the town upon contracts awarded to the lowest bidder. A soldier's ration consisted of one pound of bread or flour, one pound of beef or three quarters of a pound of pork and a half gill of spirits, rum, brandy or whiskey. With each hundred rations went one quart of salt, five quarts of vinegar, two pounds of soap and one pound of candles.

In 1794 was the expedition against the Indians by Gen. Anthony Wayne and in that campaign the Frederick troops participated. There were among them the companies of Captains Carberry, Price and Lewis. Captains Price and Lewis were both severely wounded in fight at Maumee rapids.

From time to time in the early history of the County we get descriptions of the fertility of the soil and its admirable tillage. In 1795 Isaac Weld, Jr., made a tour "Through the States of North America" and, like the other tourists of the time, published a book about it. "Between York, Pa., and Frederick in Maryland," he wrote in his book, "there are two or three small towns, viz., Hanover, Petersburgh and Woodsburgh, but there is nothing worthy of mention in any of them. Frederick contains about 700 houses and five churches, two of which are for German Lutherans, one for Presbyterians, one for Calvinists and one for Baptists.** It is a flourishing town and carries on a brisk inland trade. The arsenal of the State of Maryland is here, the situation being secure and central. From Frederick I proceeded in a southerly course through Montgomery county in Maryland. In this direction the soil changes to a yellowish sort of clay mixed with gravel and continues much the same until you come to the federal city. The change in the face of the country after leaving Frederick is gradual, but at the end of a day's journey a striking difference is perceptible. Instead of well cultivated fields green with wheat, such as we met with along that rich tract that runs contiguous to the mountains, large pieces of land which have been worn out with the culture of tobacco are here seen lying waste, with scarcely any herb to cover them. Instead of the furrows of the plow the marks of the hoe appear on the ground; fields are overspread

*The Hagerstown, Washington Spy.

**There were also an Episcopal and a Roman Catholic Church in Frederick at this time.

with little hillocks for the reception of tobacco plants, and the eye is assailed in every direction with the unpleasant sight of gangs of male and female slaves toiling under the harsh commands of the overseer. The difference in the manners of the inhabitants is also great. Instead of being amongst the phlegmatic Germans, a traveler finds himself again in the midst of an inquisitive and prying set of Americans, to gratify whose curiosity it is always necessary to devote a certain portion of time after alighting at a tavern."

The so-called whiskey insurrection in 1794, while not causing so much excitement in Frederick as it did further west, did for a time greatly affect the peace and tranquility of Fredericktown and gave it a military aspect. The constitution had been adopted and President Washington had organized the federal government. But the States had not become accustomed to federal taxation. There was a large public debt to be provided for and the cost of the government was greatly in excess of the ordinary receipts.

The great question which faced the early Congresses was how the revenues of the Government should be raised. In solving this question serious internal complications and disturbances arose, and Western Maryland was a portion of the theatre in which these disturbances took place and our own people took a prominent part not only in the disturbances themselves, but in suppressing them. In 1791 the second Congress passed what is known as the "Excise law," the very name by which it was called being hateful to a large portion of the American people. Whiskey was one of the staple productions of Frederick County and of all that country near the Blue Ridge Mountains and westward which had no facilities for the transportation of their grain to market. Wheat was ground into flour and carried in covered wagons to the seaport towns at a heavy expense, but corn and rye, which were largely produced, were not of a sufficient value to justify this expensive method of transportation. They were therefore converted into whiskey and shipments of these crops were made in this less bulky form. And in those days of great scarcity of coins or currency of any kind, whiskey was largely used as a measure of value and an article of barter. A gallon of rye whiskey at the stores of the county and in Western Pensnylvania was equivalent to a shilling. When therefore Congress put a tax of from seven to eighteen cents a gallon on whiskey according to its strength or proof, or an alternative tax upon the still, it was regarded as an oppressive and tyrannical measure. Western Pennsylvania was instantly in a ferment. The revenue collectors who came among them received the same treatment and even worse than had been visited upon the sellers of stamps twenty years before. Those who gave a collector shelter or countenance were tarred and feathered and left bound to trees; those who gave information against the illicit distillers or moonshiners received even worse treatment. Their property was destroyed by the torch and they might esteem themselves fortunate if they escaped with their lives. Conventions of the "Whiskey Boys" were held and they had friends in Congress and in the Legislature of every State. Governor Mifflin, of Pennsylvania, appointed commissioners to treat with them and whilst he and his commissioners were 'treating,' the President of the United States issued his proclamation warning the insurgents to disperse and submit to the law and called for twelve thousand volunteers. The Whiskey Boys had sent their emissaries to the towns farther east and it is supposed some of them reached Frederick. Among the rabble of the towns composed of men who could not read with facility and many of whom had perhaps never seen a newspaper in their lives, they found easy credence for their absurd tales. They assured these ignorant people that not only was whiskey taxed under the new and hateful excise law but wheat and rye at four pence per bushel and in Pittsburg even the children of the poor and rich alike had been taxed—each boy at its birth fifteen shillings and each girl ten. In August, 1794, President Washington issued a proclamation calling on the rioters and insurgents to disperse and at the same time made requisition on the Governors of Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, for 15,000 troops. Having exhausted all peaceful means to induce the insurgents to conform to the laws without effect, and it being reported that they were assembled several thousand strong between Cumberland and Pittsburg and about to move on Frederick to seize the arms in the State arsenal there, the Maryland and Virginia troops were hurried forward to their place of rendezvous at Cumberland where General Washington arrived in October to take command in person. Along the base of South Mountain it is probable there was at that time a great number of small stills. An organized body of men armed themselves and proceeded towards Frederick town with the avowed determination to attack the town and to take possession of the magazines there deposited. Frederick had already been notified by messengers from Hagerstown of the meditated attack, but as there were five hundred

enlisted men in the town and a large number of the Baltimore militia within easy reach, no fear was felt nor was there any occasion for apprehension for the attack was not made. At the first outbreak of the disturbances messengers were dispatched to Annapolis and the Governor of the State hastened to the scene of the disturbances. He arrived in Hagerstown on Saturday and remained over Sunday, returning to Annapolis on Monday. A number of men from each of the companies of militia had been drafted into a body to be sent to Western Pennsylvania to join the army which was moving forward to quell the disturbances there. But the arrival of Washington at Cumberland where troops were assembled, speedily put an end to the troubles.

The tranquility which followed the close of the whiskey troubles did not last long. The troubles with France began and at all hands military companies were organized and drilling. Among the companies in Frederick at this time were those of the Volunteer Company of Riflemen, commanded by Captain M. Bartgis; the Frederick Town Battalion, Capt. Val. Brothers, and the Republican Volunteer troop of Light Dragoons, under Capt. Roger Nelson. In the fall of 1797 the Congress had authorized the levying of 80,000 troops and Captain Nelson's Company of seventy men armed and equipped, offered their services to the United States through the Governor of Maryland. The quota which this State was to furnish was 5,200 men. In the midst of these military activities, on the 26th of June, 1799, the right wing of the Barracks where troops were quartered, was destroyed by fire. Two years later the crew of the French frigate L'Insurgente, which had been captured by the Constellation under Commodore Truxton, were marched to Frederick and imprisoned, or quartered in the remaining portion of the Barracks where twenty-five years previously British prisoners which the French had helped to capture had been quartered.

The celebration of Washington's birthday began the year the war of the Revolution was ended by the treaty of peace with England. The custom dates back to a meeting of a number of gentlemen in a tavern in New York who drank toasts and listened to an ode in honor of the great Virginian held on the 22nd of February, 1783.* The custom spread all over the country long before any legislation had set apart Washington's birthday as a public holiday. In Western Maryland the day was always in the early times observed with every mark of enthusiasm. The passage of the excise law and the whiskey insurrection did not cast a damper on the observance. Although the House of Representatives had endeavored to affront the President on his birthday in 1796 by voting down a resolution to adjourn for a half hour to congratulate him, we find that the next year there was an enthusiastic celebration of the 22nd of February in Fredericktown. The Frederick Town artillery, commanded by Captain Allen Quynn, gathered at a banquet in Henry Bear's tavern and drank sixteen toasts in Frederick County whiskey, one toast for each State. The first toast was of course drunk to "Independence and Liberty" and the second to "George Washington our beloved President." Washington's birthday in 1811 was celebrated at the house of C. G. Mueller in Frederick by "The Ugly Club of Frederick Town." Among the volunteer toasts were those "To our Ugly Brethren throughout the United States;" to "His Ugliness the Vice-President;" to "His Homeliness the President."

The custom of raising money by lotteries for all kinds of purposes began in the eighteenth century. In August 1797 the Lutheran congregation of Frederick Town petitioned the Legislature for the grant of a lottery to build the church steeple and in 1804 a lottery was authorized for raising money to complete Elias Church in Emmitsburg. Some of the purposes for which lotteries were authorized were of the most trivial character. As an example of this, the legislature in 1804 authorized one to raise money for "deepening and widening of the public well at Taneytown."**

A courtmartial was held in Frederick Town

---

*McMaster's History.

**In sixteen years from 1801 to 1817 no less than thirty-four lotteries were authorized by the Legislature to be held in Frederick County to raise money for local purposes, mainly the erection of churches.

The list of the grants is as follows:

1801—To raise funds to build a school in Frederick Town.

1803—To buy a fire engine for Frederick Town.

1803—To build a Roman Catholic Church in Frederick Town.

1803—To build a "House of Worship" in Emmitsburg.

1803—To deepen and widen the public well in Taneytown.

1806—To buy a fire engine in Frederick Town.

1806—To build a steeple to the German Reformed Church.

1808—To finish the bridge over the Monocacy.

1808—To buy a fire engine and finish the church in Westminster Town.

1808—To rebuild Benjamins Church, formerly Cryder's Church.

1808—To repair German Lutheran parsonage in

from the 21st of November to the 6th of December, 1803, which was turned to political account. The court was convened under orders from the Secretary of War. Colonel Burbeck was the president and the accused was Colonel Thomas Butler of the Second Regiment of Infantry. The charges against Colonel Butler were disobedience of orders and neglect of duty. The first specification was disobedience of the general order of the 30th of April 1801, "regulating the uniform of the hair." The only serious charge seems to have been for neglect of duty "in not descending the Mississippi to take command of Fort Adams and organize the troops agreeably to the peace establishment, but proceeding to Pittsburg with a military command on his private business and without permission." The court found Col. Butler guilty of disobedience in not having his hair cut properly and not guilty on the other specifications. He was sentenced to a reprimand in general orders. The prisoner was required to cut his hair to conform to the orders, to resume his sword and join his regiment. General Wilkinson, the General in command of the army in confirming the sentence took occasion in a lengthy order to declare that he believed the Court had erred in being too lenient and intimated that the Court had been unduly influenced by the public sympathy with the accused. It would appear that Col. Butler was a Federalist and the Democrats were bitterly resentful at his mild sentence. The Advocate, the Democratic paper, said the trial was a farce; that petty contrivances were put in practice by the aristocrats of the town to influence the minds of the court in favor of Col. Butler. There were, it is said, "private dinners, *petit soupers,* and levees and fandangoes given and held by Dr. Thomas and Judge Potts and George Murdock to serve the cause of the stubborn federal colonel." There were also "many capers and congees, routes and assemblies, brought to bear upon the officers composing the court." "The smiles of the ladies and the smirking complaisance of the men were leveled at the weak side of the Colonels and Majors and Captains and Lieutenants." Gen. Wilkinson, the Advocate said, had "with the dignity of a man of honor and the firmness of a soldier, exposed the weakness or venality of the court." Butler was also accused by the Advocate of having written an insulting letter to the President. While this exchange of amenities was going on the impeachment of Judge Chase was in progress. The order to cut his hair which had been issued to Col. Butler by Gen. James Wilkinson, the general in command of the army, was received with much ridicule by the Federalist papers. This moved General Wilkinson to send a letter to the president of the court which tried Col. Butler for disobedience. In this lengthy communication the General defended his order and cited as authorities Gen. Wayne "who gave mustaches to our dragoons by order." The patriotic General, Lord Howe, "cropt the hair of his whole army before he embarked on Lake George." Gustavus Adolphus, Charles XII and Marshal Saxe were all summoned as witnesses. "The hair of the head" General Wilkinson declared, "considered as the gift of nature, or as an appendage of our persons cannot be held more holy than the beard or the nails." General Wilkinson also sustained his order with letters from Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Gen. Alexander Spotswood and others.

A party of 14 Osage Indians arrived in Frederick July 9, 1804, en route from their home on the Missouri river, 260 miles from St. Louis

---

Frederick Town.

1808—To build a school house in Emmitsburg.

1810—To build a "House of Worship" in Liberty Town.

1810—To build a Markethouse in Middletown.

1810—To pave Market street in Frederick Town.

1810—To buy a lot and build a house for the clergyman of the German Presbyterian Church in Emmitsburg.

1810—To build a permanent bridge over the Monocacy.

1810—To build a road from Westminster to Georgetown.

1811—To build a steeple to the new church in Middletown.

1812—To make a turnpike from Frederick to Harper's Ferry.

1812—To complete the Lutheran church in Middletown.

1813—To complete the Lutheran church in Taneytown.

1814—To build a free school for Door to Virtue Lodge in Frederick Town and finishing Masonic Lodge.

1814—To finish the Episcopal church in Frederick Town.

1815—To build a school house in Taneytown.

1815—To build a church in Frederick county.

1815—To repair the public road from Paul Hawke's Church to the intersection of the Baltimore road near Charles Franklin's tavern.

1815—To complete St. Lucas' Reformed church.

1816—To repair the Lutheran and Presbyterian Churches in Emmitsburg.

1816—To build a school near Ballinger's Creek Mills.

1816—To build a church in St. Mark's parish.

1817—To build a church and parsonage in Frederick County.

1817—To pave Market street in Frederick Town.

1817—To build an "Impartial Academy and Free Church" in Taneytown.

to Washington. The party consisted of the king, eleven chiefs and two boys, a Frenchman, Mr. Chouteau and five or six Spaniards. The Indians were described of uncommon stature and of robust appearance. They were clothed as white men but had on their heads only a tuft of hair, the scalp lock, ornamented with silver trinkets. During their stay at Jacob Miller's tavern in Frederick the Indians amused themselves playing a game of cards resembling *Vingt une*. The king and his white companions rode in a stage and the rest of the party rode horseback and were awkward horsemen. Mr. Chouteau had with him a curious frog, probably the well known horned toad.

In 1805 Robert Sutcliff, of Sheffield, England, made a tour of America and five years later returned to the United States with his family intending to make it his home. But soon after reaching Philadelphia where he purposed to engage in business, he died. Of his visit to Frederick in 1805, which took place in August of that year, Sutcliff wrote: "20th of 8th month 1805. I spent yesterday at Washington City and Georgetown, and this day went in the stage from Georgetown to Frederick Town in Maryland. At this place the death of a person of the name of Smith, was a general subject of conversation. I was informed that in early life he had been a transported convict from England and had lived and wrought with the black slaves, and had taken a wife from amongst them. Since the time that his servitude had expired, he had by industry and management, acquired $70,000, part of which he gave to his children by his black wife; and the residue, being much the largest proportion, to his white children. This man I was told was the principal stockholder in the Columbia Bank.

"Great numbers of black slaves are kept in this part of Maryland. One farmer was mentioned to me who kept upwards of 200; and from the quantity of land he had under cultivation, there did not appear to be more than 10 acres to one slave, which of course, could yield but little profit to the owner. I was told of one couple of slaves he had who lived as man and wife and were valued at more than £400 on account of their stout, healthy children whom he could sell at a very high price when young. From the information I received it appeared that breeding of slaves was the best part of his business! Such is the corrupt state of things where slavery is permitted."

Twelve years later John Palmer, another Englishman, passed through Frederick on his way from Washington to the West. "Having taken our places over night in the Pittsburg stage at Georgetown (June 8, 1817)" he wrote, "for which we paid $23, distance 230 miles, early this morning, we proceeded on our journey. The road is very indifferent to Frederick, (Maryland), a handsome town of near 5,000 inhabitants, distant 44 miles from Washington. As we approach Frederick the country very much improves in appearance, the farms present a succession of fine fields, of young Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats and clover. The orchards do not seem to succeed well, many of the trees being full of caterpillars. We saw many small wood pigeons, about half the size of the common domestic pigeon, and swarms of locusts. Leaving Frederick, we approached the first ridge of that extensive range of mountains which commence in the state of New York and run S. W. in numberless great and little ridges for 900 miles, spreading as you proceed south and terminating abruptly or subsiding gradually to level country. In the route we had to proceed the ridges extend one behind another considerably above 100 miles. With great labor to the horses and considerable toil to ourselves we reached the summit of the Blue Ridge and began to descend when our axle tree broke at the distance of eight miles from Hagerstown our destination for the night."

In the following August Palmer again crossed Frederick County coming from Virginia across the Potomac at Harper's Ferry. "The first part of our ride," he wrote, "lay between the mountain and the Potomac on a narrow, hemmed-in-road; after two or three miles the land is more even and perhaps equal to the best in the Shenandoah Valley. The corn looked remarkably well. After breakfast we passed through Frederick, through a well farmed and verdant country to Woodsborough where we staid, (thirty-one miles). Woodsborough is a neat town of 80 houses, mostly brick. It has a good stone meeting house with a spire. Here we saw a slave with an iron collar having two prongs, about a foot long, reaching out before and behind. He had been detected endeavoring to retrieve man's noble birthright freedom which is the boast and pride of Americans." On Sunday, August 17, our traveler passed through a finely cultivated country north of Woodsborough. "Passed through Thorney, a small village and breakfasted at a tavern kept by a German. This man, as is too common at taverns, sold whiskey by the half pint and we were sorry to see several young Germans intoxicating themselves with that vile, and when taken to excess, unwholesome and destructive spirit. It was almost the only instance of impropriety we had ever witnessed in any of these excellent and steady people."

CHAPTER X

IN 1762 Gen. Washington's scheme of improving the navigation of the Potomac river had taken shape and Jonathan Hager and Thomas Cresap were among the Directors or Managers for the Province of Maryland.*

When General Washington, as a youth, surveyed Lord Fairfax' estate in the Valley of Virginia, he became acquainted with the immense productiveness of the soil and the great mineral wealth of the Valley on both sides of the Potomac, and was no doubt struck with the entire isolation. It was absolutely without communication with the tidewater portion of the Colonies—then the centre of population, except over rude trails which must have been well nigh impassable for a good portion of the year. Later, after the successful termination of the war for Independence, when the successful General had resigned his commission and had retired to his farm at Mount Vernon, he was still alive to the future welfare of the country. With characteristic wisdom, he foresaw the rapid peopling of the Valley of the Ohio and of the upper Mississippi, and he further saw that there was no chance of holding the people who should settle the West, as it was then called, as a part of the confederation unless they were bound by the chains of commerce and self interest. Besides these evident political considerations, it was also in Washington's mind to secure to the cities of the Atlantic seaboard the valuable trade of the Western territory. The mouth of the Mississippi river was at that time in the hands of the Spanish and Washington was anxious to keep the trade of the Ohio and the upper Mississippi from drifting down the stream to the growing town of New Orleans. His original scheme therefore was enlarged so as to contemplate an extension of the Potomac and James Rivers as far through the mountains as possible toward the waters of the Ohio which should be finally reached by short portages. He communicated with the Governor of Virginia, the Continental Congress and influential citizens of the State of Maryland and impressed

*February 11th, 1762, the following communication appeared in the "Maryland Gazette," of Annapolis:

"To the public.

"The opening of the river Patowmack and making it passable for small craft, from Fort Cumberland at Will's Creek to the Great Falls, will be of the greatest advantage to Virginia and Maryland, by facilitating commerce with the back inhabitants, who will not then have more than 20 miles land carriage to harbour, where ships of great burthen load annually, whereas at present many have 150; and what will perhaps be considered of still greater importance, is the easy communication it will afford with the waters of the Ohio.

"The whole land carriage from Alexandria or George Town will then be short of 90 miles; whereas the Pennsylvanians (who at present monopolize the very lucrative skin and fur trades) from their nearest sea port have at least 300: a circumstance which must necessarily force that gainful trade into this channel, should this very useful work be affected; and that it may, is the unanimous opinion of the best judges, and at moderate expense compared with the extraordinary convenience and advantages which must result from it." The communication stated that "it is proposed to solicit the public for their contributions by way of subscription." Eleven managers were appointed for Virginia and the same number for Maryland. "Some skillful gentlemen" had "agreed to view" the Great Falls in the spring, and that if they should report the opening or passing of them practicable (which is now generally believed) it is proposed that whatever balance remains in the Treasurer's hands after compleating the first design, shall be appropriated to that purpose."

The "Maryland Gazette," June 10th, 1762 contained the following announcement: "The managers have now the pleasure to inform the public, that subscriptions are filling very fast, and that people in general, but more especially in the back countries, and those bordering on the Patowmack, discover so much alacrity in promoting the affair, that there is not the least doubt that sum will be raised, sufficient to carry on the work by the day appointed for the meeting, 20th of July next.

upon all of them the political and commercial importance of the undertaking. In his letter to Governor Harrison, of Virginia, he reminded him "that the flanks and rear of the United States are possessed by other powers and formidable ones, too; nor need I press the necessity of applying the cement of interest to bind all parts of the Union together by indissoluble bonds—especially of binding that part which lies immediately west of us to the Middle States." He thought the Western settlers already stood on a pivot ready to drop into the arms of either the British or the Spaniards should those counties offer the allurements of profitable and easy trade. Washington's plans were National and included the union of the waters of the Ohio with those of Lake Erie.

There was no difficulty in getting the Legislature of Virginia to take proper action on the Potomac navigation scheme and as it was essential to have exact conformity upon the part of Maryland, Commissions were appointed by Virginia to confer with representatives of Maryland.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Virginia and Maryland, which was held in the city of Annapolis, December 22, 1784, Virginia was represented by George Washington and General Gates and Maryland by Thomas Stone, Samuel Hughes and Charles Carroll, of the Senate, and John Cadwallader, Samuel Chase, John Debutts, George Diggs, Philip Key, Gustavus Scott and Joseph Dashiell, of the House. General Washington was chairman and R. B. Latimer was clerk. This body passed resolutions setting forth their belief that the improvement of the river as far up the north branch as possible, and thence by a road to the waters of the Ohio, would greatly increase the commerce of the two States and greatly promote the political interest of the United States, by forming a free and easy communication and connection with the people settled on the western waters, already very considerable in their numbers, that therefore, the project deserved to be patronized by the States of Maryland and Virginia, and that each State should subscribe for fifty shares of the capital stock. It was the opinion of the conference that a road should begin about the mouth of Stony river and be carried about twenty miles to Dunker Bottom on the Cheat river, and thence to the Ohio by batteaux navigation, although they feared that the improving of the Cheat river might involve considerable expense. If that was the case, however, the road might be continued twenty miles further to the Monongahela, where navigation had long been practiced. The road they thought, should be cut and cleared not less than eighty feet, and properly improved not less than forty feet nor more than fifty feet in width. It was further recommended that a survey of the route be made.

By the charter that was granted by Virginia in October 1784, and by Maryland in November of the same year, the capital stock of the Potomac Company was placed at 500 shares of $444 4-9, each an even hundred pounds sterling of that date, payable in milled Spanish dollars or foreign coin of equal value. The canals around the Falls were made real estate and were to be free of all taxation. In case of condemnation of lands where condemnation was made, the company was to acquire an estate in perpetuity, and not simply the right of way. This feature was copied into the charter of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, the successor of the Potomac Company.*

Tolls were granted to the company upon condition that they make the river navigable in dry season for vessels drawing one foot of water. The locks were to be eighty feet long, sixteen in width and with four feet depth of water. This was subsequently changed to twelve feet wide and two deep. The river was to be improved from North Branch to Georgetown; at North Branch there was to be a road made over to the Cheat River. Tolls were to be collected at South Branch, Paynes' Falls, near Weverton, and the Great Falls, near Georgetown. These

*The following is an extract from the original manuscript book entitled "Subscriptions for extending the navigation of Potowmack" preserved in the Land Office at Annapolis:

"Maryland Sst:

"In pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of this State entitled an Act for establishing a Company for opening and extending the navigation of the river Potomack, we the Subscribers, desirous of promoting so laudable an undertaking, do promise and hereby oblige ourselves, our Heirs, Executors and Administrators, to pay to such Treasurer as shall be appointed to receive the same, the several and respective Shares affixed to our names, in such proportions as shall be agreed upon at a general meeting of the Company to be held on the 17th day of May 1785."

Subscribers Names.	Residence.	No. Shares.
Wm. Paca	Annapolis	Four
Ch. Carroll of Carrollton	do.	Six
Dan of St. Thos. Jenifer	do.	One
Wallace & Muir	do.	Five
L. Stone	do.	Two
W. H. Jenifer	Portobacco	One
T. Ridout	Annapolis	One
Sam'l Chase	Annapolis	One
Robt. H. Harrison	Charles City	One
Stephen West	Pr. Geo. County	One
I. A. Thomas	St. Mary's	Two

toll points were afterwards increased in number and one was established at Conococheague. The one at Paynes' Falls was moved up to Hook's Falls. It seems that navigation was actually practicable up to the South Branch as far as Moorefield, Va., and an act was passed by the Virginia Legislature in 1800 to punish persons obstructing the stream with piles of stones or fish dams. The Potomac Company was authorized to improve all the tributaries, but this right they afterwards forfeited. The Legislature of each State passed an act permitting slaves engaged in work on the locks to be carried over the river into the other State without thereby attaining their freedom unless slaves brought from Virginia into Maryland should be permitted to remain in the latter State over twelve calendar months, in which case they should become free. In 1809 a lottery was authorized by the State of Maryland to raise money for the company.

In 1820, the inadequacy of the system being felt, an act was passed authorizing a survey of the country between the headwaters of the Potomac and the Ohio and Rappahannock. The following year, an act was passed virtually forfeiting the charter. To this the Potomac Company assented; the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal succeeded to the older company and the State of Maryland subscribed its stock in the Potomac Company to the new corporation.

The Potomac, as improved, was declared a public highway. The boats employed on it were well ceiled with strong plank and sufficiently high to prevent the water in the bottom from damaging any part of the cargo.*

They were furnished with tarpaulin covers, stretched over hoops like an old fashioned wagon, to defend the cargo from rain. Each one had a hand pump and a plank foot way upon each side either inside or out. The boats had to be numbered and licensed, but no license would be granted unless it was constructed as required by law. Up to 1797 there was an incline plane leading from the surface of the river below Great Falls to the Canal at the upper level. Merchandise was let down and hauled up this plane so that it would appear that up to that time boats did not go all the way through.

The schedule of the tolls authorized by the charter of the Potomac Company, furnishes a curious commentary upon the condition of the currency in 1784. That was before the adoption of the constitution and there was no national currency. The States did not delegate the issuing and management of the currency to the Congress, but reserved it to themselves and consequently everything was in hopeless confusion and only foreign coins were in circulation. The table of rates was reckoned in sterling money, but every other kind of money was used as much as the English. The charter contained a table setting forth the value in English money of the various coins at that time in circulation, and likely to be tendered to the toll gatherers. A Spanish milled piece of eight, or dollar, was equivalent to 4s, 6d; English milled crowns, 5s; French silver crowns, 5s; Johannes, £3 12s; Moidores, £1.7; English guineas, £1.1; French guineas, £1, 10d.; Doubloons, £3, 6s.; Spanish pistoles 16s 6d.; French milled pistoles, 16s 4d.; Arabian Chequins, 8s, 6d.; other gold coin, German excepted, 4s, per pennyweight. The Johannes, or as it was always called the joe, was worth $16 and was a Spanish coin highly prized and carefully hid away in the old stocking which did service as a bank in those days when there was no other.

Under the old articles of confederation, each State retained to itself the regulation of its own commerce and the imposition of duties, and so the charter of the Potomac Company permitted the products of Maryland or other States transported over this highway to enter Virginia free of any impost or tariff duty, and the produce of Virginia or other State to enter Maryland free. The toll list gives us also some idea of the production of the territory in which the Potomac and the proposed extension of the highway lay. Rates were made for wine, rum, spirits, hogsheads of tobacco, linseed oil, wheat, peas, beans, flaxseed, grain, flour, beef, pork, hemp, flax, potash, bar and pig iron, lime, coals, pipe, barrel and hogshead staves and heading, lumber and timber. Towards the latter part of the life of the Potomac Company the shipment of coal in boats from Cumberland to Georgetown became an active industry. Fifteen hundred bushels were loaded in flat

*The following advertisement appeared in the Hagerstown papers of 1825:

BOATING.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has at present

FOUR NEW BOATS

in complete order for conveying Flour, Whiskey and other produce from Williams-Port to the city of Washington, on terms to suit the times.

He has appointed Mr. James Shoaff, for his agent to conduct business in Williams-Port, such as taking in loading and securing the same, so that it may be safely delivered, and have punctual returns made to all those that may please to favor him in the above line of business.

CHRISTIAN ARDINGER.

March 15.

N. B. Any person wishing to have Fish, Plaster, Salt, or any back loading, can be accommodated on reasonable terms.

boats which the current, assisted by poles, would float down in three days. These flat boats were broken up and the timber sold, but the regular keel boats, 70 feet long, were poled back—a long and tedious operation.

Without affording him any opportunity to decline in advance, the Legislature of Virginia authorized the Treasurer, in subscribing to the stock of the Potomac Navigation Company for the State, to subscribe for an equal amount for Washington. It was done gracefully and delicately but firmly declined by the Patriot, for, he said, how would it appear to the eye of the world that he had received twenty thousand dollars of the public money? It would deprive him of the principal thing that was laudable in his conduct. Very soon subscriptions to the work came in, locks were built around the Falls of the Potomac and when President Washington came through Hagerstown on his way to Williamsport, he had the pleasure, on the 22nd day of October 1790, of returning to Mount Vernon upon the breast of the beautiful Potomac, amidst the grand scenery through which that historic stream winds its course.

The trade down the river to Georgetown was considerable from the first. The rapid current of the stream carried the loaded boats down with but little labor and they were pushed up stream by poles. The boats were built pointed at bow and stern with a steering oar at each. They were large enough to convey about a hundred and sixty barrels of flour. Hay, flour and whiskey were the principal products shipped from the County. From an early period in the history of the County, water mills were numerous along the streams and the amount of flour made was considerable. Corn and rye, being unprofitable to ship, were converted into whiskey, and the County has always had a high reputation for this manufacture, which is still maintained. Frequently when the price of whiskey was very low in Georgetown it would be wagoned eighteen miles further to Upper Marlboro on the Patuxent river, which was at that time a better market. One of the first to engage in this transportation business was Anthony Stake, of Williamsport, who owned a warehouse and two boats which plied between his town, then but a small village, although it enjoyed a large trade, and Georgetown.

Jonathan Hager's name came prominently before the people of the whole colony in connection with another matter of great public interest. In 1771 he was elected delegate to the General Assembly. When the Assembly convened the committee on elections reported "that they were informed and believed that Mr. Jonathan Hager, a member returned for Frederick County, is not a natural born subject, that he came into America, and was naturalized some time before the said election." After the report of the committee had been read a second time, it was resolved, "That this House will on Tuesday next at the sitting of the House, take into consideration that part of the said report relative to Mr. Jonathan Hagar." On Tuesday, October 8th, "The House proceeded to take the same into consideration, and permitted Mr. Hager, on his prayer to be heard by counsel. The counsel appeared, and being heard, he withdrew." On motions to that effect, the following British Statutes, Provincial Act and Resolves were read, viz: 12 and 13 W. III, c. 2; 1 Geo. I, c. 4; Act of Assembly of 1716, Chap. XI; 13 Geo. II, c. 7; Resolves of the Lower House of Assembly of Oct. 18th, 1753 and 22 Geo. II, c. 45. "Then the House took the several Statutes, the Act of Assembly and the Resolves above mentioned into consideration; and after some debate thereon, Mr. Hagar withdrew, and Mr. Speaker, by the direction of the House, put the following question: 'That Jonathan Hagar, returned as a representative for Frederick County, not being a natural born subject, nor descended from a natural born subject, but naturalized in the year 1747, since the Stat. of 13 Geo. II, agreeable to said Stat., long before said election; hath been a resident of this province ever since, and that a freehold of fifty acres of land, be eligible?' Resolved in the negative.

"In consequence of the aforegoing Resolution, Mr. Hagar was called in, and Mr. Speaker, by the direction of the House, acquaints him that he is discharged from any further attendance on this House as a member thereof."

The vote stood twenty-four in the negative to twenty-three in the affirmative in a House composed of fifty-eight members, thirty from the Western and twenty-eight from the Eastern Shore. Three members were absent or did not vote from the Western Shore, and eight from the Eastern. The voting members of the Western Shore where Mr. Hager was best known, stood fifteen to twelve in favor of his eligibility, and the voting members of the Eastern Shore stood twelve to eight against it. On the affirmative we find the names of Thomas Johnson who in 1777 became the first Governor of the State of Maryland; of Wm. Paca, signer of the Declaration and third Governor; and of Wm. Smallwood who distinguished himself as a General in the Revolutionary War, and became fourth Governor of the State. The most distinguished name on the negative is that of Samuel Chase, in after years judge of the Supreme Court of the United States.

An examination of the law in the order in which it was read before the House in their deliberation on Mr. Hager's case, aside from its bearing on the legal status of a naturalized subject in 1771, shows conclusively that the contest was between the progressive spirits and the conservative; for the law was against Mr. Hager's eligibility.

The House of Delegates did not let the matter rest here. The law as it stood did not allow Mr. Hager a seat, and the House proceeded to change the operation of the English laws by passing a provincial law covering the ground, and thereby superseding them so far as they affected the right of a naturalized citizen to a seat in the House. This was done so expeditiously that it not only prevented similar injustice to other naturalized subjects, but enabled Mr. Hager to take his seat before the close of the session.

Mr. Hager was rejected Oct. 8th. Oct. 9th an order was passed for the issue of a new writ of election to the sheriff of Frederick County "to elect a delegate to serve in this present session of Assembly, in the stead of Mr. Jonathan Hagar, whose seat is declared vacant." A committee was granted leave to bring in a bill "for vesting in such foreign protestants as are now naturalized or shall be hereafter naturalized in this province, all the rights and privileges of natural born subjects." Mr. Hager's colleagues from Frederick County, and two others of the minority, with Mr. Chase of the majority in the vote of rejection, were placed on the committee. The bill was brought in and read the first time Oct. 11th, the second time Saturday, Oct. 12th, sent to the Upper House Monday, Oct. 14th, and returned on the same day endorsed, "Read the first and second time by a special order, and will pass." Oct. 16th, "Mr. Speaker left the chair, and (with the members of this House) went to the Upper House, and there presented to his Excellency" the above bill and another for the adjournment and continuance of the High Court of Appeals. "Both which his Excellency passed into laws in the usual manner" "by sealing it with the Right Honorable the Lord Proprietary his Great Seal at Arms and subscribing it on behalf of the Right Honorable the Lord Proprietary of this Province *I will this be a Law.*"

Thus in eight days from the declaration of his ineligibility Mr. Hager was rendered eligible, for the new act conferred all the rights and privileges of natural born subject without the obnoxious proviso of the English law.

Nov. 16th, Mr. Hager, having been re-elected, qualified and took his seat to serve in his own stead, in time to vote in favor of that famous address to Governor Eden, protesting against his attempt to fix the fees of officers by proclamation, a subject which agitated the minds of the good people of Maryland until the opening scenes in the revolutionary drama distracted attention from all minor matters.

The act which gave Mr. Hager his seat reads: "Whereas many foreign protestants have already settled in this province, and others from the lenity of our government, the purity of our religion, and the benefit of our laws, may be hereafter induced to settle therein, if they were made partakers of the advantages and privileges which natural born subjects enjoy:

Be it therefore enacted by, etc., That all such foreign protestants who have been already naturalized in this province pursuant to the directions of the Stat." 13 Geo. II., cap. 7—before quoted as that under which Mr. Hager was naturalized—"and all foreign protestants who shall be hereafter naturalized in this province pursuant to the directions of the said statute, shall be deemed, adjudged and taken, to be natural born subjects, to all intents, constructions and purposes as if they, and every one of them, had been born within the kingdoms of Great Britain or Ireland, or within any other of his majesty's dominions, any law to the contrary in anywise nothwithstanding."

Mr. Hager was re-elected a delegate to the Assembly of 1773. The committee on elections and privileges again reported, June 26th, that Jonathan Hager was not a natural born subject, "and is the same person who was returned a Delegate for Frederick County to the late General Assembly, October Session, 1771, and by the late lower House voted and declared to be ineligible for that cause." Frederick, the last Lord Baltimore, died September 14th, 1771, and as the legislature which passed the act of 1771 was called Oct. 2d, in his name and by his authority, doubts were entertained as to the validity of the laws passed by it. In case the laws were not valid, Mr. Hager was still ineligible, until they had been made valid by a new act confirming them. Here was a new difficulty, but the House made quick work with it. The report was read and they concurred therewith, except that part relative to Mr. Jonathan Hager.

"Ordered, That that part be referred for consideration on the third day of the next session of Assembly. Ordered That the clerk of this House give Mr. Hager notice thereof."

Mr. Hager continued a member of the House to the end of the session, though he had leave of absence from June 24th to July 3d. His name is found with the majority in several di-

visions, and he was placed on several committees.

About a year after Capt. Hager's return from Annapolis on the 6th of November 1775, this active, able and most excellent man and citizen was killed at his saw mill on the Antietam Creek near the town. He was superintending the preparation of timber for building a German Reformed Church on a lot which he had given, when a log slipped, knocked him down and crushed him. As soon as he could be rescued from the log he was carried into a house near by and laid upon the floor. Miss Martha Lawrence, his great granddaughter, had in her possession the silver watch he wore at the time and which has the dent made by the log in passing over it. He died in the midst of his usefulness, having contributed more than any other citizen to develop the County in which he had settled. Had he lived one year longer, he would have had the satisfaction of seeing the town he had founded and named after his dear wife, the county seat of a new County named in honor of the patriot who had just been called to command the army which he was to lead to victory through a long and dreadful conflict. That Jonathan Hager, had he been living would have taken an active and honorable part in that conflict we cannot doubt.

The Potomac Company having signally failed to realize General Washington's grand idea of uniting the West to the East by the bonds of commerce and common interests, and having instead thereof been an imperfect and costly method for merely local traffic in boats drawing one foot of water, it became the general desire to substitute some better method. This project took shape in 1823 and the proposition was to construct a canal along the Potomac river to its head waters and thence to the waters of the Ohio river. This scheme was brought before the Legislature of Maryland and met with general approval. The Legislature called a Canal Convention to take into consideration the practicability and expediency of uniting by canal navigation, the waters of the Chesapeake bay with those of the river Ohio, and to devise ways and means to effect that object. Delegates were sent from fourteen counties in Virginia, one in Pennsylvania, eight in Maryland and from the three cities of the District of Columbia, Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria.

This celebrated convention met in the Capitol at Washington on the 6th day of November 1823, and reassembled on the 6th of December 1826. Washington County was represented at the first session by Caspar W. Wever, Otho H. Williams, Thomas Kennedy and Frisby Tilghman.—At the second session, three years later, there were seventeen delegates, Franklin Anderson, Marmaduke W. Boyd, Wm. Fitzhugh, Jr., Geo. Hedrick, Sam'l M. Hitt, Thos. Keller, Thos. Kennedy, Jno. Reynolds, Frisby Tilghman, Matthew S. Van Lear, Otho H. Williams, John Blackford, Thos. C. Brent, Thos. Buchanan, John R. Dall, Wm. Gabby and David Schnebley. The convention was presided over by Governor Joseph Kent, of Maryland and Walter Jones, of Washington City, was secretary. Among the delegates were James M. Mason, Bushrod C. Washington and G. W. Parke Custis. At the last sitting five counties of Ohio and twelve of Pennsylvania were represented. There was presented to the convention at its first sitting a communication from citizens of Belmont County, Ohio, setting forth that the canal would in their opinion be the outlet for all trade of the Ohio river above the Falls, and they anticipated a great advance in the value of their lands when the work was in operation. They urged its extension to the waters of Lake Erie and believed that in that way the trade of all the great lakes could be commanded.

After a three day's session and an earnest and dignified debate the convention adopted a series of resolutions setting forth that a connection of the Atlantic and Western waters, by a canal leading from the seat of the general government to the river Ohio, regarded as a local object was one of the highest importance to the States, immediately interested therein, and, considered in a national view, is of inestimable consequence to the future union, security and happiness of the United States. It was therefore resolved unanimously that it was expedient that such a canal should be made. The Legislature of Virginia had already passed an Act on Feb. 22, 1823, incorporating the Potomac Canal Company. That act was to be accepted as the charter of the company with certain modifications. Among these was a change in the name to the "Chesapeake and Ohio Canal." That the canal should not be less in width than forty feet at the surface and twenty-eight feet at the bottom nor the depth of the water less than four feet. That the maximum profit of the company should not exceed fifteen per cent. per annum, a caution, which in the light of subsequent history proved unnecessary. A subscription to the capital stock of $2,750,000 was suggested. Two elevenths of this sum was apportioned to Maryland, three elevenths to the State of Virginia, four elevenths to the United States, two elevenths to the District Cities. After the appointment of a number of committees, including one to urge the State of

Ohio to contribute toward the construction of the canal, the convention adjourned.

The Legislature of Virginia passed a law on the 27th of January, 1824, incorporating the canal. The capital stock was put at six millions of dollars, divided into sixty thousand shares, to be paid in money or certificates of stock of the Potomac Company, which had already assented to the incorporation of the new company. There were to be elected by the stockholders a President and six Directors; each stockholder should have one vote for each share up to ten and one vote for every five shares above ten, and no official of the company should be allowed to vote any stock but his own. To constitute a general meeting of the stockholders the major part of the stock must be represented. The canal and its accessories were to be vested in the stockholders as tenants in common, according to the amount of stock, and the shares were to be forever exempted from the payment of any taxes, and the Directors were allowed to fix and collect tolls, which should not exceed the rate of two cents per ton per mile. Should the net profits of the canal exceed ten per cent. on the shares which had been paid for in money, the excess should go to the payment of a dividend up to six per cent. on such shares as had been paid for in the stock of the Potomac Company. Any further excess should go to the construction of the western section until it should be completed. Long and minute provision was made for the future distribution of surplus revenue. The canal company was required to maintain the Potomac river in a navigable condition until canal navigation should be prepared and the right to all the streams in the mountains west of Cumberland necessary to the construction and operation of the work was also conferred, and the canal was declared a public highway. Provision was made for the condemnation of land required, and it was enacted that on payment of the awarded damages the company should be seized of the land as of an absolute estate in perpetuity, or with such less quantity and duration of interest or estate in the same, or subject to such partial or temporary appropriation, use or occupation as shall be required and described as if conveyed by the owner to them. The required dimensions were those recommended by the canal convention, forty feet in width at the surface, twenty-eight at the bottom and four feet of depth. At the suggestion of the United States, these dimensions were afterwards increased and the canal was finally made six feet deep throughout.

From Georgetown to Harper's Ferry, sixty miles, it is sixty feet wide at the top and forty-two at the bottom; from Harper's Ferry to dam No. 5, forty-seven miles, it is forty feet wide at the surface and thirty-two on the bottom; from dam No. 5 to Cumberland, seventy-seven and a half miles, the top width is fifty-four feet and the bottom thirty feet. To all cases arising from controversy about the condemnation of lands coming up in the courts precedence was to be given over all other cases so that the work might not be delayed. The canal was to be divided into the first and second or Eastern and Western Sections—the former to extend from tidewater in the District of Columbia to the mouth of Savage river in the north branch of the Potomac at the base of the Allegany mountain, second or Western Section to extend thence along the Savage river as far as practicable to reach some convenient point for connecting the eastern and western waters by a tunnel through or an open cut across the dividing ridge between the same, and thence, after crossing said ridge, to the highest steamboat navigation of the Ohio river or of some tributary thereof. The Legislature of Pennsylvania passed an act February 9th, 1826, incorporating the canal, and assented and adopted section after section and paragraph the act of Virginia of 1824, but with the condition that the company should extend the canal to Pittsburg. On the 21st of January, 1828, at a general meeting of the stockholders of the canal, it was resolved, in accordance with the requirement of this act, that whenever the Western section "shall be constructed, the Western termination thereof shall be at Pittsburg." The Virginia act of 1824 further required the company to begin operations within two years and to complete one hundred miles within five years and the whole Eastern section within twelve (12) years from commencement of the work upon pain of forfeiture of the charter. This time was extended from time to time by subsequent acts. Should the Western section not be begun two years after the completion of the Eastern and finished within six years after it was begun, all rights as to that section should lapse. The right to use the waters of the Potomac in constructing any lateral canals was conceded by the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania.

In December, 1824, the General Assembly of Maryland passed an act confirming the Virginia charter, reciting the whole of that act, after which it was enacted and declared that by confirming the Virginia act it was not intended to deny to Congress the right to legislate on the subject of canals and roads and the express right of the State of Maryland to construct a lateral branch from the canal to Baltimore was declared. On the 3d of March, 1825, the Pres-

ident of the United States signed an act of Congress confirming the charter in order to grant the right of construction and operation within the District of Columbia, and granting to the State of Maryland the privilege of constructing the lateral canal to Baltimore should it be ascertained by three skillful commissioners to be appointed by the President that such a branch to Baltimore was feasible and would not be injurious to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

The three States of Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania and the Congress of the United States all joined in incorporating the canal because it was believed at that time it would be in the territory of each. It was not finally decided for some years afterwards whether the canal should be made on the north or south bank of the Potomac west from Harper's Ferry. On the 6th of March, 1826, the General Assembly of Maryland passed "an act for the promotion of internal improvement," incorporating the Maryland Canal Company to construct a canal from the terminus or some other point on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to Baltimore, and directing the treasurer of the Western Shore to subscribe for five thousand shares of the capital stock, and also for a like amount in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and also to subscribe to the latter canal the stock held by the State in the old Potomac Company. The subscription for the five thousand shares in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal was, by the terms of the act, to be inoperative unless the United States should take ten thousand shares and enact a law securing to the State the right to continue the canal through the District of Columbia to Baltimore. Several acts were passed modifying and explaining the portion of the act of 1826 relating to the State subscription—one of them passed March 10, 1827, and another December, 1827. The State subscription was ratified and accepted at a general meeting of the stockholders held June 23, 1828. At the December session, 1826, the charter was amended so as to terminate the eastern section at Cumberland and to allow greater discretion in locating the Western portion, and shortly afterwards Virginia gave its assent. At the December session, 1827, an act was passed permitting aliens to subscribe to the capital stock. February 26, 1828, Virginia assented to this amendment. The Congress of the United States passed an act May 24, 1828, authorizing a subscription for ten thousand shares of the stock of the company and imposing certain conditions as to the dimensions and elevations. The same day the President approved an act authorizing each of the three cities of the District of Columbia to subscribe to the stock of the canal. Under authority of acts passed by Congress, Maryland and Virginia the following commissioners for receiving subscriptions were appointed: By the President of the United States, Samuel H. Smith, Anthony C. Cazenove and Clement Smith, of the District of Columbia; by the Governor of Virginia, John C. Hunter, Wm. Ellzey, Rd. H. Henderson; by the Governor of Maryland, Samuel Sprigg, Frisby Tilghman, Philip E. Thomas.

The Potomac Company, on the 15th of August, 1828, executed a deed surrendering their charter, property and rights to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

After the charter had been granted and everything was in readiness to receive subscriptions and organize, the Canal Convention already referred to reassembled at Washington December 6, 1826, and approved the charter, and a general and very intelligent discussion of the whole canal question, including the proposed extension to Baltimore and the subscriptions by the States, District cities and General Government took place.

It was not until June, 1828, however, that a sufficient amount of the stock had been taken and the company was formally organized and accepted the charter.

At this time 36,089 shares of the capital stock, amounting to $3,608,900, had been taken. The State of Maryland had subscribed to five thousand shares, the United States to ten thousand, Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria, the District cities fifteen thousand, and individuals five thousand, three hundred and sixty-two. Constructing according to the dimensions first proposed, it was estimated that it would require less than eight hundred thousand dollars in addition to this to complete the work to Cumberland, but by adopting the suggestions of the committee of Congress and making the depth six feet instead of four, and greatly increasing the width, the cost was enormously increased.

At the first meeting of stockholders held in the City Hotel in Washington, beginning June 21, 1828, Charles F. Mercer, of Virginia, was elected President. The directors were Phineas Janney, of Alexandria, Joseph Kent, of Maryland, Peter Lenox and Frederick May, of Washington, Walter Smith, of Georgetown, and Andrew Stewart, of Pennsylvania. Clement Smith, of Georgetown was the clerk. At this meeting, which began June 21st and continued on the 23rd and on July 3 and 10, it was determined to select the route surveyed by the U. S. engineers and by Messrs. Geddes and Roberts, and which had been communicated to

Congress by the President. On the 4th of July 1828, the work of construction was formally begun at Georgetown with imposing ceremonies, in the presence of a great concourse of people and with an exhibition of the florid oratory of that day which makes curious reading in this more practical time. Thirty miles distant at the same hour ground was broken for another enterprise in which the people of the State of Maryland and of Frederick County were deeply interested, but which was then considered of vastly smaller consequences than the canal—the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The first spade full of earth in the construction of the canal was removed by no less a personage than John Quincy Adams, the President of the United States. At the proper time in his carefully prepared speech he received "the humble instrument of rural labor, the symbol of the favorite occupation of our countrymen," from General Mercer, the President of the canal, and proceeded to bury it into the earth, But the spade struck a root and did not sink in. "Not deterred by trifling obstacles," says the newspaper account of the day, "from doing what he had deliberately resolved to perform, Mr. Adams tried it again with no better success. Thus foiled, he hastily threw down the spade, hastily stripped off and laid aside his coat and went seriously to work. The multitude around and on the hills and trees, who could not hear because of their distance from the open space, but could see and understand, observing this action, raised a loud and unanimous cheering, which continued for some time after Mr. Adams mastered the difficulty."

The procession to the place for beginning the work was formed in Washington, which was at that time separated from Georgetown by a considerable intervening space, and with no better method of communication between the two cities than stages on an execrable road. And the President of the United States, together with the representatives of foreign countries, the high officials of the Government, the officials of the canal company, companies of militia with bands of music and many distinguished personages, came around to Georgetown in boats and landed a considerable distance above that city, and proceeding to the spot designated by Judge Wright, the chief engineer of the canal, for the beginning of the work, and not far from the canal of the old Potomac Company. Here a hollow square was preserved in the crowd, and in the midst stood Mr. Adams and Gen. Mercer. "At that moment," says the account already referred to, "the sun shone out from behind a cloud and, amidst a silence so intense as to chasten the animation of hope and to hallow the enthusiasm of joy, the Mayor of Georgetown handed to Gen. Mercer, the President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, the consecrated instrument, which having received, he stepped forward from the resting column and addressed as follows the listening multitude:

"Fellow Citizens: There are moments in the progress of time, which are the counters of whole ages. There are events, the monuments of which surviving every other memorial of human existence, eternise the nation to whose history they belong, after all other vestiges of its glory have disappeared from the globe." Turning towards the President of the United States, who stood near him, Mr. Mercer proceeded:

"Mr. President: On a day hallowed by the fondest recollections, beneath this cheering (may we not humbly trust, auspicious) sky, surrounded by the many thousand spectators who look on us with joyous anticipation; in the presence of the representatives of the most polished nations of the Old and New Worlds; on a spot, where a little more than a century ago, the painted savage held his midnight orgies; at the request of the three cities of the District of Columbia, I present to the chief magistrate of the most powerful republic on earth for the most noble purpose that was ever conceived by man, this humble instrument of rural labor, a symbol of the favorite occupation of our countrymen. May the use, to which it is about to be devoted, prove the precursor to our beloved country, of improved agriculture, of multiplied and diversified arts, of extended commerce and navigation. Combining its social and moral influence, with the principles of that happy constitution, under which you have been called to preside over the American people; may it become a safeguard to their liberty and Independence, and a bond of perpetual Union!

"To the ardent wishes of this vast assembly, I unite my fervent prayer to that infinite and awful Being without whose favor all human power is but vanity, that He will crown your labor with his blessing and our work with immortality."

"As soon as he ended, the President of the United States, to whom Gen. Mercer had presented the spade, stepped forward, and with an animation of manner and countenance which showed that his whole heart was in the thing."

President Adams' speech was beautifully and poetically expressed. He quoted Bishop Berkely's tribute to the "noble Empire of Time." There was a great deal of contrasting the con-

quests of the old world, "watered with the tears of the widow and the orphan, with the conquests of man over himself and over physical nature, the inspirations of genius and the toils of industry." The progress of the United States towards perfection was outlined. The project of the canal "contemplates a conquest over physical nature such as has never yet been achieved by man. The wonders of the ancient world, the Pyramids of Egypt, the Collosus of Rhodes, the Temple of Ephesus, the Mausaleum of Artemesia, the Wall of China, sink into insignificance before it—insignificance in the mass and momentum of human labor required for the execution—insignificance in the comparison of the purpose to be accomplished by the work when executed."

While we cannot help smiling at the exuberance of this language, it must not be forgotten that the canal, of which these gentlemen were speaking, was to tunnel the Allegany mountains, to connect the Great Lakes with the Eastern Seaboard, and to be the outlet for the productions of the great valley of the Mississippi, and by means of bateau navigation on the headwaters of the Missouri and Yellowstone to penetrate into the Rocky Mountains, and be the bond of perpetual union which was to bind the East and the West together into one country.

Among the first questions to be decided was the depth and width of the canal. The charter had prescribed a depth of four feet and a width of forty feet. The United States recommended an increase in depth to six feet and in width to sixty feet. One reason assigned for the greater dimensions was that it takes much less power to propel a boat through the deeper than the shallower water. The truth of this is well understood at the present day by all engaged in steam navigation, but at that time it was only a theory and in order to test it, a short section of the canal was constructed according to each dimensions and it was found that the gain in facility of transportation in the greater body of water was enormous.

The importance of the consideration was also increased by the hope expressed in the president's first report that it would be found practicable to substitute on the canal steam for animal labor, and render it the cheapest and most agreeable as it was to be obviously the shortest channel of intercourse between the Eastern and the Western States. "Boats of elevated cabins and double decks, propelled by steam, will counteract, by a velocity of seven or eight miles an hour, the transient suspension of their motion by the locks; and by supplying the wants of every description of passengers, will afford at the same time, cheap accommodation to the needy and multiplied enjoyments to the rich." It seems strange that it did not occur to General Mercer that a speed of seven or eight miles an hour would have washed away his banks in a very short time. But the idea of steam was not abandoned for many years. In 1842 the subject was agitated but this time with reference to the transportation of coal. A gentleman interested in the coal mines addressed an inquiry to the celebrated Erricson who died in March 1889; the inventor of the steam propeller and who played so important a part in history as the inventor of the turrit ironclad monitors. Mr. Erricson proposed to have a steamer, the machinery of which would weigh seven tons, tow a barge, the steamer and the barge each to carry a hundred tons of coal. He put the cost of the two boats at $4,000, and the cost of transportation forty-six cents per ton to which should be added ninety-four cents for canal tolls and thirty-five cents for transhipment at Georgetown and for contingencies. But the scheme of running fast passenger boats involved a freedom from too much delay at bridges, for this reason and on the score of economy, every effort was made to avoid the building of bridges. Where the canal cut a man's land in two, it imposed upon the company the obligation to bridge it. Whenever it was practicable and cost but little more than the construction of the bridge the company purchased the outlying land between the canal and the river. The greater part of these tracts were sold by virtue of the authority of the Legislature in 1842, and $25,938 received for them, mostly in the company's script. It will be observed that in all the rose colored anticipations of making the canal a through passenger line, no account whatever was taken of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad whose construction began on the same day and which was in fact to be its most formidable competitor. The people of Baltimore had quickly become jealous of the canal and distrustful of the construction of the Maryland canal which was to give it access to the main work, and determined to rely upon a transportation system of its own.

But in the early days of the road it was merely a bold experiment and it was not even settled that steam should be its motive power. The cars were drawn by horses for some years and an experiment was even made with a car filled with sails to be propelled by wind. Under these circumstances it is not to be wondered at that little account was taken of the competing line, until it forced itself upon the attention of the canal people in a manner far from agreeable.

The charter gave the canal the right to con-

struct on either bank of the river. It elected the Maryland side, but at the Point of Rocks there was just room for the canal between the mountain and the river. This space was speedily seized by the railroad company and the canal had to appeal to the courts. There was so great a delay and the termination so uncertain that the company had already sent its engineers to survey the Virginia bank when the courts gave a final decision in favor of the canal. After this result was reached and work on both canal and road had been greatly retarded, the railroad was willing to compromise and the end of Catoctin mountain was tunnelled and the two went side by side as far as Harper's Ferry, and the road then was to pass over the canal into Virginia.

The early history of the construction of the canal is full of interest. Subscriptions had been received to an amount which was deemed ample to complete the eastern section. It was a national work upon which the whole country was looking with interest. Money was plenty and the magnificence and costliness of all the work done bear evidence of it, and the brightest anticipations for its future prosperity were entertained. The traffic with the great West was the central object. But about this time attention was directed to the Cumberland coal fields and tests and comparisons were made with all other coal, and it was established by tests at the Navy Yard that a pound of Cumberland coal was of smaller bulk and gave out more heat than any other known soft coal. In 1829 Mr. N. S. Roberts, one of the chief engineers, had gravely stated that the canal would pass through coal banks where coal could be thrown from the mines into the boats with a shovel. That at the Savage mines the vein was from ten to twenty feet in thickness, over one-fifth of the whole field of two hundred square miles. Each square mile of the big vein would supply five hundred tons of coal per day for four hundred years. The railroad, it was argued, was designed merely for passengers and such light freight as we now send by express, and in an address to Congress about this time, the president of the Baltimore and Ohio road made this admission. Being the only carrier of this inexhaustible supply of the best steaming coal in the world, not unnaturally made the canal people very well satisfied with the future.

The first annoyance experienced was in the grasping spirit of the owners of the land. Some few individuals were public spirited enough to promptly give the right of way free of charge, hoping, by their example, to animate others to pursue the same course. But it was in vain. Expectations of large indemnities had been formed, and there was every disposition to exact from the company every possible penny. The result was that nearly the whole line had to be condemned. From Georgetown to the Point of Rocks thirteen hundred acres of land were required, and for this the company had to pay a heavy sum. There was considerable delay in actually beginning the work after John Quincy Adams had driven his "sacred emblem" into the bosom of mother earth. But when work did begin a large amount of it was put under contract in sections of about half a mile each. One hundred and twenty of these sections constituted a Division and one-sixth of a Division a Residency. To each Division was allotted an engineer of high reputation, and an Inspector of Masonry. To each Residency there was an assistant, a rodman and such volunteers as were in training for the work as it progressed further west. These last were a body of supernumerary youths taken on for their maintenance. The employees were all under strict discipline, and a system of rewards for skill and diligence was instituted. It was absolutely required that the work should be uniform and of the best character. Especial pains were taken to secure good cement for use in constructing the locks and aqueducts. Competent gentlemen were sent to inquire about that used upon other work of similar character, much of which was at that time in progress in the United States. After careful examinations and chemical and practical tests the cement obtained near Shepherdstown was adopted, and the wisdom of their selection is justified in the character of the masonry upon which it was used, after a lapse of fifty years. In 1838, when the work had progressed much further west than Shepherdstown, another cement equally good and more convenient was found at Hancock, and the Round Top Cement Quarries were opened by A. B. McFarland.

The bright days of the canal were soon over and the bright prospects and anticipations were overclouded by gathering gloom. The original estimated cost of the work to Cumberland was $2,750,000, and it is supposed that if the dimensions first proposed had been adopted that estimate would not have been far out of the way. But when the United States Government and the States of Virginia, Ohio and Pennsylvania and the District cities manifested so great an interest, the Board of Directors felt themselves justified in adopting the larger dimensions recommended by Congress, which accompanied the recommendation with a subscription to the capital stock of one million dollars. After these dimensions had been adopted, involving an enormous increase in the con-

struction, the available funds only completed the work to a short distance above Harper's Ferry. Virginia, the original suggester of the work, grew indifferent, and after making a subscription of $170,000, entirely withdrew her support, impressing the management with the belief that she desired the benefits of the work and wished others to pay for it. It then became apparent that no further aid need be expected from the United States. Pennsylvania and Ohio disappointed the expectations their previous interest had raised and the whole burden fell on the State of Maryland, at that time ill able to sustain it. Then, too, the people of Baltimore had become suspicious of the scheme and having little faith in the extension of the canal from Washington to Baltimore, they feared that the canal, if completed, would inure more to the advantage of Washington than to the Metropolis of Maryland. The Baltimore and Ohio railroad was therefore chartered to foster the special trade of Baltimore and the interest of the State, instead of being concentrated on the canal was divided between the rival works. Litigation for right of way along the Potomac from the Point of Rocks to Harper's Ferry followed and both works were delayed and injured. The interest of other portions of the State were centered upon the projected works of internal improvement of local benefit to themselves, and the only counties which were neither lukewarm nor hostile to the canal were those of Western Maryland through which it was to pass.

It had not been even suggested up to this time, that the railroad would be of much importance in the transportation of coal and so the people of Allegany believed that they would have to look to the completion of the canal for the development of the mining interest. They therefore, after the original subscriptions had been expended, urged another convention to be held in Baltimore for the purpose of considering and adopting such measures as should seem most likely to cause the canal to be soon finished and such other works of national character to be undertaken as might advance the welfare of Maryland and her sister states. In response to this call a convention representing thirty counties and cities in all the states originally favoring the work met. This convention was of the opinion that the work should be completed but that the State of Maryland should do it. And Maryland responded to the appeal and embarked upon that course of reckless appropriations for internal improvements which in a few years brought the State to the very verge of repudiation and bankruptcy. Members of the Legislature interested in one scheme would secure the votes of other members by voting for like appropriations for their portion of the State—a system of trading and log rolling. An estimate was made that it would require two millions of dollars to complete the work to Cumberland and the Legislature proceeded to provide means to raise this great sum along with a million for the Susquehanna railroad. Six per cent. bonds were ordered to be issued, to be sold at a premium of not less than fifteen per cent. and this premium was to begin a sinking fund for the redemption of the bonds.

At the time of this appropriation as has been shown, the work was completed above Harper's Ferry. From Georgetown to the Point of Rocks, the level had been raised 217 feet by means of twenty-seven locks. In that portion of the canal there are fifty-nine culverts, and aqueducts over the Seneca and Monocacy—the former 114 and the latter 438 feet in length, two dams, No. 1 at the head of the Little Falls 1,760 feet in length, and No. 2 at the Seneca, 2,500 feet in length. Between the Point of Rocks and Dam No. 5 there are sixty culverts and three aqueducts; over the Catoctin, eighty feet in length, over the Antietam 108 feet long, over the Conococheague 196 feet in length, seventeen lift locks and two dams. Up to dam No. 5 an elevation of 353 feet is overcome. In addition to the lift locks there are several guard locks at the mouths of feeders and lift locks to introduce boats from the river. Above Dam No. 5 there is half a mile of slack water navigation and a long slack water navigation at Dam No. 4. From Dam No. 5 a level of a mile and a half to Four Locks. Here the canal is extended across Prather's Neck, three-quarter's of a mile, avoiding a five mile bend in the river. The level up to Lock 51, a mile and three-quarters below Hancock, is the longest on the canal. There is a seven mile level between Locks 52 and 53, and one of four and a half miles from No. 53 to Dam No. 6.

The 27 1-2 miles between Dams No. 5 and No. 6 was opened to navigation in April, 1839. The whole of it lies in a beautiful and fertile country. Between Locks 46 and 47 the work was extremely difficult and expensive, the embankments of the canal being made in the river, which at that place was twenty feet deep. From Lock 5 for a mile and a half the canal, which is here 47 feet above the river, passes through limestone land, and many sink holes were encountered. At the upper end of the level, where the limestone and slate unite, a stop gate was made to be used in case of any serious leakage into sink holes. Three and a half

miles above Lock No. 50 and opposite Fort Frederick the canal passed through a piece of low, swampy land, which immediately filling up to the canal level, formed what is known as the "Big Pool," a beautiful sheet of water of an average width of seven hundred feet, abounding in fish and a favorite resort of water fowl. Stop gates are constructed above and below the pool so that when the canal is to be filled it will not be necessary to raise the level of this great sheet of water, which would be a work of considerable time. This fourteen mile level extends over several culverts and the aqueduct over Licking Creek, an arch of 90 feet span, which was the largest aqueduct arch which had been constructed in the United States. The masonry of this aqueduct is composed entirely of rubble stone, with the exception of the arch, the inside of the parapet, the coping and the water table, which are of cut masonry. For two miles between Licking Creek and Hancock the canal and the National Pike lie side by side, and for a half mile at Millstone Point the canal was dug in the roadway and the company had to make a new road at considerable expense. Near Lock 51, at the upper end of the 14-mile level, there is another pool about one-fourth as large as the Big Pool. This pool was formed by transferring the towpath to an island. About 200 feet above Lock 52 is aqueduct No. 7, consisting of a single beautiful arch passing over the Big Tonoloway. Near Hancock the work was done at large expense, the canal being constructed partly in the river and partly in very open slate rock excavation. Immediately upon the opening of the canal to Hancock that town exhibited marks of great improvement. It was here that the passengers passing from the west in the stages caught their first glimps of this renowned work. The canal, it was said afforded great facilities for reaching the town of Bath, only six miles from Hancock, and would, it was believed, "give additional interest and advantages to that attractive place." Between Locks 52 and 53 there is a seven-mile level. At the waste weir on this level it was reported to the directors in 1836 that "there has been erected a cement mill between the towpath and the river. The cement is procured from the precipitous cliff on the berm side of the canal, where it is found in very large quantities, and the quality is very superior. The immediate object of the construction of this mill has been to supply the canal works between Dam No. 6 and the tunnel with the necessary cement; but it may be advantageously employed, after the completion of the canal to Cumberland for the general supply of that valuable article. This mill is situated at the commencement of the very heavy work at Round Hill, which reaches about a mile." This mill is the same long owned and operated by Bridges & Henderson.

The next point of interest is Dam No. 6, 475 feet in length and with a face of sixteen feet. This splendid dam was constructed upon a different plan from the others and several improvements were introduced which had been suggested by experience. At Dam No. 6, 135 miles from Georgetown and 50 miles from Cumberland, was for a number of years the terminus of the canal although much work had been done in sections upon the last fifty miles. Sideling Hill Creek is crossed by aqueduct No. 8, fifty feet wide. For two miles above there are heavy embankments and expensive rock excavations. Between locks 61 and 62 is Dam No. 7. It was proposed at one time to construct the locks in the upper end of the canal of timber, and experiments were made in preventing the decay of timber by the use of corrosive sublimate. Between lock 66 and the lower end of the tunnel there is a deep cut through the slate rock for 2,400 feet. This cutting at one place is 79 feet in depth. The tunnel is 3,118 feet or three-fifths of a mile in length, 24 feet wide, of which the tow-path occupies 5 feet, a depth of 7 feet of water and an elevation above the water of 17 feet and above a brick arch of 18 inches depth. The work at this point is of great magnitude and upon a magnificent plan. By cutting through the mountain a bend in the river is avoided and a saving in distance of five miles is effected. From here on to the basin at Cumberland the canal proceeds over one acqueduct and several locks. The basin itself is an enlargement of the canal to 100 feet for convenience in the reception of coal.

The canal is 184 1-2 miles long. Of this length 5 miles are in the District of Columbia, 36 1-2 miles in Montgomery County; 16 miles in Frederick County; 77 miles in Washington County; 50 miles in Allegany County. The level at Cumberland is 609 feet above that at Georgetown. This elevation is attained by 74 locks. The canal is fed from the river by means of seven dams and the capacity was estimated at 3,264,000 tons a year. This maximum however has never been reached, the greatest amount carried in one year being about nine hundred thousand tons.

Subscriptions to the capital stock of the canal were as follows: By the United States, $1,000,000; the State of Virginia, $250,000; the city of Washington, $1,000,000; the city of Georgetown, $250,000; Alexandria, $250,000; the town of Shepherdstown, $2,000; individuals, $607,400; the State of Maryland under the act

of March 6, 1828, $500,000; under chap. 239, 1833, $125,000; under chap. 395, 1835, preferred stock, $3,000,000; under chap. 396, 1838, preferred stock, $1,375,000—total for the State of Maryland, $5,000,000; grand total, $8,359,400. In addition to this capital stock which was paid for in cash was $269,073.96 subscribed and paid for in the debts and stock of the old Potomac Company. This stock was to be entitled to dividends only after the net profits of the canal should exceed a dividend of 10 per cent. upon the other stock. In addition to this capital stock the company up to October 1, 1843 had incurred debts to the amount, including interest of $1,174,566.31. This did not include a debt of $2,000,000 to the State of Maryland under the act of 1834, chap. 241.

After the expenditure of the original subscription the subsequent history of the construction of the canal was a struggle for ways and means and the soliciting additional assistance from the State and the pacification of clamorous creditors. Several riots occurred among the laborers, and in one case there was some difficulty in securing order. The craze for public improvements had so taken possession of the State that no demand for money was deemed extravagant. The reckless issue of bonds which brought the State to the verge of bankruptcy and repudiation belongs rather to the history of the State. The first demand from the Canal Company after its resources were gone was responded to by a loan of $2,000,000 to be secured by a lien upon the revenues of the canal.

After this sum had been spent an application was made to the legislature in 1835 for more money, and this time the eight million loan was issued, three millions of which was to go to the canal and the remainder to be divided up among the other public works of internal improvement to which the State had subscribed. The law under which this loan was made required that the bonds should not be sold for less than twenty per cent. premium. This it was speedily found was impossible, and so the loan was changed to a five per cent. sterling loan and the three millions of bonds handed over to the canal. After much negotiation and difficulty these bonds were sold in London at a great sacrifice, some as low as seventy-six cents on the dollar. The money secured in this manner, together with the issue of a large amount of script, completed the canal to Dam No. 6, fifty miles from Cumberland and thirty-one miles of the remainder in unconnected portions, completed. This latter work cost $2,892,000, and it looked for some time as if this would have to be abandoned for lack of funds to complete it.

At a meeting of the stockholders held in Frederick, August 17, 1843, General Wm. Gibbs McNeill, the President of the company, was removed for a contract he had made with Letson and Rutter in contravention, it was said, of the orders of the Board of Directors, and the contract declared null and void. All this was done by the vote of the State of Maryland, the other stockholders voting "no." On the same day Col. James M. Coale was elected to fill the vacancy. Mr. Coale immediately opened negotiations with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which had then been completed to Cumberland, to act as the connecting link between the terminus of the canal and Cumberland. An arrangement was made with the road to land coal at Dam No. 6, charging two cents per ton per mile, "so long as it shall not interfere with their general trade nor require a material augmentation of their machinery." The theory was at once started that it was unnecessary to complete the canal to Cumberland, as the railroad could be used to advantage to provide traffic. It was to combat this theory as well as to show how the canal could be completed, that Mr. Coale made his exhaustive report to the stockholders November 16, 1843. He showed the great quantity and fine quality of the Cumberland coal, and argued that the demand for it would increase to the full extent of the capacity of the canal, and that in this traffic the railroad would not be a competitor, for railroads were designed for passengers and light freight when speed was an especial requirement. That a car could contain but five tons of coal, and although the company was then contemplating an increase in the capacity of the cars to six tons, even at that rate, in order to deliver to the canal a sufficient quantity to insure a revenue which would pay the State any interest on the investment, would require 289 cars to be run daily, and as the distance was forty-five miles but one trip per day could be made and hence it would require 578 cars, and supposing 13 cars to be drawn by a locomotive, there would have to be twenty-two trains running daily. Clearly the railroad could not support the coal trade to this extent.

At this time the whole State was groaning under the burden which had already been assumed to advance internal improvements, and the necessity of imposing a State tax of twenty cents on the hundred dollars drove many persons to advocate repudiation of the entire debt. It was useless, therefore, to ask for any further aid out of the State treasury, and so Mr. Coale's plan was to get the State to waive its lien on

the receipts of the canal in favor of an issue of bonds by the canal company sufficient to complete the work to Cumberland. After considerable time the Legislature was convinced that the State's lien upon the net revenue, as matters then stood, was worthless, for there would never be any revenue as long as the canal stopped short of Cumberland. The lien was consequently waived by an Act of Assembly passed in 1845—the Legislature of Virginia having passed an act the previous year conferring the same authority and extending the time for the completion of the canal, which had expired in 1840, to 1855.

The Maryland Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to provide for the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to Cumberland and for other purposes," passed March 10, 1845, authorized the canal company to issue bonds to raise sufficient money to complete the canal to Cumberland not to exceed $1,700,000, which bonds should be payable in not sooner than thirty-five years and should be a preferred lien on the revenues of the company, and the rights and liens of the State upon the revenues of the company should be postponed in favor of the bonds so issued. It was also enacted that the company should execute to the State a further mortgage, subject to the priority already mentioned in the act, as an additional security for the payment of the loan made by Chapter 241 of the Acts of 1834. These acts were accepted by the company at a stockholders' meeting April 29, 1845.

But the act contained a proviso that none of the bonds should issue until mining companies of Allegany should enter into a contract with the canal, to be approved by the State, guaranteeing a transportation over the entire length of the canal of not less than 195,000 tons of coal per year for five years. The difficulty of obtaining this guarantee occasioned another vexatious delay which was all the more annoying that just at this time the Baltimore & Ohio railroad began to act, as the canal claimed, in bad faith about their contract. It was felt and the mining companies so said, that if they refused to give the guaranties the Legislature would repeal the requirement. But the persistent energy of Mr. Coale overcame all obstacles and by December the guaranties were gotten from a great number of parties including a guaranty of 20,000 tons per year from 122 citizens of Washington County. Under the requirements of the act the bonds could not be sold for less than par, and this was found impossible, therefore, the company made a contract with Messrs. Guynn, Thompson, Hunter and Cunningham to complete the work and to receive in payment $1,625,000 of the bonds, bearing six per cent. interest but the contractors were, in addition to doing the work for these bonds to pay the company $100,000 in cash and oblige themselves to pay interest on the bonds until the entire canal should be opened, amounting to $90,000, leaving $1,435,000 as the actual amount they received and that payable in bonds. It was not until October 1847, that the contractors were able to place any of the bonds and in the meantime work had languished and had been actually suspended for a few days, and two of the contractors, Messrs. Guynn and Thompson withdrew, and Mr. Thomas G. Harris, of Washington County, became associated with the remaining two, Wm. B. Thompson, of Georgetown and James Hunter, of Virginia. These contractors became bankrupt and the contract was taken in July 1850, by Michael Byrne, of Frederick County, and by him completed—the entire cost of the work from Washington to Cumberland being $11,071,176 or $59,618 per mile.

At 5 o'clock p. m., June 11, 1850, the gates at Cumberland were opened by Charles B. Fish, the chief engineer of the company, and water admitted into the western level of the canal and a new boat named the "Cumberland" floated in. A great concourse of people was present to witness the ceremonies. On the 10th of the following October the completion of the canal was celebrated at Cumberland with elaborate ceremonies. The president at that time was James M. Coale; John Pickell, Wm. C. Johnson, Wm. A. Bradley, George Schley and S. P. Smith were directors. The State Government was represented by its agents, Gov. Sprigg, J. Van Lear and Gen. Tench Tilghman, Senator Wm. D. Merrick, the Mayor of Georgetown and other prominent gentlemen were present. A long procession marched through the streets to the canal locks where there was a great gathering. "Five canal boats, laden with the rich product of the mines of Allegany and destined for the eastern markets, were passed through the locks amidst the salvos of artillery from the Eckhart Company, accompanied by the brilliant performances of the bands."

Mr. William Price mounted the deck of one of the boats and in behalf of the mayor and council of Cumberland welcomed the visitors to the city. In the course of his remarks he said that "The opening of yonder gates to let through the first boat carrying freight from Cumberland to tide water, signalizes a happy epoch in the financial condition of the State. It is the turning point in the history of the canal, and marks the precious moment of time when this great work ceases forever to be a

burden upon the tax payers of Maryland and begins to reimburse those who have so long and so patiently borne the charge of its construction."

This hopeful view of the situation, whilst less ambitious than the predictions of President Adams made when ground was broken two and twenty years before, have been unhappily, almost equally far from realization. President Coale responded to this address in a carefully prepared speech in which he reviewed the past efforts and struggle of his work and set forth what might be hoped for in the future which even included the original design of reaching the Ohio river. The party then embarked and went down the canal ten miles to a large spring and there enjoyed a collation which had been prepared by the company. In the evening a dinner was given by the citizens of Cumberland and the day's festivities closed with a ball.

Of the $8,359,400 of the capital stock of the canal, $133,209.61 was not paid in. The State of Maryland owned $5,000,000 of the stock, which was a large majority of the whole, and gave the State entire control of the company. This stock was voted by the Board of Public Works, which appointed the President and Directors. The State was, therefore alone responsible for the management and mismanagement of the work from the beginning down to 1890. In 1842 the Legislature passed an act authorizing the sale of the State's interest for five millions of dollars, but a purchaser could not be found. At the close of the fiscal year, Sept. 30, 1888, in addition to the five millions of stock, the State held canal bonds for the two millions loaned and there was due the State an accumulation of interest amounting to $19,177,460.77. By the Constitution of 1867, the Legislature was prohibited from selling the State's interest in the canal unless the bill to that effect is approved by the succeeding Legislature.

A complete list of the presidents of the company is as follows:

Charles F. Mercer, from 1828 to 1832; John H. Eaton for 1833; George C. Washington, from 1834 to 1838; Francis Thomas, for 1839 and 1840; Michael C. Sprigg for 1841; W. Gibbs McNeill, for 1842; James M. Cole, from 1843 to 1851; William Grason, for 1852 and 1853; Samuel Hambleton, for 1854 and 1855; William P. Maulsby, for 1856 and 1857; Lawrence J. Brengle, for 1858 and 1859; James Fitzpatrick, for 1860; Alfred Spates, from 1861 to 1864; Jacob Snively, for 1865 and 1866; Alfred Spates, for 1867 and 1868; Josiah H. Gordon, for 1869; James C. Clarke, for 1870 and 1871; Arthur P. Gorman, from 1872 to 1882; Lewis C. Smith, for 1883 and 1884; L. Victor Baughman, for 1885 and 1886; Stephen Gambrill, from 1886 to 1890.

During the war the canal under the Presidency of Col. Alfred Spates performed efficient service for the Government in the transportation of supplies. In April 1862, Adjutant General Thomas issued a general order that all officers of the army should respect Mr. Spates as President of the canal, and prohibiting them from interfering with him in the management of the work, but should aid and assist him in keeping it in repair and removing obstructions and removing all obstructions and interference with boats passing through the lines. Several attempts by the Confederates to destroy aqueducts were foiled by the magnificent character of the masonry. During the presidency of James C. Clark, and the first few years of that of A. P. Gorman, his successor, the canal was very prosperous, the revenues reaching almost a million of dollars a year. In 1869 the sum of $160,000 had accumulated in the treasury of the company. This was the first time within the history of the company that receipts had exceeded expenditures and the question arose, how the money should be distributed among the contending claimants who held the securities of the work. The Commonwealth of Virginia brought suit to establish her claim to certain priorities and the Legislature of Maryland passed an act submitting her rights to the decision of the court with the rest. In the case *The Commonwealth of Virginia vs. the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company et. al.* 32 *Md.*, the whole financial history of the canal is reviewed and the rights of each class of claimants settled.

By the act of 1834, ch. 24, the State of Maryland loaned the canal two millions of dollars and took as security, for the principal and six per cent. interest, a mortgage of all its lands, tenements, works, property, rights, net tolls and revenues. This was the first lien upon the canal.

By the act of 1835, ch. 395, the State subscribed three millions additional to the capital stock of the company, and by chap. 396 of the laws of 1838, $1,375,000. As a condition to these subscriptions a guaranty, after the expiration of three years, was exacted from the company, of a dividend of six per cent. semi-annually out of the profits of the company. This guaranty was duly executed, and in payment of this subscription of the capital stock amounting to $4,375,000, the State issued her bonds to the company. As a further condition the company was to pay the interest on these bonds for the

three years ending July 1, 1842. It failed to meet this engagement, and was compelled, by the act of 1838, chapters 386 and 396, to execute mortgages to the State upon its property and revenues to the amount of $663,611.94, the interest upon the sterling loan which the State had to pay by reason of the default of the canal. This constituted the second lien upon the canal.

In 1841 the canal had been constructed to Dam No. 6, fifty miles from Cumberland. Its resources were exhausted and its credit gone, and it remained in this crippled and almost useless condition until 1845.

On the 10th of March, 1845, the act of 1844, chap. 281, became a law. Previously to this the canal had no express authority to borrow money. None had been conferred upon it by its charter. But this act authorized the company to borrow upon its bonds such sums, not exceeding $1,700,000 as might be required to complete the canal to Cumberland. These bonds were to be payable in not less than thirty-five years and to bear six per cent. interest payable in January and July, and to be preferred liens on the revenues and tolls of the company from the entire length of the canal, which tolls and revenues were pledged and appropriated for their payment, principal and interest.

The State waived and postponed her prior rights and liens upon the revenues of the company in favor of these bonds "so as to make them and the interest to accrue upon them preferred and absolute liens on said revenues, until the bonds and interest should be fully paid." The second section of the act gave authority to use a sufficient portion of the revenues to pay expenses and repairs and provide an adequate quantity of water.

In 1848 the company issued these "Preferred bonds" to the amount of $1,699,500 and executed a mortgage upon the tolls and revenues to Phineas Janney, W. W. Corcoran, Horatio Allen, David Henshaw and George Moray, trustee to secure the bonds.

The canal company, on the 8th of January, 1846, as required by the act of 1844, executed a new mortgage to the State, securing the two million loan of 1834.

In 1847 the State of Virginia guaranteed the payment of $300,000 of the preferred bonds. The interest was paid on this amount by Virginia for about ten years and she claimed to be reimbursed, but the court decided that this could not be done until all the overdue unpaid coupons were paid, and then the principal of the bonds, after which the coupons paid by Virginia could be repaid to her.

But Virginia was guarantor of another set of bonds. After the completion of the canal from Dam No. 6 to Cumberland the Georgetown end absolutely needed repairs; there was not enough revenue to pay expenses and the preferrd bonds was dedicated to the construction of the Western end. In this emergency application was made to the Legislature of Virginia for a loan of $200,000. In response that State agreed to endorse the bonds of the company to that amount provided her Board of Public Works should certify that the State would run no risk, or that the bonds were "sufficiently secured." The question whether the company had the power to issue such bonds and to make them superior to the "Preferred Bonds," having arisen, Gov. Thomas called for the opinion of Attorney General George R. Richardson, who submitted his written opinion that such a power existed. Upon this Virginia endorsed the bonds and they were sold at a premium. These bonds were known as the "Repair Bonds."

These repair bonds, according to the decision of the Court of Appeals, take precedence over the Preferred Bonds. The court, referring to them, used this language: "In answer to this (the argument that nothing should or could take precedence over the Preferred Bonds) it may well be retorted, of what value would these Preferred Bonds now be, or will they be hereafter, if the power to raise money by loan on the pledges of its revenues for the purpose of repair does not exist in this company?" It was decided the company had the power to issue these bonds under its amended charter, chapter 124, of the act of 1843, and in the last proviso to the second section of the act of 1844, ch. 281.

The company, being in default on the coupons of the preferred bonds falling due July 1, 1851 and January 1, 1852, made an arrangement with Selden, Withers & Co., bankers, of Washington, who took up these coupons amounting to $143,000. The company afterwards issued to the firm interest bearing certificates of debt to the amount of $140,000. These certificates were transferred to the State of Virginia along with the coupons represented by them. It was contended that these certificates in some sort of way, under the agreement with the company, enjoyed a precedence over other liens, but the Court of Appeals decided that the agreement was simply to borrow money from Selden, Withers & Co., and with that money so borrowed the coupons had been paid and extinguished.

Another class of claims against the canal were the creditors of the old Potomac Company, which assigned its charter to the canal company August 15, 1828, in consideration of the payment of their debts by the latter company,



St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Jefferson.



Old Methodist Episcopal Church, New Market. Built in 1821.

amounting, as was supposed, to $175,800. In 1836, certain of the Potomac Company stockholders, who refused to invest in the canal, surrendered their claims against the former, receiving in lieu thereof, canal certificates of debt for one-half of the amount of their claims. The interest on these certificates has not been paid since January 1, 1841. Under the act of 1844 these creditors have a lien upon the tolls and revenues of the canal to the extent of $5,000 a year, in preference to the claims of the State, but subsequent to the preferred and repair bonds.

Another class of securities appeared in 1878. In 1877 there was a flood, which inflicted very heavy damage upon the canal, far beyond the ability of the company to repair. To meet this the Legislature of 1878 passed a law to "make effectual the act of 1844," and authorizing the issuing of $500,000 of bonds "for the purpose of putting and keeping the said Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and its work in good condition and repair, for the payment of the current expenses of the canal," &c. To secure these bonds, as provided by the act, the company executed a mortgage to Geo. S. Brown, Jas. Sloan, Jr., and Lloyd Lowndes, Jr., upon "the revenues and other property, land, water rights and franchises." The trustees are authorized in case of a default in the payment of three successive semi-annual coupons, upon an application in writing of the holders of a majority of the bonds, to proceed to foreclose the mortgage or to apply to the courts for the appointment of a receiver.

The bonds of 1878 were by virtue of this act, to take precedence of the State's mortgages. With the money obtained from the sale of these bonds the canal was restored and business resumed, but in a greatly reduced volume.

In 1889 the great flood occurred, which created havoc throughout many States. At Johnstown, Pa., there was appalling loss of life and property. In this flood the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal was almost demolished. Being hopelessly insolvent, the company was without means to make repairs, or even to arrest the decay of disuse. Under these conditions, in December 1889, a bill was filed in the equity side of the Circuit Court for Washington County by the trustees of the bondholders of 1844, asking for the appointment of a receiver, to take charge of the property and to repair and operate it. The Canal Company answered, protesting against the appointment of a receiver, and asking for the immediate sale of the property. The Attorney General of Maryland, under authority of joint resolutions passed by the Legislature, also filed an answer resisting the appointment of receivers, and asking for a sale of the property. On Janaury 15, 1890, the trustees under the mortgage of 1878 filed a bill for the foreclosure of their mortgage and a sale of the canal. The cases were consolidated, and on March 3, 1890, Chief Justice Alvey appointed three receivers to make an examination of the canal and report its condition, along with the prospects of future business, in case the canal should be repaired. These receivers were Richard D. Johnson, of Cumberland, Robert Bridges, of Washington County, and Joseph D. Baker, of Frederick. They subsequently reported to the court that the promise of business did not in their judgment justify the cost of repairs, and they therefore recommended the sale of the property. For a number of years before this, after the business of the canal had dwindled down to a small volume, there had been efforts by various railroad companies to get possession of the great work, in order that the tow path might be used for the bed of a railroad. The West Virginia Central and Pittsburg Company and the Western Maryland had both tried to get it, and a company had been chartered for the express purpose of building a road along the canal from Georgetown to Cumberland.

After the report of the trustees it was believed at last that the defunct canal would be replaced by a live railroad. But these expectations were doomed to disappointment. In August, 1890, the Attorney General, Mr. John P. Poe, amended his answer in behalf of the State by inserting a paragraph asking for "the sale of the canal and all the franchises and property of the Canal Company as described in the three mortgages from the Canal Company to the State of Maryland, the first dated April 23, 1835, the second May 15, 1839, and the third January 8, 1846." Thereupon the trustees for the bondholders of 1844, men closely identified with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, asked for the possession of the canal under the mortgage of 1848, to restore and operate it. This was done upon the theory that the mortgage of the 1844 bondholders was only on the revenues, and if the canal was sold, their security would be gone. Thereupon Judge Alvey, on October 2, 1890, passed a decree for the sale of the canal but provided that the sale should be suspended for four years from May 1, 1891, upon certain conditions. In that time the trustees for the bondholders of 1844 were to have possession of the canal, to repair it at their own cost and then to operate it. This was done, and the canal was restored to a better condition than ever before. But the traffic on it has been small compared with that of form-

er years. Judge Edward Stake, in the Circuit Court for Washington County, granted an extension of time for the operation by these trustees for six years from May 1, 1895. Again in 1901 the time was extended, this time to January 1, 1906. On Nov. 29, 1904, Mr. F. S. Landstreet, on behalf of the Western Maryland Railroad Company bid $155,000 for the State's interests and the Board of Public Works accepted his offer. And thus the State's interest in this great work of internal improvement ceased. The canal was worth to the State all it cost, because it developed the great coal mining industry of Allegany County. But as a national thoroughfare, for which it was designed, it was a bitter disappointment to its projectors.



CHAPTER XI

EARLY in 1808 began the military movements, arming, organizing and drilling, which preceded the war of 1812, notwithstanding which the country went to war with England entirely unprepared. In January 1808 John Brengle's Company of Frederick, offered their services to the Governor of Maryland as part of the troops called by the President. In July 1808 the Governor and Council appointed officers in the 29th Regiment in Frederick County as follows: Captains, Solomon Creager and George Keiler; Lieutenants, Richard Howard; Ensigns, Daniel Creager and David Albaugh. Jacob Waters, Major of the extra battalion; Henry Kemp, captain of Troop of Horse attached to the 9th Brigade; Daniel Hauer and Jacob Mantz, lieutenants; Daniel Kemp, cornet. In August further appointments were made as follows: John Shultz Shriver, captain in the 20th Regiment; John Freisogle. lieutenant; Wm. Poultney Farquhar, adjutant; Chas. Devilbiss and David Cooe, ensigns. In the 16th Regiment, Benj. Stallings was appointed major; George Rice, captain; John Hanson Thomas, lieutenant, and Jacob Kessler, ensign.

In 1811 just upon the eve of the war, the senior Brigadier-General, James Wilkinson, commanding the Army of the United States, was tried by a court martial in Frederick Town. The court was in session nearly four months, convening early in September and adjourning on Christmas day, having that day after one of the most notable military trials in the history of the country, agreed upon a verdict of acquittal. In his order approving the findings of the Court, President Madison wrote that "although I have observed in those proceedings, with regret, that there are instances in the conduct of the Court, as well as of the officer on trial, evidently and justly objectionable, his acquittal of the several charges against him is approved, and his sword is accordingly ordered to be restored."

The accusations against Wilkinson were voluminous.—That while holding a commission in the army he had been a pensioner of the Spanish officers and agents in Louisiana, receiving on two occasions four mule loads of money in 1789 and over $40,000 on other occasions; that he had confederated himself with these foreign officers to carry into effect certain treasonable designs for the dismemberment of the United States; that he had conspired with Aaron Burr to divide the States and territories west of the Allegany Mountains from those to the east and to set up a separate and independent empire; that he had conspired with Aaron Burr to set on foot a military expedition against the Spanish provinces; that he had disobeyed orders; that he had carried his private horses down the Ohio river in transports and fed them at the public expense. The president of the Court was Brigadier General Peter Gansevoort. The other members were Colonels Williams, Russell, Kingsbury and Beall; Lieutenant Colonels Wharton, Macomb and Smith; Majors Porter, Nicholl, Stoddert, Swift and Armstead. Before the court there was a brilliant array of counsel. The Acting Judge Advocate was Walter Jones, junior, and Wilkinson was defended by Roger Brooke Taney and John Hanson Thomas. Wilkinson's testimony in the Burr trial had caused his conviction in the public mind of treachery to Burr in order to clear himself. Both Taney and Thomas had shared in the suspicion of Wilkinson's treachery. The evidence in the trial entirely satisfied both of them that their suspicions had done an injustice to Wilkinson and because of this feeling that they had been unjust they both refsued to accept any fee. In surrendering his sword to the president of the court at the beginning of the trial Gen. Wilkinson made an address which was described as pathetic. He waived his right to plead limitations to the charges and said: "In giving up the sword

which has been the companion of my side for twenty-five years, I am giving up that which I had deterimned never to yield to a foe and had fondly hoped would never be taken from me by a friend." In concluding his address summing up the evidence which took days to deliver and which covered over five hundred printed pages, General Wilkinson said: "In the dawn of manhood I dedicated myself to the defense of my country; in the decline of life I trust with a full reliance upon your justice, gentlemen, that I shall not be deemed unworthy to die in its service." There were two reasons why Gen. Wilkinson should have employed Mr. Taney to defend him at this trial. The first and chief one was that Mr. Taney was a great lawyer and in the few years he had been in Frederick had established himself as the leader of the bar. The other reason was that Mr. Taney and Gen. Wilkinson were both natives of Calvert County and probably well acquainted with each other. It may well be supposed that the three months of this trial was a time of great interest in the little town of Frederick. The fact that the commanding general of the Army was on trial upon charges which deeply concerned and interested the entire Union attracted the attention of the country to the town where the trial was held. Mr. McMaster in his history of the United States, speaking of the condition of the army at the beginning of the War of 1812 says: "At the head of the list of Brigadier Generals stood the name of James Wilkinson, the most infamous man then wearing the uniform of the United States. He had just been tried by a Court Martial on the ground that he was a pensioner of Spain, an accomplice of Aaron Burr, an officer insubordinate, negligent, wasteful and corrupt. Every charge was well founded. But the Court had seen fit to acquit him, Madison had approved the verdict and he was retained in his old command." For this offhand opinion there seems to be no warrant. Taney and John Hanson Thomas, in the beginning prejudiced against Wilkinson, after having heard and studied all the evidence in the case came to the deliberate opinion that none of the charges were well founded and so expressed themselves. Wilkinson was vain and pompous but he had conducted himself with credit in the Revolutionary War, had taken a conspicuous and honorable part in the battle of Saratoga and had carried the official dispatches of Burgoyne's surrender to the Congress, receiving from that body in recognition of his services a brevet rank of Brigadier General. He had been mixed up with the Conway affair and sent a challenge to Lord Stirling for repeating and publishing certain remarks he had made at Stirling's table "in private and on a convivial occasion." Washington had received Wilkinson kindly and treated him with some distinction. The Court Martial at Frederick was of greater interest to Frederick people because Wilkinson was a citizen of Frederick County. James Wilkinson belonged to an honorable family which came from England to Calvert County early in the history of Maryland. He was born in that county about 1757, not more than ten miles from the early home of Roger Brooke Taney. His elder brother was General Joseph Wilkinson. One of his sisters married Edward Reynolds, the other James Morsell, both leading citizens of Calvert. His father had bought as a speculation a considerable tract of land, embracing, General Wilkinson believed, the lot upon which the White House in Washington stands. But upon his father's death which took place when James was seven years of age, his mother sold it because its situation was too remote to be of any value. In 1770 while a boy Wilkinson's mother sent him to Baltimore to be inoculated for the smallpox. "This disease," said General Wilkinson in his memoirs, "in the natural way was as frightful in those days as the plague in London in the year 1665, and inoculation was considered an occult art, professed at that period in the Southern States by a Doctor Stevenson only, who by his success acquired great celebrity." The journey to Baltimore, seventy miles, was performed on horseback and his visit there the first event in Wilkinson's life. "As I approached Baltimore," he said, "my youthful mind was attracted by the novelties which the place even then presented; and when I entered Market street (now Baltimore street) extending from Gay to a short distance west of Calvert street, and I thought myself transported to another region. The active scenes of business, the commixture, passage and repassage of men, women and children, wagons, drays, carts, dogs and horses and the numerous tawdry signs swinging over the street excited a degree of admiration and astonishment which abated my solicitude for what I had left behind. There were but few buildings north of the creek which now divides the city; and to reach "Stevenson's folly," for such was the reproachful designation applied to the Doctor's unfinished mansion, it was necessary to cross a common of near half a mile. The class with which I was inoculated, consisted of John Custis and James Wormley, of Virginia; James and Perry Frisby, of Maryland, and a half-dozen other young gentlemen from the Southern provinces." It took two

months to complete the process of inoculation and then Wilkinson returned to Calvert where after a short period at the local school he was put to the study of medicine with his relative, Dr. John Bond. In his seventeenth year he went to Philadelphia and entered the medical school at that place. In Philadelphia there were quartered at the time five companies of British troops. Wilkinson became acquainted with the officers and there conceived a passion for military life. He remained in Philadelphia from 1773 to 1775. In April 1775 he returned to Maryland and settled down to the practice of medicine in Frederick County, not far from the Point of Rocks, or somewhat nearer the Monocacy where it flows into the Potomac. About this time the first hostilities between the colonies and the Mother Country began and all over the country military companies were organizing and drilling. One of these companies was formed at Georgetown now in the District of Columbia but then in Frederick County and in that company Dr. Wilkinson enlisted. The captain was Thomas Richardson and one of the lieutenants was General Ligan, who was killed by a mob in Baltimore while aiding Alexander Contee Hanson to protect his newspaper property when it was attacked. The parade ground used by the company was a small spot of table land hanging over Rock Creek below the upper bridge. The drills took place weekly and although Wilkinson lived thirty miles away, he was punctual at every rendezvous. The affair at Breeds Hill on the 17th of June 1775, caused Wilkinson to leave his company, which was to join a regiment then being formed by Col. William Smallwood. At his own expense, he repaired to the camp before Boston in September and, as a volunteer joined the rifle corps under Colonel William Thompson, of Pennsylvania. In March 1776 Gen. Washington gave Wilkinson a commission as captain in the regiment commanded by Col. James Read of New Hampshire. In 1776 he was with Arnold in Canada; then with Gates in the Saratoga campaign, taking part in the negotiations which ended in the surrender of Burgoyne, having by that time been promoted to the rank of colonel. He was selected by Gates to carry the official dispatches announcing the surrender to the Congress, receiving the thanks of that body and the brevet of Brigadier General. He became innocently perhaps, involved in the Conway affair and challenged Lord Stirling for repeating and publishing a private conversation of a convivial moment which took place at Stirling's table. He visited the army after the battle of Germantown and was then sent to Albany with letters for General Gates. When he returned to Lancaster he found Gates there, having denounced him, Wilkinson, for having betrayed Gen. Conway of which Wilkinson was in fact innocent. He declined the appointment of Secretary of the War Board and accepted that of Clothier General of the Army. In 1798 Wilkinson was ordered from Pittsburg down the river to Natchez to oppose the Spanish Governor of Orleans, who was suspected of a design to occupy territory belonging to the United States. From the Southwest Wilkinson was ordered home to face charges before the Court Martial at Frederick. This withdrew him from active service for two years and it was not until the beginning of 1812 that his sword was returned to him and he was ordered back to his command in Louisiana. He attributed his troubles to the animosity of John Randolph, of Roanoke, whom he challenged. Randolph refused to fight him upon the ground that he had debased himself, whereupon Wilkinson posted him as a coward. In the War of 1812 circumstances seem to have been against Wilkinson and he was most probably, as he complained, made the victim of political intrigue. He did not however, whatever the cause, distinguish himself in the war. He was on the Canadian frontier much of the time. After reaching the rank of Major General he was again tried by Court Martial and although he was acquitted, he was not in the service during the latter part of the war. During the period of his troubles he was a visitor to General Samuel Ringgold at Fountain Rock, now the College of St. James, in Washington County.

At the conclusion of the court martial in Frederick, Bartgis' Gazette exclaimed in exultation, "The clamors of federalism are expected now to cease against this long persecuted veteran and patriot. The President has approved of the acquittal of all charges alleged against him and caused his sword to be restored to him. So much for the proclaimers of Spanish pay, Burr's conspiracy, so much for the truth of federal assertions."

General Wilkinson left Frederick to resume the command of the lower Mississippi, but he was soon recalled to take part in the war with England. All through Maryland, in the spring of 1812 the people were engaged in supplying, organizing and dispatching the troops called by the President's proclamation. A call was made for 100,000 volunteers besides recruits for the regular army. The law of Congress authorizing the increase of the army abolished flogging as a punishment to soldiers. This law, to quote its terms, abolished whipping "as

now used and practiced" and prescribed as punishment for the offences which had theretofore carried the penalty of flogging, stoppage of pay, imprisonment and restriction to half rations. On the 2nd of May a company of new recruits for the regular army arrived in Frederick. On the 9th Lieutenant Colonel John Ritchie issued an order to the captains of the Sixteenth Regiment of State Troops to enroll all the able bodied, free white citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years in their respective districts, except those exempted by law from military service. On the 28th of May 1812, the Sixteenth Regiment was ordered to assemble in Frederick at the usual parade ground for settling the plan to furnish two captains, one lieutenant, one ensign, seventy-five infantrymen and forty artillerymen to the United States being the number apportioned to this regiment. At this time the Fifth Regiment of United States Infantry under command of Col. William D. Beall, were stationed in Frederick at the Barracks. In August the Hagerstown Volunteers under Captain Thomas Quantrill arrived in Frederick, escorted by Captain Henry Steiner's Company of Artillery and Captain Stephen Steiner's Company of Infantry. The whole body was commanded by Major Ezra Mantz and Adjutant John Rigney. These troops pitched their tents in the Barracks lot. A few days later they left for Annapolis to which place 850 troops had been called to protect the city from a descent of the British by water. Among the troops at Fort Severn, Annapolis, at the time was Captain Thomas Contee Worthington's Infantry Company. The troops at Fort Severn in October 1812 were commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Jacob Small.

General Thomas Contee Worthington was a conspicuous figure in Frederick County affairs for many years. He was the son of William and Jane (Contee) Worthington of "Mt Ida" on the Chesapeake Bay and Maggothy river in Anne Arundel County. Thomas Contee Worthington was born at Mt. Ida November 25, 1782. He studied law and when he was admitted to the bar removed to Frederick to practice his profession, arriving there three or four years later than Judge Taney. He early became interested in politics and was sent by the county to the House of Delegates a number of times and was elected to Congress in 1824. In the War of 1812 he was commissioned Brigadier General of the Ninth Brigade of Maryland troops. He was a lawyer of distinction and a man of great learning. He died in Frederick in 1847, unmarried, and is buried there.

In 1812 Samuel Ringgold, representative in Congress from the district, voted with the majority for the declaration of war with Great Britain and then went home to take his share in the war he voted for. Washington and Frederick Counties constituted one of the districts of State which should furnish a regiment of cavalry. In this regiment Frisby Tilghman was appointed Lieutenant Colonel and O. H. Williams, captain of the American Blues, Major Moses Tabbs was elected Captain of Williams' old company and Edward Greene Williams was made captain of the Hussars in place of Tilghman. Early in 1812 recruiting offices were opened in Frederick for the regular army and many enlisted in the service. The inducements offered to volunteers were a pay of five dollars a month, a bounty, upon enlisting, of sixteen dollars and the promise, upon honorable discharge of three months pay and a hundred and sixty acres of land which, in case of his death in the service, should go to his heirs. The people of Frederick County quickly responded to the call for enlistment and a great many companies were formed.

On May 8, 1813, the Artillery commanded by Capt. Steiner and Capt. Dawson's Infantry Company left Frederick for Baltimore to engage in the defense of that city and from that time to the close of the war there was a constant passage of troops through the town. Companies were forming and drilling and troops from the West were passing backward and forward. Captain Jacob Alexander raised a fine company of Volunteers in Middletown Valley and on May 13, 1813, Ensign W. G. Shade marched off 37 recruits, all recruited in Frederick County, who had enlisted in the regular army, and on May 19, 100 militiamen left for Annapolis. Frederick Town being within fifty miles of Washington and considered entirely safe from the British invaders was used as a place of safe keeping for government funds and archives. On the 7th of May 1813, thirteen wagons loaded with specie arrived from Baltimore and was deposited in Frederick for safe keeping and later on many loads of public archives and documents came up from Washington. On July 3, 1813 a general discharge of troops called to the defense of Baltimore took place and Captain Henry Steiner's company of Frederick Artillery was particularly extolled and the other Western Maryland troops received praise for their conduct. On September 16, 1813, Capt. Marker's company of Mountain Rangers, returned from Annapolis. They passed through Frederick to their homes escorted by Capt. Henry Steiner's company of artillery and Capt. Stephen Steiner's

company of Infantry. Each one of the Mountain Rangers was said to be an expert marksman. On September 17, 1813, Capt. Gatzendanner's company of "Washington Rifle Greens" arrived in Frederick from Annapolis. They announced their arrival by firing a volley. In 1814 when the British entered the Chesapeake all the Frederick troops along with those from the other counties were ordered to the defense of Baltimore and took part in the battle of North Point, but arrived too late for the affair at Bladensburg. At this time men volunteered almost with eagerness. It was related that on August 25, 1814 Captain John Brengle recruited a full company in Frederick in four hours. It was a spectacular event and something like a procession passed through the streets at the head of which rode the Rev. David F. Schafer, pastor of the Lutheran Church, urging men to volunteer for the defense of their country. Captain Brengle the day it was raised, marched his company to Clarksburg, Montgomery county. Elected their officers and were called the minute men.* In July 1814, Captain Jacob Alexander's company of volunteers from Middletown marched to Annapolis.

The first two weeks of September 1814, was a time of great excitement and military activity in Frederick Town. Immediately after the capture of Washington by the British three thousand troops passed through on their way to Baltimore and Washington. Many others marched to the front from Frederick and Washington counties and a full regiment under General Singleton from Virginia. A party of British prisoners and deserters were also marched up from Washington. The prisoners were locked up in the Frederick County jail and the deserters sent on to Philadelphia. It was stated in the papers that immediately following the battle at Bladensburg the British army lost between four and five hundred soldiers by desertion. The number of prisoners was 107 and they were placed in charge of Morris Jones, Deputy Marshal of Frederick County. The arrest of a British spy in Frederick also took place at this time. This was the man who had been the guide of the British Army from Benedict to Marlboro. He came on to Frederick and mixed with the soldiers making many inquiries. He asked if the Baltimore troops had arrived, how many men were at Frederick and how many more were expected. These were natural questions for an American citizen, which the man was, to ask and his inquiries excited no suspicion until he was recognized by one of the United States officers who knew he had been with the British Army.**

The early news that came from the land forces at the beginning of the war was not very cheering. About midsummer 1813, General Wilkinson arrived in New York from New Or-

*The muster roll of this company was as follows:

Captain, John Brengle.

1st Lieutenant, Matthias E. Bartgis.

2nd Lieutenant, William F. Kolb.

Ensign, Ormon F. Butler.

Sergeants, 1st, Alexander Robertson; 2nd, Joseph Adlum; 3rd, John Brunner of Jacob.

Corporals, John Dinsmore Smith, John Wilson, Henry Bante, John Sloan.

Privates, Hezekiah Applebee, John Balderston, Christian Bartel, John Bante, David Baer, Lawrence Brengle of Clinton, Alex. Bevins, Jacob Bougher, Tobias Butler, Abraham Kalkloescher, Henry Kauffman, David B. Devitt, Joshua Dean, Peter Doll, James Doury, Michael Doll, Wm. Ely Eli Ebert Jacob Firestone, Jacob Geyer, Jonas Geyer, John Gouso, Jacob Gouso, Reuben Grove, John Houck, John Hirsley, Miles Hilton, Daniel Hane, Andrew Hoffman, Zepheniah Harrison, David Hane, Philip Haller, Jacob Heffner, George Kelly, Greenbury Knauff, John Keller, Charles Keller, Jacob Kessler, George Locke, Peter Lipsley, David Markey, Gabriel J. Mattingley, Basil Mobley, Jacob Mixsell, Sr., David McVicker, John Ortner, John A. Porter, Charles Peters, Frederick Poole, John Pobst, Jacob Riehl, John Richter, Wm. Rattler, Wm. Rowe, Henry Scholl, David Springer, John Schoto, John Schivaller, Geo. Solmon, Geo. B. Shope, Geo. Zeiso, Jacob Strickstrock, Henry Stahl, Geo. Schuantiegel, Henry Snyder, Geo. Wissinger, Saml. Webster, Peter Wissinger, David Young, Thomas Young, Andrew Young, David Webster.

The muster roll of Steiner's Frederick Artillery in the 1st Regt. of Artillery commanded by Lt. Col. Harris in the U. S. service from the 25th of August 1814, when first mustered to the 27th of September, 1814, was as follows:

Captain, Henry Steiner; 1st Lieut., R. G. McPherson; 2nd Lieut., Lewis Green; 1st Sergt.. John Buckey; 2nd Sergt., Wm. Howser; 3rd Sergt., John Dertzback; 4th Sergt., David Mantz; 1st Corp., Jacob Kieffer; 2nd Corp., Wm. Steiner; 3rd Corp., Henry Haner; 4th Corp., Marcus Y. Graff; musicians, Jacob Fowble, John Stouffer.

Privates, Peter Ambrose, Michael Baer of John; Samuel Barnes, Thomas Blackford, Lloyd Belt, Saml. Brent, David Boyd, Robert Boone, Daniel Burhart, Wm. Cassell, Thomas Dean, James Dixon, George Evett, Peter Freberger, Jacob Fagler, Nicholas Goldsborough, Thomas Grabame, Henry Hanshew, George Haner, John L. Harding, Michael Heffner, Henry Holler, Daniel Holter, John Jamelson, Wm. Jenkins, Wm. Johnson, Thomas M. Jolly, John Kontz, George McLain, Peter McFarland, Wm. McPherson, Richd. B. Murdock, John Miller, Abraham Neaff, Henry Nixdorff, Adam Nichols, Philip Pyfer, Philip Potts, Henry Rye, Jacob Schaffner, Charles Salmon, John Thomas Steiner, Jacob Shellman, Thomas Scott, James Somerville, John Schissler, Jacob Schriver.

**The Baltimore American.

leans and took command at Lake George. In August the Democratic* County Committees met to nominate candidates for the Assembly. Resolutions were adopted putting the candidates on a platform calling for "free trade," no impresssment and for honorable peace. The administration was commended and all patriotic citizens were exhorted to come to the defense of the country. The candidates for the Assembly "recommended to the voters of the County" were Thomas Hawkins, Joshua Cockey, John Schley and John Gatzandanner. The Federal party in Frederick was loyal to the country but not so enthusiastic as the Democrats. They criticised the Congresss for entering into a war absolutely unprepared and entirely disapproved of the Madison administration. Their candidates for the Assesmbly were John Grahame, Joshua Delaplaine, John Hanson Thomas and Colonel John Thomas. These candidates were elected by a majority of about 250 votes over the Democrats. In October news came of General Harrison's victory in upper Canada and there was a celebration. The church bells were rung continuously, a torchlight procession marched through the streets at night carrying transparancies with the names of the successful generals and other popular men and the city was illuminated. The war had cut off the foreign market for Frederick County's wheat, nevertheless wheat was selling early in 1814 at $1.10 per bushel. But imported goods had gone up to a great price. The wholesale price of brown sugar was from $26 to $28 a hundred weight, loaf sugar 42 cents a pound, coffee 28 cents and tea $1.80 to $2.75. In 1814 the Federalists party was again successful, electing John Hanson Thomas, John Thomas, J. Howard and J. Taney to the Assembly over Lawrence Brengle, J. Hoffman, T. C. Worthington and John Nelson. The candidates for Congress in the upper district were George Baer, of Frederick, and Samuel Ringgold, of Washington County. Gen. Ringgold was the sitting member for the district and asked for re-election. Baer was successful by about a hundred and fifty majority. Washington County gave Ringgold a majority of a hundred and fifty, but there were fully five hundred Democratic votes absent from Washington County in the army and probably more from Frederick, and this is what defeated Ringgold. But it is possible that he might even then have been successful but for a charge which was brought against him, namely that he had unlawfully ordered the militia into service. When Washington was threatened by the British Ringgold ordered his brigade, which had been mustered out of service, to the defence of the Capital as he had ample authority to do. The brigade assembled at Boonsboro and there being informed that the presence of the troops at Washington would not be required and it being a time of the year when the men were needed on their farms, the General immediately disbanded them. This very proper and patriotic action was made the subject of a serious charge. Gen. Ringgold was also charged with having made some slighting remarks about the German people. He denied it but it is not unlikely that this report contributed to his defeat. Gen. Ringgold was again a candidate in 1816 and the charge was repeated, but the people repudiated it and elected him. General Ringgold was a warm friend of Gen. James Wilkinson and when Wilkinson was suspended from his command toward the end of the war he paid a visit to Ringgold at Fountain Rock, Conococheague Manor, Washington County.

A meeting of veterans of the War of 1812 was held in Frederick March 2, 1854, of which Capt. George W. Ent was president and Dr. Lloyd Dorsey, secretary. Resolutions were passed approving of the proceedings of the "Old Soldier's Convention" which had assembled in Philadelphia on the 9th of January; that as many of the remaining soldiers and their widows are old and in poverty that Congress be requested to place them on the same common level of the soldiers and widows of the Revolution and further, "that Congress ought in the opinion of this meeting to extend to the soldiers of 1812 the same benefits and remuneration that it did to those who served in the war with Mexico; and further to give each soldier or his representative, 160 acres of land." The convention resolved itself into a permanent association of which Captain George W. Ent was president; Dr. Jacob Baer and Rhoderick Dorsey, vice-presidents; Dr. Lloyd Dorsey secretary, and Jacob Faubel, treasurer. Among others who attended the meeting were Samuel Carmack, A. B. Hanson and Dr. Richard Dorsey. Congress listened to the appeal of the veterans and by an act passed on the 3rd of March, 1855, gave to them certain grants of public lands. A meeting of the survivors of the war held in Frederick on the 18th of March 1855, a committee was appointed to prepare the papers required under the act to enable the soldiers or their minor children to obtain the land. Each person so applying was to pay

*The Democratic party at the time and for years afterwards was known as the "Republican" party but I have used the term Democratic to prevent confusion.

to the committee one dollar for his papers. A committee was also appointed to attend the sale of the certificates for those who might wish to dispose of them. The first committee was composed of Capt. George W. Ent, Joshua Dill, Samuel Carmack, Jacob Faubel, John Faubel, Henry Nixdorff, Thomas Sappington, Richard B. Murdock, John Montgomery, Dr. Jacob Baer, Peter Bussard, George Stokes, Levin West, William Beane, Rhoderick Dorsey, Solomon Forrest, Daniel Sweadner, James Harlan, Moses Grabill, John Wolfe, Michael Huss, William Mooney and John Eyler.

The second committee was made up as follows: Jacob Markell, Dr. Lloyd Dorsey, Dr. Richard Dorsey, Capt. George W. Ent, John Hanshew, A. B. Hanson, Henry Nixdorff, Robert Boone, Henry Schley, Valentine Birely and Dr. Jacob Baer.*

---

*The muster roll of Capt. Nicholas Turnbull's Company of Volunteer Infantry, who went from Frederick to Baltimore to the defense of the city in 1814, and were discharged November 1, 1814, was published in Frederick in August 1854 in connection with the meetings of the Old Defenders that had been held that year, asking for more liberal pensions. Those of Captain Turnbull's Company who were alive in 1854 were the following:

3rd Corporal, John Faubel; drummer, John Degrange; privates, Wm. H. Albaugh, John Baltzell, (hatter); David Bready, Thomas V. Hickson, Peter Klein, Hanson Marlow, Charles Moore, Peter Ott. The other members of the company who had passed over to the majority were as follows. Capt. Nicholas Turnbull; 1st Lieut., Jacob Crumbaker; 2nd Lieut., Otho Wooltz; ensign, Daniel Burkhart; orderly sergeant, Asa And; 1st sergeant, Joshua Davis; second sergeant, Jacob Teshner; third sergeant, Benjamin Beckett; fourth sergeant. Philip Reitzell; 1st corporal, Daniel Swartz; 2nd corporal, Eli Williams; 4th corporal, Owen Fling; fifer, George Zimmerman; privates, Hezekiah Applebee, Daniel Bobst, Jacob Beard, Ninean Beall, John Copenhaver, Benjamin Cook, Jacob Cannon, Otho Delashmutt, James Davis, William Englebrecht, Henry Agnew, Casper Fauble, Peter Phebus. John Finch, Robert Gates, Jacob Holer, James Hawkins, George Hoffman, Sr., Regin Hobbs, George Hilkey, John Hassefross, William Holter, Henry Hempey. George Holter, Regin Harris, Zadock Jarvis, Erasmus Johnson, Philip Jacobs, John Klink, Peter Keller, Henry Keefer, David Kessler, Wm. Lakin, John Lakin, Andrew Madary, Edward Moling, George McCormick, Thomas McMullin, John Niles, Peter Mattern, John Main, Jacob Measell, Samuel Ropp, Frederick Ramsburg, Wm. Richards, Charles Schell, Jr., Frederick Sponseller, Henry Smith, Abraham Staley, Richard Stallings, David Sprengle, Peter Staley, Wm. Taylor, John Tudor, Daniel Titlow, Wm. Tabler, Peter Troutman, Wilson Talbott, Bennett Wherritt, John Wenrick, Basil Ways, Christian Widrick, David Williams, Valentine Zimmerman. The number of officers and men in the company was 90. Of these 80 had died in the forty years that had intervened since the company was discharged in 1814.

Muster roll of Company of Infantry under command of Capt. George W. Ent, in the 3rd Regiment of Maryland Militia, under command of Lieut. Colonel Henry Stemble, in the service of the United States from the 24th of August 1814, when first mustered, to Sept. 30, 1814, when last mustered. This company for which Frederick A. Schley was Quarter Master comprised a part of the Old Defenders of Baltimore and was stationed at Hampstead Hill.

Captain, George W. Ent; 1st. Lieut., Leonard J. M. Littlejohn; 2nd Lieut., Jacob Nichols; ensign, John J. McCally; orderly sergeant, George Rohr; 1st sergeant, Joshua Dill; 2nd sergeant, Michael Peters; 3rd sergeant, John Hurley; 4th sergeant, Cyrus Carey; 1st corporal, Leonard Mitchell; 2nd corporal, Ezra Stoner; 3rd corporal, John Durst (furnished substitute), Ezra Dill; 4th corporal, Adam Titlow; 5th corporal, Peter Storm; 6th corporal, Jacob Knouff; drum major, George Lowe; fife major, John Keller.

Privates, Absalom Albaugh, William Baer, Henry Burgess, Stephen Bacon, John Bentz, Jr., William Bearshank, George Buckey, Oswald Blaxford, David Bennett, Thomas Caywood, Henry Crouse, Abraham Crum, Emanuel Carpenter, William Conner, Vincent Crutcher, Lawrence Doyle, James Dixon, Daniel Durst, Henry Days, Joseph Ebberts, John Ebberts, Daniel Ely, Joseph Evans, Henry Fogler, Charles Ferdon, Peter Folkner, Ezra Gomber, Zeal (Cecilius) Head, James Howe, Frederick Hawman, George Hinkle, George J. Houx, John Jacobs, Corbin Jacobs, Joseph Johnson, Ramer Kolb, Casper Klein (Cline), Henry Korns, George Keltz, Michael Hoffman, George W. Littlejohn, Michael Lambrecht, George Lambrecht, Otho H. W. Luckett, Peter Mantz, John McDevitt, William Mitten, John Miller, Noble Moling, Israel Mayberrk, William Morgan, Lewis Medtart, Robert McCleery, John Mosier, Jacob Nusz, David Newport, John Paine, William Poole, Henry Piney, John Rinner, Mordacai Randall, Christian Stoner, Wesley Stevenson, John Smith, George Showacre, Jacob Showacre, Henry Shotz, Philip Shankel, Ellett Sallers, Jacob Sponseller, Daniel Stover, Ezra Schell, George Shafer, Samuel Thomas, John Taylor, Otho Wilson, John Warthen, Branton Woodward, Ephriam Wiley, George Whipp, John York, Charles Yager, Jacob Ebberts, Jacob Stoner—Total 84.

Muster Roll of Captain (afterwards General) Thomas C. Worthington's Company in the service of the United States, commanded by Lieut. Colonel Jacob Small from August 25, 1812, when called into service, to December 31, 1812 inclusive, (this company stationed at Annapolis.)

Thomas C. Worthington, captain; Thomas Carlton, Lieutenant; Jacob Markell, ensign; John J. McCalley, 1st sergeant; Hezekiah Wooltz, 2nd sergeant; Jesse Schell, 3rd sergeant; Henry Haner, 4th sergeant; Richard Butler, 1st corporal; Cyrus Cary, 2nd corporal; John Ent, 3rd corporal; Daniel Harris, 4th corporal; Henry Biershenk, fifer.

Privates, Charles Atkins of W., James Atkins, George Byer (afterwards made corporal), Francis Brown, John Boyer, Humphrey Cole, Joseph Carter, Hugh Clark, Clements Craver, Christian

Dick, Charles Elder, Jacob Frushour, John Fine, Adam Fischer, Joseph Ford, Jacob F. Felty, George Fauble, David Harman, John Hanifer, Hugh Hughes, Jacob Hoover, John Huffman, John Hummel, Jacob Heffner, Thomas Howard, William Gray, Philip Jacobs, John F. Kolb, John Kemp, Jacob Lowe, John Layman, Charles Moore, George Miller, Thomas W. Morgan (promoted Q. M. Sergeant), Stephen Piester, James Reid, Lewis Ramsburg, William Riner, John Row, Isaac Smith, William Smith, (afterwards promoted corporal), David Schultz, Martin Tschudy, Robert Watt, John Wiest, George Windpigler, James Wright, John Young, Christian Yanits. Servants, Robert Smith, Robert Frost.

The following names were also on the muster roll but were not mustered into service: Joshua Davis, Ambrose Ghoslin, George Gadultig, Joseph Johnson, David Irving, John Koontz, Wm. A. Lloyd, Garrett Lee, John Sohwen, Wm. B. Thompson, Otho Wooltz, Otho Wilson, John Wilson, Wm. H. Youngman, Adam Zealer. Total 88.

On November 30, 1856 the veterans met in Frederick and formed "the Association of the United Brothers of the War of 1812," of which Col. John Montgoney was made president.

A Colored Veteran of 1812 Wants a Pension.—Under this caption, "J. P. M." the Special Annapolis Correspondent of the Baltimore American, gives the substance of the petition of a colored man, residing in Frederick City, praying for a pension for services rendered during the War of 1812. As the names of gentlemen, well known and distinguished in the past history of our county, appear in the petition, we give the Correspondent's account of it as follows:

"The petition states that the claimant, early in the summer of 1814, accompanied Colonel Tilghman's regiment of Cavalry from Washington county, as steward to Dr. Hammond and his aide. When the regiment arrived at Washington city the aide was dismissed, and the claimant (Neale) was appointed aide in his place. His duties were to attend the Doctor on the battlefield, carry his case of surgical instruments and assist in the care of the wounded. He was armed and equipped as a soldier, "in order to fight the enemy when hard pressed." From Washington the command to which the claimant was attached was ordered to Prince George's county, near Mr. West's plantation, and from there to Benedict, where they encountered the enemy. The forces consisted of Colonel Duvall's Regiment of Light Dragoons, Captain William's Company of Horse and Captain Stull's Company of Riflemen. A severe skirmish took place and the command fell back to Woodward and drew up in line of battle. The enemy made a detour and proceeded to Marlboro in pursuit of Commodore Barney, who, on hearing of the approach of the British, "mounted his men, blew up his flotilla and retreated before their advancing columns, which far outnumbered him in men and ammunition." The petitioner then says: "Our forces then marched to the northeast side of Marlboro, where we found the British had thrown out pickets and assumed the defensive. While in that locality a gentleman came to our commanding officer and asked that a company be detailed to go several miles and rescue a number of beeves which had been captured by the enemy. While the Colonel was preparing to go the British trumpeters blew an advance, and in less than half an hour the British forces were in Marlboro. The Colonel ordered his forces to fall back, when brisk skirmishing took place, and lasted with short intervals till we reached Bladensburg. Arriving there cold, wet and hungry, not having tasted food for two days and a night, we found a provision wagon, and, after satisfying our hunger, we came in contact with the British pickets. After being on duty all night, we in the early gray of the morning of August 24th, under command of General Winder, prepared for the battle of Bladensburg. About twelve o'clock the British opened fire from the hill, and with their rockets set the broom sedge and fences on fire. The firing continued until near two o'clock, when our men became panic-stricken and retreated in disorder. We reached Baltimore before the battle of North Point. Upon the night of our arrival it was reported that the British had passed Fort McHenry, and were sailing to Spring Garden, from which point they intended to capture Baltimore. I was on the ground fully armed, and ready to defend the ladies and children, who were crying in a heart-rending manner around me. At this place I received a shot in my hand, caused in this wise: The horse ridden by Dr. Hammond became restive from the loosening of the saddle girth, which caused it to turn. I dismounted from my horse to adjust the saddle, when one of the pistols in the doctor's holster went off.—The ball passed through my hand near the fore finger, causing a very painful wound."

"As illustrating the march of public opinion I will mention the fact that the above petition is endorsed by Hon. Wm. P. Maulsby, Chief Judge of the Sixth Judicial Circuit; Hon, John A. Lynch, Associate Judge of the same Circuit; Hon. P. H. Marshall and others. J. P. M."—Herald and Torch, Feb. 2, 1870.



CHAPTER XII

IN 1804 there was a movement for improving the roads of Frederick County by making turnpikes of the main highways. There was some opposition to the plan as there always is to all improvements, and arguments had to be used. The first proposition was to improve the road leading from Frederick Town to Baltimore. The effect of this improvement on the farming interests of the County would, it was urged, be most beneficial. The distance between Frederick and Baltimore, one advocate said, "is forty-five miles. It rarely happens that wagons in the present state of the roads perform a trip to Baltimore in six days, but we will consider six days as the time required. Three dollars per day, we are told, is the lowest price at which a wagon can be hired. The loads taken will hardly be found to average twelve barrels of flour; however we will admit them to be twelve barrels. The expense then of transporting twelve barrels of flour from Frederick to Baltimore, will be at the lowest computation $18. Now let us see how the case would be if the road was turnpiked. It will be admitted upon all hands no doubt, that if the road was turnpiked as is the road from Lancaster to Philadelphia a trip could be performed in four days. It is said that a load upon that road consists of thirty-six barrels of flour and sometimes a greater quantity; we will however compute it at twenty-four barrels, and for the sake of calculating we will suppose the tolls on the road to Baltimore, if turnpiked would amount to $6, which is allowing a much greater sum than would probably be imposed." This calculation showed that it cost $36 to carry 24 barrels of flour to Baltimore on the dirt road and $18 on a turnpike including toll. At the session of the Legislature of 1804-5 a company was incorporated to build a turnpike road from Baltimore through Frederick and Middletown to Boonsboro. On the 22nd of April the company organized. All the shares offered had been promptly taken. Jonathan Ellicott was elected president. Joseph Swearingen, Henry R. Warfield and James McPherson, of Frederick County, were among the directors. In November 1806 there was a meeting of the company which authorized an increase of the capital stock and elected Robert Gilmor, Jr., president.

It was a number of years before the turnpike from Frederick westward extended further than Boonsboro. As Hagerstown was further from market than Frederick the importance of a highway from that town to Baltimore was of even greater importance than the Frederick road. As early as 1796 meetings were held in Hagerstown to urge a stone road to Baltimore. A bill had been passed by the General Assembly looking toward such a road and the people of Baltimore, Anne Arundel, Frederick, Washington and Allegany counties had entered into the project. A Hagerstown meeting in 1797 was of the opinion that "such an establishment would produce advantages of the first magnitude in our Agricultural and Commercial pursuits, that by improving the opportunity and ability of the Counties in their intercourse with Baltimore, will enlarge the scale of Commerce in that growing City, and create powers in both which will be exercised to their mutual advantage; that it is conceived the establishment will be of general utility, and that it cannot injure the interest of a single individual, either in his property or privileges; that an institution which injures none but benefits all, not only deserves but demands the support of every citizen who wishes for the prosperity of this Country."

Eli Williams, Daniel Heister, Samuel Ringgold, Charles Carroll and Nathaniel Rochester were appointed a committee to carry out the objects of the meeting. It was twenty-seven years before the object sought by this meeting was attained and in that time there was a regular turnpike fever. Turnpikes were chartered in every conceivable direction. In 1810, a company obtained a charter to build a road from Hagerstown to Westminster and Charles

Carroll, Upton Lawrence, William Heyser, William Downey and Robert Hughes were among the commissioners to receive subscriptions. Before the completion of the present Baltimore pike, it was a favorite route from Hagerstown to Baltimore to pass through Westminster and Emmittsburg. The Baltimore and Frederick Town Turnpike Company which had been chartered in 1805, was authorized by the General Assembly in 1815 to extend its road westward from Boonsborough. But the present Hagerstown and Boonsborough Turnpike Company was chartered in 1819. In 1813, the Presidents and Directors of the Banks in Baltimore and of Hagerstown, Conococheague and Cumberland Banks were incorporated as the presidents, managers and company of the Cumberland Turnpike road, and in 1821 the Baltimore Banks, except the City Bank, and the Hagerstown Bank were incorporated as the President, Managers and Company of the Boonsboro Turnpike Company. The Baltimore, Liberty and Hagerstown Turnpike Company was chartered in 1815 and Henry Lewis, Martin Kershner, R. Ragan, W. Heyser, John Witmer and Daniel Hughes, Jr., were the Commissioners to receive subscriptions. In 1818, a Company was chartered to make a road from Boonsborough to Williamsport. It was expected that this would divert the Western travel from the Hagerstown route and send it through Williamsport over a short road to intersect the road to the West. In 1815 a road from Boonsborough through Sharpsburg to Swearingen's Ferry on the Potomac, was chartered. This Company was organized and the first election held Sepetember 24 of that year. In 1818, a road from Rockville to Williamsport was chartered, and in the same year one from Hagerstown to Gettysburg—the Legislature of Pennsylvania having previously chartered the portion within the territory of that State. The important road of about fifty-seven miles, to connect the Hagerstown and Conococheague road at the creek, with the National road at Cumberland, was laid out in 1819, and its completion in 1822 was assured. The money for this road, like the Conococheague, the Boonsborough and the Baltimore roads, came principally from the banks and subscriptions to the stocks of these companies, to the aggregate amount of $486,170.71 were exacted from them as a condition to the renewal of their charters in 1816. The proportion of the Hagerstown Bank was $16,772.72, and of the Conococheague Bank at Williamsport $10,566.-81. In December, 1820, there was a movement upon the Legislature to have the State buy and complete the road from Baltimore to Cumberland and make it free of tolls, as was the road beyond the latter city. The road from Boonsborough to Hagerstown had been laid down by Commissioners who reported early in 1822. They had surveyed several routes and the owners of the land on each route, in competition with others, gave the right of way through their property free of charge and in September 1822, William Lorman, the first President of the Company, advertised for contractors to make the road.

The completion of this road gave a splendid macadam turnpike, two hundred and sixty-eight miles in length, from Baltimore to Wheeling. Of this, one hundred and thirty miles, from Cumberland west, the road was free. The traffic over the road to Baltimore, which eastward consisted principally of flour and whiskey was carried mainly on farm wagons at low rates, with a return freight of merchandise for the Hagerstown and Frederick merchants. The farmers were enabled to do this hauling as cheaply as they did by the saving of tavern bills. The wagoners not only took with them enough food for themselves and their teams to last until their return, but also carried their bedding with them. This they spread upon the floor of the bar-room and the only profit the landlord of the tavern could get from such economical guests was in the whiskey and hot coffee they bought. With whiskey selling at a "fip" or a "levy" a pint, the profit from that source could not have been very great, unless the amount consumed was enormous. This was probably the case, for the amount of whiskey drinking in those days, when adulteration was unknown, was indeed incredible.

On the pike it took a wagon about seven days to make the round trip from Hagerstown to Baltimore and return. A team consisted of four, five or six horses, and a load for a good team was twenty-four barrels of flour.

Along with the completion of the pike came "line teams" through from the West. These were great wagons with the hind wheels ten feet high, drawn by six horses, and making almost as fast time as the stages or a modern freight train. They were loaded with bacon or other Western produce which they were carrying to market to sell. On the return trip, they were loaded with dry goods and groceries for some Western store to be reached perhaps, by boat from Wheeling. The very heavy merchandise for these stores for which there was no hurry, was sent by vessel down the coast, through the Gulf of Mexico and up the Mississippi river. Often the "line wagons" would sell their cargo of Western products in Frederick and then load up with flour for the rest

of the distance. Up to the Frederick taverns the stages dashed, horses were changed there, and passengers stopped a few minutes for meals. The scene was a lively and bustling one and the approach of a stage was announced by a horn. Mounted mail carriers entered the town on a long run; their horns announced their arrival, and the postmaster would be ready to change the mail while the rider sprang from one horse to another. The passengers' baggage was carried on the "boot" of the stages and was sometimes stolen as the stage proceeded through lonely places on dark nights. In the winter of 1832, two trunks were cut from the boot of the Western stage between Clearsping and Licking Creek. One of them belonged to an Arkansas gentleman, contained $1,100. The thieves were soon arrested at Winchester; $554 of the money and goods worth $250 which the robber had sold, were recovered.

Some of the most distinguished public men of that day passed through on their way to and from the Capital. Early in 1841, Gen. W. H. Harrison, *en route* for the White House, passed through.

The days of the old National Pike were the romantic times of the County. The sight of the distinguished men of the country was common to our people. To them the faces of old Andrew Jackson, of Henry Clay, of William Henry Harrison, of Davy Crockett, James K. Polk and Zackary Taylor were familiar. No other road did as large a business as this. Coaches dashed through at the rate of twelve miles an hour, and wagons followed each other so closely that it was said with some pardonable exaggeration that the heads of one team were in the rear of the wagon before it. There were many private carriages, many travelers on horseback, and an endless procession of cattle and sheep from the rich pastures of what was then called the West. Along the road every few miles, was a tavern and the reputation of the meals served in them, the venison, the bear-steaks, the hot bread, the ham and eggs, the whiskey has lost nothing from the lapse of time. The standard price of meals along the road was twenty-five cents and five cents a glass for whiskey. Barton's Tavern in Hancock was a favorite stopping place for General Jackson and there as well as at other places along the road, would addresses be presented to him. His affability and that of Clay knew no bounds —all were cordially greeted who presented themselves. Rival lines of coaches patronized different taverns and travellers were strong partisans of favorite lines. At Wheeling, when there were many passengers landing from the steamer, there was a struggle among them for desirable places in the coaches, and when the passengers were few the contest was among the coaches which frequently underbid each other until the price to Baltimore was marvelously low. One of the best known and most popular lines was that of John E. Reeside. The first coach used on the pike was a clumsy affair, carrying sixteen passengers, built in Cumberland by Abraham Russell. Then the Trenton coach was adopted, and this was succeeded by the Fry Coach, carrying nine passengers inside and two outside. The last and best was the Concord coach. Many stories are told of the old coaching days.

From the Linganore Hills to Clearspring, about forty miles, the road passes through one of the most fertile and beautiful agricultural portions of the United States. Shortly after passing Clearspring the ascent of North Mountain, the eastern wall of the Alleganies is begun and from its summit, at Fairview, a prospect of magnificent grandeur presents itself.

But the name of the pike and the canal alike is Ichabod. Their glory has departed. The same freshet which wrecked the Canal in 1889, destroyed the bridges on the pike between the Conococheague and Sideling Hill. The traffic was not sufficient to justify the company in restoring them, and so it surrendered its charter and resigned the road to the authorities of Washington County, and it became an ordinary County road, and its epitaph has been written. Now it has been determined that the State Road Commission created in 1908 by act of Assembly, will restore the road to Cumberland and rebuild the old Cumberland road westward from that place to the Pennsylvania and Garrett county line.

The Cumberland road, or the National road as it is more familiarly known, owed its origin to a compact between the State of Ohio and the United States. In 1802 Congress proposed to the convention which formed the constitution of Ohio, that they would grant to that State, one section of land in each township for the use of schools; that they would also grant to it several tracts of land on which there were salt springs; and that five per cent. of the net proceeds of future sales of public lands within its territory should be applied to the purpose of making public roads "leading from the navigable waters emptying into the Atlantic to the Ohio, to the said State and through the same." The act declared that these roads should be laid out under the authority of Congress "with the consent of the several States through which the road shall pass." These terms were offered by Congress to the State of Ohio, provided she would exempt, by an irrevocable ordinance, all

the land which should be sold by the United States within her territory, from every species of taxation, for the space of five years after the day of sale. This proposition was accepted by Ohio. By the terms of the compact this five per cent. of the net proceeds of the sales of the public lands was applicable to two objects; the first, the construction of roads leading from the Atlantic to the State of Ohio; and the second, the construction of roads within that State. In 1803 Congress at the request of Ohio, apportioned this fund between these two objects. Three of the five per cent. was apportioned to the construction of roads within the State, leaving only two per cent. applicable to roads leading from the navigable waters of the Atlantic to the Ohio.

In March 1806 Congress determined to apply this two per cent fund to the object for which it was destined and passed an "act to regulate the laying out and making of a road from Cumberland in the State of Maryland, to the State of Ohio." The federal government asked the permission of the States of Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia to make the road in their respective territories. This permission was granted by the three States, Pennsylvania coupling its permission with the proviso that the road should pass through Uniontown and Washington, Pa., if practicable. The condition was accepted and the road constructed. Up to 1829 the construction and repair of the road had cost the United States one million, seven hundred and sixty-six thousand dollars and thirty-eight cents. While the two per cent. fund which had been appropriated for this purpose yields $187,786.31. The road cost the United States $13,500 per mile.* The construction however, under direction of engineers of the United States Army, was admirable and the stone bridges and abutments of the most substantial and enduring character.

In December 1810 the Treasury Department of the United States advertized for bids for building "the United States Western Road" from Cumberland to Brownsville on the Monongohela river in Pennsylvania. It was required that the trees must be cut and the way cleared of brush and stumps to a width of sixty feet. The roadway itself was to be thirty feet wide, cut and filled so that no gradient should be more than five degrees with the horizon, nor no greater than the graduation fixed by the commissioners who laid out the road. The roadbed to a width of twenty feet was to be covered with twelve inches of stone broken small enough to pass through a three-inch ring.

During the administration of John Quincy Adams, when the federal government was intent on internal improvements and had extended the old National road far to the westward, there was an earnest endeavor to have more roads built by the United States. In October 1826 there was a movement for a national road from Washington to Buffalo. At that point it would meet the lake navigation and give access to the National Capital from Pennsylvania, Western New York, Ohio, Indiana and the West. There were three routes proposed. One of them led from Washington through Westminster, one through Frederick and Emmitsburg and one through Frederick and Hagerstown. Later on the bill providing for such National highway was abandoned because of the attitude of Andrew Jackson against internal improvements. In 1832 a bill was passed by Congress to make a National road from Rockville to Frederick to give the Western travel access to Washington from the railroad at Frederick but the bill was vetoed by President Jackson.

During this period the people of Frederick were looking to the expansion of transportation facilities by water as well as by land. In August 14, 1828, there was a large meeting in Frederick to urge the Canal Company to extend a branch or lateral canal up the Monocacy river. Col. John McPherson, Frederick A. Schley, John Nelson, Wm. Ross, William Bradley Tyler and Francis Thomas were appointed as a committee to urge this work on the Canal Company. But the failing finances of the company made it impossible to gratify the people of Frederick in this respect.

After the federal capital had been established at Washington the travel between that city and the West passed through Frederick for many years until it was diverted by the railroads. In 1805 there is a curious suggestion of Aaron Burr's activities in the West in the statement in a Frederick paper in April of that year that Burr's horses which had been kept in Frederick Town all the winter had just been sent on to Pittsburg.

In 1807 the old town clock of Frederick Town was placed in the tower from which it marked the hours in loud tones. It was made in Frederick by Frederick Heisley. John Fessler became the clock winder and he and his son continued to wind it each week for nearly three quarters of a century.

The Fourth of July 1803 was celebrated by

*Works of James Buchanan.

the Democrats in an elaborate manner. The celebration took place beneath the shade of a beautiful copse of wood at White Oak Spring, about two miles from Frederick Town. A barbecue dinner had been prepared by managers who had been at work for a week or more on the preparations. A table in the form of a half moon was spread with an abundance of meat and vegetables and at least two hundred and fifty persons sat down to the repast. After the dinner Dr. John Tyler was called to the chair and Thomas Boteler and Joshua Dorsey were vice-presidents. Dr. Grafton Duvall read the Declaration of Independence and Roger Nelson delivered an oration. Seventeen toasts were announced by the president and vice-presidents and after each toast had been drunk in pure and potent Frederick County whiskey a certain number of guns were fired and a certain number of cheers raised, the number of each being regulated by the importance and dignity of the sentiment conveyed in the toast.*

When the toasts were finished a patriotic song written for the occasion was sung with glee by the whole company. The next day the news of the signature of the treaty with France by which Louisiana was ceded to the United States was received and the joy of the Democrats or Republicans overflowed into another celebration. This took place at the head of Market street where twelve toasts were drunk with enthusiasm. The first was to "Thomas Jefferson—President of the United States—the friend of the people—an ornament to humanity and a blessing to his country." James Monroe, who negotiated the treaty, Madison the Secretary of State; Albert Galatin and other officials were all remembered in the toasts. Roger Nelson was president of the meeting and Major Joseph Swearingen, of Middletown, and Jacob Walters, of New Market were vice-presidents. "It is but justice to say" observed the Frederick *Advocate,* the Republican organ, "that several of the more moderate federalists partook in the celebration of this important event. The federalists were accused of a desire to acquire Louisiana by conquest rather than by purchase. To give Jefferson due credit for his method the *Advocate* calculated that the cost of the war would have been $58,000,000 and that 40,000 men would have been killed each worth $20, a sufficiently moderate estimate to place on a human life.

In 1817 Morris Birkbeck, of England, passed through Frederick on a "Journey in America." Of course he wrote a book in which he has this to say:

"From Washington to Frederick Town in Maryland, 45 miles, the country is poor, rugged and badly cultivated, until we approach the latter, where limestone first appears, and with it an obvious improvement in soil and culture. Here begins a most beautiful district, extending through Hagerstown to the Blue Ridge (sic). This is rather a hilly than a mountainous country, though approaching the character of mountains in its formation, which

*The toasts of this celebration are typical of those of the times. They were as follows: "1. The 4th of July 1776. The Birthday of American Independence and all who sincerely commemorate it. 1 gun 3 cheers." "2. The Sovereign People of the United States, alive to the blessings of their Independence; may they transmit it unimpaired to posterity. 1 gun, 3 cheers." 3. "The Constitution of the United States, consigned to infamy be the villain who would dare to draw his sword against its force. 1 gun, 17 cheers." 4 "The immortal memories of Washington and Franklin, their virtues are indelibly engraven on the tablet of human hearts. 1 gun—solemn pause." "5. Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States; like pure gold he shines brighter the more he is tried. 1 gun, 9 cheers." "6. The United States individually—each in its proper sphere, moving in harmony around the central point of Union. 1 gun, 4 cheers." "7. The constituted authorities of the United States; virtuously and zealously engaged in their country's service we confidently rely on them. 1 gun, 5 cheers." "8. The militia of the United States, our best defense, none but an armed nation can dispense with a standing army. 1 gun, 7 cheers." "9. The memory of the Revolutionary patriots who fought, bled and died to establish American Independence. Light lie the turf on their graves. 1 gun, solemn pause." "10. The free navigation of the river Mississippi; a wise administration directed by principles of justice and humanity will suffer negotiation to precede an appeal to the sword. 1 gun, 17 cheers." "11. Our Western brethren, unmoved by faction and true to republicanism; they have nobly resisted the views of opposition and preserved in remembrance the motto 'United we stand, Divided we fall.' I gun, 6 cheers." "12. Agriculture, Commerce, Arts and Manufactures; may each support and prosper the other. 1 gun, 7 cheers." "13. Freedom of speech and liberty of the press. Error of opinion may be tolerated, when reason is left free to combat it. 1 gun, 17 cheers." "14. The State of Ohio, a new star to the American Constellation; we congratulate her on her accession to the Union. 1 gun, 6 cheers." "15. The free and independent exercise of suffrage by ballot. Every freeman in Maryland has now a voice in her councils. 1 gun, 17 cheers." "16. Modern Federalism, may it always be kept as it now is, looking up (meaning that it be kept broad on its back.) 2 guns, 21 cheers." "17. The American Fair; they merit love, may they always find happiness. 1 gun, 9 cheers." "Volunteer. May the people of Maryland zealously advocate and with activity unite their exertions in support of Republican men at the next election. 5 cheers."

is mica and clay slate, alternating with limestone."

The author was impressed with the fine horses of Maryland as well as the fine soil. "Maryland and Pennsylvania," he said, "abound with horses of the good old English breed, with great bone, of beautiful form and denoting a strain of high blood. None of those wretched dog horses, which disgrace Virginia, are to be seen here."

We have from this narrative some insight into the uncertainties of travel in the days of the stage coach. Birkbeck and a number of others had booked themselves at Georgetown for Pittsburg, thinking that the stage went the entire distance. Arriving at Connellsburg on the great road from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, they were told that the stage went no further. They knew that there was no hope of obtaining passage on any of the through stages for they were engaged long in advance; so there was nothing for them to do but to make bundles of their baggage and set out to walk the remaining distance. "We have now fairly turned our backs on the old world," the narrative continues, "and find ourselves in the very stream of emigration. Old America seems to be breaking up and moving westward. We are seldom out of sight, as we travel on this grand track towards the Ohio, of family groups behind and before us, some with a view to a particular spot, close to a brother perhaps, or a friend who has gone before and reported well of the country. Many like ourselves, when they arrive in the wilderness, will find no lodge prepared for them. A small waggon, so light that you may almost carry it, yet strong enough to bear a good load of bedding, utensils and provisions and a swarm of young citizens and to sustain marvelous shocks on its passage through these rocky heights, with two small horses; sometimes a cow or two comprises their all, excepting a little store of hard earned cash for the land office, where they may obtain a title for as many acres as they possess half dollars, being one-fourth of the purchase money. The waggon has a hilt or cover made of a sheet or perhaps a blanket. The family are seen before, behind or within the waggon, according to the road or weather or perhaps the spirits of the party. * * Often the back of the poor pilgrim bears all his effects and his wife follows, naked footed bending under the hopes of the family."

That is the way many an emigrant from Frederick County went to his new home beyond the Ohio. That is the way the West was won and populated by a fine race of citizens.

It seems that after the close of the War of 1812 there was a large emigration from England to the United States. One W. Faux of England, seeing as he says in the preface to his book "thousands of my countrymen hurrying to the United States as though they fled for life and from the city of destruction" he became anxious to know the conditions in this country and see them for himself. He accordingly came over in an American vessel landing at Charleston. On his way West to the Indiana country in a stage he passed through Frederick in October 1819. He mentions it as "a very long, promising place, quite English in its appearance and well situated in a fine, rich valley, which yields the finest Indian corn yet seen and is the best wheat land in America. * * * My agreeable companion the colonel, says that no land is selling here by forced sale nor under $100 an acre, and that few or no persons within his knowledge complain of hard times, but those whose pride or imprudent speculations have involved them."

Mr. Faux returned from the West in January 1820. Of his passage through Frederick County he says: "Passed Middletown with two fine spires, a good town; and also Fredericktown, a noble inland town and next to Lancaster in Pennsylvania and the first in the United States. It has three beautiful spires. It is like a second rate English town but not so cleanly; something is dirty or in ruins. It stands at the foot of the Blue Ridge in the finest, largest vale in the world. Rested at Windmiller's, a stage house, thirty miles from Washington, distinguished only by infamous, ungenerous extortion from travelers. Here I paid 75 cents for tea, 25 cents for a pint of beer, 9 shillings sterling for a bushel of oats and corn and 50 cents for hay for the night."

Before starting on his Western trip Mr. Faux went to Harper's Ferry and paid a visit from there to the "Merryland Tract" in Frederick County. "I ought to mention" he writes, "that I dined this day with Mr. Marlow, a kind hearted, sociable gentleman, living out of society between two large mountains, the Chotocton and the Blue Mountain and losing the sun daily three-quarters of an hour sooner than other places in the neighborhood. He purchased his present estate, all of fine land, save the mountain land, 300 acres at $20 an acre, about three years since and is now offered $60 for it but it is falling in value. It is all in a state of cultivation and enclosed, and is the third purchase on which he has lived awhile and improved for sale, having thus gained $25,000 or $30,000 without a cent to begin with. * * * Mr. Marlow gains nothing by cultivation merely, but by making improve-



The Old Baker S. Jamison Home, "Merryland Tract."

ments, and by the increased value of the land, one-third of which he always keeps in wood, or rather uncleared and deems that part the most valuable.

"I visited and spent the night with Mr. Worsley, a first rate practical farmer and grazier, late of Lincolnshire. He owns a fine farm in a Maryland Valley, of 350 acres which 13 years ago he bought at $20 an acre but which is now worth $60. It has averaged yearly, exclusive of a good living, a net gain of $600 by cultivation only. He finds 40 miles from a market of no importance as the carrying is done when men and horses have nothing else to do. He is also paid for the carriage and brings in return plaster, for which he must have otherwise gone empty; or if he preferred it, he might have sold his grain to a neighboring miller at a city price, only allowing the miller for the carriage to the city. 'My expenses,' he says, 'on an acre of wheat amount to $12 and it has always averaged $22 or $23 at market so netting near 100 per cent.'

"I dined, supped and slept with Mr. T. Hillery, a water miller and planter of the most complete kind, occupying two large plantations, one rich and the other poor, worn out land. On the former he gets 35 to 40 bushels of wheat an acre, on the latter poor land from 2 to 5 bushels. He is satisfied with 5 bushels for the first few years. The poor land he bought at $6 an acre but is sure of greatly increasing its value, although he shall gain nothing but rather lose by cultivation, for on 500 acres he could not support his family. Mr. Hilleary is a man of large capital, enterprizing habits and great industry; being always in the mill or in the field at work from sunrise to sunset. He is one of a large family of sons who are all settled in a similar way; their father, in great agricultural riches and eminence is still living. * * * He showed me what he called his fine, large ears of wheat, which are of the white and red bearded species, not half the length of the English nor so fine and large in the kernel and quality. Mr. Hillery who owns a most complete grist and saw mill, worked by water, buys no wheat but has more of his own and his neighbors, than he can grind. He takes the tenth for toll. He finds it almost impossible to get a careful, faithful miller at $500 or £112 a year!"

The Fourth of July 1826, being the fiftieth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, was celebrated in Frederick with more than unusual elaboration. To adopt in part the contemporary account of this great celebration published in the Frederick Citizen, "the dawn of the day was announced by the thundering voice of that big black war dog who in the year 1783 was brought to Frederick to celebrate the restoration of peace and who ever since has occupied his lonely station on Barracks Hill. He roused the inhabitants from their slumbers and bade them prepare to celebrate the Jubilee of Freedom. The enlivening strains of the bands of instrumental music stationed in the steeples, which broke upon the ear like a salutation from the celestial spheres; the brisk and animated rattle of the drums with the shrill tones of the fife silenced at intervals for a moment, by the thundering peals of artillery together with the gay streamers that flaunted in the breeze, all imparted to the scene an interest such as was suited to the occasion. The triumphal arch at the east end of Market street erected in honor of the 'Nation's Guest,' was adorned with flags, festoons and evergreens exhibiting an appearance not far short of its primitive beauty. At an early hour the different military corps of the city formed at their respective places of rendezvous, and after performing various evolutions, marched to the east end of Market street where the procession was formed. The procession moved down Market street, up Patrick street, through Court street and thence to the Evangelical Lutheran Church. On entering the church the choir sung an anthem suited to the occasion and the ceremonies were commenced by an appropriate address to the Throne of Grace by the Rev. Samuel Helfenstine. Thomas W. Morgan, Esquire, read the Declaration of Independence prefaced with a brief but suitable exordium. He was followed by L. P. W. Balch, Esquire, who pronounced an oration abounding with patriotic and benevolent sentiments. The Rev. D. F. Schaeffer, pastor of the church, made an appeal in behalf of the American Colonization Society, in which the speaker pointed out the benevolence of the colonization scheme. A collection was held for the Colonization Society after which the assembly was dismissed." The remainder of the day was spent by the military and parties of citizens at various places in the vicinity in convivial pleasures. In a few days came news which turned all this joy into mourning. The people of Frederick learned that while they were celebrating the adoption of the Declaration of Independence the man who had written that document was passing away from the scenes of his earthly labors to the unknown world beyond the grave. And that simultaneously with the death of the third president, the second President, John Adams, Jefferson's political antagonist, had also died. Meetings were held in the various towns of Frederick

County to testify their grief upon the death of these two distinguished men. A solemn procession marched through the streets of Frederick to funeral music by marching bands while all the church bells were tolling. Dr. John Tyler pronounced an eulogy upon the deceased statesmen and there were memorial exercises in the Lutheran Church which was draped in mourning.

Each Independence day parties would gather and spread sumptuous repasts upon the green sward which are around the springs. The Declaration of Independence was regularly read and an oration was delivered, which was sure to meet with a hearty reception and vociferous applause, for patriotism was stimulated by an abundant supply of the pure liquor distilled from Frederick county rye by Frederick county distilleries. At these, and all other social gatherings, there had to be thirteen regular toasts, to correspond with the thirteen original States, and after these had been drunk with becoming fervor and responded to by a selected orator, volunteers were in order and they were proposed and drunk as long as a man was left with sufficient sobriety to guide his glass to his lips. There was usually a celebration in each of the election districts of the county and frequently at taverns in Frederick. The issue of the newspapers immediately following the 4th of July, were filled with bombastic accounts of these various celebrations and lists of the regular and volunteer toasts which were proposed.

Patriotism took various forms a few generations ago, and the one which in our day would be regarded as the most eccentric of all was the erection of Washington Monument on the summit of South Mountain, just above Boonsboro, at a place then known as Blue Rocks, near the line of division between Frederick and Washington Counties. It is a most conspicuous object and can be seen from a great distance. At seven o'clock on the morning of July 4, 1827, a party of men, mostly laborers and mechanics, met in the public square of Boonsboro' and under command of George I. Hardy marched to the Blue Rocks with the determination to spend the day at hard labor erecting a monument to the Father of his Country. The foundation had been laid the day before. All set to work, actuated by a spirit of enthusiasm, except a party from Frederick County, who greatly incensed the patriots by standing off and eating and avoiding work. At noon the Reverend Mr. Clingham, of Boonsboro', an aged survivor of the Revolution, delivered an address and at its conclusion a cold collation was spread. "It was not our object," says the leader, in narrating the history of the day "it was not our object to gratify our pampered appetites, consequently no sumptuous arrangements had been made, neither were toasts prepared for the occasion." This latter was a self denial which, it was likely, was unattained at any celebration of the times. It enabled the writer to boast that the whole party returned sober to their homes. They "enjoyed a more heartfelt satisfaction in partaking of their simple fare, than the most costly or highly seasoned dishes could have afforded. Our thoughts and food were both highly seasoned in the contemplation of our work." The monument was fifty-four feet in circumference at its base and on this day was raised to a height of fifteen feet. The wall is composed of huge stones. A flight of steps runs through the pile to the summit, from which a magnificent view is spread out at the feet of the spectator. A panorama of towns and villages, the fertile fields and mountain summits of three counties, and the Potomac winding its tortuous course amongst them. On the side of the monument pointing west a white marble slab was placed, bearing the inscription: "Erected to the memory of Washington, July 4, 1827, by citizens of Boonsborough." As this slab was placed three revolutionary soldiers ascended the monument and fired three rounds of musketry from the top. "As it was raised in much haste," continues the grandiloquent patriot, from whose account this sketch is taken, "all cannot boast the regular accuracy of perfect beauty; yet it possesses both solidity and durability—two important qualities. It has such strength as I think will preserve it for ages. Though rude and naked of all the charms of architecture, yet there is an ever-blooming spirit diffused even through the dry walls of such fabrics, as fully supplies the want of elegance. We do not calculate that it will give this town immortal glory, but we do sincerely hope that it will be the means of stirring up the fading gratitude of the people and bring back to their forgetful memories in fresh and glowing colors the peculiar circumstances of gratitude under which we are placed, both to God and man." Nothing can more forcibly illustrate the great change which has come over us in regard to sentimental patriotism, than this incident. It would be a task too great for Diogenes with his lantern in this our day to find a number of men who would be willing to spend their holiday in heavy work, upon a mountain top, under the burning rays of the vertical sun of July. Many years afterwards, through the interest of the widow of Admiral Dahlgren, who had her summer residence in the mountain pass just below the

monument, it was restored and improved and an awning placed to shelter visitors from the sun as they sit upon the summit and enjoy the magnificent view.

A notable case was removed to Hagerstown from Frederick in 1809. Thomas Burke was tried and convicted for committing a rape upon the person of Catherine Maria Brawner, a girl between ten and eleven years of age who had been committed to his care, and he was sentenced to be hung. Burke was defended by four lawyers, among whom were Luther Martin and Roger Nelson. They fiercely contested the case, and in the heat of excitement Martin made some remark which offended Judge Buchanan so deeply that he struck Mr. Martin with his cane when he attempted to get into the Frederick stage where the Judge was seated.

In passing sentence of death upon Burke Judge Buchanan commented severely upon the conduct and testimony of the witnesses for the defence who were contradicted by a confession signed by Burke. In passing sentence after he had overruled the motion in arrest of judgment, Judge Buchanan concluded as follows:

"By the act of 1793 we are clothed with a discretionary power to pass such judgment as the law requires for the offense of which you are convicted, or to adjudge you to labor on the public roads, and we should have been pleased to find a pretext on which to exercise that discretion in your favor; but in searching for circumstances of extenuation I am pained to say that we have been able to discover nothing but aggravation. The unfortunate victim of your unbridled lust and brutal violence was an infant less than eleven years old, whose feeble frame and tender age ought to have subdued every inordinate passion and should have been her impenetrable shield. In rifling her chastity you violated the unhappily misplaced confidence of an innocent, unsuspecting child and the sacred trust reposed in you by her relations who committed her to your care. In the place of a friend and protector you proved her destroyer. Every principle of honor and of virtue seems to have been forgotten and in an illfated hour you trampled upon the laws of your country and your God. Nor did more respect to either appear to be paid at the trial. I will not ascribe to you the conduct of your witnesses as that might possibly be an unmerited censure, but such a scene of debasement it is confidently hoped, has seldom been exhibited in a court of justice. Gladly would I draw a veil over the whole sad transaction, but my duty and my feelings are at variance and I must do as an officer what does violence to my feelings as a man. The offense of which you are convicted stands high in the catalogue of blackest crimes and justice and the policy of the law demand that your punishment shall be commensurate. Your sentence therefore is that you be taken to the gaol of Washington County, from whence you came and from thence to the place of execution at such time as shall be duly appointed, and there be hanged by the neck until you are dead—and that the God of Mercy may have compassion on your soul is my most fervent prayer." Before the day of execution arrived Burke escaped from the Hagerstown jail and there is no record that he was ever afterwards heard of. The dockets of the courts in Washington County contain no mention of his execution or escape. In the Frederick County docket the removal of the case to Washington County is recorded and in the Washington County docket the sentence of the court is recorded and nothing further.

Among the incidents of which mention is made in the newspapers in 1809 we find a violent affair between E. R. H. Stone and Otho Lawrence, two members of the Frederick Bar. Stone wrote to Lawrence asking him whether he had said that he (Stone) was "a blackguard, no gentleman and a dangerous character." He demanded a denial, a retraction or that he should fight. This letter was sent by Mr. Thomas Contee Worthington. After several letters had been exchanged Lawrence had peace warrants issued against Stone and Worthington and then wrote to Stone declaring that he had frequently called him a blackguard as that was his opinion of him. Then Stone posted Lawrence at the Coffee House as "a mean, pitiful scoundrel, a servile puppy, a base calumniator and a coward." Mr. Lawrence published a letter in the newspapers explaining that he had refused to fight Stone because he was not his equal. Whereupon, Worthington, Stone's second, published a statement in which he said that if Mr. Lawrence had advanced this objection at the time he waited upon him he himself would have taken the place of principal. Mr. Stone died suddenly in November 1810, shortly after this encounter. Mr. Worthington's name next appeared in the newspapers in 1811 to an advertisement informing his friends that he had removed his office next door to Mr. George Trisler's store where he promised to entertain his friends and clients "in 'modo et forma' such as the immemorial etiquette of his profession has in all ages sanctioned and maintained." From this announcement we are at liberty to infer that Mr. Worthington was humorous as well as courageous. Shortly after moving into his new office Mr. Worthington went into the army as captain of a volunteer

company and was stationed at Fort Severn, Annapolis, at the outbreak of the war of 1812. Otho Lawrence, later in life, moved to Hagerstown where he became prominent. In 1833 he was elected president of the old Hagerstown Bank. George Trisler, next to whose store, as we have seen, Mr. Worthington established his office, was one of the conspicuous merchants of Frederick for many years. He was born in Frederick in 1768, his parents having come from Lancaster. As a youth he learned the trade of a printer with Mathias Bartgis and with Bartgis and Wilcox, for a while published a paper at Winchester, Va. Leaving the printing office he went to Baltimore and was employed in the importing house of Henry Schroder. In 1794 he married Miss Kitty Breidenbough of Baltimore. In 1795 he returned to Frederick and established a store on Market street. He was prominent in all business and social affairs and wrote and published in the town papers a vast number of poems.

In March 1810, Judge William Clagett of the Circuit Court, died at Hagerstown.

In September 1810, we find a notice in the newspapers of a meeting at the Coffee House of the stockholders of the Frederick Town library.

In 1817 there was much legislative activity in the government of Frederick Town. In June measures were taken to restrain the slaves from wandering around the town at night. Ten o'clock was the curfew hour and if any slaves were found away from their homes after that hour without authority they were arrested and locked up until released by their owners. This ordinance also prescribed punishment by whipping for a number of violations of the law. Justices of the Peace were authorized to order this penalty but they were prohibited from inflicting more than thirty-nine lashes. At that time John McPherson was president of the Common Council and William Ross of the Board of Aldermen. Col. John McPherson, the president of the Common Council, was born in Pennsylvania in 1760 and came to Frederick to live in 1781. From that time until his death in December 1829 he was a leading citizen and a conspicuous figure in the town. Toward the end of the revolutionary war, in 1781, when he was about twenty-one years of age, he was commissioned lieutenant in the Pennsylvania troops, but hostilities having practically ceased he went to Frederick as agent to supply rations to the British prisoners. In later life he was largely engaged in the iron manufacturing. He served the county many years in the legislature. His son, John McPherson, Jr., was born in Frederick in 1796. On December 23, 1823 he married Fanny, daughter of Thomas Jennings Johnson, who was a son of Governor Thomas Johnson. Like his father, Mr. McPherson took a distinguished part in all public affairs and was prominent in business. He was manager of the Branch Bank, now the Central National Bank, and was owner of the Catoctin Furnace property which he operated. When La Fayette visited Frederick in 1825 he was the guest of Mr. McPherson, who was at the time captain of the Light Horse Cavalry. He died March 11, 1874 leaving two daughters, namely, Mrs. George R. Dennis and Mrs. Worthington Ross.

Another ordinance in Frederick passed at the same time with that mentioned above, prohibited the sale of intoxicating liquor on Sundays except by tavern keepers and also except in case of absolute necessity. There was a penalty of a fine of two dollars for getting drunk on Sunday. It was many years after this that the legislature enacted a law to prohibit the sale of liquor on Sunday. In August 1817 an ordinance was passed laying out the town into four fire wards. Reference was made in this act to the rapid growth of the town, the erection of rows of new houses and to the consequent necessity of better protection from fire. All taxable white male citizens were declared to be members of the Fire Company of the ward in which they lived. The Fire Company of the First Ward was called the Friendship Fire Company; of the Second Ward the Union Fire Company; of the Third Ward the Frederick Hose Company, and of the Fourth Ward, the Sun Fire Company. An ordinance of August 1817 recalls the ancient method of advertizing by public outcry. It was ordained that all hogs and geese found wandering or estray on the streets should be impounded and that notice of their arrest should be made by public outcry at the Market. At this time there was a large circulation of notes for fractional sums issued by others than banks or the government. In the summer of 1817 there was a public meeting in Frederick to take measures against the circulation of all notes for less sums than one doller. This money was nearly all depreciated far below its face value and its circulation led to frauds and imposition upon unlettered vendors in the market. A resolution was adopted pledging those present neither to receive nor to pass any of these shinplasters. A committee consisting of George Trisler, John Markell, Benjamin Rutherford and Cyrus Mantz, was designated to get signatures to the pledge. George Baer was chairman of the meeting and Samuel Barnes secretary. The next year, 1818, there was a meeting to organize

for protection against the depreciated foreign notes, that is the notes of banks in other States, with which the town was flooded. Few of the bank notes of the period passed at their face value and one of the features of the local papers published each week was a list of the various banks and the rate of discount at which their notes should be received. At the session of 1819 Mr. Roger Brooke Taney, who was a member of the State Senate at the time, introduced a bill to break up the business of discounting notes. Men made it a business to buy up the notes of good banks of another city as cheap as they could and having bought a considerable sum, to carry them to the bank of issue and present them for redemption. It was supposed that some of the perfectly solvent banks had secret agents for the discount of their own notes and in this way made a considerable profit.

At the elections in 1817 the Democrats were successful electing to the Assembly Thomas Hawkins, William Downey, B. S. Pigman and Col. Henry Stembel. The federal candidates at this election were Baker Johnson, Frederick A. Schley, Jacob Bumgartner and George Buckey. The successful candidates the next year, 1818, were Joshua Cockey, Thomas Hawkins, Thomas Contee Worthington and John H. M. Smith. In 1819 the first and the second Governors of the State of Maryland, Thomas Johnson and Thomas Sim Lee, both residents of Frederick County, died within a month or two of each other. In 1819 the election was very close. The Democrats succeeded by a small majority in electing to the Assembly two of their candidates, Thomas Hawkins and Plummer Ijams. The two federalists elected were William Ross and Alexander Warfield. John Nelson had been nominated but he declined to run and Samuel Barnes was nominated in his place. In 1820 John Nelson, Democrat, was elected to Congress over Thomas Contee Worthington. The Federalists elected to the Assembly Alexander Warfield, Ignatius Davis and John McPherson. The Democrats elected Patrick Owings. The year 1820 was distinguished for poor crops in Frederick County. The clover crop had failed for some years, there was a drought and added to the other misfortunes the hessian fly attacked the wheat and cut worms attacked the young corn.

At the session of the Legislature in 1822 Matthias Bartgis and Samuel Barnes preferred charges against Abraham Shriver, of Frederick Associate Judge of the Fifth district. They accused him of improper conduct in the appointment of John Schley as clerk of the Court, of refusal to grant a writ of habeas corpus to George Hackalhorn and having bailed a thief taken with stolen goods in his hands. After hearing all the evidence by a committee the House of Delegates acquitted Judge Shriver of all the charges by a unanimous vote.

In 1822 the turnpike road from Boonsboro to Hagerstown was completed. This was the last section of the stone road leading from Baltimore to the Ohio river at Wheeling. The length of this highway was 268 miles and it was almost the principal highway of America. A traveler coming through Frederick from Wheeling to Baltimore in July 1822 had the curiosity to count the wagons he passed on the road. He counted no less than 219 large wagons, many of them the "line wagons" the hind wheels of which were ten feet in diameter. Of the wagons many were drawn by six horses and the rest by four. In 1822 John Lee was elected to Congress. The candidates were Lee, T. C. Worthington, Michael C. Sprigg, William Gabby, Casper W. Wever and Joseph Swearingen. Frank Thomas and Harry Kemp, Democrats, and John Fisher and William P. Farquhar, Federalists, were elected to the Assembly.



CHAPTER XIII

THE ANNOUNCEMENT in 1824 that General LaFayette had embarked for America, was the signal for meetings everywhere to appoint Committees to invite him to visit the different towns and cities. By special act of the Legislature LaFayette was a citizen of Maryland and the people of this state were especially eager to do him honor. In Frederick at a meeting over which Col. John McPherson presided and of which William Schley was secretary, Francis Thomas presented resolutions appointing a committee to go to Baltimore and convey to the Marquis the invitation of the people of Frederick County to visit them. Of this committe Col. McPherson was the chairman and spokesman. This meeting also appointed a committee of arrangements to prepare for the expected visit. This latter committee comprised the Mayor, the members of the Board of Aldermen and Common Council and the field and staff officers of the Sixteenth Regiment. Among the contemplated "arrangements" there was to be a banquet and a ball at Joseph Talbott's Hotel. The managers of the ball were George Baer, John McPherson, Jr., Lewis Green, William Schley, Thomas Contee Worthington, Francis Thomas, James M. Shellman, Benjamin Price and John Tyler. Two hundred gentlemen were admitted to the ball, each one paying $5. Invitations to ladies were sent out including those who were visiting the town. Gentlemen in civilian dress were requested to wear shoes to the ball while those in uniform were entitled to wear boots. In September La Fayette arrived in Baltimore and the Frederick committee was there to meet him and extended the invitation to visit Frederick. This invitation the Marquis promptly and graciously accepted, but could not then fix the time for the visit. There was a grand reception in Baltimore and the Warren Greens riflemen of Frederick, commanded by Captain Henry Schley, went down to take part in the parade. Later on the time for LaFayette's visit to Frederick was fixed for the last days of the year and accordingly the venerable soldier arrived in Frederick on the 29th day of December 1824.

The Frederick Town Herald of January 1, 1825 gave the following account of the visit of LaFayette to Frederick:

"The pleasing anticipation of the people of Frederick County of the favor of a visit from the good and illustrious General LaFayette were on Wednesday last fully realized. The General, his son, George Washington LaFayette, and Mr. Le Vasseur, his secretary, attended by Capt. Elliott of the United States Navy, Col. Moore and Mr. John Barney, arrived at the Monocacy bridge between three and four o'clock where the Mayor of the city, the committees of invitation and arrangements, the Hon. John Lee and delegates to the Assembly, with several troops of horse and a great concourse of citizens awaited the delightful opportunity of bearing the hearty and universal welcome of the people of the County, to the generous stranger, (now venerable citizen of Maryland) who so signally aided in the establishment of their freedom.

"The General alighted on the bridge and after several addresses of congratulation to all of which, with his usual felicity of manner, he made the following reply:

" 'I am highly gratified gentlemen to meet you in your happy valley, where agricultural and manufacturing industry, practiced by a rapidly increasing population are the reward of your patriotic and domestic virtue. Receive my best thanks for your kind welcome, for your affecting reference, sir, to past time, for your affectionate wishes, and permit me to hasten to the revolutionary companions whom you have had the much valued attention to bring with you.'

"Many introductions of the civil authorities and citizen soldiers took place. The General ascended an elegant barouche (for which the committee are indebted to the polite attention of Mr. John Cockey) drawn by four beautiful

black horses, richly harnessed, and attended by two postillions and four grooms in white dress and blue sashes. His son and secretary were conducted to a barouche and two, and the procession under the direction of Colonel Steiner, Chief Marshal, with five assistant marshals, with blue sashes and maces, moved in handsome style to the city of Frederick. The escort of the General consisted of several companies of horse, finely mounted and equipped, a band of revolutionary soldiers, with the gallant Everhart and a large and imposing concourse of citizens and strangers. It was remarked and with great propriety, that this was the finest squadron of horse which had attended him in this State. The General arrived at the south end of Market street about four o'clock and from the elevation of the place of entry, the two beautiful arches erected by the voluntary exertions of the respectable body of mechanics, whose alacrity and pariotism entitle them to much praise, burst upon his view, with all the pleasing emotions of a heart, which nature seems to have selected for the culture and display of the best affections.

"The General was attended by the procession to the first arch, where he was received with military honors by the artillery, riflemen and infantry, extending in line to near the second arch at the head of the street. On his leaving the second arch he was again joined by his escort of cavalry, the civil authorities and various committees who attended him from the east to the west end of Patrick street and back to the Court House where the citizens were assembled to greet him with an appropriate address from William Ross, Esquire, selected as the organ of their kind good will. The General indulged his grateful and affectionate spirit in a prompt and appropriate reply.

"Although the day had already been succeeded by the shades of evening, the General, unwilling that his personal fatigue, should deprive his fellow citizens of the honors which they were anxious to award, or the pleasures they were solicitious to enjoy, repaired to the pavilion and received the salute of the military of the county, joined by a handsome company of riflemen from Hagerstown, commanded by Captain V. W. Randall.

"The General was then escorted to his quarters in the mansion of Colonel McPherson where every preparation of elegant and generous hospitality waited his enjoyment. After rest and refreshment a committee waited on the General and his family and with the committee of arrangement conducted him to a sumptuour dinner provided at the hotel of Mr. Talbott in a style of profusion and ornament, especially respectful to the occasion and creditable to the host. The exercises of the day having deferred the banquet until after six o'clock, the company was not so large as an earlier hour would have insured, but the General in the enjoyment of friends who felt the honor and pleasure of a festal board to which he imparted so much interest, expressed the highest satisfaction in the kindness of their entertainment. Thirteen regular toasts were offered and drank with the enthusiasm of good will and the delightful interest excited by the occasional addresses introductory to those from the General and his family."

The room in Talbott's Tavern where the dinner took place was decorated with pictures and wreaths of evergreen. The arrangement of the table was in charge of Mrs. Kimball, Mr. Talbott and Captain Jacob Razor. James Cunningham and Edward Campbell, two of the best shots in Frederick County, had been for several weeks out in the Allegany Mountains and on the banks of the Monocacy killing deer, pheasants and partridges and they brought in an abundant supply. Mr. William Goldsborough contributed several barrels of golden green pippin apples, the kind that "Old France" had been wont to peddle through the streets of Frederick in the revolutionary times and Joseph L. Smith, Jr., sent a quantity of fine apples from his farm on the Manor. Mr. David Heim, of the Merryland Tract, sent in a blue keg a quantity of fourth proof old rye whiskey twenty years old and "as mellow as a May apple." Captain John McPherson sent a keg of his fine old peach brandy of rare flavor. A barrel of cider oil from the mountain came from Captain Christian Smith. Other gentlemen sent barrels of cider; Colonel John McPherson sent some choice old sherry from his cellar; Captain John Graybill, near Emmitsburg, sent a keg of apple brandy and a barrel of rye whiskey. Contributions of eatables were as generous as were those of things to drink. Nimrod Owings furnished a lot of coons and possums, turkeys and geese and quantities of provisions came from many citizens. Colonel John McPherson presided at the table. At his right sat General LaFayette and on his left was Sergeant Lawrence Everhart. Others who sat at this table were George Baer, the mayor of the town, Commodore Jesse D. Elliott, of Hagerstown, the hero of the battle of Lake Erie, the committee from Baltimore and a number of revolutionary veterans. At another table Captain John Dudderar of Liberty district, presided. At his right sat George Washington LaFayette and Monsieur LeVesseur on his left. Among the others at this table was

Gen. Thomas Contee Worthington. General LaFayette dined heartily and enjoyed especially the game, eating corn pone and possum and drinking old rye whiskey and sherry. Before the speeches began a number of songs were sung. William C. Russell sang the Star Spangled Banner and the Marsellaise hymn, the whole company joining in the chorus. On learning that the author of the Star Spangled Banner was a native of Frederick and was living in Georgetown, the General declared that he would go to see him. Other songs were sung by Andrew McRobie, Lewis W. Glenn, Benjamin Rutherford and others.

"About the time the company sat down to dinner the illumination of the town commenced and was very general. A number of appropriate transparancies, evincing much taste, were exhibited in different quarters. The General attended on Thursday morning at Mr. Talbott's from 10 to 12 o'clock to receive the citizens who presented themselves with intense anxiety for introduction, and returned to Col. McPhersons where the ladies were introduced and the military and Masonic orders testified their respect and tendered their affectionate gratulations. The General spent the balance of this day with his generous host and a party of friends politely invited to share his company and partake with him the pleasures of his table." In the evening the General with his family and friends from Baltimore, attended the ball at Mr. Talbott's given in honor of his visit to the city. This ball was perhaps the most famous that ever took place in Frederick County. The Misses Creble, two fashionable milliners and mantua makers, it was declared in the newspapers at the time, were busy day and night for weeks making ball dresses for their customers. They had some French flowers which had been presented to them and which they cultivated with great care, preserving by some chemical process their beauty and fragrance. These were worked into head dresses. Prominent among the beautiful women at the ball was the bride of Colonel William H. Fitzhugh, sheriff of Washington County, daughter of Col. Holker Hughes, who had cast nearly all the cannon balls used by the Maryland line in the revolution. Many ladies from Virginia, Pennsylvania and the adjoining counties of Maryland were present. The costumes, the *Chronicle* said, "were of the gayest yet of the most republican character, the music was soul inspiring, the dancing was good and the refreshments seem to have been varied and ample." "Refreshments," our account say, "of cakes and confections of every variety, of wines, tea, coffee, chocolate and gumbo; apple jack, oranges, peaches, pine apples, citrons, raisins, preserves, cold turkey, pigs, venison and pheasants; oysters in their best modes; buckwheat cakes piping hot and honey, all the delicacies that the palate could crave or the appetite enjoy, were served at intervals in great profusion." These refreshments must have astonished the Frenchmen.

"Yesterday morning, (Friday, Dec. 31), our distinguished guest set out for the city of Washington in a coach and four provided for his comfortable conveyance, attended by Colonel John McPherson, Dr. Wm. B. Tyler and Hon. John Lee. All are gratified by the honor and pleasure of this distinguished visit; all testified their gratitude for the high worth of his services to their country and by all is deeply felt the regret of parting with the friend of American liberty and the patriot of mankind.

"We are pleased to learn," the *Herald* added, "that General LaFayette was much surprised and gratified with our military display. The regularity with which the troops moved, the accuracy and promptness of their evolutions, the neatness and taste of dress, their numbers and their martial appearance was altogether unexpected to him in an inland town like ours. The military of the town and county, together with Capt. Randall's rifle corps and several officers from Hagerstown have won much praise by the manner in which they have acquitted themselves."

The dinner at Talbott's Inn was given by subscription, tickets being sold at $4 each. All of the military, as a mark of peculiar respect to the visitor, were requested to appear on the parade with powdered heads.

LaFayette's reply to Mr. Ross' address of welcome was as follows: "Your kind invitation and my own desire have brought me here as soon as a visit to this interesting city has been in my power. While I mourn with you the loss of my departed revolutionary companions of Frederick County, I am happy to take by the hand the surviving patriots of that time and in the welcome of the sons to recognize the friendship of their parents. It is also for me a great pleasure to see those among our former adversaries whose gallant souls indignant at the anti-social abuse of their valor, at the vile bargains for their lives and limbs, made between European princes, and witnessing the happiness of American freemen, have resorted to the standard of the legitimate sovereign of which they have become a part—the people. May it be the case with all the soldiers, whom despotism and aristocracy, will set to fight against their own rights—the rights of man.

The local tranquilty which has blessed your delightful valley, did not prevent its inhabitants taking a spirited part in the revolutionary and in the last war and becoming fully entitled to all the advantages of Republican freedom. I thank you, sir, and the good people of Frederick for the gratifying sentiments you have been pleased so kindly to express and for your honorable and affectionate welcome. I rejoice with you on the great improvements in this city and county and beg you all to accept my most grateful respect and patriotic wishes."

The reference in the General's speech to his former foes was in response to a statement in the speech of Mr. Ross that "we have, General in this county, still living a few highly respectable citizens whom the hand of foreign despotism arrayed against you, they were once your public enemies and often opposed you on the field, but they have forgot their scars and grounded their enmity with their arms at the siege of Yorktown and now sincerely unite with us in the public testimony of a nation's love." These were the Hessian prisoners who had been brought to Frederick and who had married there, settled down and become citizens.

John Lee, the Representative in Congress from Frederick County, the 4th Congress District, had been sent up to Frederick by the House of Representatives to escort LaFayette to Washington where he was received by Congress. Mr. Lee had been elected to the House in 1823 and just before the visit of LaFayette he had been defeated for re-election by Thomas Contee Worthington, a Democrat. The candidates for the Presidency that year were Andrew Jackson, John Quincy Adams and Henry Clay. Jackson carried Frederick County, receiving 2,002 votes. Adams got 1,882 and Clay 391. John Lee was born in Frederick County in 1788. He was the son of Gov. Thomas Sim Lee and like most of the aristocratic people in those times he was a federalist. For many years he represented his county in the Legislature. He was long a prominent figure in the business and social affairs of the County, aiding in the establishment of both the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. After the Federal party disappeared he became a Whig, supporting Bell and Everett in 1860. He survived until 1871 when he died at the age of eighty-three years. His daughter, Mary Digges Lee married Charles Carroll son of Charles and Harriet (Chew) Carroll and grandson of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton. The children of Charles and Mary Lee Carroll were John Lee Carroll, elected Governor of Maryland in 1876; Mary, who married Dr. E. Acosta of Paris; Charles, who married Caroline Thompson; Thomas Lee, who died young; Louisa, married George Cavendish Taylor; Oswald, died young; Albert Henry, of the Confederate Army, who married Mary Cornelia Read; Thomas Lee; Robert Goodloe Harper married Eleanor Thompson and Mary D. Lee; and Helen Sophia, married Charles Oliver O'Donnell.

On the 16th day of August 1839, the completion of "the People's Bridge," across the Monocacy near Buckeystown was celebrated by a banquet on the bridge. This banquet was also a compliment to Mr. Jesse Scofield the builder. The building committee was composed of James Simmons, Davis Richardson, Col. Daniel and Duvall. The table for the banquet was spread on the bridge. The roasts were barbecued and the dinner served under the superintendence of Capt. Rager. Four hundred persons sat down to the feast and after enjoying it and drinking the proper number of toasts the company listened to an address by the Hon. William Cost Johnson.

In the year 1827 there came journeying to Frederick one Mrs. Anne Royall, "author of Sketches of History, Life and Manners in the United States and Tennesseean." She seems to have been a native of Maryland and somewhat bumptuous and not at all judicial in making her estimates. In "The Black Book," published in 1828 she gives her impressions of various parts of the United States including Maryland and an account of her trip to Frederick. She went from Baltimore to Washington, thence through Montgomery County to Fredericktown, thence to Harper's Ferry, to Charlestown, to Shepherdstown and thence to Hagerstown. Fredericktown, Mrs. Royall found to be "the handsomest town in Maryland except Baltimore and hardly exceeded by it," she says in her narrative. "Early next morning I took my departure from Georgetown in the stage for Harper's Ferry, intending to call at Fredericktown. Messrs. Stockton and Stokes own this line which is at once the best, the best managed and most extensive line in the United States. These men deserve much credit for their assiduous attention in furnishing the best coaches, finest horses and civil drivers. I was the only passenger in the stage and had nothing, of course, to interrupt my contemplations. The morning was raw and hazy and the prospect partook of the surrounding gloom. "It was the first day of May when nature assumes her full dress, and had the day been fine I certainly should have felt uncommon pleasure as everything was to me a first view. The land was poor, the farms bad and the country uneven. * * * The land continues

thin till within a few miles of Fredericktown. During the drive we met and passed a great number of waggons, drawn by fat, sleek, mammoth horses five and six to the team. They were the finest, as to size, horses I had seen in any country. Although the day was cold, so loaded were they with fat and flesh that they were in a foam. The waggons were large and neatly painted, the harness splendid, the horses moved slow with light, short step and bowed their necks in conscious pride. These waggons are employed in transporting produce from West Virginia and the western part of Maryland to Baltimore and Philadelphia, and carrying back merchandize.

"As we draw near Fredericktown the country suddenly changes to a fertile soil; highly cultivated farms; elegant buildings; the richest fields of clover; luxuriant meadows and orchards. The cattle, horses and sheep evinced great fertility in the soil and wealth in the inhabitants. The sun shone out and gave to the face of the country its best glow. This description of country continued to increase till we arrived in Fredericktown, which was about dinner time.

"Fredericktown is the handsomest town in Maryland except Baltimore and hardly exceeded by it. It is situated on the river Monocacy, a small, smooth stream which is not navigable. It lies in Frederick county of which it is the capital, in the midst of a rich and flourishing country. The site is beautiful, the houses, many of them large and elegant. The streets are wide and cross at right angles. Most of the houses have gardens attached to them, which are cultivated with great taste and decorated with trees, shrubs and flowers. It abounds in flowers. It is healthy, well watered and does much business. The country around it exhibits a uniform representation of beautiful farms and mansions. Nothing like poverty shows itself in or around Fredericktown, all is flowing with wealth, health and beauty. It contains banks and churches, several large public buildings and 5,600 inhabitants—is an incorporated town 42 miles west from Baltimore. I put up with Mrs. Kimball, whom everybody knows who has ever traveled through Fredericktown. She keeps the best house, take it on all grounds, in the United States, though she is herself too far advanced in life to attend to it in person. She is a most extraordinary female; upwards of 80 years of age; has the best and most ladylike appearance of any ancient female I ever saw, in this particular she excells; she has a youthful appearance, affable, sprightly and engaging in her manners; she has the most winning air of any German, (for German she is) that has ever fell in my way, if not, excepting Stedtz of Georgetown. Her father owned the land where Fredericktown now stands and built on it the first house. He came from Germany. Her tavern is the oldest and best stand in Maryland, to have been in the same hands. She has given up the management to her daughter, also advanced in years, having grandchildren of her own. This daughter is herself a highly accomplished and dignified female and attracts much company from her obliging and ladylike attention to strangers and boarders. It is beyond comparison the most pleasant house I ever put up at and the lady Kimball as she may well be called, is determined it shall be such while she is the owner. The daughters, grand and great granddaughters of Mrs. Kimball are highly accomplished females, but not more so than the citizens generally of Fredericktown. It has no resemblance in any respect to anything in Maryland. The men are stout and handsome; the ladies are tall and finely shaped and excel in features and complexion, and the manners of both greatly exceed those of Baltimore. They are well educated and polished, kind and hospitable; their dialect is the least exceptionable of any town I have visited, if you except Boston, in the United States. Such is Fredericktown. There is a genuine and studied kindness and attention to strangers peculiar to them. No wonder their society is courted. The great road leading from west Virginia to Baltimore and Philadelphia, passes through Fredericktown and is a great advantage to the town.

"Fredericktown is the residence of several distinguished families, among these are Counsellor Ross of Scottish descent, who appertains to the distinguished family of the same name in Pennsylvania. Mr. Ross is a tall, spare, noble looking man of middle age, his face is oval, his eye is full and dark with much expression, his countenance soft and serene; he is polite and elegant in his manners. Counsellor Potts also belongs to a very distinguished family. He is in the prime of life, small size, fair complexion, blue eyes and a luminous countenance; he likewise claims the first rank as gentleman. F. Slye (?) Esq., is a young man of good size, full, fair face, wan countenance and very engaging in his manners. Hon. Judge Schriver is about 50 years of age, middle size, his head white as cotton, his face round with an intelligent gray eye—also very pleasing manners. Mr. Palmer (I have not forgot you) one of my Yankees; with all the benevolence of his nation, is a man of very pleasing address; about thirty years of age,

light figure, fair complexion, good features and very benevolent countenance. Col. McPherson is about 60 years of age, a good figure, ruddy complexion and at once, one of the best men in the world. Counsellor Nelson also deserves to be noticed amongst the distinguished men of Fredericktown. He is a young man of considerable accomplishments both of mind and person. Besides these Dr. Baer, Sheriff Thomas Carlton, Messrs. J. & J. Markell, Messrs. Samuel Barnes and George M. Eichelberger are amongst the most excellent and gentlemanly men in the country.

(Note.—Were I to portray all that are worthy of it in Fredricktown it would take up the whole of my book. I found but four mean men in the place, parson John, a missionary; an Irishman and Messrs. C. B. & B.)

"But these remarks, though a very poor tribute of gratitude to a town, where I met with so much hospitality, is by no means to derogate from the character of the citizens generally. No town can boast of more hospitality, wealth, taste or fashion, and the right sort of charity than Fredericktown. This town alone ought to reconcile me to my native State. It is decided the garden spot of Maryland. Amongst the citizens I was particularly struck with Mr. Tyler, president of the bank. I happened to call for the purpose of changing some notes. Mr. Tyler is very deaf and his back being towards me he was unapprised of my entrance. He was sitting at a table writing. Someone told him a lady was in the bank; his hat was off instantly, and rising presented me with his chair and refused to be seated whilst I remained in the bank though an aged man. He is a real gentleman who like Col. McPherson, evidently belongs to the old school. He is said to be and doubtless is, one of the most amiable men living. The last, though not least is my friend Mr. Sharp, the editor. I have more than once observed that editors are the most feeling and generous class of men in our country, and upon several accounts the most deserving; and what is equally true the worst rewarded in proportion to their deserts. An editor is always at home; he is always in his office; he is always unengaged; he listens with attention; he hears with patience; he is quick at discerning; he is patient of wrongs, grateful for favors; he exposes the presumptious and advocates merit; a foe to vice, a friend to virtue; an enemy to oppression and the never failing friend of the injured. * * * It is no doubt recollected by many that Mr. Sharp, when I was attacked in his town by some of those brutes in human shape; stepped forward in my defense and repelled the foul calumny with the most intrepid and manly courage. Mr. S. is quite a young man of much literary taste and talents. * * * I know of no place I would rather revisit than Fredericktown. After spending a little over two days in the town I set out to Harper's Ferry.

"The fertility of the soil and the wealthy inhabitants soon disappear after leaving Fredericktown. The country becomes hilly and quite rugged as you approach the Ferry which is twenty miles west from Fredericktown. When within three miles of the Ferry the road reaches the Potomac and passes along its shore the balance of the way."

Mrs. Royall finally reached Shepherdstown whence she went to Hagerstown and then back through Frederick to Baltimore. As she passed through Frederick she met Mr. William Carey, formerly of Frederick, but who had moved to Greenbriar and she also mentions meeting "a wealthy merchant of Carlisle, Pa., a very interesting man by the name of Helfenstein."

In the year 1827 stages plied through Shepherdstown to Baltimore, crossing the Potomac at the town and going on to Boonsboro proceeding thence eastward by the great Western road. From Shepherdstown Mrs. Royall saw "a beautiful mansion perched on the Summit of a lofty eminence on the opposite shore." "Wishing to take a near view of the site I left my baggage to come with the stage, and crossed the river. After a pretty fatiguing walk up a moderate mount, I found myself on a level plain where sits the mansion, or palace rather, of————————. It is built in the form of an L and is the most splendid building of any country house in the State and the view from it equally grand. But the house appears to more advantage when viewed from the Virginia shore. It however lacks nothing to render it a paradise; it is well built of bricks and magnificently finished. The terraces, net work, gardens and shrubbery all correspond. ———————— was sitting in his cool portico which overlooks the whole country and was watching me, he said, from the time I left Shepherdstown. He is a middle aged man, married to a beautiful young wife, if I remember, his second wife. It is said he made his fortune from his farm on the Potomac, and the Ferry. After taking a glass of his cool water and chatting some time, I walked down to the ferry house in order to be ready for the stage, which did not arrive in some time. At length it appeared on the opposite shore rolling down to the river, and I am once more on the road."

This stage carried Mrs. Royall to Boonsboro

where she changed to one of the "liners" plying Westward from Baltimore to the Ohio river. Of her journey through Washington County Mrs. Royall says:

"The land is very rough and hilly, for some distance after leaving the Potomac and not a passenger in the stage but myself. Of course the stage from want of weight was rough The farms on the way were indifferent until we reached Boonsboro, where we happened to come in the nick of time; had we been a half second later I should have lost my passage that night.

"Here a chubby German rather more than half drunk, came up to the door of the stage in which I was still sitting, to know which was my baggage. I asked him if he was the Hagerstown driver. He replied he was; good! "Do you think you are sober enough to drive a coach." "Vy, yes, I always trifes pest ven I iss half trunk." "But friend, I rather think you are more than half. You have a Royal cargo, you must mind what you are about. If you don't act as straight as a line, I will have you up when I get to Hagerstown; do you carry the mail?" "Pe sure I toes." "You are a pretty fellow to be trusted with the mail, I shall see to this; we must have sober men if they can be found to carry the mail. Do you think you can drive me to Hagerstown by dark?" "I will try." By this time his hat was off, and thinking no doubt from the firmness of the tone, and the authentic manner I assumed, I could be no less than some great personage, he stood trembling to help me in the Hagerstown stage.

"The door of the tavern before which we stopped was crowded with people of tolerable appearance some of whom belonged to the Hagerstown stage; it was amusing to see the silent amazement at the manner in which I addressed the driver. I dare say they would have traveled through the United States without it ever coming into their heads to call those drunken fellows to account. It is needless to say that the driver was my humble servant and friend during the drive.

"The stages in these parts are very large and strong and have four seats sufficiently large for four persons each. There were nine passengers ten with myself in the stage.

"Every eye was upon me. All was wonder! who can she be? was whispered. They were not long left to conjecture. A clerk who lived in Baltimore, one of the agents of the line, let out the secret. I had seen him it appears, in Stokes & Stockton's office; and after renewing our acquaintance he took his seat with the driver—as matters stood it was quite necessary for the driver to do his duty.

"I sat in the front seat and every now and then the driver would ask me how I was pleased. "Very well." "Ah, I warrant you shall say as you vas never petter trifed in all your life," which was true enough, for better horses or a better road is not to be found in the world than the road from Boonsboro to Hagerstown. The road is a great curiosity, being turnpiked with white stone, broken into small regular pieces, and laid as firm as the original rock. No floor could be more level; it was one entire smooth pavement. It appeared more like sailing or flying rather than riding.

In 1828 Mrs. Frances Trollope made a tour in America. She sailed from London and landed in New Orleans, making her way by boat from that city to Wheeling, Va., where she took the stage for Baltimore, passing through Frederick. She was detained a day at Hagerstown in an inn which she declared was one of the most comfortable she had ever entered. "On leaving Hagerstown," Mrs. Trollope wrote, "we found to our mortification that we were not to be the sole occupants of the bulky accommodation, two ladies and two gentlemen appearing at the door ready to share it with us. We again started at 4 o'clock by the light of a bright moon and rumbled and nodded through roads considerably worse than those over the mountains. As the light began to dawn we discovered our ladies to be an old woman and her pretty daughter. Soon after daylight we discovered that our pace became much slower than usual and that from time to time our driver addressed to his companion on the box many and vehement exclamations. The gentlemen put their heads out to ask what was the matter, but could get no intelligence till the mail overtook us, when both vehicles stopped and an animated colloquy of imprecation took place between the coachmen. At length we learned that one of our wheels was broken in such a manner as to render it impossible for us to proceed. Upon this the old lady at once became a principal actor in the scene. She sprang to the window and addressing the set of gentlemen who completely filled the mail exclaimed, 'Gentlemen, can't you make room for two? Only me and my daughter?' The *naive* simplicity of this request set both the coaches in an uproar of laughter. Our laugh, however, never daunted the old woman, or caused her for a moment to cease the reiteration of her request, 'only for two of us gentlemen! Can't you find room for two?'

"Our situation was really very embarrassing, but not to laugh was impossible. After it was ascertained that our own vehicle could not carry us, and that the mail had not even room

for two, we decided upon walking to the next village, a distance, fortunately, of only two miles, and awaiting there the repair of the wheel. We immediately set off at the brisk pace that 6 o'clock and a frosty morning in March were likely to inspire, leaving our old lady and her pretty daughter considerably in the rear; our hearts having been rather hardened by the exclusive nature of her prayer for aid."

Frederick as it was in 1833 is described by Charles Vaile, a civil engineer in a book entitled "A Complete View of Baltimore."

"Frederick City," wrote Mr. Vaile, "is the county town of Frederick County; it is situated on the turnpike, from Baltimore to the western county, forty-five miles from the latter city, by the turnpike road, at the end of the lateral railroad, and in the handsome valley of the Monocacy, accounted one of the most fertile in the Union. Carroll creek, a never failing stream, flows through the center of this city, and is of indefinite service to its inhabitants for giving power to the machinery of a merchant mill, and furnishing water to several tanneries and other leather factories, all within the precincts of Frederick. It contains a handsome court-house located in a central part of the city, surrounded by both public and private stately buildings; also a jail, situated in the suburbs of the place. Here are also three banks and a savings institution; one of them is a branch of the Annapolis Bank, the other the Frederick County Bank, and the last Farmers and Mechanics Bank. Two colleges for classical education are found in this city; one called Frederick City College, located near the court-house, the professors of which are appointed by trustees, and the other is kept in a handsome building, lately erected, and under the direction of the Rev. John McElroy, a Catholic clergyman, rector of the Frederick City Catholic parish, whose usefulness has already been tested by all classes of society in that city. He receives pupils on the most accommodating terms. There is also another seminary of learning, where a complete classical education is received under the care of Mr. Woodbridge, professor of languages and mathematics. The seminary is kept in a handsome house, well situated for health, about one and one-half miles west of Frederick. Several respectable seminaries are also kept in that city for the education of young ladies, as well as a Catholic free school, where all the religious sects are admitted. It is kept by respectable ladies under the name of Sisters of Charity.

"Frederick is well stocked with all kinds of stores, some dry and fancy goods, and others with groceries. A large market-house stands in the main street, called Market street, and about twenty houses of public entertainment are found in this place; the most noted, called the City Hotel, is kept by Mr. Thomas, from whence nearly all the stages depart. It is situated in this city on Patrick street. Handsome houses of worship have been erected by several religious societies in this place; one of them by the Catholics, another by the Episcopalians, one by the German Lutherans, as well as another by the German Reformed Presbyterians, another by the Baptists, one by the Methodists, and, of late, one by the English Presbyterians.

"The corporation has been at the expense of conveying in pipes through the city the most salubrious waters of the best springs in the mountains, one mile distant from this city, and have, last spring, placed lamps of the most approved plan in the streets, and should the improvements in private buildings keep pace with the increase of population, which is now about 5,000 this place bids fair to acquire a rank of pre-eminence among the other inland cities of the Union.

"A line of stages start daily for Washington city, 43 miles; another for Winchester, 50 miles on the route to Staunton and hot and other springs, in Virginia; another for Wheeling, 220 miles on the road to Cincinnati, Ohio, at the reduced price of $14; another for Pittsburg, by Hagerstown, Greencastle and Mercersburg, and another for York, on the road to Philadelphia. Several cars depart daily, at 9 a. m., for Baltimore, as well as a mail car for the same place at 8 o'clock, p. m."

CHAPTER XIV

IN 1827 BEGAN the bitterest and probably the most exciting of all the Presidential campaigns in this country and the bitterness and excitement in Western Maryland seemed to be even more intense than elsewhere. Jackson was the first aspirant to the presidency who came from the "plain people" and the plain people regarded him as peculiarly their representative and champion. His personal characteristics appealed to the popular imagination. He was bold, aggressive and honest. He in the public mind personified a principle, the principle of popular rule. He represented the opposition to the aristocrats and to aristocracy. All the presidents before him had come from the aristocratic class and that class undoubtedly resented the aspiration to become president of one who came from a different class. And so in the Jackson campaign class feeling was added to political animosity and the result was a fierce contest. The followers of Jackson went into the campaign of 1828 with a feeling of resentment. They believed that they had been defrauded out of their rights in 1824. At that election Jackson got nearly one-third more of the popular vote than Adams and he got 99 electoral votes to 84 for Adams. But neither got a majority and the election went into the House of Representatives. The election of Adams was brought about by the influence of Henry Clay. Jackson's followers could never be persuaded that this was right. Unfortunately Mr. Clay after Adams had been elected consented to go into his cabinet and this gave the Jackson people the opportunity to charge that Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams had entered into an unholy coalition and that Clay received the portfolio of Secretary of State in payment of his support of Adams. Adams stood for reelection in 1828 and Jackson was again his antagonist and men entered into this campaign with the accumulated bitterness of four years.

In Frederick County the presidential campaign was opened in the summer of 1827 more than a year in advance of the election. The greatest strength of Jackson was in the Middletown Valley districts and in Middletown on June 27th, 1827 the first great Jackson meeting was held. At this meeting young Francis Thomas made a speech for Jackson and announced his candidacy for the legislature. He had been a member of the legislature in 1822 when he was but twenty-three years of age. Mr. Thomas was elected by a vote of 2946 for the Democratic ticket to 2693 for the Whigs. This was the first blood for the Democrats in the presidential campaign. In the third electoral district of which Frederick County formed a part Dr. William Tyler and William Fitzhugh were the Jackson electoral candidates. As the campaign progressed the Democrats fiercely charged Adams with having made a corrupt bargain with Clay and the Whig party was called "the Coalition." But in the matter of making charges the Whigs soon distinguished themselves for preeminence. The party papers did not hesitate to affirm that Jackson was a murderer, having murdered the six deserters; that he had been a negro buyer, that he was illegally married and his wife was a bigamist. Some of the Whig papers seriously intimated that Gen. Jackson was not a white man but a mulatto. To meet and refute the charge about Mrs. Jackson a committee at Nashville went into an investigation and published their report in the Frederick Democratic papers as in the others throughout the land. This committee obtained a letter from Mr. James Breckenridge of Fincastle, Va. Mr. Breckinridge wrote that he had been a member of the Virginia legislature in 1794. That year a bill was introduced in behalf of a Mrs. Robarts of the Kentucky district, then a part of Virginia, to divorce her from her husband who was a man of vile habits and treated his wife cruelly. The merit of the bill impressed Mr. Breckinridge and he voted to institute a judicial inquiry which he always understood had eventuated in a divorce.

A number of persons testified to the exalted character of Mrs. Jackson and the purity of her life. But the incident which occasioned the wildest excitement and the bitterest indignation among the friend of Jackson was a mysterious circulation of the "Coffin Handbills." They appeared everywhere in the county. No one could tell whence they came or by what methods they had been disseminated. But there they were in every man's house bearing the ghastly representation of the coffins of the six deserters whom it was charged Jackson had executed. There were also pictures of twelve other coffins and an elaborate account of the executions in prose and in doggerel rhyme with an account of the destitute families of the men who had been unjustly slaughtered. There was also the picture of General Jackson thrusting his sword through the body of Samuel Jackson on the streets of Nashville as he stooped down to get a stone to defend himself against the General who had assaulted him. The handbill was about fourteen by twenty inches in size and the matter was enclosed in a heavy black border. It was headed "Some account of some of the Bloody Deeds of General Jackson." These bills were printed in great numbers and became famous all over the country and a number of them found their way to England where they were noticed in the public press. The Jacksonians might kick and squall, cried the Administration organs "it is a bitter pill but down it must go. We have not introduced these symbols of approaching dissolution with thoughtless frivolity, but in sober seriousness with a view of bringing the unthinking to reflection and arresting their progress in that road which is hurrying them on to political ruin. Although the bones of these deserters, who were slaughtered contrary to law and in violation of the usage of civilized warfare, now moulder beneath the sod of the wilderness and the nightly blast howls through the rank grass that marks their dreary graves, yet shall their ashes rise in judgment against their murderous chieftain and their images flit across his vision when the mantle of night shall have wrapped him from the world and when the remorse of a guilty conscience shall have made a coward of this Hero." Such assaults as these, and the Whig papers were filled with them and they were declaimed from every stump by the orators of the party, drove the Jacksonians to a fury of zeal for their idolized old Hickory which probably secured him more votes than he would have received had his opponents conducted their campaign with greater moderation. This has been the history of may political contests. It was afterwards ascertained that the coffin handbills were printed at the office of the Torch Light in Hagerstown, and the editor of that paper had procured the cuts used to illustrate them from a man in Winchester, Va., who was still living in that town in the year 1889.*

The Jackson followers made a great fight but Frederick was a Whig County that year. The Democratic candidates for the Assembly in 1828, Messrs. Thomas, Shriver, Lorentz and Snyder each received about 3227 votes while the Whig candidates, Kemp, Shriver, McPherson and Bowlus got 3,540. When the Presidential election approached the Democrats were confident of carrying the county. As we have said, the Presidential electors in those times were not chosen on a general ticket but by electoral districts. Frederick, Washington and Allegany counties comprised one of these dis-

*The following account of the Coffin Handbills was given by the late Edwin Bell, son of the editor of the Torchlight who printed them, and is published in Williams' History of Washington County. Mr. Bell said.—

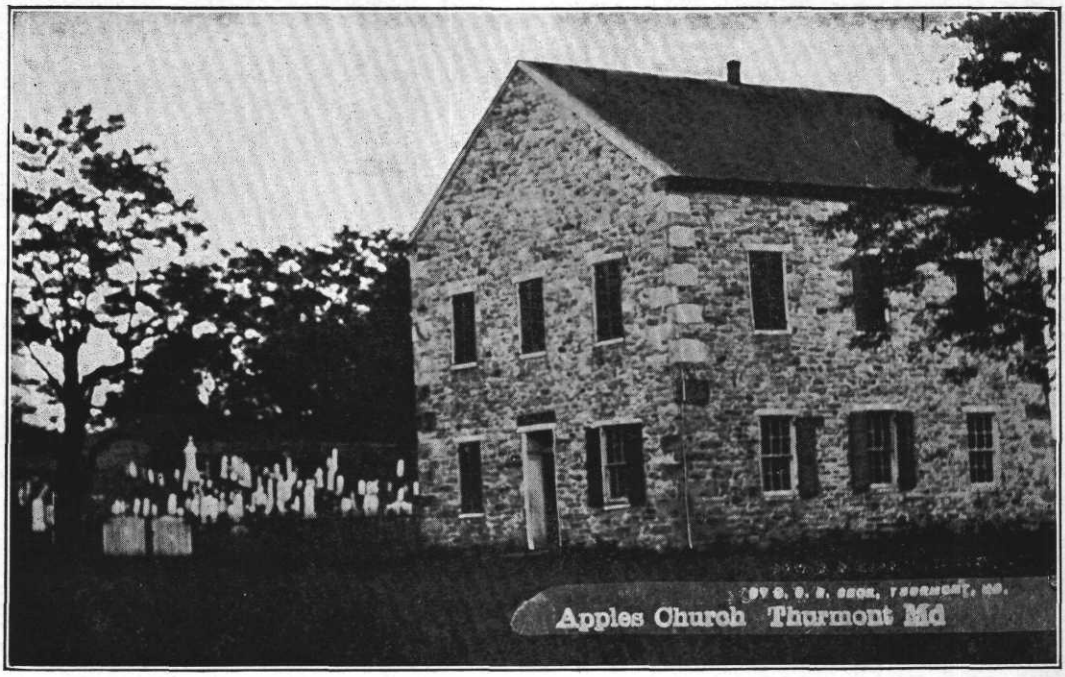
"A much more complicated affair, illustrating the extreme bitterness of the political campaign of 1832, was the appearance of what was known as the 'Coffin Handbill.' This was a large poster, covering a half sheet newspaper, surrounded by a deep black border, embellished with a score of coffins with the picture of a man of fierce visage running his sword apparently through another man bending down in front of him. The coffins were to represent the arbitrary victims of Gen. Jackson during his service in the South-West, and the picture was supposed to represent a personal altercation with one of his many antagonists. These illustrations were all explained in the contest with due emphasis. For a long time the place of publication of the 'Coffin Handbill,' which was scattered all over the States, was a well-kept secret, and it was denounced with warmth by the Democrats. Finally it began to be suspected that it emanated from the Torch Light office, and that Mr. Clay, who was Gen. Jackson's opponent, had something to do with its publication. This suspicion may have arisen from the fact that in his annual return to the Capital from Kentucky he passed through Hagerstown, and as it was the last stop on the route, it was usual for him to take a rest here. In fact, on one of these occasions, I was taken across the street from the printing office to the 'Globe Inn,' by my father, and presented to the great statesman—an honor which in those times of intensity, I greatly enjoyed. That the obnoxious document was printed in the office was fully conceded, and when the building was destroyed by fire, all the printers in town united lovingly in removing its contents. John A. Freaner, an apprentice of the 'Mail' office picked up the wood cut of Jackson, and discovering its import, pitched it back into the burning heap, with the delighted cry of 'I'll send this to h—l, anyhow!' "

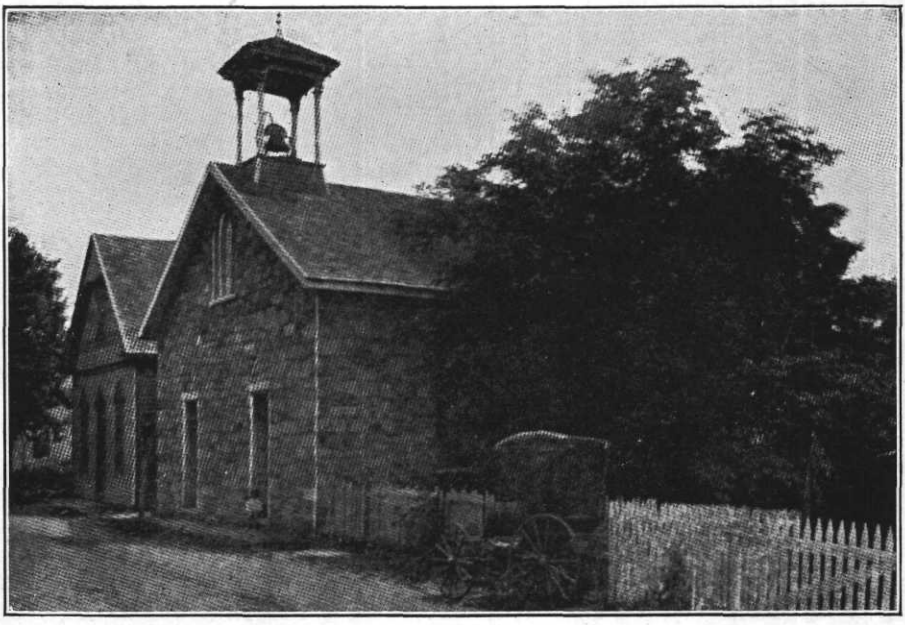
tricts. In this district the two Jackson electoral candidates, namely Messrs. Fitzhugh and Tyler, were elected, but Frederick County went for Adams by a vote of 3,632 for Baltzell and Price, the Adams electors, to 3,235 for Jackson. The Adams victory in Frederick was ascribed to the Dunkards and Quakers who did not usually vote but came out to vote against Jackson because of his military character.

All through the early years of Jackson's administration, there was intense excitement in this County over his acts. His vetoes of bills appropriating money for public improvements nearly affected Frederick County. The Maysville turnpike veto put an end to the sanguine and well-founded expectation of making the canal a government work and a great national highway. Then the stock held in the Canal by the United States was voted to make General Eaton, one of the President's so-called "kitchen cabinet" president of the Canal—electing him, as charged by the Whigs, by the influence of the Administration.

Another act which greatly exasperated the Whigs was the removal by the President of Casper W. Wever from the position of Superintendent of the National road. James Hampson, of Zanesville, Ohio, received the appointment. The excitement and indignation of the Whigs can scarcely be described. The bitterness of the Whig newspaper knew no bounds and the leading articles each week was about "King Andrew I." Indeed there was but little else in the newspaper than criticism and vituperation of Jackson. The enormous cost of supporting the White House, or "the palace of King Andrew," as the Whig papers delighted to call it, was a favorite topic for criticism. In a single year the expenditures for the White House had mounted to the prodigious sum of fifty-nine thousand dollars. But when we come to examine the items of this bill we find that it included the cost of improving LaFayette Square, caring for and improving the grounds between the house and the river, of macadamizing a part of Pennsylvania Avenue and of planting trees on the avenue between the Treasury and the Capitol. The Congressional campaign in Western Maryland was upon the issue of internal improvements. This issue arose from Jackson's vetoes and the fight waxed warm upon this question, upon the tariff and upon "the omnipotence of the Executive." The stand of the President against public improvements, his veto of the bill to build a road from Rockville to Frederick, demoralized the Democratic party in the county and upon the eve of the Presidential election in 1832 the Jackson electoral ticket was withdrawn. The reason assigned for this remarkable action was the unfair districting of the State. Four Presidential electors were assigned to the first electoral district. This district was composed of the counties of Allegany, Washington, Frederick, Montgomery, Anne Arundel, Prince George's, Charles, Calvert and St. Mary's. The lower counties were strongly Whig and Frederick county was close. At the election Frederick County gave 2,674 votes for Clay. The district went for Clay by a vote of 8,458 to 5,097 for Jackson. In 1834 Whig meetings were held in the various districts of the county to pass resolutions condemning Jackson for removing the Government deposits from the Bank of the United States, and Congress for the refusal to recharter the bank. A Frederick County man, Francis Thomas, was chairman of the committee on banking in the House of Representatives and he came in for his share of condemnation. The financial panic was upon the country, the price of flour was down and Frederick was suffering from the depression of its chief industry, the cultivation of wheat and its manufacture into flour. The blame for all the distress was laid at the door of the administration and so strong was the feeling that the Whig papers in Frederick rejoiced at the rejection by the Senate of Mr. Taney's nomination for Secretary of the Treasury. Frederick County had at this time two of her most distinguished citizens in the House of Representatives. The county was partly in the Sixth and partly in the Seventh Congressional Districts. Frank Thomas, Democrat, was elected in the Seventh District and William Cost Johnson, Whig, was elected in the Sixth District in 1833. The four election districts of Frederick County which were in the Seventh District, gave Thomas 1,483 votes and Dixon, Whig, 647. The other nine districts gave Johnson, Whig, 2,300 votes and Dorsey, Democrat, 1,784.

William Cost Johnson was born in the Jefferson district of Frederick County in 1806. He was a son of William Johnson and brother of Col. Thomas Johnson. Mr. Wm. Cost Johnson studied law and at the age of twenty-five became a member of the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States. Soon after reaching the age of twenty-one years he engaged in politics. He was an adherent of the Whig party and besides his national disposition to engage in public affairs, he was an impressive and forceful speaker. As a very young man he was elected to the legislature where his ability attracted attention. In 1833 as we have seen, he was elected to the House of Representatives. In 1835 he was again elected and served in





Lutheran Church and Sunday School Chapel, Knoxville.

three Congresses to 1843. In 1851 he was a member of the Constitutional convention and was presiding officer of the Young Men's Convention which met in Washington and nominated Henry Clay for President. In addition to his other accomplishments Mr. Johnson was extremely skillful in the use of the pistol, an accomplishment which was not to be despised in the days of the duel. In 1836 he became involved in a political dispute with the distinguished lawyer, William Schley, which culminated in a challenge to Mr. Schley. The meeting took place near Alexandria on the 13th of February 1837. Mr. Schley was accompanied to the field of honor by Governor Pickens of South Carolina and Mr. Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer. Mr. Johnson's seconds were Governor Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, and Governor Campbell, of South Carolina. One shot was exchanged and both parties were slightly wounded. A reconciliation was made on the field. It is related that upon one occasion when the Speaker of the House of Representatives was absent the House got into a "lark" and Mr. Johnson was called to the chair to quell the uproar. This he effectually did by announcing from the chair that if any member should violate the rules of the House and refuse to respect the decisions of the chair he would send him a "hostile message" immediately upon adjournment.

In 1834 the Whigs carried Frederick County by a vote of 3450 to 3075 for the Democratic ticket. But all through the anti-Jackson demonstrations Hauvers district remained steadfast in the Democratic faith, casting at the election of 1834 only 40 Whig votes to 179 Democratic.

In the midst of the political and bank excitement a number of leading citizens of Frederick County tendered a banquet to their former fellow citizen who had taken so conspicuous a part in the events, Mr. Roger Brooke Taney. The Whig papers discountenanced this act of courtesy and respect. Mr. Taney, the Examiner said, would look in vain around the table for the old friends who used to support him when he lived in Frederick County. For however much they might esteem him personally they could not unite in any testimonial of respect for his political character and services. "He is endeavoring," the *Examiner* averred, "to cut his way into the Vice-Presidency by means of public dinners and fetes." And when the great dinner occurred and Mr. Taney had been met on the road from Washington by a cavalcade and escorted into the town by a long procession, the *Examiner* bitterly criticised Mr. Francis Scott Key, Mr. Taney's brother-in-law, for being present at the dinner. Mr. Key, the paper said, was a federal office holder and his presence at a political dinner was unseemly. This dinner was one of the historic events of Frederick. The number of persons who dined with Mr. Taney was between four and five hundred. An account of the banquet will be found in another part of this history.

Roger Brooke Taney came up from Calvert County in March 1801 and settled down in Frederick Town to engage in the practice of the law. The town at that time contained about 3,000 inhabitants. It was substantially built and the centre of a considerable trade. The people of Frederick County were principally engaged then as now in farming. The land was fertile and productive and the people were well off and prosperous. There were also many small factories. Transportation from the East was so difficult and expensive that the object was to make the community as far as possible self-supporting and independent. There were numerous grist mills along the streams which converted the abundant wheat crop into flour for shipment to the East. There were many tanneries, distilleries, cooper shops, iron works and glass works. Hats, shoes, woolen cloth, harness, saddles, carriages, wagons, plows and other farming implements were made in the county. All this business caused litigation and work for lawyers. Land titles were not well settled and ejectment suits were frequent. Next to those of Annapolis and Baltimore the court at Frederick transacted the largest law business in the State. This was not the only consideration that attracted young Taney to Frederick. His father suggested Baltimore as a better place to settle. But Mr. Taney thought he might "be lost in a large city." The two leading lawyers at the Frederick bar had recently left. They were John Thompson Mason, who had retired to his estate in Washington County and Arthur Shaaf who had gone to Annapolis. The remaining practitioners at the bar were mostly young men with whom Mr. Taney felt he could cope. Besides this he had at Annapolis formed friendships with some young men near his own age who resided in Frederick. One of these young men was Francis Scott Key and

*This account of Judge Taney is largely made up by extracts from "The Memoirs of R. B. Taney," by Samuel Tyler, copied by kind permission of John Murphy & Co., of Baltimore, the publishers of that valuable work.

Mr. Key's sister whom Taney afterwards married, was perhaps an even stronger attraction than Mr. Key himself.

In 1803, Mr. Taney became a candidate on the Federal ticket for the House of Delegates. He canvassed the county and made a deep impression by his speeches. But at this early period in Mr. Jefferson's administration, Frederick County was very decidedly Republican, and he was defeated. Though it was only in the fifth year of his residence in Frederick, Mr. Taney had acquired such a position at the bar, and his practice was so lucrative, that he was about to be married. Francis Scott Key and a sister were the only children of their parents. Mr. Taney had met Miss Key in Annapolis, and her beauty and bright mind and womanly graces won his heart. Mr. Key was practising law in Frederick when Mr. Taney went there, but had lately removed to George Town, District of Columbia. John Ross Key, the father of Miss Key, was a lieutenant in the first artillery which went to Boston from Maryland at the outbreak of the Revolutionary War. He owned a large estate in Frederick County, where Miss Key was born and was now living with her parents. The mansion was of brick, with centre and wings and long porches. It was situated amidst a large lawn, shaded by trees, and an extensive terraced garden adorned with shrubbery and flowers. Near by flowed Pipe Creek, through a dense woods. It was at this home that Mr. Taney was, the seventh day of January, 1806, married to Anne Phebe Charlton Key. For years afterwards Mr. Taney and Mr. Key, and their families, met annually at this home. At evening, when the labors of the farm were over, the negroes were summoned to prayers with the family, which were usually conducted by Francis Scott Key when he was there, and by his mother when he was away. After prayers, almost every night, as was common on plantations in Maryland, music and dancing might be heard at the quarters of the negroes, who are a mirth-loving people. Mr. Taney was affiliated with society in all relations. He was, for years, a director in the Frederick County Bank, and hardly ever missed a meeting of the board of directors. He was also a Visitor of the Frederick Academy*

As Mr. Taney was, like all southern Marylanders, a good horseman, he took much pleasuse in horseback excursions when professional duties required him to go into the country to try cases before juries upon view. In the summer Mr. Taney would sometimes retire, with his family, a few miles from Frederick to Arcadia, the country-seat of the eminent lawyer Arthur Shaaf, a bachelor, and a cousin of Mrs. Taney.

In 1811, General Wilkinson, then Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army, was tried on a series of charges before a military court convened at Frederick. He was a Marylander by birth, and knew the professional reputation of Mr. Taney. He selected Mr. Taney and John Hanson Thomas as his counsel. Gen. Wilkinson labored under much public odium. Mr. Taney labored for several months against Walter Jones, of Washington City, the Judge Advocate, the subtlest of lawyers. General Wilkinson was acquitted, and his sword restored to him. Both Mr. Taney and Mr. Thomas had shared in the general suspicion of Wilkinson's treachery to Burr, and, because of their conviction of the injustice they had done him, refused to receive a fee for their professional services. Mr. Taney was at the time of the Federal party, and shared in its opposition to a declaration of war against England in 1812; but, as soon as war was declared, he gave his support to the Government; and so did most of the Federalists of Maryland. Mr. Taney, and the Federalists in Frederick County who followed his lead in supporting the Government, were nicknamed, by the other wing of his party, Coodies, and he, because of his great influence, was called King Coody. John Hanson Thomas, an able lawyer of the Frederick bar, was the leader of the other wing of the Federal party. Such was the bitterness of feeling between the two wings of the party, and such was the estrangement between Mr. Thomas and Mr. Taney, that it was not until Mr. Thomas was on his death-bed that he could forgive Mr. Taney for his course.

In 1816 Mr. Taney was elected to represent Frederick County in the State Senate and personally framed and introduced many of the important measures of that session. In this generation it is impossible for the people to understand the importance of a strict rule of the slave population. There were slaves in every house and it was within the power of the negroes to destroy their owners by poison, by fire or by murdering them while asleep. Anything like a servile insurrection was regarded with horror and apprehension and any conduct calculated to incite the negroes was of course regarded and treated as a grave offense. The Dred Scott decision of the Supreme Court produced among those Northern people who did not take the trouble to understand its meaning

*Tyler's memoirs of R. B. Taney.

and the inexorable law under which it was made, made the decison the occasion for reviling Judge Taney as a cruel and heartless upholder of the whole system of human slavery. But Taney was in fact never an advocate of slavery and like many of the leading Southern men of his time he would have preferred its abolition, so that it was done legally and decently. He showed this by having manumitted his own slaves and he expressed his views freely in the defense of the Rev. Jacob Gruber at the March term of the Circuit Court for Frederick county in 1819.

Mr. Jacob Gruber, a minister of good standing in the Methodist Church, in Pennsylvania, preached at a camp-meeting in Washington County, to about three thousand persons, of whom four hundred were negroes. After addressing the audience generally, he addressed to them such words as these: "But are there not slaves in our country? do not sweat and blood and tears say there are? The voice of my brother crieth blood. Is it not a reproach to a man to hold articles of liberty and independence in one hand and a bloody whip in the other, while a negro stands and trembles before him, with his back cut and bleeding?"

"We Pennsylvanians think it strange, and it seems curious, to read the prints or newspapers, from some States, and find—*For sale, a plantation, a house and lot, horses, cows, sheep and hogs; also, a number of negroes—men, women and children—some very valuable ones; also, a pew in such and such a church.* In this inhuman traffic and cruel trade the most tender ties are torn asunder, the nearst connections broken."

For preaching this sermon, Mr. Gruber was indicted by the grand jury of Washington County, as intending thereby, unlawfully and maliciously, to incite the slaves who heard him to insurrection and rebellion and for the disturbance of the peace of the State. The case was, at Mr. Gruber's request, removed to Frederick County Court, and Mr. Taney appeared as his principal counsel. Mr. Taney opened the case to the jury, on the part of Mr. Gruber, and the following extracts from his opening statement will show the grounds upon which he rested the defence of his client. These grounds he elaborated and enforced with all his power in his argument before the jury, which was not reported as the other parts of the trial were.

"The statement," said Mr. Taney, "made by the District Attorney has informed the jury of the interesting principles involved in the trial pending before you. It is, indeed, an important case, in which the community, as well as the accused, has a deep interest. The prosecution is without precedent in the judicial proceedings of Maryland; and as the jury are judges of the law as well as the fact, it becomes my duty not only to state the evidence we are about to offer, but to show you the grounds on which we mean to rest the defence.

"I need not tell you that, by the liberal and happy institutions of this State, the rights of conscience and the freedom of speech are fully protected. No man can be prosecuted for preaching the articles of his religious creed; unless, indeed, his doctrine is immoral, and calculated to disturb the peace and order of society. And subjects of national policy may at all times be freely and fully discussed, in the pulpit or elsewhere, without limitation or restraint. Therefore, the reverend gentleman, whose cause I am now advocating, cannot be liable to prosecution, in any form of proceeding, for the sermon mentioned by the District Attorney, unless his doctrines were immoral and calculated to disturb the peace and order of society. The sermon, in itself, could in no other way be an offence against the laws. If his doctrines were not immoral, if the principles he maintained were not contrary to the peace and good order of society, he had an undoubted right to preach them, and to clothe them in such language, and enforce them by such facts and arguments, as to him seemed proper. It would be nothing to the purpose to say that he offended or that he alarmed some or all of his hearers. Their feelings, or their fears, would not alter the character of his doctrine, or take from him a right secured to him by the Constitution and laws of the State.

"But, in this case, he is not accused of preaching immoral or dangerous doctrine. It is not the charge contained in the indictment. The preaching of such a sermon is not laid as the offence. He is accused of an attempt to excite insubordination and insurrection among our slaves; and the intention of the preacher is the essence of the crime. On this indictment, no matter what doctrines he preached, no matter what language he used, yet his doctrines or his language could not amount to the crime now charged against him. They could be evidence, I admit, to show his intention; but they would be nothing more than evidence, and could not constitute the offence itself. * * *

"You have already been told that Mr. Gruber is a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It is well known that the gradual and peaceable abolition of slavery in these States is one of the objects which the Methodist society has steadily in view. No slave-holder is allowed to be a min-

ister of that Church. Their preachers are accustomed, in their sermons, to speak of the injustice and oppressions of slavery. The opinions of Mr. Gruber on the subject no one could doubt; and if any slave-holder believed it dangerous to himself, his family, or the community, to suffer his slaves to learn that all slavery is unjust and oppressive, and persuade himself that they would not, of themselves, be able to make the discovery, it was in his power to prevent them from attending the assemblies where such doctrines were likely to be prached. Mr. Gruber did not go to the slaves; they came to him. They could not have come, if their masters had chosen to prevent them. * * *

"Mr. Gruber feels that it is due to his own character, to the station which he fills, to the respectable society of Christians in which he is a minister of the gospel, not only to defend himself from this prosecution, but also to avow, and to vindicate here, the principles which he maintained in his sermon. There is no law which forbids us to speak of slavery as we think of it. Any man has a right to publish his opinions on that subject whenever he pleases. It is a subject of national concern, and may, at all times, be freely discussed. Mr. Gruber did quote the language of our great act of national independence, and insisted on the principles contained in that venerated instrument. He did rebuke those masters, who, in the exercise of power, are deaf to the calls of humanity; and he warned them of the evils they might bring upon themselves. He did speak with abhorrence of those reptiles who live by trading in human flesh, and enrich themselves by tearing the husband from the wife, the infant from the bosom of the mother; and this, I am instructed, was the head and front of his offending. Shall I content myself with saying he had a right to say this? that there is no law to punish him? So far is he from being the object of punishment in any form of proceeding, that we are prepared to maintain the same principles, and to use, if necessary, the same language here, in the temple of justice and in the presence of those who are the ministers of the law. A hard necessity, indeed, compels us to endure the evil of slavery for a time. It was imposed upon us by another nation while we were yet in a state of colonial vassalage. It cannot be easily or suddenly removed. Yet, while it continues, it is a blot on our national character; and every real lover of freedom confidently hopes that it will effectually, though it must be gradually, wiped away, and earnestly looks for the means by which this necessary object may be best attained."

Upon such grounds did Mr. Taney rest the defence before a slave-holding jury and before slave-holding judges. The jury retired, and in few minutes brought in a verdict of *not guilty*. And a report of the trial was immediately published in Frederick, with a letter from Mr. Gruber, in which, among other severe things, he says: "I hope, while I keep my senses, I shall consider *involuntary perpetual slavery* miserable injustice; a system of *robbery and theft.*"

While Mr. Taney lived in Frederick, a Mr. Owings, a farmer, was murdered in a brutal manner by several of his negro men and his body thrown into a well for concealment. The murderers were committed to the county jail, and received as fair a trial, according to the common forms of law, as the highest citizen in the State would have done.

The death of Luther Martin and Wm. Pinkney had left a large opening at the Baltimore bar, and the high reputation of Mr. Taney at once suggested to all that there was now a call to him to place himself at the head of the leading bar in the State. Therefore it was, that with all his love of Frederick, both duty and professional ambition constrained him to leave it, and he accordingly took up his residence in Baltimore in 1823, having made his home in Frederick for nearly a quarter of a century. His mother, whom he loved with singular devotion, had left her home in Calvert County, during the War of 1812, and taken refuge from the ravages of the British, under her son's roof, and continued to live with him until her death in 1814. She was buried in the little graveyard back of a little chapel, then the only place of Roman Catholic worship in Frederick. Before his departure from Frederick, Mr. Taney made an arrangement with a particular friend, William Murdock Beall, a much younger man than himself, for his own burial by the side of his mother, no matter when and where his death should occur. It was in this little chapel that Mr. Taney, for many years, could be seen every morning during his residence in Frederick, at his religious devotions. And it is here that he is buried.

Shortly before Mr. Taney's removal to Baltimore occurred what was the great tragedy of his life. In 1819 Michael Taney, Judge Taney's father, stabbed his neighbor, John Magruder, and killed him at Mr. Taney's home in Calvert County. A story of the tragedy is told by the "inquisition returned by John Sedgwick a Justice of the Peace of Calvert County, in July 1819." The verdict of the coroner's jury was "that the said John Magruder came to his death in consequence of a wound received by a dirk from Michael Taney on 1st day

of July instant." This document was on file among the public records of Calvert County until March 1882, when the Court House at Prince Frederick was burned and the public records destroyed. With the verdict of the jury the testimony of Walter W. Wiggin upon which it was based, was also returned. That testimony gives us the only contemporary written account of the tragedy which has been retained. This account differs materially from the family tradition and is most probably distorted and unfair to Mr. Taney. The witness Wiggin was evidently a friend and partisan of Magruder and his evidence is manifestly that of a biased and prejudiced witness. It is as follows:

"The depositon of Walter W. Wiggen taken before a jury of inquisition over the body of John Magruder now lying dead in the house of Alex. Magruder, deposed and sayeth upon his oath that on the first day of July, he (this deponent) in company with Alfred Wood and John Magruder, was at Mr. Michael Taney's and dined with the said Taney and was treated politely and after dinner and a glass of wine, they all took a ride to the river, which John Magruder, Alfred Wood and myself took a bath in the river, Mr. Taney standing on the shore looking on. After bathing we all returned to the house and a conversation took place between Michael Taney and John Magruder respecting a young lady and John Magruder told the said Taney that he would oppose him. As soon as Mr. Magruder made use of that expression, Mr. Taney told him there was girls enough, and that he, Taney, had been there himself and he, (Magruder) repeated the same expression as above. Then he (Taney) arose from his chair and went into another room and from thence brought a dirk and presented it at Magruder's breast. Magruder rose from his chair and caught him by the arm and held him for the space of half a minute in a positon as to defend himself and whilst he (Magruder) had him by the arm he drew a pistol. Taney made reply to Magruder that he could show pistols too. From thence Magruder let him go and he (Taney) went into another room and took two pistols out of a drawer and he, (Magruder) asked Taney for one of them, which he gave him one. They both walked out of the house into the yard. Taney sayeth to Magruder, what is your distance? Any distance, sayeth Magruder. Then they placed themselves about 10 or 12 feet distance from each other. Taney sayeth to Magruder, you have no flint in your pistol. This deponent sayeth to Taney, you have none in your pistol. Mr. Magruder at this time appeared to be in a good humor. Mr. Taney at the time appeared to be in a passion. Then he, (Taney) threw the pistol away and advanced toward Magruder with a dirk in his hand and stabbed he (Magruder) in the right breast. Then Magruder sayeth to Taney, you have hurt me. Taney threw his dirk away and took the pistol from Magruder and threw that away and put his handkerchief to the wound and said he was sorry for it, and took Magruder by the arm and assisted him into the house. Magruder, after getting into the house requestted the deponent to go after a doctor, which he did and returned and shortly after Dr. Gantt came in and continued with him until his death, and likewise this deponent sayeth was about four hours from the time he was stabbed until his death and further sayeth not."

Mr. Taney* owned a beautiful estate on the

*Apart from its connection with the History of Frederick County the life of Roger B. Taney is so full of instruction and so full of interest that I will surely be pardoned for giving copious extracts from the autobiography published in Dr. Samuel Tyler's admirable memoir of the Chief Justice. This gives an account of his life before he went to Frederick. The extracts follow.—

I was born on the 17th of March, 1777, in Calvert County, in the State of Maryland. My father, Michael Taney, owned a good landed estate, on which he always resided, and slaves. His property was sufficient to enable him to live comfortably, and to educate his children. His plantation was situated on the banks of the Patuxent River, about twenty miles from its mouth, where the river is more than two miles broad, and navigable for vessels of the largest size. The British fleet anchored opposite to his house during the War of 1812, in the expedition against the city of Washington.

The situation, for all social purposes, was a very retired one . It was bounded, as I have said, on one side by the river, and on another by a deep tide-water creek, called Battel Creek, which runs into the country for several miles at a right angle to the river. The families which we visited by land were several miles distant from us, and our chief social intercourse was, in boats across the river or the creek, with families who resided on the opposite shores.

My forefathers, on my father's side, were among the early emigrants to Maryland, and had owned and lived upon this estate for many generations before I was born. We have no family record showing the precise time of their coming to Maryland, or the country from which they migrated. They were Roman Catholics. After the accession of William and Mary to the throne of England, the severe penal laws of that country against Roman Catholics were introduced into Maryland; and, among others, every Roman Catholic was prohibited from teaching a school in the province. The children, whose fortunes would afford it, were sent to France to be educated. And my father was accordingly sent to the English Jesuits' College at St. Omer's, and removed with it to Brughes when it was expelled from St. Omer's.

mouth of Battel Creek where it empties into the Patuxent. The farm contained about 1000 acres sloping gently from a considerable elevation to the bank of the river which is here more than a mile wide. The Magruders owned the adjoining estate on the opposite side of the creek.

After conducting Magruder into the house Taney went into the cellar from which he escaped and left the County, to avoid the furious vengeance of Magruder's three brothers, Alexander, Benjamin and Howard. Mr. Taney crossed the river and went first to the home of his brother, Thomas Taney at Della Brooke in St. Mary's and thence to Loudoun County in Virginia, where he lived in seclusion and obscurity until a few years later he was killed by a fall from his horse. Along with him went two of his slaves who brought his body home for burial. It was interred in a vault in a private burying ground near the house. When the body was brought home, according to the accepted tradition, Howard Magruder desiring to make sure that it was not a sham funeral,

---

He had finished his education, and returned home, some years before the commencement of the American Revolution, and his father being dead, he took possession of his estate, and married my mother, Monica Brooke, about the year 1770.

My mother was the daughter of Roger Brooke, who owned a large landed estate on Battel Creek, directly opposite to that which belonged to my father.

My parents both lived to an advanced age. They had several children,—four sons and three daughters. I was the third child and the second son.

The Revolution had removed all difficulty in our education upon the score of religion. For the constitution established by the State of Maryland 1776 placed all persons professing the Christian religion on an equal footing. But the situation in which we lived was, as I have said, a retired one; and there was no school within ten miles of us except one, which was distant three miles, kept in a log-cabin by a well-disposed but ignorant old man, who professed to teach reading, writing, and arithmetic as far as the rule of three. The reading and writing, as may be well supposed, were poor enough; but, for want of a better, I was sent to it, when not more than eight years of age, with my elder brother and sister. We walked every day to and from the school when the weather was good, and when it was unfavorable we stayed at home. Our attendance, therefore, was not very regular. My father had no taste for teaching, and did not very often assist us in our lessons. He was fond of reading, and I believe read every work he could obtain in the then scant libraries of the country. But he soon wearied with the lessons of children, and became impatient if we did not learn as fast as he thought we should. He took far more pleasure in teaching my elder brother and myself how to ride and swim, and to fish, and to row and sail in the summer, and to skate and to shoot ducks and wild geese in the winter. I cannot remember the time when I could not ride on horseback, and but faintly remember by first efforts at swimming.

With all these disadvantages we however got along in due time as far as our humble teacher could carry us. Our only school-books were Dillworth's spelling-book and the Bible; and these, I believe, were the only books our teacher had ever read. I remember yet the pleasure I felt when I was able to read and understand the fable of the boys and the frogs, and the wagoner praying to Hercules, etc., etc., in the spelling-book, and admired the wretched wood-cuts with which it was embellished. As for the Bible, it was used merely as a book to teach us how to spell words and pronounce them. Our teacher professed to belong to the Episcopal Church; but the nearest church was ten miles distant, and as he was poor, and his two horses were worked hard in cultivating a few acres of poor land which he owned, and were not, from their appearance, very well fed, I doubt whether he went to church more than once or twice a year, if so often.

The only exciting event which occurred while I was at this school was barring-out the schoolmaster. I mention it to show the usages and the habits of the times in the part of the State in which my family lived. It was the custom of the school to have a fortnight's holiday at Christmas; and the day it was to commence was always announced by the school-master a week beforehand. The object of barring him out was to compel him to begin the holidays some days sooner. But it was not so much for the purpose of gaining a few more days of idleness, as for the pleasure and excitement of the feat. And, strange as it may appear at this day, the parents of the scholars all knew of the plan, and were always ready to advise as to the best mode of defence, and encouraged the children to fight bravely and conquer the master, if he should prove obstinate and break in.

The barring-out to which I was a party, was carefully planned among the boys some days before it was executed. It was the custom of the school-master to give us a recess every day from twelve o'clock until one, to give us an opportunity of eating our dinners, (which we all brought with us,) and for recreation. This hour was technically called in the school, play-time, during which the teacher always went to his own house, distant a few hundred yards, for his own dinner, and never returned to the school-house until playtime was over. When the hour was out, he soon appeared at the door and shouted with a loud voice, "Come to books," and, upon this signal, it was the duty of the scholars to hasten to their places. The boys determined that on the appointed day the barring-out should take place at playtime. Accordingly, as soon as the recess commenced, and the school-master was out of hearing, the benches were heaped against the door, and the window nailed up, and a strong fire made, to prevent him from ascending the low roof of the cabin and coming down the chimney; and after eating our frugal dinners, we waited with some anxiety his return. The girls who belonged to the school were of course excluded from the garrison.

After a number of teachers and tutors had been tried, Mr. Taney was sent by his father to Dick-

opened the coffin and seeing the corpse of his enemy, battered his face with a stone.

The family traditions do not accord with the account of the affair narrated in the proceedings of the coroner's inquest. This tradition is that at a dinner at Mr. Taney's home, following a fox hunt, Magruder offered an insulting toast to a young lady who was an orphan and nearly related to Mr. Taney; that Mr. Taney rebuked him and Magruder repeated the offensive remarks. That Mr. Taney then challenged him and they went out on the lawn to fight. The seconds did not load the pistols and Magruder sneeringly intimated that Mr. Taney was privy to the deception and that finally Taney was forced into a fight during which Magruder was stabbed. Taney was indicted for manslaughter.

Roger B. Taney at the time he moved to Baltimore was employed in a great part of the important litigation of the State in the Court of Appeals and as leader of the Bar in the State he had scarcely a rival. Upon the dissolution of the Federal party after the War of

---

inson College, Pa., Judge Taney continues his narrative.—

My father was induced to select Dickinson College from the circumstance that two young men, a few years older than myself, were already there, with whose families he was intimately acquainted, and who gave very favorable accounts of the institution. It certainly deserved it while Dr. Nisbet was at its head, and the other departments were in the hands in which I found them.

I went in company with one of the young gentlemen of whom I have spoken, when he returned after the spring vacation in 1792. It was no small undertaking, however, in that day, to get from the lower part of Calvert County to Carlisle. We embarked on board one of the schooners employed in transporting produce and goods between the Patuxent River and Baltimore, and, owing to unfavorable winds, it was a week before we reached our port of destination; and, as there was no stage or any other public conveyance between Baltimore and Carlisle, we were obliged to stay at an inn until we could find a wagon returning to Carlisle, and not too heavily laden to take our trunks and allow us occasionally to ride in it. This we at length accomplished, and in that way proceeded to Carlisle, and arrived safely, making the whole journey from our homes in about a fortnight. And what made the whole journey more unpleasant was that we were obliged to take, in specie, money enough to pay our expenses until the next vacation. The money was necessarily placed in our trunks, and they were often much exposed in an open wagon in a public wagon-yard, while the wagoner and ourselves were somewhere else. But, in truth, we were not very anxious on that score, for a robbery in that day was hardly to be thought of as among the hazards of travel. But times are greatly changed in that respect, although certainly much improved as to travelling itself. I remained at college until the fall of 1795, when I graduated, and received the diploma of Bachelor of Arts. The difficulties of the journey were so great that I went home but twice, and, upon both occasions, walked from Carlisle to Baltimore with one of my school-companions, performing the journey in a little over two days. We came to Owing's Mill, within twelve miles of Baltimore, on the evening of the second day. The distance from Carlisle to Baltimore was then said to be 85 miles.

Having graduated, I returned home to my family. This was in the fall of 1795. I remained at home during the ensuing winter, which was idly spent in the amusements of the country. My father kept a pack of hounds, and was fond of fox-hunting. It was the custom to invite some other gentleman, who also kept fox-hounds, to come with his pack on a particular day, and they hunted with the two packs united. Other gentlemen, who were known to be fond of the sport, were also invited, so as to make a party of eight or ten persons, and sometimes more. The hunting usually lasted a week. The party always rose before day, breakfasted by candle-light,—most commonly on spareribs (or bacon) and hominy,—drank pretty freely of eggnog, and then mounted and were in the cover, where they expected to find a fox, before sunrise. The foxes in the country were mostly the red, and, of course, there was much hard riding over rough ground, and the chase apt to be a long one. We rarely returned home until late in the day; and the evening was spent in gay conversation on the events and mishaps of the day, and in arrangements for the hunt of the morrow, or in playing whist for moderate stakes. There was certainly nothing like drunkenness or gambling at these parties. I myself never played. By the end of the week the hunters and dogs were pretty well tired, and the party separated. But before they parted, a time was always fixed when my father was to bring his dogs to his friend's house, or they were to meet by invitation at the house of some other gentleman of the party, where another week would be passed in like manner; and these meetings, with intervals of about a fortnight or three weeks, were kept up until the end of the season. I joined in all of them; and when not so engaged, my father, with my elder brother and myself, hunted with his own dogs when the weather was fit.

It was an idle winter, and a very different one from my winters at college. It was intended, I presume, to give me a season of relaxation and amusement before I entered on the study of the law; and I liked it and enjoyed it greatly. For although my health was not robust, and eggnog was very apt to give me a headache, yet, in the excitement of the morning, I forgot the fatigues of the preceding day, and rode as hard as anybody, and followed the hounds with as much eagerness. By the end of the winter I was a confirmed fox-hunter. But by this time I began to feel tired of this idle life, and impatient to begin the study of the law. It was the profession my father had always desired me to follow, and which I myself preferred. Accordingly, in the spring of 1796, I went to Annapolis, to read law in the office of Jeremiah Townley Chase, who was, at that time, one of the Judges of the General Court of Maryland. This Court had original jurisdiction in all civil cases, throughout the

1812 he had become a Democrat, or Republican as the party was then named, and when Andrew Jackson came upon the political stage Mr. Taney gave him his support. In 1827, upon the unanimous recommendation of the Baltimore Bar, Mr. Taney was appointed Attorney-General of Maryland by Governor Kent, who was a Democrat. As Attorney-General Mr. Taney had the appointment of the Deputy Attorney-General, an office which corresponded with what we now call State's Attorneys in the counties. James Dixon was appointed in Frederick. Mr. Dixon had come to Frederick from Pennsylvania and studied law in Mr. Taney's office. He had not the advantage of an education and was without family influence but he had fine ability and developed into an able criminal lawyer.

On March 4th, 1829, Gen. Andrew Jackson was inaugurated President of the United States. Two years later a number of the members of his cabinet resigned because of some difficulty. Some thought the trouble grew out of the social uproar among the ladies of the cab-

---

State of Maryland, where the matter in dispute exceeded £1 Maryland currency, ($2.66 2-3), and in criminal cases of the higher grade. It sat twice a year at Annapolis for the Western Shore, and twice at Easton for the Eastern Shore; and jurors from every county of the respective Shores were summoned to attend it. This Court was abolished in 1805, and courts sitting in the several counties substituted in its place.

From the character of the Judges of the General Court, of the bar who attended it, and the business transacted in it, Annapolis was considered as the place, of all others in the State, where a man should study law, if he expected to attain eminence in his profession.

I remained in Mr. Chase's office studying closely for three years and in the spring of 1799 was admitted to the Bar.

I selected a very humble forum for my first effort. The Mayor's Court of Annapolis had then jurisdiction of certain minor offences committed within the precincts of the city, and a grand and petit jury, composed of citizens of the town were regularly summoned to attend at the stated terms of the Court. I knew the mayor, who was a good-natured old gentleman and had never studied law; and I was quite sure that I knew more law, and had more capacity, also, than the mayor or any of the aldermen who sat with him. Gabriel Duvall, who was then a Judge of the General Court, and afterwards a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, was the Recorder; but he did not regularly attend the Court, and came in only occasionally when the mayor and aldermen wished his aid in a case of difficulty. The case I had selected for my first trial was the defence of a man indicted for an assault and battery, in which very little mischief had been done to either party, and I had no suspicion that Judge Duvall, for whom I had the highest respect, would think it worth his while to preside at the trial. I thought if I ever could speak without confusion in any Court of justice, I should be able to do so before the Court and jury I expected to meet. One of my fellow-students, who, like myself, was about to commence the practice, was associated with me in the defence; and just as we had empanelled the jury, and felt quite brave, and men of some consequence in the presence of those around us, to our utter dismay in walked Recorder Duvall, with his grave face and dignified deportment, and took his seat on the bench.

I do not know whether my associate or myself was the more frightened. We had both been accustomed to see him administering justice in the General Court, and listening to the first lawyers of the State, and we thought he would hardly, in his own mind, fail to contrast our efforts with theirs. There was no drawing back, however, for the jury was empanelled, and the examination of witnesses about to begin. I think he saw our embarrassment, for his manner was kind and encouraging.

The case turned out to be a very good one for a speech. As almost always happens when a fight takes place in an excited crowd, there was much contradictory testimony, and it was difficult to say whether our client committed the assault or struck in self-defence.

I watched the testimony carefully as it was given in, turning in my own mind the use that might be made of it. I took no notes, for my hand shook so that I could not have written a word legibly if my life had depended on it; and when I rose to speak, I was obliged to fold my arms over my breast, pressing them firmly against my body; and my knees trembled under me so much that I was obliged to press my limbs against the table before me to keep me steady on my feet; yet, under all these disadvantages, I determined to struggle for composure and calmness of mind, and by a strong effort of the will I managed to keep possession of the reasoning faculties, and made a pretty good argument in the case, but in a tremulous and sometimes discordant voice, and inferior to what I could have made under more auspicious circumstances. A verdict in favor of my client hardly consoled me for the timidity I had displayed and the want of physical firmness, which seemed, I thought, to be little better than absolute cowardice.

With the burden of this constitutional weakness upon me, I entered on the practice of the law; and, soon after my speech in the Mayor's Court at Annapolis, I returned to Calvert County, where my father desired I should commence the practice, attending also the Courts in the adjoining counties.

But my father had ulterior objects in wishing me to settle in Calvert. His frequent election to the House of Delegates of Maryland had given him a taste for public life, and an ambition for political eminence. He looked upon distinction in the profession of the law as a stepping-stone to political power. He had formed a higher opinion of my capacity than I had myself, and higher than I deserved. And he supposed I could more readily make my way into public life from that part of the State than from any other, and might then select a more suitable theatre for the practice of the law.

inet upon the marriage of Gen. Eaton, Secretary of War, to Mrs. Timberlake, who had been known as "Pretty Peggy O'Neil." The vacancy thus occasioned in the office of Attorney-General of the United States was filled by the appointment of Mr. Taney. The formation of the Cabinet was, in fact, a matter of deep concern to General Jackson. Dr. William Jones, of Washington City, who was born in Montgomery County, in a conversation with General Jackson, said, "I know a man who will suit for Attorney-General." "Who is he?" said the General. "Robert B. Taney, of the Baltimore bar. He is now the leading lawyer of Maryland, and a zealous friend of your administration. I learned his character while I studied medicine with your friend, Dr. William Tyler, of Frederick, where Mr. Taney then resided. He was a Federalist, but after war was declared in 1812, gave it his hearty support." From this information given by Dr. Jones, the appointment of Mr. Taney was made on the 21st of June 1831.

Mr. Taney, by his personal and official inter-

Acting upon this principle, soon after I returned to the county he proposed to me to become a candidate for the House of Delegates. I was, at that time, sufficiently imbued with political ambition to be quite willing to go at once into public life, and was, perhaps, not a little flattered at the idea of becoming a member of the General Assembly at the age of twenty-two years; for while I was reading law at Annapolis, I had seen every year some of the most distinguished men of the State members of that body, and had often listened to the debates, and estimated highly the honor for which my father desired me to become a candidate. The election proved to be a very contested one. There were five candidates, and only four could be elected, and each candidate had active personal friends. Parties in the affairs of the general Government had already been formed, and almost everybody had taken his side. My family and friends generally were Federalists, and so was I. But at the time of which I am speaking, it was not thought expedient, or right in principle, to carry these party divisions and conflicts into the concerns of the State, and the election of the candidate depended on his personal weight and supposed fitness for the station, and the influence of friends who took an interest in him. Nothing, therefore, was said as to whether the candidate was a Federalist or Republican,—which were the party names of that day,—but whether he was better qualified for the place than his competitor. The whole county voted at the court-house, and the election lasted four days. The votes were viva voce, and the sheriff held the election, and when the polls were closed, and the votes added up, he proclaimed in a loud voice the names of those who were chosen. The candidates, during the election, sat on a raised bench immediately behind the sheriff, so that each of them could see and be seen by every voter. It was an exciting scene to an inexperienced young man like myself. When a voter came up, every candidate began to solicit his vote, and press his own name upon him; and, as many of the voters cared very little about the candidates, except the particular favorite he came to support, I think it very likely that the skilful in these struggles sometimes obtained votes that would otherwise have been given to another. These scenes were occasionally enlivened by sallies of wit between the voter and the candidate, and sometimes the voter gave a pretty hard hit to a candidate whom he happened to dislike. But, however hard the hit, the candidate was obliged to take it in good humor, and treat it as a joke. I made no great figure in this part of the contest, for I was not experienced in it, nor hardened to it, and knew very few of the voters even by name. Some of my friends saw my deficiency, and often stood near me and spoke for me.

These four days were days of no small anxiety to me,—the poll-books being open before us and the voting viva voce, and we were always aware of the exact number of votes that each candidate had received, and the ebbs and flows in his prospects, as his friends or the friends of other candidates came in. The election was closer than my friends had antipated; and I felt relieved when the polls were closed, and I saw that I was elected. I need not say that I was gratified, greatly gratified, at the result; yet I was not over-elated, for I saw plainly enough that I did not owe my election to the speeches I had made during the canvass, but to the energetic and active support of a few personal and popular friends, who had determined to carry me through. Under the influence of these feelings, when the successful candidates had been proclaimed to a crowded court-house, I very modestly returned thanks in a brief speech. It must, I think, have been pretty well done for the occasion, for it was received with loud hurrahs, and I was immediately placed in a chair, raised upon the shoulders of the crowd, and marched in triumph about the court-house green.

The session of the Assembly to which I was elected began on the first Monday of November, 1799. It is not my purpose to give a history of the proceedings of the session. Some very interesting questions came before it, and, among others, the law authorizing a canal between the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays, which has now become such an important channel of trade. This law was strongly opposed by the Baltimore interest, and brought out a great deal of discussion, and was carried through with much difficulty. I took an active part in favor of it, and a fair share in the other business of the House, and felt, before the close of the session, that I was listened to with respect and attention.

General Washington died while the Legislature was still in session. The news reached Annapolis in the evening, and the next morning, when the House met, almost every countenance looked sad, and nothing else was spoken of. Immediately after the Houses were organized, the Senate sent down a message to the House of Delegates, proposing to pay appropriate honors. Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, and John Eager Howard, two of the most distinguished men in Maryland, were appointed by the Senate to bring the message; and I never witnessed a more im-

course, soon so won upon the regard of General Jackson that he had become his most trusted and his most confidential adviser. And as the great issue which the administration had made with the Bank of the United States and its adherents was now to be tried, General Jackson relied especially upon the faithfulness and the sagacious statesmanship of Mr. Taney. He had learned that Mr. Taney, long before he could have expected to be called into his Cabinet, had often, to his friends, intimated the policy in regard to the bank that he was now about to make the policy of his administration. He, with his intuitive sagacity, had come to know that, with a moral courage and a clearness of conviction in regard to duty never surpassed by any statesman, Mr. Taney would, if duty required it, sacrifice his aims in life for the good of his country.

It was Mr. Taney as well as General Jackson who startled the country, when the annual message of the President intimated that the deposits of the Government were not safe in the Bank of the United States. The message recommended that the seven millions of stock held in the bank by the United States be sold; and also all other stock held by the United States in joint-stock companies: so as to sever the Government from all pursuits properly belonging to individuals.

Mr. William J. Duane, a lawyer of Philadelphia, and a son of an old friend of General Jackson's, had been appointed Secretary of the Treasury in June, 1833, when Mr. McLane was transferred to the Secretaryship of State, made vacant by Mr. Livingston being sent minister to France. Mr. Duane was known to General Jackson as an opponent of the bank, and was supposed to concur in the contemplated measures against that institution. The very evening of the day of his appointment, Mr. Duane had been informed that General Jackson expected him to remove the public deposits from the bank. This was the first of June. On the twenty-sixth of the same month, General Jackson wrote from Boston, to Mr. Duane, that it was in his opinion desirable to appoint a discreet agent to inquire into the practicability of making an arrangement with State banks, as fiscal agents of the Government, to receive and disburse the revenue. Mr. Duane opposed the scheme of the removal of the deposits and employing State banks. He thought the matter ought to be left to Congress. In this state of the measure, Mr. Taney, at the request of General Jackson, prepared a paper on the subject,

---

pressive scene. The two honored Senators with their gray locks stood at the bar of the House with the tears rolling down their cheeks. The Speaker and members rose to receive them, and stood while the message was delivered. It was no empty formal pageant. It was the outward sign of the grief within, and few were present who did not shed tears on the occasion. My eyes, I am sure, were not dry.

This session was certainly of much advantage to me in my future life. The discussions, in which I took part, enabled me to speak with less sense of embarrassment, and to diminish the morbid sensibility which I had before experienced on such occasions.

At the next election the question most at issue was the popular Election of State Senators. The Federalist party to which Mr. Taney belonged supported the plan of election by electors. The Federalists were defeated and the State passed into the hands of the Republican, or Democratic party and Mr. Taney, who was a candidate on the Federalist ticket for reelection to the House of Delegates was defeated. Judge Taney continues.—

My father and myself, as may be supposed, were sufficiently mortified at this defeat. It put an end to any prospect of immediate political elevation. And as it never had been intended that Calvert should be my permanent place of residence, there was no object to be gained by continuing there any longer. As I have said, there was not business enough in the county to make the profession of the law worth pursuing, and any hopes of political distinction must be postponed to a future day. We expected, to be sure, that the Federalists would soon recover their lost power in the county and the State. But I was not willing (nor did he wish that I should) to remain there another year, doing nothing to advance me in my profession, but wasting my time in small contests for county ascendency.

As I was not in public life, it was desirable that I should at once select a place for my permanent residence and the pursuit of my profession. We had many consultations upon the subject. He suggested Baltimore. But I had scarcely any personal acquaintances there, and I feared I should be lost in a large city, without any friends to give me an opportunity of coming forward. I therefore proposed Frederick. My inducement for selecting Frederick was that, next to Annapolis and Baltimore, it was, with a view to profit, the best point of practice in the State. The two lawyers who had been for years at the head of the profession in that place were John Thomson Mason and Arthur Shaaff. The former had recently retired from practice, and the latter removed to Annapolis; and the bar was a young one, most of the members being but a few years older than myself. Besides, I had at Annapolis formed friendships with some young men near my own age who resided in Frederick. And I felt that I should not there be as lonely and without friends, on my first arrival, as I should have been in Baltimore.

My father yielded to these considerations, and in March, 1801. I took up my residence there, and appeared in Court and made my first speech. It was a volunteer speech, Mr. Shaaff, who still practised in Frederick, having invited me to take part in one of his cases, in order to give me an opportunity of appearing before the public.

which was read to the Cabinet the 18th of September. It concluded by appointing the 1st day of October for removing the deposits. Mr. Duane now halted between two opinions. He first promised General Jackson that, if he could not bring himself to remove the deposits, he would resign. He at last told the General that he would do neither. Upon which General Jackson removed him the 23d of September; and the same day appointed Mr. Taney Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Taney removed the deposits with the immediate result of a financial panic which was largely stimulated by the efforts of the bank itself. But subsequent events amply vindicated the policy of the President and of his able Secretary. At the following session of Congress the nomination of Mr. Taney which had been made during the recess, went to the Senate. That body which had strongly opposed President Jackson's policy toward the bank, rejected the appointment of Mr. Taney and that was the first time the Senate had ever refused to confirm an appointment to the Cabinet. This was on the 24th of June 1834, and the next day Mr. Taney sent his resignation to the President. In reply General Jackson sent him a letter full of expressions of gratitude for his aid and of affection and esteem.

Mr. Taney now returned to the practice of his profession in Baltimore. His entrance into the city accompanied by a committee of reception was triumphal. The people of Baltimore gave him a public dinner and at Democratic meetings all over the United States, resolutions of approval and support were adopted. On the 6th of August 1834 the people of Frederick gave a dinner to Mr. Taney. On his arrival at Frederick he was welcomed on behalf of the people by Francis Thomas the representative of that district in Congress. To which Mr. Taney replied:

"Sir: I am gratified for the honors with which my fellow-citizens of Frederick City and County have this day received me. I lived so many years in the midst of them, and that residence is endeared to me by so many cherished recollections, that I never find myself approaching Frederick without feeling as if I were again bending my footsteps to my own home, again to dwell in the midst of a people whose long-continued kindness to me I can never forget, and shall warmly and gratefully bear in my memory to the latest hour of my life.

"I see around me many citizens who were well known to me during almost the whole period of my residence in Frederick. And the deep emotions with which the events of this day are so well calculated to inspire me, are greatly increased when I behold so many well-remembered faces greeting my arrival with looks of friendship and approbation.

"Under any circumstances, such proofs of the confidence of my fellow-citizens would be gratefully acknowledged. But the recent incidents of my life give them peculiar value. When I entered on the high and delicate office which I recently filled, the great body of the people of the United States were strangers even to my name. I had never been a member of either House of Congress. The office of Attorney-General of the United States, from the nature of its duties, was not calculated to make my name familiar to the ears of the people, in the brief space for which I held it. And when I was unexpectedly called to the office of Secretary of the Treasury, in a season of severe trial, when the best and highest interests of this great nation of freemen were vitally connected with the measures of that department, I could not but feel that my humble name would give no weight to the measure I had determined to adopt; that out of Maryland I was unknown to the great body of the American people, and could not, therefore, if attacks should be made upon me, appeal for my vindication to their previous knowledge of me, and a long life passed in the honest endeavor to discharge, to the best of my power, my duties as a man and a citizen. Yet a crisis had come which did not allow me to hesitate as to the path of duty.

"It was obvious to my mind, from the facts before me, that a general money corporation, possessing a fearful power for good or for evil, had entered into the field of political warfare, and was deliberately preparing its plans to obtain, by means of its money, an irresistible political influence in the affairs of the nation, so as to enable it to control the measures of the Government. It was evident, if this ambitious corporation should succeed in its designs, that the liberties of the country would soon be destroyed, that the power of self-government would be wrested from the people, and they would find themselves, at no distant day, under the dominion of the worst of all possible governments—a money aristocracy. In this posture of affairs, full of peril, and of the deepest interest to this great nation, I saw the gray-haired patriot now at the head of the Government, who has so often breasted every danger in defence of the liberties of his country, once more prepared to plant himself in the breach, to defend his countrymen, at every hazard to himself, from the impending danger. I firmly believed, and still believe, that the safety of the

country depended on his prompt and decisive action. I had long, as one of his Cabinet, advised the proceeding which he finally made up his mind to adopt. Under such circumstances it was impossible that I could without dishonor, have hesitated about accepting the office he proffered me, or have shrunk from the responsibility of executing a measure which I had myself advised at a time when it was believed that the duty would be performed by another person. It was impossible, in a crisis when the dearest interests of the country were at stake, that I would, without just disgrace, have refused to render my best services in its defence. I should have been unworthy of the friendship of the high-spirited and patriotic citizens who are now around me, if I could have thought of myself, and my own poor interests, at such a moment.

"The measures which I adopted as Secretary of the Treasury are now before the public, and I am ready to abide the judgment which the American people shall pass upon them. They have, indeed, brought upon me, it seems, a deep and enduring spirit of hostility. I have been singled out from among the number who advised, and who approved of the measure I pursued, as a fit object to receive a peculiar mark of indignity. The most unsparing efforts have been made to impeach the integrity of my motives, and to destroy me in the estimation of the citizens of the United States; and although I am no longer in office, the same spirit is still abroad, and still pursues its object with unwearied perseverance. I do not mention these things to complain of them. I should have been blind to the examples of history, if I had not expected them. No man who has at any period of the world stood forth to maintain the liberties of the people against a moneyed aristocracy grasping at power has ever met with a different fate. Its unrelenting, unquenchable hate has never failed to pursue him to the last hour of his life, and when in his grave. Money can always buy instruments; and I was not weak enough to suppose that I should escape what all others in a like situation have been doomed to encounter.

"Having, as I have already said, had no connection, until recently, with the general Government, I was altogether unknown to the great body of the citizens of other States, and cannot therefore, in reply to assaults made upon me, appeal to their previous knowledge of my principles and conduct. But in Maryland it is otherwise. Born in the State, my life has been passed in the midst of its citizens until age is now coming upon me. To them I can confidently appeal, for they have known me from my childhood. To the citizens who now surround me, I can still more confidently, for among them I passed twenty-two years of the prime of my life; taking an active part during all that time in their public concerns. It is from the people of Maryland that the citizens of other States must in a great measure learn my character and my principles; and of none more justly can the inquiry be made than of the citizens of this county, who have so long and so intimately known me. And, gratifying as their approbation and support would at all times have proved, I acknowledge that, at a moment like this, I feel it with more than ordinary sensibility. The honors with which they have been pleased to receive me; the numerous body of freemen who are now gathered about me; the public expression of their undiminished confidence and esteem, which, at their request, you have just made to me, is a proud and cheering testimony to which I can point to repel the calumnies which are continually heaped upon me.

"The time will come, sir, I doubt not, when every man who loves the institutions of the country will be ready to admit the misconduct of the Bank of the United States, and the danger to be apprehended from any similar corporation. Many honest and estimable men are now opposed to us who are led away by mistaken notions of party obligations, or are too much under the influence of party prejudices to examine the subject fairly, and form an impartial judgment for themselves. The time will soon come when such men will look back with deep regret at the course they have pursued, and are still pursuing, and will do justice to those who have shown themselves ready to make personal sacrifices to maintain unimpaired, for this great people, the blessings of freedom.

"It is an additional gratification to find you, sir, selected as the organ to communicate to me the sentiments of this large assemblage of my fellow-citizens. As the representative of this district, I received from you, during my brief and eventful administration of the Treasury Department, the most firm and steady support. It was to the committee of the House of Representatives, of which you were the head, that the people of this country are indebted for the proof that the affairs of the bank have been so managed that it is compelled, in the face of the plain provisions of its charter, to hide its proceedings from the public eye. The official report of your committee shows that the bank, aware of the conclusions which must inevitably be drawn from its refusal to submit itself to a fair and full examination, made every effort to

escape, without coming to a direct denial. But the talents, firmness, and perseverance of the committee baffled the design, and compelled it to decide directly and unequivocally whether it would lay open its proceedings to strict and impartial scrutiny, or would, in direct violation of its charter, and in contempt of the House of Representatives of the United States, refuse it. Driven from every attempt of evasion, the bank finally refused, and thus gave to the people the most convincing and conclusive evidence of the truth of the charges against it, and that it dared not meet the searching investigation of such a committee.

"The distinguished share which you took in the conflict, and the efficient services you performed, will always be remembered and honored by a people whom you have so signally served."

As Mr. Taney closed his remarks, he repaired, with the committee, to the courthouse square, where, under the trees, on a grass-plot, seventeen tables were prepared with a feast, where many hundreds of citizens and guests from abroad dined. Here, after the toasts were over, Mr. Taney made an elaborate speech, reviewing with the most masterly exposition all the topics involved in the politics of that trying time.

Gabriel Duvall, before whom Mr. Taney argued his first case in the Mayor's Court of Annapolis, had been, after holding many important offices, appointed in the year 1811, by Mr. Madison, an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. He was violently opposed to General Jackson and his policy. He was now advanced in age, and wished to resign his seat on the bench. But he feared that General Jackson would appoint a gentleman of great abilities as a lawyer, but of too much political ambition, as he thought, to be elevated to the Supreme Court. He expressed this opinion to a particular friend, Thomas William Carroll, the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Carroll, who was opposed in politics to Mr. Taney, knew that Judge Duvall, like himself, had the greatest admiration of his abilities and his character. He, in some way, found out that General Jackson would appoint Mr. Taney in case Judge Duvall resigned, and communicated this information to the Judge. Judge Duvall thereupon resigned his seat upon the bench in January, 1835. General Jackson immediately nominated Mr. Taney to supply the vacancy.

Chief-Justice Marshall was still presiding over the Supreme Court. He had a peculiar dislike to General Jackson and to his policy. But so high was his estimate of Mr. Taney, that he privately endeavored to secure the confirmation of his appointment. With that view, he wrote the following note to Benjamin Watkins Leigh, a Senator from Virginia. Mr. Leigh was opposed to General Jackson's administration.

MY DEAR SIR:—If you have not made up your mind on the nomination of Mr. Taney, I have received some information in his favor which I would wish to communicate.

Yours, J. MARSHALL.

The nomination of Mr. Taney for associate justice of the Supreme Court went to the Senate and was indefinitely postponed, that is to say rejected. A majority of the Senate was violently opposed to President Jackson and his policy toward the bank. This rejection was fortunate for Mr. Taney and for the Supreme Court. For shortly afterwards, in 1835, Chief Justice Marshall died and President Jackson on December 28, 1835, appointed his friend Mr. Taney, to the exalted office made vacant by the death of Judge Marshall. For 30 years Judge Taney was Chief Justice of the United States and his opinions are as clear and able as those of any of his predecessors or successors. But the last ten years of his life fell in troublous times. The Dred Scott decision, although concurred in by all the members of the Court but two, was written and delivered by the Chief Justice. It was used for political purposes by the abolition party, misrepresented in the Senate of the United States by Senator William H. Seward of New York and denounced with bitterness by newspapers and political speakers throughout the North, none of whom seem to have taken pains to understand the meaning and intent of the decision. The actual complaint of the politicians was against the constitution and the law of the land, but they directed their shafts against the expounders. The main question in the Dred Scott case was whether the Congress had the constitutional power to exclude slavery from the territories of the United States. Six of the eight Judges of the Supreme Court decided that it had no such power. The Free Soil party promulgated throughout the Union the declaration that Judge Taney had decided that negroes had no rights which a white man was bound to respect. Mr. Seward gave his support to this calumny in his speech in the Senate in which he misstated the case. What Judge Taney said in his opinion was, discussing the status of slaves at the time the constitution was adopted, that they were not considered citizens at that time. "On the contrary," he said, "they were at that time considered as a

subordinate and inferior class of beings, who had been subjugated by the dominant race; and whether emancipated or not, yet remained subject to their authority and had no rights or privileges but such as those who held the power of the Government might choose to grant them." This is the statement of a historic fact which none have disputed and the manner in which the sentence quoted above has been distorted for political purposes, is apparent. Not long before this historic decision was made a great calamity befell the venerable Chief Justice. During the recess of the Court in the summer of 1855 Judge Taney and his family were at Old Point Comfort, the yellow fever suddenly broke out there and on the 29th day of September Mrs. Taney died of that fatal disease. The next day this stroke was followed by the death of their youngest daughter, Alice. The tender love of the Chief Justice for his wife is shown in the following letter which he wrote to her on the 46th anniversary of their marriage:

WASHINGTON, January 7, 1852.

I cannot, my dearest wife, suffer the 7th of January to pass without renewing to you the pledges of love which I made to you on the 7th of January forty-six years ago. And although I am sensible that in that long period I have done many things that I ought not to have done, and have left undone many things that I ought to have done, yet in constant affection to you I have never wavered—never being insensible how much I owe to you—and now pledge to you again a love as true and sincere as that I offered on the 7th of January, 1806, and shall ever be

Your affectionate husband,

R. B. TANEY.

MRS. ANNE TANEY.

During the war between the States Chief Justice Taney did what he could to uphold the dignity and authority of the Supreme Court but his orders were contemptuously ignored by the federal authority and he could do nothing. On the 12th of October 1864 Chief Justice Taney died, in the 88th year of his age and was buried in Frederick beside his mother's grave.

In 1867 the legislature of Maryland provided for the bronze statue of Taney which now stands in front of the State House. When the statue was unveiled Mr. S. Teackle Wallis was selected to deliver an oration upon Judge Taney.*

---

*The following is Mr. Wallis' oration at the unveiling of the Taney statue:

Your Excellency—By an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the session of 1867, the sum of five thousand dollars was appropriated for the building or erecting a suitable monument over the remains of the late Chief Justice Roger B. Taney, on some suitable site in the State House Yard, or in the State House itself, and Messrs. C. Frederick Maddox, of St. Mary's county, Charles E. Trail and Hugh McAleer, of Frederick County, Henry Williams, of Calvert County, and George A. Gill and S. T. Wallis, of Baltimore City, were appointed a committee to carry into effect the provisions of the statute. Upon the organization of the committee it was found to be their unanimous desire that the execution of the proposed work should be entrusted to the distinguished sculptor Mr. William H. Rinehart, a native and citizen of Maryland, for many years a resident of Rome. The amount appropriated being wholly insufficient, not only to compensate the labors of so eminent an artist, but even to meet the necessary cost of a monument at all worthy of the State and of the occasion, the committee entertained serious doubts of their ability to discharge their duties satisfactorily without further legislative provision.

From this embarrassment they were happily relieved by the liberality and public spirit of the artist himself, who responded to their invitation by a prompt and unconditional acceptance of the commission. It is gratifying to the committee to make official acknowledgment of their obligations to Mr. Rinehart for the cheerful readiness with which he not only undertook the work, but volunteered to be content with the honor of the commission as it stood, and the pride and pleasure of uniting with his fellow citizens in their tribute to the illustrious dead. The committee, of course, did not feel that it become them so far to tax the generosity of any individual citizen, and particularly one to whom the State already owed so much for the reflected honor of his well-earned reputation. They nevertheless requested Mr. Rinehart to prepare them such design as seemed to him appropriate, and the model of the present statue was accordingly sent forward while the General Assembly of 1870 was in session. The engagement of Mr. Rinehart and the plan of his work were so acceptable to the members of both Houses, that an additional appropriation of ten thousand dollars was at once made for the completion of the monument, according to his design, under the direction of the original committee. It would be ungracious not to recognize the liberal and most becoming spirit in which this legislative action was taken, and its perfect accord with the deep and spontaneous feeling which had welcomed the first appropriation.

The Legislature of 1867, as appears by the act of that date, had contemplated the removal of the remains of Chief Justice Taney to the Capital of the State, and the erection of the monument above them. The suggestion in itself was eminently appropriate for many reasons. It was here that, as a student, he had laid the deep and broad foundation of his professional learning and success. In the Chamber where we meet today to do him honor, and to whose historical associations this scene will add another, not the least, he sat for years a Senator of Maryland, the peer of the distinguished men who sat around him, when no legislative body in the Union surpassed that Senate

in dignity, ability or moral elevation. In the Chamber there above us, where the honorable judges who join us in this tribute to his memory, uphold the ancient credit of the State's Appellate Bench, at the zenith of his reputation as advocate and counsel, and in the very ripeness of his powers, he shone the leader of the Bar of Maryland, its actual, not less than the official head, and those were days, too, when to lead it was to walk in the footsteps and be measured by the measure of the genius of Pinkney! If, therefore, he had slept beneath this dome, or in its shadow, it would have been the dwelling place of his august fame, surrounded by the older and consecrated memories of the State which was but a revolted colony when he was born.

But the wishes of the Chief Justice himself upon that subject had been too strong and were too sacred to be violated by his children even for the gratification of the public desire. The quiet town of Frederick, the theatre of his earliest professional distinction, was hallowed to him by the grave of his mother, and when he left it in mid-life for a larger sphere of usefulness and honor, he exacted the pledge from those who loved him that he should be laid beside her when he died. Nor was this the outbreak of fresh grief or transient sentiment or feeling. Through all his life of toil and struggle, ambition, reward and disappointment, this was his dearest longing and there is something inexpressibly touching in the warmer and more anxious hope with which the world-worn man clung fast to it as the period drew nearer for its consummation. The literature of the English tongue has nothing that exceeds in mournful tenderness and grace the expression which he gave to it in a letter written a little while before the pledge of friendship was rendered. Such a feeling so devoted, and cherished for so long, it would have been next to sacrilege to disregard, and the Legislature of 1870 respected it accordingly by withdrawing from the appropriation of its predecessors, and their own all but the one condition which required the monument to be erected where it stands. The final selection of that locality, with its exposure, rendered it expedient that the statue should be cast in bronze, and the Legislature, therefore, so directed. With the erection of the monument the prescribed duties of the committee, which I have the honor to represent, were substantially ended, but in view of the time which must elapse before another session of the General Assembly, they have deemed it due to the dignity of the occasion respectfully to invite the official intervention and sanction of your Excellency in delivering the finished work to the people of the State. It would have been a pleasure to them, if they could have felt at liberty to anticipate the wishes of the Legislature, or have ventured to ask that your Excellency would gratify your own, by authorizing a more formal celebration than this quiet homestead gathering.

As a few moments will disclose to us, the artist has chosen to present us his illustrious subject in his robes of office, as we saw him when he sat in judgment. The stature is heroic, but with that exception, the traits of nature are not altered or disguised. The weight of years, that bent the venerable form, has not been lightened, and the lines of care and suffering and thought are as life traced them. But unless the master's hand has lost its cunning, we shall see not merely the lineaments which we know, but traces of the soul which illuminated and informed them. The figure has been treated by the artist in the spirit of that noble and absolute simplicity which is the highest order of greatness, and therefore is its grandest, though its most difficult expression in art.

The sculptor deals easily enough with subjects which admit of argument and illustration, or address the passions of the fancy. The graces he can lend his work, the smiles with which it wins us, the beautiful and joyous images or traits with which he can surround it—each is to us an open leaf of the fair poem which he writes in bronze and marble. Like the chorus of the drama, they tell even for the worst of poets, far more than half his story. Another task, indeed, it is to embody, in a single image, the expression of a great historic life, so that standing severe and apart, it shall be its own interpreter forever to the generations of men.

The pathway of a great Judge does not lead through the realms of fancy; neither in reality or retrospect is there much of the flush of imagination upon it or about it. With such a career, art cannot deal, nor history, as with those brilliant lines which dazzle while they last and are seen only through a halo when they are over.

The warrior, the orator, the poet, each in his way, is linked with the imagination or enthusiasm of mankind, and so, the broken sword, the unstrung lyre, the shattered column with its cypress wreaths; all have their voices for the common heart. But the atmosphere of pure intellect and dispassionate virtue, serene although it be, is far too cold for ordinary sympathies to live in. The high ministers of human justice are segregated from their fellows by their very functions which shut out favor and affection. Fidelity to the obligation which withdraws them from the daily interests and passions and almost from the converse of society is the patent of their nobility in their great office, the loftier the nature, the more complete its isolation to the general eye, the fewer the throbs which answer to its pulses. Such men may be cherished and beloved in the personal and near relations which are the dearest blessings of all lives; they may be venerated and revered, so that all heads shall be bowed and uncovered when they pass; but they go, when life closes, into the chamber of heroes, fated to dwell afar off in the memories and minds of men.

When the great citizen, whose image is beside us, walked in his daily path amid our reverence the simple beauty of his private life was all before us.

We can recall his kindly smile, his gracious, gentle speech. The elders of our generation will remember how his stormy nature was subdued by duty and religion to the temperance, humility and patience which we knew. All of us saw and wondered how domestic sorrows, the toils and trials of old age, infirmity of body, ingratitude, injustice and persecution still left his intellect unclouded, his courage unsubdued, his fortitude unshaken—his calm and lofty resignation and endurance descending to no murmur nor resentment. These things the sculptor is not called to tell to those who shall come after us. The pen of the biographer has worthily recorded them, and just posterity will read what he has written. The image of the magistrate and ruler, as the world was wont to see him, is all that the chisel be-

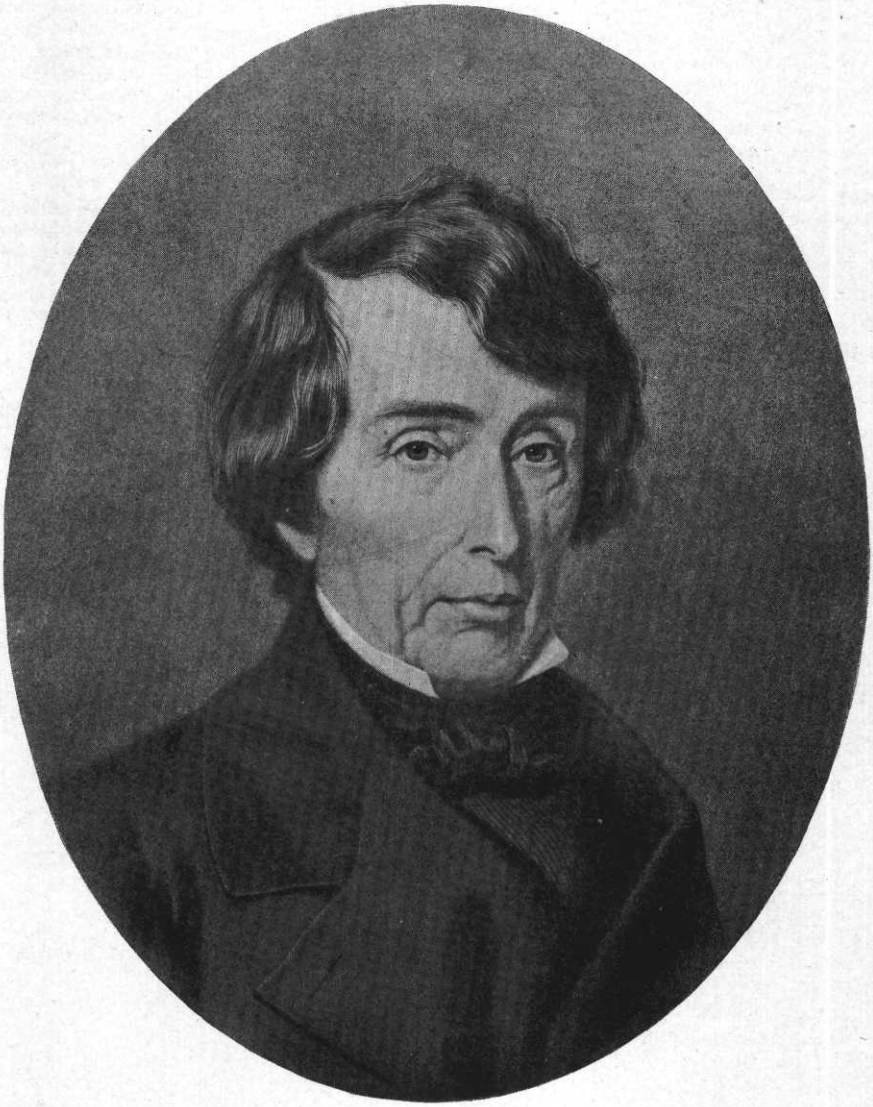
queaths to immortality—his image as history shall see it, when ashamed of the passions of our day, we shall be once more reconciled with truth. With the noblest of the tasks of art, only genius may deal fitly; yet genius has dealt with it, and its difficulties overcome are the glory and the triumph of genius.

Thus then, today, the State of Maryland, with grateful reverence and pride, commemorates a life than which few greater, and none loftier or purer, shall dignify the annals of our country. It was a life coeval with her own, and a part of her own, and she honors what she knew. It was a life of patriotism, of duty and of sacrifice—a life whose aim and effort, altogether, were to be, and do, and bear, and not to seem. The monument her people rear to it is scarcely less her monument than his to whom it rises. What changes shall roll round it with the rolling seasons; whether it shall survive the free institutions of which Taney was the worshipper and champion, or shall see them grow in stability, security and splendor; whether it shall witness the development and beneficent expansion of the constitutional system which it was the labor of his life and love to understand and administer, or shall behold it

"Like a circle in the water,
Which never ceaseth to enlarge itself,

'Till by broad spreading, it disperse to naught," are questions men will answer to themselves, according to their hopes or fears—according to their trust, it may be, in the mercy and providence of God. But Maryland has done her part for good in this, at least, that she has made imperishable record for posterity of the great example of her son. She has builded, as it were, a shrine to those high civic qualities and public virtues without which, in their rulers, Republics are a sham, and freedom cannot long abide among a people. It was, I was about to say, the sad mischance, but, in a higher thought, more painful sense, the privilege and fortune of Chief Justice Taney to fill his place in time of revolution and unparalleled convulsion—when blood boiled in the veins of brethren, till it was red upon a million hands. In such a crisis, no man so conspicuous as he, and yet so bound to shun the rancor of the strife, could hope for freedom from distrust and challenge. A soul brave and tenacious as his was—so attentive to duty and so resolute to do it—provoked injustice not to be appeased, and dared reproaches which he might not answer. His constitutional opinions were already part of the recorded jurisprudence of the country, and he could not change them, because the tempest was howling. It was the conviction of his life, that the government under which he lived was of limited powers—that its constitution had been framed for war as well as peace. Though he died, therefore, he could not surrender that conviction. He had plighted his troth to the liberty of the citizen and the supremacy of the laws, and no man could rend them asunder. Whatever might be the right of the people to change their government, or overthrow it, he believed that the duty of the judges was simply to maintain the Constitution while it lasted, and, if need were, defend it to the death. He knew himself its minister and servant only, not its master; commissioned to obey and not to alter. He stood, therefore, in the very rush of the torrent, and, as he was immovable, it swept over him. He had lived a life so stainless that to question his integrity was enough to beggar the resources of falsehood, and make even shamelessness ashamed. He had given lustre and authority by his wisdom and learning to the judgments of the Supreme Tribunal, and had presided over its deliberations with a dignity, impartiality and courtesy which elevated even the administrator of justice. Every year of his labors increased the respect and affection of his brethren, and heightened the confidence and admiration of the profession, which looked up to him as worthy the chief, and yet he died, traduced and ostracised, and his image was withheld from its place in the chamber which was filled already with his fame.

Against all this the State of Maryland here registers protest in the living bronze. She records it in no spirit of resentment, or even of contention, but silently and proudly, as her illustrious son, without a word, committed his reputation to the justice of his countrymen, nor doubts she of the answer posterity will make to her appeal. Already the grateful manhood of the people has gone to vindicate itself and him. Already among those whose passion did him wrong the voices of the most eminent and worthy have been lifted in confession of their own injustice and in manly homage to his greatness and his virtues. Already the waters of the torrent have nearly spent their force, and high above them, as they fall—unstained by the pollution and unshaken by their rage—stands, where it stood, in grand and reverend simplicity, the heroic figure of the great Chief Justice!



JUDGE ROGER BROOKE TANEY.

CHAPTER XV

IT IS interesting to note the change that has taken place in public sentiment with regard to certain matters which are now considered elementary. A person who would suggest imprisonment for debt in this beginning of the twentieth Century would be regarded as a lunatic. Three-quarters of a century ago it was regarded as altogether proper and civilized. In December 1831 the legislature of Maryland enacted a law abolishing imprisonment for any debt less in amount than thirty dollars. Instantly there was an outcry against such a law. The newspaper columns teemed with communications from "Citizen" and others protesting against it. Such a law abolishing imprisonment for debt of any amount, one writer declared, might well be called the charter of dishonesty. It was an encouragement to rascality. So strong was public sentiment against this slight amelioration of a cruel and senseless system that it was repealed in 1833 and not until the middle of the century, that is to say by the Constitution of 1851, was imprisonment for debt finally abolished in this State, although before that time the enforcement of the law, except in certain cases, had been practically abolished.

In the spring of 1832 lights, for the first time, were placed in the streets of Frederick City. Up to that time those who moved around the ill-paved, rough or muddy streets after dark, had to take lanterns with them or rely upon the lamps that always illuminated the entrance to the taverns until bed time. There were also lights in the store windows and the benighted traveler got some comfort from the light that shone through the windows of the homes. But these were extinguished at an early hour, for early to bed and early to rise was the rule in those days. The town ordinance of April 1832 provided for thirty-six street lamps in the whole town. The Frederick *Examiner* in its issue of October 17, 1849, had the following item of news:

"GAS LIGHTS—We expect before long that our City, will be thoroughly lighted with gas. Our enterprising fellow-townsman, Mr. George J. Fischer, is now engaged in laying down pipes through several of the most central and public streets in the City. Many hands were engaged upon the works for the past week and are now engaged, progressing rapidly, so that in a short time, the work will be so far completed as to supply many parts of the City with this cheap, beautiful and desirable light.—Whilst we indulge the hope that Mr. Fischer will meet with that reward his enterprize so richly merits, we also hope to see our City supplied with a cheaper and a *brighter* light than that which now burns so *dimly* on cloudy nights or not at all when the moon is expected to shine."

This was the beginning of gas in Frederick. The work of laying the pipe in the principal streets was soon completed and then there was a movement in favor of gas lights in the streets. This proposition caused an angry controversy. It was opposed by many because of the expense, although the lights then used were entirely insufficient. They were not lighted except in the dark of the moon and those nights when the moon was obscured by clouds the streets were in thick darkness. James Bartgis, the Mayor, was appealed to but he declined to take sides or to give his opinion but contented himself by recommending in his message in March 1850 strict economy in the use of water, and the extension of the corporate limits and he called attention to the disorderly conduct of men and boys in the streets. Those who opposed gas lights in the streets were denounced as loving darkness rather than light. In a few months however, a contract had been made with the Gas Company for a number of street lights and thus Frederick was a pioneer among cities of its size in street lighting. On the 17th of January 1853 an ordinance was passed for erecting thirty-five iron lamp posts to cost $19 each. The gas was not to cost more than $25 a year for each post and the burners

were to be "the size of the one now in use in front of the office of Charles E. Trail."

Frederick Town has been remarkable for its enterprize in improvements. With modern inventions and improvements and "stand pipes" very small towns can now enjoy the blessing of a water supply. But it was not so a half century and more ago. Then only large towns and cities as a rule aspired to this great public convenience. And yet the water works of Frederick date back to 1825. The first movement for water works took place that year at a meeting held in Talbott's Hotel when a water company was organized and John Kunkel, Gideon Bantz, Stephen Steiner, John L. Harding, Abraham Shriner, William Tyler and Henry Koontz were elected directors. John McPherson was elected president of the company and on 18th of April subscription books for the stock were opened at the Branch Bank. Water was brought by this company from a spring two miles and a half northwest of the town, through wooden pipes and emptied into a reservoir about a mile from the town from which it was distributed. This was a great achievement for the times, but the supply was inadequate and the enterprize was abandoned before 1840.

In 1839 the town government took the matter of a water supply into consideration and that year the legislature granted the franchise of a lottery to raise funds for the purpose. It was estimated that $75,000, the amount desired, could be raised this way. This franchise was sold to persons in Baltimore and the sum received was the first money for the water works. In 1844 the town was authorized by an act of Assembly to borrow $30,000 and in October 1845 another loan of $8,000 was created. The construction of the system began September 19, 1844 and it was completed November 22, 1845, at a cost of $90,000. The engineer of the work was F. Erdman; George Erdman was his assistant. The superintendents were Winchester Clingan, William Baltzell and Samuel Carmack. The aldermen and councilmen who accomplished this great improvement were: Gideon Bantz, Ezra Houck, Peter S. Storm, Calvin Page and David J. Markey, Aldermen, and Jacob Keller, Henry Boteler, George Koontz, Wm. Kolb, Peter Goodmanson, Daniel Derr and Henry Young, Councilmen. The reservoir of the city works was a mile from the town and it was suggested by the newspapers, shortly after the work was completed, that a fine avenue of trees should lead from the town to the reservoir where there should be a public pleasure ground. Each young man in the town was urged to plant one tree and so make a "lover's lane" for promenades on summer evenings. At the same time it was urged as a reproach to the town that more people did not use the splendid water supply with which the town was then blessed. On October 13, 1845, just before the completion of the works an ordinance was passed fixing regulations for the use of water and in 1849 a supplement to that ordinance fixing rates, was passed.*

In 1850 the water debt was $37,400 and the rentals received that year for the use of water were $2,131. In a few years it became evident that the water supply was insufficient and the town government began to look around for

---

***A SUPPLEMENT.**

To an Ordinance for regulating the distribution of Water into the City of Frederick, passed October 13th, 1845.

Be it enacted by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of Frederick, that the following shall be the rates for the use of water.

For every private dwelling $6, Keefer's City Hotel $20, stables to Hotel $15; Cross Keys or Shank's hotel $15, stables to do. $10, Eagle Hotel, Cookerly's $15, Stable to do. $10; Gilbert's Hotel $15, stables to do. $10, Rice's hotel $15, stables to do. $10; all other taverns $10, stables to do. $6, Oyster Houses exclusive of Family use $6, Barber shops exclusive of Family use $6, all Seminaries for family or culinary purposes $20,00, Slaughter Houses $10.00 Foundry $6, Clerks office Register office Collectors office, Sheriff's office, Court House, $15.00, Novitiate $20.00. Livery Stables $15.00. Hat Factories $10.00, Soap Boilers and Chandlers $10.00, Grog shops and family (apart from Oyster Houses) $8, Steam Engines $15.00, Private baths from $3.00 to $10.00 per annum, according to size of family, to be fixed by superintendent of Water works.—Parties feeling themselves aggrieved can have the privilege of referring the same to the Boards of Aldermen and Common Council, whose decision shall be final, Pavement washer $2, to be used only to the extent of the property on which they are or may be erected, Brick yards $20,00 per season, Bathing house to Novitiate $10, Tanneries exclusive of engines $20, Rectifying establishments for making Liquors $15, and for all other purposes not specified in the foregoing rates, application must be made to the corporate authorities through the Mayor or superintendent of water works.

And be it further enacted as aforesaid, that whenever the water in the Reservoir of the Water Works supplying the city with water shall fail and fall below the division or partition dividing the said Reservoir, then in that case the superintendant of Water Works, under the direction of the Committee on Water Works, shall or may close or shut off the water from all or any water renters using the water for any purpose whatever other than Culinary purpose or family use—and it is hereby designed to so stop and close off the water when, in the opinion of said water Committee necessity or scarcity of water in the Reservoir demands it.

some additional source. An artesian well had been bored for a farmer near Walkersville as an experiment and the success of that experiment suggested the idea of getting water into the reservoir by the same plan. Samuel Saunders, an engineer, was engaged to look into the plan and advise as to its practicability. His report was favorable and Archibald Armstrong was employed as the engineer of the work. George Rice, the superintendent of the water works, was put in charge as superintendent. The work of boring began in the summer of 1853 and continued through the autumn. The bore was made at the foot of the mountain above the reservoir. It was expected that the bore would progress at the rate of eight or ten feet a day. A depth of 300 feet was reached when the work was suspended for the winter. In the spring work was resumed. By the 29th of March, 1854, the depth was 490 feet, still through a formation of sandstone. At that point the augur suddenly dropped a foot and water rose to within twenty feet of the surface. Wooden pipes, made by boring through the trunks of trees, were sunk down the well to the point where rock began. The boring was continued down to 600 feet and it was designed to ream the bore to five and a half inches in diameter.

It was announced on June 21, 1854, that the process of rimming out the bore of the artesian fountain to the uniform diameter of six inches and to the full depth of the shaft, 585 feet, had been completed by Archibald Armstrong of Virginia, the operator. An iron tube of eight inches calibre was inserted down to the beginning of the rock bore a distance of 45 feet. The calibre of the tube was made larger than the bore in order that if in the future it should be necessary to enlarge the bore through the rock it could be done without removing the tube. The iron tube was cast in Calvin Page's Eagle foundry in West South Street in Frederick. The water rose to the top of the well. But the pipe to carry it to the reservoir was sunk in a trench dug down to the loose upper rock 25 feet below the surface. The stream flowing from the well supplied 150 gallons of water per minute. Where the tube reached the rock it was made water tight by a surrounding of sacks of flaxseed. On August 14 the pipes were put in place and the water began to flow into the reservoir. Then came the first note of disappointment. Unless the delivery of water should increase to say 80 or 100 gallons per minute it may be necessary to deepen the bore. This was decided upon at the beginning of September. It was a period of great drought and it was noted as a strange circumstance that within the week the flow had largely increased and that without the well the people of the town would have been short of water for domestic use. The cost of the bore for 600 feet including the machinery was $4,000. The result of this enterprize did not meet expectations and the water supply was still insufficient. In his message to the Aldermen and Councilmen of March 25, 1855, the Mayor recommended that another artesian well be bored and that this one should be in the valley and not on the mountain. On May 23 of the same year an ordinance was passed for introducing the waters of the Little Tuscarora creek into the reservoir, but two years later the plan of an additional artesian well was taken up and on March 25, 1857 the Council appropriated $2,500 for this purpose. At the end of March 1858 the new well was 700 feet deep and water flowed from the top at the estimated rate of forty gallons per minutes. But to the general chagrin, this new supply was at the expense of the old one, for the new well evidently had tapped the stream which supplied the first well and that well went dry. In January 1859 it was determined to deepen the well and strike another stream if possible and $500 was appropriated for the work. By this time the artesian wells had become somewhat of a political issue. The town government was in the hands of the Democrats and the opposition denounced the well digging as wasteful and chimerical. This $500 was expended without result and on May 25 following an additional appropriation was made making to that time $14,300 spent in boring the artesian wells. In May 16, 1860, it was finally admitted that this plan had failed and an ordinance was then passed for getting a more reliable supply. There was complaint from time to time that the railroad locomotive and other steam engines were taking water in so great an amount that there was not enough left for domestic use. In May 1855 the Baltimore and Ohio Company got the supply for its locomotives from the city supply and paid only $50 a year. There were at this time nine other steam engines supplied with water the annual charges being $10 a year each.

In June 1834 came the news of the death of LaFayette and caused general regret. The Aldermen and Common Council called for a public meeting to decide upon some appropriate action in honor of the illustrious dead. This action took the form of a funeral procession. In July the memorial ceremonies took place. A number of military companies marched through the streets followed by a hearse, by bands of music playing funeral marches, and by a large contingent of the Masonic order commanded by

Colonel Anthony Kimmel, Sr., Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Maryland. The procession marched to the Lutheran Church where William Ross delivered an oration upon LaFayette and his services to America.

The last event in 1834 worthy of record was the trial of Joseph O'Conner for the murder of Mary Ann Gower in a house of illfame in Frederick. The prisoner was defended by William Schley, James Dixon and Lynch. The prosecution was conducted by Assistant Attorney-General Raymond, assisted by Frederick A. Schley, who was appointed by the Court.

Richard Coale, senior, died at his home in Liberty Town on the twenty-second of July 1834, aged 74 years. Early in the Revolutionary war, when little more than sixteen years of age, Mr. Coale had entered the service. He first went to the defense of Annapolis which was threatened with an attack from the bay. He had begun the study of medicine and went on one of the small American vessels in the capacity of surgeon. The vessel was captured and Coale was carried with the crew to Edinburgh where he was detained a number of months on parole. Being finally released he returned to Frederick County and settled down as a farmer near Liberty Town. He was a good citizen and a pious man. Among his other good works he erected a Catholic Church on his own land and at his own cost.

In December 1832, the movement for a more just apportionment of members of the legislature and for the election of Senators, of the Governor and other officials by the people began. On the 19th of December there was a large meeting in Frederick to promote this political reform. John McPherson was chairman, and a committee was appointed to obtain signatures to petitions to the legislature to pass an act for a change in the Constitution which would bring about a greater measure of popular government. The next year meetings in favor of this movement were held in the various districts of the county.

The Maryland Senate consisted of fifteen members elected by forty electors who were chosen by the people. Twenty-four of these had to be in attendance in order to execute their duties. Of the forty in 1835 twenty-one were Whigs and nineteen were Democrats—neither party having a quorum.

The nineteen Van Buren electors held a meeting and determined that as they represented the counties containing the great majority of the people of the State, it was unjust and oppressive to deprive them and their constituents of all representation in the Senate. They made overtures to the majority who had met at Annapolis and declared that they would not qualify unless they were permitted to name eight of the fifteen Senators.

The Whigs would not treat with them and the Democrats determined to absent themselves and block the wheels of Government until their terms were agreed to. This determination filled men's minds with grave forebodings. Without a Senate there could be no Legislature. Without a Legislature there could be no Governor or Council. Without a Governor and Council and Legislature there could be no State Government—no appointment of Justices of the Peace—no County Commissioners or Judges of the Orphans' Court, no one to collect taxes or provide the machinery of the Courts of Justice. In short it was believed that anarchy would result from the action of the nineteen recusants. For some years there had been a persistent effort going on to reform the constitution and make the Governor, Senate and other offices eligible by the people, but the smaller counties had been able to foil the wishes of the more populous. So the nineteen let it be inferred that they would come to terms if a Senate would be elected favorable to this great reform. An address to the people of Maryland was issued setting forth the dangers which were thought to be impending—the dangers to property and person, to the peace and happiness of society, to individual prosperity and public credit and to the magnificent works of improvement. "Who," it was asked, "is to stay the hand of rapine and violence: who is to receive our portion of the surplus revenue now ready for distribution." In the meantime twenty-one helpless Whig electors were at Annapolis, adjourning from day to day. Before the Presidential election one of the Recusants joined them and on the day after the election Governor Veazey fulminated a proclamation denouncing the eighteen electors as unfaithful trustees of the public and charging them with a design to destroy the government. But he proclaimed his purpose to defeat these revolutionary designs, and declared that the former Senate was a legal and constitutional body until their successors should be elected. He therefore fixed the 21st of November for the meeting of the Legislature and called upon the military of the State to be in readiness to repress lawlessness and revolution. On the 12th of November, another Elector joined the meeting, and a few days later five more came in. The new Senate was elected and by this Senate the reform in the constitution was effected, giving the people the right to elect the governor and local officers.

The contest for Congress in 1835 was be-

tween William Schley the Whig candidate, and Frank Thomas, the Democrat. The latter was elected. In 1837, Francis Thomas, Democrat, was elected over Jos. I. Merrick, Whig, by a majority of 296. In Washington County each candidate received 1,881 votes.

Early in the spring of 1832 the news went abroad over the country that Asiatic cholera, then but little known in this County, had appeared in Montreal. A vague alarm was felt which was increased among the timid and superstitious by the announcement in June, of the expected appearance of Halley's comet. Men looked forward with absolute dread to the sight of its baleful light, connecting it, as it has always been, with approaching disaster. In June the Governor of the State issued his proclamation, setting apart the approaching Independence Day for religious observance, not only in thanking God for the political liberty we enjoy, but to offer prayers for its continuance and also that he would graciously arrest or mitigate the threatened dreadful visitation. Clergymen were requested to read the proclamation from their pulpits. Towards the last of the month, Henry Clay offered a resolution in the Senate of the United States, asking the President to appoint a day to be observed as a day of general humiliation and prayer to Almighty God that he might in his mercy, "avert from our country the Asiatic scourge, which is now traversing and devastating other countries. And should it be among the dispensations of His Providence to inflict this scourge upon our land, may it please Him, in His mercy, so to ameliorate the infliction as to render its effects less disastrous among us." July 4th, that year, was the quietest in many years.

Meanwhile the epidemic was approaching nearer and nearer. In July it was raging in the great city of New York. Deaths were occurring at the rate of from seventy-five to a hundred and fifty a day. It was estimated that not less than a hundred thousand people had left the city and fled for safety. Thirty thousand of these had departed in a single day. The malady came on with fearful suddenness and often had an equally sudden termination. The patient would feel an uneasiness of the bowels with great heat and intense thirst; then would follow a feeling of heaviness and weakness, an almost total suspension of the pulse with a low, weak and very plaintive voice; then the "rice water" discharge would take place, violent vomiting, oppression of the stomach and an impeded respiration. The circulation of the blood became exceedingly sluggish, the forehead, tongue and extremities became very cold. Cramps occurred in the legs, toes and hands, the face of the patient became livid and cadaverous, and the body presented a mottled appearance.

These symptoms were quickly succeeded by the final stage, which was a complete collapse of the whole system, greatly resembling the appearance of death, which quickly succeeded. The patient sometimes died in a tranquil stupor and sometimes in violent spasms and in great distress. The different stages of the disease followed each other occasionally with such rapidity that death occurred in a few hours after the appearance of the first symptom. In New York it was reported that whole families had been wiped out within an incredibly short space of time. The most popular treatment at first was hot applications, mustard plasters, calomel and opium. With such accounts of the progress of the disease it is not surprising that the people were terror stricken, but from the first there appeared to be but little fear of contagion.

In the latter part of August there was a public meeting in Frederick for the purpose of forming a Board of Health. It was resolved that "Whereas it has pleased Divine Providence to visit the most populous cities and towns throughout our land with a most direful disease termed cholera, and which has been and is still spreading from North to South and from East to West, sweeping thousands of our citizens to the grave and reducing many heretofore in comfortable circumstances to beggary and want, without a friend and without a home, and not knowing that our city may remain exempt from the dreadful malady, we conceive it not only prudent but proper that such means should be used as are within our power to preserve the health of our citizens and be prepared to assist in the amelioration of any unfortunate who may become the victims or receive the attack of that most destructive of all diseases," that therefore a Board of Health be appointed who shall have power to make such necessary rules and regulations as may conduce to the health of the town. Three citizens were appointed from each of the seven wards into which the town was divided. About the same time Dr. William Bradley Tyler published a letter describing the symptoms of cholera and giving methods of treatment, which he had received from Dr. N. Chapman, of New York. About the first of September the first death occurred in Frederick City. A person who had been employed on the canal was the victim and it was explained that the reason of this death was imprudent indulgence in fruit and other excesses. Before this several deaths from the disease had occurred at the Alms-

house which was two miles from town. The persons who had died there were declared to be aged and infirm. It was announced that country people need have no hesitation in coming to town as the disease was not contagious and that the Board of Health would give full publicity to all cases that occurred. Nevertheless the Frederick papers ignored, as far as possible, the presence of the disease and did what they could to prevent a panic. In its issue of September 12 the *Examiner* admitted the presence of cholera in the town but declared that it did not prevail "to any extent among our own citizens. Its subjects have been, with one or two exceptions, either Irish or German immigrants." That day the Board of Health reported that within the week there had been seven cases in the town of which three had proved fatal. Two of those who died were foreigners and one a citizen. That citizen was Jacob Steiner, one of the Judges of the Orphans' Court. On Monday morning he was attending to his official duties and on the following morning he was dead. Early Monday evening the first symptoms of the disease manifested themselves and so rapid was its progress that it terminated in death at 3 o'clock Tuesday morning. This death deepened the gloom of the people of Frederick. The report of the Board of Health for the next week, that is the week ending Tuesday, September 18, 1832, showed the progress of the disease. In that week nineteen new cases appeared which with the four remaining from the previous week made twenty-three in all. There had been during the week eleven deaths and nine recoveries. Of those who died, 8 were citizens, 6 white and 2 colored and 3 foreigners. In the week ending September 26, the number of deaths from cholera in Frederick was twenty-one. Of these nine were negroes and six foreigners. Among those who died were Jacob Hoffman, John Worley, an inn keeper; and David Sprengle. All this time the disease was raging among the Irish laborers on the canal and large numbers of them died. The number of deaths in the town in the week ending on the second of October was seventeen of which three were negroes and four foreigners. The next week the mortality decrease to five, three citizens and two foreigners. Among those who died were Mrs. Elizabeth Lawrence and John H. Abbott.

The following year great fears were entertained of the reappearance of cholera. The town was again thoroughly cleaned—committees of leading citizens giving it their personal attention. In July it broke out among the laborers on the canal. The alarm of cholera in 1833 like the previous year was heightened by a celestial phenomenon—the falling stars on the night of November 13th. It was a repetition of the shower of November 12th, 1799. Passengers on the top of stages on the turnpike witnessed the magnificent spectacle. It appeared as if every star in the heavens was falling from its place and leaving a long trail of light behind. It continued from about four o'clock until day. People were filled with a strange fear. The stars appeared to shoot generally from a point southeast of the zenith and showering in all directions. Some of them were brilliant enough to illuminate the whole heavens, and their tracks, it was fancifully said, hung like swords of fire over the earth. Ten or fifteen of these aerial weapons would be flashing upon the terrified people at once. The atmosphere was remarkably clear at the time.

Of this wonderful phenomenon the Frederick *Examiner* gave this account in the issue of November 20, 1833: "Those persons who had the good fortune to rise before six o'clock on the morning of Wednesday last, were witnesses of a sight as sublime perhaps as the physical world can afford. During the early part of the night a strong wind from the northwest had swept every cloud from the heavens and at the usual hour of retiring the blue expanse, studded with innumerable stars, was viewed through a medium so clear and phosphorescent, that the stars and planets seemed of unusual size and brightness. For two or three days before the weather had been unusually mild, but on Tuesday night it became extremely cold. The accounts of the time at which the phenomena were first noticed, vary; but all agree that for several hours before daybreak the whole atmosphere, north, south, east and west was filled with innumerable meteors or shooting stars which blazed in constant splendor before the eyes of the spectator until they were quenched in the light of day. A faint idea of the magnificence of this spectacle may be formed by imagining the whole starry host released at one moment from their places in the heavens and descending in the form which they appear to us, upon our planet. Such an unusual occurrence, it will readily be believed, excited no ordinary emotions amongst those who beheld it. It was undoubtedly viewed by the majority with extreme apprehension. Unfortunately only a small portion of mankind are philosophers, and it is no matter of surprize that phenomena, of which no counterpart had ever been witnessed should be regarded by the superstitious as the precursors of some direful event."

Cholera prevailed in Baltimore in 1834 and among the deaths was Mrs. Nevin, wife of the

pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, and daughter of Philip Barton Key. A son of John Nelson also died.

The next cholera scare occurred in 1849. That year the dreaded disease made its appearance and many died in various parts of the land. The newspapers were filled with advertisements of remedies, the authorities of Frederick compelled the cleaning of the town, especially of the cellars. Alleys were limed and there was general expectation of another epidemic. The President of the United States appointed Friday, the third of August 1849, as a day of humiliation and prayer to Almighty God to stay the progress of the pestilence. The people were awestricken and observed the day with intense fervor.

Of that observance the Frederick *Citizen* of August 8, 1849 said:

"It is very gratifying to remark with what unanimity and becoming respect Friday last was observed by our citizens, as a general holyday. The Stores and Workshops were all closed —the different Churches were opened for divine worship and were well attended. There was a silence and stillness prevailing throughout the entire day in our city that rendered it impossible to divest the mind of the idea that it was in truth the Holy Sabbath. On Saturday many persons were heard to speak of the day as Monday, so completely were they possessed with the impression that the preceding one was Sunday. How gratifying is the fact to all reflecting minds to see what unanimity the day recommended by the President was observed and how appropriately too.

"A pestilence is prevailing in the land and the Nation seems with one accord to place their entire reliance and confidence in the Almighty by engaging in Humiliation and Prayer, feeling assured that He will listen to their prayers and stay the hand of the destroyer. The exercises in the churches, which were fully attended, were fervent and devout. All seemed to place their reliance on the Almighty alone, and in that spirit entered upon their devotional exercises, praying humbly and impassionately, that the pestilence might be arrested in its progress, and that the hand of the Lord might be stayed and no longer lifted up against us.

"The Sons of Temperance left the city on Friday to join in procession at Middletown with the order there. They left early in the morning and we are informed were addressed at Middletown by *Henry Smith* the celebrated Razor-strop man, in an interesting and instructive manner. They returned in the evening highly delighted with a day spent innocently, improvingly and soberly."

Again in 1854 were the people alarmed about cholera. The railroad brought Martinsburg, Virginia, into close communication with Frederick and in Martinsburg a disease was raging which was believed to be the cholera. Twenty deaths took place in that town within a few days and they were attributed at first to eating overripe watermelons. Then a shocking explanation of the disease was given. It was declared in the newspapers that a number of dead hogs had been thrown from railroad cattle trains passing through the town and that a butcher had gathered them up and sold the flesh to his customers. On September 15, 1849, George Johnson, the engineer of a locomotive passing up from Baltimore, was seized with illness and taken from his cab and carried into the telegraph office at Frederick Junction. The presence of this case created a panic in the neighborhood and there was a general flight and the dying man was left by all except the telegraph operator, J. W. Carver, a man of courage and humanity, who ministered to the unfortunate engineer and took care of him until his death which shortly occurred.

The movement for the division of Frederick County which finally resulted in the erection of Carroll County in 1837, began more than five years before the result was achieved. The town of Westminster was a long distance from Frederick and that portion of Baltimore County which lay near Westminster was more than thirty miles from Baltimore City which was at that time the county seat of Baltimore County. Both Baltimore and Frederick County were large and unwieldy, containing a large proportion of the population of the State. Roads were bad and there were no steam roads except the Baltimore & Ohio which did not reach the people who desired to form themselves into a new county. In March 1832, a meeting, over which Joshua Smith presided and of which Abram F. Shriver was secretary, was held at Westminster. At this meeting the plan to form the new county took shape. One year later the bill to erect the new county passed the legislature after strong opposition by the members from Baltimore County. The various counties being recognized in the constitution, a new county could not be formed except by an amendment. To amend the constitution of 1776 it was required that the amendatory act after it had been once passed should be advertized before the next election of members of the Assembly and ratified at the following session. After an exciting debate and bitter opposition by Messrs. Merrick, Pratt, Ely, Jones and Handy, who declared the plan unconstitutional, the act was first passed in

1833. In addition to this the act of 1833 referred the question to a vote of the people living within the bounds of the proposed county. These boundaries as described in the act of 1833 included the Westminster, Taneytown, Liberty and New Market districts of Frederick County and the Dug Hill, Freedom, Woolery's, Wise's and Reistertown Districts of Baltimore County, all of course as they then existed. This would have made a very large county and cut Frederick almost in half. But at the election all of the Baltimore county districts except Woollerys, as well as the Liberty and New Market districts of Frederick voted against the formation of the new county and the plan was defeated. The vote of the districts was as follows: Westminster district cast 610 votes for and 139 against the new county; Taneytown cast 398 for and 187 against the new county; Liberty cast only 4 votes for division and 101 against the new county; New Market gave not a single vote for the new county and only 22 against it. Of the Baltimore County districts, Dug Hill voted 150 for and 304 against division; Freedom 141 for and 208 against; Woolery's 250 for and 53 against; Wises gave no vote in the affirmtive and only 11 in the negative; Reisterstown gave 13 for the new county and 17 against it. The Frederick County districts therefore voted 1012 for the new county and 449 against it. The vote of the Baltimore County districts was 554 for and 593 against the new county. Immediately after this defeat the advocates for the formation of the new county went to work again, this time omitting Liberty and New Market districts as well as several of those of Baltimore County. In July 1834 the new movement was started at a large meeting at Null's Tavern in Taneytown. At this meeting it was proposed to omit from the new county all the Baltimore County districts but a meeting which was held in Westminster about the same time decided to ask for the creation of the new county about as it was afterwards done. Another meeting was held at Westminster in October at which petitions to the legislature setting forth the long distances to the county seats of Baltimore and Frederick, were signed. The whole state took an interest in this new county movement because of its probable effect upon the political complexion of the House of Delegates. Governor Vesey in his message to the Legislature recommended the enactment of the law erecting Carroll County. It was accordingly done in 1836 and confirmed by the legislature at the session of 1837. The original design was to give the new county the name of Westminster; but about this time Charles Carroll, who had survived for many years as the last of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, died and the county received the name of Carroll in his honor. Thus Frederick County lost the Westminster and Taneytown Districts.

For over thirty years, Colonel Joshua Gist had labored for the formation of the new county with Westminster as the County Seat. When this was finally achieved Colonel Gist had reached the great age of ninety-four years. But he was still vigorous enough, with Andrew Shriver to lay the cornerstone of the Court House for the new county in June 1838.

The first member of the Gist family to touch American shores was Christopher Gist, Colonel Joshua Gist's great grandfather—who married Edith Cromwell, a niece of Oliver Cromwell, of England, and reached the Maryland colony in about 1650. Christopher Gist settled near Baltimore, in Baltimore county, where he died in 1691, his wife dying three years later. Their only son, Richard, married Miss Zipporah Murray, in 1705, and was one of the surveyors who, in 1729, laid off the town of Baltimore. The progeny of Richard Gist and Zipporah Murray were Christopher, Nathaniel, Thomas, Edith, Ruth, Sarah and Jemima, in the order named. Christopher Gist II, being one of the foremost civil engineers of his time, was prominently identified with the allotment of land grants in the early colonial days, and because of his knowledge of the country beyond the Alleghenies—the Far West of the time—accompanied George Washington in 1763 on his famous mission as an emmissary from Governor Dinwiddie, the English governor of Virginia, to the commander of the French fortifications on the Ohio. Christopher Gist II, married Miss Sarah Howard, of Baltimore, and had two sons, Nathaniel and Richard, who with their father, were with General Braddock's army at the overwhelming defeat which resulted in the death of that commander at the battle of Monogahela. For gallantry displayed upon this occasion Christopher Gist II, was granted 12,000 acres of land by the King.

Thomas Gist, a brother of Christopher second, married Miss Susannah Cockey, of Baltimore county, to whom eight children were born—Elizabeth, John, Thomas, General Mordecai, Richard, Joshua, Rachael and David.

General Gist and General Washington were born on the same day of the month—February 22—Washington in 1732, and Gist in 1742. General Gist's birthplace was on what is now the McDonogh School farm, and he received his education at a seminary affiliated with St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Baltimore, going

in business in Baltimore just prior to the outbreak of the Revolution.

A regiment of Marylanders was organized in Baltimore, in January, 1775, with Mordecai Gist ranking as captain, the troop immediately tendering service to the Continental Army. The first service this Maryland regiment saw was shortly after the British invasion of New York, in 1776. Admiral Lord Howe landed a large force of British soldiers on Long Island in June of that year, when he was received with most cordial welcome by numbers of New Yorkers, there being a large Tory population in the state at that time. In fact, so intense had the spirit of welcome permeating the Long Island atmosphere become that the Americans determined to send troops to New York to suppress this feeling and expel the enemy.

Captain Mordecai Gist's company was among these troops sent from Maryland, commanded by Colonel Smallwood, and history reveals that six companies reached Long Island on July 10. These were reinforced on August 10 by four additional independent companies from Maryland, and in the conflict known as the battle of Long Island, which took place August 27, 1776, the entire Maryland line to a man won undying fame as soldiers. During the battle of Long Island Colonel Smallwood and Lieutenant Colonel Ware were both absent in New York city attending court-martial proceedings, which left the Maryland forces in charge of Captain Gist, the next officer in rank. Though repulsed with heavy losses and compelled to beat a hasty retreat, the Maryland troops distinguished themselves and when General Washington arrived at the close of the battle he saw the Marylanders under Gist, numbering in all but 400, charging the British force of 10,000 and closing up ranks over their dead comrades.

For gallantry at Long Island Captain Gist was raised to the rank of colonel. His regiment participated in the battle of the Brandywine, which occurred September 11, 1777, and also in the battle of Germantown, fought on October 4 of the same year. Though forced to retreat, Gist's regiment was the last one to leave the field at Germantown, and of the courageous stand made by the Marylanders in this engagement "Light Horse Harry" Lee, in his memoirs writes that "Gist's men resisted the enemy with the firmness of a rock." Following this engagement the Marylanders repaired to winter quarters at Valley Forge.

Colonel Gist was raised to the rank of brigadier general in January, 1779, and was transferred to the South and placed in charge of the American troops along the Stone River. At the battle of Camden, South Carolina, General Gist fought side by side with Baron De Kalb when that nobleman fell mortally wounded, the last utterances of the dying general being in praise of the inestimable assistance of Gist and his men. General Gist likewise was on the field at Yorktown. On July 27, 1783, he returned to Maryland.

General Gist's first marriage was to Miss Carnan, of Baltimore, to whom no children were born, and after her death he married Miss Polly Sterrett, also of Baltimore, who bore him one son, Independent. General Gist afterwards married Mrs. Castell, of Baltimore, to whom one son, States, was born. After marrying Mrs. Castell, General Gist moved to South Carolina and lived the closing years of his life on a plantation near Charleston, where he died on August 2, 1792, and was buried in that city.

Col. Joshua Gist, General Gist's brother, was born on the McDonogh School property, October 16, 1743, and at the outbreak of the Revolution enlisted as a member of an independent Maryland regiment, afterward being promoted to the rank of colonel. Col. Joshua's regiment remained in the state during the entire war, protecting it against Tory uprisings.

At the close of the war Col. Joshua Gist purchased a farm of about 1,000 acres in Frederick County, near Westminster, on which he erected a magnificent dwelling of colonial design, which was set afire in 1795 by an old colored woman who had tired of living on a farm and insisted that the Colonel's family should "get to be city folks" and move to Westminster. The dwelling was entirely destroyed, the only articles saved being the old grandfather's clock and Colonel Gist's mahoghany desk. The house was immediately replaced with one of brick construction, still in the family possession, and here Gen. Mordecai Gist spent a great deal of his time following his return from the Revolution.

Col. Joshua Gist possessed not only a remarkable military leadership, but, like his brother, was a public spirited citizen in the broadest sense of the terms, taking a keen interest in civic affairs. No more convincing evidence of this need be cited than the service rendered alike to his country and his state in quelling the "Whiskey Rebellion" of 1794. The most stubborn opposition to the whiskey tax was in the vicinity of Westminster, which town the insurrectionists seized. Colonel Gist, upon learning of this outbreak, hastily organized the frightened townsmen and administered to the "Whiskey Boys" so decisive a defeat that the trouble ended.

The former boundary line between Frederick and Baltimore counties ran through the Gist property, with the residence in Frederick county, and on account of the inconveniences of getting to Frederick, the county seat, to vote, Col. Gist favored the new county. With this object in view Col. Joshua Gist and Mr. Henry Warfield were sent toward the end of the eighteenth century, as delegates to the Maryland Assembly to plead for this division. The cornerstone for the new county's courthouse was laid in Westminster in June, 1838, by Colonel Joshua Gist and Mr. Andrew Shriver. Colonel Gist was then 94 years of age.

The Gist domains near Westminster were large, extending from the east end of town to Warfieldsburg. At the death of Colonel Gist some of his land was sold off, the remainder being divided into three farms, which were in the family name until recently, the owners being Messrs. Robert, Joshua second and Joseph Gist, great-grandsons of Gen. Mordecai Gist on the paternal side, and of Col. Joshua Gist on the maternal side. The old home now belongs to the first named of these grandsons.

The Gist family may truly be characterized as a family of born soldiers, for from the days of Christopher Gist and his sons—Nathaniel and Richard—of French and Italian War fame, it has been represented in every conflict in which our country has been engaged, with the single exception of the Spanish-American War. Robert Gist, the youngest members of the family and present owner of the old home, arranged to enlist with Colonel Roosevelt's Rough Riders, but was prevailed upon not to do so, this being the only time that an officer wearing the coat-of-arms of Mordecai and Joshua Gist did not respond to the call of Uncle Sam summoning his troops to action.*

The culture of silk greatly interested the people of the country in 1839 and 1840. Dr. Wm. D. Jenks was an enthusiast in the silk business and formed a copartnership with Mr. Ramsburg. The State granted to them the use of a portion of the old barracks and the whole of the second floor of the east wing was devoted to raising silk worms. Many people throughout the county had silk worms and thousands of white mulberry trees were planted to provide food for them. Not only in Maryland but throughout the country was interest excited by this industry and in December 1839 a national silk convention assembled in Washington. In 1843 a pair of silk stockings made from the silk produced at Jenks and Remsburg's cocoonery was exhibited. They were woven by Buck, the stocking weaver on Patrick street. Jenks and Ramsburg supplied silk to the Maryland penitentiary and a vest was made from it.

On April 12 John Brown, a free negro, of Frederick county, was hung at Rockville for committing a rape upon the person of Mary Ann Dare a white girl living near the Point of Rocks, in Frederick County, where the crime was committed. There was no difficulty in fixing the crime upon Brown, but his counsel asked that the trial be removed to Montgomery county which was done. There he was convicted and he was sentenced to death and hung. He had no counsel so the Court appointed Richard Johns Bowie to defend him.

In 1839 there was a movement in Congress to establish a government foundry for the manufacture of guns. Various communities all over the land began a contest to have the proposed foundry. The President had recommended the establishment of such a public work in a message to Congress and this recommendation was reported by the House of Representatives to a committee of which William Cost Johnson, of Maryland, was the chairman. Mr. Johnson was strongly in favor of placing the works at Weverton where there was abundant power and the canal and Baltimore & Ohio road afforded transportation facilities. On the 15th of August there was a great meeting at Knoxville to urge the Weverton location. Col. John Thomas was the chairman of the meeting and Emory Edwards, of Washington County, the secretary. Resolutions were adopted setting forth the advantages of Weverton and thanking Mr. Johnson for his efforts in that behalf.

In December 1841 the property in Frederick County was valued for taxation. The total valuation of all property was $19,081,867.43¾. The number of acres of land assessed was 405,501 valued at $12,276,947.31. The number of slaves was 3,992 valued at $892,232. Stock in trade was $549,822. Public securities $169,243; bank stock, $734,216; private securities, $2,218,956; live stock, $880,043; household furniture, $489.242.62; plate, $22,936; watches, $24,325; other property, $103,902. The assessment of property in Frederick Town amounted to $3,291,826.86½.

*J. Hampton Baumgartner in the Baltimore American.

CHAPTER XVI

WHEN THE first census was taken in 1790, there were in Frederick County, including the territory afterwards given to Carroll County, 3,641 slaves and 213 free negroes. From that time until 1820 the number of slaves continued to increase but at not so great a proportion as the increase of free negroes. In 1800 there were 4572 slaves; in 1810 there were 5,671; in 1820 there were 6,685. Then the decrease began, due doubtless to the change of sentiment toward slavery in Pennsylvania where the general and growing tendency was toward concealment of fugitives and also a growing sentiment in Frederick County against slavery. In fact with Pennsylvania as a place of refuge for runaway slaves within easy reach slave property became unprofitable and precarious. In 1830 the number of slaves in the county was 6,370. Before the next census was taken the county had been divided for the formation of Carroll. This reduced the population of Frederick county by over 12,000. How many of these were slaves there is no way of telling. But by the census of 1840 the number of slaves had fallen to 4,445, a reduction of nearly 2,000, a large part of which was accomplished by manumission. In 1850 the number of slaves was 3,913 and in 1860 it was 3,243. The number of free negroes in the county by the several censuses was as follows: 213 in 1790; 473 in 1800; 783 in 1810; 1777 in 1820; 2,716 in 1830; 2985 in 1840; 3,760 in 1850; 4,967 in 1860. These figures show how large a number of slaves were manumitted or given their freedom by their owners. Nor do the figures tell the whole story for when the American Colonization Society began its activities many of the slaves of Frederick as in other parts of Maryland, were sent to Liberia. In June 1831 a branch of the State Colonization Society was formed in Frederick. Of this organization W. Bradley Tyler was president, John McPherson, treasurer and Lewis Medtart, secretary.

A writer complained in January 1854, in a letter to the Frederick *Examiner* "that during the past autumn there was erected in the village of Jefferson a church for the sole use of the negroes which if suffered to be conducted as it has been since its dedication (about two months ago) must produce very unpleasant feelings to the slave holders generally for miles around. The meetings have been almost nightly ever since it was opened for service, however inclement the weather and continued until very late hours." He was informed that those who attend often leave the house much overheated and "in a fit situation to take pleurisy and other dangerous diseases and what is still worse the young negro fellows congregate there to arrange plans for mischief and rascality having rendezvous in the village—one place especially —where they have their eating, drinking and gambling all hours of the night, robbing hen roosts and piggeries and disturbing the neighborhood by their yells going home. By these doings they are unfit for service the following day. Then look at the demoralizing effect on the young negroes." This writer declared that the three churches in Jefferson made ample provision for the reception of the colored population and consequently there was no necessity for a separate house of worship. He adds that, having become obnoxious to the white members of the religious society to which they belong they were thrust out on the suburbs of the village and in conclusion said that "unless a stop is put to these nightly meetings I suggest to the slave holders to petition to the Legislature for an act forbidding the assemblage of negroes at night unless attended by a slave holder or a minister of the Gospel—or have the nuisance pulled down."

The editor of the *Examiner,* in publishing this letter said that "no doubt much evil results from negroes being permitted to congregate nightly and remain from home all night under the pretense of church going where there is no regular clergyman or responsible white person to control their conduct and regulate

the services and that many a valuable servant has been ruined in health and morals by exposure to the temptations referred to by our correspondent. But as the law with humane consideration for the temporal and spiritual welfare of this unfortunate race has provided a remedy for the grievances complained of, and as it is incumbent on slave holders and all who have a care for the well being of the negro to see that its provisions are properly enforced we publish an extract from the Act of Assembly of 1831," then in force. This law made it unlawful for negroes whether free or slave, to assemble or attend any meeting for religious purposes unless conducted by a white licensed or ordained preacher or by some respectable white person authorized by the preacher. Any meeting in violation of this law was declared an unlawful or tumultuous meeting and the nearest constable or other civil officer was required to disperse them. In Baltimore and Annapolis all meetings of colored people after 10 o'clock at night were prohibited and in Frederick Town there was a town ordinance to the same effect. The *Examiner* recommended that this law should be made to apply to the whole State.

Following upon the complaint from Jefferson we find the following in the *Examiner* of June 7, 1854, which throws a side light upon the condition of slavery at that time and the regard in which the abolitionists were held. The article is as follows:

"Negro Jubilee—Whitmonday was a day of general rejoicing and festivity among the 'darkies.' About 9 o'clock in the morning a large party of our 'colored friends' in stages, omnibusses and carriages, buggies and every description of vehicle, decked with ribbons, and wreaths and garlands of flowers, accompanied by a band of music brought from Baltimore for the occasion, passed our office on the way to Derr's Island in the Monocacy, where they spent the day in feasting and dancing under the superintendence of Police Officer Bender. They numbered about 800. Another picinc party similarly bedecked, numbering some five or six hundred and attended by Price's colored band, went by railroad to the shady sward at the mouth of Bush Creek, and enjoyed themselves immensely, under the control of Police Officer Logue. The officers as well as a number of citizens who visited both places, reported that the negroes conducted themselves with propriety, that not a drop of ardent spirits was allowed on the grounds and no circumstance of regret marred the enjoyment. Both parties returned toward evening and passed through Market street. Could the Stowes, the Garrisons, Philipses, Parker and other incendiary abolitionists have witnessed the unalloyed happiness of these sable sons of Africa and seen the profusion of luxuries that crowned their festive boards, it might have upset some cherished theories about the sufferings and oppressions of the 'wretched slaves' and abated the vindictiveness against 'merciless slave holders.' This reflection is certainly gratifying, yet we are not prepared to sanction these occasions. We think they fall within the purview of the act forbidding the unlawful assemblage of negroes and that their results may be injurious. We would not deprive the negro of a single reasonable pleasure; they have now abundant opportunity for indulgence and recreation and are happier, better fed, clothed and cared for and toil less than any of their race in the Northern States. Yet just at this time the outrageous interference with the rights of property practiced by abolitionists causes slave holders to be suspicious and compel them to circumscribe the license of their servants. The mischief that might come of such assemblies is not to be prevented by one or two police officers.

In November 1854 several persons, namely John Morgan, John Shaw and Zachariah Shaw were arrested for an offense which was not uncommon at the time in the border slave states. In the work of this character several conspirators were required. The plan was to send an emissary secretly among slaves who would persuade a negro to run away. The fugitive would pursue the course indicated to him by this agent and on that course one or more of the conspirators would be stationed. These would either return the slave to his master and receive the reward which would be offered, or the negro would be kidnapped and sold to a slave trader. The two Shaws were committed to jail but Morgan was a man with some property and gave bail in the sum of $1000 for his appearance at Court from day to day. An attempt was made to induce another person to enter the conspiracy but he refused and became a witness against the three prisoners. The two Shaws and Morgan were promptly indicted and the State's Attorney asked to have Morgan's bail increased to $10,000 but he had disappeared. Much excitement was caused by the discovery of this conspiracy. There were numerous slaves in the county and there was ordinarily but little difficulty for them to get across the line into Pennsylvania. Once in that state the fugitives were reasonably safe as the fugitive slave law enacted by Congress had been nullified by that State. The population of Pennsylvania was largely in sympathy with the run-away slaves and afforded them every pro-

tection in their power. Seven years before this time when the abolition spirit in the North had not advanced near so far as in 1854 Mr. James H. Kennedy, of Hagerstown, went to Carlisle, Pa., to reclaim a fugitive slave and was murdered by a mob at the Court House door. The Shaw and Morgan gang had operated chiefly among the negroes on the Carroll's Manor farms, but had extended over a much wider field. The operations of the miscreants were found out by Police Officer Pope who pretended to become a confederate and so became informed of the entire plan of operation. Now and then in the files of Frederick papers auction sales of slaves are noticed. In March 1855 a woman 26 years old was sold for $1,010, and her 7-year-old child for $338. The condition of this sale was that neither mother nor child should be carried out of the State. That condition was made in many of the sales. On Nov. 3, 1858 the sale of Ex-Governor Frank Thomas' slaves took place at auction at the jail. The prices paid were considered very large. One girl of eighteen years sold for $1,455. The whole lot brought $13,257. This sale may be regarded as inconsistent with the boast made on the monument over Governor Thomas' grave of the part he took in framing the constitution of 1864 by which the slaves in Maryland got their freedom. But it is likely that the sale of these slaves was not a voluntary act, being perhaps forced by pressing debts. There was all through this decade an effort made to aid slaves in escaping to Pennsylvania. The free negroes were especially active in this work. The penalty for this offense was the loss of their own freedom and as late as the fall of 1860, just on the eve of the war there was a sale of free negroes at the jail in Frederick to go out of the State, who had been convicted of the offense. Many of the fugitives got far away from bondage, several having made their escape to Canada in 1857, where they were safe. In May 1860 Absalom Cline and Charles A. Lawrence went to New York to recover two fugitive slaves who had been arrested in that city. It was stated in the newspapers at the time that the fugitives were surrendered to their owners so quietly that before the "freedom shriekers" were aware of what was going on, it was too late to interfere. In 1860 many slaves escaped and the work of manumission was rapidly going on. A law had been passed to prohibit the freeing of slaves after June 1, 1860 and during the three months preceding that day no less than 136 deeds of manumission were recorded in the office of the Clerk of the Court in Frederick City. By the census of 1860 there were in Frederick City only 443 slaves. The number of free negroes was 1,254. The whole population of the town was 8,054 an increase of 2,026 since 1854.

The nullification of the fugitive slave laws by Northern States and the attitude of the Northern people, made slavery precarious in the border states and especially in Maryland which bordered on Pennsylvania where the anti-slavery feeling was most pronounced.

In June 1855 a slave belonging to Abraham Getzendaner and one belonging to George M. Potts, both of Frederick, escaped into Pennsylvania and made their way to York. At that place they got on a train of cars on the Northern Central railroad and the conductor permitted them to remain in the car although he was warned that they were fugitive slaves and they were carried beyond the reach of recovery by their owners. The owners employed Mr. Frederick A. Schley and instituted suit in the Superior Court of Baltimore City against the Northern Central Railroad Company to recover damages for negligence whereby the property of the plaintiffs was lost. The Court decided in favor of the plaintiffs. Mr. Gentzendaner got a judgment for $123 and Mr. Potts one for $813.40.

The slaveholders in Maryland held meetings and conventions to devise means for the better protection of their property and the better regulation of the negro population. In June 1859 a county convention was held in Frederick to select delegates to the State convention of slave holders.* This convention fairly represented the sentiment of the slave holders of Maryland in their moderation and sympathy with the negroes. No new laws were recom-

*The delegates elected to the State Slaveholders Convention were B. J. Snouffer, Richard Thomas, John L. Mines, George R. Dennis, James S. Carper, Lloyd Herring, Samuel Keefer, George Schlosser, Charles Shorb, Joshua Motter, Samuel Maugins, Jacob Young of D., Ignatius J. Jamison; Charles E. Worthington, James Pearre, Francis J. Jones, Wm. Dorsey, Nicholas Hammond, Lewis Colliflower, Dr. George Zimmerman, George Murdock, Noah Phillips, Henry T. Deaver, Dr. Jno. W. Hilliary, John A. Johnson, John W. Ogburn, Abraham Hemp, William H. Boteler, Dr. Wm. S. McPherson, George H. Johnson, David Kailor, Dr. Reuben Sidwell, Jacob Root, Wm. Richardson, B. T. Johnson, Charles Hendry, Harry W. Dorsey, Joseph M. Palmer, J. Mortimer Kilgour, Thos. S. Lee, Robert Y. Stokes, Lebbius Griffith, Charles Wood, Upton Worthington, A. H. Simmons, Jacob M. Buckey, John L. Belt, A. Z. Kimmel, John Ritchie, Edward Shriver, Jno. B. Thomas, Samuel Simmons, and A. H. Simmons.

mended, only the enforcement of existing laws and a strong protest was made against depriving free negroes of their freedom by selling them into slavery as a penalty for crime.

The material condition of the slaves of Frederick County never was unfavorable. They were treated with mildness and humanity, they were well fed and comfortably clothed and housed, were cared for in sickness and when old age came upon them they were no longer required to labor but were cared for until the end of their days. The most distressing feature of slavery as it existed in Maryland was the separation of families, of husband and wife, of mother and child. This however, seldom happened except where there were sales by executors and administrators and for debt. But it was bad enough then. The negro population in all these years were most cheerful and apparently free from care and in most cases devotedly attached to their owners. In June 1859 there was a great colored fair in Frederick City in which both slave and free took part. It was attended by the negro population from all parts of the county, dressed in holiday attire, the women all wearing the brilliant colors in which the African has always delighted. It was attended by a colored brass band from Hagerstown. Commenting on this Fair the Frederick *Examiner* declared that "it would have distressed Northern sympathiers to have witnessed their liberty, comfort and happiness because it would have upset all the horrible ideas of Southern slavery that fanaticism loves to torment itself withal."

In the Frederick *Examiner* in May 1849 we find the following notice:

"THE GOLD DOLLAR.—The "gold dollars" we are informed are nearly ready for issue from the mint in Philadelphia and are expected to be out in a few days. They are anxiously looked for. It will be remembered that the law which authorizes the coinage of the "gold dollar" and the "double eagle" expires on the 3d of March 1851. This leaves the government something less than two years to accomplish the desired work. Would it not be as well to turn public attention to this subject, so as to increase the coinage of these useful and valuable denominations?"

The next week after this publication the following appeared:

"We received at our office on Saturday last, from Mr. George P. Thomas, of the Globe Inn, Baltimore, one of these beautiful *little* pieces of coin. It is of Sacramento gold, very beautiful but rather diminutive in size, not quite as large or as heavy as a five cent piece. It has on one side an impression of the head of Liberty and the stars of the Republic; on the side are the words 'United States of America' and a wreath and '1 dollar, 1849.'"

As the gold dollars began to circulate freely people began to find fault with them. One of the newspapers complained: "We have a number of these *'little things'* circulating amongst us. They are too small for practical purposes and are refused by some persons. Many of our hard-fisted Farmers say they will 'slip through their fingers too easily.'"

The *Citizen,* being the Democratic paper and the organ of the party which was then known as the hard money party, was better satisfied with the little coins than were the Whigs. In June 1849 the *Citizen* said:

"These delightful little 'Mint Drops,' are beginning to circulate quite freely in our community. The Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank has been paying them out, and giving them in exchange for other money, for several days past. We think it would be well, if the other banking institutions would imitate the example of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, in its laudable exertions to gratify the public curiosity, in regard to the Gold Dollars. When they shall have become so abundant as to drive out of circulation the one dollar shin-plasters, the public will, through their agency, have gotten rid of a great nuisance."

The whole currency system of the United States from the beginning, indeed from the first settlement, down to the enactment of the National banking law early in the Civil War, was a nuisance. In Maryland in the early colonial days tobacco was the currency in which accounts were ordinarily computed. In the Western counties where the corn crop was converted into whiskey for lack of transportation facilities, whiskey was the currency and in the country stores a gallon of whiskey stood for a shilling. It was this fact that brought Frederick and Washington counties, that is to say a large number of inhabitants in those counties in sympathy with the "Whiskey Boys" of Western Pennsylvania when they arose in insurrection against the government when an excise tax was put upon distilled liquor.

Until the adoption of the Federal Constitution in 1788, of course there was no national currency. Acounts were kept in pounds, shillings and pence but English money was rarely seen or at least was not as common as the Spanish. Each State had its own shilling and there were pounds of various values. These values were in some instances fixed by law. Circulating in Maryland for many years before and after the Revolution were the Spanish milled "pieces of eight," worth 4s, 6d. English milled

crowns and French silver crowns 5s. The Johannes familiarly known as the "Joe" worth $18, the half joe, the Moidores worth $6.75; English Guineas, French Guineas worth one shilling less than the English, Doubloons worth $16.50, Spanish and French pistoles, Arabian chequins worth $2.12 1-2. These values were all established by the act of the Maryland Assembly in 1784, chartering the Potomac Company. It is a remarkable circumstance that for nearly twenty years after the adoption of the Federal Constitution and an American currency judgments were entered up in colonial pounds, shillings and pence and recognizances taken in pounds of tobacco. Early in the century the clerk of the court began the use of the Federal currency but for some time he generally gave the amounts in colonial currency and then translated them into dollars and cents. It would seem almost incredible that it should have taken people so long to learn the simple decimal system, did we not see at this day the same tenacity in holding on to the old weights and measures in preference to the more simple decimal system. But the circulation of foreign copper coins was stopped by an act which declared that no copper coins except cents and half-cents should pass or be offered after February 15, 1804, under a penalty of a fine of ten dollars. Even after the present coinage was established by law, the great volume of small silver change was foreign and for a number of years after the adoption of the Constitution the merchants in Frederick still kept their accounts in pounds, shillings and pence. Although the goods had to be paid for in dollars and cents, the price was always given in shillings and pence.

Even after the national coinage system was in operation the conditions were most unfavorable to trade. There were not enough coins to do the business of the country even if coins had not been too weighty and unwieldly to handle in large sums. In November, 1858 one of the Frederick banks refused to receive silver on deposit as it was not legal tender beyond $5. In 1857 Congress determined to reduce the circulating value of the various foreign subsidiary silver coins. The only "change" that was in general circulation were the Spanish quarters, levies and fips. The nominal value of these coins was twenty-five, twelve and a half and six and a quarter cents respectively. Congress cut down the circulating value to twenty, ten and five cents. Great loss and inconvenience was occasioned by the insecurity and uncertainty of the state bank circulation. When a man received change for his money he felt almost sure he was being cheated. The notes of banks that had failed were often in circulation and the man who was not advised of the failure was constantly victimised. The State bank notes formed the bulk of the circulation and it was often impossible to get gold for them unless they happened to be the notes of a good bank and be presented at the banking house for redemption. Indeed it was whispered that certain of the very best among them had concealed agencies in other cities to discount their own notes and so make large profits. The man who started on a journey with these notes as his only money was certain to be plucked at every turn. The traveler who left Frederick to go to Tennessee had his money discounted at every turn. When he got into Virginia his Maryland money was received at a discount and he got Virginia money in change. As he crossed the Ohio river both Maryland and Virginia notes were below par and he got Ohio money. As he passed into Kentucky he was subjected to another shave and into Tennessee another. On his return journey he had the same experience and when he got home a large part of the cost of the trip would be the discounts his money had been subjected to. For a number of years the banks were forbidden by law to issue any note of a denomination less than five dollars. That law created general distress and people were compelled to resort to various devices. In the panic of 1837 when specie payments were suspended, Baltimore like other cities, issued a large sum in small notes in denominations of five, ten, twenty-five and fifty cents and one and two dollars. The post-office at Baltimore would sell stamps only for specie and as specie could not be had there was constant trouble and vexation. In a few months the city Government of Baltimore issued additional certificates to the amount of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars and the Chesapeake and Ohio had notes printed for the payment of wages and Frederick County was speedily flooded with them. All kinds of business houses began the issue of certificates of debt in small amounts. If a hotel keeper had no change to give a guest when he paid his bill he would probably offer him his certificates in change, a small slip of paper printed on it, good for so many cents at the hotel. All over the land copper token coins began to circulate as cents. These tokens had the appearance of cents but were inscribed with designs and mottoes of a political character.* One was inscribed, "Bentonian Currency—Mint Drop."

*McMaster's History of the U. S.

Another which became famous had stamped on the obverse a tortoise carrying a sub-treasury safe and the legend, "Executive experiment;" on the reverse a running jackass and the words, "I follow in the footsteps of my illustrious predecessor." This was in 1837 during the administration of Martin Van Buren who had succeeded Andrew Jackson. Perhaps this jackass on the copper coin is the origin of the donkey as the emblem of the Democratic party, and perhaps not.

In February 1851 the Frederick *Examiner* advised the abolition of the office of State Armorer at the old barracks and that the property be given over to the Frederick County College. The State still maintained in this old building which had been erected in the Revolutionary times and which is still standing on the grounds of the Maryland school for the Deaf and Dumb, a quantity of munitions of war and an armorer was kept to care for them. These arms were mostly archaic and of no practical use. The *Examiner* in 1852 gave this description of them:

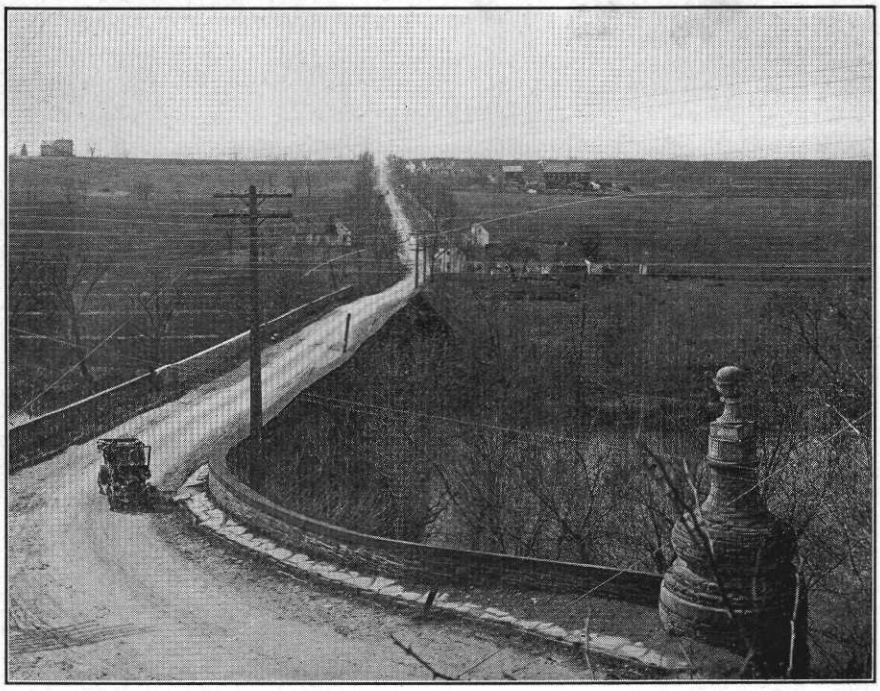
"Among the State arms, at the Barracks, may be seen 456 muskets, preserved there since the Revolutionary War. They are curiosities. In comparison with the highly finished weapons of the present day, the ill-made barrels, cumbrous flint locks, and rude stocks, show that every soldier of those days was, to some extent, his own armorer. The stocks, roughly hewn from the oak and chestnut trees of the primeval forest, were fashioned into shape by the jack knife or common drawknife, and the inequalities reduced by a coarse rasp. Without stout hearts and freemen's hands, they would have been a weak defense against the well accoutred enemy."

Acting upon the suggestion of the *Examiner,* there was in 1853 a public meeting to urge the donation of the property to the college. Shortly afterwards the president and visitors of the college took the matter up and addressed a memorial to the legislature which contained much historical information. The petition set forth that, "The President and Visitors of Frederick College, respectfully represent to your Honorable body, that by the Act of Assembly 1777, ch. 10, the Governor and Council are authorized to purchase land in or near Fredericktown, and to have erected upon it, barracks for the accomodation of two battalions of soldiers. Eight or ten acres of land were accordingly purchased, and the barracks erected. The barracks are still standing, but in a very dilapidated condition. The only use now made of them by the State, is to keep a few worthless arms in one of the rooms, at an expense of three hundred dollars paid to the armorer. The buildings will not stand much longer, without expensive repairs, to serve even as a protection to the arms. At the time that these barracks were erected, three-quarters of a century ago, it was important to have a military station at Frederick. But at this day, an armory at Frederick is entirely useless; and worse than useless, because it is expensive.

"Your Memorialists therefore respectfully suggest, that it will be of great benefit to the public, as well as comport with the dignity of the State, if the land on which the barracks stand were granted in trust to 'The President and Visitors of Frederick College,' in order that they might sell the present College buildings in Frederick city, and erect a commodious building, with the proceeds of the sale and the donations from the community, upon the barracks ground. The site of the barracks is especially suitable for a College. And there is no part of the State so well situated for a State institution of learning as Frederick. Its geographical position, its access by railroad from the East and the West, as well as the favorable coincidences of nature, conspire to point it out as the place where the patronage of the State might be advantageously bestowed to build up an institution of learning, commensurate with the demands of the age.

"The history of the legislation of Maryland, shows the remarkable fact, that much more interest was manifested for the cause of education by the colonial legislatures, than has been shown by those which have governed our destinies since our separation from the Crown of England. At a very early period, imposts and taxes were laid by the Legislature for the cause of education. And the County schools which are the highest general institutions of learning in the State, at this day, were established by the colonial legislature in 1723. By a statute of that year, it was enacted that 'there shall be one school in each county within this province at the most convenient place as near the centre of the county as may be.' Though more than a century and a quarter has elapsed since then, the state still stands on the same meagre institutions for the higher grade of education in the counties. These schools are no better than they were more than a century ago. They have none of the means of education required by this enlightened age.

"By the Act of Assembly of 1829, ch. 183, a College charter was granted to the Frederick county school, but the buildings and the half acre of ground on which they stand, are so confined, that the institution has never been able to profit by its enlarged franchises. And without



Old Jug Bridge Across the Monocacy. Built in 1808.



"Needwood Forest," Knoxville.

other aid, than the community of Frederick can give to it, the institution never can rise above its present condition.

"With these facts before your Honorable body, your Memorialists as the guardians of the cause of education in the community in which they live, pray that your Honorable body will grant to them, as The President and Visitors of Frederick College, the land on which the barracks above mentioned stand, on condition that the sum of two thousand dollars at least be given to them in donations by private citizens; and that a law may be passed authorizing them to sell the property now held by them, and to erect with the proceeds of the sale and such donations as they may receive, suitable buildings for a College on the grounds where the barracks now stand."

The effort failed but afterwards the State devoted the barracks property to the cause of education by building upon the land the noble institution for the Deaf and Dumb. The Frederick County College dates back to 1763. By the act of 1723 it was required that there should be one school in each county in a convenient place and as near the centre of the county as might be. In Frederick County there had been private schools from the time of the first settlements. It was the custom of the German immigrants to bring their minister and school teacher with them and the very first resident of Fredericktown, Thomas Schley, was a school teacher. Among the teachers who were keeping schools in Frederick County in 1754 we find the names of John Wilkinson, Martin Moran, John Chamberlain, Henry Levett and Thomas Flint. The provincial government had early made provision for "the encouragement of learning." In 1695 an export tax was imposed upon furs sent from the colonies the tax to be used to support schools. About the same time an act was passed to discourage the increase of the Roman Catholic religion by imposing a tax of twenty shillings sterling upon each "Irish servant, being a papist" imported. And then an additional tax of twenty shillings current money was imposed upon Irish servants "who were papists," brought to the province. The latter tax was for the benefit of the schools and a like tax of twenty shillings also for the schools, was imposed upon each negro servant brought into Maryland. An export tax upon tobacco of one penny per pound was imposed and at first this or a large part of it was paid to the college in Virginia. But in an address of the lower house of Assembly on May 19th, 1719, it was represented that the major part of the fund arose on the export of tobacco from Maryland "which is now solely applyed to the college in Virginia by the remote situation whereof and other insurmountable difficulties, we have scarce a possibility of any manner of benefit by so considerable a fund." The petition to the crown was that Maryland also might share in the tax.

In 1763 an act was passed providing for a free school in Frederick as required by the Act of 1723. It was enacted that the Rev. Thomas Bacon, rector of All Saint's parish, Col. Thomas Cresap, Nathan Magruder, John Darnall, Thomas Beatty, Col. Joseph Chapline and Col. Samuel Beall should be the trustees of the Frederick County free school, and that a school house should be built on an acre of land to be purchased in Fredericktown. This school was to share with the other schools in the province the taxes levied for education. This was the beginning of Frederick College which nearly a hundred years later was asking for the old barracks property. No steps were taken however, to organize the school until five years later, that is to say, in 1768. That year another act of Assembly was passed. The trustees named in this act were Jonathan Wilson, Thomas Bowles, George Murdock, Maj. Joseph Wood, Thomas Price, Caspar Shooff and Charles Beatty. These trustees were ordered to purchase a half acre of ground in Fredericktown and to build the school house thereon. This was done and the school by an act passed in 1796 was declared to be the Frederick County School. George Murdock, Richard Potts, Philip Thomas, Francis Mantz, John McPherson and George Baer were named then as trustees. In 1801 a lottery for the benefit of the school was authorized. The visitors named in that act were William Luckett, William Hobbs of Sam., Roger Nelson, Peter Mantz, John Schley, Joshua Dorsey, Daniel Clark, Jr., and Robert Cummings. In 1829 a college charter was granted to the Frederick School, but as we have seen, the building and site of the school were so contracted that it was never able to profit by its enlarged franchises.

In 1802 Mrs. Colvin, wife of the editor of the *Advocate,* established a private school in Frederick at her dwelling on First street. She taught the "three R's" and all kinds of sewing. Her charges were fifteen shillings per quarter.

We have seen that the Rev. Bartholomew Booth established a famous school at "Needwood," near Burkittsville before the beginning of the Revolution. In 1808 a lottery was authorized to provide a fund, not to exceed $1,200 to build a school house at Emmitsburg.

In 1809 a lottery was authoried to raise funds for a school house at Middletown; in 1815 the same provision was made for a school

near Taneytown. In 1816 a new state school law was enacted providing for nine school commissioners in each county. The treasurer of the Western shore was directed to pay to the levy courts of Frederick, Washington and Allegany counties their respective portions of the school fund to be invested until it should amount to enough to provide a free school in each election district. In 1824 an act was passed incorporating the Franklin School Association of Monocacy and Tom's Creek and also incorporating the Fredericktown Free School Society. The incorporators of the latter society were Richard Potts, Wm. Ross, Dr. W. B. Tyler, George Baltzell, Lewis Medtart, John Schley, John McPherson, John Nelson and W. R. Sanderson. In 1824 there was an act passed to appropriate a part of the school fund belonging to Frederick County to the Frederick Town free school and the pastor of St. John's Church. In 1823 the State law enacted that year, made an elaborate school organization and provided for a State superintendent, for school district trustees, for dividing counties into school districts, for levying a school tax and the appointment of district tax collectors. At the election in 1826 it was required that each voter should be asked whether he favored the establishment of a primary school system a bill for which had been passed. The law was ratified by the vote of the State. The vote in Frederick County was 2,428 for schools and 2,307 against the proposed system. In 1837 an act supplementary to this directed the Levy Court of Frederick County to appoint one inspector of the primary schools in each election district. The levy court was to levy not less than $5,000 nor more than $8,000 a year for the primary schools and pay it over to the inspectors. Then it was enacted that all white children in Frederick County between the ages of five and eighteen years inclusive were entitled to public school education and the act of 1838 provided for the establishment of a separate female school in each school district if desired by a majority of the inhabitants thereof. An act relating to Frederick County passed in 1840 gave the trustees wide discretion in the application of school funds. Each county received $800 from the State for one academy. In addition to this Frederick County got $400 for the Rev. John McElroy's school. The free school fund held by the State for the several counties came from a tax of 20 cents upon each $100 of paid up capital stock upon banks levied for the schools and a sum from the United States which had been loaned by the State to the Federal Government and returned. The portion of this fund belonging to Frederick County was invested in 1846 as follows: In the Mechanics Bank, $2805; in the Commercial and Farmers, $5160; in Baltimore, $1500; loaned to farmers, $9,600. The tax that came from the banks was and still is kept invested by the State as a free school fund. The interest on these investments, the sum received from the State, $8,000 raised by taxation in the county and the tax of twenty-five cents a month, required at the discretion of the trustees from each pupil able to pay it, supported the primary schools under the school law of 1837. In 1840 Frederick County received from the State for its schools, $2,181.46; in 1842, $2,314.95; in 1843, $6,905.34; in 1845, $4,449.25. In 1846 the county was divided into eighty-two school districts. There were ten thousand pupils. This school system prevailed until it was changed by the constitution of 1864.*

Other acts of Assembly relating to education in Frederick before the Civil War, besides those noted above were the following: In 1831 Mount Nebo School and the Valley School were incorporated; in 1833 Luzerne School was incorporated; in 1836 St. John's Female Benevolent School, St. John's Literary Institute, the Central School, were incorporated; in 1836 the fund belonging to the Frederick Free School was turned over to the Female Benevolent School of all Saints Parish; in 1837 the Orphans' Home and Episcopal Free School were incorporated; in 1839 the Female Seminary of Frederick City was established by law; in 1846 the Academy of the Visitation was incorporated.

St. John's Seminary was established by the Rev. John McElroy, Rector of St. John's Catholic Church, the prospectus being issued in May 1823.

In 1834 Mrs. Mary Barney, of Baltimore, a daughter of Judge Chase, came to Frederick with the highest recommendations and established a school for girls. The French language was spoken at this school and the charges were $180 a year for tuition, board and lodging, the school year being eleven months. The charge for day scholars was $30 a year and $20 a year for the smaller children.

MOUNT OLIVET CEMETERY.

On the fourth day of October, 1852, Richard H. Marshall, Wm. J. Ross, A. H. Hunt, Andrew Boyd, John J. Boyd, Richard Potts, Richard Dorsey, Basil Norris, James Whitehill, William B. Taylor, John Loats, Lewis F. Coppersmith, Edward Trail, George J. Fischer, Grayson Eich-

*Scharf's History of Western Maryland.

elberger, William Tyler, Charles E. Trail, Alfred F. Brengle, John Sifford, Henry Lorentz and John A. Steiner, "all free white citizens of the United States and of the State of Maryland," were incorporated by the Judge of the Circuit Court as the Mt. Olivet Cemetery Company. Thirty-two acres of ground were purchased and in the following year laid out by James Belden into lots with walks and driveways interlacing the entire grounds. The presidents have been: Wm. J. Ross from 1852 to 1876; Val. S. Brunner, 1876 to 1889; L. E. Hedges, 1889 to 1891, and from 1891 Lewis S. Clingan. Numerous imposing and massive monuments and shafts have been erected in the cemetery. Among the finest of them is one to Francis Scott Key, the author of "The Star Spangled Banner," which was erected in 1896 at a cost of some $15,000. Another is that which has the inscription to the "Unknown Confederate Dead." The number of interments is over eight thousand. This is exclusive of those who fell during the Civil War, and where there were at one time no fewer than four hundred and four buried. Most of the Union soldiers have been removed to the National Cemetery at Antietam, but a long line of Confederate graves, with marble head and foot stones nearly all marked "unknown," form the western boundary, and not the least attractive portion of the grounds. There are about one hundred Union soldiers buried in the lots of relatives.* Among the remains of the prominent residents of Frederick and its vicinity who lie buried there are those of Dr. Philip Thomas and his son John Hanson Thomas; Thomas Beatty, one of the Commissioners who had the courage to repudiate the British stamp tax; Francis Scott Key, Judge Abraham Shriver, Judge Richard H. Marshall, William J. Ross, Frederick A. Schley, Gen. Edward Shriver, Col. Edward Schley, George M. Potts, Maj. Daniel Hughes, a veteran of 1812; Jacob M. Kunkel, John H. Williams, Rev. Daniel Zacharias, forty years pastor Reform church; Rev. David F. Schaeffer, Col. John McPherson, Wm. Goldsborough, John Markell, Stewart Gaither, George M. Eichelberger, John Fessler, inventor of famous Fessler lock; Isaac Baugher, Jonathan Tyson, Henry Nixdorff, Dr. William Bradley Tyler, John Loats, Col. D. C. Winebrenner, Col. T. T. Hershperger, Dr. Fairfax Schley, Dr. Lewis H. Steiner, Robert Y. Stokes, Abraham Kemp, John H. Brunnar, Col. Jno. H. McElfresh, Charles Mantz, George Smith, Samuel Markell, George Murdock, John Ross Key, George F. Webster, Valentine S. Brunner, Philip H. Pyfer, William R. Sanderson, Gen. James C. Clarke, Cyrus Helfenstein, John F. Clingan, Jonathan Tyson, Charles B. Tyson, Thomas Haller, Capt. H. D. Orderman, William Goldsborough, George M. Potts, Dr. Richard Potts, William D. Bowers, Jr., William Birely, Daniel Getzendaner, Edward T. Getzendaner, Jno. W. Ross, Jacob M. Buckey.**

---

*Frederick Citizen.

**The following is the charter of the Cemetery Company.—

WHEREAS, By an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January session of 1852, chapter 221, it was provided that, when any seven or more free white persons, citizens of the United States, and a majority of them citizens of the State of Maryland, shall associate themselves, for the purpose of forming a Cemetery Company, and shall be desirous to acquire and enjoy the powers and immunities of a corporation or body politic in law, they shall prepare and execute under their hands and seals, an instrument of writing, specifying therein the name, style, or title by which they shall be known in law, the number of names of the managers of the said corporation, the amount of capital stock thereof, the number of acres of land to be held by said Company, and where situated &c. And whereas, Richard H. Marshall, Richard Potts, Richard Dorsey, Basil Norris, James Whitehill, William J. Ross, A. H. Hunt, A. Boyd, John J. Boyd, William B. Tyler, John Loats, Lewis F. Coppersmith, Edward Trail, George J. Fischer, Grayson Eichelberger, William Tyler, Charles E. Trail, Alfred F. Brengle, John Sifford, Henry Lorentz, and John A. Steiner, all free white citizens of the United States and State of Maryland, having associated themselves together for the purpose of forming a Cemetery Company, and are desirous, together with others who may become stockholders to acquire and enjoy the powers and immunities of a corporation or body politic in law, under and in pursuance of the said Act of the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, do hereby enter into and adopt the following Articles of Association or Charter.

Articles of Association of Mount Olivet Cemetery.

Section 1st—This Association shall be known by the corporate name, style, and title of Mount Olivet Cemetery, and by such name shall have and possess, all the corporate powers, privileges, and immunities conferred by the Act of the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, passed at the January session of 1852, chapter 221, entitled an Act to incorporate Cemeteries.

Sec. 2nd—The managers of the said Company shall consist of ten members, who shall be Proprietors or Stockholders; and annually elected at such time and place as shall be designated by the by-laws of said Company. Until the first election of managers shall take place under the by-laws of the said Company, the following named persons, to wit: Richard H. Marshall, William J. Ross, James Whitehill, Andrew Boyd, John Loats, Lewis F. Coppersmith, Geo. J. Fischer, Grayson Eichelberger, John A. Steiner, and Alfred F.

Brengle, shall constitute the Board of Managers of the said Company.

Sec. 3rd.—The officers of the Company shall be a President, Treasurer, Secretary, Superintendent, and all such other officers as may be considered necessary to carry into full effect the object and purposes of the Company. The officers to be elected annually as may be provided for in the by-laws. The President to be chosen from the Board of Managers.

Sec. 4th.—The capital of the Company shall be ten thousand dollars, and shall be represented by five hundred shares of twenty dollars each. The owners of Stock shall be entitled to one vote for every share by him or her held, in all elections held under this association or charter.—And the President and managers shall have the power to call in the capital Stock of the Company by instalments upon each share of Stock at such time or times as they may deem most advisable, and as the wants of the Company may require.

Sec. 5th—The number of acres of land to be held by this Company for the purpose of a Cemetery shall be thirty-two acres more or less. The Cemetery shall be located on the lots owned by John Sifford & Henry Lorentz, Jacob Markell, and William B. Tyler, lying west of the Frederick and Washington turnpike.

Sec. 6th—The object of the Company is not speculation—the Stockholders will purchase lots upon the same terms and conditions with others who may purchase lots in the Cemetery. The Stockholders shall be reimbursed the original cost of their Stock, and all interest that may accumulate thereupon so soon as it can be done from the sale of lots or other resources of the Company. When the Stockholders shall be reimbursed the original cost of their Stock, and all interest that may accrue thereupon, then there shall be no more dividends among the Stockholders. But all monies that may accrue from the sale of lots or other resources of the Company, beyond the amount that may be necessary to reimburse the Stockholders as aforesaid, shall be invested in some safe and profitable stock as may be directed by the managers, the interest and principal to be applied under the direction of the managers to the keeping up the Cemetery, the further beautifying and improvement of the grounds, or for the further extension of the same, if it shall hereafter be found either necessary or desirable.

Sec. 7th—That James Whitehill, George J. Fischer, William J. Ross, John Loats, Alfred F. Brengle, be and are hereby constituted and appointed a committee of the managers of the Company, and are authorised and empowered to dispose of the Capital Stock of the Company, and to receive subscriptions therefor, and they or a majority of them may cause books to be opened at such time or times, place or places as they or a majority of them may direct, having first given at least ten days notice thereof in some news-paper published in Frederick-town, and in such other mode as they or a majority of them may think advisable, and as soon as the Capital shall be paid certificates of stock shall be issued to the Stockholders for the amount of the shares they may hold as may be prescribed by the By-Laws of the Company.



CHAPTER XVII

THE FIRST TRAIN of cars arrived at at Frederick on Thursday the first day of December 1831. Two days later a regular service was inaugurated and advertized in the newspapers under a picture of a strange looking locomotive drawing two mine cars. The public were informed that "cars will daily start from the depot of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company in Frederick for Baltimore at half past nine o'clock a. m. For seats apply at the office of the depot in Frederick. The above arrangement commenced on Saturday, the third instant, and will be continued daily hereafter."

The arrival of the first train in Frederick was made the occasion of a great celebration which had been prepared in advance. The excursion train started from the Three Tuns Tavern in Baltimore in the morning and after dinner in Frederick returned to Baltimore that same evening, having performed the trip of one hundred and twenty miles in a single day, a performance which was regarded at the time as extraordinary. The train left Pratt street about a quarter after seven in the morning. It consisted of four cars each drawn by a single horse. Upon one of these cars, which was a platform car, was mounted the barouche and horses of the Governor of Maryland who was one of the guests of the company. Besides Governor Howard there were in the party the president and directors of the railroad company, the mayor and members of the City Council of Baltimore, Judge Baldwin of the Supreme Court of the United States, and others. The car which led the way was named "The Frederick" and was the handsomest that the company possessed, having been just completed. There was a slight fall of snow on the ground but this did not impede the speed. In about four hours the party reached the foot of the inclined plane, the ascent of which "was surmounted with ease and celerity by the addition of two horses with an outrider to each carriage. On the summit at Mt. Airy a decorated arch with inscriptions was thrown over the road. In the descent down the two western planes the extra horses were dispensed with and additional brakes applied to the wheels. Near the Monocacy viaduct a banner was planted bearing the significant motto 'To the Ohio—ca ira—ca ira—ca ira.'" The car Frederick bore the United States flag. The names of the other cars were the Maryland, Virginia and Ohio. Between one and two o'clock the train approached Frederick and entered the city between lines of citizens who had gathered to witness the strange spectacle, and with the firing of artillery and the ringing of the church bells. Richard Potts, chairman of the committee of arrangements, made an address of welcome to which reply was made by Mr. Thomas the president of the company. From the depot the guests were escorted to the City Hotel by a band of music and a long procession of citizens. At the hotel a dinner with covers for two hundred persons awaited them. Nearly the whole of the party remained for a public dinner which lasted until 6 o'clock and for a ball which took place in the evening, returning to Baltimore the next morning.

The Frederick *Examiner* gave this account of the great celebration: "The event was ushered in by the firing of twenty-four rounds of cannon at an early hour in the morning. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, which until noon was damp and chilly, a smart sprinkle of snow having fallen the night previous, the assemblage of citizens around the site of the depot commenced about 10 o'clock and continued increasing until the arrival of the cars at a quarter before two. At this period the concourse far exceeded our expectations. A number of citizens from the county and strangers from a distance, had come together to witness the novel and interesting spectacle. To many the sight of a railroad car was little less a subject of wonder than the first ship to the aboriginal inhabitants of South America. From the telegraphic signals which

had been stationed at convenient distances along the road, we were admonished of the approach of the train sometime before they made their appearance. Expectation began to grow restless and every eye was turned to the curve in the road about five hundred yards from the depot when at last 'the glorious ensign of the republic' fluttering in the breeze was seen gliding along the edge of the bank for a moment, and then the car 'Frederick' which bore it, rushed upon the view. At the first glimpse of the stars and stripes a peal of joyful recognition burst from the iron jaws of its old and trusty ministers stationed on the top of the hill to the right of the road under the direction of Captain Carmack and the eager crowd, who had until then been scattered about in squads, with the exception of about three hundred who had formed in line on each side of the tracks, pressed toward the goal.

"The car 'Frederick' leading the van with four others in her train moved slowly along the line of citizens to guard against accidents. All eyes were turned upon her; those who had and those who had not seen a car before were struck with admiration at her superior appearance. The 'Frederick' is perhaps the most beautiful car that has as yet been built in this country. It is papered and curtained within and has windows on each side. In shape and general appearance it looks more like a house upon wheels than a traveling vehicle. Our city is much honored by the beauty of its namesake. The third car in the train exhibited a spectacle marking with strong contrast the superior facilities of railroads over even the best macadamized turnpikes. This was his excellency the Governor of the State and his aid and barouche with two fine horses, placed on a flat bottomed car, and drawn along with the greatest ease by a mere rat of a pony. There was in the crowd a general exclamation of wonder as this incongruous spectacle approached. When the train came up it was welcomed by three long, loud and universal huzzas. After the company, to the number of about fifty, had alighted and the usual salutations had passed, R. Potts, Esq., chairman of the committee of arrangements, addressed them. He was replied to by P. E. Thomas, president of the R. R. company, after which the whole assemblage formed, according to previous arrangement, under the direction of Col. John McPherson as chief marshal, assisted by Capt. Carmack, G. Hammond, J. L. Harding, Maj. J. L. Shielman, W. Gilpin, L. Birely, W. O. Niles and C. Quynn, and marched into the city to Talbott's Hotel. At 4 o'clock about two hundred persons sat down to a sumptuous dinner prepared by Mr. Talbott, where, after partaking of more solid fare there was a feast of reason and a flow of soul which could not but produce conviction in the minds of our guests of the entire and heartfelt welcome with which they were received among us. * * *

"The dinner party broke up about 6 o'clock and in the evening there was a railroad and mechanics ball given at Mr. Shafer's Fountain Inn where the fair portion of our city had an opportunity of participating in the festivity of the occasion. And now the ceremony has been completed. Without the intervention of a ring the marriage of the Doge to the Adriatic has been imitated. The cities of Baltimore and Frederick are henceforth united by a common interest, the strongest bond of union. Those who are thus joined let no man attempt to put assunder. Our guests were about six hours in coming from Baltimore in the cars—a distance of 61 miles—and returned the next morning in the same way."

In his speech Mr. Thomas made an observation which as a prophecy has since been verified. He said that if the Baltimore & Ohio will be useful like similar undertakings elsewhere, the reflection that this work may thus become instrumental in perpetuating our national union by promoting the facilities of intercommunication between the citizens of the nation cannot fail to afford the highest gratification. This thought was suggested by Mr. Potts in his speech of welcome.

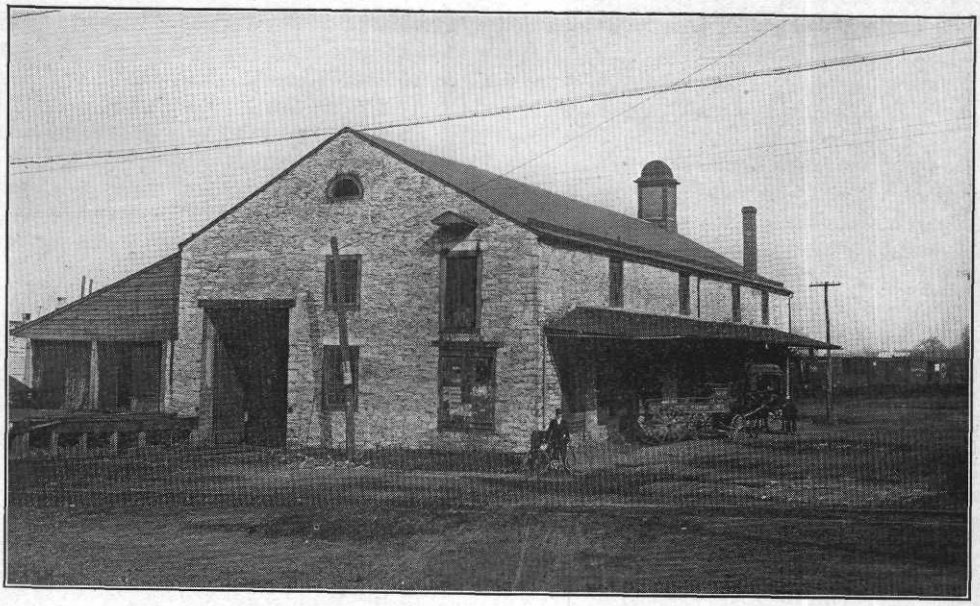
In August 1832 came the first locomotive, on the road, "The Atlantic," manufactured by Mr. Davis, of York, and the picture of the horse car "Columbus," which had for some months embellished the head line of the *Examiner* shortly disappeared. On the 16th of August a train of six cars carrying ninety persons drawn by the locomotive, left the Pratt street station in Baltimore at four minutes past six in the morning and in one hour had reached Ellicott Mills. There the party breakfasted and then kept on to the foot of the incline plane No. 1, a distance of forty miles from Baltimore which was reached at 28 minutes past 10 o'clock. The actual time of travel exclusive of stoppages was three hours and ten minutes, the speed being about thirteen miles per hour. At the foot of the inclined planes, all the passenger cars from Frederick except one, were added to the returning train which started at 8 minutes past twelve and the first fifteen miles of the return were accomplished in an hour. At 23 minutes past three o'clock the train reached Pratt street station where the cars were detached from the locomotive and drawn into town with horses. The elevation

overcome in the fourteen miles leading to the foot of the inclined plane was 567 feet and in the last four miles the grade was from 32 to 57 feet to the mile. This did not present any obstacle to the locomotive on this trip. It was declared that the engine performed what ordinarily required the labor of fifty-two of the company's horses and the engineer and two assistants served the purpose of six drivers. For some time after this, however, the horses were continued in service on the western end of the road, that is from the Mount Airy grade to Frederick and the Point of Rocks. At the foot of Plane No. 1 the cars were detached from the locomotive and drawn up to the top of the grade by stationary steam engines operating a rope around a drum. From the Mount Airy grade to the western terminus horses were employed. During this time a vast quantity of flour and other products arrived at Frederick brought down the western pike in wagons to be carried to Baltimore by rail. In one day in April 1832, it was said, $50,000 worth of goods arrived in Frederick from Baltimore consigned not only to Frederick merchants, but to those of Middletown, Hagerstown, Harper's Ferry, Charlestown and other places farther west. At the end of 1833 Z. M. Offutt put "the splendid Packet boat, the President" on the canal to run from Point of Rocks to Harper's Ferry to meet the railroad cars from Baltimore, making a round trip each day.

On Easter Monday, April 23, 1832, the road was completed to the Point of Rocks and the car "Columbus" carried fifty passengers to that place. The road all the way from Baltimore to the Point of Rocks, a distance of seventy miles, was opened and in operation on April 1, 1832. But for a considerable time after this Frederick was in effect the western terminus of the road, and the beginning of business found a vast accumulation of freight had gathered. Some five thousand barrels of flour and other ware had been brought down the pike on wagons to be forwarded by rail to Baltimore. Before the railroad was finally located through Maryland many routes were surveyed. One of these routes passed through Westminster and crossed South Mountain not far from the line afterwards adopted by the Western Maryland road. But the general impression was that it would pass through Frederick and Hagerstown and enter the Valley of the Potomac at Williamsport. It was deemed best however, to avoid the two mountains, South and Catoctin, by passing around them along the Potomac. This route passed about three miles south of Frederick and necessitated a short branch road to connect the town with the main line. Work on this branch road began June 7, 1830. While this work was in progress there was serious disorder among the laborers. In August the militia was called out to suppress an insurrection. Two companies, Captain Carmack's Company of Infantry and Capt. W. S. McPherson's troop of Horse took the field to maintain order. Following swift upon the opening of the road the record of casualties began. On October 17, 1832, Jacob Ijams was killed by a locomotive, while asleep on the track near Crum's farm and on December 4th Lawrence Noland was struck by a train between Frederick Junction and the Point of Rocks and instantly killed. Until the Baltimore and Ohio had been completed across Frederick County, the work of railroad construction in the world was experimental, notwithstanding the fact that in 1827, when the first meeting to project the road, held in Baltimore took place railroads were being rapidly constructed in England and no less than 2000 miles of track had been completed or under construction. And yet at that time the locomotive had not been generally accepted as a practical method of traction. Indeed the English roads were mainly for the purpose of conveying coal and iron and other heavy articles from mines or other places to navigable water. When the Baltimore & Ohio was conceived there was no railroad in the world connecting distant points for the general business of transporting passengers and freight. Baltimore had enjoyed a large trade with the West. It was the nearest Atlantic port to the Ohio river and there was a great stream of traffic by stages and line wagons over the turnpike road to Wheeling and thence by steamboat on the Ohio river to the great valley of the Mississippi. Much of this trade was diverted to New York by the completion of the Erie Canal. Then the construction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal all the way from the waters of the Chesapeake to those of the Ohio, was proposed. This plan created great enthusiasm and excited high hopes until in 1826 General Bernard, a French engineer, made public his estimate of the cost of the work. The figures were so prodigious in comparison with the available capital of those days that men of business capacity saw its impossibility and turned toward some other line of communication. Philip E. Thomas, president of the Mechanics Bank of Baltimore, a State director in the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, did not believe that the canal could reach the Ohio, and that if it did, with its eastern terminus in the District of Columbia, it would not materially benefit Baltimore. He therefore resigned from the canal and in

association with George Brown, began the movement for the construction of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. The boldness of the conception can hardly be understood at this day. Here was an enterprize which would cost unknown millions undertaken by a city whose entire wealth as assessed for taxation did not exceed twenty-five million dollars and whose white population at the time was not in excess of the present population of Hagerstown or Cumberland. More than this, the enterprize was an experiment and the railroad, after it was built might prove worthless. There was in fact no recognized and settled method of construction, as we have it today and everything had to be invented. It was said of the Baltimore & Ohio Company by the American Railroad Journal in 1835 that "their reports have gone forth as a text book and their road and workshops have been a lecture room to thousands who are now practicing and improving upon their experience. This country owes to the enterprize, public spirit and perseverance of the citizens of Baltimore, a debt of gratitude of no ordinary magnitude as will be seen from the President's report in relation to their improvements upon and performance with their locomotive engines when compared with the performances of the most powerful engines in Europe, or rather in imagination in 1829." The information which went into the pages of the text book here referred to, was mostly gathered in Frederick County. Here the granite and iron rail gave place to wood and iron on stone blocks; and that gave place to wood and iron on wooden sleepers supported by broken stone; the same supported by longitudinal grounds sills in place of broken stone; the log rail formed of trunks of trees worked to a surface on one side to receive the iron and supported by wooden sleepers; and the wrought iron rails of the English model, had all been laid down and as early as 1832 formed different portions of the work. The estimate was that a double track road could be completed to the Ohio river at an average cost of $25,000 a mile. In his report in 1832, after several years of work President Thomas assured the stockholders that this could be done.

The first meeting to promote the construction of the railroad was called by Messrs. Philip E. Thomas and George Brown and was held at the residence of the latter on the 12th of February 1827, "to take into consideration the best means of restoring to the city of Baltimore the portion of the western trade which has lately been diverted from it by the introduction of steam navigation and other causes." The next meeting was the following week, the 19th of February at which Mr. Thomas read a report in which he contended that railroads were practicable and that the construction of a road from the Ohio Valley to Baltimore would bring to that city the trade from the western rivers of the Mississippi valley except that which would naturally float to New Orleans and that Baltimore would have to be content with sharing the trade of that vast and fertile region with New Orleans. The meeting decided to ask the legislature to charter a company to build the road. It was determined that the capital stock should be five million dollars and that the company be organized upon the subscription for one million. John V. L. McMahon was at the time a member of the legislature from Baltimore City and he drew up the charter and procured its enactment. It was the first railroad charter granted in the United States and so complete and comprehensive did it prove that it became the model which was followed by other companies for many years. When Mr. McMahon read the draft of the charter to the committee of the company Robert Oliver interrupted him with the exclamation, "stop man, you are asking for more than the Lord's prayer." Mr. McMahon replied that the more they asked for the more they would get, and went on reading. The charter was obtained and events moved rapidly. In 1828 the legislature authorized a subscription of $500,000 by the State, the first State subscription to a railroad. On July 4, 1828 ground was broken by Charles Carroll and work began. On the same day and about the same hour John Quincy Adams, President of the United States was beginning work on the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal. The canal was destined to be the implacable enemy of the railroad for many years. It was by the efforts of the president of the canal, Gen. C. F. Mercer, a member of Congress and Chairman of the House Committee on Roads and Canals, that the bill making a subscription for a million dollars of the railroad stock by the United States, after passing the Senate, was defeated in the House. It was the canal influence that defeated the bill which gave a site for the Washington railroad station in the centre of the city opposite the general Post Office building. It was in consequence of litigation against the railroad instituted by the Canal Company, that the road had to leave Maryland at Harper's Ferry and pass through Virgina for almost its entire course from that place to the Ohio river. It was because of the delay occasioned by this litigation, that Philadelphia almost beat Baltimore in the race to the Ohio river arriving there in 1854, one year later than the Maryland road. The whirligig of time



Old B. & O. Depot, Frederick. Oldest Depot in the World.



Washington's Headquarters in Frederick.

brought its revenge and in 1890 the carcass of the dead canal fell into the possession of its ancient enemy by whom it was galvanized into a listless life.

The third annual report of the President of the Baltimore & Ohio, that dated October 12, 1829, tells of the progress in grading the road and preparing it for rails to the banks of the Potomac and also gave the history of litigation with the canal up to that point. Up to the time that the road was completed to Frederick, that is down toward the middle of the year 1831 there had been no method of propulsion settled upon and all sorts of experiments were made. Among these was a car with sails made by Evan Thomas and called the "Aeolus." On the 4th of January 1831 the Baltimore & Ohio Company published an advertisement offering liberal inducements to anyone who would invent and construct locomotives. This was the first proposal for locomotives ever issued in the United States. The liberal sum of $4,000 was offered for the best offered and $3,500 for the next best. The specifications required that the engine must burn coal or coke and consume its own smoke. That when in operation it must not exceed three and one-half tons weight, and must on a level road be capable of drawing day by day fifteen tons inclusive of the weight of the wagons, 15 miles per hour; the company to furnish the wagons of Winans' construction. The flanges were to run on the inside of the rail and the engine and boiler were to rest on springs. In response to this proposal three locomotives were offered, but only one of them, "The York," built at York, Pa., by Davis and Gartner, was found suitable. It was used for a considerable time between Baltimore and Ellicott City and it burned anthracite coal. It frequently attained a speed of 20 miles per hour and upon occasion went as fast as 30 miles. It made the trip to Ellicotts Mills in one hour, drawing four cars weighing with their load about 14 tons. It was too light to ascend the grades up the Patapsco and horses continued to be used on towards Frederick. The success of the York established the fact that locomotives could be used on curves. An invention about this time by Mr. Knight, the Chief Engineer of the Company, further facilitated the running of trains on curves—a most important consideration in early railroading when the tracks followed streams and were usually very tortuous especially through the mountains. This invention of Knight's was the combined cylindrical and conical car wheels. In his annual report of 1831 the President referred to this and declared that by the aid of this invention, every doubt is removed of our being able to employ locomotive engines upon the Baltimore & Ohio road. In the construction of the road to the Point of Rocks, many other inventions were made, including switches, turn-tables, chill bearings and plate wheels by John Elgar. Inventions were also made by Ross Winans, Phineas Davis and Evan Thomas. The superintendent of machinery, Gillingham, reported in 1832 that the average expense in locomotive power was $16 per day. This same work done by horse power, he said would cost $33 per day. In September 1832 steel springs were first put on locomotives, "the York" being used for the experiment and shortly afterwards it was found most advantageous to use them on "burden cars." In 1833 the company decided to build its own locomotives and the Mt. Clare shops were started. Up to 1834 the cars used upon all railroads had only four wheels and were little larger or heavier than the stage coaches with which the people were then familiar. Ross Winans invented the 8-wheel passenger cars, the wheels being arranged much as they are in modern cars. The first use of this car was another triumph for the Baltimore & Ohio.*

On the first of April 1832, as has already been stated, the first train of cars bearing produce, which had been brought down the Potomac in boats to the Point of Rocks, arrived in Baltimore. The trade with the Point of Rocks continued to increase rapidly and warehouses, dwellings and taverns were speedily erected and a small town grew up. The travel and trade to Frederick and the increasing receipts from the business of that portion of the main stem between the Monocacy and the Point of Rocks were soon found to constitute an important part of the revenues of the company. At Frederick the railroad received a large travel and freight from the west, brought there on the old turnpike. The railroad depot at Frederick, built to accommodate this traffic, is still standing and is the oldest railroad depot in the United States. In obtaining the right of way through Frederick County and elsewhere the railroad company had little difficulty. The land owners were greatly interested in the work and none of them exacted large prices. Many gave the right of way free.

In 1829 the Canal Company obtained an injunction against the railroad company which,

*Wm. Prescott Smith's Great Railway Celebration

with subsequent litigation, put a stop to the progress of the railroad west of the Point of Rocks for a period of three or four years from 1832, and had other momentous consequences which have been mentioned. This first injunction was issued by the Court of Washington County restraining the railroad company from proceeding further with the location of its road. A second injunction was next obtained to restrain the railroad from building or locating its tracks anywhere within Frederick County. This second injunction, as far as it related to that part of the road east of the Point of Rocks was withdrawn by the Canal Company.

The Court of Chancery as it then existed, having jurisdiction throughout the State, the Baltimore & Ohio Company, on the 23rd of June, 1828, filed a bill of complaint in this court asking that the Canal Company and the Potomac Company be restrained from interfering with the railroad company in locating the road and obtaining the right of way. The bill averred that the subscriptions to the capital stock of the company amounted to four million dollars, a sum at least sufficient for the completion of the road to Cumberland, the company had caused all the various route to be examined by skillful engineers, who ultimately recommended the southern route, to-wit: from Baltimore to the Potomac river by the waters of the Patapsco and the Monocacy to the Point of Rocks and thence to Williamsport and thence with the Potomac, with inconsiderable deviations to Cumberland. After this route had been adopted the company set to work to obtain the right of way, directing the engineers to make final location in places where the character of the ground left but little choice, and agents were ordered to procure the rights of way at these points. It was further alleged that the Potomac Company in the 40 years of its existence had made no attempt to acquire this right of way and that the Canal Company when it obtained its injunction was not in a state of organization to acquire title but that the injunction against the railroad was gotten to hinder the railroad in its location until the Canal Company was ready to proceed. This bill asked that the Canal and Potomac Company be restrained from any act to deprive the railroad of the benefit of the agreements it had made with the owners of property for the right of way. A second bill filed on June 24, 1828, asked an injunction against any interference with rights acquired by condemnation of property and the next day a third bill asked for an injunction to restrain interference with the right of way which had been located but where no measures to obtain title had begun.

On the 16th of May, 1829, the Canal Company answered these several bills as consolidated in one suit. This answer, in order to establish the claim of the company to the exclusive occupation of the Valley of the Potomac, gave a historic review of the long attempt to improve the navigation of the Potomac conceived by General Washington, and of the Potomac Company. After an experience of between thirty and forty years it had been proved that the plan adopted by that company was essentially defective and the Canal had been projected. The Canal Company had inherited by law the rights and privileges of its historic predecessor, the Potomac Company, and it was denied that the legislature had ever intended to grant to the railroad company any right to intrude into the route granted to the canal. If any latent construction of the charter were possible, then the legislature had been deceived and misled into granting it. On the contrary, however, the claim in behalf of the railroad was its directness and the projectors declared to the public and to the legislature their intention to cut down the hills between Baltimore and the Monocacy 50 or 60 feet, by machinery and forming an inclined plane to the Monocacy, and then crossing the mountains in the direct route to the Ohio by a number of stationary steam engines, computed at the number of a hundred; that afterwards in the winter of 1827-8 the company assured the legislature, in soliciting a subscription to its stock by the State, that the railroad would pass by Westminster through Harman's Gap to Williamsport and accepted the services of Mr. James Johnson, of Frederick, to explore that route. It was urged that at the Point of Rocks there was a narrow pass between the Catoctin Mountain and the river and there was no other available route for the canal and from this point to Cumberland there were numerous other narrow passes where the mountain side was close to the river. Chancellor Bland delivered an extended opinion in the case. The defendants, the Canal Company, he said insisted that by virtue of their grants and franchises they had a priority of right in selecting the route for their canal along the Potomac river. But he could find no foundation for this claim upon the various facts and circumstances which they presented, taken in connection with their charter. He therefore decided in favor of the railroad and decreed that the injunction which had been granted be made perpetual and that the Canal Company pay the costs of the suit including all the expenses of the survey. From this decree the Canal Company appealed to the Court of Appeals where it was represented by

Walter Jones and A. C. Magruder. Daniel Webster and Reverdy Johnson appeared for the railroad company. The judges who heard and decided this celebrated case were Chief Justice John Buchanan and Associate Justices Earle, Stephen, Archer and Dorsey. The decree of Chancellor Bland was reversed and the bill dismissed with costs. From the decision of the Court Judges Archer and Dorsey dissented and each delivered a voluminous opinion. The opinion of the Court was delivered by Chief Justice Buchanan and is one of the most celebrated ever delivered by this Court. It fills nearly a hundred pages of the 4th volume of Gill and Johnson's Reports and contains an accurate history of the canal up to that time and traces its connection with the Potomac Company. However able and however just and in accord with law this decision of the Court of Appeals may have been, it was one of the most disastrous to the State and of far reaching and continued injury. It delayed the construction of the great pioneer railroad for at least two years and finally drove it across the Potomac into Virginia for 100 miles of its course, that is to say from Harper's Ferry to North Branch near Cumberland and enabled its great rival, the Pennsylvania railroad to reach the Ohio river only a short time after the completion of the Baltimore & Ohio to that point, its original goal. But for this decision it is more than likely that the Ohio river terminal of the road would have been Pittsburg instead of Wheeling and thus Baltimore would have enjoyed the distinction of precedence in having communication with that great freight producing region.

Judge Buchanan's decision was rendered in January 1832, after the road had been constructed to the Point of Rocks and the route up the Valley of the Potomac through Williamsport to Cumberland had been decided upon. The decision left the road blocked against the foot of Catoctin Mountain without authority to proceed in its construction except to abandon most of the line already constructed and cross the mountains far to the north. This of course was out of the question. After an acrimonious controversy which followed the decision by the Court of Appeals the subject was carried into the Legislature where Senator Charles F. Mayer of Baltimore City, undertook to reach a compromise and upon his motion a joint committee was formed to consider the situation. This committee was composed of Senators Mayer, Pigman and Emory and Delegates Pratt, Dudley, Harding, Duvall, Miller, Nichols and Harris. Before the committee Gen. Mercer represented the canal and John H. B. Latrobe the railroad. The report of the committee recommended:

1st. That the railroad and canal should occupy the pass jointly from Point of Rocks to Harper's Ferry.

2nd. When the railroad shall be completed to that point the State should subscribe for twenty-five hundred shares of the canal stock.

3rd. The canal to be allowed to sell water power and mill sites, the sites however not to be used for grist mills.

4th. The canal to graduate the railroad through the passes of the Point of Rocks for $100,000 and the canal was to be reduced in width from 50 to 40 feet where necessary.

5th. The railroad to have a breadth of not less than 20 feet through the passes and where it should deviate from a horizontal line, an elevation not exceeding 30 feet to the mile.

6th. A board of three engineers was provided to determine the construction of the road, the amount of damage to be paid by the railroad to the canal for any interruption during construction and in consequence of it. And it was provided that a fence should be constructed between road and canal to secure the horses and mules on the canal from accidents from the passage of locomotive engines.

A bill embracing these provisions was enacted March 22, 1833, and the railroad paid the canal $266,000 for all claims under the compromise act.

The old road through Frederick County remained almost as it was built for near seventy years. Over it passed the travel from the West to Baltimore and Washington. All the travel to Washington passed by Frederick Junction to the Relay House and then to the Washington Branch until May 25, 1873, when the Metropolitan road was opened. This road branches off from the main line a mile east of the Point of Rocks and continues on along the Potomac and the canal toward Washington crossing the Monocacy near its mouth and in view of the superb aqueduct which carries the Chesapeake & Ohio over that lovely stream. About five miles of this road lies in Frederick and the remainder in Montgomery County and the District of Columbia. The road was authorized by an Act of Assembly passed in 1870. It is 43 miles in length and the original cost was $3,583,497 but in recent years an enormous sum has been spent in reducing curves and grades, double tracking and building better bridges. This road affords transportation facilities for a most fertile and productive country and provides a direct route from Frederick City to Washington. Upon its completion all through travel was diverted from the old

main line of the road by Frederick Junction and now that historic portion of the Baltimore and Ohio is used exclusively for local passenger trains and the freight traffic. It is the policy of the company to offer their through passengers a trip through the Capital of the United States as an inducement to use the road.

In 1899 the Baltimore & Ohio Company began the reconstruction of the most historic part of the road, that between the Relay House, up the Valley of the Potomac, across Parr's Ridge and the Linganore Hills, across the Monocacy, through Carroll's Manor to Washington Junction one mile east of the Point of Rocks. The cost of this work was over three million dollars, possibly more than the original cost and the operation of rebuilding extended over eight years. In the early days of railroad construction when capital was scarce and the volume of traffic insignificant compared with that of today, the first cost of the road was the principal consideration. To avoid tunnels and cuts and fills, the track wherever practicable would follow a stream, however devious and crooked it might be in order to get the best grade at the lowest cost. The Baltimore & Ohio was constructed on this principle up the Patapsco and as the Patapsco is a very crooked stream that portion of the road was extraordinary for its curves. Indeed it has been said that in early railroad engineering it was customary to pay engineers of construction more for curves than for a straight track. This practice may account for a good many of the curves on some of the early lines. In early construction a tunnel was to be avoided at all hazards and so the Baltimore & Ohio track was carried over Parr's Ridge at Mt. Airy instead of under it. The cost of maintaining a round house and helping engines to help freight trains over the ridge for seventy-five years would have paid for the tunnel many times over. To correct these mistakes in the early and experimental period of railroad building the improvements begun in 1899 were made.

The road was straightened between Ilchester and Orange Grove by building an entire new line for a distance of seven-eighths of a mile, necessitating a double-track tunnel about a quarter of a mile long, arched throughout, a new bridge over the Patapsco river and county road on the west side of the river, moving the station building a new freighthouse and coal dump. By this improvement nearly a quarter of a mile was saved, and 300 degrees, or nearly a complete circle of curvature, was eliminated.

An improvement was made in alignment between Ilchester and Ellicott City, a distance of more than a mile, and the line shortened by about 100 feet. Another improvement in alignment was made west of Oella and at Union Dam for a total distance of about a mile, involving the construction of a double-track tunnel at Union Dam over an eighth of a mile long, shortening the distance about 300 yards. At Hollofields passenger sidings were constructed for east and west bound traffic, together with signal towers and interlocking switches.

At Alberton the improvement involved an entire change in alignment from a point a short distance west of Hollofields to a point near Davis Station, a distance of about three miles. The old roadbed was abandoned and relocated, except for about half a mile east of Alberton, at which point it was raised and straightened. The maximum curvature was reduced from 12 degrees to 7 degrees and 542 degrees of central angle eliminated, resulting in the shortening of the line over half a mile. The maximum grade westbound was reduced from 48 feet to 26 feet a mile and the roadbed was placed well above high water. An improvement was made in the alignment between Sykesville and Gaither for a distance of a mile, saving in the length of line 340 feet and reducing the curves. At this point nearly a mile of passing sidings were laid and tower and interlocking switches were also constructed. This change involved a double-track tunnel of 250 feet in length and crossing of the Patapsco river twice. Between Morgan and Woodbine an improvement was also made in the alignment for a distance of about seven-eighths of a mile, which somewhat shortened the line and involved the construction of a double-track tunnel 385 feet in length.

In order to reduce the grade over Parr's ridge, at Mount Airy, a new line was constructed between Watersville and Monrovia, a distance of 11 miles. This line, after leaving the old road at a point east of Watersville, passes to the southward up the main valley of the Patapsco to the main divide, passes under this summit at Ridgeville with a double-track tunnel over half a mile long, coming to the line two and a half miles west of Mount Airy Station, where a junction is made. Thence the line follows the valley of Bush Creek, the same as the old line except at a higher plane, to a connection with the old line again a short distance west of Monrovia.

From Mount Airy Junction, two and a half miles west of Mount Airy, to Monrovia, a distance of five miles, the old line is entirely abandoned. From Mount Airy Junction to a point

two miles east of Mount Airy the old line is still used in order to serve Mount Airy Station, connection being made at this point with the old line, and the old road abandoned between this point and Watersville. All passenger trains and local freight trains are operated on the old line; east and west bound through freights are being operated on the new line. By the construction of this cut-off seven-eighths of a mile was saved, the maximum grade reduced from 80 feet a mile, plus curvature on the old line, and the summit lower 50 feet. The reduction of the grade and the improvement in alignment enables a full train of 2500 tons to be moved over the summit with two locomotives, whereas on the old line such a train would require four locomotives.

An improvement was made in alignment and grades between Ijamsville and Frederick Junction, a distance of four miles, which shortened the line by about a quarter of a mile, and reduced and lightened the curves. A coaling plant, water station, 13,000 feet of passing sidings and interlocking tower and switches were constructed. The line involved the construction of a double-track tunnel 210 feet in length and five steel girder bridges. Improvement was also made in the grades between Frederick Junction and Buckeystown for a distance of a mile.

In order to facilitate the handling of eastbound traffic a single-track detour line was built between Adamstown and Washington Junction, a distance of nearly six miles, an increase in distance of two miles over the old line, increasing the central angle 189 degrees, but reducing the grade from 39 feet to 15.8 feet a mile, enabling a full train of 2500 tons to be moved with one locomotive between Brunswick yard and Reel's Mills. This line is used entirely for heavy eastbound traffic.

One of the important operations of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company in Frederick County in recent years has been the establishment of the great freight yards at Brunswick and the building up of that flourishing town. That portion of the Baltimore & Ohio road lying in Frederick County between Hagerstown Junction and Washington Junction is the only part of the road over which all the east and west traffic of the road passes. West of it there are many branches all of which feed the main line and the traffic from which passes over this ten miles of road. At Washington Junction the road divides into two branches—one passing to Washington and the south and the other to the old line down the Patapsco Valley.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad was at one time almost exclusively a coal road and later the bulk of its freight was made up of coal and grain. This freight was generally shipped in solid train loads and required but little classification at Division points; so that while the business of the road steadily increased from year to year, a small yard at Cumberland, together with a few tracks which were called a yard at Martinsburg, served for the classification and forwarding of all the freight. The so-called yard at Martinsburg consisted almost exclusively of two long sidings paralleling the main tracks and connected therewith at various points by cross-over switches. This yard is in virtually the same condition today as it was at the time that it was used as a Division Yard.

While these facilities sufficed for the operation of a railroad with a fairly uniform class of freight the development of the country brought to the railroad a more diversified business. Freight was no longer shipped in a solid train from the west to the seaboard, but at each Division point the train must be broken up into various parts, classified and then reassembled, to be forwarded to the next Division point or to the terminal.

Martinsburg Yard became entirely inadequate to handle the diversified and rapidly increasing business of the railroad and it was found necessary to construct a new yard at some point where the freight could be classified for delivery to the various terminals in and near Baltimore. It was evident that if the classification could be properly made at the west end of the Baltimore Division it would save an additonal classification at Baltimore; furthermore the cost of building a yard at the west end of the Division would naturally be much less than the cost of constructing a similar yard in a large city; it was therefore determined to build a yard at some point west of Baltimore distant about a day's run from the city. One factor in determining the location of the yard was the relative position of the three junction points, namely, Harper's Ferry, Weverton and Washington Junction, it being evident that a location for a Division Yard convenient to these three points would have certain decided advantages over other locations. There is one other possible reason for the location of the yard at Brunswick, this being the extremely unsatisfactory state of the finances of the company at that time, together with the fact that the right of way could be purchased at Brunswick more cheaply than at any other point; the wide flat bottom at this point also made it a suitable site for a yard from a topographic standpoint.

The yard which was decided to be built at this point was known as a "Diagonal Yard," each siding opening on two "Ladders" or switching tracks which were situated on opposite sides of the yard. This enabled an engine to enter the yard with its train, to uncouple and pull ahead to the roundhouse without backing the train except to drop off the caboose, and with a minimum amount of reversed movement or lost distance for the engine. This class of yard was considered a distinct advance over other classes of yards which had preceded it. Each siding was made a full half mile in length, such length being at that time considerd ample to accommodate the longest train which would ever go over the Divison; how sadly this was miscalculated is only another evidence of the wonderful changes that have taken place in railroading in the last twenty years.

The yard as planned was to have 4000 cars capacity and the roundhouse, ash pits, coal trestle, shops, etc., which were built at the west end of the yard were to have been duplicated at the east end; but the yard was "out of style" before this could be accomplished. The constructed capacity of the old yard was 2532 cars.

Before the construction of the yard the town was known as Berlin; it had about two hundred inhabitants, having dwindled to this number from five hundred or more immediately preceding the Civil War. The only enterprises which seemed to afford a gainful occupation for her citizens were two grocery stores, a saloon, a flour mill and the railroad itself, whose section gang was located at this place; in all there seemed to be employment for less than a score of men out of a total population of about two hundred. In 1890, however, the work of constructing the new yard began and the rustic quiet was rudely awakened by the blasting of rocks, the sound of the pile-driver and the shouts of the foremen. As if by magic a town of six hundred inhabitants sprang up consisting mainly of the contractor's force. Little by little as the work progressed this temporary population was added to by those who were attracted by the prospects of speculative profit and those who came to engage in business. As the work neared completion the temporary inhabitants were replaced by permanent residents until in place of the contractor's city of six hundred appeared a stable community of two thousand which has steadily grown to the present proportions.

An amusing feature of the purchase of the first right of way by the railroad company was the visit of an agent of the company to the town of Berlin, disguised as a farmer; his purchase of the bottom lands on account of their value for raising wheat and also on account of his personal fondness for fishing and river scenery; the boasts of the property owners of the shrewd bargains they had driven in disposing of their land, followed by their bitter denunciation of the agent as a robber when they learned the true reason for the purchase.

Another amusing incident was a strike of the laborers, a large percentage of whom had come from southern Italy and Sicily, and about two hundred of whom had only recently been engaged in the kidnapping of a contractor on account of the lateness of pay-day, incidentally sending his ears to headquarters to encourage the payment of ransom. Singularly, this occurred near another town of the same name, Brunswick, N. J. These citizens showed the same impatience at the nonarrival of pay-day in Brunswick; the Sicilians mobilized the strikers and drilled them, the men marking time to the vocal imitation of a drum. It is doubtful if the like of the military maneuvers executed at this drill have ever been witnessed. The men were armed with every character of weapon imaginable, including stilettos and sticks of dynamite; excitement ran high for a day and the contractor thought his last day had come; but a padrone succeeded ultimately in quieting the men and inducing them to return to work.

To build the old yard required the excavation of about half a million yards of earth and in laying the track over one hundred thousand ties and over four thousand tons of rail were used; the total cost of the yard was about one million dollars.

The new Brunswick yard at the west end —which was constructed in 1906 and 1907— required about 600,000 yards of grading; about 3,500 yards of concrete masonry, and about 700 tons of iron pipe culverts. It contains about 170,000 feet of new yard tracks with a capacity of 4250 cars, and there is also provided, in connection therewith, additional main tracks to the length of 24,000 feet.

This yard was constructed for the purpose of properly classifying East-bound freight, and enables the older East and West yard at Brunswick to be devoted entirely to the handling of fast freight trains and West-bound traffic, and also facilitates the proper classification of West-bound traffic. This had the effect of reducing the yard congestion, in West-bound movement, not only at Brunswick but at other terminals east of the mountains, where separation must of necessity be made; and also much unnecessary rehandling of equipment to make disposition of cars to proper territories.

As the centre of the great yards, which were begun in 1890, the little village of Berlin, known in the postal guide as Barry, was selected. Berlin was a way station about 75 miles from Baltimore and situated also on the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal. The population was about 300. Before the Civil War there had been a bridge across the Potomac and the Canal which gave access to a considerable trade from Loudoun county, Virginia. But this bridge had been burned and the piers were still standing. Berlin was originally laid out in 1780 by Leonard Smith on a tract of land called "Hawkins' Merry Peep 'o Day." This land was conveyed to Smith by Clement Holliday by a deed dated November 7, 1780. It adjoins the "Resurvey of Merryland Tract." Long before either railroad or canal was constructed Berlin had a flouring mill and considerable trade with the surrounding country.

There was another town in Maryland known as Berlin and so when the Railroad Company determined to make it the end of a division and increase its importance the name was changed to Brunswick. This was done by the act of Assembly, chapter 577, of the laws of 1890, which incorporated the inhabitants by the name of the "Mayor and Council of Brunswick." The boundaries of the town were established in that act and provision was made for the election of town officials and the conduct of elections. To the Mayor and Council were granted the usual power to pass ordinances for the government of the town and the sale of intoxicating liquors within the town was prohibited. This prohibition was for the protection of railroad trainmen. A great many conductors, engineers and brakemen would be required by their duties to make their homes in Brunswick and it is the policy of all railroads to keep drink away from their employes as much as possible. In furtherance of this policy the organization of a Young Men's Christian Association among the railroad men was encouraged and the company aided largely in the construction of a home for this association which was dedicated in 1907, many of the general officers of the company being present and taking part in the ceremonies. A number of drinking saloons of a low order were maintained around the outskirts of Brunswick until 1904 when the Legislature prohibited the sale of liquor anywhere in Petersville District, except in the town of Knoxville.

The construction of the freight yards begun in 1890 was a costly undertaking. A high hill had to be cut down and the earth had to be dumped into the low places in order to make a level place of sufficient size for the yard. Within fifteen years the traffic of the road had increased so greatly that the size of the yard had to be doubled and all the land between Brunswick and Knoxville was acquired, leveled and covered with tracks at a prodigious cost. In the meantime beginning about 1893 the new town began to grow with the rapidity of a "boom town" on the plains. Railroad men began to build homes and move into them. Street after street was built, electric lighting was introduced; a town hall; Masonic hall; churches, schools and other public buildings went up; pavements were made and a modern town appeared on the map of Frederick County. The old bridge across the Potomac was rebuilt and trade poured in from all directions. The whole surrounding country on both sides the Potomac was benefitted. As the population of the town increased the demand for food increased and there was an active market for all the food products the farmers could bring in and the railroad company gave profitable employment to all applicants for work. The population had grown from 300 to 2,471 in 1900 and by 1910 the estimated population was over 5,000. In 1892 the legislature authorized the Mayor and Council to issue bonds to the amount of $20,000 for public improvements. In 1894 a further issue of $10,000 for the improvement of streets and $40,000 for water works were also authorized, both of them subject to popular approval at the polls. At the same session the charter was amended by the granting of a new one, chapter 520 of the acts of 1894, upon more liberal lines. In 1896 an act was passed reducing the authorization for water works to $15,000, which was to be submitted to the people. At the same session, chapter 380 of the acts of 1896, the charter of the town was again considerably amended. In 1900, chapter 482, the charter was again amended and the authority of the Mayor and Council enlarged. In 1904 there was an enabling act for an improvement loan of $10,000 and an amendment of the charter. The town now has water works, a fire company, drainage, improved streets and an excellent newspaper, the Brunswick *Herald*.

In closing this review of the activities within Frederick County of the Baltimore & Ohio the pioneer among American railways, it may not be amiss to reproduce here an epitome of the general history of the road from the Wall Street *Daily News*, of New York City, published in that journal January 5, 1907:

"Nearly eighty years ago, or Feb. 12, 1827, a group of Baltimore's foremost citizens met at the residence of Phillip E. Thomas, for the purpose of devising a means which would en-

able commercial intercourse between Baltimore and the Ohio river and thus overcome the commercial advantages her neighboring cities, Philadelphia and New York, enjoyed by reason of canals. With this end in view, these gentlemen conceived the idea of constructing an all-rail line from Baltimore to Wheeling, located on the Ohio, on the opposite side of the Alleghenies, and in the Far West of the time.

"As the result of this meeting, February 12th, 1827, it was decided to organize a company having this object in view, and the Maryland Legislature was asked to grant a charter to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, the company to be capitalized at $5,000,000. The charter was granted February 27th, 1827, and the following April 23d the company elected Phillip E. Thomas, who was chairman of the committee that petitioned the State of Maryland to grant the charter, its first president.

"No time was lost in beginning construction of the line, and on July 4th, 1828, the illustrious Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the last surviving signer of that immortal and sacred document of all Americans—the Declaration of Independence—laid the cornerstone of the company, which, like the movement bearing his approval some fifty-two years previous, was to play so important a part in the country's future development. The line was constructed to Ellicott's Mills in 1830, and the company announced in the Baltimore American that a "brigade of cars" would run three times a day each way between Baltimore and Ellicott's Mills, the fare twenty-five cents.

"The first motive power on this line was horses, which were changed at a point nine miles distant from Baltimore, the place afterwards taking the name of Relay by reason of this change. Horses were not deemed the best and most economical means of power, however, and in the same year—1830—a Sail car, built by President Thomas' brother, Evan Thomas, was put in operation on the line. This proved a more feasible means of locomotion, and so keen was the interest manifested in this novel Sail car, that prominent dignitaries and foreign representatives made the trip from Washington, by stage, in order to ride in this car.

"The successor to the Sail car was the first American-built locomotive on this continent, designed and constructed by Peter Cooper, a New Yorker, who owned large land interests in and around Baltimore, and who believed the value of his property would be materially enhanced by the successful operation of a steam rail line. Thereupon he brought from New York, by water, to Baltimore, a tiny engine which he called the "Tom Thumb," for use on the Baltimore and Ohio. Although the first trial of the "Tom Thumb" proved not as successful as Cooper had anticipated, he did not give up but instructed that it be altered for another trial. The first successful trial trip of the engine was made August 25th, 1831, from Baltimore to Ellicott's Mills, a distance of 14 miles, in an hour and a quarter. Among the passengers seated on a little flat car drawn by the tiny "Tom Thumb," on this day of the first movement of passengers by steam on rails in the world, was Charles Carroll of Carrollton. It is true it is a far cry from that initial trip, seventy-five years ago; but this train, crude as it was, was the father of the present day express trains.

"From Ellicott's Mills the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was extended to Frederick, Md., in 1831.

"With the view of operating the Baltimore and Ohio by steam motive power, the company placed an advertisement in the Baltimore *American*, in 1831, offering $4,000 for the best and $3,500 for the second best locomotive demonstrating their practicability in a trial to be held later. The successful locomotive in the Baltimore and Ohio trial was the locomotive "York," designed and constructed by Phineas Davis, a watchmaker, of York, Pa., for which town the locomotive was named.

"The object of the company, that of reaching the Ohio river, was never lost sight of, and Harper's Ferry was reached and the line completed to this point in 1834.

"Believing that the public convenience justified the construction of a line to the Nation's Capital, located on the Potomac, and hitherto reached only by means of stage or water, the directors memorialized Congress for permission to construct a line and establish rail communication between that city and Baltimore. The permission was formally granted the company to build the Washington branch, surveys were made and the line opened for business in the summer of 1835.

"In the same year there was placed in service on this part of the Baltimore and Ohio—the Washington branch, between Washington and Baltimore—the first railway postal car. It consisted of a partitioned-off end of an express car, fastened by means of a lock, the only keys of which were in the possession of the Postmaster-General, in Washington, and the Postmaster, of Baltimore.

"It may also be mentioned in connection with the construction of the Washington branch, that the Thomas Viaduct, over the Patapsco river, at Relay, is one of the most remarkable examples of early day engineering skill now

extant. Built to stand the strain of eight and ten-ton locomotives, with their small and light trains of the early thirties, the same viaduct is now being used by the 200-ton passenger locomotives, and their likewise proportionately heavy trains.

"Truly it has been said that this 40 miles of line Between Baltimore and Washington, on the Baltimore and Ohio—the Washington Branch—is one of the most historic sections of railroad on the American continent. It was on this section of road that the telegraph was first used. Prof. S. F. B. Morse, a man of international fame as a scholar, chemist, artist, etc., conceived the idea of placing the Nation's Capital in communication with the outside world by means of the electric telegraph. Prof. Morse at once set about to get the permission of the Baltimore and Ohio officials to construct his invention on the Washington branch. The officials of the road, like most other people of the time, did not look with favor upon the project, and were loth to grant Prof. Morse's request. President McLane referred the matter to his chief counsel, John H. B. Latrobe, with instructions to decline Prof. Morse's request in as diplomatic a way as possible. Morse was invited by Mr. Latrobe to take tea at his home one evening, there to discuss the matter. After listening to Morse's views, Mr. Latrobe became so enthused over the feasibility of his ideas that he became a believer in Morse's theory. President McLane then instructed Mr. Latrobe to present Prof. Morse to his brother, Benjamin H. Latrobe, who was the company's chief engineer. This he did, and the minutes of the Board of Directors record the fact that a communication was received from Prof. Morse, in 1843, requesting official permission to construct his telegraph; and the minutes further state that a report was also received from Chief Engineer Latrobe on the same subject. The permission was finally given Morse to construct his invention on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio, it being stipulated that the company was to have use of the wires without any cost being incurred, and it further reserved the right to remove the wires should it be deemed advisable to do so.

"Having received permission to lay his wires in trenches along its right-of-way between Baltimore and Washington, Morse appealed to Congress for an appropriation to carry on the construction. As a consequence of this he and his telegraph were the subject of much fun-making and many jokes. After a long and urgent appeal, and with discouragement staring him in the face, Morse, through the assistance of Representative Kennedy of Baltimore, received an appropriation of $30,000 from Congress to build his line. The work was soon begun, and the wires were laid in a trench along the right-of-way until the Thomas Viaduct, at Relay, was reached, necessitating the devising of some means of carrying the wires across the Patapsco. This was done by means of poles, and from there to Washington the wires were strung on poles the remaining distance. The line was completed in 1844, and May 24th the first message, "What Hath God Wrought," was sent from Baltimore to Washington. The Baltimore and Ohio owned and operated its own telegraph line, on its entire system, until 1887, when it was sold to the Western Union Telegraph Company.

"The task of pushing the line of the Baltimore and Ohio into the western country was not without its vicissitudes. Various obstacles were constantly arising, chiefly among them being the difficulties experienced in negotiating with the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company. At Point of Rocks, Md., the railroad was compelled, by the canal company, to erect a board fence in order that the passing locomotives and trains would not frighten the mules used on the tow path of the canal. The first important legal battle in which the Baltimore and Ohio was engaged, was with the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, the contention involving the priority of right-of-way. The railroad's counsel in this case were Chief Justice Roger Brooke Taney, Daniel Webster and Reverdy Johnson; while the canal company's interests were also looked after by very prominent legal lights.

"From Harper's Ferry the line of the Baltimore and Ohio wended its way ever westward, and Cumberland, Md., 179 miles distant from Baltimore, was reached in 1842. From Cumberland the road was completed as far west as Piedmont, W. Va., in 1851. Mile by mile the construction was pushed west to Grafton, W. Va., in 1851, and in the meantime the construction of the line was started from Wheeling eastward to Fairmont, W. Va. President Swann then promised the citizens of Baltimore and the East that the connecting link would be completed and a through rail connection made with the Metropolis of the Ohio by January 1st, 1853. President Swann's promises were kept and a gold spike was driven, December 24th, 1852, thus completing the first Trunk Line on the American Continent. The first train to pass over this first Trunk Line left Baltimore January 1st, 1853.

"President Swann had announced that he would tender his resignation upon the completion of the Baltimore and Ohio to the Ohio.

This he did at the annual meeting in 1853.

"In 1853 the North West Virginia Railroad was organized for the purpose of building a line from Grafton to Parkersburg. This line was completed in 1857. Mr. Swann was elected president of this new company, and it was chiefly due to his efforts that its charter was granted.

"Mr. Swann was succeeded by Mr. Wm. C. Harrison, of Baltimore, who continued as president of the Baltimore and Ohio until 1855. It was during the administration of President Harrison that a company was organized to operate a line of steamboats connecting Wheeling, on the east bank of the Ohio, with Bellaire on the west bank.

"In 1855 Mr. Harrison was succeeded by Mr. Chauncey Brooks, a Baltimorean, who retained the presidency until 1858. It was during Mr. Brooks' administration that the first difficulties between railroad employees and the company occurred in this country.

"November 17th, 1858, Mr. Brooks was succeeded in the presidency by Mr. John W. Garrett. During Mr. Garrett's administration the company continued to prosper and reach out into fields of new activity until the outbreak of the Civil War.

"Located, as the Baltimore and Ohio was, in the very heart of the territory occupied by the contending armies, it naturally suffered material destruction through the manoeuvres of the opposing forces. At the outbreak of the War, and by reason of the Baltimore and Ohio's connection with Washington, the line was constantly in the hands of first one then the other army. The line of the Baltimore and Ohio was used by either Union or Confederate forces in nearly every important campaign in the East. At both battles of Bull Run, in the different operations before Washington, and in moving both the Armies of the Potomac and the Army of Northern Virginia, the Baltimore and Ohio played an important role, and consequently suffered much damage. While neither Gettysburg nor Antietam are located on its line, the Baltimore and Ohio was used on both occasions by the Confedreate General Robert E. Lee in transporting his forces to the scene of action.

"At Harper's Ferry the bridge crossing the Potomac was burned; while at Martinsburg some forty locomotives were seized by the Confederates and dragged over the roads by horses to Winchester for use on Southern lines.

"At the close of the War the road required considerable reconstructing. A line was begun from Point of Rocks, Md., to Washington, D. C. This line was known as the Metropolitan branch, which was completed May 25th, 1873.

"The bridge across the Ohio river at Parkersburg was completed in 1871; and in 1874, the Ohio and Mississippi having been completed from Cincinnati to St. Louis, a distance of 393 miles, and the Marietta and Cincinnati having been completed east as far as Belpre, opposite Parkersburg, the first train bringing the people of the vast Mississippi Valley in touch with the larger cities of the East was run from Baltimore to St. Louis, leaving Baltimore on the morning of January 1st, 1874, and reaching St. Louis at midnight January 4th.

"In the same year, 1874, the line was extended west, from Pittsburg, to Chicago, and the name of the Baltimore, Pittsburg and Chicago Railroad was given to it. In 1875 this was changed to the Baltimore and Ohio and Chicago Railroad. The same year receivers were appointed for the Marietta and Cincinnati railroad, on account of heavy expenditures incident to construction, and this line was afterwards absorbed by the Baltimore and Ohio, and the name changed to the Cincinnati, Washington and Baltimore Railroad.

"The Baltimore and Ohio was not only the first and most progressive from the standpoint of construction, but likewise as regards the men. In 1880 the company appropriated $6,000 annually toward establishing an Employes' Relief Association, the initial action of this character to be taken by any railroad on either side of the Atlantic; and today this system embraces not only an insurance feature but also Savings, Medical and Loan features. In 1883 the directors of the company made an additional appropriation of $25,000 toward the operation of the Employes' Relief Association.

"In 1884 Mr. John W. Garrett died, and was succeeded in the presidency by his son, Mr. Robert Garrett. The line between Pittsburg and Wheeling was completed during the same year.

"Upon the death of Mr. Robert Garrett he was succeeded by Mr. Samuel Spencer, who afterwards became president of the Southern Railway.

"In 1890 the Baltimore and Ohio commenced the construction of the belt line from Bay View, near Baltimore, to Camden Station, which included a tunnel under the heart of the city. In the same year the company leased the West Virginia and Pittsburg Railroad, a line running from Clarksburg to Weston, W. Va.

"July 1st, 1890, the company made a material improvement in its freight handling facilities at New York by turning over its entire traffic

to and from New York to the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company.

"The Belt Line was completed in 1895, and Mount Royal Station, in the residence section of Baltimore, was started in the same year.

"In 1896, Mr. Mayer, who had suceeded Mr. Spencer in 1888, was succeeded in the presidency by Mr. John K. Cowen. The road was placed in the hands of receivers in 1896, and Mr. Cowen and Mr. Oscar G. Murray were appointed by the Court to act in such capacity. During the receivership, which lasted practically three years, the receivers set about improving the property, purchasing new motive power and rolling stock, until when the Court discharged them as receivers, the road was in very good physical condition. Since then the company has been making rapid strides, new rolling stock has been added at frequent intervals to handle the enormously increased traffic; new rails have been laid, curves eliminated, grades reduced, until now it is practically a new property so far as the roadbed is concerned, there being scarcely a piece of rail now in use that was used prior to 1896.

"After the receivership Mr. Cowen was elected president, and Mr. Murray was made first vice-president. Mr. Cowen was succeeded by Mr. L. F. Loree in the presidency of the Baltimore and Ohio, in June 1901. Mr. Loree resigned January 1st, 1904, and was succeeded by Mr. Oscar G. Murray, the present president.

"Well does the Baltimore and Ohio deserve the name the "University of American Railroads," and well has she proven her right to this title. It was on the line of her rails that the first passenger conveying cars were run on the American Continent, in fact in the world; as likewise was it on the line of her rails that the first American-built locomotive, the forerunner of the present-day motive power, first turned wheels on this side of the Atlantic. On the line of her right-of-way was also demonstrated the feasibility of that greatest of all commercial and social agents, the telegraph, which today encircles the entire globe, and which also uses the only universal alphabet in existence. Aside from this the Baltimore and Ohio was also the pioneer in the use of switches —"turnouts" then—the turntable also having been an invention of one of her mechanics; the pioneer builder of her own motive power in her own shops, and numerous other mechanical contrivances were first used and deemed practicable by the Baltimore and Ohio. It was also the Baltimore and Ohio that first brought the two great waterways—the Ohio River and the Atlantic—into closer commercial relations by means of a rail line connecting the two; and it was likewise over the Baltimore and Ohio that the first train from the Atlantic Seaboard reached the Mississippi. It was also the Baltimore and Ohio which first inaugurated a system of protection and mutal benefit for its employes, the Employes' Relief Association, now an important factor as regards the men of this vast system.

"Ups and downs and ins and outs the "Grand Old Line" of the railway world has experienced, but with her improved track conditions and her excellent facilities for handling traffic, by the addition of motive power and rolling stock of the most improved type, she is now enjoying her share of traffic offered by all lines of industry and is now riding apace with the other large trunk line systems on the wave of prosperity prevalent throughout the country."

After the novelty of the railroad wore off, expressions of wonder gave place to criticism. For a long time the press of Frederick had been complaining of the lack of a proper passenger and ticket office for the Baltimore and Ohio road. The old freight office which had been built when the road was opened more than twenty years before was still in use and as a matter of fact is still in use by the railroad company at this writing in the year 1909. It is said to be the oldest railroad station in the world and its general appearance would seem to justify the claim. In August 1854 through the efforts of L. J. Brengle, the Frederick director in the road, the Baltimore & Ohio Company was induced to appropriate $5,500 for the erection of a passenger station. According to the plans the station was to front 51 feet on Market street and 40 feet on All Saints street. It was to be two stories high surmounted by a cupola and spire. It was to contain "a ticket office, ladies' and gentlemen's parlors, wash rooms, baggage rooms and other apartments and conveniences for the accommodation of travelers. When finished it will be the handsomest and best arranged station on the entire route."

All through the decade preceding the Civil War there was constant agitation for more railroads. Hagerstown at that time was without any railroad connection except with Pennsylvania by the Franklin road. It was believed that if a road could be built from Hagerstown to Washington not only would the western travel to Washington by the Baltimore and Ohio be diverted to it at Frederick, but that it would get that from the Pennsylvania road which the Franklin and Cumberland Valley roads tapped at Harrisburg. Frederick people were anxious to get a road to Hagerstown and a direct road to Washington. All travel from

the West to Washington then and for many years afterwards had to take the circuitous route by the Relay House near Baltimore. On the 26th of February 1853 there was a public meeting at Buckeysville to favor the building of a railroad from Frederick to Hagerstown and it was determined to ask the legislature for a charter. At various times in 1850 in 1851 and 1852 there were public meetings for various projects including a proposed plank road from Rockville to Frederick. In March 1853, following the Buckeystown meeting there was a meeting in Frederick to favor the Hagerstown and Metropolitan road. At that session of the legislature a bill to charter the road was to be brought in and the Mayor of Frederick named a committee of citizens to go to Annapolis to watch the bill and to insist that the charter when granted should lay down a route that would lead through Frederick City. This committee was made up of John Sifford, G. Eichelberger, William M. Merrick and L. F. Coppersmith. When the committee arrived at Annapolis they found that a bill granting a charter had already passed the Senate. This charter was to build a road from Georgetown to a place near the Point of Rocks where it would meet the Baltimore & Ohio road. An effort was made to get the House to amend the bill and require the route of the road to pass from Washington or Georgetown, through Frederick to Hagerstown. The Town Council passed an order requesting the Frederick County delegation to vote for such a route. Mr. Anderson of the Frederick delegation introduced a bill to incorporate the Frederick and Hagerstown road. Gen. Coale of the delegation introduced a bill to incorporate the Metropolitan railroad. This bill required the road to cross the Baltimore & Ohio not more than five (5) miles from the viaduct over the Monocacy at Frederick Junction. This bill was passed. On the 3rd of August 1853 the Metropolitan Railroad Company was organized. Francis Dodge was made President and Meredith Davis of Frederick County was one of the directors. There were great expectations of this enterprize and it was confidently predicted that the road from Washington to Hagerstown would be an important link in a line from the Federal Capital to the great lakes. Shortly after the organization of the company the work of surveying for a route began. The subscription books for stock had been opened in May 1853 but the amount of stock taken was disappointing. As the survey progressed the engineers showed a tendency to diverge to the westward of Frederick. This tendency was a cause of much complaint. In July 1854 President Dodge made his first annual report to the stockholders. He reported that the company had been organized on a capital stock of $500,000 of which $50,000 had been paid in. The surveys which had been made in the first year had cost $24,803. The line surveyed to Frederick and Hagerstown, to connect at the latter place with the Franklin road to the North. Favorable passes through the mountains had been found. The road was located west from Sugar Loaf Mountain and that under the terms of the charter deprived the company of the benefit of a subscription to the stock from Frederick City. It was expected that Congress would subscribe to the stock. The receipts of the Washington Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio were cited in order to show the volume of travel to Washington and the prospect of a paying business over the new road. The road was to pass through Getzendaner's Gap and under the Blue Ridge by a tunnel two thousand feet long. The tunnel under the Catoctin Mountain was to be fifteen hundred feet long. The road would cross the Baltimore and Ohio five miles west of the Monocacy viaduct; from that point to Georgetown the distance was 41.7 miles. From Frederick to Georgetown it was 46.7 miles, from Georgetown to Hagerstown it was 77.2 miles. The road was to cross Middletown Valley three miles south of Middletown and the cost from Georgetown to Hagerstown, including equipment was estimated at $3,715,000. The charter required the work of construction to begin by May 5, 1855, and the road to be completed within three years. On the 18th of April, 1855 the second installment of $5 on each share of stock became due. By this time Frederick people had become indifferent to the enterprize. It was declared that it would work an injury to Maryland by diverting traffic from Baltimore. The money that was embarked in this promising enterprize was sunk and the plan was dropped until the Baltimore & Ohio Company revived it nearly twenty years later.

Nor was the survey of the Metropolitan road along a line away from Frederick the only cause of disquiet in that city. The Western Maryland road which had begun in Baltimore some years before was pushing its way westward. It was to cross the northern part of Frederick County and as the road from Frederick to York had not then been built, there was no connection of the Western Maryland with Frederick contemplated and it was expected that it would cut off all the business of the northern districts of the county much of which then came to Frederick. On the 11th of February 1860 there were meetings at Double Pipe

Creek and at Mechanicstown to urge the building of the Western Maryland and to discuss routes. In August 1860 the Frederick *Examiner* announced that Baltimore city had endorsed the bonds of the Western Maryland Company; it was assured that the road would be built and therefore it was urgent that Frederick City should bestir itself to get a connecting road built. This was accomplished later on by the construction of the road to York to which Frederick liberally subscribed.

During the agitation about the Metropolitan road there was a plan started to connect Frederick with the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. Certain public spirited citizens employed John Martineau, a civil engineer, to survey a route for a canal along the Monocacy from a point thirteen miles north of Frederick, through the town to connect with the Chesapeake and Ohio. A charter had been granted for such a work many years before and under that charter the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company was required to subscribe to two-thirds of the stock. That provision had now lapsed. Mr. Martineau estimated the cost of the canal to be twenty-four miles in length at $329,330 or $12,727 per mile. That estimate seems to have ended the scheme.

In November 1853 books were opened for subscriptions for a telegraph from Frederick to Hagerstown and in the following August 1854, the line was ready for business. In 1854 the telegraph to Emmitsburg was started.

CHAPTER XVIII

THE HISTORY of the newspapers of Frederick County illustrates the rise, the power and the decline of the country weekly newspaper. For more than three-quarters of a century after Mathias Bartgis established the *Maryland Chronicle*, in 1786, the people of Frederick County were compelled to rely upon the local papers for their news. The city papers had not then invaded their field nor had the United States government made adequate provision to distribute newspapers.

The County paper was the only vehicle for carrying the news to the majority of the people of the United States, and its political power and influence was enormous. The man in the country had no other periodical, and the matter which the country weekly published was of a serious nature and largely political. The columns were filled with the proceedings of Congress, with foreign news, and at a later date with editorials of a most intensely partisan character. During and immediately preceeding the administration of Andrew Jackson, the tone of the Whig papers was ferocious and extreme and partisanship seemed to have reached high water mark. A favorite publication in all the country papers was the speeches of the great statesmen of the day. If Clay or Webster made a great speech in Congress or on the stump, it would be published in full in every Whig paper, even if it was so long that it had to be published as a serial. In some instances one speech would be continued four weeks or more, and it would be eagerly read, and the paper containing it passed from hand to hand.

The price of the weekly paper then was two or three times as great as it is now and currency two or three times as scarce. The result was that a great many people did not subscribe to a paper but borrowed one from a neighbor. The printers received a good part of their subscriptions in barter. A notice in the paper that the printer could make use of a few cords of wood would at once bring several wagon-loads, to pay some subscription in arrears. Some paid their bills with articles of produce on the farm, and as the "printer" was nearly always "keeping house," it was the same to him as money. The relation between the country editor and his subscriber was not merely a business relation. The subscriber to the *Citizen* was almost sure to be a Democrat, and the circulation of the *Examiner* was confined practically to the Whig party. Each subscriber advocated and upheld the paper of his choice. He believed what it stated, and absolutely refused credence to the paper of opposite politics. He urged his neighbors to support his paper. He was a personal friend of his editor, and when he went to town he was sure to call upon him, and frequently went bearing gifts.

The "printer" or editor relied upon his subscribers to bring him the news. There were no reporters. If there was a great political meeting or convention, the editor was there in person to report it, that is if it was of his own party. If it was of the opposite party, it would be dismissed with a few contemptuous lines. Indeed the publication of "local news" was of gradual growth in modern times.

The growth of local news in the County papers was due to the competition of the weekly editions of the city dailies. Postoffices were multiplied, mails came more frequently, and postage rates were reduced, so that there was no obstruction to the circulation of the city papers throughout the country. The better facilities of the city papers, their machinery for collecting news and the use in the weekly edition of type which had already been used in the daily issue, made it possible for the city paper to supply a far greater volume of general news than the County paper could print, and for less than half the price of subscription. This drove the County paper into a new field, namely, the collection and publication of local news; and in the County seats of the larger counties the people were not satisfied with the

local news published weekly and so daily papers have been established in no less than five Maryland Counties.

The invasion of the counties by city papers has in many instances made County papers unproductive of sufficient revenue to support the publisher and the old time country editor has about disappeared. Nearly all the County weeklies are published by men having some other calling. Few of them are practical printers. Many of them are lawyers, and some are office-holders, and the amount of work they devote to their newspapers is not enough to maintain their oldtime influence. It is now the common practice to buy the papers with two pages already printed by a city syndicate, or to buy stereotype plates of ready-set matter. Thus the country weekly papers have to a great extent lost their individuality.

Previously to 1850 there was but little local news in any County paper. The excellent County paper had its origin about that time and did not begin to lose its individuality and suffer the blight of city competition until about 1890. Before the latter date the editor of the party paper was the personal friend of his subscribers. If there was a wedding among them a bottle of wine and a slice of bride's cake was sent to the editor. The favors the editor received however, were not all bestowed without some hope of return. If the livery stable keeper bought a new hack or a pair of horses they were sent around to the printing office to take the editor a ride and the livery stable man would have been much disappointed if the next paper had no notice of his increase of facilities. In one issue we note that the proprietor of the Washington saloon sent to the printing office "a tureen of genuine green turtle soup seasoned in the perfection of the culinary art. It was a delicious and acceptible treat to our composers and ourselves," the editor said and this was a good advertisement of the Washington saloon.

So likewise we read in a paper published in Frederick in July 1852: "We saw on Monday for the first time fruit called the banana carried around our streets for sale at 37 1-2 cents a dozen, which we learn were brought from the West India Islands. In appearance they look something like cucumbers, have a fine flavor, grow in clusters joined at the top. They are for sale," the account added, "at Nolte's in Market street." Evidently Nolte had sent a sample of the fruit to the editor.

An interesting editor or printer of the old school whose career illustrates the work of the country editor a half century or more ago, was Overton C. Harne, of whose death the Hagerstown *Mail* at the same time published the following notice:

"Overton C. Harne died at his residence on the Williamsport pike, on the 13th day of January, 1873, aged 92 years, 3 months and 28 days. He was born near Elkridge Landing, Md., in the year 1780. His father fought in the Revolutionary War. He had but one brother (Wilberdear) who died young. O. C. Harne was left an infant in care of Rafe Johnson, Tobacco Inspector, at Elkridge Landing, at that time, who put him to the printing business on the Baltimore *American*, edited by Mr. Peaching, in 1795, in which office he served his apprenticeship. He then went to Winchester, Va., He then returned, and lived with John Thomas, the father of Ex-Governor Francis Thomas. Afterwards he went to Hauver's District, where he married Susan Forrest, daughter of Rev. Jonathan Forrest, and subsequently removed to Frederick City, and published, in company with Mathias Bartgis, *The Republican Citizen,* which they conducted for one year. In 1812, he worked on the old *Federal Gazette* and *Republican Gazette,* Harnett & Co. From Frederick City he removed to Pipe Creek, and taught school, rode as deputy sheriff, constable, and took the census, all at the same time, and arrested the blacks who murdered Mrs. Baker; and when Baltimore was threatened by the British, and the company at New Windsor was called, he, being lieutenant, was the only man who went to her defence, and was discharged on Chincapin Hill, after which he returned to Hauver's District, where he served as juror, Judge of the District Court, Justice of the Peace, &c., and raised seven sons and one daughter."

The office of the County paper was the gathering place for men who discussed the affairs of the day, made political slates, decided on matters of policy or discussed topics of a general character. One day in August 1857, a party of gentlemen were gathered in the *Examiner* office in Frederick. One of them remarked that he had in his possession an old porcelain mug with an effigy of General Washington on horseback and the inscription beneath, "George Washington, Esq., General in Chief of the U. S. Army and Marshal of France." A discussion thereupon arose as to whether Washington had ever received the *baton* of a marshal of France; all had heard a tradition of the title but none remembered having seen the fact stated in history. To resolve the doubt, Col. A. Kimmel, one of the party, said he would write to the venerable G. W. Park Custis, the surviving member of Washington's household at Mount Vernon on the subject. He did so

and received in reply the following letter:

"Arlington House, 13th Aug. 1857.

"My Dear Colo. Kimmel: Your very acceptable letter came duly to hand. * * * In regard to Washington, Marshal of France, I have in this home "proof strong as holy writ" in an engraving of Napier of Merchistown, the celebrated inventor of the logarithms, which was presented to Washington by the Earl of Buchan, a relative of the philosopher, with this endorsement in the handwriting of the Earl—'To Marshal General Washington, with the respects of Buchan.' Now Buchan lived in the age of the Revolution and was the associate of courts and certainly would not have addressed to one he so loved and admired as he did to the chief, a title to which the chief had no claim. Lord Napier on a visit to Arlington House was greatly gratified by a sight of a reminiscence of his ancestors treasured among the relics of Washington.

"The history of the American, a Marshal of France, is simply this: When in 1781 Col. Laurens went to France as special Ambassador, a difficulty arose between him and the French Ministry as to the command of the combined armies in America. Our heroic Laurens said, our chief must command it, it is our cause and the battle is on our soil. *'C'est impossible'* exclaimed the Frenchman; 'by the etiquette of the French service, the Count de Rochambeau, being an old lieutenant general can only be commanded by the King in person or a *Mareschal de France!*' 'Then,' exclaimed our dear glorious Laurens, 'make our Washington a *Mareschal de France*, and the difficulty is at an end.' 'Twas done.

"A friend of mine heard Washington spoken of as *'Monsieur le Mareschal'* at the siege of Yorktown. Our beloved Washington never coveted or desired rank or title; but it is beyond a doubt that from force of circumstances, just related, the rank and title of Mareschal de France was conferred upon the General in Chief of the combined armies of America and France. * * * Believe me, my dear sir, your obliged friend and servant,

"GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS."

Mr. Custis was at the time he wrote this letter 77 years of age. In 1856 he and Col. Kimmel had been delegates to the exhibition of the United States Agricultural Society at Philadelphia. This year the exhibition was to be held at Louisville and Col. Kimmel offered to escort his aged friend to that city. Mr. Custis gratefully acknowledged this courtesy and declared that he would go if his health and strength permitted.

In a later issue of the *Examiner* the editor declared that he had found in Exshaw's Gentleman's and London Magazine for June 1783, an engraving of Washington as a frontispiece inscribed: "His Excellency George Washington, Commander in Chief of the American Armies, Marshal of France" &c. A letter from Washington dated Jan. 31, 1785, was quoted as saying: "I am not a Marshal of France nor do I hold any commission or fill any office under that Government or any other whatsoever." The *National Intelligencer* declared that this denial was not incompatible with the supposition that a merely honorary designation like that in question was actually conferred by the French government though never officially assumed or acknowledged by Washington himself."

The first newspaper in Frederick and the first paper in Maryland west of Baltimore was *"The Maryland Chronicle* or the *Universal Advertizer,"* established by Mathias Bartgis. The first issue of this paper appeared on the 4th day of January 1786. Mr. Bartgis brought a printing press to Frederick Town in 1779 while the War of the Revolution was in progress. He had learned the trade of a printer by serving an apprenticeship with Bradford in Philadelphia and came to Frederick under the patronage of Governor Thomas Johnson, Governor Thomas Sim Lee, Gen. Roger Nelson and others. The publication office was on North Market street and of the paper there was printed both English and German editions. The subscription price was eleven shillings and three pence per annum and the price of a single paper six pence. It started with a subscription list of a hundred and fifty. In those days the postoffice was not relied upon to carry newspapers to the subscribers. Messenger boys on horseback carried them to those subscribers who lived near town. Mr. Bartgis announced that he purposed, should sufficient encouragement offer, to establish a post from Fredericktown to Winchester, to carry his English and German newspapers to Funkstown, Hagerstown, Sharpsburg, Shepherdstown, Martinsburg and Winchester. In accordance with the custom of the times Mr. Bartgis adopted a latin motto for his paper, "Quia nova disederat, pervolvat viscera nostra; Affero delicias fortuitosque casus." The publication day of the *Chronicle* was Wednesday. In each of the neighboring towns there was an agent to receive subscriptions, and as far away as Staunton, Virginia. Benjamin Musgrove was the agent in Libertytown, Frederick Stemple in Middletown. In 1792 the title of the paper was changed to the *"Maryland Gazette* or the *Frederick County Advertizer,"* and the price reduced to seven



"Poplar Terrace," Home of the Late L. Victor Baughman.

shillings six pence a year. Two years later the name was again changed, this time it was called the *"Federal Gazette,"* and in 1801 to indicate its adherence to the party of Jefferson it was called the *"Republican Gazette."* Along with his newspaper Mr. Bartgis conducted a job printing office. From his press he issued a "History of the Revolution in scriptural style." Lutheran hymns and prayer books. He published annually for a number of years "Poor Robin's Almanack" and from 1803 to 1813 *"The Hornet,"* a paper in English and German. The motto of this publication was:

To true Republicans I will sing.
But aristocrats shall feel my sting.

This motto indicates the character of the paper. In 1811 Mr. Bartgis took his son, Matthias E. Bartgis, in partnership with him and in 1817 William B. Burke was his associate. In 1820 Bartgis sold his paper to Robert Ritchie and John Macgill, who published it as Ritchie & Macgill until 1823 after which Mr. Ritchie continued the publication. Five years, in 1825, after he sold his paper, Mr. Bartgis died. He had retired to his home on the Tuscarora and when he died he was buried in the Trout or Cronise burying ground. In his paper Mr. Bartgis printed the constitution of the United States when the convention of 1787 adjourned and also printed Washington's first message to the Congress. He was a man of liberal education and something of a linguist.

In the history of Frederick County many newspapers have been established to be published a few years and then abandoned. Four years after Mathias Bartgis began the publication of the first paper, that is in 1790, John Winter, a printer and school teacher, established the *"Rights of Man."* This paper with its ambitious name, lasted but twelve years, expiring in 1802. During the period of its publication Mr. Winter taught school in Bentztown. His son who was eccentric was the carrier of the *Rights of Man* and performed this service barefooted and bareheaded. Winter was a federalist and came to Frederick from one of the tidewater counties.

"The Key," named in honor of John Ross Key, was published in Frederick Town by Dr. John D. Cary in 1798, 1799 and 1800. The first issue of this paper was on January 13, 1798 and it was printed at the office of the *Maryland Gazette* on Market street. It was a paper of considerable literary merit.

The *Frederick Town Herald* was the next newspaper candidate for the public support and it endured longer than any that had yet been established for it continued until it was suppressed by the military authority in 1861, because of its advocacy of the Southern cause. *The Herald* was established in 1802, the first number appearing on the 23rd of June that year. The publisher was John P. Thompson, a printer from Carlisle, Pa., and the paper was federalist in its politics and opposed to Jefferson who was then President. For thirty years Mr. Thompson conducted this paper and then sold it to William Ogden Niles of Baltimore, a son of Hezekiah Niles, publisher of *Niles' Weekly Register.* Mr. Niles published the *Herald* for four or five years and then sold it to Ezekiel Hughes of Annapolis, Niles removing to Annapolis where he obtained an office in the treasury department. Soon after Niles left the *Herald* went into the possession of Hughes and Levely and then Thomas Turner bought it, and later sold it to George D. Miller who came from Queen Anne's County and Col. Thomas Sappington. Mr. Sappington was one of the leading citizens of the county having been Register of Wills, State Senator and member of the House of Delegates. Then Lewis F. Coppersmith bought the paper. The subsequent editors were George W. Beckenbaugh and Charles B. Woodward, William L. W. Seabrook. The last editor was Captain John W. Heard. When the *Herald* was suppressed in 1861 the press and outfit were purchased by Elihu H. Rockwell, of Frederick. Mr. Seabrook is. at this writing, 1909, editor and proprietor of the *Westminster Sentinel.*

The Republican Advocate was established by John B. Colvin in 1803. This promising paper did not live but eight years, suspending in 1811. Mr. Colvin was a native of Albany, N. Y. He was a man of ability and in 1800 published the *Daily Advertizer* in Baltimore which supported Jefferson. From Frederick he went to Washington where he established *The Monitor* and the *National Register.* In 1824 he edited the Washington *City Gazette* which supported Mr. Crawford for President. He was a confidential friend of Jefferson and was a linguist and was employed for years in the State Department. He was the author of the "Magistrate's Guide" for the use of Justices of the Peace in Maryland. After Colvin went to Washington Silas Engles was publisher of *The Advocate* until its suspension in 1811.

The Independent American Volunteer was established by William B. Underwood in 1807. In a short time it was absorbed by the *Republican Advocate.* Mr. Underwood went from Frederick to Baltimore where he published *"The Minerva,"* a literary paper. Later on he established the *"American Volunteer,"* in Carlisle, Pa.

The Genius of Liberty, a Federalist paper, was founded at Uniontown, Frederick County, in 1812, by Charles Sower. In 1815 the paper was removed to Frederick where it was published under the name of *The Star of Federalism* until the death of Mr. Sower in 1821.

The Plain Dealer was published in Frederick from 1812 to 1815 by Charles T. Melsheimer. It was federalist in its politics and opposed the War of 1812. John Hanson Thomas and Alexander Contee Hanson were contributors to this paper.

The Chronicle was published in Frederick in 1818, *The Family Gazette,* a religious paper, in 1820 by George Kolb and William Daugherty and the *Family Visitor,* a literary paper, was published about the same time by George F. Stayman aided by the Rev. Simon W. Harkey. Stayman went to Ohio where he published a Democratic paper in Delaware County. Later he went to live in Miami County. The *Lutheran Evangelical Intelligencer* was published by the Rev. Dr. David F. Schaeffer in 1824. It was printed on the *Citizen's* press. In 1824 a paper with the strange title of *The Reservoir and Public Reflector,* was published by John Magill. The name was adopted in the campaign for water works for Frederick. In 1824 and the two following years a humorous paper with the humorous title of the *"Intellectual Regale and Evening Companion,"* was published by a number of printers' Devils. Among them were George Richard Weber, William Weber, William Janvier, Samuel Davidson, B. S. Bulfinch and Thompson Bennett. George Richard Weber, one of these apprentices, went to Springfield, Illinois, and there published the *Illinois Register.* He was intimately acquainted out there with Abraham Lincoln. His brother, William Weber, was one of the early editors of the *Hagerstown Mail,* and later published the *Cumberland Alleganian. The Political Intelligencer* and *Public Advertizer* was published in 1825 by Charles Nagle. Henry Bickley, a school master, was his chief contributor. Nagle went to Vicksburg, Mississippi, where he was employed by *The Sentinel* in 1839 and 1840.

"The People" was published in 1828 to support the candidacy of Andrew Jackson. The chief writers were Francis Thomas, Madison Nelson and David Schley. *The Regulator* was started in 1831 at Taneytown by Samuel Davidson, a printer. He sold the paper to John K. Longwell who changed the name to the *Carrolltonian* and removed it to Westminster, where he advocated the division of Frederick County and the erection of Carroll. The name was again changed to *"The Sentinel"* and is now the Republican organ of Carroll County, published by William L. W. Seabrook, one of the oldest newspaper men in the State. Mr. Longwell became one of the leading citizens of the new County he helped to establish and Mr. Davidson went to Ohio which seems to have been a favorite resort for Frederick editors.

The Sentinel was founded in 1833 by James Maxwell the founder of the *Hagerstown Mail,* but it did not last long. *The Frederick Times* was founded in 1835 by James M. Shellman. This also was one of the papers that did not endure. Associated with Shellman was Edward A. Lynch, a member of the bar. In 1838 Thomas Haller published the *Frederick Visitor.* In 1843 Haller and Thomas C. Prince published the *Olive Branch,* the editors of which were Revs. Daniel Zacharias, John L. Pettis and Simon W. Harkey. In 1837 *The Times and Democratic Advocate* was founded in Frederick by Barzelia Marriott. After a few years Christian Getzendanner bought the paper. This paper also was short lived. *The Frederick News* was published in 1845 by Combs and Wheeler.

The Democratic Union was founded in 1853 by the Hon. William P. Maulsby, for many years a leading member of the Frederick Bar and the commander of a regiment in the United States Army in the Civil War. Mr. Maulsby in 1855 sold the *Union* to Dr. John W. Geyer who changed the name of the paper to *The Maryland Union.* Dr. Geyer continued the publication of *The Union* until June 1857, then he sold it to Bradley T. Johnson, Charles Cole and Charles Koontz. Koontz died within a year and his interest in the paper was purchased by Mr. Cole, the firm becoming Johnson and Cole. In the campaign of 1860 Mr. Johnson was in favor of Breckenridge and Cole for Douglas. Being unable to agree, Johnson retired from the firm and later entered the Confederate Army becoming a distinguished officer with the rank of Brigadier General. After Mr. Johnson retired James T. Smith became an associate editor of the *Union.* Later on he left and joined the Union Army and was killed at Gettysburg. During the war Mr. Cole was a Union man but notwithstanding that fact, because perhaps he was not enthusiastic enough he was arrested by Gen. Hunter and ordered to be sent south. But President Lincoln disapproved the order and Cole was released. The paper was not published that week, but that was its only omission until the paper finally suspended years afterwards.

The Frederick Republican was the first daily paper published in Frederick County. But it was

more of an advertizing sheet than a newspaper. The name was the *Advertizer* from the date of its establishment in 1867 until 1868 when it was purchased by George W. Z. Black who changed the name and made it a republican paper of the extreme partisan type, being among the earliest in Maryland to advocate negro suffrage. In 1871 it was discontinued and Black was made postmaster of Frederick. After a few years he resigned the office and went to Washington. In 1870 John W. Ebbert and Foster S. McBride started a printing office and published the *Sunday Morning Visitor,* a temperance organ. In a year or two the office was sold to Samuel L. Gouverneur who in 1870 started the *Maryland Herald* and published it for two or three years. *The Frederick Times* was begun as a weekly on January 4, 1876 by David M. Smith, who in a short time sold it to John W. Kauffman who in partnership with Mr. Bouldin published the *Daily Times.*

The oldest paper in Frederick and one of the oldest in continuous publication under the same name in Maryland is the *Frederick Examiner. The Examiner* was started in 1813 by Samuel Barnes. The office of publication was on Patrick street and the first name of the paper was *"The Political Examiner and Public Advertizer."*

Major Samuel Barnes, the founder of *The Examiner,* died near the Relay House on the Northern Central road, December 15, 1858, aged 71 years. He was born in Kent county February 20, 1788 and served an apprenticeship as a printer in Baltimore. In 1813 he moved to Frederick and founded *The Examiner,* the first number being issued August 9, 1813. He conducted the *Examiner* for nearly twenty years, during which time he volunteered in the war of 1812 and held the rank of Major in the battle of North Point. Four times he was elected to the House of Delegates. He removed to Baltimore and became editor of the *Chronicle.* In 1841 he became editor of the *Clipper* which position he held until 1857. He was a strong writer and an original Democrat. Later he became a Whig. It was claimed that through the *Examiner* he was the first to urge Mr. Clay for President and was for years a close friend of that great statesman. In its early career the *Examiner* supported the Democratic candidates for President and then went to the support of Mr. Clay and since that time has consistently opposed the Democratic party, first as a Whig paper, then as American and finally as Republican to which faith it now holds. In 1833 Major Barnes sold his paper to George Woodbridge of Connecticut. This gentleman published the *Examiner* for a short time and then sold out to Neilson Poe and went to Richmond, Va., and became a minister of the Gospel. Mr. Poe was a son of Jacob Poe, of a Frederick County family. He edited the *Examiner* for several years after which he removed to Baltimore and studied law. Later he was a judge of the Orphans Court for Baltimore City. His successors in the publication of the *Examiner* were John H. Williams and William Markell. The latter shortly withdrew from the firm on account of ill health and Williams was the sole editor and proprietor down to 1849. That year the paper was purchased by David Schley and Thomas Haller who conducted the paper with great vigor, continuing it as a Whig organ. In 1852 David Schley died and his interest in the paper was purchased by Frederick Schley. During the proprietorship of this firm, or most of the time the *Examiner* supported the American party, the Whig party having disintegrated. In 1858 Charles H. Keefer purchased an interest in the paper and the firm became Schley, Keefer & Company. In 1865 Mr. Schley sold to David M. Smith. The proprietors were Keefer, Smith & Co. until 1875 when Mr. Charles E. Knauff bought Smith out. Mr. Charles H. Keefer was killed in the railroad accident near Frederick in 1875 and was suceeded in the *Examiner* office by his brother, Harry C. Keefer. The firm of Keefer & Knauff published the paper for many years, conducting it with distinguished ability and success. During the period of the Civil War the *Examiner* supported the Union cause with vigor.

The Frederick Citizen or the *Republican Citizen* as it was called until about 1894, has been the leading Democratic paper of Frederick County for nearly seventy years. *The Citizen* was commenced at Westminster by George W. Sharpe in May, 1821. It was later removed to Frederick. In the Presidential campaign of 1824 it supported Wm. H. Crawford and in 1828 and 1832 advocated Andrew Jackson. Mr. Sharpe sold the paper to Dr. Samuel H. McKeeban, of Emmitsburg, and in 1833 at his death, it came into the possession of Peter H. Brown who later sold it to Messrs. Frederick Rigney and Wm. H. B. McLanahan. It was from them that Mr. John W. Baughman bought the paper in 1844, and he continued to edit it until his death in 1872, when it passed into the hands of his sons, Gen. L. V. Baughman and J. W. Baughman, and by whom under the firm name of Baughman Bros., it has since been published.

In its early days Mr. J. Lawson Norris assisted in the editorship but later Mr. Baughman assumed sole charge. The paper has always supported the regular nominees of the

Democratic party in National, State and county politics, advocating the settlement of all political or personal grievances in the primaries, and then, whether successful or not, supporting the party nominees, and a review of its files reveals most striking and interesting editorials, especially during war time and Presidential campaigns.

Mr. Baughman was a native of Frederick County, having been born on the "Merryland Tract." His father was a well known farmer and his grandfather a sea captain who brought over many of the settlers of Frederick County.

When quite a youth Mr. Baughman started out to earn a livelihood and entered the store of Francis Leuber, a merchant in Frederick. He attended St. John's College, where he received a liberal education. He went to Baltimore after reaching his majority and entered the commission business with a young merchant there. In this venture he was successful in acquiring —not actual wealth, but something more highly prized—a reputation for honesty and integrity that stood him in good stead in after life. In 1841 he began the study of law under General James M. Coale and was admitted to the bar. He went into partnership with Governor Enoch Louis Lowe. In 1844 he married Mary Jane Jamison, daughter of Baker Jamison, of the "Merryland Tract," and that same year purchased *The Citizen,* which he most successfully edited.

In 1862 Mr. Baughman was arrested by the Federal authorities for what they considered disloyal utterances and conduct, and incarcerated in the old capitol at Washington, but he was released through the intercession of Hon. Henry May and Robert J. Brent, of Baltimore. In 1863 the paper was suspended from the mails by order of Postmaster General Montgomery Blair, but it never ceased publication and was distributed throughout the county by patrons and friends. In 1864 Mr. Baughman was arrested by General Hunter, his paper suppressed, his property confiscated and he and his family sent beyond the Federal lines. He went to Richmond and there was given a position in the Third Auditors office by his friend General Breckinridge, the Secretary of War. Here he remained until he returned to Frederick in 1865. Mr. Baughman's wife and daughters, Corinne and Mary Louise and her son, Charles H., were given asylum by Col. Dearmont a warm-hearted and noble citizen of Clark County, Va., and remained there until after the war.

Mr. Baughman's eldest son, Louis Victor, joined the Confederate army and was with Early, Breckenridge and McCausland in many raids and battles, being finally captured at Moorfield, W. Va., and imprisoned at Camp Chase, Ohio, until exchanged just before the fall of Richmond. Mr. Baughman in 1865 returned to Frederick where he was welcomed by its citizens and escorted to his home in triumph. He shortly after resumed the publication of *The Citizen.*

Mr. John W. Baughman contracted an illness in the South from which he never recovered. Just before his death he was selected a Democratic Delegate to the National Convention in Baltimore which nominated Greely. He was too ill to attend. He died July, 1872, survived by a widow, Mrs. M. J. Baughman, who died February 9, 1904, three sons, General L. Victor, John W. and Charles H., and two daughters, Mary Louise and Corinne B. de Garmendia.

The Citizen at present is an eight-page paper, containing political, local and general news, editorials on timely topics and miscellaneous reading matter of the best quality. It is the organ of the Democratic party in Frederick county.

Besides the paper the firm conducts a general publishing business, making a specialty of the finest book and mercantile printing. The office is equipped with modern presses, folding, stitching, perforating, numbering, stapling and stereotyping machinery.

Geore W. Sharp, who established *The Citizen,* went from Frederick to Delaware County, Ohio, where he engaged in manufacturing. He was elected to the Ohio legislature. William H. B. McLanahan, another editor of *The Citizen,* joined the Lopez Expedition in Cuba in 1851 and with other Americans was captured and executed.

Any account of the newspapers and newspaper men of Frederick would be incomplete without some mention of Henry S. Geyer who wrote somewhat volumiously for the papers in Fredericktown and at the same time studied law and also gained some knowledge of the printing business. Leaving Frederick he went to Staunton, Va., but did not remain there long but went to St. Louis. He became a contributor to the *Missouri Republican* and in 1833 he became the editor of the *St. Louis Times.* In Missouri he engaged in politics, was a member of the convention which framed the first constitution of the State. He had the distinction of having been elected to the United States Senate in 1850 over Thomas H. Benton. H. S. Geyer was the son of John Geyer who with Daniel Sheffey and Lawrence Brengle published a Diary of events in Frederick County from 1776 to 1795,

CHAPTER XIX

IN DECEMBER 1839, a year in advance of the election the Whig National convention nominated William Henry Harrison for President and John Tyler for Vice-President. In Western Maryland where he was personally well known and greatly beloved, the failure to nominate Henry Clay was bitterly deplored and this feeling of disappointment was, perhaps even stronger in the West. Nevertheless the condition of the country was such that the defeat of Van Buren, the Democratic candidate, was forordained and inevitable. Since the election of John Adams in 1796 over forty years back the Democratic candidate for president had never been defeated, for John Quincy Adams was elected before the birth of the Whig party and while he called himself a "Republican" or Democrat, and in the campaign of 1840 it was hard for this victorious party to realize that defeat was awaiting them. And yet it was inevitable. The panic of 1837 was succeeded by other panics and suspensions of specie payments. All of these business troubles which brought distress upon the whole people, were attributed to the Democratic administration and the people were now ready to punish the party of Van Buren. The suspension of specie payments by the banks left the people without change for the ordinary transactions of business. The laws generally forbade the banks to issue any notes for a sum less than five dollars. Smaller change than that sum had been supplied by the one dollar gold pieces or "mint drops" and the subsidiary silver coin. All these had been withdrawn from circulation and the people were driven to various expedients to make change. In May 1837, a few days after the banks refused to give out gold and silver change, the Mayor and Council of Baltimore passed an ordinance for the issue of four hundred thousand dollars in small notes of the denominations of five, ten, twenty-five and fifty cents and one and two dollars. All over the land, merchants, business houses, corporations, hotels, eating houses and individuals had printed notes promising to pay various sums, which they gave to their customers in change for the bank notes with which they paid their bills. Frederick was overrun with these "shin plasters." The Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Company had issued a large volume of them. In October 1839 a public meeting was held in Frederick to consider the financial condition. A resolution was passed against receiving or passing shin plasters and the hoarding of specie was denounced. A resolution was also passed disapproving the proposition of an issue of small notes by Frederick City. Nevertheless conditions grew so much worse and the people were so pressed for "change" that in April 1840 the Mayor and Council and Board of Aldermen of Frederick made arrangements for the issue of small notes. The hope was expressed that these town notes which were perfectly good, would shut out "much of the trash" then circulating as cash in Frederick City. Among this trash was specified a great quantity of the notes of the Savage Manufacturing Company which were payable in goods at the factory. The campaign for the election of Harrison then began with all the elements of success. He was an old man and had occupied many high political positions but he was not a man of liberal education and had never been distinguished as a statesman. At first the Democrats professed to treat his aspirations with derision. One writer in a Baltimore paper declared that if Harrison had a pension of two thousand dollars a year, a log cabin to live in and an abundance of hard cider to drink, he would never aspire to the presidency but would be contented. From this remark came the campaign cry of the Whigs. The Democrats called Harrison the "Log cabin and hard cider candidate" in derision and some writers in a New York paper ridiculed his poverty and asked that old clothes and old shoes be sent him. Never was there a greater political blunder made. The Whigs seized upon the name and made it their campaign cry.

Harrison, they said, was the poor man's candidate, he lived in a cabin like the poor and drank cider the poor man's drink. In point of fact Harrison came from one of the most aristocratic families of Virginia and his home at North Bend, Indiana, in no wise resembled a log cabin. Nevertheless the plain people believed in the cider and log cabin and at every Whig meeting there were big log cabins or pictures of them and vast quantities of cider were consumed and the whole country was aflame. Then the Democrats went upon the other tack. They accused Harrison of being the enemy of the poor man and declared that as a member of the Ohio legislature he had voted to authorize creditors to sell their unfortunate debtors into slavery to satisfy the debt. The truth was that a proposed amendment to a pending bill was to strike out a clause which authorized the sale of a convict to pay the fine imposed upon him and Harrison had voted against the amendment. Harrison was also accused in the Democratic papers of Frederick of having in a speech at Hagerstown, made an attack upon the Catholic Church. But there was no difficulty in refuting this charge.

A curious objection urged against Mr. Van Buren was the allegation that he favored negro suffrage. The bare hinting at such a thing filled the minds of people with horror and indignation. The Whig papers asserted that this charge was clearly sustained. That he had voted in the New York convention of 1821 to strike out the word "white" in the qualification of voters.

In March there was a Harrison meeting at the Frederick Court House over which Dr. Wm. B. Tyler presided. Then came meetings in each of the election districts with especial efforts to organize the young men for campaign work. Some of these meetings were called Junior Whig meetings. At each meeting there was a log cabin and hard cider and banners with mottoes and devices. "Old Tippacanoe" was the affectionate name by which Harrison was known by his admirers all over the country and a great number of campaign songs were written and sung. On the twentieth of April the Whig county convention was held in Frederick and E. H. Lynch, Davis Richardson, William Lynch, David W. Naill and Joshua Motter were nominated for the Assembly. This convention was made the occasion of a great mass meeting of the Whigs. There was a long procession with delegations from each election district. That from Hauvers district carried a banner on which was written:

"The Mountain boys are firm and true
For him who fought at Tippacanoe."

One delegation carried a big hickory broom with which to "sweep the augean stable." But the great event of the campaign was the Young Men's Whig convention in Baltimore in May. This was declared to be the largest political gathering which up to that time had ever been seen in the United States. Delegations were present from beyond the Mississippi, from the great lakes and from the shores of the Gulf of Mexico. The convention was held at the race grounds and an enormous procession marched to escort the delegates and a hundred thousand persons witnessed the parade. Frederick County had one thousand men in the procession. This great body of men had marched down the turnpike road from Frederick following a log cabin built upon a great line wagon drawn by six of the finest gray horses that could be found in the county. The door of the cabin was open and the latch string hanging out and so knotted that it could not be pulled in. This was to typify Harrison's Western hospitality. On one side of the cabin was a placard with this inscription: "The cabin in which this Morus Multicanus administration may winter." On the roof was a broom for the anticipated clean sweep and a branch of a tree upon which was perched an eagle. Along with the Frederick County delegation in their march down the pike came the Allegany delegation rolling their great ball. They had rolled it all the way from Cumberland. George A Pearre, then a young man, was one of this party and he made speeches along the way whenever a gathering was encountered. This ball was famous in the campaign. It was made of canvass stretched over hoops and there was lettering all over it. Among the rhymes on it was the following:

As rolls the Ball
Van's reign does fall,
And he may look
To Kinderhook
His former Friends
To other ends.

The other side bore the following:

"With heart and soul
This ball we roll.
May times improve
As we do move.
Farewell dear Van
You're not our man.
To guide the ship
We'll try old Tip."

At the head of the great Baltimore procession marched the Baltimore delegation carrying a

banner inscribed with a stanza from the most popular of all the Whig songs, "Old Tip."

"The people are coming from plain and from mountain,
To join the brave band of the honest and free,
Which grows as the streams from the leaf sheltered fountain,
Spreads broad and more broad till it reaches the sea.
No strength can restrain it; no force can retain it,
Whate'er may resist, it breaks gallantly through,
And borne by its motion, as a ship on the ocean,
Speeds on in his glory
Old Tippacanoe!
"The Iron-armed soldier, the true hearted soldier,
The gallant old soldier of Tippacanoe."

But no feature in the procession attracted more attention than the Allegany ball. After the parade it was carried to Philadelphia by the delegation from that city and as they were rolling it through the streets it collapsed, a disaster which caused great joy in the Democratic ranks where it was regarded as an omen of the coming defeat of the Whig party.

But any hope which was inspired by this trivial incident was soon dispelled by the Maine election which occurred in September. As soon as the news of that election came the Whigs everywhere were singing:

"Maine's gone hell bent
For Governor Kent,
Tippacano
And Tyler too."

"And as Maine goes so goes the Union." In August there was a great Whig barbecue at Middletown. One of the speakers at the Whig meetings was John Bear, the "Buckeye Blacksmith," imported from Ohio. Bear was an uneducated man of unprepossessing appearance but he was a stump speaker of so much power and force that the Democrats at once made an attack upon him and accused him of larceny and other crimes. These accusations were promptly denied by citizens of the town where Bear lived. The Buckeye Blacksmith made his last appearance in Maryland in 1870. That was the first Congressional election at which the negroes voted and Bear was brought to Southern Maryland by the Republicans to make speeches to these new voters. He was then an old man, but his fire and force as a public speaker had in nowise abated and he played upon his black audience as if he had been playing upon a responsive instrument. In 1840 the State election took place in October and the Presidential election in November. In October 1840 the Whigs carried Frederick County by a majority of nearly two hundred, electing to the Assembly Edward A. Lynch, Davis Richardson, David W. Naill, Joshua Motter and William Lynch. On November the second James M. Coale the Harrison elector, carried the County by a majority of 341 and there was a tidal wave for Harrison all over the land. The Whigs, after the election looked forward with impatience to the time when the old hero of Tippacanoe should pass through Frederick on his way to the White House. General Harrison spent Christmas in Cincinnati and left for Washington the next day. It was an arduous journey by boat, stage and steam cars for a man of his advanced age and impaired health. His progress was a continuous triumphal march. At every town and village and cross roads along the national road there was a great assemblage to cheer him. As he approached the large towns he was met by a cavalcade to escort him. He did not reach Frederick until after dark, between six and seven o'clock on Friday evening the fifth of February. Two days before there had been a public meeting to make arrangements for his reception. On the afternoon of Friday a great cavalcade, commanded by Colonel Anthony Kimmel rode westward on the pike to the summit of Catoctin Mountain where they waited a long time for the arrival of the President-elect. Finally he came, greatly fatigued by his long journey in the stage. He was escorted through a cheering multitude to Dorsey's City Hotel where L. P. W. Balch delivered a speech of welcome. After supper General Harrison made a brief speech from the door of the Hotel to the great crowd which had gathered to greet him. Democrats as well as Whigs had come to do him honor. He told the people of Frederick that he was very weary but that he wished to thank Maryland for the honor she had done him, not only giving him her electoral vote but having been among the first to nominate him. He had been elevated to the Presidency, he said, by the plain people. The politicians had been against him from the beginning. He did not, however, apprehend any danger from the aristocracy. Frederick, he said, was on his route between Washington and his home. In his progress to the seat of Government he had received a cordial welcome, that his utmost ambition would be gratified if, after resigning the reins of government and returning to his residence at North Bend he should be received with equal cordiality and should hear the words "well done good and faithful

servant." At 10 o'clock the same evening Gen. Harrison walked to the upper depot attended by a great crowd and took the train for Baltimore. "General Harrison was yesterday, we think," *The Examiner* said, "sixty-eight years old. His brisk step and his sprightliness in conversation are very far from sustaining the reports of his senile weakness which we heard before the election. He is a weather beaten, hardy old soldier and although a perfect gentleman in his deportment, does not look as if he had just come out of the upper drawer." Sixty days later he had been gathered to his people, dying some said, from the effects of a cold he had contracted while speaking in Frederick, and John Tyler, of Virginia, reigned in his stead.

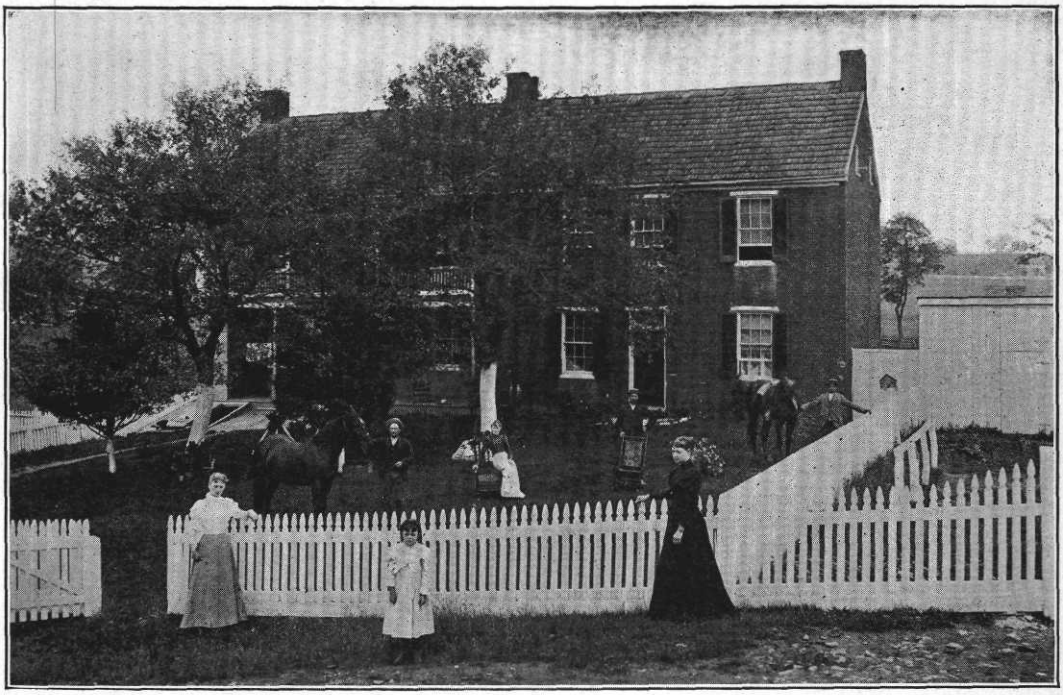
The next year, 1841, both the candidates for Governor were residents of Frederick County and this fact added great animation to the campaign. The Whigs held their State convention in Baltimore on the third of June 1841, and nominated William Cost Johnson, of Frederick County, for Governor. One week later the Democratic State convention nominated Francis Thomas. Mr. Johnson had recently distinguished himself by a speech he had made in the House of Representaives upon the subtreasury bill which was then agitating the country. His home was in Middletown valley almost under the shadow of Catoctin Mountain and he was known far and wide as "the Catoctin Sprout." Both candidates were fine speakers and in pursuance of the custom of the times a joint discussion was arranged and one took place in each county of the State. The defection of President Tyler from the Whig party had caused great demoralization in the ranks and in 1841 the Democrats carried Maryland but the majority was only 656 in the State. Mr. Thomas got 2,789 votes in Frederick County and Mr. Johnson 2,583. This result was a great disappointment to the Whigs who were not only suffering from the change of front in the federal administration but had to bear the responsibility of creating the enormous public debt of Maryland which had brought the State to the very verge of repudiation and to a rate of taxation to which the people were entirely unaccustomed. The Democrats elected to the House of Delegates on the ticket with Mr. Thomas Cornelius Staley, James M. Schley, John H. Simmons, Daniel S. Biser and Dr. John W. Geyer. The Whig candidates for the Assembly were James Simmons, William Johnson, Ezra Doub, Sebastian Ramsburg and George Hughes.

Francis Thomas was born in Frederick County on the 3rd of February 1799. He was educated at St. John's College, Annapolis, was admitted to the Bar in 1820; he was member of the House of Delegates in 1822, 1827 and 1829. In 1829 he was speaker of the House; he was representative in Congress from March 4, 1831 to March 4, 1841. In 1839 he was appointed president of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal; in 1841 he was elected Governor of Maryland, his term of office under the constitution as it was then was three years ending in 1844. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1851. He was again elected to Congress in 1861 and re-elected in 1862, 1864 and 1866, his term ending March 4, 1869. He was Internal Revenue Collector in 1870 and 1872; was Minister to Peru from 1872 to 1875. He married Sallie Campbell Preston McDowell, a daughter of James McDowell, Governor of Virginia, and was accidentally killed by a locomotive on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad in the mountains of Garrett County on the 22nd of January, 1876. He was buried in the churchyard of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, near Petersville, Frederick County, the church which he attended in his youth and which was near his home. On a massive stone which marks his grave there is this inscription which was written by himself:

"Ex-Gov. Francis Thomas, born February 3, 1799, died January 1876, son of Col. John Thomas and his wife, Eleanor McGill. The author of the measure which gave to Maryland the Constitution of 1864 and thereby gave freedom to 90,000 human beings."

Such is a brief outline of the career of one of the strongest, the most original, the most influential and the most eccentric of the public men and statesmen whom Maryland has produced. He was also one of the most noted of Maryland orators. He was in the public service in various official positions for the third of a century. In the enjoyment all the time of high social and official positions; with ample means to meet all his desires, with power to aid his friends, to do good to the country and to gratify every reasonable ambition, his life was most unhappy.

Frank Thomas was born at "Montevue" the home which his father built close to the village of Petersville. It is a fine house commanding a magnificent view of the South Mountain on one side and Catoctin Mountain on the other and the Potomac river at Harper's Ferry. This property afterwards passed into the possession of General Columbus O'Donnell of Baltimore, who bought it from Governor Thomas in 1861. The house was built by John Thomas in 1819. Frank Thomas was the seventh child of John and Eleanor McGill Thomas. The other chil-



Old Zimmerman Homestead, on Carroll's Manor.



Home of Charles R. Hildebrand, Middletown District, Occupied by Sharpshooters During the Battle of South Mountain, Shelled and Struck by Union Battery.

dren of John Thomas who lived to maturity were Lloyd, who married Mary Rutherford Brown; Eliza, died unmarried; Grace M., married Col. Thomas Shanks; Mary Crabb, married Dr. Lewis Shanks; John McGill, married Catherine Contee Turner and 2nd Margaret H. Dunlop, Catherine, married Col. Henry Dunlop; Sarah Ann Eleanor, married Richard Scott Blackburn; John Thomas, the father of the Governor, was the only son of Francis and Grace Metcalfe Thomas; Francis was the second son of William and Bettie Edwards Thomas; William was the son of Hugh Thomas who emigrated from Wales about 1702 to Pennsylvania and removed afterwards to Maryland.

The first appearance of Francis Thomas before the public was in 1822. That year he was elected to the legislature when he was a boy of 23. And yet at that immature age he made a strong impression by his eloquence and his earnestness. At this session the movement for a greater degree of popular liberty began. Mr. Thomas engaged with enthusiasm in this cause and later took his part in the movement which resulted in the "Glorious Nineteen" and the election of State Senators by the people.

Mr. Thomas was a candidate for the lower branch of the State Legislature in 1827, when he was elected, and two years later he was once more chosen a member of the House of Delegates. At this latter session he was selected Speaker of the House, and his performance of the duties imposed upon him by that post won him sufficient confidence from his constituents to prompt their naming him as the Congressional candidate in the following year and also electing him.

Four times thereafter in succession did Mr. Thomas appear before the people of Western Maryland as a candidate for the House of Representatives, and each time he was elected. This gave him an unbroken service in Congress from December 5, 1831, when he took his seat, to March 3, 1841, and he assumed an active role in the deliberations and debates of the House during the sessions of the Twenty-second, the Twenty-third, the Twenty-fourth, the Twenty-fifth and the Twenty-sixth Congresses. During a short part of this time, from 1839 to 1840, Thomas was president of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

In the House of Representatives Mr. Thomas became one of the leaders and his high position is shown by the fact that he was chairman of the Judiciary Committee. In the Congressional campaign of 1840 Mr. Wm. Price, at the time the leader of the Bar in Washington County and afterwards equally distinguished in Baltimore, made a speech at Cumberland which gave offense to Mr. Thomas and a duel resulted. The meeting took place on August 5, 1840 in Virginia, near Berkeley Springs, on the road between that place and Hancock, Md. Shots were exchanged at a distance of twelve paces. Neither party was hurt and before another shot was fired the difficulty was adjusted by the seconds. These gentlemen were William H. Norris, John McPherson and J. Hollingsworth. The effort and agreement were that the affair should be kept out of the newspapers, which was something more easily accomplished in 1840 than it is at the present day. But the duel having become known the three gentlemen named, issued the following statement which was signed by them and dated at Hancock, Md., August 6, 1840. It was as follows: "A Card—Understanding that the public are aware that a misunderstanding between Wm. Price, Esq., of Washington County, and Francis Thomas, Esq., of Frederick County, in this State, has resulted in a hostile meeting, the undersigned who acted as the respective friends of the parties upon the ground, take pleasure in stating, with a view to correct all error upon the subject, that after an exchange of shots, at our instance the difficulty was adjusted to the entire honor of both gentlemen." The *Baltimore Sun* of August 7, 1840 published the news of the duel in a meagre fashion. It said, "The parties met on Wednesday morning in Morgan county, Va., between Bath and Hancock, Md., one shot was exchanged without effect and the difficulty was then compromised on the interference of friends. We rejoice exceedingly at the result. Mr. Thomas is a gentleman well known in this State and as a politician throughout the country and few men have had greater share in the confidence of their immediate constituents than he. He now, besides his place in Congress, holds a responsible situation in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, that of President. From this his position in society may be inferred. In Congress he was looked upon by his party as a man of more than ordinary discrimination and talent, having been placed at the head of the Judiciary Committee, one of the most important committees in the House. The distance at which the gentlemen fought was twelve paces."

When the Democratic State Convention met in 1841 to nominate a candidate for Governor to succeed William Grason, Francis Thomas was named. He was the second Democratic Gubernatorial nominee under the altered State Constitution, and his opponent, according to the provision of the Constitution which gave to each of the three Gubernatorial districts of the

State a turn in naming the candidates, also came from Western Maryland, and was William Cost Johnson.

In the election Thomas was chosen Governor by a majority of 621 votes. He was inaugurated at Annapolis on January 3, 1842, his term to continue for three years thereafter.

It was during the administration of Governor Thomas that the State reached the verge of repudiation. This was brought about by the creation of a debt of $12,000,000 in aid of canals and railroads at a time when the entire white population of Maryland was less than 320,000. Among them there were few men having great wealth. The people were unaccustomed to the payment of State taxes and when taxes were laid to meet the interest on the debt, some of the counties refused to levy the taxes and in places there was talk of violent resistance. The legislature attempted to solve the difficulty by selling the railroad and canal stocks held by the State, but no reasonable offers were made. Governor Thomas was strongly set against repudiation which was becoming somewhat popular during the time, and he did much to save the State from that discredit. He blamed the Whig party for getting the State in difficulties; nevertheless it remained for his Whig successor, Governor Pratt, to devise a system of indirect taxation which produced the necessary revenue without being burdensome upon the people and which restored the credit to the State. In a message to the legislature Governor Thomas said that "in 1830 the State was in full possession of the means from its ordinary revenue to meet promptly all its liabilities. About this time the policy of internal improvement, which promised to overwhelm the general Government with debts and taxes, was undergoing a most strict and rigid examination. * * * Public opinion, deep, strong and resistless, formed against the whole system as equally premature, unwise, inexpedient and unconstitutional. * * *

"Unfortunately for this ill-fated State every department of its government was under control of those holding opinions which had been condemned by the judgment of the whole country. They refused to abandon altogether an extravagant system of roads and canals * * * Measures were taken to place Maryland in the van of those States ambitious of rivaling Great Britain, Holland and other countries where their vast numbers justified large expenditures to facilitate intercourse.

"In the short space of seven years succeeding the veto of the President our State debt was augmented more than $12,000,000. Within the same period other roads and canals were projected until (it will seem incredible now when the public mind is perfectly sober) we behold the little State of Maryland, having 10,000 square miles of territory and 318,194 white inhabitants, staggering along under undertakings that would task the financial resources of the whole kingdom of Great Britain, clothed as it is with power, by means of its standing army, to extort for public purposes from the hand of industry every dollar it has earned."

Referring to the refusal of the counties to pay the State tax the Governor said that "the Government of Maryland occupied in some respects the same attitude to the counties as did the Continental Congress toward the several States under the Articles of Confederation, exercising the vain power of passing revenue laws, but too feeble to enforce obedience to them."

As the State was unable to pay interest on her bonds in cash, he suggested as a remedy that the coupons upon State bonds be accepted as currency. "It may not be considered inexpedient," he said, "to authorize the tax collectors to take in payment of public dues the coupons on the State bonds and certificates of the Commissioner of Loans for interest, which it is proposed to pay out of the revenue to be collected."

The Governor during his administration lost no opportunity to denounce the system of representation in the legislature by which the small slave holding counties in the eastern and southern sections of the State, which were mostly Whig, held the power over the rich and populous western counties. It was this criticism that was mainly effectual in bringing about the constitutional convention of 1850 which in a great measure equalized and distributed political power with some regard to population. Of this convention Gov. Thomas was a member and he contended strongly for an even larger measure of popular government than was finally secured.

The marriage of Governor Thomas and Sallie Campbell Preston McDowell took place on the 8th of June 1841. The groom was 42 years of age and the bride but 20. The courtship had begun when Miss McDowell was a child of 15 years at the boarding house in Washington where Mr. Thomas lived during the sessions of Congress and where Senator and Mrs. Thomas H. Benton also lived. Mrs. Benton was the aunt of Miss McDowell and she was in Washington constantly visiting her.

Writing of the endeavors to bring about a marriage of himself and Miss McDowell, Thomas said: "Imputing at the time these proceedings to generous attempts to overcome my extreme diffidence and guard against my

want of address, they had the effect to create in me for the daughter and niece a most passionate love and for her friends a devoted attachment."

He also declared that his love "was not the transient affection of a youthful admirer, but the deep-seated devotion of the only love of a man fixed in his principles and fervent and constant in all his attachments."

It was hinted that Thomas was too old and that there was a dangerous difference between the ages of the two parties. Thomas' comment upon this was that "it is ridiculous * * * There was no such 'fearful inequality' of ages as to justify fearful foreboding on that account. I was then 42; his [McDowell's] daughter was 20 years of age."

The wedding took place at Governor McDowell's home in Virginia. The couple remained there several days and then went to the home of the groom near Petersville, Frederick County. Shortly afterwards and before his honeymoon was over Mr. Thomas was nominated for Governor by the Democrats and left home to engage in the campaign, visiting the various counties and making campaign speeches. In those days that was a work far more arduous than it is now with our better facilities of travel and consumed far more time. In the fall the Democratic candidate for Governor was elected and towards the end of the year he took his bride to Annapolis and began housekeeping in the Government House, then the old Eden residence which had been the home of the last Colonial Governor and which was about 1866 ceded to the United States for the Naval Academy and which was demolished in 1905, having been found to be tottering and unsafe. Here the life of this couple should have been a happy one. Governor Thomas had had his political ambitions satisfied. He had been constantly in public office almost from his boyhood, and was now the Chief Executive of the State, exercising almost a dictatorship over his party and with every promise that he would succeed to the Presidency. Mrs. Thomas was young, beautiful and a natural leader of society and admirably fitted to preside in the high station to which she had been called, amid the refined and fashionable society of Annapolis.

But every promise of happiness was destroyed by "the green-eyed monster" which certainly, in this case, made the food it fed upon. Governor Thomas became insanely jealous of his young wife and the word "insanely" is used advisedly in this connection. Indeed the trouble began before the inauguration of the Governor. A young gentleman, a cousin of Mrs. Thomas came on a visit to Montevue shortly after the wedding and of him Governor Thomas became jealous, as is said absolutely without cause. It is likely so young a girl as Mrs. Thomas, might have conducted herself with less dignity and sedateness than suited the cheerless and sombre disposition of her husband. He declared that as they rode to Frederick during this visit of Mrs. Thomas' cousin, that he detected his wife and the young man jeering at some defect in his dress. Things went from bad to worse until Mrs. Thomas' father felt himself compelled to intervene and before the end of the Governor's term, carried her to his home in Virginia. It was about this time that Governor Thomas published a pamphlet of about fifty pages which amazed the people of two States and the members of the Congress of the United States, for a copy was laid upon the desk of each Senator and Representative. In this astounding publication the Governor gave without any kind of decent reserve, his version of his family troubles and adverted to matters which caused the more charitable of his readers to conclude that he had lost his mind.

The general character of the pamphlet may be judged by the following extracts:

"The young lady, instead of going to school, for which purpose she was sent from home, spent the whole of the session of 1836, which transpired after her arrival, and nearly the whole of the session of 1836-37, in the mess at the same boarding house where we were, and at a very early period of our acquaintance * * * told me that 'she had set her cap for me.'"

Here was a man who himself confesses that, "having lived until somewhat advanced in years a life of study and ambition, little familiar with female society, I may have seemed wanting in that respect and attention for ladies which, no doubt, refines and improves man." He was 37 years old and had progressed so far through life "without having ever seriously turned" his "attention toward marriage."

"Colonel and Mrs. Benton were anxious to make a match between their niece and myself. With this I was flattered, and at that early day was perhaps more pleased than I was conscious of with the prospetcs of such a destiny.

"She told me, in the first week of the moon supposed to be all love, that she had kissed a young man not of her family.

"Ambiguous inducements were presented to her view by her friends, as a means of making her accede to their purposes with regard to me. (This, indeed, she admitted without reserve after our marriage.)"

He asserts that when the Thomases and Mrs. Thomas' cousin—the man of whom the Gover-

nor was most jealous—were driving in Frederick. "she amused herself and him with a defect in my dress. I checked him from joining afterward in her jeer, when she turned upon me with passion and said, 'you are neither a gentleman, nor a man of truth.' This was the first harsh word that ever passed between us."

The statesman, who had been married in June, as early as July 23 told Mrs. Thomas that his "confidence was impaired, and urged her with much earnestness to go to her friends."

"To repel one of the impudent charges afterward made against me, that I had not furnished her with a suitable wardrobe, I must be excused here for declaring that Governor McDowell's daughter came from her father's house to mine with a wardrobe so scanty as to afford me ample opportunity to gratify, as I did gratify, my affection for her, by adding liberally to its variety, exceeding her own wishes in that respect." He refutes the charge that he had locked Mrs. Thomas in her chamber when he was absent from the house; he denies the imputation that he took two pistols to his room with him on the night of his marriage, and seeks to account for Mrs. Thomas' illness with: "If she was thus crushed, it must have been suddenly by the separation which her friends made inevitable, and not by that notoriously kind, indulgent and forbearing treatment she experienced at all times under my protection.

"This expose * * * is due to the honor of a man, without fear, with self-respect unimpaired, resolved to live without reproach, armed with the fortitude to repel wrong, prevent ignominy and resent aggression."

And finally he closed his attack with "an earnest hope, notwithstanding all that has passed, for her acquittal. Moreover, if she was not, and is not now, I shall rejoice with a joy unspeakable when she has become, as she can become, all that my glowing fancy painted her."

Gov. Thomas applied to the legislature for a divorce from Mrs. Thomas and a bill of separation was finally passed February 14, 1846. Subsequently Mrs. Thomas became the wife of Rev. Mr. Miller, an esteemed Presbyterian minister of Philadelphia.

As has already been stated this distressing pamphlet was distributed to members of Congress in Washington and it brought upon the author a suit for libel in the courts of that city. To this suit is attributed one of the most violent scenes in the stormy and eventful career of this distinguished man. About the time that he was summoned to Washington to answer the suit he prefered charges of a most disgraceful nature against one of the most distinguished jurists of Maryland, namely the Hon. John Carroll Legrand who was his Secretary of State and who just before the charges were preferred, had been appointed to the bench by Governor Thomas. Judge Legrand had been on a visit to Governor Thomas at Montevue in Frederick County and now the Governor accused him of having taken away some articles that did not belong to him. It was suggested at the time that the Governor did not entertain the slightest belief in the truth of his charges, but that it was his object to get up an impeachment trial which would detain him in Annapolis and give him a plausible excuse for not attending court in Washington. The Governor made a long and bitter speech before the legislature asking for the impeachment of Judge Legrand, in the course of which he made constant reference to his own domestic troubles. Mrs. Thomas was present along with her father, Governor McDowell, and her uncle, Senator Thomas H. Benton. The scene was exciting and intensely dramatic. The Governor displayed to the full, in the intensity of his passion, his splendid qualities as a speaker. The sensations of his audience seem to have been alternately excitement and amazement. As he spoke at great length, the members of the legislature and the crowd that filled the lobby, listened spellbound and in tense attention and silence until the climax came. Referring to his family troubles he said that from investigation he could assert that the McDowell women were of the best type of American motherhood. He wished he could speak as favorably of the men. His own wife, he declared, was "as pure as the icicle from the frozen north." The McDowell men, he declared with dramatic force, had followed him "through the trackless forest like the hell hounds of perdition." "Let them come" he said as he struck his hand on his breast, "Let them come, I fear them not—from bully Benton to blackguard McDowell." At this outburst there was a sensation. The members of the legislature looked with astonishment. Senator Benton started up from his seat in a fury and demanded protection from the legislature, "or" he added, "I will protect myself." And the speaker, who was presiding, called the Governor to order. After the uproar had subsided Governor Thomas pointed his finger at the chair and said deliberately, "Mr. Speaker, I have sat in this House; twice I have occupied the seat where you sit; I have served in the halls of Congress, and never has an honorable gentleman called me to order." It is related that after the end of the session the Governor escorted his wife to the cars and there left her in the care of his relative, Mr. Richard Thomas,

the President of the Senate.* An estimate of the weight which was attached to the charges against Judge Legrand may be made from the fact that six years later he was appointed Chief Justice of Maryland by another Frederick County Governor, Enoch Louis Lowe.

This quarrel of Gov. Thomas with his wife cost him the presidency. In 1844 it was regarded as certain that the Democratic candidate would be elected and it had seemed sure that Francis Thomas would be the nominee of his party. But after the scenes which have been described Governor McDowell went to the Baltimore convention at the head of the Virginia delegation and he exerted his powerful influence to such effect that Mr. Thomas' name was not submitted to the convention. In 1853 Governor Thomas was an independent candidate for Congress and ran against William T. Hamilton, the nominee of the Democratic party. This campaign as an independent marked the beginning of Governor Thomas' defection from the party to which he had all his life been ardently attached. The campaign was an exciting one and hotly contested by two splendid stump speakers, Hamilton and Thomas, the former a young man of 33 years who had already served one term in Congress having been elected in 1849 over Gen. Thomas J. McKaig, the Whig candidate. In the campaign of 1853 Thomas and Hamilton met in a series of joint debates which attracted large audiences. Hamilton was elected by a majority of a thousand votes. After this election Governor Thomas retired from public life until the campaign of 1860 when he took the stump for Stephen A. Douglas. Indeed it was supposed that this support was merely nominal and that while he was professing to support Douglas he really desired the election of Bell and Everett, the candidates of the Constitutional Union party. Among the speeches he made was one in the Court House in Hagerstown delivered with all his old time vigor and eloquence to an overflowing audience. After the election of Lincoln and the beginning of hostilities Governor Thomas embraced the cause of the North with ardor. He recruited a body of 3000 soldiers in Frederick and Washington Counties. At a special election in 1861 Governor Thomas was elected to the House of Representatives as the Union candidate to succeed Jacob M. Kunkle. He then reentered Congress, in which he had been a conspicuous member, after an absence of twenty years. He was continuously re-elected, his term ending March 4, 1869. He was almost the political dictator of Western Maryland during the war period. At the conclusion of his term in 1869 his district had become decisively Democratic and Mr. Thomas was not a candidate but as a reward for his political services President Grant in 1870 made him collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Maryland and two years later appointed him minister to Peru an office which he held until 1875, when he resigned. In Peru Governor Thomas became interested in Alpaca sheep and brought a number of them to Maryland hoping to propagate them. He had a cabin on the mountain side near the Baltimore & Ohio railroad in Garrett County over against the seventeen mile grade near Frankville Station. Here the aged statesman lived alone until 1876. On the 22nd of January in that year, while walking on the railroad track near his home he was run down by a locomotive and instantly killed. At his own request he was buried in the church yard of St. Mark's Church near Petersville. And so ended the long and eventful career of one of the ablest, the most eloquent, the most eccentric and the most remarkable of the sons of Maryland.**

All through the year 1842 there was talk of

---

*History of the General Assembly of Maryland, by E. S. Riley.

**The following article about Governor Thomas was written by Mr. James P. Matthews for the Baltimore Sun in 1907. Mr. Matthews was a veteran of the Union Army, a newspaper editor of Hagerstown and for a time managing editor of the Baltimore American. At the time he wrote this article, commenting on a sketch of Gov. Thomas, which had been published in the Sun, Mr. Matthews held an office in the Pension Bureau at Washington:

I first saw Governor Thomas in the autumn of 1864, when the Presidential campaign of that year was in progress, and the newly framed State Constitution eliminating the institution of slavery was pending. He was then 65 years of age, but "his eye was not dim, nor his natural force abated;" and, more fortunate than Moses, he was permitted to see the great consummation for which he had so earnestly labored.

It was not his domestic troubles that drove Governor Thomas out of public life. The anti-slavery connections which he could not disguise proved his undoing. William T. Hamilton, the Democratic leader in Western Maryland, an exceedingly able debater and astute politician, struck him where his armor was weak and knocked him out. In 1853 he ran for Congress as an "independent," but Mr. Hamilton, who was the regular Democratic nominee, fastened upon him the odium which in those days attached to the abolitionist, and beat him by more than a thousand votes.

The secession agitation in Western Maryland in April, 1861, brought the hermit statesman out of his mountain retreat, and he came down into the lowlands as John the Baptist might have come out of the wilderness, and with a mighty

repudiating the State debt which amounted to over fourteen million dollars requiring the payment of $862,000 annually for interest. The legislature endeavored in 1842 to relieve the business people of the annoyance of shinplaster money by enacting a stringent law prohibiting their circulation. The title of this law was "An act to prevent any individual or individuals to issue paper intended to circulate as money or currency." Hotel keepers and licensed dealers in any business who received or paid shinplasters forfeited their licenses. There had been a law before that time to put a stop to the evil but the penalties in the act were so severe

---

voice protested against the madness that would have made Maryland the battlefield of the Civil War. I did not hear any of these speeches, but in the campaign of 1864 the venerable orator took much delight in rehearsing what had occurred in 1861, and when, adapting the action to the word and stamping violently on the platform, he declared that if Maryland had seceded he would have left the State and would have shaken off her very dust from his feet as a testimony against her, it seemed to me that impassioned eloquence had reached its climax.

Governor Thomas had a wonderful voice, clear, sonorous, far-reaching, and a flow of language that never failed to give correct expression to the thought of the speaker; although it was the man rather than the speech that impressed the applauding multitude. I do not know that I ever saw a printed extract from any of his speeches that seemed to me specially striking, but when the majestic orator with flashing eyes and a reach of arm that seemed capable of brushing away everything that opposed laid down a proposition nobody had the intellectual hardihood to dissent.

The greatest defect in his makeup was the entire absence of the sense of humor. He never illustrated a point with a funny story, and while his invective was sometimes sufficiently severe, he never attempted to transfix an opponent with a joke. In fact, it was dangerous to get off a jest at his expense for he took everything in sober earnest.

The late Judge Syester related to me an incident that occurred in the trial of a case at Frederick, in which Governor Thomas was one of the counsel for the defendant. A rather prominent citizen of Hagerstown was indicted for kidnapping a negro and selling him into slavery. The trial was removed from Washington County to Frederick County, and counsel for the State and the defendant followed the case.

The late Judge William Motter was at that time State's Attorney for Washington County, and he pressed the prosecution with zeal and ability. Governor Thomas lost his temper, and would have retired from the case if it had been convenient for him to return the fee which he had received as a retainer.

When presenting to the court a proposition, which the counsel for the State regarded as wholly irrelevant, he overheard Judge Motter remark to his associates at the trial table, "The Governor is barking up the wrong tree." There was nothing in the figure of speech that would have offended a normal man, but Governor Thomas could not brook the suggestion of canine stupidity, and turning on Judge Motter, with solemn voice and the pose of a heavy tragedian, he asked, "Do you call me a dog?"

I think this was about the last criminal trial in which Governor Thomas took part. Among the members of the bar he was not considered a great lawyer. He cared very little for precedents and authorities, and was impatient when confronted with legal technicalities. It was his power to procure verdicts for his clients that brought him into many important cases. He was what is called a "jury lawyer." His presentation of facts, his logic, his intense earnestness, and more than all his impressive personality appealed to the average juror with irresistible force.

During the Civil War and for two years after its close Governor Thomas was the most conspicuous figure in Western Maryland. He was elected to Congress in 1862 and was re-elected in 1864 and 1866, and during this time he controlled the Federal patronage in his own district, and in some matters he spoke authoritatively for the whole State. There were great opportunities for making money in those days, especially for politicians who were in position to see the inside of things, but Governor Thomas remained poor to the end of his life. I never heard his integrity questioned.

In politics he exhibited much more shrewdness than in business. At Washington he stood in high favor with the radical wing of the Republican legislators who favored equal suffrage, or "manhood suffrage," as it was designated when first made a factor in the reconstruction of the seceded States. The Maryland Republicans were opposed to equal suffrage, and it was rather a difficult matter for Governor Thomas to maintain his position in Washington as an advanced radical of the Charles Sumner school, and at the same time keep in harmony with the people of his district.

I recall a massmeeting in Hagerstown in the summer of 1866, which was intended to pave the way for the introduction of the new reconstruction policy, and especially to test the popular feeling on the subject. John A. J. Cresswell, Horace Maynard, James A. Garfield and possibly some other gentlemen of equal distinction accompanied Mr. Thomas from Washington and occupied the platform in the afternoon, while the venerable Congressman who was seeking re-election reserved the evening for himself.

At the afternoon meeting resolutions were adopted which were supposed to embody the views of Washington county Republicans upon the great issues which were before the country. The first sentence of the resolution relating to suffrage read thus:

"Resolved, That we are alike opposed to negro suffrage and rebel suffrage, etc."

The resolutions were handed to mé to be prepared for publication, but before I had time to reduce the papers to printers' copy Governor Thomas and the chairman of the Committee on Resolutions came down to my office and asked to see the manuscript. The Governor read the suffrage resolution, and with the consent of the

that the law was not enforced. One of the taxes imposed by the legislature to meet the interest on the public debt was a tax on incomes, but the Levy Court of Frederick County, like those of other counties, refused to collect the tax. In October 1843 the Whig party of Frederick County had recovered itself and elected four of the five members of the legislature, namely, Edward Buckey, Otho Thomas, William Lynch and D. W. Naill. The Democrats elected Edward Shriver. The Whigs desired to return William Cost Johnson to Congress in 1844, but he wrote a long letter to William Beverly Clark, the chairman of the Whig Commit-

---

chairman, after the word "suffrage" he interlined with his pencil the phrase "in Maryland," so that the sentence read:

"Resolved, That we are alike opposed to negro suffrage and rebel suffrage in Maryland," etc.

Handing the paper to me the venerable statesman remarked with perfect gravity, "You see, Mr. M——, the resolution now reads much more smoothly." I felt obliged to concur, although I was very doubtful about the propriety of amending a resolution after it had been adopted, even for the purpose of making it read "more smoothly."

The Governor, however, was much wiser than the committee that prepared the original resolution, and the roaring crowd that adopted it. He was in daily association with the men who were devising the plan of reconstruction that was finally formulated in the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, and he was unwilling that the Republicans of his district should commit themselves against what was sure to be the policy of the national Republican party. While the little concession as to Maryland was in accord with the temper of the times, he knew that it was entirely harmless.

After all the resentments growing out of the Civil War and the abolition of slavery have been forgotten possibly the mountain home of the exiled Governor may become an object of interest to the people of the State. At present I think the plain frame cottage, simple in style and cheap in structure, stands entirely unnoticed. Passengers on the westbound trains of the Baltimore and Ohio, when about halfway up the "17-mile grade," by looking across the ravine on the right, may see the neglected old weather-beaten house on the slope of a parallel ridge, about half a mile distant.

When Governor Thomas located in this wild region he intended to go into the lumber business quite extensively and projected a system of tramways for getting the logs down to the tracks of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. But I do not know that the lumber business ever yielded him any profit. The eastern wall of the main Allegany range is not much of a place for farming, and if any agriculture was carried on it must have been in very small clearings.

While Minister to Peru Governor Thomas caught the idea that his mountain tract might be well adapted to the rearing of high-grade Merino sheep, and he sent a few pairs from Peru to start the enterprise. Whether his sheep farming prospered or not I am unable to say, nor do I know what became of the Merino flock after his death.

As already intimated, Governor Thomas, with all his exceptional endowments and his remarkable capacity for dealing with large affairs, had no practical business talent, and his simple life and unpretending mountain home were entirely compatible with his limited means.

He greatly resembled General Grant in the facility with which he could be cheated. Distrustful and even suspicious of those who were outside the circle of his personal confidence, he was credulous and easily imposed upon by those who enjoyed his friendship.

President Grant appointed Governor Thomas minister to Peru, and while filling that position he saved some $4,000 of his salary, but brought none of it home. Two or three eminent citizens of Lima (high officials of the Government, I believe), managed to borrow the whole sum and failed to pay when their obligations became due. The rate of interest set out in the contract was tempting, and the value which they put upon the diamond necklaces, brooches, rosaries, crosses and other jeweled emblems, worn for personal adornment and used in the various exercises of divine worship, which they gave in pledge, seemed to afford ample security. A good many years ago I looked over a schedule of these ornaments, with the values put upon them by the borrowers attached, and I caught the impression that the high nabobs of Lima were awfully pious, but at the same time exceedingly shrewd.

Governor Thomas brought the pledges home with him, and losing all hope of getting his money as stipulated in the contracts, he felt obliged to fall back on the "collaterals." A more practical man would probably have secularized the sacred emblems by removing the diamonds from their settings and selling them for what they would bring, but Governor Thomas thought it best to proceed according to law. His warm personal friend, the late Hon. William Walsh, of Cumberland, filed a petition in court reciting the contracts and praying for an order of publication against the non-resident debtors.

The notice to the absent delinquents was published in one of the Cumberland newspapers, and unfortunately what was intended to be a legal formality, to pass unobserved, happened to turn up in a news item that gave it wide publicity, and the sensitive old gentleman was terribly annoyed by the flippant paragraphers who made merry over his adventure with the pious borrowers of Lima.

While these ill-considered jibes were running their course the sad old man met with the accident which ended his career. There was no answer from the non resident debtors; a decree was entered against them, and the court directed the administrators of the estate to send the forfeited pledges to New York to be appraised and sold.

It is my recollection that they brought about one-half the sum for which they had been hypothecated, and that the money realized from the sale constituted the largest item in the schedule of property left by Governor Thomas. Having no heirs, his small estate was distributed to the children of a deceased sister.

tee, declining to be a candidate. He did, however, consent to be a candidate for the House of Delegates. The Presidential candidates that year were Henry Clay and James K. Polk. The issues discussed were the annexation of Texas, which was opposed by the Whigs, and the state debt. Thomas G. Pratt was the Whig candidate for Governor and William J. Ross for Senator from Frederick County.

The whole community of Fredericktown was startled on the morning of the twenty-third of May 1841, to find that during the night the Frederick County Bank had been robbed of $185,000—a sum greater than its capital stock. Of this great amount $134,967 was in the notes of the bank. Of bills and notes of other banks and checks, $8,738 had been taken, $10,000 in gold and $32,220 of the bonds of the State of Maryland. The President of the bank was John P. Thompson and the cashier was Henry Doyle. The New York Herald promptly expressed the opinion that the officers of the bank were concerned in the robbery. But there was not one circumstance which justified a suspicion of this kind and for entertaining such a suspicion the Frederick *Examiner* denounced the editor of the *Herald* as "a miserable wretch, steeped in infamy." There was over fifty thousand dollars in silver in the bank at the time of the robbery but it was not taken, whether it was overlooked or was too bulky to be carried in safety does not appear. For a few days only the doors of the bank were closed and a statement of its condition was speedily published. The capital stock of the bank at the time was one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. In order to reach the funds the robbers had to open seven locks and this they did with false keys, that which had opened the outer door had been ingeniously filed and fitted. It was found in the creek near the city mill on Sunday morning. In the vault was an iron chest in which the money was locked and this was opened as readily as the other locks. Much of the plunder which had been carried off was useless to the robbers and soon after the publication of the article in the New York *Herald* reflecting upon the officers of the bank an anonymous letter was received from the robbers, suggesting that the best way to prove the innocence of the bank officers was to enter into negotiations with them for the return of a part of the property. This letter was received three or four weeks after the robbery and as evidence of the writer's ability to carry out his agreement a correct sketch of the key of the outer door was enclosed. This letter was given to the detectives. On the 19th of June another letter was received by Mr. Doyle, from one William Wiley, postmarked New York and offering his services in effecting a restoration of the property which had been taken. The board of directors sent Dr. William Bradley Tyler and William A. Beall, of Frederick, both of them stockholders in the bank, to the address given by Wiley in New York. They had no difficulty in reaching him and found that he was a member of the bar and judge of an inferior court in New York City. A few days after the first interview Wiley called upon Dr. Tyler and Mr. Beall and they offered him eight per cent. of the money he recovered for the bank and this was agreed to. A meeting was then arranged to take place in a front room of a hotel on Broadway and Howard streets. At this meeting besides Wiley and the Frederick men there were present, the clerk of Wiley's Court, the cashier of a New York bank and a respectable merchant who had been requested by Wiley to be present. The stolen property to the amount of $164,000 was brought to the room by Wiley and Tyler and Beall paid him eight per cent. of that amount according to agreement. The robbers retained $21,143 including all the gold, $7,052 in notes, $2,500 of canal script and $1,542 in the notes of the Frederick County Bank. Wiley would give no information about the robbers and the representatives of the bank made no promise of indemnity. The rewards which had been offered were withdrawn and one of $5,000 offered for the detection of the robbers and twenty per cent. of the money recovered. Before this transaction the bank had called in its notes and taken such steps as were possible to prevent the use of those that had been stolen. About this time the City Bank of New York was robbed in precisely the same manner that the Frederick bank had been entered. The amount stolen from the New York bank was $212,000. The part that Wiley had taken by acting as agent for the robbers was a bold and perilous one and brought him into trouble. He was indicted, tried and convicted for receiving stolen goods and removed from his office. He took an appeal from the ruling of the Court and carried the case to the Court of Appeals. In September 1843 another robbery of a large sum took place in Frederick. A Mr. Ing of Baltimore came to the City Hotel carrying a package of five thousand dollars in bank notes belonging to himself and a number of sealed packages of notes belonging to several Baltimore banks which had been sent westward for redemption. Ing was most careless with these valuable packages, leaving them on the mantelpiece of his room while he was at supper and then going to sleep with his door unlocked. The next morning the package was gone.

In October 1841 there was an important mil-

itary convention in Frederick composed of delegates from twenty-five different organizations. This convention selected Baltimore as the place for a grand encampment. Frederick was an active candidate for the selection but was defeated. A military encampment, however, was held in Frederick two years later, in June 1843. Twelve companies were present in this camp, namely, the Hagerstown Cadets, Captain George Schley; the Patapsco Patriots, Capt. W. Emmart; the New Market Riflemen, Capt. Thomas; the Hanover Blues, Capt. Favor; the Hagerstown Union Riflemen, Capt. Harn; the Funkstown Riflemen, Capt. Hewett; the National Guards, Capt. E. Shriver; the Mohawk Invincibles, Capt. J. Schley; the Maryland Light Infantry, Capt. Small; the Sharpsburg Potomac Dragoons, Capt. Harris; the Hagerstown Guards, Capt. Hollingsworth; the United States Light Artillery from Fort McHenry, Capt. Ringgold.

The owner of an important line of stages on the old National road was Reeside, who was known as the "Land Admiral." He carried the United States mails and a dispute about the amount due on one of the settlements caused much criticism of the careless manner of conducting the public business. The Post Office Department contended that the government owed Reeside nothing. But he sued and got a judgment for a balance of $188,496 in December 1841.

In December 1841 Col. John McPherson sold the Catoctin Iron Works to John McPherson Brien for $20,000.

In June 1842 Senator Outerbridge Horsey died at Needwood. He was a son-in-law of Governor Thomas Sim Lee, born in Somerset County, Maryland. He went to Delaware to live and represented that State in the United States Senate for twelve years. In 1828 he came to Frederick County to live and spent the rest of his life here.

In December 1842 the Hon. Abram Shriver, who had been associate judge of the Circuit Court for forty years, resigned and Richard H. Marshall, of Frederick County, was appointed as his successor. Judge Shriver died July 29, 1848. Richard H. Marshall was born in Charles County in 1800. He came to Frederick as a youth in 1820 to study law in the office of Roger Brooke Taney and was admitted to the bar in 1822. Immediately thereafter he returned to his native county and opened a law office at Port Tobacco. Upon the advice of Judge Taney he left there in 1823 and settled in Frederick. He succeeded so well at the bar that upon the resignation of Judge Shriver he was thought worthy to succeed him, sitting on the bench for years as the associate of Chief Justice John Buchanan and Judge Thomas Buchanan. Before the beginning of the war he retired from the bench and resumed practice at the bar, but only for a short time, preferring to live in complete retirement. He died in the eighties at a great age.

In November 1843 a mulatto man was convicted in the Frederick Court of aiding slaves to escape to Pennsylvania. He was captured near the line with the party he was guiding to freedom and was sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of five years, the witnesses against him being the slaves he was aiding.

As in all other parts of the Union the Democrats of Frederick were enthusiastic in their approval of the Mexican War. The Whigs and all who were opposed to the Democratic party and especially those in the North who were opposed for political or other reasons to the extension of slavery, thought the war unjust and unjustified. In the North there was a sullen hostility to the government throughout the war. But in Frederick County, as soon as war was declared, the Whigs forgot their opposition and engaged as heartily as their fellow citizens in the support of the government. The war was wrong, they said, but patriotic Americans had no choice but to support the flag of the country. In February 1847 Richard T. Merrick began to recruit a company and the ranks were speedily filled. The only fear of these patriotic men was that the war would be ended before they could reach the front. Indeed the offers of service and enlistments throughout the country were made in such overwhelming numbers that the government could not accept all of them. But much to their delight Capt. Merrick's Company was accepted, ordered to Fort McHenry, Baltimore, and on the 26th of March 1847 they set sail for Mexico. The Frederick *Examiner* of the 31st of March 1847, had this announcement: "Capt. Merrick's Company —This beautiful company of Dragoons, left Baltimore on Friday morning last on their way to the seat of war. On their arrival at the Monocacy they were met by numerous friends and relatives to give them perhaps a long farewell. The captain and company were in the highest spirits, animated with the idea that they would soon enter upon the duties of their calling and choice."*

In May 1848 a Court of Inquiry was held at

*The following is a list of the 91 officers and men composing the company:
Captain, Richard T. Merrick.
1st lieutenant, Jenifer; 2nd lieutenants, Maddox and McPherson.
1st sergeant, Wm. L. Schley; 2nd sergeant, F.

Frederick to inquire into the conduct of Major General Gideon J. Pillow, of the United States Army. The Court was composed of Col. Nathan Towson, Gen. Caleb Cushing and Col. Wm. G. Belknap. Among those present were Generals John A. Quitman, Winfield Scott, James Shield, D. E. Twiggs, Franklin Pierce and Col. W. S. Harney. This was not the first military court in Frederick that Gen. Winfield Scott had attended. He had been one of the Government's witnesses against Gen. James Wilkinson at the trial of that officer in Frederick many years before. Scott's rank at the time of the Wilkinson trial was captain.

Schelhausen.

Corporals, J. Mulhorn, A. Hager, J. J. Snouffer.

Privates, A. Albaugh, T. H. Allen, E. Allen, H. Barns, G. Buckingham, F. Baare, F. Blumer, E. G. W. Burkhart, J. W. Burkhart, C. Bailey, T. W. Bevan, G. S. Bond, T. W. Brightwell, H. M. L. Burrnough, T. C. Combs, J. W. Combs, R. B. Carley, J. P. H. Creel, S. Dabor, G. Dant, B. E. W. Edwards, A. L. Eichelberger, H. J. Favorite, Fenwick, O. P. Fowler, G. Freshour, J. Fritchey, J. M. Frost, J. Gattin, P. Galwith, R. Gray, C. H. Gray, J. L. Gray, C. W. Green, M. Hager, A. Hall, T. F. Harris, J. H. Harritt, W. J. Hazel, G. Huzzy, J. W. Jarboe, H. H. Kirby, D. Krapf, C. Lairch, J. B. Lathroun, J. H. Long, G. Lowe, E. Magruder, J. H. McHenry, J. Martin, J. J. Murphy, B. P. Nelson, R. H. Nettle, A. Otter, W. H. Ott, J. Phelps, C. Penn, A. Roelky, F. Schellas, A. Sables, A. Schley, H. Shaukle, F. Shultz, —— Silenes, J. Silvis, T. A. Smith, W. Smith, J. Steel, J. A. Stone, J. Sweney, J. A. Swikeffer, W. J. Taylor, B. Thompson, F. Vallo, W. H. Vanfossen, J. Wack, A. Warthen, C. Walken, G. A. Williams, B. Yates, C. Yates.

CHAPTER XX

THE DISTANCE of Frederick County from the cities of the coast and from England and the imperfect and costly means of communication made the people more self dependent. It was their effort and aim, and in it they largely succeeded, to produce everything they needed for their own use. We have seen that the earliest settlers made their own sugar from the maple trees in the valleys and on the mountain side. We have also seen that before the revolution there were iron furnaces producing pig iron and castings and that during the war they made cannon and cannon balls for Washington's Army. The fertile virgin soil of the valley produced great quantities of corn and in order to reduce it to the smallest bulk for transportation it was largely converted into whiskey. In 1798 there were no less than three or four hundred stills in the county. The wheat, which has always been the principal product of Frederick County, was converted into flour before it was sent to market, and along the Monocacy and other streams which furnished excellent power, there were in the latter part of the eighteenth century as many as eighty grist mills. There were in the county at this time, in the last decade of the eighteenth century two glass works, two iron furnaces, two paper mills and two forges. There were flourishing stores in nearly every village of the County and there were mechanics at nearly every cross roads. All the more important villages had shoemakers, tailors, tinkers, wagon and plow makers, harness makers, coopers, blacksmiths, carpenters and cabinet makers. With these the farmer traded, generally paying his bills in whole or in part with the products of the farm, thus finding a nearby and good market for almost everything he had to sell. Soon after the war a change began and business became more and more concentrated in Frederick. The cross roads manufacturer gradually went out of business. The wagon maker found that he could not compete with the great factory in the Western city either as to price or the quality of the vehicle. The clumsy, three-horse, homemade bar shear plow gave place for the factory made steel plow which was lighter for two horses than the home made plow was for three. And the tinner, and tailor and harness maker followed the rest.

Early in the history of the County, as has been already told, there was a multitude of small industries built up by individual enterprise and giving employment each to a few operatives. In these enterprises the apprentice was an important personage. A young boy would be taken to learn the trade. He served without wages until he arrived at the age of 21 years when he was discharged as a journeyman or engaged in that capacity by his employer. In the meantime he lived with his employer, or master, and was a member of the family. At the end of his apprenticeship he was entitled to a new suit of clothes and a small sum of money. This system educated mechanics of great skill who understood the whole business and were not specialists in any particular part of a work. The shoemaker could make an entire shoe, the bookbinder could bind a book, the wagonmaker could make a wagon and so on.

So greatly have times and customs changed that most people of this time are ignorant even of the uses of some of the articles manufactured in Frederick a century or more ago. Among the manufacturers of Fredericktown enumerated in a census taken in 1798 we find a worker in paste, two skinners, a whitesmith, two reed makers, tailors, curriers, blue dyers, leather breeches makers and saddletree makers. If these industrious mechanics could return to the scene of their former activities they would witness changed conditions far more complete than those which distressed and puzzled poor Rip Van Winkle after his long nap in the mountains. If the reed maker would offer to ply his trade the chances are that few would know to what use his reeds could be put. The nailors would find their occupation gone and if the leather breeches makers would offer their handi-

work to a citizen of Frederick today it would produce infinite diversion. In the list of industries of Fredericktown in 1798, already given, will be found a great variety. Besides those mentioned there were tobacconists, eleven saddlers, sixteen joiners, two combmakers, twenty-nine shoemakers, twelve weavers, five wagon makers, eleven hatters, three stocking weavers, five gunsmiths, painters, curriers, watch and clock makers, silversmiths, coppersmiths, tinners, butchers, wheelwrights, chairmakers, harness makers, potters, glovers, brewers, well diggers, pump makers, brushmakers, brick makers, turners, coopers, heelmakers, plasterers and distillers.

In the *Maryland Journal* of May 22, 1789, we find the following advertisement of the Glass Works near Park Mills, on Bennetts Creek, in the Urbana district:

"The American Glass Manufactory at New Bremen.—The subscriber having completed his glass manufactory near Frederick Town, State of Maryland, on an extensive plan is now able to furnish glass, not only sufficient for the consumption of this State, but also in great part for the neighboring States. He makes window glass transparent and substantial equal to the London crown; an inferior quality equal to the Bristol crown; all kinds of flint glass, such as decanters and wine glasses; tumblers of all sizes and any other sort of table glass. He also cuts devices, cyphers, coats of arms and any other fancy figures on glass, and in a short time hopes to be able to furnish looking glasses of all sizes. He takes this oportunity of returning his hearty and sincere thanks to a patriotic public for the encouragement he has received in giving a preference to the American manufactured glass and hopes by due attention to merit a continuance of their favor.

"For the convenience of gentlemen who wish to purchase glass either by the small or large quantities, the subscriber has provided a warehouse in Frederick Town for the reception and sale of his glass, of which he has a large quantity of all kinds on hand, and has appointed Mr. Abraham Faw his agent for the sale thereof, who will dispose of the same as low as possible, in payment of which he will receive cash, good bills on Philadelphia or Baltimore or will barter for assorted merchandise either in the dry or wet goods line, or any kind of country produce, and if required will deliver glass at any of the seaport towns of this or the neighboring States, and any orders for glass received by Mr. Faw will be punctually attended to and speedily executed by the public's obedient and humble servant.

"JOHN FREDERICK AMELUNG."

"New Bremen, May 16, 1789.

"N. B.—The said glass may also be had of Messrs. Thomas and Samuel Hollingsworth, Merchants, Baltimore."

Amelung came from Bremen and brought with him a colony of between three hundred and four hundred persons. He seems to have been a practical man and knew what citizens would be most useful in a new country. For he brought mechanics of all classes including blacksmiths, bakers, shoemakers and tailors besides a physician or two. Some of the mechanics must have been skilled glass blowers for Amelung at once upon his arrival set about the construction of his glass works on Bennett Creek naming his settlement New Bremen, in honor of his old home in the father land. The New Bremen glass works attracted general attention, being the first in America. President Washington heard of them and took a deep interest in the success of the enterprize, as he did in everything which gave promise of benefits to his country and his fellow citizens. In a letter to Thomas Jefferson, Washington made reference to the New Bremen factory. "A factory of glass," he wrote, "is established upon a large scale on the Monocacy, near Frederick, in Maryland. I am informed that it will produce this year glass of various kinds to the amount of ten thousand pounds." Amelung presented to President Washington a lot of his glassware which he carried in person to Mt. Vernon. In the lot were two large goblets of flint glass upon which was engraved the Washington Coat of Arms. A number of pieces of Amelung's glass ware are in the possession of the Masonic Lodge at Alexandria of which Washington was a member and the first master. The Holland Masonic Lodge of New York, also possesses samples of Amelung's handywork—decanters, punch glasses and wine glasses. They were presented to this lodge by John Pintard, of Baltimore. A gentleman of Baltimore County, whose name was not given, who married a granddaughter of Amelung had a collection of the New Bremen glass consisting of mirrors, goblets and wine glasses of excellent workmanship and quality.*

The glass factory of Frederick M. Amelung, together with 560 acres of land upon which were about fifteen dwellings, was sold at bankrupt's sale in January 1804. A few months before this sale in October 1803, Thomas Johnson and

*Ed. T. Schultz.

John McBride announced that they had engaged in the manufacture of copper stills in Michael Ollick's opposite Dr. Bogen's in Patrick street.

"The Key," a small paper established in Frederick in 1798, published for one year by Dr. John D. Cary and named in honor of Gen. John Ross Key, has a description of Frederick in 1798 from which the following information is gained:

"The lands throughout this county are generally well adapted for the production of wheat, rye, barley, speltz, buckwheat, oats, indian corn, potatoes, hemp, flax, tobacco, &c. A rich vale of excellent limestone land from four to six miles wide and about twenty miles long runs nearly through the middle of it. One kind of tobacco, viz, the Maryland fine, is cultivated nowhere in the United States to such perfection as in Frederick County and there only on the Merryland Tract (near Harper's Ferry on the Potomac river) and its neighborhood. Monocacy river, Big and Little Pipe Creeks, Linganore, Tom's Creek, Owens Creek, Hunting Creek, Fishing Creek, Israel's Creek, Bush Creek and Catoctin are the principal of the many waters that flow through this favored district, which among its more solid advantages is not denied the luxury of fruits; for apples, peaches, pears, &c., are in great plenty during their season. Upwards of eighty grist mills busily employed in the manufacture of flour, are seated on its streams. There are likewise two glass works, two iron furnaces, two forges and from three to four hundred stills employed therein. Twelve towns and villages enliven the face of the country which in 1791 (by a census then taken) contained 30,791 inhabitants [this was before Carroll County was cut off] 3,641 of whom were slaves. Copper mines were discovered previous to the contest for American freedom, near the spot where Liberty-Town (about twelve miles from Frederick Town) now stands and briskly worked by Dr. Stevenson, of Baltimore until the confusion of the war and want of a vent for the ore, obliged him to desist. Peculiar cicumstances have since prevented their being attended to with the spirit of enterprize they deserve.

"Two paper mills (about half a mile apart) are fixed from five to six miles in a northwestern direction from Frederick Town which is the capital of Frederick County and situated near the foot of Catoctin Mountain; about 43 miles northwest from the capitol of the city of Washington; 46 miles nearly west from the city of Baltimore and 150 miles southwest from the city of Philadelphia. This town was laid out in September 1745 by Mr. Patrick Dulany and its streets and alleys intended to run due east and west and north and south, but a wooden compass being made use of for the purpose and surveying not practiced with great accuracy at that time, the object was not exactly accomplished yet nearly so considering the clumsiness of the instrument, &c. The first house was built by Mr. Thomas Schley in 1746. This gentleman died in the year 1790 aged 78 after having had the satisfaction of seeing a dreary wood, late the habitation of bears, wolves, deer, &c., and the occasional hunting ground of the dreary savage, converted into a flourishing town surrounded by a fertile country, smiling with yellow harvests and comfortable farm houses, interspersed with handsome seats, the happy reward of enterprizing, persevering industry. Going east, west or south from the centre of Frederick Town, you cross a run called Carroll's Creek, which meanders through the outskirts of the town, and the Monocacy at a distance of one, two, three and four miles from town, forms nearly a semi-circle, including the north, east and south quarters thereof. The Monocacy is a gentle stream except in the time of freshets when it rises quickly to an astonishing height and rolls vast bodies of water with silent majesty to the Potomac into which it empties about fourteen miles from Frederick-Town. Upon the ceasing of rain it falls with nearly as much rapidity as it rose, and is almost everywhere fordable; yet with a small expense, it is said, it may be made navigable for a course of forty miles for flat bottomed boats which must be equally advantageous to a country abounding in grain, &c., when the navigation of the Potomac becomes completed and government removes to the city of Washington, that enviable situation destined to be its permanent residence.

"In Frederick-Town there are seven religious congregations of different denominations, viz: The Roman Catholic, the Episcopal, the Lutheran, the Calvinists, the Presbyterian, the Baptists and the Methodists. Each of these have a place of public worship. The German Presbyterian or Calvinist Church has a handsome and lofty stone steeple in which are two good bells and the town clock. The German protestant or Lutheran Church has likewise a steeple and two bells of a very musical sound. The other buildings of a public nature are a spacious and handsome poor house, a much admired Court House, an elegant Academy or county school house and two market houses, all of brick. Likewise a stone jail with a large yard surrounded by a stone wall. Four hundred and forty-nine dwelling houses besides a number of shops, &c., compose the town which

in November 1797 contained the following number of inhabitants, namely:

White males under 10 years	367
" " from 10 to 16	176
" " from 16 upwards	682
Total of white males	1,245
White females under 10 years	325
" " from 10 to 16	146
" " from 16 upwards	584
Total of white females	1,055
Total of white males and females	2,300
Colored males under 10 years	50
" " from 10 to 16	24
" " from 16 upwards	44
Total of colored males	118
Colored females under 10 years	54
" " from 10 to 16	25
" " from 16 upwards	109
Total of colored females	188
Total of colored males and females	306
Total amount of inhabitants white and colored	2,606

"Among these were the following master mechanics &c., viz:—2 tobacconists, 15 blacksmiths, 11 sadlers, 16 joiners, 2 combmakers, 29 shoemakers, 12 weavers, 1 worker in paste, 5 wagon makers, several taverns, 11 hatters, 3 stocking weavers, 5 gunsmiths, 3 nailors, 13 tailors, 34 stores and merchantile shops, 3 painters, 1 portrait painter, 13 masons, 2 skinners, 6 tanners, 2 curriers, 3 printers, 2 clock and watchmakers, 1 silversmith, 4 coppersmiths, 4 tinners, 6 butchers, 3 wheelwrights, 3 chairmakers, 1 harness maker, 4 potters, 4 leather breeches makers and glovers, 2 apothecaries, 2 brewers, 1 well digger, 5 barbers, 2 cabinet makers, 1 pump maker, 2 saddletree makers, 1 brick maker, 1 brushmaker, 9 bakers, 5 carpenters, 2 turners, 1 cooper, 1 whitesmith, 2 reedmakers, 2 distillers, 1 miller, 2 heelmakers, 2 blue dyers, 2 plasterers and several teachers, Doctors of Divinity, Physic and Law. The greatest part of the mechanics employ journeymen and apprentices &c.

"From the above statement it will be readily conceived that several manufactories are now carrying on with considerable briskness by individuals, and a person of close observation and well acquainted with the excellent advantages that Frederick Town already enjoys, would scarcely hesitate to predict that it will, at no very distant period become a very considerable manufacturing town."

Commenting in 1853 upon the list of the mechanics who conducted their several trades in Frederick in 1797 the Frederick *Examiner* called attention to the change that had taken place in the habits and industries of the people in the 50 years that had intervened since the census of 1797 was taken. "Many changes that have taken place," the *Examiner* said, "Will readily suggest themselves. Principally among these the number and proportion of the mechanic arts and manufactories will be observed. Internal improvements, the introduction of machinery and the innovations of fashion have all contributed to effect the revolution. Weavers have nearly disappeared. Stocking weavers, nailors, leather breeches makers, reed makers, saddletree makers and heel makers wholly so. Tobacco, tanners, curriers, butchers, apothecaries, coopers, brick makers, carpenters, &c., together with teachers and members of the learned profession have increased in number, and modern inventions such as steam, the telegraph, the daguerreotype and the cut nail have called into being pursuits wholly unknown to our forefathers." Precisely the same period has now elapsed since this comment was made as had elapsed between the original publication and the *Examiner's* comment. In the latter period, from 1853 to the present time, the change in the industries of the people, their habits and manner of life by modern inventions and appliances, has been far greater than that which took place between 1797 and 1853.

By the census of 1810 Frederick County had 34,439 inhabitants of whom 5,671 were slaves and 783 free negroes. In Frederick Town there were 2,952 inhabitants as follows: Males, 1,236; females, 1,244; free negroes, 126; slaves, 346. The factories of the County and their annual product were enumerated as follows: Two furnaces, producing 380 tons of pig metal and 400 tons pots, stoves, &c., valued at $42,920. Three forges producing 230 tons of bar iron valued at $27,600; two glass works producing 400 boxes of glass and 7,000 bottles, valued at $7,600; four breweries producing 730 barrels of beer, valued at $4,380; five oil mills producing 5,175 gallons of oil, valued at $4,140; two powder mills producing 5,247 pounds of powder valued at $3,670; four paper mills producing 4,150 reams of paper valued at $8,945; one hundred and forty distilleries producing 145,000 gallons of whiskey, valued at $70,500; forty-seven tanneries at which were tanned 34,168 hides and skins valued at $140,109; two cut nail factories producing 15,000 pounds of nails, valued at $1,800; grist mills producing 84,080 barrels of flour, valued at $756,720; factories producing 10,740 fur hats and 14,510 wool hats, valued at $56,842; 45,380 pair shoes and 1,509 pair of boots worth $27,609; 2,264 saddles,

4,969 bridles valued at $89,142; 208,194 yards of linen, cotton and woollen goods, valued at $10,200; eleven fulling mills at which were fulled 44,000 yards of cloth; nine carding machines at which were carded 35,600 pounds of wool; five spinning machines consisting of 362 spindles.

It was not the custom of the Frederick County people to go abroad for their woollen goods. The blankets, the goods for men's clothing and the linsey that the women wore, was all manufactured by one of the several woollen mills of the County. As late as 1853 the Columbus Woollen Factory at Lewistown, was conducted by David Study and Joseph Routson. This was the old "Fishing Creek" factory which was burned in 1848 and was rebuilt with the more pretentious name. At this factory there were made for its customers "narrow cloths," casinets, broad blankets, linseys, cassimeres and flannels. It also carded wool into "batting" to be used in making the warm quilts and comforters of those days. A suit of clothes or a working frock made from this homespun goods was very enduring and the blankets were good for more than one generation. Just as the farmer took his five bushels of wheat to the nearest water mill to have it ground into a barrel of flour, the miller taking the toll for the service, so the farmer or the farmers' wife carried the wool which had been clipped from the backs of his sheep to the woolen mill to be converted into such fabrics as were needed for the family use. The batting for the quilts could be brought home at once and in a few days came the cloth. That for the men's clothing came generally in the natural color of the wool. But the linsey for the women's frocks came in gorgeous colors, either solid or in stripes. And along with these things there was sure to be a goodly number of hanks of yarn with which the women knitted the stockings for the members of the family. Every mother of a family was expert with her knitting needles and knitting was the occupation of the long winter evenings by the light of the home made tallow candles moulded or dipped from the tallow of the beef butchered in the barn yard. All of the woolen mills advertized for custom and promised fancy coloring in stripes or plain colors. In March 1853 the Union Woolen Factory, two miles south of Jefferson, was conducted by Richard Chilcote. Chilcote also conducted the Carroll Creek foundry which was burned in January 1853, and which was repaired and again in running order the following June. In 1857 the Mechanicstown Woolen Factory advertized six quarter linseys, striped and plain, stocking yarn and rolls of wool at the shortest notice. In Frederick City the chief manufacturing industry in the middle of the last century was tanning. There were no less than eight of these industries on Carroll Creek within the city limits. They were conducted by George Wachter, William S. Bantz, Gideon Bantz, Jr., John Loats, Valentine Birely and William Hauer. In 1853 these tanneries produced about a hundred thousand sides of leather and consumed nearly seven thousand tons of bark worth seven dollars a ton, and a hundred and fifty tons of sumac. In 1853 the shipments from Frederick station by the Baltimore & Ohio road included 102,000 sides of leather. In addition to these tanneries there were in Frederick at this time seven establishments of skin dressers and gloves. Among them were John Ebert and sons, Henry Hanshew, Christian Seaman, George Myers, Jacob Keyser, David W. Brish and Frederick Sargis. Each of these houses dressed annually from five thousand to ten thousand skins. They made each about a hundred dozen gloves. They shipped to Baltimore each year about eighty tons of glue and thirty tons of hair. The skins that were dressed were used mainly for rugs and were sheep and deer skins worth about one dollar each.

The most ambitious undertaking in the way of manufacturing was that of Casper W. Wever who undertook to establish a manufacturing town on the Potomac, partly in Washington and partly in Frederick County.

The Frederick *Citizen* of July 13, 1849, had the following item of news:

"J. Barker and Company, of Baltimore are erecting a large furnace at Weverton, in this County, for the manufacture of iron with coke. They also, we understand, intend putting up three other factories with a rolling mill and nail factory. Improvements are progressing rapidly at Weverten and there is every reason to believe that in a few years it will be a place of considerable importance as a manufacturing town. When we passed Weverton about three weeks since some eighteen or twenty dwelling houses were being erected for the accommodation of operatives, when the factories shall have commenced operations. It is gratifying to see from this as well as from numerous other evidences of the success of manufacturing establishments throughout the County, since the passage of the Democratic tariff of 1846 that the Whigs in regard to that measure as upon all others have proved to be false prophets."

The admirable water power of the Potomac and the excellent facilities for transportation

by rail to Baltimore, and by canal to Georgetown suggested to the enterprizing Casper W. Wever, the incorporation of the Weverton Manufacturing Company, which was done by Chapter 144 of the Acts of 1834 and amended in 1836.

Casper W. Wever bought a large tract of land at the foot of Pleasant Valley, and the water power of the Potomac between the present Hagerstown Junction and Harper's Ferry —an almost unlimited power, as the quantity of water is enormous, and the fall in two miles and a half not less than fifteen feet, sufficient for three hundred thousand spindles. The design of Wever was to establish a manufacturing town upon his property, the power to be furnished at an annual rental. It was claimed that no place in the Union was more favorably situated for manufactures. The water power was equal to that of Lowell, while the climate was less rigorous and there was a greater abundance of food, which would make labor cheaper. A company was accordingly formed with George Jacobs of Waynesboro, Pa., as President; Mason Kinsell, of Chestnut Hill, Pa., Capt. Hezekiah Boteler, Edward Garrott, Lewis Bell, John Gray and Barton Boteler, directors. In May, 1847, the first sale of lots was advertised. Twenty-six lots were sold, at an average price of $75—being $1800 for less than an acre of land. A contract was made with Jos. P. Shannan to construct a dam for $25,000, the work to be supervised by Charles B. Fisk, the engineer of the Canal. Lots were offered at a nominal price for factory seats and free to any church. But lots were sold upon the condition that no liquor should be sold. In 1849, Joseph G. Chapman, of Charles County, succeeded Mr. Jacobs as president of the company, James M. Buchanan was elected counsel, Barton Boteler, treasurer, Wm. Loughridge, General Agent, and Casper Wever, Secretary.

The Potomac Company erected a large mill but it was never operated. The Henderson Steel and File Manufacturing Company also erected a building in 1846 and continued operations until the approach of the war, about which time Caspar Wever died. William Loughridge also had a marble works furnished with power by the Weverton Company. William Loughridge was the inventor of the Air Brakes and various important appliances. The discovery of the application of air to car brakes was his and the Westinghouse is simply an improvement. He was working on it for many years and a notice of his experiment was published in 1858. He was a citizen of Washington County and died in Philadelphia in 1890. The great scheme of Wever finally collapsed, and there is nothing now left but a number of stone houses erected for the mill operatives, many of them in ruins, and also some other ruins. Weverton is now the junction point of the Washington County branch of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad with the main line. In 1858 a bill had been introduced into the House of Representatives to establish a National Foundry. Weverton immediately aspired to be the seat of this great industry. A public meeting was held and a large committee was appointed to wait upon Congress.

The Frederick *Examiner* of September 12 and 19, 1849, contained the following communication descriptive of a visit to Weverton:

"A short sojourn in the vicinity of Weverton has given me an opportunity of reviewing its great valuable and artificial advantages as a place for the establishment of Manufacturies, and, believing that a description of the location and improvements now in progress here, and at the adjoining flourishing village of Knoxville, would be of interest to many of your numerous readers, I will endeavor to give you a more particular discription than they have yet received.

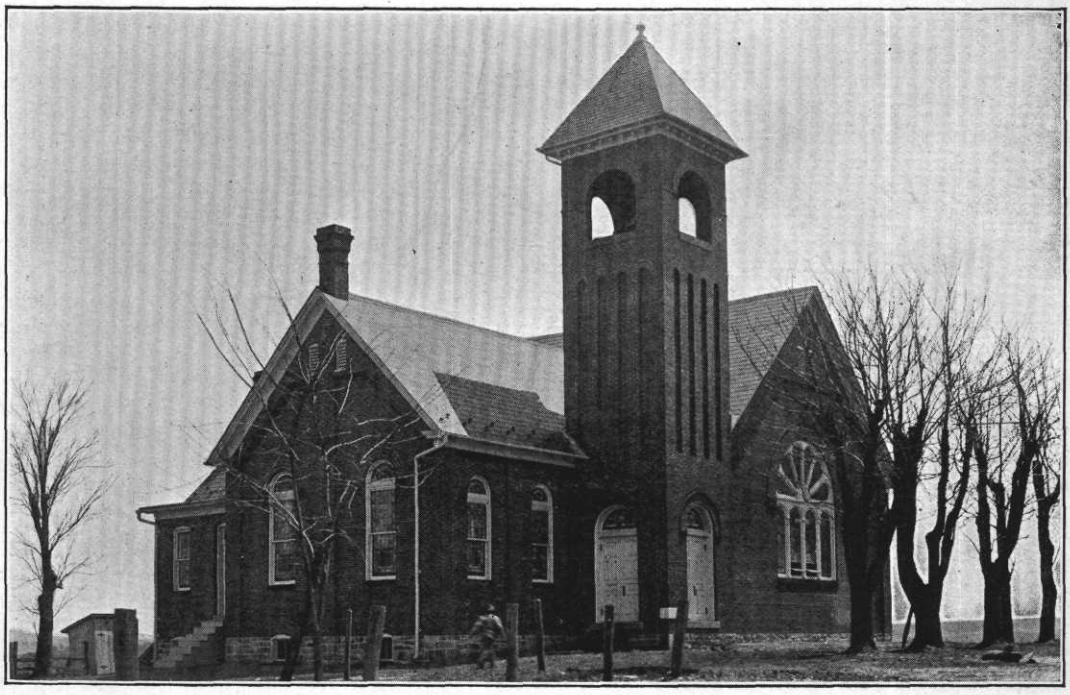
"Weverton derives its name from Caspar W. Wever, Esq., who owned the property previous to its becoming a joint stock company, in 1847. Mr. Wever's ancestors emigrated to this country, from Germany many years since and settled in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania; he was engaged for a number of years as a supperintendent on the National Road through Ohio, and subsequently on the Baltimore and Ohio Railway. Mr. Wever exhibits in a very great degree the qualities and characteristics that distinguish the Germans; plain, strong, practical common sense, united with the most untiring perseverence.

"It is owing to these qualities, mainly, that Mr. Wever is indebted for his success in developing the great water power at this place, after many years of toil, and under the most trying difficulties. Perseverance has at length crowned his efforts with complete success.

"Weverton is situated on both shores of the Potomac and three miles east below Harper's Ferry. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, the Turnpike from Baltimore to Winchester, Va., and the magnetic Telegraph from Washington City must all pass directly through this property. Some idea of the immense water power may be formed from a report of Edward N. Dickinson civil engineer of New Jersey to the Company in 1835. He says "the charter of your Company carries the whole Potomac river, from



Grossnickle's Church of the Brethren, Upper Middletown Valley.



Mt. Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church. Woodsboro.

the junction of the Shenandoah at Harper's Ferry to a point three miles below, and the combined act of the two States secures to you its priviledges, upon both the Maryland and Virginia shores. In this distance the river falls twenty-five feet, and may be divided into two distinct factory sites of fifteen and ten feet respectively; or the whole fall may be commanded at one single operation.

"The volume of water at the lowest stage of the river, guaged by Major Hughes of the United States Corps of Civil Engineers is four hundred and fifty thousand cubic feet per minute. With the immense natural and artificial advantages the company possess with their liberal, extensive and perpetual charter, The Weverton Company may challenge boldly an exhibition of as great combined advantages and facilities for manufacturies throughout the United States.

"It is also situated within a few miles travel of the most distant portion of the fertile and productive counties of Loudoun, Jefferson, Frederick, Clark and Berkeley of Virginia; as well as Frederick, Washington and Alleghany counties, Maryland; also in the vicinity of that portion of Jefferson bordering on the Potomac as also of Pleasant Valley, Washington County—and the Merryland Tract Frederick County, Maryland, alike distinguished for the intelligence and refined hispitality of their inhabitants.

"The power at Weverton developed by the construction of a dam in 1849, extends the whole breadth of the Potomac and furnishes sites for factories on both shores; the water power above, between this and the month of the Shanandoah at Harper's Ferry in addition are more than double that at Lowell, Massachusetts, and both combined, when fully developed to their utmost capacity will be sufficient to propel 600,000 spindles. I am not aware of the relative difference in price, between the right of the water power at Weverton and Lowell, but understand it is greatly in favor of the former. Those engaged in manufactures are most competent to form a correct opinion as to their true interests, and will act accordingly.—There is certainly no place, either in Maryland or Virginia, that presents at this time such a progress of rapid improvements as Weverton and the adjoining town of Knoxville. A ledge of rocks extend entirely across the bed of the river, which has enabled the company to construct a dam upon the most substantial and durable plan by iron bolts let into the rocks. A dam has been built on the lower site, of this description, and has stood without any injury whatever the highest floods. There was built last summer, a large Cotton Factory, Marble Mill, Church, a large Hotel, and are now erecting twenty stone dwellings for the operatives. The race ways to let the water into the factories are nearly completed. There are numbers of springs of the purest mountain water, issuing sufficiently high to convey the water to the tops of the highest factories, and in the greatest abundance. The water is conveyed in the Hotel for all purposes needed, and ladies and gentlemen could be accommodated with baths in the rooms.

"There are associated in the Weverton Company many gentlemen of solid wealth, and of the first intelligence and respectability in the country, who are a guarantee for its rapid advancement, but independent of these, Weverton possesses from its natural and artificial advantages all the elements that constitute a solid and permanent prosperity, and its future rapid progress is now beyond a doubt—it is a positive certainty.—There is scarcely an hour of the day or night that the cars from east or west do not pass directly through the property; the boats also; thus affording double facilities for transportation. There is no place in the United States where all the materials for building can be procured with greater facility or at cheaper prices than here; the raw materials for manufactures, provisions of all kinds and fuel likewise.

"A mighty revolution is just on the eve of commencing, respecting the business transactions of all places situated on the Potomac, from the mouth of Savage to Alexandria. The State of Maryland has expended some twelve millions of dollars to get the Canal completed to Cumberland, to develop the immense mineral wealth of the State, as yet, with little or no benefit to the individuals interested, but the completion of the Canal to Cumberland in a few months, will give a new and powerful impetus to the whole region of country bordering on the Potomac. Those gentlemen who own the mineral lands of Allegany County, are men of intelligence, capital and influence, and have as yet received very little benefit from their heavy investments, they are therefore, the more anxious to realize something in their long dormant capital and every means will be used, and the most extraordinary energy will be brought to bear, to get a remuneration long delayed. The opening of the Canal next spring to Cumberland will present an astonishing alteration—a mighty change will be effected. As the coal trade increases production; manufactures will be supplied and commerce extended; and thus there will be an increased action throughout all the industrial pursuits to aug-

ment the three great sources of National wealth, independence and strength. The extension of the Railway from Cumberland to the Ohio, will arouse the dormant energies of Virginia, and the improvement of the Shenandoah and South Branch of the Potomac will follow in quick succession. Interested motives of self preservation will prompt them and the jealousy that the trade on the Canal will create, from the increased amount it will add to the state revenues, will operate with more potent effect on Virginia, than all other arguments yet used. It will be irresistible. From the location of Weverton central as it is between Virginia and Pennsylvania, the completion of the railway to the Ohio, will give an immense accession of trade that must pass directly through this property; this continual flow and increase of trade and travel, must act with powerful effect to elevate Weverton at no very distant day, to be one among the first manufacturing cities of the Union. It cannot be otherwise.

"The objects and scenery of this place present on a calm evening by a clear moonlight, many of the most grand and sublime prospects in nature. The beautiful Potomac and the "silver mantle" cast on the waters, mountains, rocks and trees by the reflected rays of the full moon; present to the view an assemblage of the most picturesque and gorgeous scenery, and at the same time to hear the distant sound of the Boatsman's horn as the notes echo and reverberate through the distant mountain ravines, until faintly heard no more, is truly enchanting.

"Knoxville is a flourishing village directly adjoining Weverton on the Canal and Railway. There are a number of improvements now in progress at this place and in contemplation that must render it in a few years a place of very great importance, connected as it is, with Weverton. There is a large Hotel erecting and several other buildings in contemplation. The Messrs. Barker and Co., from Baltimore; a wealthy Company, have secured the most valuable mines of iron ore on the Shenandoah and Potomac Mines above this place, and have lately made a purchase of Col. Richard Johnson, adjoining Knoxville, of some twenty acres of land lying immediately between the Railway and Canal and was purchased at a reduced price, considering the very favorable location. The Company are now erecting a large furnace, storehouse, and intend putting up between twenty and thirty other buildings for their workmen. This Company have several other furnaces in operation, but have selected this location believing it the most desirable as they can manufacture iron here at from five to seven dollars cheaper than at any other location in Maryland. I understand and Col. Johnson has another situation below this, between the Canal and Railway, and embracing every advantage Messrs. Barker & Co's., possess, that might be had at this time on as favorable terms. The advantages are so manifest that they must and will command the attention of Iron masters and Manufacturers. Messrs. Barker & Co., I understand intend to extend their operations to a Valley Mill foundry and Nail Factory.

"There has been so much said already on the subject of the National Foundry in the different memorials and reports to Congress that it may appear superfluous to mention the subject, nor would I, were it not for the weight as I conceive of General Washington's opinion in favor of this place. He saw that Harper's Ferry combined great natural and artificial advantages for a National Armory. This fact entirely urges its claims on the general Government. If Washington chose Harper's Ferry for a National Armory, and saw its superior advantages, this place presents equally as great for a National Foundry. They are believed to be at least equal to any other in the Union.

"Peoria is the name of Col. Richard Johnson's farm who made the sale to the Messrs. Barkers. The name is taken from Lallah Rook, and means Fairy Land, and is very appropriate —It contains some 750 acres of as productive land, and as well located for the combined advantages of markets, health, pure water and refined and hospitable society as any estate in Maryland. There are many elevated situations on this estate and in the vicinity of Weverton that command as bold and picturesque views of this fertile and productive valley and mountains as are to be seen in the State. The western view presents a most commanding prospect of the Blue Ridge and the passage of the Potomac, extending beyond Harper's Ferry. Turning to the east we see its passage meandering through the beautiful valley; overhung with the sycamore, elm and other majestic trees, in its course to the Catoctin Mountain; looking to the north, the view extends for many miles and bounded only by the meeting of the Blue Ridge and Catoctin Mountains;—and truly

"'Tis distance that lends enchantment to the view,
And robes the mountain in azure hue.'

"To the south the prospect is still more extensive, reaching far into Virginia and presenting a view of Mountains, Hills, Valleys and Groves of native forests robed in rich fol-

iage, bounded only by an extended horizon, with fleeting shades of floating clouds imparting a variety of hue, that rivals in grandeur, sublimity and varied beauty the most picturesque and favored views of Italian or Andelusian scenery.

"Those who may suppose that the writer had any pecuniary motives in writing the article in question, are entirely mistaken.—It is merely with a view toward my own improvement in composition, and to attract attention to a place that I believe possesses all the advantages described and which I believe are not generally correctly appreciated.

"The original founder of Weverton, the owner of the Blue Ridge Furnace and the proprietor of Peoria estate are gentlemen who would be as far from offering as I from receiving any compensation whatever for this production; which I *sincerely believe* does nothing more than *simple justice* to them and their property, and Knoxville. I have made no statement whatever that I do not believe to be strictly true, and that, time will prove to be correct."

All the great expectations of a great manufacturing town quickly perished. Mr. Wever died and in 1849 the property of the Weverton Manufacturing Company was advertized at public sale by Samuel B. Preston, constable, to satisfy claims of Jervis Spencer and Joseph I. Merrick.

It seems remarkable that one of the earliest industries of Frederick, among the pioneers who must have been a very practical people, was that of making perukes. In April 1761 William B. Walls advertized a large quantity of fine fresh hairs, both curled and uncurled. Walls carried on the business of peruke making in Fourth street in Frederick "where all gentlemen may furnish themselves with Perukes made after the beautifulest, neatest and newest fashion. He also makes tates and frazetes for ladies in any form required, so that no person can distinguish them from the ladies' own hair." Walls also employed a barber for shaving his customers. In 1763 Fielder Gantt was operating an iron mine. That year, 1763, Francis Sanderson came to Frederick and engaged in all kinds of copper smithing such as making stills, brewing kettles, all kinds of copper kettles and pans besides pewter and lead implements. A letter from Frederick in the *Maryland Gazette* for November 6, 1773, declares that "Frederick County is amazingly improving and the condition of the German emigrants is astonishing. We have plenty of stocking and worsted weavers. Our church is the only one in the province that has got a steeple." Among the industries in Fredericktown in the Revolutionary War was Robert Woods Wire Mill, to which in 1781 he added a cotton and wool card manufactory. He was also engaged in the manufacture of nails. In the same period there were watch and clock makers. The first grist mill in Fredericktown was on West Patrick street on a lot where Jacob Schmitt afterwards had a tavern. In 1793 Christian Koontz had a currying shop on the corner of Patrick and Market streets. All through the war of the revolution and down into the nineteenth century many arms were manufactured in Frederick County for the government. In 1809 John Kimmerly and Nicholas Hoover had a rope factory on Patrick street. Candy making was begun in Frederick in 1812 by M. A. Miller. His shop was on a lot now covered by the City Hotel. The material he used was molasses. In 1822 Mrs. Getz from Lancaster opened a bakery in Frederick. She was the first person in the town to make ice cream. On September 10, 1833, a meeting was held to establish a carpet factory with a capital of $8,000.

In 1833 tanning which had begun early in the history of Frederick, was a flourishing industry. There were a number of tanneries along Carroll creek, the most extensive at that time being those of Valentine Birely and Gideon Bantz. Both of these had steam bark mills attached to them.

"The Key," published in Frederick during the year 1798, said, "Copper mines were discovered previous to the contest for American freedom, near the spot where Liberty Town now stands (about twelve miles from Frederick Town) and briskly worked by Dr. Stevenson, of Baltimore, until the confusion of the war and want of a vent for the ore obliged him to desist. Peculiar circumstances have since prevented their being attended to with the spirit of enterprize they deserve." In point of fact copper was discovered and the mines opened before 1760. On December the 18th in that year the following notice was published: "Whereas Captain John Thompson and William Tipple each holds a part in the said mines in Frederick County and as the same is now carried on by the said owners of the said mines, therefore, agreeable to articles the said Thompson and Tipple are hereby requested to pay their arrears to our manager, Herman Husband, on the premises without delay. By order of the Company, Herman Husband." On November 20, 1765, Stephen Richards and John Stevenson entered into a copartnership to mine copper ore on a track called "Spring Garden," owned by Stevenson. James Smith was their manager. He hired a number of men

and went to work on the mine. The firm worked with little success for two years. In 1767 they shipped some ore to London and then met with some success. In August 1779 an advertisement of a plantation for rent, in Frederick County, known as Stevenson's Copper Mine, was published. The notice was signed by John Stevenson at the "Deer Park." In November 1837 a vein of copper was discovered on the lands of William C. Hobbs, between Liberty and New Market. This mine was opened and worked by Isaac Tyson, Jr. In 1839 another mine was opened on the lands of Gen. James M. Coale.*

All through the century until interrupted by the Civil War the copper mines of the Liberty district were worked, generally in a desultory fashion by Baltimore or Pennsylvania capitalists. In the month of August 1853 the Dollyhide mine was producing well, the product for that month being $5,500. In the issue of the 29th of March 1854 the *Frederick Examiner* said, "We are indebted to Captain Francis S. Jones of Liberty for a sample of ore from Dollyhide mines. Rhomboids of sulphuret of copper lie contiguous to each other throughout the mass, giving nearly the weight of native copper to the lump." The stock of the company that owned the mine was quoted in the United States *Mining Journal* at "5 offered, 6 1-2 asked on 12 paid in." New machinery had at the time been recently installed in the mine.

In April 1854 the Frederick County Copper Mining Company was organized. The officers were E. H. Rockwell, president; Dr. A. Unkefer, secretary; James A. Jessup, treasurer. The Directors were Richard Stevens, E. H. Rockwell, Jacob Fox, Jos. G. Miller, Dr. A. Unkefer and J. O. Jessup. It was declared by the *Examiner* on June 14, 1854, that specimens of very rich gray sulphuret and carbonate of copper from the Frederick County Mining Company's mines on the lands of Dawson Hammond, near Liberty, were brought to its office. The grey sulphuret would yield from 70 to 80 per cent. of copper and the carbonate upwards of 40 per cent. The ore was taken from a vein lying north and south between an outcropping of the slate on the west and the limestone on the east, in a loose black earth or manganese saturated with water. "Excavation in such a soil was formidable on account of the accumulation of water and crumbling of the earth, and accordingly a new shaft has been begun in more solid ground at the side of the vein, which is to be reached by a drift. Some twelve or fifteen hands are employed day and night on the work." Work was begun by the company in March 1854 on the lands of Peter Hines. They held leases on the mineral sections of both farms for twenty years.

In 1864, after all copper mining had been stopped by the Civil War, the prospectus of the "Liberty Copper Mining Company" appeared. According to this prospectus it was proposed to reopen the Liberty Copper Mines which had formerly been operated by Evan T. Ellicott and the late Isaac Tyson, Jr. "The smelting furnace erected by these gentlemen," it was asserted, "was a sufficient assurance that the mines were of no ordinary richness in their yield of ore. Yet the stagnation in all manufacturing enterprizes at the time (1839), together with the low price of copper then 17 cents, now 42 cents, the great difficulty and expense of transportation to a distant market more than forty miles over country roads, now six miles to a railroad, compelled them to abandon these works. The late Isaac Tyson, Jr., one of the most sagacious and successful mining men in this country, always regarded these mines as of great value. His executors have been induced to dispose of this property for the purpose of reopening and mining on condition of their retaining a large interest in the same. The property of the company independent of the $30,000 cash working capital consists of about fifty acres of mineral land in fee, and the mineral right in fee to about five hundred acres adjoining, the engine house, furnaces, the adit or tunnel more than half a mile in length which drains the mines to a depth of sixty feet and it is said to have cost upwards of $40,000 to construct, together with thousands of dollars worth of copper now on the surface, all go with the mine. The great peculiarity of this property consists of an immense, and from appearances, almost inexhaustible deposit of a black mineral earth, covering about thirteen acres and containing more or less copper. But the shaft which is said to lead to the deposits of rich sulphates, which, from testimony taken on the ground, is believed to exist at the depth of one hundred feet below the surface, will be at once reopened and should it but half realize what tradition assigns to it will place these mines among the most profitable in this country." The prospectus was signed by Gildersleeve and Whitridge, No. 61 Second street, Baltimore. It should be understood that the prospectus was written with a view to the sale of stock. Later these mines passed into the possession of the Maryland Copper Mines

*Scharf's History of Western Maryland.

Company and along in "the eighties" were operated by Pope and Cole of Baltimore.

All this time the manufacture of pig iron was active and considerable shipments of that article were made by the Baltimore and Ohio road from Frederick Station. During the year 1853 the shipments were no less than 2,450,000 pounds. In addition there were 9,316 pounds of blooms. A list of the principal other shipments by rail will indicate the character of the industries of the County, though not the full volume of the exports. Among other shipments in 1853 we find the following: 5,483 barrels of whiskey, 20,000 empty barrels, 93,523 barrels of flour, 24,000 bushels of wheat, 72,000 bushels of corn, 756 bushels of clover seed, 37,000 bushels of lime, 1,200 barrels of ashes; 102,000 sides of leather, 640,000 pounds of hay, 110,000 pounds of pork, 37,000 pounds of lard, 18,000 pounds of glue, 62,000 pounds of hair, 95,000 pounds of ground bark, 290,000 pounds of sumac, 1,200 pounds of lobelia, 20,000 pounds of tobacco, 3,300 cheeses, 13,350 chair tops. It is likely that larger shipments than these were made on the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal from the various villages and warehouses which dotted the banks of that water course from Weverton to the south of the mouth of the Monocacy. From other stations on the Baltimore & Ohio in the County large shipments were made and from the northeastern section doubtless much went by wagon down the Liberty road. It would seem that the great bulk of the wheat crop was converted into flour before shipment although a considerable quantity of wheat was shipped to the Georgetown mills by the Canal. The use of superphosphates and bone on wheat had not become general at the time of which we are writing, but gypsum or plaster was largely used on the farms. The product of wheat per acre was probably less than the farmers of this day expect, and the cost of harvesting and threshing was considerably more. But usually the price of wheat in Fredericktown was good. The lowest price in a long time was that which prevailed in 1846 while the Mexican War was in progress when wheat sold, after harvest that year at from 70 to 75 cents a bushel, corn at 25 cents a bushel and whiskey at 24 cents a gallon. In July 1849 wheat sold from 80 to 90 cents, corn at 40 to 45 cents. Just before harvest in 1852 wheat was the same price, corn 52 cents and whiskey 22 cents per gallon. In October 1853 wheat brought from $1.37 to $1.40. In 1857 after harvest the price of wheat went up to $1.80 a bushel in Frederick. The winter of 1856-7 had been exceptionally severe and much of the wheat was frozen out. The yield in 1857 was small and harvest very late. On the 28th of July there was still a good deal of wheat standing. In 1858 there was much complaint of hard times which was attributed by the Democrats to natural causes and by their opponents to the Democratic tariff. In August of that year wheat sold for $1 a bushel, corn 75 cents and whiskey 28 cents a gallon. It seems strange that with whiskey as cheap as 27 or 28 cents a gallon that it should not be pure. Nevertheless in 1859 there was a general outcry against the practice of adulteration and the increase of drunkenness. It was declared that the adulterants used had the effect of maddening the people who used whiskey. That year the grand jury of Baltimore in their report deplored this increase in inebriety and the desecration of the Sabbath by the open saloons. At that time there was no law in Maryland to close saloons on Sunday. Many people believed that it was best to permit them to remain open because it was argued, if they were closed the effect would be to transfer the drinking to the homes. With whiskey selling at 25 cents a gallon there was no embargo upon drunkenness. Curiously the Baltimore grand jury in the report just mentioned deplored the fact that "within a few years past a new element of inebriation known as lager beer had been introduced and had been followed by a marked increase of drinking houses and the desecration of the Sabbath." It is strange that lager beer should have been so long finding its way to Baltimore when in Frederick County there had been breweries many years before this time. In 1850 the House passed a law submitting to the people of the city and each county the question whether saloons should be permitted to sell liquor on Sunday, but it was rejected by the Senate. In 1856 the shipments of pig iron from Frederick showed no signs of decrease, the amount shipped that year by the Baltimore & Ohio from the Frederick Station being 1,250 tons or 2,500,000 pounds. That same year the shipments of flour from this station were 92,345 barrels; of leather 88,000 sides; 45,000 barrels of whiskey.

From time to time we find mentioned in the Frederick papers discoveries or alleged discoveries of minerals. In January 1854 "a fine specimen of asbestos" was brought to the *Examiner* office by Benjamin Moffit from "a vein on his farm two miles west of the Point of Rocks. There was a fine quarry of slate at Ijamsville. The quarry there furnished the roof for the new Lutheran church and station of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad in Frederick. In 1860 William Jones was actively working this quarry. In 1857 it was declared that a

bed of marl had been discovered on the farm of Moses Worman a mile and a half north of Frederick. There was also said to be another marl deposit on the road from Buckeystown to the Monocacy near Delaplaine's mill.

In the summer of 1854 there was a distressing drought and it had a marked effect upon the business of the County. The summary of the exports by rail from the County included only the city and that portion of the County north of the city. The statistics were collected at the Baltimore & Ohio railroad station. The products of the southern and eastern districts were not brought to Frederick for shipments. These districts were Liberty, New Market, Urbana, Buckeystown, Jefferson, Petersville and part of Middletown. The output from these districts went from local railroad stations or by the Canal to Georgetown. The number of barrels of flour shipped during 1854 from Frederick Station was 75,670, a decrease of 18,000 from the preceding year. But the amount of wheat shipped increased from 24,000 to 35,000 bushels notwithstanding that the crop was short. This increase was attributed to the fact that water was so low in the streams that the local mills could not grind it. The export of whiskey fell off 500 barrels because of the short crop of grain. The shipments in 1853 had been 5,500 barrels while in 1854 they were not quite 5,000. Whiskey at this time was worth 35 cents a gallon in Frederick and wheat, in January 1855 was selling at $2.00 a bushel. The shipments of pig iron were 1,600,000, a decrease of nearly a million pounds. The sawing of chair tops had become an important industry in Frederick and 138,000 were sent to Baltimore and the manufacture of furniture was added to the local industries and 5,000 locust ship pins were sent to Baltimore. Empty barrels were manufactured in great numbers, 27,000 of them being shipped. The production of wool was greatly increased and the local demand for woolen fabricks was supplied by the local mills. Lime burning was becoming an important industry, 47,000 bushels being the shipments for the year from this one station; 95,000 sides was the output of the tanneries on Carroll Creek and nearly 100,000 pounds of sumac went by rail. The gross receipts at the Frederick Station of the Baltimore & Ohio road in 1854 were $59,738. The increasing use of coal for fuel was noted in the winter 1855, the receipts at the Frederick Station in the first three weeks of September 1854 being no less than 339 tons and 493 pounds, an amount deemed at the time, prodigious.

We have seen that the people of Frederick County at an early period in their history, became self reliant and engaged in the manufacture of most of the articles they needed. But of infinitely greater importance than the manufacturing industry through the whole history of the County has been the agricultural industry. We have seen how the County was largely settled by emigrants who had started from Pennsylvania for Virginia and who when they came to this County were so impressed with the great fertility of the soil that they went no farther. In 1772 William Eddes, the Commissioner of the Land Office at Annapolis, paid a visit to the "frontiers of the Potomac" and was astonished at the prosperous condition of Frederick County farmers. After the Revolution many passengers from Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington, who passed through Frederick on their way to the West, gave testimony to the enormous productiveness of the soil of the county, especially did they wonder at the luxuriant crops of wheat and corn, the abundance of wheat and the fine cattle and horses. However fertile and deep the soil it was not inexhaustible and before the middle of the Nineteenth Century articles began to appear in the County papers warning the farmers to cultivate their fields more carefully and to use fertilizers. In November 1849 a meeting of the farmers took place in Frederick to form a Farmer's Club for the improvement of agriculture. The president was Gideon Bantz; Ezra Houck, was treasurer, and Singleton O'Neal and Edward B. Baltzell, secretaries. An address to the farmers was shortly issued by Richard Potts, Edward Buckey and Gideon Bantz urging them to join the association. It was represented to them that the land of Frederick County was becoming impoverished and that scientific methods should be adopted. The fact that the use of plaster of Paris for clover and of lime as a fertilizer was the result of scientific methods was cited and the prejudice against book farming was deplored.

There had been an agricultural society long before this. The first Frederick County Agricultural Society was organized November 7, 1821. Of this society William E. Williams was president; Henry Willis, secretary; Thomas Shaw, treasurer, with a vice-president from each district. The first exhibition which was called a cattle show and fair was held on the 23rd and 24th of May, 1822, at George Creager's Tavern, Monocacy bridge, two miles from the city. This was the first fair held in Frederick County and the second held in Maryland. This Society, however, was not enduring and the next venture was the society mentioned above, which in May 1853 changed its name

from the Farmers' Club to "The Agricultural Society." The Barracks lot was fenced in and it was decided to hold a Fair in the fall. From this society the present Frederick County Agricultural Association, whose annual fairs have for many years been famous throughout the land, arose. As reorganized it held its first exhibition on the 12th, 13th and 14th days of October 1853, on the grounds of the old Barracks. These annual fairs continued at the Barracks down to that of 1860. The war then intervened and not until 1867 was there another one. That year the Society bought from Gen. Edward Shriver 30 acres for $4,500. This with an addition of 3 acres is the present fairground. Stimulated, perhaps by the fairs and the Farmers' Club, a movement began in 1849 for improved agricultural machinery. The first of these machines that came in general use was the wheat drill. The *Examiner* of June 1849 said that "Many of our farmers have tried the experiment of drilling wheat, and as it is a matter of such general importance, we would be pleased to obtain all the information upon the subject from those who have made the experiment. The present period affords the very best opportunity of making observations in relation to the process. The sowing of seed by this system we are told, is so considerable an item of economy with the Farmer that it deserves particular attention."

As early as 1810 Nehimiah Price advertized an appliance for threshing clover seed. This appliance was to be affixed to the motive machinery of a mill and could thresh from ten to fifteen bushels of seed per day.**

In 1848 John Richardson of the Tuscarora works invented a self raker reaper which he announced, he intended to patent. By 1859 reaping machines were in general use in the County. There were at that time six kinds of self raking reapers competing for favor. These were the "Mammy," the "Dorsey," the "Buckeye," "Seymour and Morgans," "White Nacks New Jersey" and "Pennock's Iron Harvester." All of these machines were reapers and mowers combined. At the harvest of 1859, notwithstanding the machinery, harvest hands were in good demand. The daily wage of a cradler was from $2 to $2.50; of binder from $1.50 to $1.75; of rakers from $1 to $1.25. The spring tooth horse rake was first used generally in the harvest of 1855. Threshing machines were used as early as 1827. That year Popes Threshing Machine was advertized in the Frederick papers. It was worked by hand and could thresh five bushels per hour.

The statement of the levy court for 1849 conveys the following information: The valuation of property in the County was $18,746,-862. The tax rate exclusive of roads was 20 cents. The assessible basis of Frederick-town was $3,501,798 and upon this a road tax of 1 2-3 cents was imposed. Upon the balance of the County the road tax was 5 cents.*

In 1858 the assessible basis of the County was $23,000,000 and there was on deposit in the Frederick banks $400,000.

---

*The following advertisement appeared in August 1849.—

The subscriber has received the Patent Right for the State of Maryland, to build and sell PALMER'S PATENT WHEAT DRILL, an article embracing all the improvements of every other grain drill or planter, now in use, in a simple and substantial manner, which, for strength and durability, is not surpassed by any machine of the kind now in use.

I need say nothing more to recommend the Drill. I would invite farmers and others to call at my Factory, West South Street, (near Market,) and examine the machine for themselves.

All orders addressed to C. Page, Frederick, Md., will meet with prompt attention. Orders should be sent in as soon as possible, to secure Drills for this Fall's seeding.

I still continue to manufacture 4 and 6 Horse Powers and Thrashing Machines, 1, 2 and 3 Horse Ploughs, Single and Double Shovel do., Harrows, Cultivators, &c. Also, all kinds of Iron or Brass Casting, made, and fitted up, at the shortest notice. C. PAGE.

**The assessment by districts in 1853 was as follows:

Districts.	Real.	Personal,	Aggregate
1. Buckeystown, .	1,243,217	419,921	1,663,138
Frederick City,	1,343,166	2,582,370	3,925,536
2. Frederick, ...	1,744,532	488,350	2,232,882
3. Middletown, ..	1,199,276	399,900	1,599,176
4. Creagerstown,.	373,332	146,957	520,289
5. Emmitsburg, .	582,859	307,046	889,905
6. Catoctin, ...	222,283	69,481	291,764
7. Urbana, ...	525,484	251,730	777,214
8. Liberty, ...	1,155,094	1,011,354	2,166,448
9. New Market, .	674,597	322,999	1,027,596
10. Hauvers, ...	151,996	66,954	218,950
11. Woodsbor'h, .	843,547	320,381	1,163,928
12. Petersville, ..	947,567	344,033	1,291,610
13. Mt. Pleasant, .	531,260	210,370	741,630
14. Jefferson, ...	615,866	255,080	870,946
15. Mechanicst'n, .	330,430	170,175	502,605
16. Jackson, ...	455,205	139,989	595,194
Total, ...	11,239,711	7,219,090	20,158,801

CHAPTER XXI

AMONG THE various happenings of the years between 1848 and the Civil War which I find chronicled in the press of Frederick, there are some which are worthy of record.

In April 1849 John Thomas who lived in the neighborhood of Sugar Loaf Mountain, was tried for the murder of Sophia Preston, an ancient woman, who got her living by begging from house to house. The woman was found dead but there was absolutely no clue to the murderer until Thomas came forward and made a voluntary confession of the crime. What his motive was he did not disclose nor was there the slightest thing in the evidence in the trial which lasted nearly a week to indicate it. The *Frederick Citizen* declared that "according to all the testimony before the jury this man Thomas, if not laboring under insanity at the moment, must have been at the time under the influence of an extraordinary temptation of the Devil. The Devil must have been bodily present and by physical force compelled his victim to the unnatural deed." Thomas was defended by Thomas and Kunkel, E. Louis Lowe and M. P. Galligher. The plea was insanity but the jury brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree. The judges who sat in the case were Martin, Marshal and Weisel. Judge Martin pronounced the sentence of death, the penalty prescribed by law. "The person upon whom this murder was committed," the Judge said to the prisoner, "is represented to have been an aged woman having numbered seventy years who lived alone in a hovel on the mountain, so destitute as to be a pensioner on the County and who frequently sought alms from the charitable citizens of the neighborhood and among others from the members of your own family. The motive by which you were instigated to this hideous and bloody deed upon a defenseless mendicant is concealed in the recess of your own bosom." The belief that Thomas was at least temporarily insane was so general that application was made to the Governor and he commuted the sentence to imprisonment for life. Sugar Loaf Mountain, where Thomas' victim lived, is an isolated peak or group of peaks the loftiest of which is about thirteen hundred feet high. The surface of the mountain is very rocky and owing to the unproductive nature of the thin soil it has been allowed to remain in comparatively the same condition it was a century ago. The peaks are plainly visible from every elevation in the vicinity of Frederick and can be seen also from points in the District of Columbia. For a number of years the summit of the Sugar Loaf was the property of Mr. William W. Corcoran, the philanthropist of Washington. During the period of the Civil War it was occupied by the United States Government as a military post or point of observation. After peace had been restored it was used by the coast survey people and also for purposes of triangulation. In recent years it has not been inhabited—left alone as it were to the solitude of snakes which infest the shrubbery on its surface in large numbers. Mr. Corcoran finally conveyed the property to one of his nephews by the name of Jones. Subsequently it was sold. From time to time, in years gone by, plans have been drawn on paper to make the summit the site of a summer hotel, but all have failed partly on account of a lack of water and still more from its inaccessibility.

There is a tradition associated with the mountain that once upon a time a lonely hermit made his home far up the side of one of the peaks. This strange individual fled from the haunts of men and for a long time lived alone, miles from human habitation. Now and then it is said, he ventured some distance from his lonely place of abode and upon several occasions was seen by hunters or people in search of berries. What finally became of the man is not known. The section of the country through

which this mountain range traverses abounds in fine farms but the immediate mountain land itself is poor.*

In 1853 Frederick was much agitated by an affair in Texas in which a former citizen of the County was concerned. At Fort Graham the commanding officer, Major Arnold, became involved in a bitter quarrel with Dr. Josephus M. Steiner, the surgeon of the post, and in the encounter Major Arnold was killed. A conflict between the civil and the military authority ensued. The citizens around the post, it seems, sympathized with Surgeon Steiner. He was arrested by the sheriff of Hill county, the county in which the post was situated. But as the affair occurred on the post the United States authorities desired to deal with it. Lieut. Anderson with a party of soldiers seized the prisoner, taking him from the sheriff or rather from a room in a hotel where he had been placed. As the soldiers were carrying their prisoner to the fort a mob of citizens attacked them and rescued Steiner and restored him to the keeping of the sheriff. Lieut. Anderson himself was arrested for his part in the affair and lodged in jail. Surgeon Steiner was a native of Frederick, being a son of Capt. Henry Steiner who commanded an artillery company in the War of 1812 and aided in the defense of Baltimore.

On the 5th of April, 1854, Mrs. Jane Eves, a woman of not unblemished reputation, was found dead with her throat cut in a house on the road two and a half miles northwest of Liberty. Her husband, Basil Eves, from whom she had been separated for two years, was arrested on suspicion but was not brought to trial.

In anticipation that Thomas would be hung for the murder of Sophia Preston the Frederick papers published at the time a list of the persons who had been hung for murder since the year 1800 to that time. The list is surprizingly short and testifies to the absence of violence among the people of the County. The list is as follows:

In 1803 Sam, a negro, was hung for murder.

On January 26, 1813, four negro slaves were hung for the murder of their master, Edward Owings. This execution took place at the "Old Magazine" on the Harper's Ferry road near the city.

On May 20, 1820, a negro named "Kitty" was sentenced to death for setting fire to the barn and dwelling house of Mr. Troxell near Emmitsburg.

On March 2, 1821, two negroes, Peter and Kitty (brother and sister), were executed for killing their mistress, Mrs. William Baker, in August, 1819.

June 24, 1831, a man named John Markley was hanged for the murder of six persons in Harbaugh's Valley—Mr. Mewey, his wife, his father-in-law, Mr. Tressler, two children and an apprentice.

January 29, 1858, Philip Hawkins, a negro, was hung at the barracks for the murder of a negro named James Diggs.

June 21, 1878, Edward H. Costley (colored) who killed his cousin, Solomon Costley on April 7, 1877, was hanged in the jail yard. The killing took place in Liberty district.

November 11, 1881, Felix Munshour was hung for the murder of his cousin, James L. Wetzel.

February 16, 1894, William Leonard was hung for the murder of Jesse Anderson near Lime Kiln.

April 19, 1901, Cephus Overs was hung for the murder of Charles F. Donaldson, near Monrovia.

In 1849 and for the two or three years following the discovery of gold in California, the "gold fever" prevailed in Frederick County as it did all over the land and many young men left for the Golden Gate. Letters soon found their way back from this "El Dorado" telling of the marvelous success and achievement of the Frederick gold hunters. One of them in one day picked up $108 and it was said that $12 was the average earning of a miner. But the news was not all cheerful. Some wrote home of sickness and disappointment and failure and death. Albert Dewalt Cronise, of Monrovia, one of the argonauts, did not reach the promised land but died of fever on the steamer Panama off Acapulco in the Pacific Ocean. In January 1852 a party from Middletown left for California. Among them were O. H. Kefauvre, Crawford Young, Joseph Edmonds, A. P. Ingram, J. M. Kimberlain, Jacob Hoffman and George Hammond. This party took the route around Cape Horn in a sailing ship. In March 1852 another party composed of John Castle, Jacob A. Potter, Ezra Ahalt and Frederick Uhler started for the far away gold mines.

In 1856 there was a determined movement for the formation of a new county, but it soon languished and the plan was abandoned. On the 26th of January, 1856, a meeting was held at Middletown to urge the project. The new County was to be formed of Catoctin Valley, or

*Frederick Citizen.

Middletown Valley, as it was more generally called, in Frederick County, and Pleasant Valley in Washington County. The boundary line of the new county was to start at the Potomac river at the line between the Buckeystown and Jefferson districts, thence with that line and the crest of Catoctin Mountain to the Pennsylvania line; thence, following that line to the crest of South Mountain, thence along the crest of the Mountain to Washington's Monument above Boonsboro, thence to Elk Ridge near Nicodemus' mill and thence to the Virginia line. These boundaries included the then districts of Pleasant Valley in Washington County, and of Middletown, Catoctin, Hauvers, Petersville, Jefferson and Jackson in Frederick County. The name of this new county was to be "Johnson" after Thomas Johnson, the first State governor. It was stated at the Middletown meeting that the valley was unjustly treated, that it paid into the County treasury $11,727 in taxes and only got $1,366 for the care of the public roads; that upon the whole the taxpayers of this valley paid $6,000 a year more to the county than they received.

The large alarm bell of the corporation, intended to replace those in the old German Reformed Church steeple arrived at Frederick August 12, 1854. It measured three feet in diameter across the mouth and its weight was 1,015 pounds. The prime cost was 35 cents a pound and $40 for iron carriages and fixtures. On one side in relieved letters were the words, "Corporation of Fredericktown, Md., 1854," and on the other near the crown, "From Meneely's, West Troy, N. Y., 1854." The tone of the bell was pronounced fine. It was purchased by the corporation of Frederick aided by a contribution of $100 from the County Commissioners. It was designed principally for the town clock.

In May 1860 the oldest building in Frederick City then standing, was torn down to make room for a new and better building. This was the German Reform parsonage which had been erected in 1761. It was susbtantially built of limestone. While this improvement was in progress it was discovered that the steeple of the old German Reform Church which held the town clock had become dilapidated and was in danger of falling. It had been struck by lightning and the timbers were rotting. It was proposed to take it down and remove the clock. But this was avoided by the liberality and public spirit of Abraham Kemp. The old steeple was of great architectural beauty. It was embellished with strange ornaments for a church consisting of balls, a fish and a demijohn. The fish was not inappropriate as it was commonly seen on the cupolas or spires of churches in those days, being the symbol of Christianity among the early Christians, the significance coming from the Greek form of the word. What the significance of the balls and demijohn was it is hard to say. Mr. Kemp had the steeple repaired at his own cost and the ornaments were removed. The Town made an appropriation for the repair of the clock.

Among the deaths which took place in Frederick County during the years of which I am now writing, I find the following published in the *Frederick Citizen* of August 10, 1849:

Died, at his residence about four miles North of this City, Mr. Nicholas Holtz, at the advanced age of 87 years, 1 month and 24 days. Mr. Holtz was born in this county on the 10th of June, 1762 and has lived to the present period in the same neighborhood. He commenced life poor, but by honest integrity, frugality and perseverance in his trade as a tanner, he accumulated a large estate, which for the last twenty years by a judicious husbandry now amounts to an enormous sum. He was emphatically the richest man in Frederick County, leaving a collateral estate (having no children) which will be divided according to his Will among numerous relatives and friends. The deceased has filled many public stations of usefulness and was at one period a Representative from this County in the Legislature of Maryland. But his worldly career has ended."

It would be interesting to know what sum was considered an enormous fortune in Frederick County fifty years ago.

In April 1852 the *Baltimore Patriot* made this notice of the death of David Shriver, a native of Frederick County:

We learn from Cumberland that David Shriver, Esq., died at his residence in that city last night, (April 28th), about 8 o'clock, in the 84th year of his age. He had been for many years in feeble health, and for some time has been gradually sinking. A letter from Cumberland says: "For the last ten days he had been confined to his bed. He passed off without a struggle or a pain.

"Thus has passed away another of the men of the olden times. The history of the life of Mr. Shriver embraces many of the events, that mark the growth and development of the Western sections of Maryland, and the opening to emigration and the settlement of the great west.

"He was born at the home place of his father, on Pipe Creek, in Frederick (now Carroll) county, where he spent his boyhood days. He early gave evidence of talents for scientific and practical surveying, and devoted himself to

the prosecution of that profession. Among the works, which he had a principal part in constructing, may be mentioned the Reisterstown turnpike, which he surveyed and superintended during its construction.

"He also located and superintended the construction of the great National Road from Cumberland to Wheeling, and had the charge of disbursing the money expended for that purpose. This work was undertaken by the General Government, and was intended, and did open the way, for intercourse between the country lying to the East and West of the Alleganies. It was a work, at the time it was made, of unexampled magnitude, and the difficulties which were encountered in its construction can only be imagined now, when steam and railroads have brought the ends of the world into connection, and what was then a wilderness, is now an old and thickly settled portion of the country.

"The National Road was commenced under the auspices of Mr. Gallatin, then Secretary of the Treasury. His selection of Mr. Shriver as the engineer to lay out and construct this road, is evidence of the high estimation in which the ability of Mr. Shriver was regarded by him. The making of such a road was, in that day, no slight task, and required years to complete it. The administration of President Monroe was signalized by its completion. W. H. Crawford and John C. Calhoun, who were members of President Monroe's cabinet, took a deep interest in the work, and frequently visited it during its progress. To make their visits, at that time, was an undertaking which could not be appreciated, even in the days of stages and turnpikes, and cannot be understood now, when steam cars and railroads have superseded stages and turnpikes.—The relations between Mr. Shriver, Mr. Gallatin, President Monroe, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Calhoun and other distinguished men of those days, was most intimate, and the knowledge of his character and ability caused them to select him for this great work, which, even in these days of progress, bears marks of science and skill that command praise. Among these may be noted the bridges over the Youghagany. They were commenced when such works were unknown in this country, and were erected in what was then a wilderness; and yet they will compare, in beauty and proportion, and in durability of construction, with any works of the kind of more modern times. The erection of the bridge over the small Youghagany was, indeed a bold undertaking and its achievement, under the circumstances, may well be classed with the wonders of the times. It is a single arch, eighty to an hundred feet span, and is perfect in all respects.

"After the completion of the National Road, Mr. Shriver was, with General Bernard and Col. McCrea, appointed by the President one of the Commissioners of Public Works then owned by the General Government, and in that capacity continued for some years.

"On retiring from public office he was settled for some time in Wheeling (Va.,) and afterwards removed to Cumberland, (Md.,) where he continued up to his death. For a number of years past he has been the President of the Cumberland Bank, which place he held at his death. He also filled other public stations, and was at one time a member of the Legislature of Maryland from Frederick County. He was a devoted husband and father, a firm friend, and a most useful citizen and firm patriot.

"The history of his life, and the events which he passed through, form, as we say, a portion of the history of the State, and would be both instructive and interesting, if it could be written out and published."

Major Daniel Hughes died in Frederick in February 1854. He was born in Montreal, Feb. 3, 1773; imigrated to Maryland while he was a youth. He entered the U. S. Army soon after he came of age and served in the battle of New Orleans upon Gen. Jackson's staff. Before this he had been intrusted by the President of the United States with the enterprize of recovering thirteen American captives who had fallen into the hands of Mexicans and succeeded in bringing back twelve of them, the other preferring to remain in Mexico. After the war he was appointed Indian agent of the Cherokee Nation in Georgia and filled that office for some years. The remainder of his life was spent mainly in Frederick. He had married but left no children. A brother was a colonel in the British Army.

On the 17th of August 1849 the death of Col. John Thomas, the father of ex-Governor Frank Thomas, was announced. He had lived at his beautiful home at Petersville and was for many years a leading and honored citizen.

Philip Rohr died July 1, 1846 at the age of 87 years. In December 1776 at the beginning of the Revolutionary War, while a boy of 16 years he entered Washington's Army. After his term in the Army expired he served as a minute man in Frederick. It was said of him that he was a good citizen and that one of his peculiarities was that he attended every funeral that took place anywhere in his reach.

Zachariah Albaugh, a native of Frederick, died in Licking County, Ohio, in November 1857, at the great age of a hundred and nine years. Born in 1748 he was 27 years old when

the War of the Revolution began. He entered the Army at the beginning of the war and served until its close, taking part in all the important battles of Washington's campaigns. Many times it was his duty to stand guard before the tent of the Commander-in-Chief. His brother, Christian Albaugh, lived in Frederick.

On the 17th of August, 1858, the *Examiner* published an "Extra" which was distributed to a large crowd that had gathered around the printing office to get the first message over the Atlantic cable. The message was sent by the Queen of England and was as follows: "To the Honorable the President of the United States: Her Majesty desires to congratulate the President upon the successful completion of this great international work in which the Queen has taken the deepest interest." The reception of a telegram from the old world created a profound sensation and excited wonder. Indeed some doubting ones did not believe the message was genuine. Nevertheless the church bells in Frederick were rung in celebration of the great event.

In June 1858 the first kerosene lamp was brought to Frederick. It was said in the papers that oil was distilled from coal and that exaggerated claims of excellence were made for it.

On the 28th of May, 1856, the following interesting announcement appeared in the *Examiner*: "W. S. Schley, of this city, has been appointed by the Secretary of War as Cadet to the Naval Academy from the 5th Congressional district."

Amusements for the people of Frederick were not lacking in the decade before the war. In October 1840 came Dan Rice's Circus. "We are informed," said the *Frederick Citizen,* "that tickets were sold on Saturday evening last amounting to 575 dollars, at Dan Rice's Circus. This at 25 cents each, would amount to twenty-three hundred persons. Add to this complimentary tickets, &c., there were present at least twenty-five hundred persons. We have had five Circus' here during the present summer, and all were equally well attended. Whether the attendance upon these exhibitons is owing to the delight and interest felt in them, or in the desire to enjoy a *crowd,* we are not prepared to say."

In November 1852 Robinson & Eldreds Southern Circus visited Frederick. "This splendid establishment the handbills declared, "which has lately been added to and improved at a cost of $20,000, will exhibit at Frederick, on Monday, November 1st, 1852. Admission, 25 cents, no half price. Madame Robinson, who has been so enthusiastically received in her superb act upon her highly trained Horses Jupiter and Beeswing, will have the pleasure of appearing. Master James, the great bareback rider, will also appear in his extraordinary and popular performances. A host of other stars. 100 Horses and Performing Ponies. 80 Performers and attaches. Everything new, elegant and effective. The largest and most complete Company in the world. Any Farmer or Farmers wishing to keep from 30 to 60 head of Horses over the winter, will make terms known to Robinson & Eldred on the day of the exhibition."

The Dramatic Company from the Baltimore Museum, made frequent visits to Frederick. One of the plays given by this Company was "A Glance at Baltimore."* In 1854 this company presented "The Wife," by W. M. Leman. That year "Barnum's Menageries and Museum" with eight elephants and General Tom Thumb as attractions, made its first appearance in Frederick. In January 1840 Gen. Tom Thumb came on his own behalf. "The distinguished man in Minature," the advertisements said. "Weighing only 15 pounds! 17 years of age and but 28 inches high. Who has been received with the highest marks of Royal favor by Queen Victoria, and all the Principal Crowned Heads of Europe, and who has performed before 6,000,000 of persons during the last five years, will hold Five Levees and positively no more, at the Sons of Temperance Hall, this Wednesday afternoon at 2 1-2 o'clock; and at night at 7 o'clock. Positively the last. Tickets 25 cents. Children under ten years half price. The Little General will appear in all of his performances, including Songs, Dances, Grecian Statues, &c. He will also present Napoleon Bonaparte, Frederick the Great, &c. He will also appear in his Scotch Costume, and his Elegant Court Dress, worn before her Majesty, Queen Victoria; the King and Queen of the French; Nicholas, the Emperor of Rus-

*The following was the playbill of the Dramatic Company.—

Benefit of Mr. Ryan. The Dramatic Company from the Baltimore Museum, will perform at Junior Hall, on (this) Friday Evening, July 23rd. This evening will be performed for the first and only night, A Glance at Baltimore. Jake, Mr. Ryan; Harry Gordon, Mr. Nagle; Lize, Miss F. Deering; Miss Maiors, Miss Porter. After which Miss F. Deering, will dance National Medley. The whole to conclude with the Domestic Drama of the Golden Farmer. Golden Farmer, Mr. Nagle; Jimmy Twitcher, Mr. Ryan; Harry Hammer, Mr. Ellis; Elizabeth, Miss Porter. Tickets 25 cts. Reserved seats 37 1-2 cts. July 23.

sia, and all the principal crowned Heads and Nobility of Europe. He is perfectly symmetrical in all his proportions, intelligent and graceful beyond belief, and smaller than any infant that ever walked alone. The magnificent Presents, Jewels, &c., received from the Kings, Queens and nobilty of Europe will be exhibited. His beautiful Miniature Equipage, presented by Queen Victoria, consisting of the smallest Horses in the World, and Chariot, attended by Elfin Coachman and Footman in Livery, will promenade the streets daily, and be seen in front of the hall at the close of each day Levee. Ladies, Families, and Children, are respectfully advised to attend the day Levees, as they are usually less crowded than those of the evening."

Among the attractions offered in 1852 were "Mons Philippe Houdin, magician and professor of natural and experimental philosophy," "Angus McKaskill the great Nova Scotia boy, 17 years old, eight feet high and weighing 400 pounds." The Circus this year was that of Rivers and Derious. Owen's Dramatic Company from the Baltimore Museum presented in Junior Hall the "Lady of Lyons," "The Stranger," "The Hunchback," "The Poor Gentleman," and "Sweethearts and Wives." In the season of 1858 Van Amburg's Circus exhibited the wonderful performing elephant "Tippoo Saib" and a "Zoological and Equestrian Company from Broadway Theatre, New York."

It can be seen from the very beginning that the early population of Frederick were not Puritans. They were hard working people but in the intervals of work they were devoted to amusements and recreation. Just after the close of the Revolution the Frederick Town Theatre was opened "at Mr. Graff's room, tickets three shillings and nine pence." The following facts are gathered from the advertisements in the Frederick papers: On August 17, 1786 a new theatre was opened by the "Old American Company under the management of Hallam and Henry with the "School of Scandal." The same night "Zara," a tragedy was presented at the Market House. This entertainment concluded with "a little hornpipe by a little man and a little epilogue by a little lady. Tickets were 3 shillings 9d. and were sold at Capt Morris' and Mrs. Owens.' The receipts were for the benefit of Mrs. Tobine. On the 5th, 7th and 9th days of June 1792 there were performances by a company of French dancers. September 11 1797, Rickett's equestrian circus came to town. In December 1802, Mr. Powers, a ventriloquist, gave an exhibition at Baer's ball room. June 20, 1809, Mr. Durang opened a new theatre at Mr. Stallings' sign of the Spread Eagle. April 20, 1821 an African lion, a buffalo, an elk and a calf with six legs were exhibited at Shimmell's tavern. June 5, 1822 Williams and Herbert's Company of tragedians appeared at the City Hall. July 8, 1822, a menagerie exhibited at Shafer's tavern and feats of agility were performed by Master Daniel Munich. August 22, 1822 a company of rope dancers came to town. In the company were three Italians, two Spaniards and a Chinaman. In 1824 Mr. Sturne kept a museum at the house of Mrs. Mary Gantz. January 8, 1826, Magee the Irish Giant, exhibited himself. July 26, 1826, a circus of eight men and eighteen horses performed on the barracks grounds. On September 28, 1829 a circus and menagerie exhibited as an attraction, the bones of a mastadon at the Court House. May 27, 1830 Carl Blisse, the Prussian singer, gave a concert. July 14, 1831, the Stickney and Company Circus exhibited. July 22, 1832 Chang and Eng the Siamese Twins were in Frederick. They came back again in 1868. One of the favorite amusements of the English speaking people of Frederick in the early years of the County was horse racing. This was brought along perhaps by the settlers from the eastern counties of the State. As early as 1749 we find that races were run. On the 26th of April of that year it was announced that there was "to be run for at Frederick Town a subscription of twenty-eight pounds, two shillings and six pence and the entrance money of each day. The horses to carry weight as on the two preceding days and to pay after the rate of it in the pound entrance, the winning horse to be exempted each day. The horses are to be entered with Kennedy Ferrell by 12 o'clock the day before they run, and if any differences arise they are to be decided by John Darnall, Esq., and Captain Nathaniel Wickbawm."

On the 12th of July 1757, which happened to be an extremely hot day there was a race from Frederick Town to Annapolis between a large horse ridden by a man and a small mare with a boy. The stake was seventy-five pistoles, the odds being two to one on the horse. The horse won. The time from city to city was eleven hours. For four hours the racers paced along gently in each other's company.

The *Maryland Gazette* of September 27, 1859, advertized a race to take place at Frederick Town on the 23rd of October for a purse of thirty pounds by any mare or gelding. Each horse was to carry nine stone weight, to run three heats, two miles each heat. James Dixon and Christopher Edelin were the refer-

ees. The entrance was to be made with Arthur Charlton and the entrance fee was thirty shillings. On October 20, 1766 there was a race "on the usual race ground in Frederick Town," for thirty pistoles by any mare or gelding carrying ten stone. The entrances were made with George Stricker and the heats were one mile. Among other advertisements in the Frederick Town papers we find the following: September 25, 1797 the Frederick Town races opened under the charge of Henry Brother, to continue three days.

On September 20, 1809 and the two following days there were races at Middletown, managed by John Stottlemire and Jonathan Levy, "entrance one shilling in the pound." There was a race track on the Liberty road.



CHAPTER XXII

THE YEARS from the close of the Mexican War to the outbreak of hostilities in 1861 was a period of political excitement and change. The old order gradually passed away and the events which brought on the Civil War and made a radical change in social and political and economic conditions, rapidly shaped themselves. This period witnessed the crowning triumph of the Whig party in the election of Gen. Zachary Taylor, a war hero. It witnessed the final extinction of that great party. It witnessed the rise and fall of the American or Know Nothing party. In it took place the John Brown insurrection which had a far reaching political effect and finally this period of history was closed by the division and defeat of the Democratic party which put that party out of power in the Federal government for a term of twenty-four years. In Frederick County there was continued political excitement and discussion, first over the causes and results of the Mexican War, then the campaign for a new Constitution led by Enoch Louis Lowe began and the election of Mr. Lowe to the Governorship took place. The question of the tariff which was revised by the Democratic Congress in 1846 was the paramount issue in Congressional elections which were hotly and bitterly contested. Then came the Know Nothing issue against foreigners who had begun to pour into the United States, largely from Ireland, and the bitter arraignment of the Roman Catholic Church as being identified with the foreign element. All through the discussions the slavery question obtruded itself and became more and more acute as the election of 1860 approached. Doubtless there was some anti-slavery sentiment in Frederick County at this period, but it apparently did not manifest itself and the most bitter and telling accusation which a party could make against a candidate was to accuse him of being secretly a "free soiler" or squinting towards the abolitionists. The Whigs and Know Nothings accused the Democrats of not being friendly to slavery and the South and it was vehemently charged that the majority of the John Brown gang were Democrats. It was even urged against the re-election of William T. Hamilton to Congress that he had been on too friendly terms with William A. Seward an abolition leader. The Democrats denied all these accusations and charged them upon the opponents. In this exchange of charges their Democrats seemed to have the best of it and doubtless had more completely the confidence of the slave holders because it was said that the John Brown raid rallied the people of Frederick to the support of the Democratic candidates and was an advantage to the party in the local elections of 1859 and 1860.

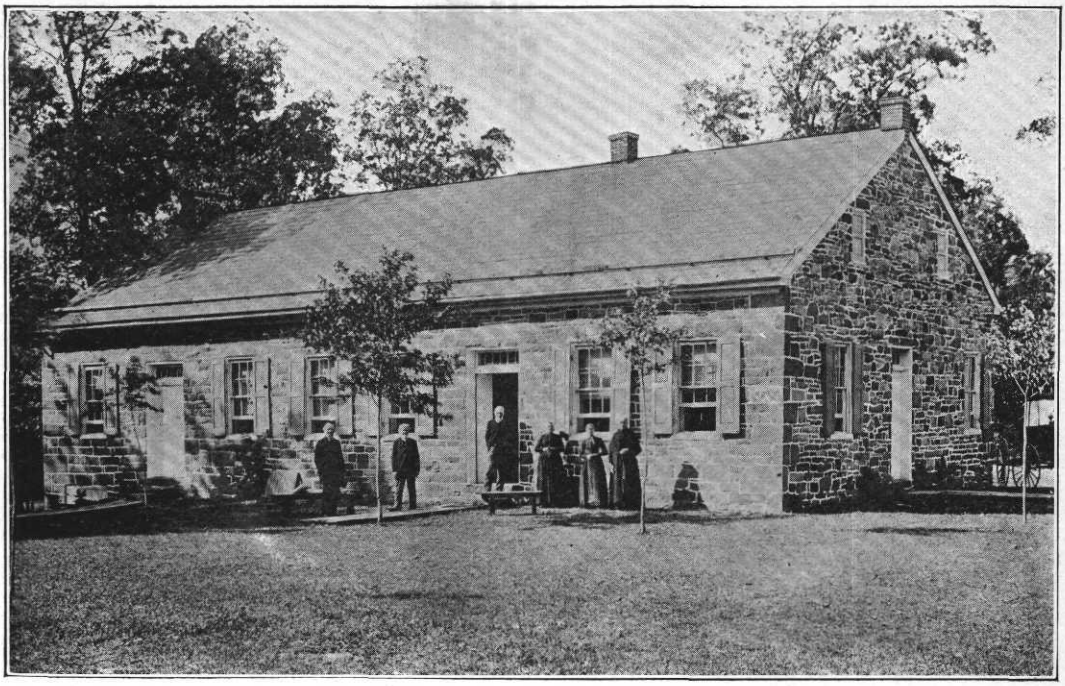
All through the summer of 1849 there was an agitation for a Constitutional Convention. The small counties in the southern and eastern sections of the State, that is the counties where slavery was strongest, the Whigs were in the ascendency, while in Baltimore city and the rich and populous western counties the Democratic party was stronger. The small counties under the old apportionment possessed a representation in the legislature relatively far stronger than that of the city and the more populous counties. It was the main object of those who favored a new constitution to correct this inequality. The Whigs got the advantage of the unequal apportionment and they were entirely content to allow things to remain as they were, but they did not consider it prudent in Frederick County, which was one of the chief sufferers by the inequality, to make open and active opposition. In Frederick the contest for the convention was led by Mr. Lowe, a young and able member of the bar and a fine public speaker. He urged that the convention should be non-partisan and that both parties should unite in the election of delegates pledged to the reforms that Frederick County demanded. The convention movement indeed dated back to 1845 when a "Reform conven-

tion" was held in Baltimore. Colonel Anthony Kimmel, of Frederick, was the president of this convention, which was non-partisan being composed of men of both parties. It recommended to the people of the State that no one should cast his vote for a candidate for the Legislature who would not pledge himself to vote for the call of a convention. In 1849 another convention was held in Baltimore and Governor P. F. Thomas reccommended to the General Assembly the call of a Constitutional Convention and said that "unless the wishes of the people in this behalf are gratified the sanction of the legislature will not much longer be invoked." One of the delegates to the Legislature from Frederick County that year was Daniel S. Biser. Mr. Biser made a long and earnest speech in which he gave statistics showing how much each County paid into the State treasurv and how much each got out of it. He showed among other things, that Calvert, the smallest county, got proportionately eight times as much from the State treasury as Frederick did. Mr. Biser and the other members of the legislature from Frederick had been instructed to vote for a Constitutional convention by the Democratic County Convention which nominated them. It was contended by the Whigs who were entirely satisfied with the existing apportionment and had now become more bold in their opposition, that the 59th article of the State Constitution stood in the way of the proposed convention. The Frederick County Democratic convention vigorously combatted this idea and declared "that the people have the right, as they have the power, to change, alter or abolish their form of government whenever and in whatever mode they may think fit and that no restriction can be placed by constitutional provision or legislative enactment upon this their sovereign prerogative."

The bill looking to calling the convention passed the legislature and became a law on the 21st of February, 1850. This bill provided that an election should be held on the 8th of May following to take the sense of the people upon the assemblying of a convention, a special election, in case the call was ratified, for delegates to the convention to be held on the first Wednesday in September, 1850 and that the constitution to be framed should be submitted to the people at a special election in June, 1851. The people ratified the call by an overwhelming majority at the May election. The vote cast in the State was only 30,000 and the majority for the call was 18,452 there being less than 6,000 adverse.

The Congressional campaign of 1849 was one of the most fiercely contested in many years. The main issue was the tariff of 1846 which the Democratic candidate supported and for the repeal of which the Whig candidate was pledged and for the restoration of the tariff of 1842. The Whigs during the campaign denounced the Democrats as favoring "free trade and starvation."

On August 25, 1849 the District Democratic convention met in Hagerstown and nominated William T. Hamilton for Congress. Mr. Hamilton, the *Frederick Citizen*, Democratic organ, declared was preeminently a man of the people. In early life he was poor and without influential friends and unaided by the smiles of fortune. He had already been before the people of Frederick as a candidate on the Democratic electoral ticket in the election of 1848. Frederick County Democrats were anxious to nominate Col. Edward Shriver of their own county, but he refused to allow his name to be presented to the convention and so Mr. Hamilton was nominated by the votes of Frederick and Washington Counties. The Whig candidate against Mr. Hamilton was Gen. Thomas J. McKaig, of Allegany, a man who had long held a high place in political life. Mr. Hamilton was much younger than his antagonist, and Gen. McKaig spoke of him during the campaign as "a boy." The discussion was most animated and related chiefly to the tariff question. This issue had been presented by the Democratic Convention which "resolved that the unexampled prosperity to which our country has attained under the practical operation of Democratic measures, show the necessity of their continuance and that for this every Democrat should feel the importance of efforts to sustain them." The most interesting feature of the campaign was the series of joint debates between the candidates. These meetings were arranged for Frederick County by two committees, the Democratic committee being E. Louis Lowe, James L. Norris and W. C. Martin. The Whig committee was composed of Jacob Baer, F. Augustus Schley, Jr., and L. F. Coppersmith. The meetings in this county were at New Market, Creagerstown, Frederick and Middletown. Each candidate was to speak one hour. In reply, the gentleman who spoke first had a half hour and the other twenty minutes to close. Similar meetings were held in the other two counties of the district. The debate excited general interest and attracted large numbers of people. Both candidates were able and impressive speakers and each side claimed the advantage in the argument. A Whig writer in the *Hagerstown News* said, "with the day appointed came large numbers of persons of both political parties eager to see



Monocacy Church of the Brethren, Rocky Ridge.



Trinity Reformed Church, Adamstown.

the array of mind against mind and principle against principle. That each party would be well satisfied that their particular candidate was superior to his opponent in oratory, ability &c., we were prepared for. Of politicians! what else could be expected.

"Mr. Hamilton's friends, however, did him great injustice. Reports for the last week have been circulated in this region, to the effect that Mr. Hamilton had completely annihilated his opponent, Mr. McKaig, in the discussion in other parts of the district thereby giving them reason to anticipate such a result, or, at any rate an easy victory in this place. Mr. McKaig in this respect, at least, had greatly the advantage of his opponent—not so much being expected of him as of Mr. Hamilton.

"In our opinion, however, Mr. Hamilton has met "a foeman worthy of his steel." Mr. McKaig is in fact "a man of parts"—a man of no ordinary mind—of extensive knowledge, with great command of language, and a pleasing and graceful elocution. His mode of reasoning is insinuating and plausible. His views are expansive and deep—his grasp of subject is as strong as it is broad. He is witty and powerful at repartee—*sarcastic when it is required,* beautiful and sometimes sublime. He has proved himself skilful and ready in the skirmish of a discussion."

It was claimed by the Democrats that all the industries of the district—the miners of Allegany, the furnaces and machine shops were all actively at work against the Democratic candidate on account of the tariff. He was accused of being a free trader and an enemy to American enterprize. Just in the midst of the campaign the Harper's Ferry Manufacturing plant closed. Some declared, said the Whig *Examiner,* that the temporary stoppage was due to the low water in the Potomac river which supplied the power. But the *Examiner* rather suggested that it was closed because of the Democratic tariff which made materials costly. Other Whig papers argued along a different line. The Philadelphia *North American* showed that the shipments of iron through the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal from Havre de Grace in 1849 were less by 14,069 tons than in 1848. This decrease at the then prevailing price of $67.50 per ton for railroad iron and $35 for pig iron represented a loss of $607,140 all on account of the tariff of 1846. Nevertheless the Democratic candidate was elected.*

---

*The following comments of the Cumberland Civilian, the Whig paper of Allegany County gives us a sample of tariff logic sixty years ago.—

MESSRS. McKAIG AND HAMILTON.

These gentlemen met at Mount Savage on Wednesday evening according to arrangement. The meeting was a large one, and the doctrine of protection of coal and iron was set forth by Mr. McKaig in a manner so clear and convincing as to produce conviction in the minds of many who had never before seriously reflected on the subject. Mr. Hamilton scouted the idea of higher duties on coal and iron being necessary, which was, of course, particularly in consonance with the opinions of the laboring men in that region who have so long felt the very reverse of what he was preaching. Mr. Hamilton's chief argument against a higher protection on coal was the comparatively small amount of Pictou coal that was imported into this country during the year 1848. Mr. H's views on this subject are very limited, being derived entirely from the Washington "Union," and he seems not to understand the mutual dependence that exist between coal and iron. On this subject, however, Mr. McKaig set him right, and we hope he will remember the lesson.

On Wednesday night Mr. Hamilton addressed a meeting of the people at Frostburg. At the conclusion of his speech, Mr. McKaig was so loudly called for that he was forced to come forward, and, in a speech of about one half an hour, met fully the positions of his opponent, giving great satisfaction to all who heard him.

HARD UP.

In the discussion at the Market House, the other day, between Messrs. McKaig and Hamilton, Mr. McKaig challenged his competitor to show how the State of Maryland is to pay off her public debt, without the aid derived from the Tolls on the Canal. Mr. Hamilton totally failed to meet the question. In truth it admits of but one answer, and that answer Mr. Hamilton was afraid to give; namely by imposing heavier State Taxes upon the property of our citizens so as to create a sinking fund by setting apart a portion of the Taxes imposed by the State from year to year; beyond the payment of the interest on the present debt of the State. By the imposition of such additional taxes,—payable every six months, if you please—it would be possible, but very burdensome, to our people, to pay off the public debt, out of the fund thereby produced. But under such a system, this debt could not be paid till after the lapse of many, many years; and in the meantime, in addition to having still greater Taxes to pay, all the bright prospects, just opening to our view, by the completion of the Canal, would be hopelessly blasted. We have always calculated with certainly (as we thought) on the great value of our coal trade, not only as a source of great profit to those directly engaged in it, and as the means of circulating money among us as a business people; but, at the same time, as the source from which a large amount of Tolls would be produced on the canal. The Canal is in fact a State work, and to it the State earnestly looks to help her out of her present difficulties. The Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road is now being extended across the mountains westward, so as to cut off from the canal all transportation from that quarter. The profits of the canal must, therefore, accrue mainly from

Mr. Enoch Louis Lowe, of Frederick, was nominated for Governor of Maryland by the Democratic convention which assembled in Baltimore on the 23rd of May 1850. There were 103 votes in the convention of which Mr. Lowe got 57, John S. Gittings of Baltimore County 19, John Thompson Mason, of Washington County 22, James M. Buchanan, of Baltimore City 5. The Whig candidate opposing Mr. Lowe was William Beverly Clarke, of Hagerstown. Shortly after the two candidates had been nominated Mr. Lowe wrote to Mr. Clark and proposed a joint discussion throughout the State. To this proposition Mr. Clark acceded. It was evidently the desire of Mr. Lowe to make the reform of the constitution an issue in the campaign and put Mr. Clark and his party in the attitude of hostility to this measure which two months before had been endorsed by so heavy a majority. But Mr. Clarke believed that better results could be attained by treating the convention as non-partisan and to keep it out of the Gubernatorial campaign. "I am convinced," Mr. Clark wrote to Mr. Lowe, "that if the question of the Constitution should fall into the hands of politicians many desirable changes eagerly asked for by the people will not be engrafted upon the new Constitution." "Having been a member of the last legislature," Mr. Clarke added, "and having voted for the call of the convention, it will require no action upon my part to satisfy the people of the state of my sincere desire for reform." Mr. Clarke informed Mr. Lowe that he would be at the City Hotel in Frederick the afternoon of the day he wrote, July 1, 1850, and would be pleased to see him and arrange for the first joint meetings. The result of the interview was an agreement for a joint meeting during September in each of the Congress districts of the State. Wm. Beverly Clarke was a Virginian by birth and was at the time of his nomination for Governor practicing law in Hagerstown, having a large practice and being one of the leaders of the bar. He was a man of considerable force but as a popular speaker he was far inferior to Mr. Lowe and perhaps suffered by the joint debate among audiences where the manner of delivery counts for as much as the substance of the speech. Mr. Lowe was elected by a majority of 1,554 in the State. Frederick County was very close the vote being 3196 for Lowe to 3,123 for Clarke. Mr. Lowe carried Allegany by about 400 and Mr. Clarke carried his own county, Washington, by 302 majority.

Enoch Louis Lowe was born in Frederick county on August 10, 1820, the son of Lieut. Bradley S. A. and Adelaide (Vincendiere) Lowe. His father was a graduate of the United States Military School, who had seen active service in the second war with England and in the Florida war. At the time of his son's birth the family occupied The Hermitage, a beautiful estate of 1,000 acres on the Monocacy. Young Lowe began his school life in Frederick City at St. John's School. At the age of 13 he was sent to Ireland to continue his studies under the Jesuits, and became a pupil at Clongowas Wood College, near Dublin. Subsequently he went to Lancashire, England, and pursued his studies at the Roman Catholic College of Stonyhurst, where he continued for three years.

Upon completing his university studies young Lowe devoted considerable time to travel in Europe, and upon his return to America traveled about the States for about a year. He studied law in the office of Judge Lynch and in 1842 when about 21 years of age, he was admitted to the bar and shortly afterward began the practice of his profession in partnership with John W. Baughman, the father of the late Gen. L. Victor Baughman and afterwards editor of the *Frederick Citizen*. But at this time politics and public affairs had a stronger attraction for Mr. Lowe than the practice of law. He possessed every qualification for success in public life. He possessed a fine presence, had affable and engaging manners and was a fluent and eloquent speaker. He allied himself with the Democratic party of which Governor Frank Thomas was at the time the leader in Frederick County. This able man was then a sincere Democrat and took the lead in the movement for such a change in the Constitution of the State as would be more entirely in harmony with the principles of popular gov-

---

the transportation of our coal to the eastern market. But if it is met in that market by foreign coal, introduced into our country by foreign labor under the low duty imposed by the Tariff of 1846, we may as well give up the contest. The State of Maryland must look to some other source and not to the canal for the means of paying her present large debt; and the people of Allegany County will be doomed to see their "fondest hopes decay," till better counsels prevail in the land. Indeed, Mr. Hamilton seemed to admit that such must be our fate, when in his speech he more than intimated that Congress had something else to do beside taking care of the interest of Allegany County. If we are not greatly mistaken in the sign of the times, the people of Allegany County understand their true interests, and will select a gentleman from among themselves to watch over and protect them in the next Congress, to the exclusion of Mr. Hamilton from that honorable and responsible post.

ernment and in this movement Mr. Lowe enlisted and performed admirable service in leading up to the call of the Constitutional Convention of 1850. In 1845, two or three years after his admission to the bar he became a candidate on the Democratic ticket for the House of Delegates and took an active part in the campaign which resulted in his election.

By 1850, although at the time he was only a little more than 29 years of age and would not be eligible for the office until his next birthday, Mr. Lowe had become so well known throughout the State as an able man that he was nominated for Governor by the Democratic party. At that time the State was divided into Gubernatorial districts and in 1850 it was the turn of the Western district to present the Governor and both candidates had to come from Western Maryland. Mr. Lowe reached the constitutional age for a Governor a short time before election day. He became perhaps the youngest of the long line of Governors of Maryland. Baltimore City gave Mr. Lowe 2,759 majority, although at the same election the Whig candidate for Mayor, Mr. John Hanson Thomas Jerome, was elected by 777 majority over the Democratic candidate. Mr. Lowe's triumph was largely personal as it was attributed to his popularity and his eloquent and persuasive speeches during the campaign. Mr. Lowe was the last Governor elected under the ancient and much amended Constitution of 1776 and he was in office when the Constitution of 1851 went into effect. The Constitutional convention assembled in Annapolis on November 4, 1850 and finally adjourned on the 13th of May, 1851 after having produced a constitution, which although ratified at the polls was satisfactory to neither party. Among other changes it made, the term of Governor was lengthened from three years to four years. But this did not effect the term of Governor Lowe who went out of office in 1854. Another change made by the convention of 1851 was a more just apportionment of the members of the General Assembly so that the people would be represented rather than territory.

Governor Lowe was inaugurated January 6, 1851, and remained in office until January 11, 1854. His administration witnessed the full recovery of the State from the financial depression which it had felt for many years.

In his messages to the legislature Governor Lowe recommended a large reduction in the State tax rate which in response to this recommendation was reduced to 15 cents on the hundred dollars. He also recommended amendments to the election laws; a revision of the criminal code regarding pardons and punishments and the private execution of death sentences.

After the conclusion of his term as chief executive Mr. Lowe continued to take an active part in political affairs and did not fail to support the Democratic party on the stump, rendering effective service as he was an admirable campaign speaker. In the Presidential campaign of 1856 he was a leading member of the Democratic National Convention and urged the election of James Buchanan. After the inauguration Mr. Buchanan offered him the place of Minister to China which Governor Lowe declined. During the administration of Buchanan Mr. Lowe was engaged in his law practice in Frederick. But he always found time when the occasion came to take his part in political affairs and political discussions. In the exciting campaign of 1860 when his party was divided between Breckenridge and Douglas, he supported the former and contributed to the meagre plurality that Maryland gave for the Breckenridge electors. In the campaign he separated from his former political associates and leader, Governor Frank Thomas. The latter spoke for Stephen A. Douglas. But it was supposed that his real preference was for Bell and Everett, the Constitutional Union candidates. In the sectional strife that followed the election of Lincoln Mr. Lowe was ardently in sympathy with the South and vehemently advocated the secession of Maryland from the Union. Shortly after the beginning of the war Governor Lowe moved to Virginia and remained there until hostilities ended. Not long after he arrived at Richmond Governor Lowe was invited by the Legislature of Virginia to occupy one of the privileged seats on the floor of the hall, and in his acknowledgment, addressed to a member of the General Assembly of Virginia, he said:

"I am perfectly convinced that she (Maryland) would have left the old Union immediately had North Carolina and Virginia gone out when the cotton States seceded. * * * Maryland had no arms, no ammunition, no military organization. Her false-hearted Governor (Hicks) had purposely left her to a defenseless condition, in order that he might without peril to himself deliver her up at the suitable time to be crucified and receive his 30 pieces of silver as the price of his unspeakable treachery."

During the first year or more of the war Governor Lowe exerted all his influence to have the Confederacy assist Maryland to secede, believing that the State simply awaited an opportunity to get out of the Union. He wrote, in December, 1861, that chiefly by the "treachery of Hicks" the people of Maryland had been

prevented from taking any action until such time when the Federal Government was in a position to lay Baltimore in ruins.

But even then, he declared "loyal and gallant men were at all times ready to bring a blackened ruin into the Southern Confederacy rather than to purchase immunity at the cost of public virtue and private honor; rather than to wear the flowers and jewels of Oriental slavery. At this moment, with outstretched arms they stand upon their desecrated hearthstones, crying out to their Southern brethren to give them an opportunity to pronounce this decision on the field of battle.

"God knows they love the sunny South as dearly as any son of the Palmetto State. They idolize the chivalric honor, the stern and refined idea of free government, the social dignity and conservatism which characterize the Southern mind and heart, as enthusiastically as those of their Southern brethren who were born where the snows never fall."

And he predicted that "the taint of Northern pelf and the ulcers of Northern red Republican demagogism will rapidly vanish as the old State passes through the furnace of affliction into which she had been cast by Lincoln, with a fiercer rage than that of the idolatrous Nebuchadnezzar.

"We have never permitted ourselves to doubt that that flag (of the Confederacy) will at the proper time be advanced to the rescue of our people from their cruel thraldom. I speak what I know when I say that, despite the insolent mockeries of the Lincoln ballot box in Maryland held by perjured serfs and upheld by their master's bayonets; despite the cringing falsehoods of official demagogues and the purchased testimony of a recreant and suborned Executive; despite the clamor of a subsidized press and the pusillanimity of the mammon worshippers there has always been in our noble State an overwhelming majority of the people hostile to the Northern despot and devotedly attached to the cause of Southern independence and constitutional liberty."

The Legislature of Virgina had these observations printed in pamphlet form and distributed 5,000 copies.

After the close of the war Governor Lowe returned to Frederick County remaining in his native place from November 1865 to May 1866, when he removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., which was his home from that time until his death in 1892. In Brooklyn he formed a partnership and his firm was retained as one of the counsel of the Erie Railroad Company. Later that partnership was dissolved and he continued to practice alone. Occasionally during this period of his life he delivered lectures on various subjects but as a rule he kept out of the public eye as much as possible.

A correspondent writing from Brooklyn at the time of Governor Lowe's death asserted that "he lived a very retired life, and outside of the immediate circle of his family friends was hardly ever seen or heard of. It was often regretted here that Mr. Lowe did not take the public place his abilities and career warranted, but he seemed to care only for the peace and quiet of his family and home, and thus busied himself out of the sight and bustle of the busy world."

His home circle consisted of Mrs. Lowe and a large family of children. Mr. Lowe married, on May 29, 1844, Esther Winder Polk, daughter of Col. James Polk, of Princess Anne. By her he was the father of 11 children, seven of whom and the mother survived the Governor, who died on August 23, 1892, at St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn, where he had undergone an operation which proved unsuccessful. His body was removed to Frederick, where it was interred on August 25. The memorial services were very simple, and at the request of the Governor's family no funeral sermon was preached. The services took place in St. John's Catholic Church and were attended by the members of the Bar and a multitude of old friends. The pall-bearers were the Hon. James McSherry, Charles W. Ross, Dr. Charles H. Hoffman, Joseph D. Baker, George Wm. Smith, David Kolb of William, Augustus Boteler and Allen G. Quinn. The honorary pall-bearers were John H. Williams, Z. T. Gittinger, Col. Chas. Trail, Lewis Brunner, Asbury Hunt, Col. John B. Thomas, Dr. Fairfax Schley and Philip B. Kunkel. The seven children who survived Governor Lowe were Adelaide Vincindier who was married to Mr. E. Austin Jenkins, of Baltimore; Paul Emil, Vivian, now of New York; Victorie Vincindier, Enoch Louis, of California; Esther Winder, Mary Gorter, married to Francis De Sales Jenkins.

A special election was held in Frederick County April 14, 1850, to fill a vacancy in the House of Delegates caused by the death of Henry McElfresh. Captain George W. Ent was elected by a majority of 485 in a total vote of 3,200.

In the election of 1851 the Whigs nominated a ticket which they called the "Union ticket." The election was very close the Whigs electing three of the six delegates to the legislature. There was a tie on the delegate ticket between John H. Worthington the Whig or Union candidate, and Henry McElfresh, Democrat. As we have seen Mr. McElfresh was

finally elected and died shortly afterward. At this election John Thompson Mason was the Democratic candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals. Frederick A. Schley, of Frederick, ran for the same office as an independent candidate and was defeated but carried Frederick County by 423 majority. The Whig members of the legislature elected this year were Gov. James M. Coale, Davis Richardson and John Lee. Under the Constitution of 1851 Madison Nelson became sole judge of the Frederick County Court.

The Pierce and Scott campaign of 1852 was enlivened by the usual charges. The Whig papers declared that Mr. Pierce was an abolitionist and that he had expressed abolition sentiments in a speech delivered at New Boston. This charge was vehemently denied by Mr. Pierce and the newspapers that were friendly to him. He carried Frederick County by a majority of 140.* A feature of this and several successive elections was the collection of money for the building of Washington's monument in the city of Washington. Before this Col. J. T. Sin, of Frederick, had collected $40. The German Reformed congregation contributed $30. About this time a New Orleans newspaper suggested that at the ensuing Presidential election collection boxes should be placed at the polls for the voters to make contributions. At the Frederick polls a box was placed on the window sill where people went to vote and the collection amounted to $28.06. The next year collection boxes were also distributed and the collection that year was $50.

In 1853 at the Congressional election William T. Hamilton was the Democratic candidate. The Whigs made no nomination but generally supported ex-Governor Frank Thomas who announced himself as an independent candidate. This campaign was the beginning of the separation of this distinguished man from the Democratic party. Immediately upon the nomination Mr. Thomas challenged Mr. Hamilton for a joint debate and meetings were held in each of the counties of the district. The usual accusation was made against Thomas, namely that he was a free soiler. This, Mr. Thomas denied indignantly and the *Frederick Examiner* which was supporting Mr. Thomas, said that anyone who said Thomas was an abolitionist was a liar. In Frederick County the Whigs did not permit Thomas' name on the ballots. In Washington County, however, this was done. Mr. Hamilton was elected by a majority of 1,150. Mr. Thomas carried Frederick County by 150 majority. Richard Johns Bowie was the Whig candidate for Governor. On the 12th of October there was a joint discussion between Mr. Bowie and Thomas W. Ligon, the Democratic candidate, at the Frederick Court House. At this election William Pinkney Whyte was elected Comptroller of the Treasury. The Whigs elected William Bradley Tyler Senator from Frederick County and part of the delegation. Ligon carried the county by 25 majority.

In December 1853 the Frederick papers announced that they had learned from the New York papers that at the late election in that city a party styling itself the "Know Nothing" party had figured to some extent although it had no regular organization. Its professed object was "the suppression of foreign influences" in American elections. Its title was derived, it was explained by the answers given by its members when questioned in refernce to it. It was not long before the Frederick people got better acquainted with this new party for in May 1854 it had reached the county and an organization was made. It was speedily made a refuge for many Whigs. That ancient and honorable party was nearing its demise and many of its members felt an intense hostility to the Democratic party and gladly became Know Nothings in order to continue their opposition to their ancient foes. A large party of the Whigs however, could not reconcile themselves to the professed principles of the Know Nothings and voted with the Democrats. A few years later the great and momentous issues out of which grew the Civil War caused a new alignment of men into parties. Many who had been hostile to the Democratic party now joined with it to uphold what they esteemed the constitutional right of a state to withdraw from the Union. Many more who

*The following is the vote of the various districts at this election.—

District.	Pierce,	Scott,	Hale.
Buckeystown,	162	133	—
Frederick,	902	600	—
Middletown,	233	283	—
Creagerstown,	140	176	2
Emmitsburg,	280	211	6
Catoctin,	155	80	—
Urbana,	104	154	—
Liberty,	136	367	—
New Market,	188	242	—
Hauvers,	152	54	3
Woodsborough,	213	214	—
Petersville,	182	121	—
Mount Pleasant,	67	142	—
Jefferson,	94	119	—
Mechanicstown,	156	204	—
Jackson,	180	104	—
Total,	3344	3204	11

Pierce's Majority, 140.

had always been Democrats withdrew from the party because of its identification with or sympathy with the South and the secession movement and became Republicans. Many of the old Whigs rejoiced in the rise of the Republican party because it continued the opposition to Democracy.

As the Whig party became extinct many of the Whig newspapers allied themselves by gradual steps with the Know Nothings and among these was the *Frederick Examiner*. The chief object of the assault of the Know Nothings was the Roman Catholic Church and politics and religion became related and religious intolerance was the result. The Know Nothing papers were filled with assaults upon the Pope and Roman Catholic prelates. Stories of "escaped nuns" were published in great profusion for political purposes and no story told by a woman who professed that she had escaped from a Convent was too extravagant for belief. Great religious and political excitement was caused by these publications. Frederick County furnished, among others its story of escape which was published here and copied broadcast over the land to inflame religious and political excitement.

On the 22nd of November 1854 the *Frederick Examiner*, under the caption "Escape from the Sisterhood," announced that "Miss Josaphine Bunkley, a novice who had not completed her probation, escaped from the sisterhood at Emmitsburg about 3 o'clock on the morning of the 10th instant. She is the daughter of Joseph Bunkley, Esq., of Norfolk, Va., a protestant, who took her under his protection through this city on Wednesday last on their way home. The circumstances of Miss Bunkley's unlawful detention and escape therefrom as detailed to several of our citizens by her father, were as follows: Since becoming a novice she has been doing duty at St. Joseph's Seminary at a teacher of music &c., for the last ten months. Some months since, however, she repented of her connection with the sisterhood, expressed a desire to return to her home and wrote to her father to that effect. This letter was torn up before her eyes and she was compelled to write in a different strain, declaring her satisfaction and contentment with her situation. This last mentioned letter deceived her father, while the deception was confirmed by having all his letters to his daughter returned unopened. Aware at length that she was a prisoner, Miss Bunkley determined to escape and on the morning above named succeeded in effecting her liberty by climbing through a sash over a door and thence into the yard. Her movements were overheard by a watchman whose vigilance she eluded by concealing herself behind a tree. As soon as the watchman turned away she fled. Alone, a stranger, in the night and in her novice's habit and black cap, this poor terrified girl escaped over the rough country ten weary miles to the village of Creagerstown where on inquiring for the stage house she was directed to Stevens' Hotel. She immediately made known the circumstances of her case to Mr. Charles Stevens the landlord and demanded his protection which was promptly accorded and in Miss Grimes, a relative of Mr. Stevens, she found a gentle and faithful confidante and friend. Her next step was to write to her father who upon receipt of her letter came without a moment's delay to her rescue. Miss Bunkley is about 18 years of age, a very accomplished and beautiful young lady speaking several languages, and a superior musician."

This statement was sufficient to fire the Know Nothing heart to the highest degree of fervor. A flood of denunciatory letters were published and the matter was taken up by the party newspapers all over the land and was added to as it went until it grew into a great political affair. "Americus" wrote to the New York Herald giving an account of the affair and it did not suffer from his treatment, as a campaign issue. He declared that Stevens when Miss Bunkley came to him sent for the Rev. George W. Anderson, a Lutheran minister in Creagerstown. Mr. Anderson, he said, had collected a guard of forty persons to protect the fugitive from rescue and if that number was found insufficient, he had sent out notices to four hundred protestants to be ready to rally upon short notice. That during Miss Bunkley's stay at the Stevens Hotel efforts were made to get her back to the convent but they failed. This letter was given considerable prominence in the *Herald*. Mr. Anderson himself contributed a long article to the *Examiner* in which he made allusion to a book which Miss Bunkley was supposed to be writing, describing the adventures of "An Escaped Nun," and the methods practiced in the convent.

Finally all sensible people, if any of them had been disturbed, were reassured by a letter written by Mother S. M. Etienne Hall, Mother Superior of St. Joseph's which was published in the *Frederick Citizen* and which gave a clear, simple and altogether satisfactory account of the affair of Miss Bunkley and a refutation of charges which had been made in the public print. About two years before, the writer declared, Miss Bunkley, of her own accord, went to St. Joseph's and made a spiritual retreat, that is, spent some days in meditation and pray-

er. She at that time expressed an ardent desire to become a Sister of Charity. As she was yet young and a convert, she was required to take time for mature consideration and was not received. One year later she again applied and was taken on trial. She accordingly entered the novitiate and was perfectly free to leave at any time. She was frequently warned that she would do wrong to remain unless she did so from conviction. She remained ten months and always appeared contented and happy There was no occasion for Miss Bunkley to leave in the night or climb over the door. It was perfectly easy for her to go through the door as the key was in every lock. As soon as the young woman left, her father was notified. A request for her trunks and a small sum of money she had on deposit was received and her property was promptly restored to her. "Miss Bunkley's clandestine departure," the excellent Mother Superior wrote, "may throw a romantic coloring around the matter but it can in no way reflect discreditably upon this institution." The Convent, it was declared, was open to the fathers, brothers and relatives of the members of the community and they came freely and frequently and if there had been any coercion used it could not have been concealed. It is likely that the Mother Superior correctly described the reason why Miss Bunkley left St. Joseph's as she did. She was young and inexperienced, and the knowledge she had of the intense political feelings of the time assured her that by this step she would gain great notoriety, or as the Mother Superior more charitably expressed it, she desired to throw a "romantic coloring" upon her departure. There seemed to be at the time almost an epidemic of "escaped nuns" if we may judge by the space their adventures occupied in the Know Nothing press. I have mentioned this incident of the "Escaped Nun," not because of any importance which it possesses but because it casts a vivid light upon the Know Nothing party, which had just become ascendent in Maryland, and upon the political conditions of the times.

Following upon this affair a bitter controversy filling each week many columns of the local papers, arose between Stevens the hotel proprietor at Creagerstown and the Rev. G. W. Anderson and their respective friends. Stevens gave an account of Miss Bunkley's arrival at his hotel and of her sojourn there for nearly a week, which was in accordance with the statements of the Mother Superior, which statement by Stevens cast some reflections upon Mr. Anderson. That clergyman and his friends bitterly resented this and wrote many letters to the *Examiner* denouncing Stevens. In the meantime Miss Bunkley, who seems to have been abundantly coached, was busy in Norfolk preparing her book which she entitled, "My Book; or, The Veil Uplifted." There was a delay in the appearance of the book and this was explained by a difficulty with the publishers against whom an injunction was asked. These publishers were DeWitt and Davenport in New York. In her complaint in the United States Court in New York Miss Bunkley averred that one Charles Beale had come to her offering to aid in arranging the book and that without her consent he had given the manuscript to the publishers by whom it had been copyrighted and she asked that they be restrained from publishing it. While the suit was pending the New York *Herald* published a chapter from the book in which the author made sensational charges and the book was advertized widely as being of a most sensational character. The publication of "My Book; or the Veil Uplifted" was finally prohibited by the Court. Later on the same publishers issued a book entitled "The Escaped Nun." The *Examiner* declared that it was understood that the materials collected for "My Book" formed the foundation of "The Escaped Nun," omitting names and dates. The Know Nothing newspapers copied largely from this book and it was freely used as a campaign document against the Democrats. Its appearance created somewhat of a sensation throughout the country. In December 1855 Harper & Bros., published Miss Bunkley's Book under the title of "The Testimony of An Escaped Novice from the Sisterhood of St. Joseph's, Emmitsburg, Md., the Mother house of the Sisters of Charity in the United States." Later on came the announcement of the marriage of Miss Bunkley to Solomon Andrews, Jr., to whom she was married in January 1856. In May 1859 she made a recantation, that is to say she admitted that the narration of events at St. Joseph's in her book and the charges she had made against Priests were false. This ended the episode of "The Escaped Nun."

By 1855 the new party, the American party as they called themselves, or the Know Nothing party as others called them, became thoroughly established in Frederick County. It was made up of former Whigs and Democrats but the mass of them had been Whigs who became Know Nothings, among other reasons, to continue their opposition to the Democrats their ancient foes. But so many leading Whigs went to the Democrats that it was said the Democratic County Convention looked like a Whig convention. Many Democrats were attracted to the new party because of the opposition to

the increasing immigration from Europe and some because of religious opposition to the Roman Catholic Church. It was urged by the Know Nothing speakers and newspapers that the allegiance of Catholics was pledged to the Pope and not to the United States. They sought to identify the Democratic party with the Roman Catholic Church and they were called in derision "the foreign party" as distinguished from their own which was the "American party." The columns of the Know Nothing papers were filled with bitter attacks upon the Catholic Church, with charges against Catholic priests and with stories of "Escaped Nuns." And as if contemporary events were not sufficient, accounts of the massacre of St. Bartholomew began to adorn the columns of the party organs. The Democrats were called other names besides the "Romish party," and "the foreign party." One popular name for them was the "Sag Nichts" or "Say Nothing" party. The Know Nothings first appeared at the polls as an organized party in the election of primary school trustees in 1855. They made their nominations and supported them in order, it was said, to test their strength, which the event proved to be great. "Sam" was the pet name of the party, which they adopted for themselves suggested by the name "Uncle Sam" for the United States. In 1855 William T. Hamilton was again nominated for Congress by the Democrats. The American candidate was Henry W. Hoffman of Allegany County. Shortly after the nominations had been made Mr. Hamilton proposed a joint debate. Mr. Hoffman accepted the challenge and the debate when it took place was sufficiently animated. At the joint meeting in Frederick Mr. Hoffman was taken sick while he was speaking and could not conclude. Mr. Hamilton claimed his right to reply however, and was bitterly denounced for so doing. A second meeting in Frederick was arranged and at this meeting Mr. Hamilton dwelt upon the unconstitutionality of the principles contended for by the Know Nothing party; he denounced their religious proscription, their oppressive designs towards foreigners, their affiliation with the abolitionists. Hoffman, on the other hand denounced the affiliation of the Democrats with "a privileged church exempt from taxation." He assailed Hamilton for voting in Congress for the Kansas-Nebraska bill and declared that in important matters Hamilton had stood side by side, shoulder to shoulder with William H. Seward the abolitionist. He then affirmed amidst some confusion that Mr. Hamilton had said that St. Paul was a Democrat. Mr. Hamilton who was on the platform arose and declared that this was not true. Mr. Hamilton was laboring under the disadvantage of the knowledge of impending defeat. By this time the American party was in a majority in the State. Hoffman got a majority of 700 in Frederick County, the largest the county had given a candidate of any party in many years. The entire American local ticket was elected. In the legislature they elected 63 members while the Democrats had only 12 and Whigs 10 and there were 11 fusionists. To the House of Representatives they elected 75 members and the Democrats got 81. Hoffman beat Hamilton in the district by a majority of 751. Of the 6 Maryland Congressmen the Americans elected four, the Democrats one and the Whigs one and the legislature elected Anthony Kennedy, an American, to the United States Senate.

The next campaign was that of 1856 when Buchanan was elected. At this campaign the Republican party made its first entrance upon the national arena by the nomination of Gen. Fremont for President. The Frederick *Examiner* referred to the "Black Republican movement" as a disturbing factor in American politics and accused their candidate, Gen. Fremont, of being a Catholic which was not sustained. Maryland was the only State in the Union which gave its electoral vote to Fillmore the American candidate. Frederick County gave him a majority of 420 over Buchanan.

In 1857 the American party elected Thomas H. Hicks Governor; W. L. W. Seabrooke, Commissioner of the Land Office, and Frederick Schley, of Frederick, Commissioner of Public Works.

Andrew K. Syester, of Hagerstown, was the American candidate for the Court of Appeals but he was defeated by James L. Bartol, Democrat, by a few votes. This defeat was owing to some trouble with ballots in the Clearspring district of Washington County. The campaign was enlivened by a joint debate between Henry W. Hoffman, the American, and Col. J. M. Kunkel the Democratic candidate for Congress. Mr. Hoffman charged the Democratic party in the House of Representatives with voting with the abolitionists against rescinding the rule for the election of speaker by a plurality vote which caused the election of a Republican speaker. Mr. Kunkel condemned Mr. Hoffman for voting for the expulsion of Mr. Brooke from the House for caning Senator Sumner. Hoffman carried Frederick County over Kunkel by 177 majority and Hicks got a majority over Groome in the county of 183. Col. Kimmel was elected to the State Senate over Mr. Dennis by 62 majority.

In 1859 the Democratic State Convention was held in Junior Hall, Frederick. William Pinkney Whyte was the presiding officer. Abraham Lingan Jarrett, of Harford County, was nominated for Comptroller of the Treasury. Mr. Purnell was the American candidate. The Democratic candidate for Congress this year was J. M. Kunkel and Henry W. Hoffman was again the American candidate and the two had a joint debate at Frederick. Kunkel was denounced as a disunionist and unfit to be in Congress. But the Harper's Ferry Insurrection aided the Democrats and Mr. Kunkel was elected. He carried Frederick County by 45 majority while Purnell, the American candidate for Comptroller, got a majority of 44. Mr. Hoffman was consoled for his defeat by being elected sergeant at arms of the House of Representatives. He also got a vindication of certain charges of a personal nature which had been preferred against him during the campaign by obtaining a verdict for $500 against the *Frederick Citizen* in a suit for libel which was tried in Hagerstown in August 1860.

CHAPTER XXIII

THE BENCH and the Bar of Frederick have been distinguished for the eminence and learning of the Judges and lawyers from the beginning of the County history. Frederick in the early days of the County ranked next to Baltimore and Annapolis as the most important county seat and having the largest and most varied cases for trial in its Court. This circumstance attracted Judge Taney to Fredericktown for the practice of his profession in 1800 and many other great lawyers practiced at the bar there before and since his time. The first attorneys we find mentioned in the court records were William Cumming in 1744, and Daniel Dulany. Thomas Johnson, no less distingushed as a lawyer than as a statesman, had preceded Judge Taney by more than twenty years and when the latter arrived upon the scene was taking but little part in the business of the Courts. Johnson and Taney having both come from the same county were thrown much together and the elder lawyer extended every courtesy to the young lawyer from Calvert. Of Johnson, Taney, Frank Thomas, Enoch Louis Lowe and other lawyers there are accounts in other chapters of this book and the long list of the Frederick County lawyers who distinguished themselves at the Bar a briefer mention must be made. It was the custom of lawyers in the old time to "ride the circuits" and practice in principal courts of the State. Among those who came to Frederick from time to time to try important cases were Daniel Dulaney, Wm. Pinkney, Wm. Wirt, Luther Martin, Stephen Bordly, Judge Jennings, Charles Carroll, the barrister, Reverdy Johnson, John Buchanan, Thomas Buchanan and others. The Bar of Frederick itself gave to the United States one of the greatest of the Chief Justices of the Supreme Court, R. B. Taney; to the State four Governors, including Johnson the great war Governor and his successor, Lee; two of the Attorneys-General of the United States, Taney, who was also Secretary of the Treasury, and John Nelson; and one of the most distinguished of the Chief Justices of Maryland, James McSherry.

Prior to the Revolution there was probably but little law business in Frederick and few resident lawyers. One of the early practitioners here shortly after the revolution was John Thompson Mason who after retiring from practice in Frederick and Hagerstown, lived at his estate Montpelier, in Washington County, near Clearspring. He was a son of Thomas Mason, of Virigina, and a nephew of George Mason, the author of the Declaration of Rights, and one of the most distinguished men that America ever produced. John Thompson Mason was a friend of Jefferson and one of the most brilliant men of his time. It is said that Jefferson visited him at Montpelier. He offered to him the position of Attorney General. John Thompson Mason died at Montpelier Dec. 10, 1824, aged 60 years. Mr. Mason came from Fauquier County, Virginia. Mrs. Mary Ball Washington, mother of General Washington, was a visitor at his house when she died. Mr. Mason wrote to Gen. Washington apprising him of his mother's death. His descendants have Washington's letter replying to this notification. They also have the letter to Mr. Mason from Jefferson, urging him to take the office of Attorney-General, and reproaching him for his persistence in refusing to use his brilliant abilities in the service of his country. In July, 1806, Mr. Mason was induced to accept the appointment of Attorney-General of Maryland to succeed William Pinkney but he resigned in a few months. The name of Mr. Mason's oldest son, who lived, in order to inherit a property from Mr. Mason's uncle, was changed to Barnes by the Legislature. He was Abraham Barnes the father of John Thompson Mason Barnes of Baltimore, auditor of the Western Maryland Railroad Company. Another son of Mr. Mason was Judge John Thompson Mason.

Judge John Thompson Mason died at Elkton, Md., where he was arguing a case in Court

at the time in April 1873. He was born at Montpelier, near Clearspring, the old Mason homestead.

Judge Mason was in the 58th year of his age when he died. He took an active part in politics at a very early age. He was elected to two successive Legislatures and to Congress within the short period of three years, from 1838 to 1841. In 1844, when the Whigs swept the State upon the Tariff issue, carrying every Congressional District in it, Mr. Mason went down with the rest of the Democrats and was succeeded by Mr. Brengle. In 1850 he was also defeated as a candidate for the Constitutional Convention, but immediately after the adoption, which made the Judges elective, he was chosen as one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals. In 1857 he was appointed Collector of the Port of Baltimore by Mr. Buchanan, and at the time of his death he held the office of Secretary of State, to which he was appointed by Gov. Whyte.

One of the daughters of Mr. Mason married Dr. John O. Wharton, son of Jesse Wharton, U. S. Senator from Tennessee. He met Miss Mason while studying medicine in Baltimore. They went to Tennessee to live, but in a year returned to Maryland, and resided on a portion of the Montpelier estate. They were the parents of Col. Jack Wharton, of New Orleans, of Wm. Wharton and of Mrs. Richard H. Alvey, the first wife of Chief Justice Alvey. Dr. Wharton was the founder of the Maryland Agricultural College. He was collector of the Port of Baltimore under Franklin Pierce, and was for many years prominent in Washington County politics. He died in Louisiana, May 8, 1875.

William Craik was appointed in 1793 Chief Judge of the Fifth Circuit composed of Frederick, Montgomery and Washington and Allegany Counties to succeed Judge Richard Potts. William Craik was a native of Port Tobacco, Charles County, Maryland. His father was Dr. James Craik, a surgeon of the Revolutionary Army and a member of Washington's military household. He had removed from Port Tobacco to Alexandria. William Craik either did not go to Alexandria with his father, or had moved back to Maryland some time before this date. Upon his appointment to the bench, he went to Frederick to live. In February, 1802, he was succeeded in office by Judge William Clagett. Judge Craik had resigned Oct. 15, 1796 and on Oct. 10, 1801 he was reappointed.

Francis Scott Key, one of the greatest of all the sons of Frederick County, was distinguished as a lawyer, a poet and a patriot. His father was John Ross Key, one of the early settlers in the Valley of the Monocacy. The home of Mr. Key was a splendid estate on Pipe Creek. There Francis Scott Key was born August 1, 1779. He was educated at St. John's College, Annapolis, and studied law in the office of his uncle, Philip Barton Key, in Annapolis. While in Annapolis Mr. Key became acquainted with Roger Brooke Taney and that acquaintance and the friendship which came from it was one of the reasons why Taney went to Frederick to practice law. Mr. Key began the practice in Frederick in 1801 shortly after Mr. Taney came up from Calvert. He invited him to his home on Pipe Creek and there Mr. Taney courted and married Mr. Key's sister. A few years after his admission to the bar Mr. Key removed to Georgetown where he made his home. Shortly after his arrival he was appointed United States District Attorney for the District of Columbia. When the city of Washington was threatened by the British in 1814, Mr. Key volunteered in the Light Artillery, composed of citizens of the District and commanded by Major Peter, who had offered their services to the Government. It was during this war that the act for which Mr. Key is best known was performed, namely the writing of the "Star Spangled Banner." That national anthem made Mr. Key immortal and overshadowed his fame as a lawyer and of other poems of perhaps more literary merit. The best and most accurate description of the circumstances under which the Star Spangled Banner was written was given by Mr. Key's brother-in-law, Chief Justice Taney, to Mr. Charles Howard. This letter in full is as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH, 12, 1856.

MY DEAR SIR:—I promised some time ago to give you an account of the incidents in the life of Mr. F. S. Key which led him to write "The Star-Spangled Banner," and of the circumstances under which it was written. The song has become a national one, and will, I think, from its great merit, continue to be so, especially in Maryland; and everything that concerns its author must be a matter of interest to his children and descendants. And I proceed to fulfill my promise with the more pleasure, because, while the song shows his genius and taste as a poet, the incidents connected with it, and the circumstances under which it was written, will show his character and worth as a man. The scene he describes, and the warm spirit of patriotism which breathes in the song, were not the offspring of mere fancy or poetic imagination. He describes what he actually saw. And he tells us what he felt

while witnessing the conflict, and what he felt when the battle was over and the victory won by his countrymen. Every word came warm from his heart, and for that reason, even more than for its poetical merit, it never fails to find a response in the hearts of those who listen to it.

You will remember that in 1814, when the song was written, I resided in Frederick and Mr. Key in George Town. You will also recollect that soon after the British troops retired from Washington, a squadron of the enemy's ships made their way up the Potomac, and appeared before Alexandria, which was compelled to capitulate; and the squadron remained there some days, plundering the town of tobacco and whatever else they wanted. It was rumored and believed in Frederick, that a marauding attack of the same character would be made on Washington and George Town before the ships left the river. Mr. Key's family was in George Town. He would not, and indeed could not, with honor, leave the place while it was threatened by the enemy; for he was a volunteer in the Light Artillery, commanded by Major Peter, which was composed of citizens of the District of Columbia, who had uniformed themselves and offered their services to the Government, and who had been employed in active service from the time the British fleet appeared in the Patuxent preparatory to the movement upon Washington. And Mrs. Key refused to leave home while Mr. Key was thus daily exposed to danger. Believing, as we did, that an attack would probably be made on George Town, we became very anxious about the situation of his family. For if the attack was made, Mr. Key would be with the troops engaged in the defence; and as it is impossible to foresee what would be the issue of the conflict, his family, by remaining in George Town, might be placed in great and useless peril. When I speak of *we*, I mean Mr. Key's father and mother and Mrs. Taney and myself. But it was agreed among us that I should go to George Town and try to persuade Mrs. Key to come away with her children, and stay with me or with Mr. Key's father until the danger was over. When I reached George Town, I found the English ships still at Alexandria, and a body of militia encamped in Washington, which had been assembled to defend the city. But it was then believed, from information received, that no attack would be made by the enemy on Washington or George Town; and preparations were making, on our part, to annoy them by batteries on shore, when they descended the river. The knowledge of the preparations probably hastened their departure; and the second or third day after my arrival, the ships were seen moving down the Potomac.

On the evening of the day that the enemy disappeared, Mr. Richard West arrived at Mr. Keys, and told him that after the British army passed through Upper Marlboro on their return to their ships, and had encamped some miles below the town, a detachment was sent back, which entered Dr. Beanes' house about midnight, compelled him to rise from his bed, and hurried him off to the British camp, hardly allowing him time to put his clothes on; that he was treated with great harshness, and closely guarded; and that as soon as his friends were apprised of his situation, they hastened to the headquarters of the English army to solicit his release; but it was peremptorily refused. and they were not even permitted to see him; and that he had been carried as a prisoner on board the fleet. And finding their own efforts unavailing, and alarmed for his safety, his friends in and about Marlboro thought it advisable that Mr. West should hasten to George Town, and request Mr. Key to obtain the sanction of the Government to his going on board the admiral's ship, under a flag of truce, and endeavoring to procure the release of Dr. Beanes before the fleet sailed. It was then lying at the mouth of the Potomac, and its destination was not at that time known with certainty. Dr. Beanes, as perhaps you know, was the leading physician in Upper Marlboro, and an accomplished scholar and gentleman. He was highly respected by all who knew him; was the family physician of Mr. West, and the intimate friend of Mr. Key. He occupied one of the best houses in Upper Marlboro, and lived very handsomely; and his house was selected for the quarters of Admiral Cockburn, and some of the principal officers of the army, when the British troops encamped at Marlboro on their march to Washington. These officers were, of course, furnished with everything that the house could offer; and they, in return, treated him with much courtesy, and placed guards around his grounds and out-houses, to prevent depredations by their troops.

But on the return of the army to the ships, after the main body had passed through the town, stragglers, who had left the ranks to plunder, or from some other motive, made their appearance from time to time, singly or in small squads; and Dr. Beanes put himself at the head of a small body of citizens to pursue and make prisoners of them. Information of this proceeding was, by some means or other, conveyed to the English camp; and the detachment of which I have spoken was sent back to release the prisoners and seize Dr. Beanes.

They did not seem to regard him, and certainly did not treat him, as a prisoner of war, but as one who had deceived, and broken his faith to them.

Mr. Key readily agreed to undertake the mission in his favor, and the President promptly gave his sanction to it. Orders were immediately issued to the vessel usually employed as a cartel, in the communications with the fleet in the Chesapeake, to be made ready without delay; and Mr. John S. Skinner, who was agent for the Government for flags of truce and exchange of prisoners, and who was well known as such to the officers of the fleet, was directed to accompany Mr. Key. And as soon as the arrangements were made, he hastened to Baltimore, where the vessel was to embark; and Mrs. Key and the children went with me to Frederick, and thence to his father's on Pipe Creek, where she remained until he returned.

We heard nothing from him until the enemy retreated from Baltimore, which, as well as I can now recollect, was a week or ten days after he left us; and we were becoming uneasy about him, when, to our great joy, he made his appearance at my house, on his way to join his family.

He told me that he found the British fleet at the mouth of the Potomac, preparing for the expedition against Baltimore. He was courteously received by Admiral Cochrane and the officers of the army, as well as of the navy. But when he made known his business, his application was received so coldly that he feared it would fail. General Ross and Admiral Cockburn — who accompanied the expedition to Washington—particularly the latter, spoke of Dr. Beanes in very harsh terms, and seemed at first not disposed to release him. It however happened, fortunately, that Mr. Skinner carried letters from the wounded British officers left at Bladensburg; and in these letters to their friends on board the fleet they all spoke of the humanity and kindness with which they had been treated after they had fallen into our hands. And after a good deal of conversation, and strong representations from Mr. Key as to the character and standing of Dr. Beanes, and of the deep interest which the community in which he lived took in his fate, General Ross said that Dr. Beanes deserved much more punishment than he had received; but that he felt himself bound to make a return for the kindness which had been shown to his wounded officers, whom he had been compelled to leave at Bladensburg, and upon that ground, and that only, he would release him. But Mr. Key was at the same time informed that neither he, nor any one else, would be permitted to leave the fleet for some days, and must be detained until the attack on Baltimore, which was then about to be made, was over. But he was assured that they would make him and Mr. Skinner as comfortable as possible while they detained them. Admiral Cochrane, with whom they dined on the day of their arrival, apologized for not accommodating them in his own ship, saying that he was crowded already with officers of the army; but that they would be well taken care of in the frigate *Surprise,* commanded by his son, Sir Thomas Cochrane. And to this frigate, they were accordingly transferred.

Mr. Key had an interview with Dr. Beanes before General Ross consented to release him. I do not recollect whether he was on board of the admiral's ship, or the *Surprise,* but I believe it was the former. He found him in the forward part of the ship, among the sailors and soldiers; he had not had a change of clothes from the time he was seized; was constantly treated with indignity by those around him, and no officer would speak to him. He was treated as a culprit, and not as a prisoner of war. And this harsh and humiliating treatment continued until he was placed on board of the cartel.

Something must have passed, when the officers were quartered at his house on the march to Washington, which, in the judgment of General Ross, bound him not to take up arms against the English forces until the troops had re-embarked. It is impossible, on any other grounds, to account for the manner in which he was spoken of and treated. But whatever General Ross and the other officers might have thought, I am quite sure that Dr. Beanes did not think he was in any way pledged to abstain from active hostilities against the public enemy. And when he made prisoners of the stragglers, he did not consider himself as a prisoner on parole, nor suppose himself to be violating any obligation he had incurred. For he was a gentleman of untainted character and a nice sense of honor, and incapable of doing anything that could have justified such treatment. Mr. Key imputed the ill usage he received to the influence of Admiral Cockburn, who, it is still remembered, while he commanded in the Chesapeake, carried on hostilities in a vindictive temper, assailing and plundering defenceless villages, or countenancing such proceedings by those under his command.

Mr. Key and Mr. Skinner continued on board of the *Surprise,* where they were very kindly treated by Sir Thomas Cochrane, until the fleet reached the Patapsco, and preparations were making for landing the troops. Admiral Coch-

rane then shifted his flag to the frigate, in order that he might be able to move farther up the river and superintend in person the attack by water on the fort; and Mr. Key and Mr. Skinner were then sent on board their own vessel, with a guard of sailors or marines, to prevent them from landing. They were permitted to take Dr. Beanes with them; and they thought themselves fortunate in being anchored in a position which enabled them to see distinctly the flag of Fort McHenry from the deck of the vessel. He proceeded then, with much animation, to describe the scene on the night of the bombardment. He and Mr. Skinner remained on deck during the night, watching every shell from the moment it was fired until it fell, listening with breathless interest to hear if an explosion followed. While the bombardment continued, it was sufficient proof that the fort had not surrendered. But it suddenly ceased some time before day, and, as they had no communication with any of the enemy's ships, they did not know whether the fort had surrendered or the attack had been abandoned. They paced the deck for the residue of the night in painful suspense, watching with intense anxiety for the return of day, and looking every few minutes at their watches to see how long they must wait for it; and as soon as it dawned, and before it was light enough to see objects at a distance, their glasses were turned to the fort, uncertain whether they should see the Stars and Stripes or the flag of the enemy. At length the light came, and they saw that "our flag was still there." And, as the day advanced, they discovered, from the movements of the boats between the shore and the fleet, that the troops had been roughly handled, and that many wounded men were carried to the ships. At length he was informed that the attack on Baltimore had failed, and the British army was re-embarking, and that he and Mr. Skinner and Dr. Beanes would be permitted to leave them, and go where they pleased, as soon as the troops were on board and the fleet ready to sail.

He then told me that, under the excitement of the time, he had written the song, and handed me a printed copy of "The Star Spangled Banner." When I had read it, and expressed my admiration, I asked him how he found time, in the scenes he had been passing through, to compose such a song? He said he commenced it on the deck of their vessel, in the fervor of the moment, when he saw the enemy hastily retreating to their ships, and looked at the flag he had watched for so anxiously as the morning opened; that he had written some lines, or brief notes, that would aid him in calling them to mind, upon the back of a letter which he happened to have in his pocket; and for some of the lines, as he proceeded, he was obliged to rely altogether on his memory; and that he finished it in the boat on his way to the shore, and wrote it out, as it now stands, at the hotel on the night he reached Baltimore, and immediately after he arrived. He said that, on the next morning, he took it to Judge Nicholson, to ask him what he thought of it; that he was so much pleased with it that he immediately sent it to a printer, and directed copies to be struck off in hand bill form; and that he, Mr. Key, believed it to have been favorably received by the Baltimore public.

Judge Nicholson and Mr. Key, you know, were nearly connected by marriage, Mrs. Key and Mrs. Nicholson being sisters. The Judge was a man of cultivated taste; had, at one time, been distinguished among the leading men in Congress, and was, at the period of which I am speaking, the Chief Justice of the Baltimore Court, and one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals of Maryland. Notwithstanding his judicial character, which exempted him from military service, he accepted the command of a volunteer company of artillery; and when the enemy approached, and an attack on the fort was expected, he and his company offered their services to the Government to assist in the defence. They were accepted, and formed a part of the garrison during the bombardment. The Judge had been relieved from duty, and returned to his family, only the night before Mr. Key showed him his song; and you may easily imagine the feelings with which, at such a moment, he read it and gave it to the public. It was, no doubt, as Mr. Key modestly expressed it, favorably received. In less than an hour after it was placed in the hands of the printer, it was all over town, and hailed with enthusiasm, and took its place at once as a national song.

I have made this account of "The Star-Spangled Banner" longer than I intended, and find that I have introduced incidents and persons outside of the subject I originally contemplated. But I have felt a melancholy pleasure in recalling events connected in any degree with the life of one with whom I was so long and so closely united in friendship and affection, and whom I so much admired for his brilliant genius, and loved for his many virtues. I am sure, however, that neither you, nor any of his children or descendants, will think the account I have given too long.

With great regard, dear sir,

Your friend truly,

R. B. TANEY.

CHARLES HOWARD, ESQ.

Mr. Howard, to whom the letter was written, was a son of Col. John Eager Howard and Mr. Key's son-in-law.

During the nullification troubles in South Carolina Mr. Key was sent to that State in an unofficial capacity and contributed to the final settlement of the troubles. He conducted the prosecution of the man who attempted to assassinate President Jackson in 1835. The man was adjudged insane and sent to an asylum. Governor Foote, of Mississippi described the appearance of Mr. Key as he conducted an important case in the Supreme Court. He says in his reminiscences: "I was very much entertained with the whole argument but I was particularly with the speech of Mr. Key and that of Mr. Berrien. Mr. Key was tall, erect and of admirable physical proportions. There dwelt upon his handsome and winning features a soft and touching pensiveness of expression almost bordering on sadness but which in moments of special excitement, or when anything occurred to waken the dormant heroism of his nature, or to call into action the higher power of vigorous and well cultivated intellect, gave place to a bright ethereality of aspect and noble audacity of tone which pleased while it dazzled the beholder. His voice was capable of being in the highest degree touching and persuasive. His whole gesticulation was natural, graceful and impressive and was as completely free from anything like affectation or rhetorical grimace as any public speaker I have known. * * * On this occasion he greatly surpassed the expectation of his most admiring friends. The subject was peculiarly suited to his thoughts and was one which had long enlisted in a special manner the generous sensibilities of his soul. It seemed to me he said all that the case demanded and yet no more than was needful to be said and he closed with a thrilling and even electrifying picture of the horrors connected with the African slave trade which would have done honor to either a Pitt or a Wilberforce in their palmiest days." Mr. Key manumitted all of his slaves and was one of the founders of the African Colonization Society.

Francis Scott Key married Mary Taylor Lloyd, daughter of Col. Edward Lloyd, of Wye House, Talbot County. He died at the home of his daughter on Mt. Vernon Place, Baltimore, where Mt. Vernon Methodist Church now stands, overlooking the site of the statue of Chief Justice Taney, his brother-in-law, in 1843. His body was first interred in St. Paul's Church Cemetery, Baltimore, but was in 1866 removed to his native county and buried in Mt. Olivet Cemetery where on July 9, 1898, a fine monument erected to his memory, was dedicated with impressive ceremonies.*

Before this James Lick bequeathed $60,000

---

*The following account of the dedication of the Key monument in Frederick was given in the Frederick News of Tuesday, August 9, 1898.

The Monument to Francis Scott Key was unveiled today.

Out in Mt. Olivet Cemetery, where for a generation, the remains of the famous poet have lain in a modest grave, they now rest beneath an imposing mass of granite and bronze.

With this unveiling today the object of the long years of labor of the Key Monument Association of Frederick is attained; when the flags that veiled the monument were pulled asunder, revealing the statue of Key, resting upon a massive and beautiful pedestal, the aim of the patriotic ladies and gentlemen who strove to provide this memorial was realized.

The occasion was celebrated in a manner befitting its significance and importance. Frederick was in gala attire today. Scores of buildings beautifully decorated with the colors of the "Star Spangled Banner;" hundreds of flags floating to the breeze, thousands of people crowding the streets, all were expressive of the veneration the people feel for the memory of the author of the national anthem.

The ceremonies drew an immense assemblage of people to the city. Many came yesterday as guests of citizens and special and regular trains on the railroads this morning brought loads of excursionists from every direction, while the people from the county within driving distance of the city came by hundreds in their own conveyances. All roads led to Frederick today and all contributed to swell the crowd.

The liveliest event of the morning was the arrival from Baltimore of the special train bringing the Fourth Regiment, the Sixth United States Artillery band and other organizations. Chief Marshal Goldsborough and a number of aides met the visitors at the depot and escorted them to their various headquarters.

The soldiers made a fine appearance as they marched up Market street and swung around the corner into Patrick street and on to the rink. They wore white trousers and blue dress coats, with new epaulets and new chasseur hats, worn today for the first time. The officers in command of the companies were: Company D, Captain Mathias Kiefer; Company F, Lieut. J. H. Ulrich; Company H, Lieut. W. A. Burck; Company I, Captain Morris W. Tucker; Company L. Lieut. A. S. Gill, and Company M, Captain H. W. Filbert.

Capt. C. C. Corbin, the ranking captain, acted as major of the battalion and Lieut. E. H. J. Stesch was acting adjutant.

On the same train came a large number of members of Dushane Post G. A. R., of Baltimore, who swelled the procession marching from the depot.

A company of the American Guards, in their picturesque Continental uniforms, also came on that train and, marching up Market street, with a drum corps made up of boys in uniform, attracted a great amount of attention.

By 1 o'clock Market street was a scene of

liveliest animation, with mounted aids moving in long lines to the point of rendezvous and escorting the various organizations, bands playing, the Fourth Regiment marching to its place in the line, followed closely by the United Drill Association, executing difficult maneuvers in spite of the crowds on the street, the American Guards, the G. A. R. posts, the O. U. A. M. and Jr. O. U. A. M. and other organizations, all preparing for the long march of the parade. The sidewalks were crowded with persons waiting to view the procession, though many had gone early to the neighborhood of the cemetery to secure good positions to witness and hear the ceremonies there.

THE PARADE.

The parade formed on North Market street and moved promptly at 2 o'clock in the following order:

Mounted police.

Sixth United States Artillery Band, of Fort McHenry, Prof. Carl Mindt, leader.

Chief Marshal Goldsborough, with numerous aids, on horseback.

Capt. Walter Saunders, chief of the first division, with officers of the Fourth Regiment and G. A. R., on horseback.

The Knight Band, of Baltimore.

G. A. R. Veterans, including members of Dushane, Wilson and other posts.

The Fourth Regiment Drum Corps.

Mounted Aids.

J. L. Massey, chief of the second division.

Harmony Band.

First Maryland Regiment, American Guards, of Baltimore, with drum corps.

Myersville Band, C. F. Flook, drum major.

Myersville Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., wearing white caps and gloves.

Yellow Springs Band.

Patriotic Order, Sons of America.

Members of Frederick city and county councils, Jr. O. U. A. M.

Everest J. Harding, chief of the third division.

Independent Drum Band.

Members of the Veteran Volunteer Firemen's Association, of Baltimore.

Independent Fire Company.

Independent hose carriage and engine.

Red Springs Band.

United Drill Association, commanded by Captain Stokes.

Apparatus of the United Fire Company.

The wagon presented to the Key Monument Association by Messrs. Schuttler and Hotz, of Chicago, drawn by two mules.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald McLean and Mr. Wm. C. Birely in an open barouche.

Officers and members of the Key Monument Association and guests, in carriages.

The route of the parade was as follows: Down North Market to Church, down Church to Carter, to Patrick, up East Patrick to Market, up Market to West Church, to Court, to Patrick, out West Patrick to Telegraph, to West South, down South to Market, out South Market to the Cemetery.

THE CEREMONIES.

By the time the head of the parade reached the cemetery the stands were crowded and while the ceremonies were in progress thousands were standing nearby. The program was as follows:

Music, (selected)—Sixth Artillery United States Band, Prof Carl Mindt, director.

Invocation—Chaplain of the Association, Rev. Osborne Ingle.

Gloria in Excelsis—Old Chant, choir.

Prayer—Rev. David J. Beale, D. D.

Festival—Te Deum, No. 7—Dudley Buck, choir.

Oration—Col. Henry Watterson.

America—Sixth Artillery Band.

Original poem by Folger McKinsey, secretary Key Monument Association.

"Gloria"—Twelfth Mass. Mozart, choir.

Address—Mrs. Donald McLean.

Unveiling of the Monument—Miss Julia McHenry Howard, great-granddaughter of Francis Scott Key. "Star Spangled Banner," by assemblage, bands accompanying. Salute by detail from Fourth Regiment, Maryland National Guard.

Doxology.

Benediction—Rev. C. W. Stinespring.

The voices of the speakers could not reach all in the assemblage but the splendid music of the Sixth Artillery Band and the choir and the spectacle of the unveiling of the monument repaid all for the wearying wait.

The monument was veiled with two large flags which fell apart when a cord was pulled by little Miss Julia McHenry Howard and revealed the statue of her illustrious ancestor and its beautiful pedestal.

When the monument had been unveiled a large flag was hoisted to the top of the staff in the rear of the monument by Miss Lois McKinsey, the great assemblage cheering loudly the inspiring sight.

MR. WATTERSON'S ADDRESS.

The address of Mr. Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville Courier Journal and oration of the day, was as follows:

The Key Monument Association, to which is due the act of tardy justice whose completion we are here to celebrate, has reason to be proud of the success which has crowned its labor of love. Within something less than four years from the date of its organization, it has reared this beautiful and imposing memorial to the author of the "Star Spangled Banner." Beneath it lie the mortal remains of Francis Scott Key and of his wife, Mary Tayloe Key. Hitherto unmarked, except in the humblest way, their final resting place on earth has been at last separated from among the surrounding multitude of less distinguished graves, to be at once an altar and a shrine, known among men, wherever liberty makes her home, and consecrate to all hearts wherein the love of liberty dwells.

One cannot help thinking it something more than a mere coincidence that this monument is erected, and that these services are held, at a moment when not alone is the country engaged in foreign war, but also at a moment when the words of Key's immortal anthem ring in the memory and start to the lips of all the people of all the States and sections of the Union. But a little while ago this seemed a thing impossible of realization during the life of the generation of men which is passing away. Years of embittered civil strife, with wounds kept open by years of succeeding political controversy, were never before thus ended; nor did ever a people so prompt-



FRANCIS SCOTT KEY.

Author of "The Star Spangled Banner."

with which to erect a monument to Key, to be placed in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco. It was executed by Wm. W. Story in Rome in 1885-7. The height of this monument is 51 feet. It consists of a double arch, under which a bronze figure of Key is seated. It is surmounted by a bronze statue of America with an unfolded flag. The material of the monument is travertine a reddish yellow, porous stone of great durability. In 1907 Mr. Charles L. Marburg made provision in his will for a statue of Mr. Key to be erected on Eutaw Place, Baltimore. The cost of the statue is to be $25,000. It is to be of bronze and will be made by A. Mercie, a distinguished French sculptor. In 1907 a Francis Scott Key Memorial Association was formed to acquire and preserve as a Key museum the house in Georgetown, on the river opposite Arlington, in which Mr. Key lived. Among the officers of this Association are Admiral Dewey, Rear Admiral W. S. Schley and F. S. Key Smith, a grandson of the poet. Mr. Key wrote many poems besides the Star Spangled Banner. Among

---

ly obey the laws alike of reason, race and nature, from which, as from some magic fountain, the American Republic sprang.

Nothing in romance, or in poetry, surpasses the wondrous story of this Republic. Why Washington, the Virginia planter, and why Franklin, the Pennsylvania printer? Another might have been chosen to lead the Continental armies; a brilliant and distinguished soldier, but, as we now know, not only a corrupt adventurer, but a traitor, who preceded Arnold, and who, had he been commander of the forces at Valley Forge, would have betrayed his adopted country for the coronet which Washington despised. In many ways was Franklin an experiment, and, as his familiars might have thought, a dangerous experiment, to be appointed the representative of the colonies in London and in Paris, for, as they knew, and as we now know, he was a stalwart, self-indulgent man apparently little given either to prudence or to courtliness. What was it that singled out these two men from all others and designated them to be the Chiefs of the Military and Diplomatic establishments set up by the provincial gentlemen, whose Declaration of Independence was not merely to establish a new nation, but to create a new world? It was as clearly the inspiration of the Almighty as, a century later, was the faith of Lincoln in Grant, whom he had never seen and had reason to distrust. It was as clearly the inspiration of the Almighty as that, in every turn of fortune, God has stood by the Republic; not less in the strange vicissitudes of the Wars of the Revolution and of 1812, than in those of the Wars of Sections; in the raising up of Paul Jones and Perry, of Preble and Hull, when, discouraged upon the land, the sea was to send God's people messages of victory and in the striking down of Albert Sidney Johnston and Stonewall Jackson, when they were sweeping all before them. Inscrutable are the ways of Providence to man. Philosophers may argue as they will, and rationalism may draw its conclusions; but the mysterious power unexplained by either has, from the beginning of time, ruled the destinies of men.

Back of these forces of life and thought there is yet another force equally inspired of God and equally essential to the exaltation of a man, a force without which the world does not move except downward, the force of the imagination which idealizes the deeds of men and translates their meaning into words. It may be concluded that Washington at Monmouth and Franklin at Versailles were not thinking a great deal of what the world was like to say. But there are beings so constituted that they can not act, they can only think, and these are the Homers who relate in heroic measure, the Shakespeares who sing in strains of heavenly music. Among the progeny of these was Francis Scott Key.

The son of a revolutionary soldier, he was born the 9th of August, 1780, not far away from the spot where we are now assembled, and died in Baltimore the 11th of January, 1843. His life of nearly sixty-three years was an unbroken idyl of tranquil happiness, amid congenial scenes; among kindred people; blessed by wedded love and many children, and accompanied by the successful pursuit of the learned profession he had chosen for himself.

Goldsmith's sketch of the village preacher may not be inaptly quoted to describe his unambitious and unobtrusive career:

"Remote from towns he ran his godly race,
Nor e'er had changed, nor wished to change, his place."

Yet it was reserved for this constant and modest gentleman to leave behind him a priceless legacy to his countrymen and to identify his name for all time with his country's flag.

The Star Spangled Banner owed very little to chance. It was the emanation of a patriotic fervor as sincere and natural as it was simple and noble. It sprang from one of those glorious inspirations which, coming to an author unbidden, seizes at once upon the hearts and minds of men. The occasion seemed to have been created for the very purpose. The man and the hour were met, and the song came; and truly was song never yet born amid such scenes. We explore the pages of folklore, we read the story of popular music, in vain, to find the like. Even the authorship of the English national anthem is in dispute. The "Marseillaise" did indeed owe its being to the passions of war and burst forth in profuse strains of melody above the clang of arms; but it was attended by those theatrical accessories which preside over and minister to Latin emotion, and seem indispensable to its developments and it is believed to have derived as much of its enthusiasm from the wine-cup as from the drum-beat. Key's song was the very child of battle. It was rocked by cannon in the cradle of the deep. Its swaddling clothes were the Stars and Stripes its birth proclaimed. Its coming was heralded by shot and shell, and, from its baptism of fire, a nation of freemen clasped it to its bosom. It was to be thenceforth and forever freedom's Gloria in Excelsis.

The circumstances which ushered it into the

them are the hymns in the Hymnal of the Episcopal Church of which he was a member, "Lord, with Glowing Heart I Praise Thee" and "Before Thee Lord, I Bow." Upon the death of his friend Bishop Thomas John Claggett, the first Bishop of Maryland, he wrote the latin epitaph which was engraved on the marble slab over the Bishop's grave, which slab is now in the chancel of St. Albans Church, D. C., and will eventually be placed in the cript of the great Episcopal Cathedral to be erected on Georgetown Heights. The original manuscript of this epitaph is in the possession of Dr. Samuel C. Chew, of Baltimore, a great grandson of Bishop Claggett.

William Schley ranks among the greatest of Maryland lawyers. He was born in Frederick City, October 31, 1799, and died in Baltimore March 20, 1872. He graduated at Princeton in 1821 with the highest honors, was admitted to the bar in 1824. In 1836 he was elected to the State Senate but he resigned before the end of his term and went to Baltimore to practice his profession. It was while in the

---

world, hardly less than the words of the poem, are full of patriotic exhilaration. It was during the darkest days of our second war for independence. An English army had invaded and occupied the seat of the National Government and had burned the Capitol of the Nation. An English squadron was in undisputed possession of the Chesapeake bay. There being nothing of interest, or value left within the vicinity of Washington to detain them, the British were massing their land and naval forces for other conquests, and, as their ships sailed down the Potomac, Dr. William Beanes, a prominent citizen of Maryland, who had been arrested at his home in Upper Marlboro. charged with some offense, real or fancied, was carried off a prisoner.

It was to secure the liberation of this gentleman, his neighbor and friend, that Francis Scott Key obtained leave of the President to go to the British Admiral under a flag of truce. * * *

The poem tells its own story and never a truer, for every word comes direct from a great heroic soul, powder-stained and dipped, as it were, in sacred blood.

"O, say, can you see by the dawn's early light
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming,
Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watched, were so gallantly streaming!"

The two that walked the deck of the cartel boat had waited long. They had counted the hours as they watched the course of the battle. But a deeper anxiety yet is to possess them. The firing has ceased. Ominous silence! Whilst cannon roared they knew that the fort held out. Whilst the sky was lit by messengers of death they could see the National colors flying above it.

—"the rockets' red glare and bombs bursting in air
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there."

But there comes an end at last to waiting and watching; and as the first rays of the sun shoot above the horizon and gild the Eastern shore, behold the sight that gladdens their eyes as it—

—"catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
In full glory reflected now shines in the stream,"

for there over the battlements of McHenry the Stars and Stripes float defiance to the breeze while all around evidences multiply that the attack has failed, that the Americans have successfully resisted it, and that the British are withdrawing their forces. For then, and for now, and for all time, come the words of the anthem—

"Oh, thus be it ever, when freemen shall stand
Between their loved homes and the war's desolation!
Blest with victory and peace, may the heaven-rescued land
Praise the power that hath made and preserved us a nation!"

for—

—"conquer we must when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto, "In God is our trust;"
And the star spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!"

The Star-Spangled Banner! Was ever flag so beautiful, did ever flag so fill the souls of men? The love of women; the sense of duty; the thirst for glory; the heart-throbbing that impels the humblest American to stand by his colors fearless in the defense of his native soil and holding it sweet to die for it—the yearning which draws him to it when exiled from it—its free institutions and its blessed memories, all are embodied and symbolized by the broad stripes and bright stars of the nation's emblem, all live again in the lines and tones of Key's anthem. Two or three began the song, millions join the chorus. They are singing it in Porto Rican trenches and on the ramparts of Santiago, and its echoes, borne upon the wings of morning come rolling back from faraway Manila; the soldier's message to the soldier; the hero's shibboleth in battle; the patriot's solace in death! Even to the lazy sons of peace who lag at home—the pleasure-seekers whose merry-making turns the night to day—those stirring strains come as a sudden trumpet call, and above the sounds of revelry, subjugate for the moment to a stronger power, rises wave upon wave of melodious resonance, the idler's aimless but heartfelt tribute to his country and his country's flag.

Since the Star Spangled Banner was written nearly a century has come and gone. The drums, and tramplings of more than half its years have passed over the grave of Francis Scott Key. Here at last he rests forever. Here at last his tomb is fitly made. When his eyes closed upon the scenes of this life their last gaze beheld the ensign of the republic "full-high advanced, its arms and trophies streaming in their original lustre, not a stripe erased or polluted nor a single star obscured." If happily they were spared the

Senate that an incident occurred which caused a duel between Mr. Schley and William Cost Johnson who was also a member of the Senate at the time. This duel has been famous as the "pattern" or "model duel" because of the punctilio with which it was conducted. Each combatant begged the other to fire first and when it was over Mr. Schley had received a slight wound and Mr. Johnson had a bullet in his leg. Then they shook hands upon the battlefield with expressions of mutual esteem and regret for the misunderstanding. They were ever afterwards excellent friends. The duel took place near Alexandria, Virginia. In 1824 Mr. Schley married a daughter of Gen. Samuel Ringgold of Fountain Rock, Washington County. This lady died in 1870, two years before the death of her distinguished husband. Mr. Schley was a Whig. In 1838 he was a candidate for the United States Senate and was defeated in the caucus by one vote. The vote that disappointed Mr. Schley was that of Teagle Townsend of Worcester County. He was in favor of Mr. Schley and his vote would

---

spectacle of a severed Union, and "a land rent by civil feud and drenched in fraternal blood," it may be that somewhere beyond the stars his gentle spirit now looks down upon a Nation awakened from its sleep of death and restored to its greater and its better self, and known and honored, as never before throughout the world. Whilst Key lived there was but a single paramount issue, about which all other issues circled, the Constitution and the Union. The problems of the Constitution and the Union solved, the past secure, turn we to the future; no longer a huddle of petty sovereignties, held together by a rope of sand; no longer a body of mercenary shopkeepers worshipping rather the brand upon the dollar than the eagle on the shield; no longer a brood of provincial laggards, hanging with bated breath upon the movements of mankind, afraid to trust themselves away from home, or to put their principles to the test of progress of arms; but a Nation, and a leader of nations; a world power which durst face Imperialism upon its own ground with Republicanism, and with it dispute the future of Civilization. It is the will of God; let no man gainsay. Let not man gainsay until the word of God has been carried to the furthermost ends of the earth; not until freedom is the heritage of all His creatures; not until the blessings which he has given us are shared by His people in all lands; not until Latin licentiousness fostered by modern wealth and culture and art, has been expiated by fire, and Latin corruption and cruelty have disappeared from the government of men; not until that sober-suited Anglo-Saxonism, which, born at Runnymede, was to end neither at Yorktown nor at Appomattox, has made at one and the same time, another map of Christendom and a new race of Christians and yoemen, equally soldiers of the Sword and of the Cross, even in Africa and in Asia, as we have made them here in America. Thus, and thus alone, and wherever the winds of heaven blow, shall fly the spirit of not the actuality of the blessed symbol we have come here this day to glorify; ashamed of nothing that God has sent, ready for everything that God may send! It was not a singer of the fireside, but a hearthless wanderer, who put in all hearts the Anglo-Saxon's simple "Home, Sweet Home." It was the poet, not the warrior, who gave to our Union the Anglo-American's homage to his flag. Even as the Prince of Peace who came to bring eternal life was the Son of God, were these His ministering angels; and, as each of us, upon his knees, sends up a prayer to Heaven for "Home, Sweet Home," may he also murmur, and teach his children to lisp, the sublime refrain of Key's immortal anthem—

"And the star-spangled banner, oh, long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!"

ODE OF THE DAY.

The following is the ode written for the occasion and read by the author, Mr. Folger McKinsey, secretary of the Key Monument Association:

Heart of the Land, rejoice!
That he who gave Thee voice
Is honored here today!
Hopes of the Land, arise!
That here beneath these skies
Wind-wafted banners sway—
Banner to banner, sweet,
Through vale and lane and street,
Kissing with folds of beauty rare and fine
Each passing breeze
The green mid-summer trees
Usher from haunts of bee and bird and vine!
Heart of the Land, declare
Thy joy unto the air!
In music of the drums that beat for Thee
A martial melody;
In trumpet blasts, the tocsin of the flute,
The sibilant fife and silver-stranded lute,
And all the stirring life
Of song and story
That entone thy glory—
Greatening through all the greatness of thy strife!
Rejoice and be glad today,
That through the years' delay—
Forgotten long, but still remembered late—
He that translated into deathless song
The spirit to Thee doth e'er belong
Rises to greater glory on this spot—
Forevermore to Freedom dedicate,
And by the generations unforgot.
Rejoice, that his countrymen—
Exalting not the sword above the pen—
But honoring here
One who gave, large and clear,
To listening ages, in his song's refrain,
The essence and the elemental strain
Of Thy immortal fire—
Land of our dear desire—
Honor themselves, likewise.
And lift unto the skies
A monument, prefiguring not alone—
In bronzen effigy and sculptured stone—
The gifted son of song,

have nominated him. But on the morning of the caucus he was shown a copy of the deed by which Mr. Schley had manumitted his slaves on his coming of age. At that time Whigs were charged with leaning toward the Abolitionists of the north, or the anti-slavery sentiment and Mr. Townsend was sensitive under this charge and refused to vote for Mr. Schley's nomination. William Schley died of smallpox which it was supposed he contracted in the railroad car coming from Washington. He was carried upon his own orders to a pest house at the Marine Hospital in Baltimore where he was nursed by his daughter, Mrs. William Woodville, who with a noble devotion left her own young family to minister to her dying father suffering from a loathsome disease among horrible surroundings. "Such was the pathetic end," said Judge James U. Dennis of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore, in an address before the Bar Association, "of one of the sweetest natured and most attractive men I ever knew; and, in my judgment, the most accomplished all-round lawyer at the Baltimore

---

The patriot and the poet and the seer,
But ever great and dear,
And true and strong,
The spirit of the deathless love whose fires
Kindled his heart and lit his lips with flame—
That leaps and grows and nevermore expires,
In song still greatening to immortal fame—
When through the roar and rumble of the fight
He saw the light
And hailed the saffron day
Above the smokewreath of the thunderfray;
And hailed afar,
Where flashed each golden star,
And gleamed each stripe and hue—
The crimson and the white against the blue—
The flag he loved, the starry banner fair,
Still, through the storms of battle fluttering there!
Flag of the free and brave,
Flag of the land and wave,
Flag of the legions bold—
Whose deeds are writ in gold.
Flag of the land we love
All other lands above;
Flag of the altar fires
Lit by our valiant sires;
Flag that floats now, as then,
A light before loyal men—
Leading through dark to light,
Leading through battle-plight,
Through storm of shot and shell,
Through war's fierce flame of hell,
Through night and day,
Ever to hero-dreams,
To height where triumph gleams
Above the fray!
Flag of Freedom and of Might,
Flag of Justice and of Right—
Freedom, fair, that now, as then,
Cries aloud unto all men,
Calls from summits where she reigns
With her musical refrains;
Call the Nations to arise
Where she blazons all the skies,
As the sun of victory
Blazons all the billowy sea.
Freedom divine and sweet,
Goddess with wing-ed feet,
Ever since Time began
The strength, the hope, the worshiped dream of man!

The sculptor takes his clay,
And fashioning day by day
Unshapen masses into form and face,
Where Beauty lends her grace,
And Art, with touch divine,
Draws the immaculate line;
And still, forsooth,
Following ideals with unblemished truth,
Endows each concrete thought
With form, by patience wrought
Into the final semblance of the thing
That lived and breathed so unenduring
Till, lo, the granite lives,
And, shaped to perfection, gives
Back to the passing ages
Upon its carven pages
Records of deeds divine
That men may more opine
How great the gifts of greatness to the earth
From souls that grew to genius from their birth.

* * * * * * *

Yet gracious and all beauteous as are these
Ensculptured rocks and bronzen effigies—
Age, with its angry teeth,
Long after we who here
Twine for his fame the gift of palm and wreath
Have passed unto dreamless slumber many a year,
Will gnaw you stone,
And round the bronzen zone
Clasp its firm fingers, till they heave and fall
For dust of distant ages to enthrall.
But Time cannot defy
The poet's song and sigh.
The hands that touched the lute
Until it woke, that had so long been mute,
The sovereign strains of patriotic fire,
May fall to dust
Within the narrow house of moth and rust.
Not so the song that breathes the soul's desire,
That speaks in flame
From peaks the when it came
To peaks beyond the verges of all time—
A Nation's voice, far, echoing and sublime!
Song is immortal, though the singer pass
Unnoted with the flower and with the grass.
And here reposes one
Who shone in Freedom's sun,
Who rose with strength to sing
And make an articulate thing
Out of the patriot-spirit of the land;
Who swept the silver strand
Of lute and lyre and all sweet instruments,
Far wafting thence
Immortal measures that forever flow
From lips that voice the spirit's afterglow,
While men step strong
Unto the moving music of his song.

Bar in my day." "In law, in his knowledge of principles, in appreciation of the broader philosophy which has shaped them to the needs of the changed conditions of more modern times," Judge Dennis said, "and especially in his familiarity with adjudicated cases, both of this country and of England, I have thought that William Schley was the most learned lawyer it has ever been my privilege to know. He used citations from authors copiously, weaving them into his discussion of a principle with consummate skill so that you never wearied, as you sometimes do, when at the end of his argument a lawyer thumps upon you a dozen books *in solido*. In manners he was so polite, so courteous, so sweet natured, that it seemed to me almost impossible for anyone to be thrown much with him without entertaining for him a feeling approaching affection. I never heard him utter a harsh or unkind word to or about anyone either at the trial table or in private intercourse. And he carried to the trial table the same gracious manner which characterized him in social converse, both as

---

A small, sweet, modest, courteous gentle man,
Living his life upon one settled plan
Of righteous conduct, Christian charity.
He loved his country and he loved it free.
Eloquent tongue, true heart, high nobleness.
Stooping to take a comrade's fond caress
With consummate grace of manly tenderness—
So passed he, quiet in his happy days,
To whom his country gathers here to raise
The carven stone, the towering monument.

* * * * * * *

Song of beauty and of light,
Song of grandeur and of might,
Song of thee, O flags that stand
As a symbol of the land!
Song whose note of triumph and whose voice of victory
Wakes the great heart of the people from the mountain to the sea;
Song that binds the mighty Nation in the ties of brotherhood—
Ever greatening toward the spirit of the higher Nationhood,
Song that rolls in choric thunder,
Mighty anthem, filled with wonder.
Song the Southern valleys greet
With their echoes, blossom-sweet;
Song the vast plains of the West
Lift unto the snow-clad crest
Of the far Sierran peaks.
Song that in the breezes speaks
Of the flag of light and glory—
Song of martial dream and story.
Song of valley and of hill,
Song whose stirring measures thrill
Heart and soul with love for thee,
Land of glorious liberty!
Land, whose harvests fill the field;
Land, whose teeming acres yield
Comfort for the mighty breed,
Stirred to valorous word and deed.
Land, whose heroes prove their worth
In the great years of the earth,
In the forefront of the line
Where the leveled rifles shine.
Where the mighty cannon roar
In the thunder-song of war.
Song that leads the hosts of strife,
Song that charms the ear of peace,
Song that stirs the higher life
When the martial movements cease.
Song that binds the land in one—
North and East and West and South.
Song for lands of midnight sun,
Song that fi..s the rose-red mouth
Of the valleys sweet with bloom,
Of the rivers rippling down—
Through the meadows and the flume—
To the wharves of mart and town.
Song that fills the soul with fire
Of the ancient world-desire,
Breathed from lips that slumber now—
Faithful to their patriot vow!
Hail the singer and the song!
Here their name and fame prolong—
'Neath the shadow of these skies
Where his slumbering spirit lies.
And for ages hence, grown strong
In the spirit of his song,
Bid the cenotaph arise,
Bid the hand of childhood lift
Veils that hide the tribute gift—
Shrine that holds in sacred trust
Hallowed remnants of his dust;
Altar, at whose granite base
People through all time may trace
The lessons Freedom teaches to her race!

Heart of the Land, rejoice!
That he who gave Thee voice
Is honored here today!
Heart of the Land, grown one
In thy new hour begun
'Mid hopes of greater sway!
Heart of the North and South,
Now by thy word of mouth
One land for aye!
Greatening upon the sea
With each new victory—
Thy banner of the free

* * * * * * *

Leap and be glad that here
Thy poet and thy seer,
Thy flag's bright beams,
Out of thy people's pride—
That thou may'st e'er abide
Beneath the light
Of the uplifted face
Of truth and right,
Drum-beat and martial grace,
Voices of old desire—
Here on this sacred spot,
To be no more forgot,
Is lit the fire
Once more of Freedom's ray—
As on her natal day,
To glow alway
As glows on high—
Where thy unvanquished hosts
On alien fields and coasts
With courage vie—

to parties and witnesses, as well as to court and counsel. Yet he was a most successful and accomplished cross-examiner. It took only a few questions to establish the most friendly relations between him and a hostile witness, and under his suave and adroit leading Mr. Schley was enabled to secure admissions which harsh and aggressive tactics could never have evoked. It was almost amusing to hear him deal, in his argument before the jury, with an adverse witness whom he had caught lying. He never denounced him or took savage pleasure in exposing his short comings or discrepancies. Nevertheless he never failed to show them up to the jury in a most effective manner; but it was always with a half apologetic way, as if he was sorry for the witness or hoped he might be honestly mistaken. * * Let no one suppose that Mr. Schley's graciousness of manner or speech was in any degree a source of weakness to him as an advocate; before court and jury alike it was a source of power. In every smile lurked danger, and his weapon though wreathed with flowers, sought no less surely

---

Flag of the free and brave,
Banner of land and wave
Against the sky!
Banner that ever here
Beside the immortal bier
And silent tomb
Shall light the way
For pilgrim feet that stray
Through doubt and gloom
Unto this hallowed shrine,
Set 'mid these avenues of oak and pine,
Forevermore to learn,
Where patriot memories burn,
The elements that woke his lyre divine—
Undying love of country.
At the last:
Undying love of country holds us fast!

MRS. M'LEANS TRIBUTE.

Address Delivered by Her at the Unveiling.

Mrs. Donald McLean, daughter of the late Judge John Ritchie, of this city, regent of the New York Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and one of the most prominent members of that society, who has been an active member of the Key Monument Association, delivered an address of which the following is an extract. Speaking of the battle at Santiago in the Spanish war of 1898, Mrs. McLean said.—

The ambushed enemy opened a deadly fire; scores of our men fell, stricken, dying; suddenly the exultant strains of the Star-Spangled Banner rang forth. Those who had been brave men became invincible heroes—the foe fled; the rampart was carried and the flag floated over a country born anew into freedom's life. Monarchical clay that moment became liberty's son and from the Star-Spangled Banner breathed the vital spirit. To our men, dying for it became undying fame, for: "If we die, we die not." 'Twas well nigh the sacrament to the passing soul; 'twas revivifying strength to the wounded; 'twas the glorious anthem of victory to our heroic host; 'twas the solemn knell to tyranny on this Western hemisphere.

Who dares say the thrilling triumph of that Santiago day was not due those burning words? Ah, men's souls, true metal as they may be, must needs be melted, poured together in the great crucible of high emotion, that actual attainment may be achieved! The Star Spangled Banner was the fire flaming beneath that battle crucible and the souls of the men ran forth at white heat and were moulded into the tempered sword of unconquerable valor.

This chanting forth the Star Spangled Banner by living, wounded and dying on the field of war, in the face of wondrous fire, while the very jaws of death gaped wide, was the apotheosis, of Immortal Song!

How impotent, then, are words to laud our poet and his lay beside such tribute from our marshaled ranks!

Or rather, how little worth seemed words until from the tongue of pure eloquence they fell upon our gladdened ears! Of such thought, of such language do we weave for thee, Oh! Key, a mantle rich and here invest thee with it. And I, a woman, pray your grace, Mr. Orator, (to Mr. Watterson) that I may but embroider, as befits my sex, the hem of the garment your eloquence has created, with a few tender, feminine words—the seed pearls on your cloth of gold. Through the pattern I would broider runs this lettered legend: In the beginning was a void and God willed it should be filled by an universe of stars. Each nation of our own star-world should have added its individual star of light to the shining whole until this earth became a glowing constellation, radiant witness to the eternal truth of man's inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. But, alas, there were those among the nations who looked to the glow worm, rather than to the stars—to the earth worm of sordid, selfish end, rather than to the celestial attitude of man's justice to man; and so the radiance longed for, was not; man walked in darkness and the way was long.

But what eye will forever be content with the glow worm? What soul for eye satisfied with the earthy? Suddenly in 1776 athwart the gloom of blackest cloud shot a golden gleam—the sky and men's souls were alight and lo! amid stress and warfare and the birth-pange of a nature a new constellation burst upon the zenith and the brilliance of its beams! The old world turned its eyes affrighted from the sight—unrivaled, uneclipsable! The sun itself grows pale beside it—it must needs set, but this?—Never!

It was to this proud constellation—star added to star as state on state rose upon the world's horizon—that a single, feeble, cloud-obscured but veritable sister-star, sent forth its agonized plea: "Help or I perish;" and the true harmony of the spheres rolled out in resonant cadence, when that plea went not unanswered and today it is, Cuba Libre and Peace! So the flag was born a century agone—what next? Its baptism!

I know well neither bronze nor granite can add to his fame—that is safe, imperishable; but the rearing of this monument can and does add to our own worth in life—had it gone undone, every

the weak links in his opponents armor. He truly illsutrated the union of the *Suaviter in Modo* with the *fortiter in re.* His usual speech was fluent, persuasive and almost in a conversational tone. * * * But it is upon the hours of private intercourse I was privileged to enjoy with him, that I love most to dwell."

Frederick Augustus Schley was the son of John Jacob and Anna Maria (Shelman) Schley. He was born in Frederick May 4, 1789 and studied law in the office of Roger B. Taney. His parents moved to Georgia and spent the remainder of their lives in that State. Soon after entering the bar Frederick A. Schley acquired a large practice in Frederick, Washington and Allegany Counties. In politics he was a Whig and for many years he was prominent in public affairs. He was a man of fine presence, being over six feet in height, a graceful, strong and logical speaker, gifted with a retentive memory, his mind was stored with useful and scholarly knowledge. The earlier volumes of the Maryland reports contain abundant evidences of his professional

---

tongue which sings the Star Spangled Banner (as millions will sing it thro' the oncoming years till time shall be no more) could have launched at us the scornful taunt. Every hand which upholds this precious flag could have held aloof from us its Stars and Stripes; even the Banner itself could have turned its every starry eye in reproach upon us.

But now 'tis done; we believe, well done. The ashes of Key rest marked, protected. The hand of Maryland stretches across the Continent to the hand of California (where, too, Key's name is writ in lasting stone,) and the two clasp. North and South join theirs. The bond is complete, the circle of the country perfected. Never will it be broken, for Maryland binds it fast with the Star Spangled Banner.

THE KEY MONUMENT.

The monument unveiled today consists of a circular pedestal of granite on a series of wide-spreading bases. The height of this pedestal is 16 feet and its breadth at the base will be fifteen feet, making the base 45 feet in circumference. It is exceedingly simple in design, save for a band of carving around the base of the die and a band of stars under the cornice, the artist having devoted more time and study to the simplicity and harmony of its outlines than to florid elaboration. Nevertheless, the whole effect of the design is one of elaboration owing to its sculptors. These consist of a bronze statue, nine feet five inches high, surmounting the pedestal, a portrait of Francis Scott Key.

Key is represented on shipboard "By the dawn's early light," and upon the band that girdles the pedestal beneath his feet bears the inscription, "'Tis the Star-Spangled Banner," which certifies that these were the words that inspired his soul when he discovered that, "The flag is still there." His attitude is one of exultation and inspiration, as with the right arm he indicates to his companions the fact and with the other he holds aloft the hat that he has just snatched from his head in an action of reverential salute to the starry flag.

At the base of the pedestal is a bronze group emblematical of patriotism. This allegorical group consists of three figures. The central or principal one is that of a female symbolising the Goddess of Patriotism. Its height, if standing, would be about seven feet. It is represented as sitting in any easy, natural position. The figure is large and imposing. About the waist is a band or broad girdle, ornamented around the lower border with raised stars and in the centre with a shield, an eagle and a flag. The right arm is extended and the hand holds a staff, with the stars and stripes hanging from it in folds. The staff is surmounted by a spread eagle. The entire attitude is easy, natural and attractive. On her left is the figure of a boy, apparently fourteen or fifteen years old, standing, his hands resting on a sword, representing war. His face is strikingly fine, expressing temper and great determination. On her left is the figure of a child, about five years old, representing song or music. In it's left hand it holds a lyre and with the right grasps the folds of the overhanging flag by which it is partly enveloped.

Beneath the group, on the face of its base, is carved the seal of Maryland, surrounded by laurel and resting on a palm branch that extends across the face of the stone. In the rear of the monument, resting on its base, is a tablet, bearing the immortal text of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

The artist who furnished the monument is Mr. Alexander Doyle, of New York. Mr. Doyle, is the sculptor of the Henry W. Grady monument at Atlanta, Ga., the bronze equestrian statue of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston at New Orleans, the bronze statue of Gen. Robert E. Lee at New Orleans, the marble statue and pedestal of the Rt. Rev. William Pinkney at Washington, marble portrait and pedestal of John Howard Payne at Washington, and other works in all parts of the country.

The statue of Key was modelled after various portraits of the poet. One of the best portraits is the work of Miss Nellie Thomas, of Frederick, by whom it was presented to The News. From this most of the pictures used by the Key Monument Association, including the engraving on the invitation to the unveiling exercises, were made.

KEY MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.

The unveiling of the Key monument today is the consummation of long years of patriotic labor. The movement to provide the memorial started in Frederick, and appropriately so, not only because here rest the remains of the fam ous author but because in Frederick county he whose genius was inspired to write "The Star-Spangled Banner" when, "By the dawn's early light," he saw the flag waving over the ramparts of Fort McHenry, first saw the light of day.

Frederick county was Francis Scott Key's birthplace; here he was educated and spent many of the best years of his life and when he died in 1843 in Baltimore it was with the wish that his remains might rest near the place of his birth,

ability. He was twice married, the first wife being Eliza Asbury, daughter of James McCannon, of Baltimore. She died in 1816 leaving two sons, George and James Schley. Mr. Frederick A. Schley was again married many years after the death of his first wife. The second wife was a daughter of Thomas Buchanan Hall and a granddaughter of Mrs. Mary Pottinger who was a sister of Judges John and Thomas Buchanan. Colonel Buchanan Schley, of Hagerstown, is a son of Frederick A. Schley by the second marriage. George Schley was born in Frederick, received a liberal education at Yale and the University of Virginia, entered the bar in 1836 and in 1837 was elected to the legislature where he served with great credit. In 1839 he moved to Hagerstown where he spent the remainder of his life in the practice of his profession. His half-brother, Buchanan Schley, who was many years his junior, went to live in Hagerstown when he was a child and still resides there.

John Hammond McElfresh was the son of

"beneath the shadows of the everlasting hills" of Frederick county.

In 1866 Key's wish was carried out and his remains were removed to Mt. Olivet Cemetery, where, beside those of his wife, in a grave marked only by simple stones of marble, they rested until the present year, when the remains of both were taken from the graves and placed in their last resting place in the base of the monument which now stands above them.

Although the remains of Key lay so long without a fitting monument to mark his grave the movement consummated today is not of recent origin. It was started over twenty years ago by Miss Mary Shriver, this city, and other patriotic ladies.

For some years then the movement lay dormant, but in 1888 it was brought to life again, largely through the efforts of Mr. Folger McKinsey, who had recently come to Frederick and, being struck with the apparent neglect of Key's grave, had, through newspaper articles and poems, appealed to the public to take up the work which had been started by Miss Shriver and her associates. These efforts on the part of Mr. McKinsey resulted in a meeting two years later in the office of The News, at which an association to raise a fund for the monument was organized. Col. Charles E. Trail was elected president; General John A. Steiner, vice-president; Lewis A. Rice, secretary, and the late Col. John B. Thomas, treasurer. In various ways this Association, in the course of four years, raised over $1,000, but in 1894 it was determined to make a more vigorous prosecution of the work and at a public meeting held in the Y. M. C. A. rooms the Association was reorganized. Col. Trail declined a re-election to the presidency and these officers were chosen: President, Wm. C. Birely; vice-president, Lewis A. Rice; secretary, Folger McKinsey; treasurer, Henry Williams. Some time ago Mr. Williams resigned as treasurer and Mr. John C. Hardt was elected to fill the vacancy. When the secretary, Mr. McKinsey, removed to Baltimore, William M. Crimmins was added to the list of officers as assistant secretary, and Miss Mamie Ott as corresponding secretary. These now make up the list of officers, Lewis A. Rice being the only one of the officers of the original association still holding office.

The activity of this association has extended in manifold directions and the contributions have come from almost countless sources. It was aimed to make the subscription general throughout the country and the object was so well presented that contributions have come from all quarters, great interest in the work being manifested everywhere. The greatest help came, however, from the State of Maryland, the General Assembly of 1896 having appropriated $5,000 for the fund, $10,000 being determined upon as the price to pay for the monument. When this appropriation had been secured it was determined to award the contract for the monument at once. Designs and bids were called for and secured from a number of prominent sculptors and the design submitted by Mr. Alexander Doyle, of New York, a sculptor of established reputation, was adopted. The fund was not yet complete, and while Mr. Doyle was at work upon the monument the Association continued its labor of securing contributions and raising money in various ways, its labor along that line being not yet ended. The cornerstone of the foundation for the monument was laid with elaborate and impressive ceremonies on June 14 last, Flag Day. The monument itself arrived last week and was erected just in time for the unveiling today.

THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER.

O! say, can you see by the dawn's early light
What so proudly we hail'd by the twilight's last gleaming?
Whose bright stars and broad stripes through the clouds of the fight,
O'er the ramparts we watch'd were so gallantly streaming?
And the rocket's red glare—the bomb bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there.
O! say does that star spangled banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

On that shore, dimly seen through the mists of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
In full glory reflected now shines on the stream.
'Tis the star spangled banner—O long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

And where is that host that so vauntingly swore
That the havoc of war and the battle's con-

Henry and Ariana (Hammond) McElfresh. He was born near New Market, Frederick County, May 27, 1796. The first of the family to come to America was David McElfresh, who came from Scotland at an early date and settled in Anne Arundel County. His son, John H. McElfresh, went to Frederick County and settled as a farmer near New Market. He married Rachael Hammond. Their fourth son was Henry who was the father of John Hammond McElfresh who was one of thirteen children. He was educated at Frederick College and then studied medicine graduating from the University of Maryland in 1817. He practiced medicine in Frederick until 1822 and then decided to study law with John Nelson. In 1825 he was admitted to the bar. At the law he met with abundant success. In 1830 he was a member of the legislature when he devoted himsel to securing the repeal of the brutal law for imprisonment for debt. In 1820 he married Teresa, daughter of Francis and Anna Mary (Burkhart) Mantz. Mr. McElfresh was a man of considerable wealth. He

---

fusion
A home and a country should leave us no more?
Their blood has wash'd out their foul footstep's pollution
No refuge could save the hireling and slave
From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave
And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

O! thus be it ever when freemen shall stand
Between their lov'd homes and the war's desolation
Blest with vict'ry and peace, may the heav'n rescued land
Praise the Power that hath made and preserv'd us a nation
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto, In God is our trust.
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

F. S. KEY.

The Baltimore Sun published the following written by Mrs. Hester Dorsey Richardson:

The Maryland Key family is thought to descend from John Key, the first poet laureatte, 1641 Richard Key, of St. Paul's Parish, London, the father of the first emigrant to Maryland, may have been his descendant.

Hon. Philip Key was born in London in the year 1696. He was educated in the Temple and when yet a young man emigrated to Maryland and settled in St. Mary's county, on the estate known as Bushwood Lodge, where, about 1730, he built a mansion as elegant as Bushwood, the home of Robert Slye, on St. Clements Manor, adjoining the Key homestead.

Bushwood Lodge, the birthplace of many of Maryland's distinguished sons of the Key family, was burnt in the early nineteenth century. Here it was that Hon. Philip Key, member of the Privy Council, High Sheriff and member of Assembly, lived in great elegance, traditions of which have been transmitted for nearly two centuries.

The Hon. Philip Key was an important member and benefactor of old Chaptico Church, where the high sheriff worshiped and for whose arrival, it is said, the rector would delay the opening of the service.

This distinguished councilor married twice, his first wife being Susannah Gardiner, descendant of Capt. Luke Gardiner, and his wife, Elizabeth Hatton.

Their son, Richard Ward Key, held the dignified office of Clerk of the Court in St. Mary's county during the pre-Revolutionary days.

The second son of Hon. Philip Key and Susannah Gardiner was Hon. Edward Key, one of the most distinguished men of his name in Maryland. He was Attorney-General of Maryland, and as an enthusiastic patriot was a member of the committee which drew up the instructions for the famous Stamp Act Congress. This brilliant lawyer and statesman was born at Bushwood Lodge, as were several notable members of this gifted family.

Other sons of Hon. Philip Key were Dr. John Key, who married Miss Cecilia Brown, one of the nine daughters of Dr. Gustavus Brown, which noted beauty married for her second husband Major Thomas Bond, of the distinguished St. Mary's family.

Francis Key, the youngest son of Hon. Philip and Susannah Key, removed to Cecil county, where he was clerk of the Court. His oldest son, John Ross Key, second lieutenant in Gen. Otho Holland Williams' rifle battalion of Maryland troops, was the father of Francis Scott Key.

Francis Scott Key married Mary Tayloe Lloyd, whose sister Rebecca was the wife of Judge Joseph Hopper Nicholson. These charming belles were the daughters of Hon. Colonel Edward Lloyd IV, of Wye House, and his wife, Elizabeth Tayloe, daughter of the Hon. John Tayloe II, of Mt. Airy, Va., and his wife, Rebecca Plater, of Sotterly, Md.

The following article on the Key family written by Dr. Christopher Johnston, appeared in the Maryland Historical Magazine and is copied by permission of the author:

1. Philip Key, the first American ancestor of this family, thus begins his will.—"I Philip Key of St. Mary's County in Maryland, son of Richard and Mary Key, born in the Parish of St. Paul, Covent Garden, in London, ye 21st March 1696, O. S." In the Register of St. Paul's Covent Garden, published by the Harleian Society, this date is entered as that of the baptism, not the birth, of "Philip son of Richard Key and Mary his wife," but the entry confirms the fact of his parentage, in spite of the slight discrepancy as to the date. Philip Key, who is said to have been educated in the Temple, came to Maryland about 1720, and settled near Chaptico in St. Mary's County. In 1723 he witnessed the will of Mrs. Martha Dansey of St. Mary's County (Annapolis, Lib. 18, fol. 256), and in 1725 Charles Ashcom of the same county left a bequest to him and to Richard Ward Key, his young son (Annapolis, Lib. 19, fol. 127). It

had fine literary attainments and it is said could repeat the whole of Paradise Lost from memory. He was also an eloquent and forceful speaker. He died August 4, 1841, at the early age of forty-five years. One of his sons, Henry McElfresh, died at Annapolis while he was a member of the Legislature. One of his daughters married the Honorable Jacob M. Kunkel, and another, Ariana, became the wife of Col. Charles E. Trail.

Joseph M. Palmer was born in Connecticut and came to Frederick to practice law in 1819. He soon acquired a large practice and commanded the confidence of the people whom he represented in the legislature early in his career. He died February 22, 1890, and was at the time the senior member of the bar of Frederick County.

James Dixon came from Pennsylvania. He was of humble birth, little education, and had no friendly influences to help him forward in his profession. He studied law under Mr. Taney, who, when made Attorney-General of the State in 1837, appointed Mr. Dixon as his

---

appears therefore that in 1725 he had been married for some years and had at least one child. Philip Key practiced law in the Courts of Maryland with marked success, his name frequently appearing upon the records, and he soon became prominent in the affairs of the Province. He was one of the Representatives of St. Mary's County in the Maryland Assembly, 1728-32, 1735-38, and 1746-54 (**House Journals**). From 6 June,1744 to 5 November, 1745, he was High Sheriff of the County (**Commission Book**), and from 1754 until 1764 he was its Presiding Justice (**ibid.**) In 1763 he was appointed a member of the Council of Maryland. Governor Sharpe, who had repeatedly urged Philip Key's appointment to that position (Maryland Archives, xiv, 25, 45, 70, 77, &c.), thus alludes to him in a letter dated 21 August, 1763: "In consequence of His Lordship's pleasure signified to me, I have advised old Mr. Key of his being appointed a Member of the Council & shall, when he comes hither next month to the Provincial Court, introduce him to the Board to be qualified" (Md. Archives, xiv, 110). The following year Governor Sharpe writes (18 Sept., 1764): "I am likewise to inform you that we have lately lost Mr. Key one of the Members of his Ldp's Council" (Md. Archives, xiv, 177). He died in the preceding month. The Annapolis Maryland Gazette of 30 August, 1764, has this obituary notice: "On Monday the 20th of this Instant, Died, at his Seat in St. Mary's County, in the 68th Year of his Age, the Hon'ble Philip Key Esq.; one of the Council of this Province. He was a truly pious and devout Christian, an affectionate and tender Husband, an indulgent and fond Parent, a humane Master, a warm Friend, a friendly Neighbour, and a most agreeable and cheerful Companion. His Death is sincerely lamented by his Family, and all his numerous Friends and Acquaintance." In his will he disposes of a very large landed and personal estate. Philip Key was twice married. His first wife was Susanna, daughter of John Gardiner of St. Mary's County, and Mary his wife, daughter of Major William Boarman. Her father in his will (dated October, 1717, proved in December following) mentions her as "my daughter Susanna Gardiner," so that she was then unmarried. Her brother, John Gardiner, in his will (dated 9 December, 1742, proved 4 August, 1743) appoints "my brother Philip Key" residuary legatee and executor, and leaves a bequest to "my cousin (i. e., nephew) John Key." The second wife of Philip Key was Theodosia, widow of Rev. John Humphreys, who was rector of St. Ann's Parish, Annapolis, from 1725 to 1739, and died 8 July, 1739, aged 53 years (Rev. Ethan Allen, History of St. Ann's Parish, p. 60). Her maiden name was apparently Lawrence. She had no issue, and died in April, 1772. The Maryland Gazette, 16 April, 1772, has this notice in regard to her: "From St. Mary's we hear that Mrs. Key, relict of the late Philip Key, Esq., died there a few days ago." Philip Key and Susanna (Gardiner) his first wife had issue:—

i. Capt. Richard Ward Key, Clerk of St. Mary's Co.; d. 10 April, 1765; mar. 1. Rebecca Hammond, 2, Hannah Clarke, and had 2 daughters.

ii. Edmund Key, Attorney General of Maryland 1763; Mem. of Assembly 1765; d. 4 May, 1766.

iii. John Key, M. D., d. August 1755; mar. Cecilia, dau. of Dr. Gustavus Brown, of Charles Co., and left issue. She mar. 2. Major Thomas Bond.

2. iv. Francis Key d. November, 1770, of whom further.

v. Thomas Key, d. March 1772; Mem. Assembly 1766, &c.; mar.....Llewellyn. His son, Hon. Edmund Key (b. 1771; d. 19 Sebruary, 1857) was for many years Judge of the Circuit Court of Maryland.

vi. Philip Barton Key, High Sheriff of St. Mary's Co. 1754-55; d. at Chestertown, Md., November, 1756.

vii. Susanna Gardiner Key, b. 17 May, 1742; d. 11 April, 1811; mar. 19 November, 1761, Norman Bruce, High Sheriff of St. Mary's Co. 1761-64, and of Frederick Co. 1768-71.

2. Francis Key 2, (Philip 1,) was born about 1731-2. He was appointed clerk of Cecil County in 1757 and held the office until his death. He died in November, 1770. The Annapolis Maryland Gazette of 22 November, 1770, thus notices his death: "A few days ago died at Charles Town, of an inflammatory fever, Mr. Francis Key, Clerk of Cecil County." Francis Key was a vestryman of the Parish of St. Mary Ann, Cecil County, from 16 April, 1759, to 12 April, 1762, and again from 20 April, 1767, to 16 April 1770 (Vestry Book). He was married 12 December, 1752, and the Maryland Gazette two days later had this notice: "Tuesday last Mr. Francis Key, of St. Mary's County, was married to Miss Arnold Ross, eldest daughter of John Ross, Esq., of this City, a well accomplish'd and deserving young Lady, with a pretty Fortune." Her father, John Ross, was Lord Baltimore's Deputy Agent for the Province, and her mother, Alicia Arnold, was maternally descended from the Wolseleys of Staffordshire, and the Zouches and Lowes of Derbyshire. Francis Key and Anne Arnold (Ross) his wife had issue:—

i. John Ross Key, b. 19 September, 1754; d. 13 October, 1821; an officer in the Revolution. He married 19 October, 1775, Anne Phoebe Penn Dagworthy Charlton, daughter of Arthur Charlton of Frederick Co., and their son, Francis Scott Key (b. 1779, d. 1843), was the author of the Star

deputy for Frederick. Mr. Dixon was one of the ablest criminal lawyers in the land, and in the height of his fame often ascribed his success to the kindness of Mr. Taney

Richard H. Marshall, admitted to the practice of the profession in 1822, for long years adorned the bench as associate judge.

Samuel Tyler is widely known as an author and man of letters. His principal work was the life of Chief Justice Taney. The first chapter of this book was written by Judge Taney himself and is an autobiography of his early years in Calvert County. Mr. Tyler was born in Prince George's County, October 22, 1809. He was admitted to the bar in 1831 and settled in Frederick where he devoted himself to literature as well as law. In 1836 he became a contributor to the Princeton Review; in 1844 he published a "Discourse on the Baconian Philosophy" and later "Burns as a Poet and a Man," "The Progress of Philosophy in the Past and in the Future" and the Life of Taney.

In 1848 James McSherry's History of Mary-

Spangled Banner.

3. ii. Philip Barton Key, b. 12 April, 1757; d. 28 July, 1815; of whom further.

iii. Elizabeth Scott Key, b. 10 August, 1759; d. 1832; mar. 26 July, 1781, Henry Maynadier (b. 31 March, 1759; d. 1849).

3. Hon. Philip Barton Key 3, (Francis, 2, Philip 1,) was born 12 April, 1757. He was educated in England, and after the Declaration of Independence, entered the British Army. In 1778 he held a commission in Lieut. Col. Chalmer's Maryland Loyalist Regiment, and in 1782, then holding the rank of Captain, he went to Jamaica with his troops. He served in Florida, where he was taken prisoner, and upon his release on parole went to England. After peace was declared he retired on half pay, and in 1785 returned to Maryland. In 1787 he was practing law at Leonardtown, but in 1790 he removed to Annapolis, where he soon became prominent in his profession. In 1794 he was elected a Delegate to the Maryland Legislature and held his seat until 1799. He removed to Georgetown, D. C., in 1801, and in 1807 he made a formal resignation of his claims to the British Government in a letter to the British Minister at Washington. In 1806 he was elected to Congress as a Federalist, and his seat was contested on the ground that he was not a citizen of Maryland. On this occasion he said in a speech: "I had returned to my country like a prodigal to his father, had felt as an American should feel, was received and forgiven, of which the most convincing proof is—my election." He sat in Congress from 1807 to 1813, and died at Georgetown 28 July, 1815. He married 4 July, 1790, Anne, daughter of Hon. George Plater of St. Mary's County, Governor of Maryland 1791-92, and Elizabeth Rousby his wife. The Plater family record gives her birth as 23 September, 1772, but her tombstone in Oak Hill cemetery, Georgetown, states that she died 18 December, 1834, "in the sixtieth year of her age," which would place her birth in 1774. Her husband is buried beside her (Md. Historical Mag., ii, 372; iii, 188-9). Philip Barton Key and Anne (Plater) his wife had issue:—

i. George Barton Key, b. 1793; d. in infancy.

ii. Elizabeth Rousby Key, b. March, 1796; d. 21 November, 1860; mar. 1 October, 1829, Hon. Henry Johnson, Governor of Louisiana.

iii. Mary Lloyd Key, b. August, 1801; d. 8 November, 1834; mar. 13 November, 1822, Rev. William Nevins (b. 17 October, 1797; d. 14 September, 1835) of Baltimore.

4. iv. Philip Barton Key, b. 2 September, 1804; d. 4 May, 1854; of whom further.

v. Rebecca Ann Key, b. 2 June, 1809, mar. 1 14 May, 1828, Dr. William Howard of Baltimore; 2, 28 September, 1837, Alex. H. Tyson, of Baltimore.

vi. Louise Emily Key, b. 22 December, 1811; d. in Louisiana 7 March, 1830.

vii. Emily Louise Key, b. 22 December, 1811; d. in New York 10 January, 1891; mar. 19 January, 1835, Dr .Philip Rogers Hoffman of Baltimore.

viii. Anne Arnold Key, b. 28 December, 1814; d. 18 August, 1895; mar. 21 October, 1835, William E. Thompson of Louisiana.

4. Philip Barton Key 4, (Philip Barton 3, Francis 2, Philip) was born at "Woodley," Georgetown, D. C., 2 September, 1804, and died at his plantation, "Acadie," near Thibodeaux, Louisiana, 4 May, 1854. He was graduated at Hamilton, N. Y., in 1823, and studied law under his cousin Francis Scott Key, writer of the Star Spangled Banner. He practiced his profession for a time at Annapolis, and in 1835 went to Louisana where he engaged in planting. He was a member of the Louisana Legislature, and of the State Constitutional Convention of 1850. He was twice married. His first wife, married 4 December, 1828, was Mary Brent, youngest daughter of Robert Sewall of Poplar Hill, Prince George's County, Md. She had no issue, and died at Poplar Hill 1 January, 1831, aged twenty-two years. Philip Barton Key married secondly, 25 April, 1833, Maria Laura, youngest daughter of Nicholas Sewall of Cedar Point, St. Mary's County, cousin german of his first wife. She was born 7 June, 1812, and died in Baltimore, Md., 10 December, 1897. Philip Barton Key and Maria Laura (Sewall) his second wife had issue:

i. Francis Eugenia Key, b. 11 February, 1834; mar. 1854 Melchior George Klingender of Liverpool, England.

ii. Philip Barton Key, b. 10 March, 1836; mar. 1861 Anna Thornton.

iii. Nicholas Sewall Key. b. 21 May, 1838; d. unmar. 1863. A soldier in the Confederate States Army.

iv. Henry Johnson Key, M. D., b. 27 February, 1840; surgeon in the Confederate States Army.

v. William Thompson Key, b. 27 November, 1841; mar. Josephine Baltzell of Frederick, Md.

vi. Mary Catherine Key, mar. 17 November, 1868, George Carrell Jenkins.

vii. Francis Scott Key. b. 21 September, 1846; killed 1858, by accidental discharge of his own gun.

viii. Elizabeth Rousby Key, b. 29 August, 1848; d. in infancy.

ix. Edward Key, b. 28 March, 1850; mar. Florence Gross Horwitz, of Baltimore, Md.

land was issued from the press and long notices of it appeared in the Frederick papers. It is a popular history condensed into small compass and was the basis upon which many subsequent historians have worked. James McSherry, the author of this well known and popular work, was a member of the bar of Frederick County. The McSherry family was founded in America by Patrick McSherry and his wife, Catherine Gartland McSherry, who emigrated to this country from Ireland and setteld in Pennsylvania. They had 12 children, of whom the eldest, Edward McSherry, was an officer in a Pennsylvania regiment during the Revolutionary War. Patrick McSherry served as a Colonial justice of the peace, and upon the inauguration of the war for independence he joined the patriots and became the chairman of a committee of safety or observation in York county.

The eleventh child in the family was James McSherry, who was the father of James McSherry, the historian. He served in the Pennsylvania Legislature from 1807 until 1813, and in the latter year was elected by the people of Adams and York counties to the State Senate, where he served until 1817. During this period, when Baltimore was menaced by the British, he enlisted as a private in a company organized in Gettysburg and remained in the service until the company was disbanded. In 1821 he was elected to Congress, and in 1837 was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania.

His son, James McSherry, the author of the history of Maryland, was born in the village of Libertytown, Frederick County, Md., July 29, 1819. He died in Frederick July 13, 1869. On September 30, 1841, he married Eliza Spurrier. By this marriage there were five children—Judge James McSherry, Dr. William S. McSherry, who died in 1876; Ed Coale McSherry, who was a dentist, and Mary Alice and Anna Gertrude, one the wife of Col. John A. Haydon and the other the wife of Charles M. Peck.

James McSherry, the historian, was educated at Mount St. Mary's College, being graduated there in June, 1838. He afterward read law with Gen. James M. Coale, of Frederick, and was admitted to the bar in 1840. After practicing for a time in Gettysburg, Pa., in partnership with Thaddeus Stevens, he returned to Frederick at the close of the year 1841

---

x. Virginia Peyton Key, b. 2 May, 1853; mar. 1873 Henry Daingerfield of Alexandria, Va.

KEY ARMS.

Philip Key, in his will, leaves to his son, Richard Ward Key "my steel seal with my coat of arms." An impression of this seal on a letter from Philip Key to his son, then in England, is in the possession of McHenry Howard, Esq., and the crest, which is partly obliterated on this impression, is found on old silver belonging to the family. According to these sources the arms and crest used by the Keys of Maryland were:—

Arms—Argent, two bendlets.

Crest—A griffin's head erased argent, holding in its beak a key or.

The bendlets in the arms are generally given as sable, but this is not quite certain. In 1899, Mr. Howard Payn, a retired English Barrister, undertook some researches in regard to the Key arms with the following result:—

John Key of Milcombe, in Oxfordshire, had two sons, Richard and Josiah. The latter, Josiah, applied in 1688 for a grant of arms, and his petition was supported by Lord Clarendon in whose service he was, and by John Thornicroft who married Josiah's daughter and heir, Elizabeth Key. Josiah is described as a man of good repute and ample fortune, well able to support the charges and position of a gentleman. The petition was granted, the coat conferred being: argent, two bendlets humetty purpure. Josiah Key died in 1695, leaving a sum of money to his brother, Richard, and his estate to his son-in-law, John Thornicroft. In 1701, the latter petitioned to have the bendlets in the arms granted to his late father-in-law changed from purpure to sable, and his petition was granted. But Sir Arthur Key of Yorkshire, who bore two bendlets sable, opposed the grant as the new arms resembled his own too closely. Accordingly in 1704, the Earl Marshall granted to the Keys: argent two bendlets pean (black and gold fur), the bendlets being no longer humetty. Mr. Payn is inclined to identify Richard Key, brother of Josiah, as the father of Philip Key, and he is probably right, though the proof is not altogether conclusive. Richard Key seems to have been living in Covent Garden until 1710, when, according to Mr. Payn, he gave up his house there.

Burke's General Armory gives the arms of Keys of Milcomb, Co. Oxford, granted 1688, as: Argent two bendlets hummetty purpure, and adds the crest: A griffin's head couped at the breast, wings addorsed argent, holding in the beak a key or. The similarity of the crest supports Mr. Payn's contention that the Keys of Maryland are a branch of the Keys of Milcomb.

Baptized—21 March, 1696-7, Philip, son of Richard Key and Mary his wife.

Buried—2 August, 1693, Richard Key.

Buried—15 December, 1694, Isaac, son of Richard Key.

Buried—27 December, 1706, Mary, wife of Richard Key.

Register of St. Paul's, Covent Garden (Harleian Society.)

Key, Francis, son of Richard, of London, pleb. Queen College, matric. 11 December, 1696, aged 16; B. A. 1700, M. A. 1703.

Foster, Alumni Oxonienses.

* Genealogies of the Key Family are to be found in Hayden's "Virginia Genealogies," pp. 167-69, and in Mackenzie's "Colonial Families."

and remained there until his death. He won distinction at the bar, but had a marked preference for literary pursuits, and devoted much of his time to such work.

Judge James McSherry was born in Frederick, Md., December 30, 1842. He studied at Mount St. Mary's College, at Emmitsburg, and began reading law under the guidance of his father. February 8, 1864, he was admitted to the bar in Frederick by Judge Madison Nelson, and immediately afterward began practice in his father's office. His success was marked and immediate.

His studies at Mount St. Mary's College were interrupted by the Civil War. He would have been graduated in 1862, but his outspoken preference for the cause of the South led to his being arrested and confined for a time in Fort McHenry.

In 1887 he was appointed by Governor Lloyd to fill the place on the bench made vacant by the death of Judge John Ritchie. Without opposition Judge McSherry was elected to the bench on November 8, 1887. He was appointed Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals on January 25, 1896, by Governor Lowndes to succeed Judge Robinson. The appointment was confirmed by the State Senate the same day without the formality of a reference of the nomination to the Committee on Executive Appointments.

Judge McSherry soon proved himself one of the most efficient and capable men who had ever presided over the Court of Appeals. An indefatigable worker, he kept the work of the court up to date. Fearless and courteous at once, he made an ideal presiding judge, and he combined consideration and determination so well with his deep knowledge of the law that he deservedly had the confidence of the public as well as that of the legal profession.

Being chief judge of the Sixth Judicial circuit of Maryland—comprising Frederick and Montgomery counties—Judge McSherry continued to sit in cases in that circuit when the Court of Appeals was not in session. He presided in the Circuit Court for Montgomery County during one term each year, and in the Circuit Court for Frederick County during the August term and a portion of two other terms.

When he ascended the bench he had a large and exacting practice in Frederick, and he retained the entire confidence of the people of his circuit after he became judge, winning that of a larger public after his elevation to the highest judicial position in the State.

During nearly 20 years' service on the bench up to the time of his last illness he was absent from the Court of Appeals only 15 days and filed more opinions than any one judge in the same period. His decisions indicate strong mentality, careful analysis, a thorough knowledge of law and an unbiased judgment. He was a director of the Citizens' National Bank of Frederick and of the Mutual Insurance Company of that city. He was always a Democrat in politics, but never consented to be a candidate for office except on the occasion when given the nomination for the judgeship. Party prejudice or bias never influenced his action in the discharge of his duty. In religious belief he was a Catholic. Throughout his life he was possessed of a broad sympathy and great benevolence.

February 21, 1866, he married Miss Clara Louise McAleer. Their children were James Roger McSherry, a lawyer, of Chicago; Mrs. John M. Alvarez, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. T. Frederick Alvey, Miss Caroline S. McSherry, Mrs. William Kurtz Wimsatt and William Clinton McSherry, of Frederick.

In 1907 shortly before his death, the University of Maryland conferred upon Judge McSherry the degree of Doctor of Laws. In conferring the degree in behalf of his colleagues of the faculty, the Hon. John Prentiss Poe said:

"In 1869 it was my privilege to move the admission of James McSherry to the bar of the Court of Appeals. He was then a very young man, but young as he was he had already made a strong impression upon the bench and bar of his circuit. In 1887 he was made Chief Judge of his circuit, and as such became a member of the Court of Appeals. Since 1896 he has been the Chief Judge of that high tribunal —our State court of last resort in Maryland.

"During the twenty years of his judicial career he has worthily won his right to take rank with the best and most distinguished of our judges, and in the exercise of his functions as Chief Judge of our highest court by common consent he stands fully abreast with the ablest of his predecessors. He is profoundly learned in all the branches of his profession, the cases which he is called on to consider and decide embracing in their wide range and scope nearly every subject of forensic controversy.

"His extraordinary diligence and capacity for long-continued and thorough investigation are now proverbial in Maryland, and he brings to the examination of the large and complicated questions constantly submitted to him a mental vigor and grasp that extort admiration and praise. His established reputation as a jurist of great ability and wide and diversified attainments in his profession call for generous and emphatic recognition, and the regents name him

most heartily for the honorary degree of doctor of laws."

On the 22nd of November, 1907 eulogies upon the late Chief Justice were pronounced in the Court of Appeals. The formal announcement of the death of the Chief Justice was made by the Attorney-General of Maryland, Mr. William Shepard Bryan, who pronounced a eulogy upon him. Other addresses were made by ex-Gov. William Pinkney Whyte, Bernard Carter, John Prentiss Poe, Arthur W. Machen, Edgar H. Gans, George Whitelock and ex-Mayor Thomas G. Hayes, of Baltimore; ex-Judge James A. C. Bond, of Westminster; Milton G. Urner, of Frederick, and Col. D. G. McIntosh, of Towson.

The Attorney-General said:

"A sufficient reason for this support by the bar of the late Chief Justice is furnished by his judgments in causes adjudged in this court printed in the official volumes of the Maryland Reports in the volumes from 68 to 104 inclusive. These opinions will also be the most enduring monument of his memory. It can with truth be said of Judge McSherry's judgments, as was said of the work of Mr. Justice Gray, in the Supreme Court: 'All excellent, his opinions in leading cases—and he made cases leading when he thought the occasion demanded—constitute permanent contributions to jurisprudence and imperishable monuments to his memory. They do not simply lay down rules for guidance. They are treasuries of doctrine and predecent."

Senator Isador Rayner wrote a letter regretting his absence. He said in that letter:

"Judge McSherry was the personification of justice. With as kindly a heart as ever beat within a human bosom he was the embodiment of courage and fearlessness upon the bench. In the personal relations of life he was possessed of the tenderest feelings and the deepest sympathies. All of us who have felt the touch of his magnetic friendship miss him more than words can express. The light of his splendid virtues has departed from among us, but the flame of his honorable and conscientious example will shine with an undimmed halo upon the generations that are yet to come."

"I did not know Judge McSherry in his early life," said Senator Whyte, "but when he came to the bar and I saw the man as he then appeared my attachment to him became warm and earnest. Later on I knew him as a dear and devoted friend, and his was a friendship of which any man might be proud, and which I have ever cherished beyond price.

"He has left behind him a name of marked distinction—one of the richest legacies which can fall to the lot of any man's children.

"His supreme devotion to duty and his unflagging industry in performing it was remarkable; and it seemed as if no amount of labor in investigating a case was ever a barrier to its accomplishment.

"His courage in the maintenance of what he considered the true solution of a question was of that determined type of which martyrs are made. He was, indeed, a learned lawyer and by nature a profound thinker. He was no case hunter, though using precedents in sustentation of his own views; but his judgments were worked out by careful reflection based upon the fundamental principles of the law.

"His decisions were so lucid, so clear and conclusive, argued with such masterly ability—which carried with them absolute conviction—that they were hailed by the bar and the public as the utterances of one who felt he was expounding the law without fear, favor or affection.

"To say that he was a great and just judge, although true, is not all that he is entitled to have said of him as a judge," said ex-Mayor Hayes. "He was more—the penetrating, convincing and logical thought and language used by him in the exposition and decision of the law, in his written opinions, not only convinced, but aroused in the mind a greater feeling of respect and regard for the law thus expounded, and also a greater confidence in the human agency who was defining and enforcing the law."

Chief Judge Boyd, speaking in behalf of the court, said:

"The tributes which have just been paid to the memory of our late Chief Judge were not only beautiful and affecting, but were so peculiarly just and appropriate that each of us heartily concurs in what has been said.

"One of the marked characteristics of the Maryland bar is its loyalty to the courts and its readiness to pay respect to the members of the bench who prove themselves worthy. It cannot, therefore, cause surprise when prominent and representative members of that bar lay aside their ordinary duties to meet here on this occasion, when the regular business of the court has been suspended, in order that there may be some public expression of the feelings that fill the hearts of all of us by reason of the death of Judge McSherry.

"Few judges, if any, have been so generally and favorably known throughout the State as was our brother. He was a man of pre-eminent ability and one of the most industrious, thorough and careful jurists that ever adorned the bench.

"He was impartial, fearless and just. He never shirked his duties, but performed them with a zeal that was an incentive to others. Even when a fatal disease had prostrated his hitherto vigorous body a kind Providence preserved intact his bright intellect, and amid suffering and anxiety, such as are liable to accompany a serious illness, his thoughts still dwelt upon the work of this court, and he longed to be at what he regarded his post of duty. In a word, he was a great judge whose place cannot well be filled. Seldom has the State of Maryland suffered such a blow by the death of one of its officers. At a time when new and important questions are coming before the courts the State and country can ill afford to lose a judge so eminently qualified to solve them."*

One of the sons of Frederick who has prospered and become distinguished in other fields is Benjamin A. Richmond, of Cumberland, who occasionally tries cases in the Court at Frederick, his native county. Benjamin Armstrong Richmond was born in Frederick County January 11, 1849, on his father's farm, which parent was the late Ephriam Richmond, of Philadelphia. Mr. Richmond's mother was a member of the Hammond family, an old and distinguished family of Maryland, she being sixth in the direct line of descent from Major-General John Hammond, whose appointment dates back to 1690, under William and Mary. This ancestor resided at Annapolis during his lifetime and on his demise was buried there in 1707.

Mr. B. A. Richmond received his education in the schools and academies of Frederick County, the Civil War being in progress during the period of his studies. On the completion of his education, he pursued his law studies in the office of the Hon. Wm. J. Ross, of Frederick, after which, in the year 1874, he went to Cumberland, started the practice of law on his own account and has been at it ever since. Flattering success met him and he has since become one of the most prominent men in the district. In the law courts he is recognized as one of the most talented lawyers, and at the same time he has become identified with all local public matters.

In this connection it may be stated that Mr. Richmond was the candidate for the legislature on the Republican ticket in 1875, but was defeated with the rest of the ticket. In the year 1883, he was elected state's attorney for Allegany County, and for a term of four years he filled that office with distinction to himself and greatly to the credit of the county. Mr. Richmond declined a renomination for this office, although it was repeatedly urged upon him.

Mr. Richmond, in 1893, was a candidate of the Republican party for chief justice of the fourth judicial circuit, but was defeated by Hon. A. Hunter Boyd. In 1898, Mr. Richmond was appointed one of the State Board of Law Examiners and in 1904 became president of the State Bar Association.

In spite of his professional and official duties, Mr. Richmond is actively interested in many prominent commercial and business enterprises, he being retained as counsel for the Western Maryland Railroad Company,, likewise for the George's Creek and Cumberland Railroad Company. He is also vice-president of the Inter-State Trust Co., and a director of the First National Bank of Cumberland, and in many ways is connected with numerous other corporations of note, his services being in demand and his advice being sought by a large circle of clients.

In the year 1878, Mr. Richmond married Miss Sim, a daughter of Dr. Thomas Sim, of Libertytown, Md., and they have one daughter, Violet. Mr. and Mrs. Richmond reside in their beautiful house on Washington street, Cumberland.

Col. E. T. C. Richmond U. S. A., is a brother of Mr. Benjamin A. Richmond. Col. Richmond, now retired, lives at Toledo, Ohio, and he commanded the 47th U. S. Infantry for two years in the Philippines. Col. Richmond is a graduate of West Point.

---

*The Baltimore Sun upon the announcement of the death of Judge McSherry, published the following editorial:

"CHIEF JUSTICE M'SHERRY.

"It is with profound sorrow that we announce today the death of James McSherry, the Chief Justice of Maryland. For 20 years this great lawyer and just Judge adorned the bench of his native State and for half that time he was the presiding member of the highest court of Maryland—a court which has had an existence under the State government of about 130 years and now has the distinction of being the oldest common law court in the world. In the high judicial office which he held for about a decade Judge McSherry had a long line of illustrious predecessors. There was Benjamin Rumsey, who reorganized the court in 1778; Jeremiah Townley Chase, John Buchanan, Stevenson Archer, Thomas Beale Dorsey, John Carroll Le Grand, Richard Johns Bowie, James Lawrence Bartol, Richard H. Alvey and John M. Robinson. All of these men went to the bench carrying gifts, but three of them, in Judge McSherry's opinion, as expressed in an address to the State Bar Association,

stand out in bold relief as pre-eminently great—John Buchanan, John Carroll Le Grand and Richard H. Alvey. The opinions of Judge Alvey, Judge McSherry declared in his address on the Chief Justices of Maryland, "are not excelled in the judicial annals of the State, or by the judgments of any other judge where the English language is spoken." In an interview published in the Sun today, Mr. William T. Brantley, the Reporter of the Court of Appeals and an accomplished lawyer, says that Judge McSherry "will be remembered in the judicial history of the State as one of the greatest Chief Justices who ever adorned that high office since the court was reorganized in 1778; certainly, the equal—in the opinion of many, the superior—of any of his distinguished predecessors."

Judge McSherry possessed rare powers of analysis, and in his reasoning indulged in fine distinctions. He was a man of intense feeling and pronounced convictions. But all these were cast aside when he was on the bench, where he sat as the personification of justice, which he administered, in the terms of the Constitution, "fully without any denial, and speedily without delay, according to the law of the land."

"Judge McSherry had a prodigious capacity for work, and he was never content to leave any task uncompleted, nor was he ever too busy to respond to demands of a public nature not belonging to his office. He was consulted constantly by State officials and by members of the General Assembly, and his aid was never withheld when the public good required it. He was a man of liberal education and a wide range of reading. His memory was extraordinary. As a companion he was cheerful, jovial and always entertaining. His conversation was instructive. He had a great heart and acute sympathies and possessed in an eminent degree the power to draw men to him. Few enjoyed the friendship of a wider circle. In every part of Maryland his friends could be found, and everywhere he was held in high regard. He was as witty as he was profound. During the terms of the court the judges live together at Annapolis in their own rented house almost as a family. Judge McSherry at meals occupied the head of the table, and to sit among the judges at that table was an intellectual delight. "His relations with his brother judges," says Mr. Brantley, "were always of an intimate, and even affectionate, nature." He was a man. Everything about him was manly and strong. In his death the State has sustained a loss which will not be easily repaired and a host of friends will be filled with sincere grief by the news of his decease.

Mr. William T. Brantley, the Court of Appeals reporter, said, in speaking of Judge McSherry at the time of his death:

"At the time of Judge McSherry's election to the bench he was known to the profession as an able and successful advocate, but the earliest opinions he wrote as a member of the appellate court clearly indicated that he was destined to achieve greater distinction as a judge than as a practitioner. The profession were soon persuaded that the new judge was the peer of Chief Justice Alvey and of Judge Miller and the other excellent judges then on that bench.

"In the course of the years which have since elapsed Judge McSherry's reputation as a jurist has been constantly enhanced. He was a man of profound and varied legal learning and was to the last an unflagging student. His native vigor of intellect and power of logical analysis were extraordinary, but so were also his exact memory, his prodigious industry and his rare lucidity of expression. These qualities make the many hundreds of opinions he delivered in the course of his 20 years of judicial service invaluable additions to our jurisprudence and also very interesting reading to those who take pleasure in seeing how a strong and acute mind, fortified with ample knowledge, deals with the difficult and important questions which arise in the course of the administration of public and private affairs. His opinion in the Casualty Insurance Company's case, relating to the contracts against public policy; in the Broadbelt case and the sweatshop case, as to the limits of the police power; in the Hyattsville case as to the single-tax law; in Hooper vs. Creager, as to the powers of the City Council to deprive the Mayor of his right to nominate officers, and in the recent case relating to the taxation of the easement in the streets of the gas company, are especially admirable and convincing examples of judicial reasoning.

"It is safe to say that he will be remembered in the judicial history of the State as one of the greatest chief justices who ever adorned that high office since the court was first established, in 1778; certain, the equal—in the opinion of many, the superior—of any of his distinguished predecessors. As chief justice he displayed great executive ability in the disposition of the numerous questions of administration that are passed upon by the chief judge. Since his incumbency of that office all the work of the court has been dispatched with a promptness exceeding anything previously known. He was not only industrious himself, but by precept and example the incentive of industry in others.

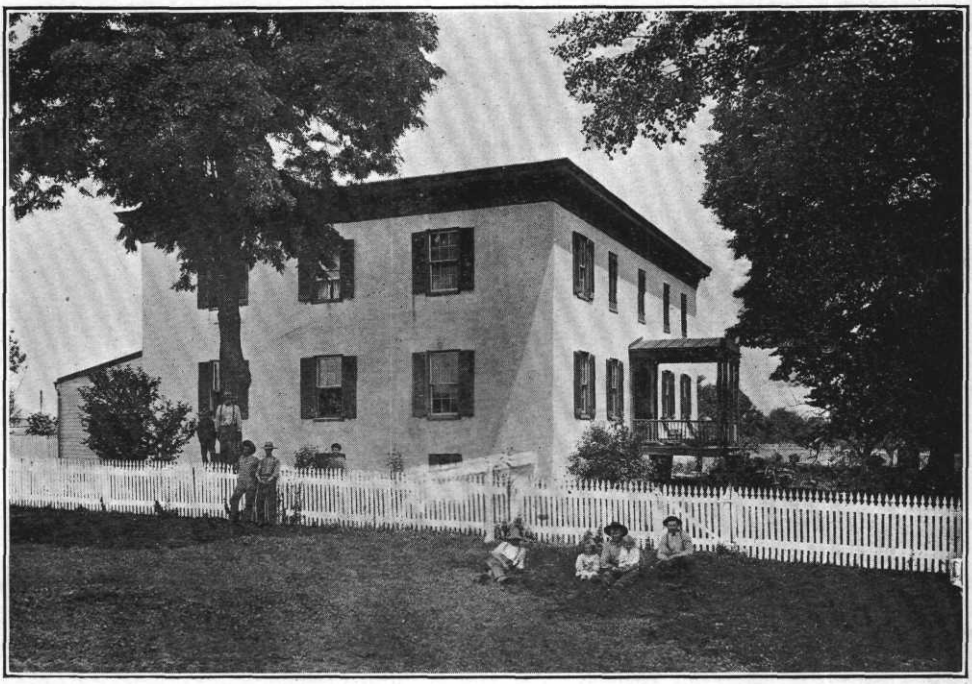
"Here, as well as in matters not connected with the law, his strong, sound common sense and inherent force of mind made his views, even, upon subjects to which he had given no particular attention, valuable and interesting.

"But to those who knew Judge McSherry at all intimately the greatest charm of the man was not these intellectual qualities, but his kind, loving and generous heart. His geniality in social intercourse, his consideration for others, his humor and quick repartee, his fund of anecdote, his ripe wisdom in the affairs of life, made him the light and the delight of his friends.

"For more than 12 years Judge McSherry, during the session of the Court of Appeals, took his meals in Annapolis at the charming home of Mrs. Handy. He sat at the head of one of the tables in her large dining room, and nearly all the judges of the court, with two or three other men, sat around that table. How often did he set it in a roar with his ready wit! He was the soul of the company. The evenings when not engaged in reading or writing he spent in talking with the other judges about the cases that had been argued or in general conversation with them and visiting lawyers in their common sitting room.

His relations with his brother judges were always of an intimate and even affectionate character. The mutual esteem in which they held one another rendered their work together easy and pleasant. He rarely took a vacation or made a journey anywhere. The summers and the brief intervals between the terms of court he spent at his home in Frederick with his attractive family, to whom he was most deeply devoted. But there he did also a large amount of Circuit Court work.

"Certainly here was a man who deserved well of the State. His loss is irreparable."



Birthplace of Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley.



Northwest Corner Market and Patrick Streets, Frederick.

CHAPTER XXIV

ADAMSTOWN is situated amidst the fertile lands of Carrolls Manor. It is near the station of the same name on the old line of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad nine miles westward from Frederick, and was laid out in 1840, after the railroad had been built. The village received its name from Adam Kohlenberg who went there to live about 1840. Among the first settlers were Daniel Rhodes, the Snouffers, Oswells and Thomas Thomas. The Reform Church was built in 1869. The town is in Buckeystown District.

Buckeystown District is in the southern section of the county and comprises a large portion of the magnificent tract of land known as "Carroll's Manor." This tract of some fifteen thousand acres of the best soil of Maryland was originally granted to Charles Carroll, the father of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, some of whose descendants continued to own portions of the Manor and some lived in the vicinity. One of the grand-children of the signer, namely, Charles, the son of Charles and his wife, Harriet Chew, married Mary Digges Lee a granddaughter of Governor Thomas Sim Lee who lived near Burkittsville. These were the parents of John Lee Carroll, Governor of Maryland from 1876 to 1880. The eldest daughter of Carroll of Carrollton married Richard Caton and she was the mother of the "three American Graces" who married British noblemen—the Marquis of Wellesly, the Duke of Leeds and the Earl of Stafford. These titled ladies continued for many years to retain possession of portions of Carroll's Manor and to collect large rentals from many fertile farms. This district was settled by English and German immigrants in about equal proportion—the former coming from the lower counties and the latter from Pennsylvania or direct from Germany.

Buckeystown is a beautiful village about six miles south of Frederick and a half mile from Buckeystown station on the main stem of the Baltimore and Ohio road. Connecting it with Frederick, besides the railroad, there is a fine turnpike road. The population of the town in 1900 was 600. Its elevation above tide water is 225 feet. The first settlers in this beautiful spot were George and Michael Buckey, of German blood, who made their home here and founded the town. They built a tannery which remained in the family until 1834 when it was sold to Daniel Baker. From 1834 for about 60 years it was operated by the firm of Daniel Baker and Sons. In this same neighborhood there are large lime kilns which supply lime for agricultural and building purposes over this and adjoining States. The place is however a residential and not an industrial town. Its population is largely composed of retired farmers. There are several churches and excellent schools. Among them the famous Buckingham School, founded and supported by the Bakers. For many years the sale of liquor has been prohibited.

Point of Rocks is a village at the eastern foot of Catoctin Mountain where that mountain ridge comes to the Potomac. The place was made famous by the litigation between the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company and the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Company which has been explained in another part of this work. Each company claimed the right under its charter to the exclusive use of the narrow passage between the end of the mountain and the river for right of way. After a long, tedious and expensive litigation, involving a costly delay it was concluded that by the use of a tunnel there was room for both railroad and canal. This was in 1832 and for a year or more pending the litigation Point of Rocks was the western terminus of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad where freight was gathered from a wide expanse of territory for shipment to Baltimore. As may be imagined during that time it was an exceedingly lively village with an active trade. Just one mile east of it is Washington Junction where the main line of the Baltimore & Ohio

joins the Metropolitan branch. It is an important place and has largely superseded the village. The present village was laid out regularly in lots in 1835 by H. G. O'Neal for Charles Johnson. The original village was known as Trummelstown and was located on the main road from Washington to Hagerstown about a mile from the present village. Point of Rocks has still a considerable trade much of it coming across the river from Virginia. There is a canal lock here and boatmen have always dealt freely with the merchants. One of the sources of revenue for the Point of Rocks people is the fine bass fishing in the Potomac which attracts many fishermen from Washington. President Cleveland came here more than once to enjoy his favorite sport. There is a town hall and in the town and its immediate vicinity there are several churches including an Episcopal, a Catholic and two Methodist Churches. In the construction of a warehouse in this village some of the stringers first used on the Baltimore & Ohio road were used. Nailed to them are the old strap irons upon which the car wheels ran before the T rail was invented. Some of this iron can still be seen on the timbers.

The village of Yellow Springs is beautifully located near the base of the Catoctin Mountain, on a turnpike road leading thence to Frederick. It is five miles northwest of Frederick city. It was formerly known as "Brooke Hill," and derives its present name from the yellow springs in the immediate vicinity, a resort of considerable local importance.

The Mineral Springs, about one-quarter mile north of the turnpike road, enjoy an excellent reputation for medicinal qualities. Tradition says the Indians held the virtues of these waters in high esteem, calling them the "medicine waters" or healing fountain of the Great Spirit. Here the sick and debilitated red man resorted to bathe his limbs, drink the blue oily substance found floating on the surface, and annointed himself with the thick orange-colored sediment deposited by the waters, with a full and implicit confidence in their curative qualities. Not far from the chalybeate springs are found several other mineral waters, one of which is said to be somewhat similar to the celebrated Katalsyne Springs of Gettysburg; another, the White Sulphur, is a fountain of more recent discovery. It proceeds from an interior shaft of upwards of 400 feet in depth, depositing a white sediment, and sulphur is strongly perceptible to both smell and taste.

Araby Post Office is at Frederick Junction on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, three miles from Frederick city. It is on the west bank of the Monocacy river. It was at this point that the battle of Monocacy was fought in 1864 between Gen. Early, of the Confederate army, and Gen. Wallace of the Union Army. The post office gets its name from a large tract of land granted to James Marshall, a native of Scotland. Marshall built a fine brick house here about the year 1780. The property remained in the possession of the Marshall family for near a century. In 1860 it was purchased by Col. C. K. Thomas, of Baltimore, who went there to live. Col. Thomas was a native of Frederick. He and his family occupied the house, that is to say the cellar, during the progress of the battle of Monocacy. The house was almost in the centre of the battlefield and was greatly damaged by shot and shell. Later Gen. Grant held a council of war in it. About 300 soldiers killed at the battle were buried on the Araby tract and afterwards removed. The Araby house was Gen. Hancock's headquarters for three days during which time his command halted there on the way to Gettysburg.

Middletown with a population of about seven hundred souls, is on the old Western road along which Braddock marched, eight miles west of Frederick city. It is in the centre of Middletown Valley, famous for the fertility and high cultivation of its farms as well as for the romantic beauty of its scenery. The valley is walled in by South Mountain on the west and Catoctin Mountain on the east. Through here the armies of Lee and McClellan marched in September 1862 on the way to Antietam. On the western wall of the valley the battle of South Mountain was fought and after that battle the town of Middletown was filled with wounded soldiers to which also Antietam contributed its quota. Among the latter was Col. Rutherford B. Hayes, afterwards president of the United States, who was wounded at Antietam and brought to the home of Capt. Jacob Rudy in Middletown. On July 7, 1864 Gen. Early, at the head of the Confederate force, occupied Middletown and levied a war indemnity of $15,000 on its citizens. Middletown was the home in his latter years of Sergeant Lawrence Everhart, who when over fifty years of age was ordained a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church by Bishop Asbury in 1808. In the graveyard of the Methodist Church in Middletown stands a monument erected to his memory bearing the following inscription on the front of base:

"Lawrence Everheart, ordained a minister of the Gospel of the M. E. Church, by Bishop Asbury A. D. 1808."

The inscription on the right side of the base is as follows:

"Sergeant Lawrence Everheart, born May 6, 1755, died Aug. 6, 1840, in his 86th year.

"A veteran of the Revolution, the rescuer of Washington at the battle of Cowpens, he assisted at the most remarkable battles during the war, and in the battle of Brandywine when LaFayette was wounded, he and Sergeant Wallace rescued him from his perilous situation and carried him about two miles to the house of a friend. He served from the beginning to the close of the Revolution. He was generous and just in all the relations of life."

The Washington rescued at Cowpens was of course not the Commander-in-Chief who was not at that battle, but Col. Washington, who commanded the Light Dragoons under Morgan.

The first settlements in Middletown Valley were made about 1740 by people of English blood. Among the very first settlers were the Penbridge brothers. The English pioneers were quickly followed by German immigrants and now the names of nearly all the families, except in the lower part of the valley towards the Potomac, are German. The town of Middletown was laid out soon after the revolution by Margaret Crone who owned the land on which the town now stands. The first settlers of the town were Jacob Lorentz and Frederick Stemple. The town was a stopping place for travel on the Western pike and always maintained taverns. In the town there are several churches an account of which will be found in the chapter devoted to that subject.

Until 1896 the old turnpike road was the avenue for communication for Middletown with the world beyond the mountains. In that year the Frederick and Middletown electric railroad was completed and began the transportation of freight and passengers. Later the road was extended up the valley to Myersville and there it connects with the Hagerstown electric railway system which crosses South Mountain near that place. Frequent cars in both directions give ample facilities for freight and passenger traffic across the mountain on either side. Middletown also has an enterprizing and excellent newspaper, the *Valley Register*. This paper was begun in 1839 by Jacob T. C. Miller who called it the *Catoctin Enterprize*. He was succeeded by H. L. Brady. Later the name was changed to the *Valley Register* and the owner and publisher was G. Carlton Rhoderick, who published it many years and upon his death was succceeded by his son, the present editor.

Politically Middletown used to be strongly Democratic until the rise of the American or "Know Nothing" party. Now it is the Republican stronghold of the county. Many young men have from time to time left Middletown to seek homes in the West. Springfield, Ohio, numbers among its inhabitants hundreds who left Middletown and its vicinity, and hundreds more whose ancestors were well known residents of that village. In early days Middletown, occupying the central portion of the valley, did a large and thriving business. It was the centre of trade of the whole valley. It is an active and industrious town and still retains a good trade, though the numerous village and country stores have sprung up in the valley have contracted the territory which it once supplied. It was once the voting place for the entire valley from Mason's & Dixon's Line to the Potomac, and on election day there was plenty of life and animation. It is now a local option district. Middletown is the birth place of Admiral Roger Stemble, U. S. Navy. It was also the birth place of Gen. Joseph Van Swearingen, who served as a private in the Revolutionary war under his father, Van Swearingen, who was a captain in the Continental army, and who came originally from Holland, and who was captured and was a prisoner at New York for some time. Gen Van Swearingen, during the war of 1812 had charge of the commissary department at Frederick.

At the western foot of Catoctin mountain on the Frederick and Middletown road is Braddock's spring. It is probable that the men of Braddock's Army refreshed themselves with the pure water of this beautiful spring when they passed along there on the 29th of April 1755. The belief that the army was encamped around the spring is erroneous, for the first stop after leaving Frederick was on the other side of South Mountain near the site of the present town of Boonsboro. Above the spring on the top of the Catoctin is Braddock's Heights, a beautiful summer resort, where city people spend the heated term and to which the young people of Frederick City resort in trolley parties on summer evenings. This location has an elevation of a thousand feet and from it there is a magnificent view of the beautiful country for fifty miles around.

Creagerstown is a village of about 200 population, 14 miles north of Frederick City, on the road to Emmitsburg. The relation of this village to the older village of Monocacy has been told in another chapter of this work. The earliest settlers were Germans who came from Pennsylvania. John Creager after whom the place was named, owned the land and laid out the town before the revolution. Isaac Kolb built a house here in 1775. The land which surrounded the village was owned by the Beattys who were prominent in the early history

of Frederick County and in the Revolutionary War. Creagerstown was in its early years on the two most important roads in Frederick County, namely at the crossing of the great road from Pennsylvania to the Valley of Virginia and the road from Baltimore to Pittsburg. At one time there were four taverns for the accommodation of travelers who passed through in the stages of Thompson and Tate, of Gettysburg, Mealey and Sim and Ulrich and Sons. Among the early industries which supported the village was a large tannery established about 1785 and at an early date the German people built a brewery.

Emmitsburg is the terminus of the Emmitsburg railroad, which connects with the Western Maryland railroad at Rocky Ridge, 7 miles distant; it lies in the valley of the Monocacy, at the base of the Blue Ridge mountains. The village was first known as "Poplar Fields," and was in 1786 changed to its present name by the citizens, in honor of Wm. Emmit, one of the largest land holders. Carrick's Knob, the highest spur of the mountain, towers several hundred feet above the valley. The town is abundantly supplied with pure mountain water, direct from springs that issue from the hill sides into the reservoir of the Water Company, but two miles distant, the elevation of which, 224 feet above the level of the village square, is such that the water is easily thrown, through hose, over the spires. Mt. Saint Mary's College and St. Joseph's Female Academy, the latter conducted by the Sisters of Charity, are located near the village. There are also public schools and a flourishing Catholic parochial school. The first white settler in this district of Frederick County was William Elder, a Catholic, who came from St. Marys County in 1734 and made a home at the foot of the Blue Ridge Mountains. He carried his religion with him and with pious thought gave the name of St. Mary's Mount to a portion of Carrick's Knob. He built his home, which he called Pleasant Level and reserved the largest apartment in it for a chapel. Elder's family accompanied by a number of friends, all members of the Catholic Church, soon followed him and Pleasant Level became a favorite gathering place for Catholics. It was visited from time to time by priests who came from St. Marys County and elsewhere to minister to the small but devout and growing congregation. In 1807 St. Mary's Church was built and then there was a resident pastor. William Elder was a native of Lancastershire in England and emigrated to St. Mary's County about 1730. He was twice married. The first wife, whom he married in England, was Ann Wheeler, who was the mother of four sons and one daughter. She died of consumption in 1739 at the age of 30 years. In 1844 William Elder married Jacoba Clementina Livers. She became the mother of four sons and two daughters. One of these sons, Thomas Elder, married Elizabeth Spalding and settled in Harbaugh's Valley living there twenty-eight years. They had eleven children, one of whom, Basil Spalding Elder, was the father of William Henry Elder, who became bishop of Cincinnati. Thomas Elder with his family left Harbaugh's Valley in 1799 and settled in Kentucky.

Following the settlement of Elder in the Emmitsburg district came a number of Scotch Irish, German and Irish families among whom were the Emmits, Williams, Baughers, Shields, Grovers, Troxells, Hayes, Weltys, Weavers, Danners and Zimmermans.

Emmitsburg is only a mile and a half from Mason and Dixon's line and not far from Gettysburg. The original population consisted of seven families, namely, those of Richard Jennings, a merchant; Adam Hoffman, a hatter; John Rogers, a tavern keeper; Michael Smith, a blacksmith; Frederick Baird, a carpenter; James and Joseph Hughes, merchants and architects. These sturdy and eminently practical people first called their little village "Silver Fancy." The first house in Silver Fancy was built by Richard Jennings. It was a one-story frame building. Jennings also built the first brick house. It adjoined the frame one and stood for many years. In 1786 James and Joseph Hughes built the two houses on the northwest corner of the Square and later the "Eagle" tavern. The Presbyterian parsonage built by Frederick Baird was the third brick house in the town. At an early date Christian Flautt built a tannery which he sold in 1798 to Lewis Motter who came from York County, Pa. Mr. Motter raised a large family and occupied a high place and important in the community. The first schoolmaster was Thomas Cocklin. A successor to Cocklin, not an immediate successor, however, was Isaac Burbank whose daughter became the wife of Oliver P. Morton the War Governor and distinguished Senator of Indiana. In 1786 the male inhabitants of the town of Popular Fields met at Hockinsmith's tavern to consider a change in the name of the place. This tavern was a mile and a half from the town and afterwards became the home of David S. Gilliland. John McGurgan was chairman of the meeting and he proposed the name of Emmitsburg in honor of William Emmit. This suggestion was received with great favor and at once adopted. William Greenmeyer,

who died in 1802, at the age of thirty years, was the first postmaster of Emmitsburg. His successors were Patrick Reed, landlord of the Eagle Hotel; ——— Louff; Joseph Hughes, Sr.; Joachim Elder; Dr. Augustus Taney; Joachim Elder for a second term; Robert Crooks; James Knouff; Major O. A. Horner and Samuel N. McMair.

Emmitsburg was incorporated by the General Assembly on the 13th of January 1825 and the charter was greatly enlarged and amended by the Act of March 10, 1854. It is close to the field of the great battle of Gettysburg and was on the line of march of the armies but it escaped serious damage during the war. The most serious calamity in the history of the town was from a fire which broke out in the night of June 16, 1863 in Beam and Gutheries' livery stable. The fire began about 11 o'clock at night and quickly destroyed the stable. It then spread to the residences of Dr. Eichelberger and David J. Adelsberger and continued down the side of the street nearly to the Square. Then the flames crossed the street and burned a number of buildings including Wiles' City Hotel, a large, four-story building which had been erected about four years previously. The whole number of buildings burned was about twenty. They were speedily rebuilt in a more substantial manner.

In 1875 Emmitsburg secured railroad connection with the outside world by the completion of the Emmitsburg railroad from the town to Rocky Ridge on the Western Maryland road. This road was built by a company, most of the stock of which was owned by the Western Maryland Company, which controlled it. The first president of the company was Joshua Motter who died before the road was completed. He was succeeded by John A. Dwin.

The town government is conducted by a burgess and commissioners. There has been a newspaper published in Emmitsburg for nearly seventy years. The first published was the *Emmitsburg Banner,* established by E. S. Riley in 1841. In three months he sold it to Troxell, Duphorn & McTale. In 1844 *"The Star"* was established by C. Grate but was discontinued in a few years. On June 14, 1879 the first number of the *Emmitsburg Chronicle* was issued by Samuel Motter, a Princetonian. It established itself firmly and endured as a most useful and reliable newspaper.

Urbana is a pleasant village in the Southern part of the county near the Sugar Loaf Mountain, three miles from the Baltimore & Ohio railroad at Ijamsville and seven miles from Frederick. Among the early residents of Urbana district, near the village, was Roger Johnson, brother of the Governor, who lived in a fine mansion which many years afterwards passed into the possession of Arnold Windsor. In a family graveyard on this farm Mr. Johnson was buried. His elegant home, during his residence in it, was the scene of many social gatherings and the window panes bore the names of many of the guests, cut into the glass with diamond rings. In this same district, near the Monocacy river Roger Johnson and his three brothers, Thomas, Baker and James, built an iron furnace in 1774. It continued in operation until about 1800. The Johnsons also had a forge on Bush Creek in the northern part of the district. The ore which supplied the Johnson Iron Furnace came from the immediate neighborhood. During the Revolutionary War this and other furnaces in which Governor Johnson was interested, supplied cannon, cannon ball and other munitions of war to the Army. The Glass Works of John Frederick Amelung, described in another chapter of this work, were on Bennett's Creek in Urbana district. They were opened in 1789 and were the first American glass works.

Libertytown is one of the most important of the towns of Frederick County. It was laid out by John Young on June 13, 1782, on a tract of 600 acres surveyed in 1739 and known as "Duke's Woods." There were two hundred and forty-six lots, each fifty by three hundred feet. Twenty-two of the lots were on land which had been sold to John Cochran and he sold them for eight dollars each, reserving a ground rent of one dollar a year upon each, the lots to revert to Cochran in two years if in that time houses had not been erected upon them. John Young died without a family and left his estate to Richard Coale. The latter died in 1834 leaving three sons, Richard, Dr. William and Gen. James M. Coale. The latter was a lawyer and was quite famous as the president of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal during the most critical period of its history. Libertytown was an important point on the early route between Frederick and Baltimore and the town, while it is not on the line of any railroad or navigable stream, has the advantage of fine turnpike roads. It always supported a tavern for the entertainment of travelers. Among the earliest tavern keepers were John M. Daniel, Enoch Taylor and John Prinkman. In 1807 John Ringland kept a tavern at a stand which was already well known to the public. William Myers was the host of the Indian King which had been previously kept by Myers. One of the early practitioners of medicine was Dr. Sappington from 1775 to 1815. His successor was Dr. John Dorsey. In 1821 a Catholic

Church was erected on a lot given by Richard Coale. Many years afterwards this church was taken down and a new one built at a cost of $15,000 the entire amount being donated by Gen. James M. Coale. One of the interesting families of Liberty were the Clemsons. The first of the name came to Frederick County from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, about 1775. He served in the Revolutionary War and died at the age of ninety years in 1846. His home in Frederick County was known as "Ashmead." He owned a large tract of land which remained in the family over a century. One of his nephews, Col. Clemson, commanded a regiment in the War of 1812, and another, Thomas Clemson, married a daughter of John C. Calhoun and was in the diplomatic service of the United States in Belgium. For nearly sixty years Libertytown has supported an excellent newspaper. The *"Banner of Liberty"* was founded by Alfred Schley in 1851. Later Mr. J. S. L. Rhoderick became the editor and proprietor.

Newmarket is on the Baltimore road eight miles from Frederick and less than a mile from Monrovia, the nearest railroad station. According to an advertisement which was published early in 1788, the town was to have been laid out that year. But the sale seems to have failed and the actual foundation of the town was five years later, namely on June 1, 1793, by Nicholas Hall. The lots were leased for an annual rental of sixty-six and two-third cents each with the privilege of purchase. The advertisement of 1788 referred to was as follows:

"Laid out for a town to be called New Market on public road leading from Frederick Town to Baltimore about nine miles from Frederick. Two principal streets in the town are 66 feet, the other 50 feet wide, three others 33 feet wide. Lots are 66 feet front, 165 feet back. There is reserved a lot of ground for a Market House and a Church. The lots are to be sold by Nicholas Hall, living near the premises. Lots bounding on Main Street will be sold for £3 current money each. The lots back at forty shillings each, all subject to an annual ground rent of 5 shillings to commence May 5, 1788." William Plummer seems to have been in some way associated with Hall in 1792. One part of the town is known as Plummer's Part of New Market Plains. In 1790, before the town was laid out Plummer built a house there and he and his descendants occupied it for more than a century. The first house in the village was built by George Smith and was used as a tavern. Dr. Belt Brashears was the first physician. Among the early industries was a metal and bone button factory operated by Anthony Poultney, and a forge for making wrought iron nails. Among the earliest settlers in this portion of Frederick County were the Dorseys, Hammonds, Plummers, Halls, Ballingers, Brashears, Howards, Shipleys, Owens, Johnsons, Griffiths, Maynards, Norrises, Poultneys, Jameses, Hobbs, Burketts, Moberlys and Hollands. The first tract of land to be taken in the New Market district was a grant by Lord Baltimore to John Dorsey, Jr., in 1743. The first mill was built by Anthony Poultney near Monrovia. Benjamin Johnson operated a glass factory, the sand being taken from the land around. Among the early industries also was Garrison's tannery. Linganore Creek which borders the New Market district, gets its name which means "left ear," from an Indian chief who lived upon its banks. "Monocacy," in which river the Linganore empties, is also an Indian name signifying "right ear."* Along the streams of this part of the county many mills were erected at an early date to convert the abundant wheat crop of the fertile farms into flour. Evan Dorsey built New London Mill in 1804. Linganore Mills were built about the same time by a Scotchman named Robinson. Where the Monrovia mill was afterwards built once stood a woolen factory. In 1747 the heirs of Samuel Plummer gave four acres of land to the Society of Friends upon which they erected a log meeting house. About 1780 a number of families including those of Davis and Wright came to the New Market district from Wrightsville, Pa., and made it their home.

Woodsborough is situated about ten and a half miles north of Frederick, or a little east of north a short distance from the Frederick branch of the Northern Central railroad. The town was laid out on February 7, 1786 and comprised about forty acres. Its founder was Col. Joseph Wood, an officer of the Revolution. His father, Joseph Wood, was a native of Gloucestershire, England, and emigrated to Maryland, settling first in Bohemia Manor in Cecil County. In 1755 he moved to Hauver's district in Frederick County. Notwithstanding his English birth he was strong for the American cause and loaned $8,000 to Congress. Col. Joseph Wood, the founder of Woodsborough, lived near the site of the town before the Revolution and built the stone mill and erected a fine brick house there before 1776. He was a man of considerable wealth having a landed estate of some fifteen hundred acres in the most fertile part of Frederick County. The tract

*Scharf's History of Western Maryland.

upon which Woodsboro stands was a portion of the famous Monocacy Manor, a grant of 8,983 acres belonging to Daniel Dulaney which was confiscated by the State because Dulaney was a tory. The money received by the State for this splendid land amounting to £60,555, was used for the redemption of the certificates granted to the soldiers of the Maryland Line. Some of the purchasers of the land were Maryland officers who had distinguished themselves in the war. Among them were Gen. O. H. Williams, Gen. Smallwood, Col. Rawlings, Dr. Richard Pindell, Dr. Jenifer, Maj. J. Gist; Col. J. Howard and Col. Benjamin Mackall.* The sale took place October 10, 1781.

Petersville is on the old Ridge road from

*The list of lots sold and the purchasers is as follows:

Lots	Acres	Tenant	To Whom Sold	Price Paid in £
1	54	Widow Shover	General Williams	£ 350
2	182	Wm. Smith	Col. P. Adams	1,630
3	191	Geo. Devilbiss	John McHenry	1,215
4	140	Geo. Devill, Jr.	Wm. Bailey	830
5	95	Peter Fisnot	Wm. Bailey	510
6	113	Val. Mauk	Wm. Bailey	560
7	28	Peter Weaver	Wm. Bailey	190
8	140	Frederick Baker	Gen. Smallwood	1,225
9	199	John Devilbiss	Gen. Smallwood	1,560
10	165	Col. Wood	Col. Rawlings	1,950
11	138	Widow Hedge	Col. J. Howard	1,500
12	248	Jno. and Wm. Crum	Capt. Montgomery	2,535
13	130	Peter Cramer	Col. J. Howard	760
14	41	Christian Barrick	Sam'l Swearingen	403
15	130	Geo Devilbiss	John Beall (for son)	1,120
16	78	P. Wier	Wm. Whitcraft	760
17		Included		
18	105	Wm. Smith	Capt. Jones	350
19, 20	131	Jacob Keller	Capt. J. Lingen	450
21	114	Jacob Beaver	Jos. Dowson	800
22	85	James Hail	Col. J. Tootle	510
23	115	Michael Hireston	Dr. Pindell	750
24	153	Peter Hedge	Col. J. Howard	1,200
25	150	Peter Barrick	Wm. Whitcraft	610
26	153	Jacob Barrick	Dr. Jenifer	540
27	103	John Barrick	Col. Ramsey	925
28	120	Chris. Barrick	Capt. Bruff	410
29	138	A. Adams	Col. Ramsey	1,410
30	99	Michael Riddlemoser	Gen. Williams	325
31	88	Luke Barnard	Gen. Williams	750
32	125	John Manchey	Gen. Williams	1,250
33	141	John Cooper	Maj. J. Gist	615
34	168	Daniel Buzzard	Maj. J. Gist	1,015
35	209	J. and W. Cramer	Capt. Montgomery	1,624
36	252	Robt. Fulton	Chas. Troxell	1,835
37	128	Mrs. Springer	Col. J. Howard	830
38	11	Adam Snuke	Wm. Bailey	190
39	110	John Brown	Wm. Bailey	705
40	126	Geo. Sexton	Capt. Baltzell	725
41	133	Geo. Rhodes	Capt. Trueman	780
42	95	Wm. Barrick	Capt- Williams	610
43	94	Han. Barrick	Capt. Williams	675
44	252	W. and H. Barrick	Gen. Williams	1,100
45, 46	117	A. Smith	Wm. Bailey	525
47	170	M. Shank	Capts. Williams and Brooke	1,150
48	111	John Hoof	Col. Tootle	1,030
49	128	Geo. Shank	Maj. Lynch	1,205
50	7	Vacancy	Wm. Bailey	55
51	200	Geo. Earhart	Geo. Murdoch	2,050
52	68	Col. J. Wood	Col. Wood	400
53, 54	63	Col. J. Wood	Capt. Lynn	550
55, 64	193	Chris. Hufford	Maj. Davidson	1,300
56, 57	198	Maj. J. Wood	Gen. Smallwood	1,270
58	198	John Harlan	Gen. Smallwood	1,265
59	157	John Renner	Gen. Smallwood	805

Frederick to Harper's Ferry thence up the great valley of Virginia. It is about twelve miles from Frederick and three from the Baltimore & Ohio railroad at Knoxville toward the southern extremity of Middletown Valley. The location is beautiful, South Mountain rising like a wall to the west and the Catoctin on the east. Southward the view extends across into Virginia over the northern part of the Piedmont region in Loudoun county. While there is nothing of especial historic interest in the village itself it is situated in the midst of one of the historic portions of Maryland. Adjacent to the village stands "Montevue," the fine residence once the home of Gov. Frank Thomas. Not far on the other side is the Needwood estate where the second Governor of the State, Thomas Sim Lee lived and on this estate is the house of John Lee, built before the Revolution by the Rev. Bartholomew Booth.

Bartholomew Booth was a nephew of Lord Henry Booth, whose daughter, Lady Mary Booth, succeeded to his estate and married Earl Gray. Bartholomew Booth graduated at Oxford in 1754, was ordained Deacon in St. Margaret's Westminster in 1755 by Edmund Keene, Bishop of Chester; was ordained priest in Chester Cathedral by the Bishop of Chester in 1758 and was licensed to perform the office of curate in the chapel of St. Mary's in the parish of Stockport and County of Chester in 1760. He and his sons, William and Robert, accompanied by Mrs. Bardsley and her sister, Miss Mary Valens* came to America before the beginning of the War of the Revolution and settled at "Needwood Forest" near Petersville. After the beginning of the war he went to Delamere, Washington County, where he died about 1786.**

At the beginning of the Revolution, the clergymen of the Church of England, or the Episcopal Church, as it was called in this country, did not enjoy the popular favor. Many of them were men of "carnal minds," sent over from England to enjoy livings secured for them by family influence, who were more interested in fox-hunting than in doing the work of an evangelist. These men were supported by taxation, and the people resented it. Some of them, however, were men of genuine piety and a few were Americans who had gone to England for ordination. These Americans, like the rest, had been required to take the oath of allegiance to the British Government at their ordination, and they, as a rule felt that oath binding upon their conscience until the government had given place to another which demanded their allegiance. This natural sentiment of honest men

60, 61, 62	333	John Barrick and J. Wood	Wm. Whitcraft	3,040
63	133	Thos. Brown	Col. P. Adams	750
65	207	W. T. Hartzog	Maj. Davidson	735
66, 67	261	Phil Smith	Col. Woolford	1,005
68	153	Peter Smith	James Smith	825
69	85	Peter Barrick	Gen. Williams	705
70	89	Vacancy	Col. Tootle	575
71	11	Vacancy	Jo. Dawson	603
72	25	Vacancy	Wm. Bailey	230
73	25	Vacancy	Col. Ramsey	195
74	17	Vacancy	Col. Ramsey	110
75	48	Vacancy	Capt. J. Jones	375
76	10	Vacancy	Capt. Evans	90
77	32	Andrew Beamer	Col. Ramsey	410
78	24	Vacancy	Capt. Denny	115
79	28	W. Shover	Col. B. Mackall	315
80	70	Vacancy	Col. Ramsey	125
81	52	Vacancy	Capt. Evans	120
82	100	Vacancy	Col. Ramsey	105
83	42	Vacancy	Capt. J. Jones	120
84	47	Balsor Snider	Col. J. Wood	370
85	93	Col. Wood	Maj. Lynch	345

Total acres, 8,983. Total sale in money, £60,555.

*This Miss Valens of Liverpool was the possessor of a large fortune. She afterwards married Major General Horatio Gates.

**The following is Mr. Booth's certificate of matriculation at Oxford:

Oxoniae, Jany. 28th, Anno Domini 1754.
Quodie Comparuit Coram Me Bartholomew Booth: Subscripsit Articuiis Fidei & Religionis; et juramentum Suscepit de agnoscenda suprema Regiae Majestatis potestate; et de observandis Statutis Privilegiis, et consuetudinibus hujus Universitatis.

GEO. HUDDERSFORD, V. Can.

produced the impression among their neighbors that these clergymen were "Tories" and some of them suffered a measure of proscription and some persecution. All were inhibited from conducting public worship and preaching. Bartholomew Booth suffered with the rest and so pronounced did the hostility of the people around him become, that he fled across the mountain to Washington County, and settled down on the banks of the Antietam where Beaver Creek flows into it—a place of great natural beauty, popularity known as the "Devil's Back Bone." It was just at this point that Braddock's Army crossed the Antietam some twenty years before. Mr. Booth purchased here a large tract of land, which he called "Delamere" after the title of the Booth family in England. Upon a commanding eminence above the brawling creek he built his home, and later, a mill, turned by the waters of the creek. This mill, known as the "Delamere Mill," under the successive ownership of many possessors, continued to supply the surrounding country with flour and lumber until it was destroyed by fire near the end of the nineteenth century. The old homestead and a part of the great Booth tract is now owned by descendants of Bartholomew. Other portions of the original tract are also owned by descendants of the Rev. Mr. Booth. Bartholomew Booth established a school at Delamere which gained a high reputation. Here he instructed sons of many prominent people. Among the patrons of his school were Robert Morris, Edward Shippen, of Philadelphia, Gen. Benedict Arnold, Gen. Charles Lee and Mrs. Hannah Washington. The son of the latter, who attended school at Delamere was afterwards Justice Washington of the Supreme Court of the United States. A number of letters from these patrons bear striking testimony to the reputation and the excellence of this school west in the Blue Ridge mountains. Robert Morris wrote to him from "York in Pennsylvania, Nov. 25, 1777." In his letter, this distinguished citizen and patriot said:

"Sir—The high reputation you have acquired by your instituion for the instruction of youth must naturally create a desire in many parents to have their sons admitted into so promising a seminary, and I am amongst the number of those who admire your character and wish my son to partake the advantages of instruction from so accomplished a gentleman. I expect none but the customary terms and without inquiring what those are I shall readily comply with them. My child reads and writes English tolerably for a boy not yet eight years old: he is just entering on Latin with a master in this place, but we are at a loss for school books, as none are now in the shops for sale. I shall write to Europe for some as soon as possible. Understanding that you limit the number of scholars, I address you now to know if my son can be admitted, and if he can I will bring or send him as soon as convenient. With respect and esteem, I remain sir, your obedient humble servant, ROBERT MORRIS."

That Mr. Morris was not disappointed in the school of which he had heard so favorably, is proved by a letter which Mr. Booth received a year and a half later, from Edward Shippen, of Philadelphia, who wrote from that city under date of May 29, 1779. He had been anxious, Mr. Shippen wrote, "to have my son admitted to a share of your instruction, but till lately have had no expectation of it from a belief that your number of pupils was complete. However, on consulting with Mr. Robert Morris and Mr. Purviance, I have reason to expect there is still a vacancy and they both encourage and advise me to send my boy by this opportunity. Relying therefore on their recommendation and opinion that he will not be rejected, I take the liberty of sending him in company with Gen. Arnold's son and a son of Col. Plater, and at the same time have enclosed in a bundle in my son's trunk the like sum of money which other gentlemen have agreed to pay you * * * I am told you have sent a bond to the other gentlemen."

Instead of sending "a son" along with Mr. Shippen's boy Gen. Arnold sent two. He had married a second time, and his young wife, perhaps found her husband's sons a good deal in the way, as Gen. Arnold was then leading a fashionable life, living in one of the handsomest residences in Philadelphia, and incurring those debts which helped to drive him to ruin and disgrace the next year. In the letter which his sons carried to Booth, Gen. Arnold also testified to his esteem for the teacher. "I am extremely happy in committing the care of their education," he wrote, "to a gentleman so universally esteemed and admired, not in the least doubting your care and attention to them in every particular. Let me beg of you my dear sir, to treat them in the same manner as you would your own; when they deserve correction, I wish not to have them spared. They have been for some time in this city which is a bad school and my situation has prevented my paying that attention to them I otherwise should have done. If they have Contracted any bad Habits they are not of a long standing, and I make no doubt, under your Care they soon forget them. I wish their Education to be useful rather than learned. Life is too short and

uncertain to throw away in speculation on subjects that perhaps one man in Ten thousand has a genius to make a figure in,—you will pardon my dictating to you Sir, but as the Fortunes of every Man in this Country are uncertain, I wish my Sons to be Educated in such a Manner that with prudence and Industry they may acquire a Fortune (in case they are deprived of their patrimony) as well as to become useful Members of society.

"My taylor has disappointed me and sent home their clothes unfinished. I am therefore under the necessity of sending them undone or detaining the Waggon; I cannot think of doing the latter, and must beg the favor of you to procure their clothes finished and some new ones made out of my old ones. I must beg you to purchase any little matters necessary for them. I have enclosed three hundred Dollars for their use out of which you will please to give them as much to spend as you think Proper, with this condition that they render to you a Regular account as often as you think necessary of their Expenses, a copy of which I shall expect they will transmit to me. This will teach them economy, and Method, so necessary in almost everything in Life.

"If there is any Books wanting I beg you to purchase them, and whenever you are in want of money to draw on me. I shall expect they will write to me frequently—of this they will doubtless want reminding.

"I have the honor to be with great Respect and Esteem, Dear Sir, your most obedient Humble Servt. B. ARNOLD.

The following letters in the possession of Dr. Wm. Booth, formerly of Washington Co., Md., now of Colorado, a descendant of Bartholomew Booth, are of interest. From Dr. James Craik, surgeon to Gen. Washington in the war.

To the Rev. Bartho. Booth, Frederick County.

Dear Sir: I was in hopes of having a few lines from you by my son William, with your opinion of what progress you think he will make in his studies. William told me that you intended me that pleasure and thinks that you have done it, but that the letter has miscarried, which is too often the case in this country.

The happiness which he expresses from the kindness shown him by you and your family and the great advantages which he expects to receive from so eminent a teacher, gives me the greatest pleasure. The eduaction of my children is what I have always had greatly at heart and I have never wished so much for anything in this world as to have it in my power to educate them well. I must own I never expected in this country so favorable an opportunity of a good education as my son has a prospect of at present under you. If he will but give application he has now a fair opportunity of a polite one. When I had the pleasure of seeing you I think I mentioned my intention of bringing him up to the law provided his own inclination led him to it, and his genius was sufficient for such an arduous study. After you are a little acquainted with him you will be the best judge whether his genius and application will fit him for such a business, for I would by no means have him undertake one that he could make no proficiency in. I must beg therefore of you to be candid with me in regard to his improvement for very often Parents are partial to their children and apt to be led away with too good an opinion of their abilities and frequently put them to a profession, which they can make no figure in and which is quite contrary to their natural genius. If any books are wanted I shall be much obliged to you to inform me by the return of the boy that I may procure them in Philadelphia if they are to be got as I intend there shortly. I am going to make a campaign with my old friend, Gen. Washington as Assistant Director General of the Military Hospitals for the middle district. If you should have any opportunity and it would not be too much trouble I shall be extremely happy in hearing from you some time and in turn will do myself the pleasure of writing you. I cannot conclude without returning to you and the Ladys my sincere thanks for your civilities to my son and wish that he may continue to merit your notice. Mrs. Craik joins me in respectful compliments to yourself the ladys and family.

I am very respectfully, Sir,
Your most obedient, humble servt.
JAS. CRAIK.

Porttobacco, May 20, 1777.

Maryland Camp, Sept. 2nd, 1777.

Dear Sir: I am just now on my march to join our Virginia Militia at headquarters and necessity obliges me to crave the favor of a sword for myself and likewise one for Lieutenant Tho. Noland as it is impossible for us to get one anywhere on the Road. I have tried all Frederick Town. Sir, you may depend on having them safe returned, provided we are not killed nor taken prisoners and if so you may depend on my Father's paying you for them. Please to give my compliments to the Ladys and the young gentlemen and my brother, I am dear Sir, yours to command,

JOHN LUCKETT, (Lieut.)

This letter was addressed to "The Rev. B. Booth by Joe." Fencing as well as dancing were in the curriculum of Needwood School

and this may explain why Mr. Booth had swords.

To the Rev. Mr. Booth, in Georgetown:

Sir: Your private worth and amiable character drives an unhappy countryman to lay the enclosed before you and to crave the mercy of your assistance, at a most dreadful crisis who hopes also the honor and favor of your name to the list of subscribers, tho' the loss of all my papers with every other effect, will greatly retard the publication. Oh pardon this bold meanness, for who can the unhappy supplicate, except such, who like yourself sir, enforce precept by example, who will hearken to affliction's voice, and court the officer of soft humanity?

I can only add that for any mercy now extended toward erecting a new habitation, on the ruins of the old one, every action of my life during the short remnant of it, shall aim at testifying that thankfulness words have not the power to express, for sir your most obedient and humble servant,

P. EGERTON,
Near Porttobacco, Charles County.

I think this supplication is to a gentleman of that noble family to which mine is nearly related, I mean Booth, Earl of Warrington, Lord Delamere of Dunham Marsey in Chesshire.

Manheim in Pennsylvania,
March 18, 1778.

To the Rev'nd Mr. Barthow. Booth,
at the Forest of Needwood:

Sir: Dr. Craik delivered me your letter of the 9th inst. last week at York-Town and I am truly concerned at the contents, both on account of the public and your account of my son. It would be impertinent in me to enter on any reasoning on this subject. You are the best and properest judge of your own conduct and I will not add to your feelings on the occasion by any strictures of mine. I brought my son home with me that he might see his Mother, Brother and Sister and be properly equipped for his journey and residence at the Forest of Needwood but will now detain him until I hear further from you. And be assured that exclusive of any selfish consideration I shall rejoice to hear the intended application to your legislature is attended with success and as I am personally acquainted with Governor Johnson I intend, if time will permit, to address a letter to him on the subject. I shall await with impatience to hear from you, and again I remain, with much esteem, sir, your

Obedt. and Hble Servt.,
ROBERT MORRIS.

P. S.—I send herewith a letter from Col. Stuart.

Philadelphia, Aug. 17th, 1778.

Reverend Bartholomew Booth,
To the care of Richard Potts, Esq.,
At Frederick Town, Maryland.

Reverend Sir: I have heard with concern that things are not yet so accomodated in Maryland as to answer your wishes and to make it certain that you will again open your salutary institution for the education of youth. This is certainly a public misfortune since few things contribute so much to the happiness and security of every country as the wise and judicious instruction of the rising generation. Your ability, sir, in this way being universally acknowledged by all those who are able to judge and who have the pleasure of your acquaintance induces a great desire in myself and the other friends of my two nephews, now fatherless children of a late, most worthy gentleman, to have them under your tuition. They are sons of the late Col. Thomas Lee, of Bellview, in Virginia. One of them is about 16 years of age. The other, I believe, is about ten. As I hope you may again return to your most useful occupation, I shall be thankful for information whether, if this should be the case, you will receive these two young gentlemen, on what terms and at what time?

I shall continue here for a fortnight or three weeks from this day, but if your letter should arrive after that time, by directing it to the care of Dr. Shippen, I shall receive it safely. I am with esteem and regard, sir, your most obedient and very humble servant,

RICHARD HENRY LEE,

Harewood, Feb. 26, 1779.

To the Reverend Mr. Booth,
Forest of Needwood:

Sir. You may recollect that in the year 1777 I applied to you to take a son of mine under your care. You very politely agreed to take him but your price at that time for a boy but beginning his education was so much above what I thought I could afford to give that I sent him to the care of a gentleman in Fredericksburg where he has continued ever since. And although I have the highest regard of that gentleman's abilities yet I have capital objection to his being in a town where vice and immorality everywhere stare him in the face. Therefore could wish to get him to a school in the country and you, sir, above all others I would choose to intrust him to the care of, if it is agreeable to you to take him—I will send him to you as soon as his quarter is up where

he now is, and give what amount you may think proper to ask.

I am with Esteem, Sir,
Yr. Obdt, Servant,
SAMUEL WASHINGTON.

Chantilly, October 4th, 1779.

To the Reverend Mr. Booth,
At the Forest of Needwood, Frederick County, Maryland.

Reverend Sir:—I have contemplated with much pleasure the prospect we had of placing my two nephews under your tuition. The conversation that I had the honor of holding with you in Philadelphia and what passed between Dr. Shippen and myself on this subject, put the matter out of all doubt with me and I accordingly wrote so to the mother of the young gentlemen. They now come to put themselves under your care and I shall be very happy to hear that they are so well placed as they cannot fail to be at Needwood Forest. I am with very great respect and esteem Reverend sir, Your most obedient, humble servant,

RICHARD HENRY LEE.

April 25, 1783.

To Mr. Will Yates,
In Liverpool, Eng.:

My Dear Yates: The horrors of war I hope are past and once more if you are living I am permitted to inquire after your health. First, permit me to introduce to your knowledge the bearer, Capt. Yellot, who is a man of capital fortune and most amiable character. He intends to visit his friends and relations at Manchester. On his return he will I hope receive your letter for me in which I shall be glad to be informed of your and your family's welfare. You will oblige me exceedingly by taking a ride to the township of Marple near Stockport, where my youngest son did reside, whom his mother has always most cruelly detained from me. This part of her conduct was one principal reason for my leaving the Kingdom. When you have found out the place of his residence, pray send for him to some neighboring house, tell him that being acquainted with his brothers you called to see him. Enquire whether he is married or not, if he is, the character of his wife. Observe his manner and cast of mind. In particular be pleased to discover how far that unhappy and ill contrived woman his mother may have prejudiced him against his father. Tho by her unworthy conduct I am deprived of a personal knowledge of him, yet I have done the duty of a parent as far as she would suffer me—that is, I have procured for him an independent fortune and wish, after this year if he is not unworthy to remit him an annual income. Pray do not let him know that you heard from me, but give me your sentiments of him with freedom. I wish likewise to know in what manner his mother's relations behave to him and whether you think he is likely to receive his mother's fortune. Learn and tell me everything that I may know how to settle my worldly matters before I die. Seal carefully and deliver your letter to Capt. Yellot who will deliver it to me. I am putting you not only to trouble but expense for which I will take care to recompense you. Poor Mrs. Bardsley is dead. Her sister and my sons are well and desire to be affectionately remembered to you.

Adieu—B. BOOTH.

March 25, 1786.

To Miss Valens:

Madam: Please to send by the bearer, Mr. Stuart, the bed and furniture sent to Parson Booth's for the use of Burgess Ball and Samuel Washington (the particulars underneath) and if you or any person empowered to act as exr. for the estate of the late Mr. Booth, would please to send me by the said bearer the proportional part of the cash I paid Mr. Booth for one year's board and schooling of Sam, the account of which is in the hands of said Bearer —you will save me the trouble of throwing in a proven account against the estate.

I am Madam, with much esteem,
Your Most Obedt.,
CHAS. WASHINGTON.

A Feather bed and Bolster, a pair of sheets and double Blankets and a yellow counterpane.

At St. Mark's Episcopal Church, near the village, is the grave and monument of Governor Thomas with the epitaph which he wrote for himself proclaiming himself the author of the clause in the Constitution of 1864 which gave freedom to the slaves. On the Needwood estate also is the house in which the widow of Samuel Gouvenier lived during her widowhood and died. Northeast of Petersville is "Waterloo" a farm with a fine house which was destroyed by fire about 1851, owned by Bishop Thomas John Claggett, the first Bishop of Maryland and which became the home of his oldest son, Dr. Thomas John Claggett where he raised a large family.

Petersville district was erected by an Act of Assembly passed in 1829. The commissioners to lay it off, named in the Act were Patrick McGill, Col. J. Thomas, Benj. West, George Bowlus and George Willard.

In the heart of the district occupying the

land along the Frederick and Knoxville road is the "Merryland Tract." This tract, originally containing 5,000 acres and two years later increased to 6,300 acres, was granted by Governor Benedict Leonard Calvert to Captain John Colvill, November 5, 1731, while the land was yet in Prince George's County. The original intent was to grant it to Benjamin Tasker but before the patent was issued the transfer to Capt. Colvill had been made. In 1733 the resurvey was made and the number of acres increased as stated above.

At the death of Captain Colvill, which occurred before the land was subdivided, his son Thomas was made executor of the estate and in turn at his death his son Francis became the executor. He resided in Virginia and with him was appointed George Washington and John West, Jr. This tract of land remained intact until near the time of the Revolutionary War, when it was bought by British subjects—Adam Stewart, Thomas Montgomerie and Cumberland Wilson. In 1774 Henry Jamison purchased 575 acres and other sections of the land were disposed of to various persons for agricultural purpose. It became famous for its life and gaiety.*

This portion of Frederick County was settled almost exclusively by English speaking people, few Germans coming here until within recent years and then they were American citizens of German blood, long since assimilated. The settlers came largely from the Eastern counties of the State, from Virginia and some from Great Britain. The first churches to be established were the Episcopal and the Catholic. An Episcopal congregation was organized about the close of the Revolution and St. Mark's Parish was formed from All Saints about the year 1798. Soon afterwards the Catholic congregation was organized. Among the families which settled on "the Tract" as it is called at an early date are those of Lee, West, Morrison, Hilleary, Claggett, Crampton, Garrott. Settlers of German blood took up the land in all the upper and central part of Middletown Valley. They organized a Lutheran Church at Burkittsville in 1830 and in 1866 the Burkittsville Female Seminary was founded as a Lutheran Church school. Back in 1835 the Rev. R. H. Phillips, the rector of St. Mark's parish, established an Episcopal female school for girls at "Barleywood," near Petersville.

In 1861 St. John's Female Seminary, a German Reformed Church school, was established near Knoxville. It was the successor of Mount Washington Female College in Baltimore County which was closed about the beginning of the war. In 1864 the school was put at "Tyrconnel" a beautiful property near the base of South Mountain. Down to 1879 the school was conducted by the Rev. George Lewis Staley D. D., a clergyman of the Reformed Church.

Jefferson is situated 7 miles west of Frederick and 4 miles from Catoctin, a station on the B. & O. railroad. The town is on what is called the "Ridge" road, or Frederick and Jefferson turnpike leading to Harper's Ferry, W. Va. In 1800 there were but four houses in the place. It was at that time called "Trap," and later on "Newtown Trap." It was so called for the reason that travelers in passing through were often robbed. It was incorporated by the Legislature of 1831-2, through the efforts of William Cost Johnson, then in the Legislature. The question then arose by whom the town should be named. A majority of the citizens were in favor of calling it "Catoctin," but through the great esteem in which Dr. Charles Macgill was held he was allowed to name it after Jefferson, of whom the doctor was a warm admirer. The town is elevated and healthy; it is 26 feet higher than Burkittsville and 125 feet higher than Harper's Ferry. The first mayor of the town was Henry Culler, and Rev. Mr. Martin, brother of Luther Martin, was the first man to preach in the town. The first church was built in 1830, the second in 1841. Among the early settlers in and around Jefferson, were the Marlows, the Fraziers, the Phillips, the Lamars, the Cullers, the Shawens, the Easterdays, the Castles, the Ramsburgs, the Shafers, the Kefauvers, the Kesslers, the Johnsons, the Hillearys and Costs.

Col. Thomas Johnson, the last surviving son of William Johnson, lived on the farm near the town which he inherited from his father and upon which he was born. His brother, Wm. Cost Johnson, owned and lived on a beautiful estate near Jefferson, he represented this district several times in Congress; was a candidate for Governor, and at one time came very near getting the nomination for Vice-President of the United States. His remains rest in the Methodist Protestant graveyard, in Jefferson, within sight of the beautiful spot where he was born.

Thurmont, a town of nearly 1000 population, is situated on Hunting creek, immediately at the eastern foot of Catoctin spur of the Blue Ridge mountain. It is on the line of the Western Maryland railroad, 59 miles from Baltimore, and at its Junction with the Monocacy

*Frederick Citizen.

Valley railroad. It is also on the Frederick and Emmitsburg turnpike, 16 miles from the former and 7 miles from the latter place. The town is incorporated, and under excellent sanitary and other regulations, with pure water and pure air. For these reasons and because of its elevated situation and the romantic scenery which surrounds it, the town is rapidly coming into favor as a summer resort. Early in its history Mechanicstown, as it was called then, was the seat of a considerable manufacturing industry. In 1811 Jacob Weller established an edge tool factory, using the power of Fishing creek. He manufactured pump augurs, chisels, axes and other tools. Pump augurs were extensively used in the western counties of the State until recent years in the manufacture of the stock pumps, which until the advent of the wind wheels, were seen on every farm. These homely and excellent pumps were made by the local pump makers. A hole was bored down the centre of oak logs ten or fifteen feet long, with the long pump augurs. As many of these as the depth of the well required were joined together, the end of one log being fitted into the other so as to form a continuous wooden pipe of substantial character and enduring nature. The rod, which was usually also of wood worked up and down in this tube by an iron pump handle. A better and more substantial pump to be worked by hand has scarcely ever been devised. Mill irons were also made in Mr. Weller's factory which flourished until 1850. In 1815 a large woolen mill was started which was operated until 1855. The proximity of the rock oak in the adjacent mountain and the abundance of water made Mechanicstown a favorable place for tanning hides. Daniel Rouzer started the Rouzer tannery in 1793 and in 1810 the Wampler tannery was built. In 1820 Richard Jones, of Baltimore, built the Hunting creek Tannery which turned out twenty-five thousand sides of leather a year. There were also several other tanneries in the vicinity among which was that of Samuel Stern, built near the mountain in 1820. But the chief distinction of Mechanicstown in manufacturing was the fact that in it were made the first friction matches ever produced in America. The man who made them was Joseph Weller. This was in 1825. Matches were already known in Europe and Weller bought some in Frederick which had been imported from France. He examined them closely and discovered the secret of their manufacture, purchased the ingredients and engaged in making them for the neighborhood consumption. His brothers went into the business with him and the dangerous nature of the trade was proved by the burning twice of the little factory. The matches were enclosed in paper boxes and peddled through Frederick County at 25 cents a box. With each box went a piece of sand paper upon which to ignite the matches. Many persons considered matches too dangerous to have about a house and the match peddlers were not infrequently chased away from the houses of these timid people with dogs. It was a good many years before the match entirely supplanted the tinder box.*

The first settlement of Mechanicstown was about 1751 and for a time it was one of the outposts of the settlements in that direction. The town was laid out into lots by James and Lawrence Creager, who owned large tracts of land in this part of the county. The first family to settle upon the site of the present town was that of Weller who came from Berks County, Pa. In 1800 the village had so increased as to justify the building of a tavern, principally for the travelers who passed along the great road leading through the mountain gap to Hagerstown and beyond. It was kept by Jacob Weller, the son of the first settler. In 1765 the first church was built by people of the Lutheran and German Reformed faith who united in erecting a log church for their joint use. It was about a mile from the town and was called Apple's Church. In 1861 Isaiah Wolfensberger began the publication of the first newspaper which he called the *"Family Visitor"* but it was short lived. The war excitement was then at full tide and as the *"Family Visitor"* favored the Southern cause and upheld the right of a state to secede from the Union, it was shortly suppressed. Ten years later, namely on March 4, 1871, William Need began the publication of the *Catoctin Clarion,* which has been successfully conducted as an admirable paper down to the present time and may be regarded as a permanent institution. In 1875 Mr. Need sold the paper to Alexander P. Beatty, who in turn sold it on August 1, 1879, to E. L. Root and Charles E. Cassell, the latter being the editor.

One of the most important events in the history of Mechanicstown was the opening of the Western Maryland railroad to it in 1872. It was the terminus of the road for several months until it was opened to Hagerstown. About twenty years later while John M. Hood was president of the Western Maryland road because of the confusion resulting from the multiplicity of towns having the same names, it

*Scharf's History of Western Maryland.

was found necessary to change the name of the station. The name of the town was changed at the same time and the selection of the name of station and town was left to the citizens. After much discussion and the consideration of many suggestions the name "Thurmont" to signify that the town is at the gate of the mountain, being in fact just at the opening of the pass through which the Western Maryland road was built, was adopted.

Three miles from Thurmont is situated the Catoctin Furnace Iron Works, one of the historic industries of Maryland. In 1770 Leonard Calvert and Thomas Johnson received a patent for this tract of 7,000 acres, which in 1774 passed into the possession of Thomas, Baker, Roger and James Johnson, brothers, and in 1793 it passed to Thomas and Baker Johnson, and in 1803 Baker Johnson by right of purchase became the sole owner and by whom it was leased to Blackford and Thornburg, but before the expiration of their lease Mr. Johnson died and it was sold to Willoughby and Thomas Mayberry, brothers, in 1813.

In 1820 it was sold to John Brien, who made many improvements, thus increasing its capacity after which it came into possession of James P. Fitzhugh and Jacob M. Kunkel and then it was sold in 1858 to John Kunkel, whose sons John B. and Jacob M., conducted the business, and in 1866 John B. became sole owner and operated the plant until his death in 1885, and he increased the acreage to 11,000 and erected the furnace called Deborah.

The large tract of land belonging to this property was heavily wooded and from it came the supply of charcoal used in the furnace. Abundant iron ore of the best quality of brown hemetite is also on the land. A number of years ago fully three hundred wood choppers and charcoal burners and a hundred miners were employed by Mr. Kunkel and about twelve thousand tons of fine quality of pig iron was produced annually. This pig iron was used in the manufacture of car wheels and for all foundry and rolling mill purposes. As far back as the beginning of the century Thornburg and Blackford manufactured stoves which they called the "Catoctin stove." During the revolutionary war when the furnace was owned by the Johnsons, it cast cannon and cannon balls for the use of Gen. Washington's Army. It is also affirmed that a portion of the simple mechanism of James Rumsey's steamboat was made at Catoctin furnace and also that the plates of the Monitor which engaged the Merrimac, or Virginia, in the historic battle in Hampton Roads, were made from iron which had been produced at Catoctin furnace.*

While, strictly speaking an account of James Rumsey does not belong to the history of Frederick County, still the fact that a part of the machinery of his boat, the first steamboat that ever floated, if not in the world, certainly the first that ever floated upon American waters, was made in Frederick County, would serve as an excuse for some notice of this interesting man in this narrative. More than this, as superintendent of the Potomac Navigation Company, Rumsey for some years of his life was largely engaged within the limits of the County.

The *Washington Spy,* of March 15, 1793, published at Hagerstown, contained this brief notice: "Mr. Rumsey, of this State, who has distinguished himself by several useful mechanical inventions, and latterly applied to propelling vessels by the force of steam, died on the 24th of December last, in London in a sudden manner." James Rumsey who receives this brief obituary from the newspaper of the County where he had distinguished himself was born in Bohemia Manor, Cecil County, Maryland, in 1743. He learned the trade of machinist and became a millwright, making many valuable improvements in the machinery used in mills. At the outbreak of the American Revolutionary War he enlisted in the Continental Army, and it is probable, served with credit and came under the personal observation of Washington for soon after the organization of the Potomac Company, he was appointed superintendent on that work by Washington. It was this work and General Washington's deep anxiety to improve navigation that gave an impetus to his desire for the application of steam to propelling boats. The idea of this application occurred to him some time before it took shape, for in his petition to the Maryland Legislature, which was received by that body and read on November 11th, 1784, he there says that he has been for several years engaged in perfecting a plan for moving boats by the power of steam. At that time there was not a steam engine in America. One of the old Newcomer atmospheric engines had been brought from England to work a copper mine in New York, but long before this it had been cast aside. Watts' improvement was not then known this side the Atlantic. After the close of the war Rumsey was engaged in mercantile business at Bath in what is now Morgan County, W. Va., in partnership with Nicholas Orrick, but during this time he left the store to Orrick while he devoted his time to experimenting in steamers on the Potomac at Sir

*Frederick Citizen.

John's Run. In the summer of 1784 he exhibited a working model of his boat to Washington who gave him a certificate of his approval of the plan. In the same year he petitioned the Legislatures of Maryland and Virginia for the protection he was entitled to for his invention. Virginia passed an Act in October 1784 and Maryland in January 1785 giving him the exclusive right of navigating their rivers "with his newly invented steam boats." The former State in her act, reserved the privilige of purchasing the right conferred for £10,000. In October 1784, he succeeded in a private but very imperfect experiment, to test some of the principles of his invention at the mouth of Sir John's Run. The boat used on this occasion was about six tons burden. The machinery was made by the country blacksmiths under Rumsey's supervision. The boiler was a pot-ash kettle with a cover fastened down with bolts, rivets and hard solder. The experiment was made after night and the boat steamed up against the current at the rate of three miles an hour. It contained Rumsey, his partner, Orrick and his brother-in-law, Mr. Barnes. Subsequently he built two other boats of considerable size, one in 1785 and the other in the following year. The first was washed away by a freshet and the other one wrecked by ice.

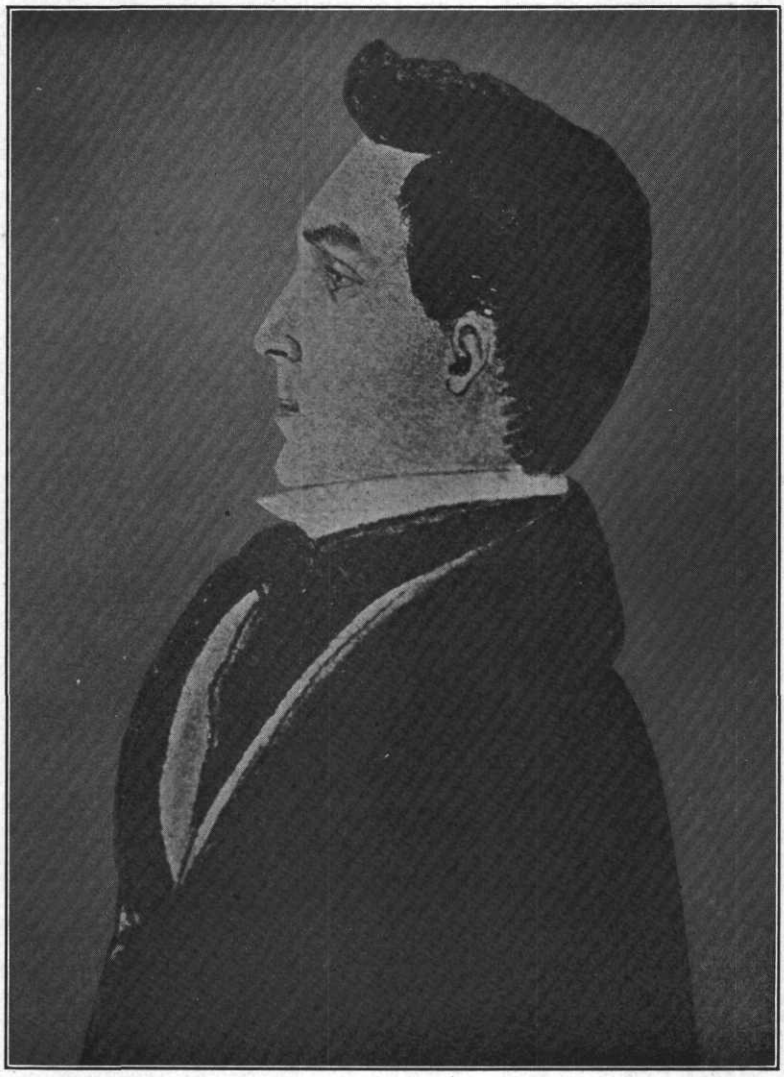
But the boat upon which Rumsey's fame rests was built or partly built and first exhibited in Washington County. The machinery was made at Catoctin Furnace and at the Antietam Iron Works, the smelting furnace at the mouth of Antietam creek, in Washington County. The remainder of the work was done in Shepherdstown, Rumsey himself making the tubes of the boiler by twisting gun barrels around a horse collar block at a saddler's shop. On the 7th and 11th of December, 1785, he made a public trial at Shepherdstown, and succeeded in propelling his boat by steam alone, at the rate of four miles an hour, against the current of the Potomac.

Among those on board, or on the river bank as spectators of this trial trip, were Generals Gates, Stephens and Darke, Mr. Bedinger, Dr. Alexander, of Baltimore, Mr. Kearsley, Mrs. Ann Baker, and hundreds of others. As the little rude structure darted out into mid stream, and then shot up the river, General Horatio Gates, who stood upon the shore, next to Major Henry Bedinger, took off his hat and exclaimed in reverent tones, "My God! she moves, she moves!" After this satisfactory exhibition Rumsey published a pamphlet containing certificates of those who witnessed it. This pamphlet is reprinted in the U. S. Patent Office report for 1849-50. A part of the original propelling apparatus was secured by Hon. Alexander R. Boteler and placed in the patent office at Washington for preservation. It is now in the National Museum. The place where this famous trial was made is a spot of romantic beauty. There is a long stretch of the Potomac just below the old town of Shepherdstown, where the water is deep and placid, reflecting upon its calm and peaceful bosom lofty cliffs of limestone rock which constitute its southern margin. This beautiful sheet of water is now spanned by the Norfolk & Western railroad bridge. A mile below the town at the eastern end of the stretch of deep water in which Rumsey's boat floated is the "Pack Horse ford" where there has always been a ford, back in Indian times and then for caravans of pack horses carrying salt, &c. to the settlers. The road stretched across Elk Ridge and passed over South Mountain by Crampton's Gap to Frederick. During the war soldiers constantly crossed and recrossed this ford and by it Lee's Army retreated to Virginia after the battle of Antietam. Over the high cliffs just referred to a detachment of Federal troops was swept by a body of Confederates retreating from Antietam and drowned in the river below.

Rumsey's boat was about eighty feet long and was propelled by a steam engine, which worked a vertical pump in the middle of the vessel, by which the water was drawn in at the bow, and expelled at the stern through a horizontal trunk in her bottom. The reaction of the effluent water carried her at the rate of four miles an hour when loaded with three tons, in addition to the weight of her engine, of about one-third of a ton. The boiler held no more than five gallons of water, and needed only a pint of water at a time; and the whole machinery did not occupy a space greater than that required for four barrels of flour. It seems that he and Dr. Franklin entertained similar ideas about the same time. Mr. Rumsey went to England to put a vessel afloat on the Thames and died there in 1793.*

General Washington was always favorably impressed with the practicability of this invention, as developed to him by Rumsey, and did much to encourage him. In a letter to Hugh Williamson, M. C., dated at Mount Vernon, March 15, 1785, Washington says in alluding to Rumsey's boat: "If a model of a thing in miniature is a just representation of a greater object in practice, there is no doubt of the utility of the invention. A view of his model,

*Reigart's Life of R. Fulton.



BAKER S. JAMISON.

with the explanation, removed the principal doubt I ever had of the practicability of propelling against a stream by the aid of mechanical power; but as he wanted to avail himself of my introduction of it to the public attention, I chose, previously, to see the actual performance of the model in a descending stream, before I passed my certificate, and having done so, all my doubts are satisfied."

While at Shepherdstown, Mr. Rumsey dwelt in a small log house, which stood near the town jail, in the outskirts of the village. He was supplied with funds for his undertaking by his brother-in-law, Charles Morrow, which proved the ruin of the latter. Mr. Rumsey's craft was called "the flying boat," by the town's people, and they gave him the name of "crazy Rumsey."

After the experiment before alluded to, Rumsey being under the strong conviction that skilled workmen and perfect machinery were alone wanting to insure perfect success, went to Philadelphia and the "Rumseyan Society" was formed, during the following year, of which Benjamin Franklin was president, and money was raised to send Rumsey to Europe. He went to London, and built a steamer to be exhibited on the Thames, securing patents from the British government for steam navigation, bearing date in the beginning of the year 1788. Several of his inventions, in one modified form or another, were afterwards in general use; as, for instance, the cylindrical boiler (which was found much superior to their old tub or still-boilers, in the presentation of fire surface, and capacity of holding rarified steam), is described as both single and combined, in his specifications, and is identified in principle with the one used in his Potomac experiment.

He was attended in England with the difficulties and embarrassments of pecuniary nature which so often have obstructed the progress of the inventor. He was frequently obliged to abandon his main object and turn his attention to other labors in order to obtain means to resume it. Thus he struggled on, undismayed, until he had constructed a boat of about 100 tons burden, and pushed it forward so near to completion that he fixed a day on which to give a public exhibition. This was not accomplished without transferring, at a ruinous sacrifice, a large interest in his inventions, to enable him to raise funds to escape being incarcerated in a debtor's prison. Notwithstanding this sacrifice and his extraordinary efforts, his boat was seized by his unsympathizing creditors, and he was not allowed to loose it from its moorings, but only permitted to show how its machinery would work. While working on his boat in London, he met Brissot de Warville, who mentions Rumsey in his book "New Travels in America," as building a boat to go by steam and being so sanguine of the success of his invention as to believe he would be able to cross the Atlantic in fifteen days. Rumsey was also thrown much with Robert Fulton while in London. In one letter he says that he was threatened with the horrors of a London jail and was made the subject of play house wit.

Some, however, were found to sympathize with him in his distress, who were also intelligent enough to appreciate some of the merits of the invention. These urged him to deliver a lecture in order to raise funds, and interest the public in his behalf, to which he consented. The evening came and with it, to his astonishment and consternation, he found himself confronted with an audience which filled the house to overflowing, and was composed of the elite of learning, fashion and beauty of London. He was overwhelmed and embarrassed at this unlooked-for token of interest, and his revulsion of feeling was intense and overpowering. He arose under these circumstances, to deliver the first (as well as the last) lecture of his life, and whilst he was arranging his notes his agitation was observed by a gentleman, who handed him a glass of water. He uttered a few incoherent words, when it was seen that his face became suddenly suffused and that he clutched at the table before him for support. His friends sprang forward and caught him in their arms as he fell in an apoplectic fit. The next day he died—another martyr to the cause of human progress. Some time after his death (in 1739), the boat which he had constructed was set in motion on the Thames. Robert Fulton (the reputed inventor of steam navigation) was with Rumsey in London; was associated with him at the time of his death; and the next year he applied for the right of protection for a boat to be propelled by steam. Chancellor Livingston, afterward minister to France, has the credit of finally bringing out the steamboat on the Hudson, from the drafts furnished by Robert Fulton, who knew little of mechanical principles at the time, except what was taught him by the inventive genius of James Rumsey.

In 1839, Congress voted to James Rumsey's only surviving child a gold medal, commemorative of the father's agency in giving to the world the benefit of the steamboat.*

*Shepherdstown Register.

The Hon. Alexander R. Boteler, of Shepherdstown, who died in 1892, furnished many of the facts recited in this sketch. He became deeply concerned in the project of doing tardy justice to the memory of Rumsey. He desired to erect a monument to him upon the high cliffs overlooking the scene of his great triumph, and urged the legislature of West Virginia to make an appropriation for this purpose. Acting with him was the Hon. Daniel Bedinger Lucas, of Charlestown, W. Va., a grandson of Daniel Bedinger who stood on the bank and watched the little craft plow its way through the waters of the Potomac. These efforts bore fruit in an appropriation for a monument to Rumsey, to be placed at Shepherdstown, made by the Legislature of West Virginia in 1905 upon the recommendation of Governor A. B. White, of that State.

The history of Rumsey's early life is one of hardship, privation and unremitting labor, through all of which he bore himself with that patience, determination and unswerving purpose which was the inheritance of his Scottish blood. His great-grandfather, Charles Rumsey, emigrated to America from Wales in 1665, and settled near the head waters of Bohemia River, in Cecil County, Md. His grandfather, Edward Rumsey, born in 1703, was the youngest of eight children, and married at a very early age a lady named Douglas, of Scotch lineage. The eldest son of this union, Edward Rumsey, Jr., was the father of Jas. Rumsey, who was the second of three sons.

The exact date of James Rumsey's birth has never been definitely settled, but is given upon reliable authority as March, 1743. His mother before marriage was Miss Anna Cowman, of Maryland. His birthplace was Bohemia Manor, in Cecil County.

Much of the early manhood of Rumsey is clouded in obscurity, but he emerged at the age of 33 years to volunteer for service in the Revolutionary War, in which he attracted the attention of Major Henry Bedinger, who formed an attachment for the young man which lasted until the latter's death. Rumsey served throughout the war for Independence, and in 1783 removed to Bath, Berkeley County, Va., now Berkeley Springs, Morgan County, W. Va. Here he engaged in the mercantile business having as a partner a Virginian, Nicholas Orrick. Becoming dissatisfied with this business, he disposed of his interest, and then associated himself with Robert Throgmorton in conducting an inn for visitors who came to take the famous mineral baths.*

So great was the interest displayed in the plans of Rumsey by General Washington that in September, 1784, Rumsey exhibited to the General a working model of his boat, when Washington next visited the springs, and the following indorsement of the invention was penned at the time by him:

"I have seen the model of Rumsey's boat, constructed to work against the stream; examined the powers upon which it acts; been eyewitness to an actual experiment in running water of some rapidity, and give it as my opinion (although I had little faith before) that he has discovered the art if working boats by mechanism and small manual assistance against rapid currents.

"That the discovery is of vast importance, may be of the greatest usefulness in our inland navigation, and if it succeeds (of which I have no doubt) the value of it is greatly enhanced by the simplicity of the works which, when seen and examined, may be executed by the most common mechanic.

"Given under my hand at the town of Bath, county of Berkeley, in the State of Virginia, this 7th day of September, 1784.

"GEORGE WASHINGTON."**

That Rumsey had been working upon his invention for several years previous to the time he exhibited the model to General Washington appears from a petition to the General Assembly of Maryland, in 1783, which is on file at Annapolis, and in which it is set forth that he had been for several years prior thereto "engaged with unremitting attention in perfecting an engine for propelling boats on the water by power of steam." The number of engines mentioned by him in this petition shows the scope and range of his early mechanical conceptions. Rumsey also addressed a similar

*Baltimore American April 2, 1905.

**By the following certificate it will appear, that our beloved General, in his retreat from the Glories of the Field, still continues to encourage, and pay attention to, such undertakings as are pregnant with great utility to his country. Mr. James Rumsey (late of Baltimore) having been happy in a mechanic discovery, could not, for some time, impress his fellow-citizens with an idea of its practicability; but, by a laudable perseverance, he hath at length obtained, not only the approbation of General Washingon, but of General Wood, the Honourable Mr. Randolph of the Council, Doctor Craig, and several members of the Legislature of this State, and other Gentlemen of character and distinction; so that he may now expect a reward from his grateful country, that may, in some measure, compensate him for his ingenuity.—Virginia Argus of Oct. 9, 1784.

petition to the General Assembly of Virginia, and the following year (1784) both assemblies passed acts investing him with the exclusive right to make and sell the invention in those states until the year 1794, fixing penalties for a violation of these rights.

In a letter written at Mount Vernon, March 15, 1786, to Hon. Hugh Williamson, a member of Congress, General Washington said:

"Mr. McMechen's explanation of the movements of Rumsey's boat is consonant to my ideas and warranted by the principle upon which it acts. The small manual assistance, to which I alluded, was to be applied in still water and to the steerage. The counter action being proportioned to the action, it must ascend a swift current faster than a gentle stream, and with more ease than it can move through dead water. But in the first there may be, and no doubt is, a point beyond which it cannot go without involving difficulties which may be found insurmountable. Further than this I am not at liberty to explain myself; but if a model, or thing in miniature, is a just representation of a greater object in practice, there is no doubt of the utility of the invention. A view of this model, with the explanation, removed the principal doubt I ever had of the practicability of propelling against a stream by the aid of mechanical power; but as he wanted to avail himself of my introduction of it to the public attention, I chose previously to see the actual performance of the model in a descending stream before I passed my certificate, and, having done so, all my doubts are satisfied."

Rumsey was reticent concerning his earlier plans, and confined his ambitions to but few, among them being John Wilson, of Philadelphia, who visited the springs during the summer of 1783, and whose description of Rumsey's first boat is to be found in a treatise on the subject of steam as a means of navigation published at a later date by the inventor when he was seeking to introduce his invention to the public. Of the first formal trial Wilson wrote:

"The boat was finished in the fall of 1783. Her hull was built by Rumsey's brother-in-law, Joseph Barnes, of Shepherdstown, who was a carpenter by trade. The capacity of the boat was about six tons burden. Her boiler was a primitive affair, being simply an iron pot, or kettle, such as is ordinarily used in the country for culinary purposes, with a lid, or top, placed on its mouth and securely fastened there with rivets, bands and soft solder. The engine, which was constructed partly by the village (Bath) blacksmith, but principally by Rumsey himself, was upon the Newcomer, or 'atmospheric' principle, its power being obtained by the weight of the air pressing in the piston beneath which a vaccuum had been created by the condensation of the steam. The mode of propulsion was by means of a pump, worked by steam, which, being placed toward the forward part of the boat, drew up at each alternate stroke of the engine a quantity of water, which, by the return or down stroke, was forced through a trunk at the bottom along the keelson and out at the stern under the rudder. The impetus of the water rushing through the trunk against the exterior water of the river drove the boat forward, the reaction of the effluent water propelling her at a rate of speed commensurate with the power applied."

The trial was made under cover of night, in October, 1783, at a secluded spot on the Potomac River near the mouth of Sir John's Run, about six miles from Bath, with only Rumsey and his two intimate friends, Joseph Barnes and Nicholas Orrick, present. Tradition says that for half the night the three men labored with the strange craft upon the placid stream, pottering at the imperfect machinery, running the unwieldy bulk hither and thither, the master mind anxiously examining each point of failure in the machinery and suggesting such improvements as his better trained intellect deemed advisable. At length, greatly encouraged by the first trial, Rumsey returned to Bath, after carefully removing the engine and depositing it in a secluded place.

At this period in the career of the inventor he married Miss Morrow, of Shepherdstiwn, a sister of the famous Morrow brothers, one of whom afterward became a member of Congress and another governor of Ohio. Rumsey was then about 40 years old, and was described by a cotemporaneous writer as an exceedingly handsome person, tall, of commanding presence, powerfully proportioned and of splendid address.

In May, 1785, he again sought the services of his brother-in-law, Joseph Barnes, to construct a boat upon a larger and more improved model than the one previously built near Bath. The second boat was 50 feet in length and 18 in width, and was completed in December of the same year. Joseph Barnes and Mr. McMechen piloted the craft down the river to the mouth of the Shenandoah, where Rumsey was employed with the Potomac Improvement Company's project, in order that the machinery could be placed under the direct supervision of Rumsey himself. This machinery had been constructed upon a more ambitious scale than that in the first boat, and in order to preserve the principle as a whole portions of it were manufactured at Shepherdstown, Baltimore, Frederick

and the Antietam Works, near Hagerstown.

It was determined that the next trial should take place at Shepherdstown.

Owing to the difficulty of assembling the parts from the different points of manufacture, it was not until the middle of January, 1786, that the boat was ready to be taken to Shepherdstown. In the meantime interest in the forthcoming test of "crazy Rumsey's flying boat" had been aroused to a high pitch. A sudden freeze in the river compelled a further delay of the test.

In March 1786, the machinery was placed in the boat for the purpose of a trial trip to test her new tubular boiler, which Rumsey had constructed during the winter. The trial was made at night, with no one on board save Rumsey, his brothers-in-law, Joseph Barnes and Chas. Morrow, Dr. McMechen and Francis Hamilton, the latter taking the helm. The trial was successful, the craft steaming up the river at fair speed against a strong current. But Rumsey's usual ill-fortune pursued him, for just as the boat was about to complete the journey a defect became apparent in the boiler, and it finally collapsed, the occupants of the boat being compelled to guide it to the landing with poles placed against the bottom of the river. This necessitated another postponement of the public trial.

The inventor found it impossible to undertake the construction of a new and costly boiler until the following summer—1786. Rumsey was wholly dependent upon his earnings as secretary and superintendent of the Potomac Improvement Company and the demands upon his purse incident to the construction of the boat and the machinery had practically exhausted his resources. The man's pride, stung by the open derision of the uneducated and the pitying demeanor of his friends, forbade him seeking assistance; but, urged into activity by the exigencies of the situation, he sought and obtained leave of absence from his duties upon the river and bent his energies toward the construction of a new boiler. In this work he was aided by Joseph Barnes, whose devotion to the inventor form one of the most remarkable features of the development of the steamboat. Together the men succeeded in getting the boat in trim for the long-delayed public test, and a time was fixed for the trial. Rumsey was not yet to realize his ambition, however, for a few days before the time appointed a sudden rise in the river brought down a mass of floating debris, which struck the craft at her moorings, tore her loose and carried her down the river to the jagged rocks, upon which she was cast a wreck.

Undaunted by repeated failures, unmoved by the mockery of his fellow-townsmen or the rebuffs which beset his every step, Rumsey faced this critical period in his fortunes with that indomitable and unflinching courage which characterized his whole career. Almost impoverished by this latest calamity, he yet set to work to repair his boat and replace the machinery. Again he was aided by Barnes, and their united efforts succeeded in restoring the craft to a condition which would permit the announcement of a day for the trial. In September, 1787, the boat was taken up the stream to Shepherdstown, and when the last detail of repairs had been completed it was announced that the public exhibition would take place on the river in front of the town on December 3. The news spread rapidly throughout that section, and when the hour arrived the Virginia bank of the Potomac was lined with an eager multitude.

The late Congressman A. R. Boteler, of Shepherdstown, whose life spanned the period between 1815 and 1892, and who, perhaps, devoted more time and effort to establishing the fame of Rumsey than any other man, was personally acquainted in his youth with many of those who witnessed the trial trip of Rumsey's boat, and heard from their lips the incidents of that remarkable occurrence. Among those who were present when the inventor moved up the stream in his boat are mentioned Mrs. Ann Baker, Mrs. Eleanor Shepherd, Major Henry Bedinger, Capt. Jacob Haines, Michael Fouke and Peter Fisher. Congressman Boteler has left a graphic account of the incidents of the day, which is here given in part:

"Although more than a century has now elapsed since that memorable day—December 3, 1787—when it was first demonstrated to the public that an effective plan for steam propulsion had been invented, it is not difficult for those familiar with the physical features of the locality where it occurred to form a proximate idea of the scene as it then appeared, with the attendant circumstances of the occasion, for the meddlesome hand of modern improvement has not yet done much to mar the general aspect of the quaint old town and its picturesque surroundings. Its rocky cliffs, which rise for more than a hundred feet above the southern bank of the river, are as unchanged, with the exception of a passageway at one point for a railroad, in their time-tinted ruggedness and romantic associations, as on that eventful day.

"The day was a beautiful one. On a rocky knoll near the cliff, and beneath the sheltering branches of a clump of cedars which formed a natural canopy of evergreens above them, was

a group of ladies and gentlemen whose names, being identified with the occasion, may properly be mentioned here. The most conspicuous figure in the group was that of Horatio Gates, late Major General in the Continental Army, and at that time residing on his Travelers' Rest estate, five miles from Shepherdstown. By the side of General Gates was Major Henry Bedinger. Near him were the Rev. Robert Stubbs and Capt. Abram Shepherd, the former being principal of the Classical Academy and rector of the Episcopal Church, of which Captain Shepherd was one of the wardens. Another Revolutionary officer nearby was Col. Joseph Swearingen. There were also Philip Pendleton, John Kearsley and Cato Moore. The three Morrow brothers, brothers-in-law of Rumsey, were there, as likewise were John Mark, Thomas White, David Gray, Benoni Swearingen and other prominent citizens of that section. Among the ladies in the group were Mrs. Abram Shepherd, Mrs. Rumsey, Mrs. Charles Morrow, Mrs. Mark and her daughter Ann.

"Rumsey had invited the ladies to take passage upon his boat, but no gentleman was permitted on board except Charles Morrow and Dr. McMechen, the former of whom was to take the helm and the latter to assist Rumsey in attending to the machinery. When, therefore, it was time to start, the ladies were escorted on board to seats provided for them abaft the boiler, which, with the rest of the machinery, occupied the forward part of the boat, about two-thirds of its length from the stern. When they had shoved the boat off a short distance from the shore Rumsey started her engine, and she moved slowly out to the middle of the river, where, rounding to, in obedience to her helm, and with her prow pointing up the stream, she paused for a moment; then by a sudden impulse steamed off up stream against the current of the river, amid the shouts of the excited multitude upon the shore.

"The boat, after going for a half mile or more above the town, to a point opposite what is known as Swearingen's Spring, rounded to and returned, going for some little distance below town, beyond where the Shenandoah Railroad bridge now spans the Potomac. Thus she continued to go up and down the river for about two hours. The average rate of speed to which the boat attained on this occasion was three miles an hour; but on a second trial, which took place on Thursday, December 14, 1787, in the presence of numerous spectators, her speed was increased to an average of four miles an hour."

In pursuance of his determination to bring his invention to the attention of the people at the centers of population, Rumsey left Shepherdstown and journeyed to Philadelphia. He found that his fame had preceded him and he was received with honor by the most eminent men of that city. Benjamin Franklin was deeply interested in the new power for boats, and, with 27 other distinguished gentlemen, organized the Rumseian Society, of which Franklin was president. Aided by the members of this society, Rumsey decided to go to England to introduce his invention, and, armed with letters of introduction and indorsement from General Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Patrick Henry and others, he set sail in May, 1788.

Arriving in England, Rumsey immediately sought to protect by patents his several inventions in engines, pumps, boilers and mill machinery. He secured the attention of the members of the Society of Arts and Sciences. The heavy cost of his patents had reduced his funds to an embarrassing state, in consequence of which he was unable to begin his boat for public exhibition until 1790. This boat was 100 feet long, with proportionate breadth of beam and depth of hold, and was by far the most ambitious effort of Rumsey's career, as it proved to be the last. Struggling under the greatest difficulties, owing to the lack of funds Rumsey remained loyal to his work, experiencing much the same condition of affairs during the next two years as had characterized his four years' work at Shepherdstown.

Rumsey's boat was nearing completion and the time of trial was almost at hand when he was robbed of the enjoyment of his triumph by the hand of death, expiring suddenly on the evening of December 21, 1792, in the Adelphi Hotel, in London.

A letter written by R. C. Wakefield, on December 26, 1792, speaks of Rumsey's interment and his affairs thus:

"Every respect has been paid to his remains by his friends, several of whom attended at his interment at St. Margaret's, Westminster, where I had him conveyed on Monday evening last. I fear his affairs will be too intricate to make it safe for anyone to administer, as he has left no will, at least in England."

Rumsey's will, written in Philadelphia, on May 15, 1788, just prior to his departure for England, witnessed by Benjamin Wynkoop and Joseph Wynkoop, was found among his papers and admitted to probate in Philadelphia a few months after his death. A certified copy of this document is now on file in the Berkeley County Courthouse, at Martinsburg, W. Va. The total value of the estate was about $5,000, one-third of which he left to his wife, the remaining two-thirds was divided into four parts,

two of which were devised to his son, James Rumsey, Jr., the residue being equally divided between the two daughters, Susannah and Clarissa. Edward Rumsey, Jr., a younger brother of the inventor, was named as administrator, and his bondsmen were Nicholas Orrick and Smith Slaughter, who gave bond in $10,000.

Though the master mind relinquished the work upon the eve of the consummation of his most cherished dream, the project was yet left in such shape that it was easily carried to a successful conclusion by others, and in a short time the boat upon which Rumsey had spent the later years of his life was tested with the most favorable results.

The honors and rewards so well earned by the great inventor and which formed the chief inheritance of his only son, James Rumsey, Jr., drifted into other hands through the physical disability of his heir.

For many years the people of the eastern section of West Virginia have endeavored to secure the funds necessary for the erection of a suitable monument to the memory of one whose work has been the boast of every resident, but repeated appeals to civic pride, to Congress and the State Legislature proved futile until, backed by former Governor White and an awakened public sentiment, a measure, championed by former Supreme Court Judge Lucas and Delegate Wetzel, was passed by the Legislature of West Virginia appropriating a sum that will prove the nucleus of the fund needed.

Already plans for the shaft are being formulated, and the site has long been selected by popular sentiment.

The Catoctin Iron Works have been operated with varying fortune down to the present time. Previously to 1853 it was worked by M. M. Ege and Peragrine Fitzhugh. In September of that year Mr. Ege retired and Mr. Fitzhugh became the sole proprietor and it was declared at the time that the works were doing a large business. But this prosperity if it existed did not continue for in December 1854 the property was sold by John B. Kunkel and William J. Ross, Trustees. John Kunkel was the purchaser for $51,000. The property included 7,000 acres of land. This business catastrophe was promptly ascribed by the opposition papers to the effects of the Democratic tariff of 1846. Peregrine Fitzhugh left the county after the sale of his property and went to live in Texas. The Fitzhughs, originally from Calvert County, Maryland, had settled in Washington County, and Peregrine Fitzhugh had inherited a large property in Washington and Frederick Counties, including the Catoctin Furnace. In California there were a number of leading citizens including Major Richard P. Hammond, the surveyor of the Port of San Francisco during Pierce's administration, who had gone from Western Maryland and a few years after Mr. Fitzhugh left Catoctin Furnace he joined this Maryland colony in California with his family consisting of his wife, a son and five daughters.

There, surrounded by their children and their grandchildren, a few years since they closed their lives—Mr. Fitzhugh at the age of eighty-six and his wife eighty-four. Mr. Fitzhugh's father was Peregrine Fitzhugh and mother, Sophia Clagett, sister of David, Samuel and Hezekiah Clagett and of the wife of Dr. Frederick Dorsey, Sr., of Hagerstown. As nephew and heir of his aunt, the widow of Benjamin Galloway, Mr. Fitzhugh inherited a very large estate. William, the only son of Mr. Fitzhugh became a graduate of the University of California. His daughters are, (1), Mary Pottinger Fitzhugh, married Dr. Maynard McPherson, of Maryland, now living in California with their children: Margaret Touchard, Isabelle Fitzhugh McCrackin and William Smith McPherson, secretary of the Sierra Mining Co. and the Gold Hill Water Works. (2), Sophia Fitzhugh, wife of Major McPherson, with two children: Mary Buchanan and Fitzhugh McPherson, of San Francisco. (3), Isabelle Perryman, dec'd. (4), Meta McP. Fitzhugh, wife of Gen. Howard Thompson, of the Bank of California and their two children: Dr. Thompson and Meta, of California. (5), Catherine Fitzhugh, wife of William Hammond Hall, who with their three daughters, Anna, Catherine and Margaret, reside in the delightful residential section of San Francisco, midway between the ocean and the bay.

William Fitzhugh, the only son of Peregrine Fitzhugh, who then a child, accompanied his father's family to California, grew up in that State and graduated at the University of California and at once entered into business in San Francisco and became prominent. As such he was made town and county surveyor. Subsequently he was employed by the Consolidated Gold Fields Co. of England as its engineer, the duties of which required his personal inspection of its mining interests in various countries of the world, including the wilds of Siberia, of Alaska, of Australia and such other remote places as were supposed to contain gold. His home was originally in Paris, where he has resided with his wife, Mary Marsh, of California, and two children, during late years. His success in life has been such as to lead to his

establishment in London where he built a home.

Frederick County is dotted with many pretty towns and villages and I have undertaken to mention only the more important of them. Among the smaller places there are Johnsville, northeast from Frederick, near the Carroll County line. The settlements on the fertile lands of the Johnsville district date back to 1746 and nearly all the pioneer families were of German blood and speech. It is said that it got its name from the fact that many of the early inhabitants bore the Christian name of John. Myersville in the northern part of Middletown valley is now in communication with Hagerstown, Middletown and Frederick by the electric railroad. Ladiesburg, on the Northern Central road, a few miles from its junction with the Western Maryland at Bruceville, takes its singular name from the fact, according to tradition, that at one time the early history of the village, say about 1810, the population consisted of seven ladies and one gentleman. The Woodville District is in the southeast part of the County. Its original settlers were nearly all English people from the eastern part of the State. Judge Samuel Chase, it is said, owned a large tract of land in this district upon which he built a log house which he occupied with his family as a summer home. The village of Woodville is three miles from Mt. Airy and occupies a most beautiful and healthful situation. Unionville is a beautiful village situated on the Liberty road fifteen miles east of Frederick. It is in one of the fairest districts of the County, the lands being fertile, well farmed and highly improved. Near Unionville there was in the past an interesting mining industry which has long since been discontinued. One of these enterprizes was a zinc mine on a farm which was owned by Thomas O. Pearre and worked by a company of Pennsylvanians until 1879. Near the village also is the Ensor Iron mine which was operated by Pennsylvanians.

Among the distinguished men who were raised in this part of Frederick County, was Upton Lawrence. He went to Hagerstown to live and was for many years a leader at the Bar and President of the Hagerstown Bank. He was a son of John Lawrence, of Linganore, and Martha, his wife, daughter of Sir Stephen West. Upton Lawrence married Elizabeth Hager, granddaughter of the founder of Hagerstown. They had five children, two sons, Jonathan and Upton, and three daughters, only one of whom married. She married Robert J. Brent, of Baltimore, where her family still reside. The other two, Martha and Elizabeth, spent their lives in Hagerstown, living on West Washington street near the corner of Prospect street in a house built by Dr. John Reynolds, a physician who lived there and died December 23, 1840.

Lewistown is a fine village of some two hundred population, on the Frederick and Emmitsburg road eight miles north of the former place. The country around the village, which is in the midst of the rich valley of the Monocacy, was settled about 1745. At the close of the revolution a number of the Hessian prisoners who were quartered at Frederick became American citizens and settled down in this district.

Lewistown district was the birth place of four Indian fighters who distinguished themselves in the warfare between the Indians and settlers in the valley of the Ohio in the latter part of the 18th century. These celebrated men were Lewis Wetzel and his brother, Jacob, and the Poe brothers, Adam and Andrew Poe. The account of the adventures of these four men, their hand to hand conflicts with the savages whose habits of life and methods of warfare they nearly adopted, reads like a romance.

The Wetzel brothers were born on a farm about a mile from the village of Lewistown, which a number of years ago was owned by Geoge Eisenangle. Their parents moved to the Ohio near Wheeling and took their two sons with them. Shortly afterwards the father and mother were massacred by Indians, along with all their children but Lewis and Jacob. These two escaped and devoted their lives to the work of revenge upon the Indian people. They kept their vow to do this to the letter and in their career they killed and scalped many of the red men. Belmont County, Ohio, was the scene of some of their remarkable exploits.* On October 7, 1790, Jacob Wetzel was returning to his cabin on the banks of the Ohio from a hunting expedition at which he had been so successful that he was going for a horse to carry his game. He sat down on a log to rest himself and shortly heard the rustling of branches and leaves and this sound and the growling of his dog apprised him of the approach of an Indian whom he then dimly saw in the thick foliage with rifle in hand. The barking of the dog then alarmed the Indian and he and Wetzel fired simultaneously. The Indian missed his aim, his antagonist being largely protected by a tree

*This account of the adventures of the Wetzels and Poes is taken from Scharff's History of Western Maryland.

behind which he quickly dodged. The bullet from Wetzel's rifle was better aimed and broke the left arm of the Indian and his rifle fell to the ground. Without waiting to reload Wetzel rushed upon the wounded savage with his hunting knife who met him with a similar weapon. He parried Wetzel's blow and knocked his knife from his hand. Wetzel then seized the Indian around his body and a struggle for life ensued. The fight was long and desperate. The Indian finally got the better and had his hand raised to plunge his knife into Wetzel who was under him. Just at the critical moment the dog came to his master's rescue and seizing the Indian by the throat, his master was enabled to escape from his peril and killed the Indian. Possessing himself of the arms of the dead man he embarked in a canoe which he found on the banks of the river and got far out in the stream just in time to escape a band of warriors who were almost upon him. The history of the other brother, Lewis, is also filled with adventures and hairbreadth escapes. It is related that on one of his hunting expeditions in what is now Belmont County he fell in with a young hunter who persuaded him to accompany him to his home. Arriving there there was a scene of desolation to greet them. The house had been burned and around the ruins lay the dead bodies of the members of the family, all of whom had been killed and scalped by the savages. In the count of the bodies one was missing. This was a young woman who lived with them and to whom Wetzel's companion was to be married. She had been carried off into captivity. The two young men started in pursuit, following the trail of the Indians with the instinct and pertinacity of a bloodhound. They were able by their woodcraft to ascertain that the marauding party consisted of three Indians, one white man who had become a renegade, and the young woman. Late in the evening they had followed the trail to the Captina. They swam the stream and near the further bank was the party and the girl who was bound and whose moans and lamentations they could hear. The pursuing party watched all night and when daylight came, as soon as they could see clearly they fired and killed the white man and an Indian. They rushed upon the other two men and after a long and exciting fight, both the Indians were killed and the maiden rescued. In 1782 Wetzel in company with Thomas Mills, a soldier, encountered a party of forty Indians at Indian Springs, near St. Clairsville. Wetzel, who was very quick with his rifle, fired and killed an Indian while his companion Mills was wounded in the heel by the fire of the savages who overtook and killed him. Wetzel was pursued by four Indians, two of whom he killed as he ran, loading his rifle without stopping. The third Indian was killed in a desperate hand to hand struggle and the fourth, seeing the fate of his companions, turned and fled. About 1795 Wetzel went westward from Ohio to hunt buffalo and other big game and continue his unrelenting warfare upon the Indian.

Not far from the birthplace of Jacob and Lewis Wetzel in Lewistown District, two brothers were born who were near the same age as the Wetzels and who became just as famous in the border warfare with the Indians. These two men were Adam and Andrew Poe. Their father was a miller and erected and operated the first grist mill in that neighborhood. The house in which the Poe family lived was in late years kept as a tavern by George H. Clem. While the Poe boys were young their father emigrated with his family to the Ohio, settling near Wheeling about the same time that the Wetzels went from the same district of Frederick County to the same place in the West. The adventures of the two Poes when they grew to manhood, were no whit less exciting than those of the Wetzels. Indeed one of the exploits of Adam Poe could scarcely be exceeded. In 1782 an old man who lived in a cabin near the Ohio several miles below Fort Pitt, was killed by a raiding party of Wyandots. A party of the white settlers speedily went in pursuit and in this party were the two Poes. After a pursuit which lasted all day the trail of the Indians was seen leading to the river. Adam Poe separated from the party to do some scouting on his own account. When he reached the banks of the river where there were some rafts which had been left by the Indians, he saw a gigantic Indian chief, one of the party of the Wyandots that the settlers were pursuing. Accompanying the chief was a small Indian, both looking in the direction of the pursuing party which was approaching and with their heads turned away from Poe. He quickly presented his rifle to fire but unfortunately for him it missed fire and the noise of the snapping of the gun alarmed the Indians. Poe was above him on the bank from which he sprang upon the chief and they engaged in a death struggle. They went to the ground together. Then was Poe in a desperate plight. For while the gigantic chief held him close in his arms the small Indian, probably a boy, came upon him with a tomahawk. But as he raised his hand to strike Poe was able to deal him a terrible blow with his foot which for the moment disabled him. As the boy recovered himself and approached to renew the attack,

just at the critical moment Poe extricated himself, parried the blow receiving a severe wound in his left arm. He then picked up a rifle and killed the boy just as the chief was on him again. This time it was an equal fight except that the Indian was heavier and Poe was wounded. But they struggled in close embrace until they both rolled in the river and then each attempted to drown the other. Poe almost succeeded in destroying his foe by seizing him by the scalp lock and holding his head under the water. Thinking that the Indian was dead he released him only to find that he was still alive and ready to continue the battle. Then the current of the stream carried them beyond their depth. They released their hold of each other and swam for safety. The Indian reached the shore first and seizing one of the rifles to shoot Poe who seeing him do this turned to swim away. Fortunately for him the Indian had taken up the rifle with which Poe had just killed his companion and it was unloaded. At this critical moment Andrew Poe came but his rifle too was unloaded and it was a race with death which should first load. Poe won the race. The chieftain fumbled with the ramrod as he drew it out, dropped it on the ground and while he was recovering it Poe got the start which saved his life and proved fatal to the Indian. His bullet was not immediately fatal for the Indian had enough strength left to throw himself into the stream that he might be carried away and his conquerer cheated out of his scalp.

The body disappeared down stream while Poe was assisting his brother from the water. While Andrew was engaged with the Indian one of his party seeing Adam in the river mistook him for an Indian, fired at him and wounded him in the shoulder but not seriously. Of the party of Wyandots that had killed the old man, five were killed and in the pursuit three of the whites lost their lives. The death of the chief aroused the spirit of revenge in his tribe and they dispatched one of their number named Pohn-yen-ness to take Poe's life by treachery. The man went to Poe's house and asked for shelter. He was hospitably entertained and Poe gave him a bed to spend the night. As soon as his host retired the opportunity of the Indian came but he had eaten Poe's bread and partaken of his hospitality and he could not bring himself to kill him. But in the night he reflected upon his duty to his tribe, and of their expectation that he would perform his mission and then he crept to Poe's bed where he was asleep with his wife. But the sight of the sleeping man who had been kind to him, disarmed him and he went back to his bed and slept until morning. Pohn-yen-ness afterward became converted to Christianity and told of this night's struggle with himself.

CHAPTER XXV

THE *Frederick Examiner* of the 15th of June 1859 contained the following: HEADLEY'S LIFE OF WASHINGTON.—This is the latest, and designed to be the most popular biography of "the Father of his Country." Mr. Stearns, the gentlemanly Agent, has just completed a successful canvass in Middletown and this city, and is, we believe, about going through the county to receive subscriptions. His conditions are different from the generality of canvassers; he exhibts the work complete, not a specimen portion, so that subscribers know beforehand exactly what they are buying, and unless the delivered copy be equal in every respect to the exhibited one, it need not be taken. We have heard the price;—but a fig for the price, where a good book is certainly worth double the money, and this one should find a place in every family.

This "gentlemanly agent" was no less a person than Captain Cook the advance agent of John Brown and just six months after this publication, to-wit, on the 16th day of December 1859, he was hung at Charlestown for murder and treason.

The first news that reached Frederick of the John Brown affair was singularly incorrect. The people were so entirely unprepared for anything like armed warfare upon the authority of the United States, that the real nature of the disturbance was not understood for some time. The insurrection began on Sunday night and when the *Frederick Examiner* was issued on the following Wednesday there seems to have been even then no correct understanding of the meaning of the affair. The following is the manner of the announcement of the news in the *Examiner* of October 19:

"INSURRECTION, MURDER AND ROBBERY AT HARPER'S FERRY.

"The Express train from the West, due at Monocacy Junction about 2 o'clock on Monday morning, was detained some five or six hours at Harper's Ferry, by an insurrectionary outbreak among the employees at the Government Works. The information brought by the passengers created the wildest excitement in this community, and all sorts of rumors were put afloat, conspicuous among which was the alarming statement, that the outbreak was a negro Insurrection.

"Upon receipt of the intelligence, our military companies immediately tendered their services to the President which were accepted; and preparations were forthwith made for departure. The breaking of the telegraph wires and stoppage of the trains by the insurgents, cut off all communication, and during the whole of Monday, the excitement here was magnified by the absence of all reliable information as to the nature and cause of the disturbance. Only one fact, besides the existence of the disturbance, ascertained with precision, was the killing of the negro hotel porter at Harper's Ferry. About 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon, the United Guards, Capt. J. T. Sinn; the Junior Defenders, Capt. John Ritchie; and the Independent Riflemen, Capt. Ulysses Hobbs, (including a number of impromptu soldiers among the Riflemen and Defenders) started for the scene of disturbance. They arrived within a mile of Harper's Ferry, where they left the train, and sent runners forward to reconnoitre. About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, the troops from here accompanied by the U. S. Marines from Washington, and the Military from Baltimore, crossed the bridge and marched into Harper's Ferry, which had already been taken possession of by the military companies from Shepherdstown, Charlestown and Winchester, who fired upon the insurgents, killing several, and driving them into the Armory, where they (the rioters) held several of the citizens, as prisoners.

"The subjoined dispatches indicate that the insurgents consist of some of the employees at the Government Works, and a few others who had organized themselves into a band of rob-

bers, for the purpose of stealing the public funds, on deposit in the office of the Paymaster and Superintendent.

[First Dispatch.]

"Harper's Ferry, Oct. 18, 2 *a. m.*—Arrived safe and found every thing in the hands of the Military, and part of the rioters in the Armory guarded by the military. They cannot escape, but will be captured in the morning, and shot or hung. Ten of them have been killed. F. Beckham, Railroad Agent, has been killed. The rioters only number about 25 white force. They are led on by a man named Smith, and another, named Brown, who have been residents here some six weeks. I was down to see some of the men who are dead. They are lying in the street and on the hill, and thrown in the river. All our military are well, none of them hurt."

[Second Dispatch.]

"Harper's Ferry, Oct. 18, 4 *a. m.*—The military from Shepherdstown, Charlestown, Winchester, Frederick, Baltimore and Washington, are here. They have possession of the place, with all the works under their control, and the rioters cannot escape. The military will allow no one to pass in or out. There were some twenty-five white men, who organized to take possession of the government money,—some seventeen thousand dollars,—which has been partly carried off by the men. Ten of the rioters have been killed. Our Frederick military are keeping guard around the Arsenal and Armory where the rioters are confined and cannot escape. Six Railroad men were killed this [yesterday] afternoon by the rioters.—The Agent, Fountain Beckham, was shot dead, and a watchman also. One of the rioters has made confession, and says that their object was to get the government money, which they have carried off; some of them have been residing here for six months. One of them was teaching School. Evan Dorsey has been killed; he was conductor on the Tonnage train. Sixteen persons are known to have been killed here.—This is about all."

[Third Dispatch.]

"Harper's Ferry, Oct. 18*th,* 6:30 *a. m.*—The military are now surrounding the Armory and preparing to fire on the rioters, who will not surrender, unless their safety be guaranteed.—Two men, who were shot yesterday, have died this morning. At this moment the Marines are battering in the doors of the Arsenal, where the rioters are, together with a number of citizens, whom they [the rioters,] had taken prisoners. The Marines did not fire on the rioters for fear of killing unoffending citizens. All is excitement."

[Proclamation.]

The following is the proclamation by Telegraph of the Governor of Virginia, for the suppression of the insurrection:

"Richmond, Oct. 17.—To John W. Garrett, President, &c. Whereas, authentic information has been received, that a sudden insurrection has happened at Harper's Ferry, in the county of Jefferson, and that imminent danger therefrom is to be apprehended, the Commandant of the Regiment therein is hereby commanded to order out a part or the whole of the militia under his command to repel, suppress or prevent the same, and if necessary, he shall call on Commandants of the adjacent regiments, who are ordered forthwith, in like manner, to furnish the additional force that many be necessary. Commandants will immediately report to me at Harper's Ferry, and call on all persons in the State of Virginia for aid and assistance in suppressing said insurrection by facilitating in all legal and proper manner, the transportation of military companies and detachments from this and any other State to that end or otherswise."

"(Signed) HENRY A WISE,
"Governor of Virginia."

"The Frederick companies returned home at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in good health and spirits. They reported the final capture of the remnant of the rioters, who had taken refuge in the armory, about 10 o'clock in the morning. The marines drove in the door with a ladder and then charged and fired on the inmates, killing four of the rioters and one marine. Col. Lewis W. Washington, Mr. Dangerfield, and our fellow-townsman, George B. Shope, who were prisoners to the rioters, escaped unhurt. There were in all, between four and five hundred soldiery on the ground. The rioters numbered, according to various accounts, from 22 to 25 men. Brown, their leader, though dangerously, is not supposed to be fatally wounded. He was bayonetted, shot and cut, but may recover."

Early on Monday morning October 17, 1859, the people of Frederick were startled by the news from Harper's Ferry, brought by the train which Brown had incautiously permitted to proceed eastward after some hours detention, that that town was in the hands of marauders whose object was unknown, that the United States arsenal had been taken and that bloody deeds had been done. The militia of Frederick did not await particulars but straightway telegraphed to the President of the United

States proffering their services in putting down the insurrection against the government. President Buchanan immediately telegraphed his acceptance of the offer and three Frederick Companies under command of Col. Shriver, set out for the Ferry. These companies were the Junior Defenders, under Captain John Ritchie, and Lieutenants Wm. T. Glessner and D. C. Winebrenner; the United Guards, under Captain Thomas Sinn and Lieutenants B. H. Schley and Thomas Hooper, and the Independent Riflemen under Captain Ulysses Hobbs, and Lieutenants Walter Saunders and Charles Eader. Frederick was probably the first place to receive the news of the John Brown raid and the telegraph office at Frederick distributed the startling intelligence to the rest of the country. The scene of the disturbance was almost on the border of Frederick County and Brown's agents, ostensibly selling books, as we have already seen, were active in the county before the uprising began. This agent went from house to house selling Headley's Life of Washington, and the Life of Napoleon, by the same author. The sale of these books was made the pretext for domiciliary visits for the purpose of gathering information and of tampering with the slaves. If there had been any judgment or discretion among these men, what they found in Washington and Frederick Counties would have discouraged the attempt to incite a servile insurrection. They found the negroes almost uniformly well treated, contented and well disposed towards their owners. It appeared afterwards that every suggestion to the negroes that they should massacre their masters was received with horror and indignantly rejected.

On Sunday, October 16, 1859 there was a break in the telegraph line between Hagerstown and Frederick and young Edward Aughinbaugh the operator in that town was sent to locate and repair the trouble.

This is Mr. Aughinbaugh's account of his trip and the events:

"My father was the owner of a drug store at Hagerstown, Md., at that time, and I was a boy in the store and a telegraph operator. For several weeks prior to the raid John Brown and Cook were frequently at my father's store. They pretended to be book agents, and in this way they were enabled to travel about the country without exciting suspicion.

"Cook was the brother-in-law of Ashbel P. Willard, who was Governor of Indiana at that time.

"Among my duties as a telegrapher was to keep the wire in repair between Hagerstown and Frederick City, a distance of twenty-six miles. The day the raid began the line between these two points ceased to work. I started in a wagon to find the break. I found it near Middletown, and having repaired it I drove into Frederick City. There I took supper, rested my horse and at nine o'clock at night (it was bright moonlight) I started on my return to Hagerstown.

"About midnight as I drove up to the tavern on South Mountain, thirteen miles west of Frederick City, I was halted by a man with a gun in his hand. He told me that I was his prisoner, but that no harm would come to me if I obeyed his orders. He called me by name. I asked him what was up. He gave me no answer, but took me to the tavern and a few minutes later we were joined on the veranda by three others, all armed, one of whom I recognized as Cook. He shook hands with me, told me to be a good boy, but that I could not leave the tavern until morning. Of course I had no idea what it all meant. He said that tomorrow would reveal all. The tavern was deserted, every one having run away.

"Cook was at the tavern until early morning. Men were coming and going, giving whispered information to him. These were his scouts. At daylight Cook shook hands with me, told me I had better remain half an hour longer, and bade me good bye. He then walked away, and I never saw him again. The men went with him, taking the road to Harper's Ferry, which was nine miles off.

"After Cook and his men had gone I drove west down the mountain to Boonsborough, three miles away. At that point I was met by Colonel Edward Mobley, Sheriff of Washington County, Maryland, with two companies of Maryland militia. There was a large crowd of farmers of the neighborhood and great excitement. I was immediately an object of interest and was closely questioned by Colonel Mobley as to what I had seen and heard while a prisoner. He and the troops left me and went up the South Mountain. I went on to Hagerstown."*

One day in July, 1859, Judge Jacob Fiery, of Washington County, was just finishing his harvest on his farm, three miles south of Hagerstown, as an elderly man with a grizzly beard, accompanied by a young man, came up to his house. He introduced himself as I. Smith, and the young man as his son. Mr. Fiery was at that time administrator of the estate of Dr. R. F. Kennedy, and had charge of a farm near the Maryland Heights, three miles from Har-

*Frederick Citizen.

per's Ferry. Smith as he called himself, told Mr. Fiery that he had been living in the North and had been suffering from the extreme cold of the climate, and had determined to locate in the South, and he had called on Mr. Fiery to purchase from him the Kennedy farm. He believed there were valuable minerals in the mountain, he said. Mr. Fiery told him that he could not sell the farm until the court passed a decree, so he rented the place, paying the first quarter's rent in advance. He paid this bill, as he afterwards did all his bills, in gold, saying he was a stranger, and wished to pay as he went, and pay in good money. Several times Mr. Fiery had occasion to visit his strange tenant. Upon one occasion he observed and remarked upon the tameness and gentleness of the cattle. Smith replied that wherever he lived he had everything around him to love him. Upon another occasion a man brought some cattle to sell to him. Before he would negotiate at all, he went into the house and had prayer. He said he made it a rule never to enter upon any business transactions without first praying. Later on, upon visiting the farm, Mr. Fiery saw a large number of draw knives and asked what he proposed to do with them. The answer was he had been in Chambersburg and saw them very cheap and bought them, knowing that when he began his mining operations he would need them to make pick handles. This man was no other than John Brown.

The news that reached Frederick on Monday, October 17, 1859, was that there was an outbreak at Harper's Ferry. A body of armed men, it was said, had taken possession of the railroad bridges, had fired into the express train, and committed other outrages. The cause of the trouble and the character of the rioters could only be conjectured. The rioters were painted black, it was said, and were first supposed to be workmen in the employ of the Messrs. Snovel, builders of the great government dam, driven to mutiny by non-payment of their wages. Later it was said they were government employes in the arsenal. At 5 o'clock the same evening, another dispatch was received, announcing that the rioters had killed several persons and had imprisoned all the best citizens of the town in the jail, of which they had taken possession. No person was allowed to leave the town, and all who entered it were imprisoned. The meaning of the riot was still a mystery. This much was learned, and then the wires were cut.

The next day reliable news of the events at Harper's Ferry were received, and great was the commotion produced. Washington County had been the headquarters of the conspirators and their base of operations. It was suddenly remembered that strange men had been prowling about in the guise of book-agents, making observations and doubtless tampering with the slaves. It was remembered that Brown himself had been in Hagerstown a short time before, and had quietly boarded at one of the hotels without exciting suspicion. The house on the Kennedy farm in Sample's Manor was the rendezvous of Brown's gang. To this place all things required for the undertaking were ordered to be sent. All arms and ammunition were shipped in double boxes, so that the carters could not guess at the contents of the boxes they were handling. All consignments were made to I. Smith and Son. At Brown's house there were never more than twenty-two men at one time. These were ostensibly engaged in making search for minerals in the mountains; but their real occupation, whilst awaiting the signal for revolt, was making handles with the draw knives already mentioned for the pikes or spears with which it was proposed to arm the negroes, rather than with fire arms, the use of which they did not understand. The handles of these weapons were clumsily and roughly made, and the heads were the work of ordinary blacksmiths. Brown had collected in the house two hundred Sharp's rifles, two hundred Maynard's revolvers and a thosuand spears and tomahawks. An abundance of ammunition had also been procured. Brown claimed afterwards in an interview with Governor Wise, whilst he was awaiting trial, that he had a right to expect reinforcements to the number of five thousand, but that the blow was struck too soon. This aid was, it was supposed, expected by Brown to come from the North. If the reliance was upon the negroes, the expectation was based upon Brown's misapprehension of the condition of slavery and the relations existing between the slaveholders and the slaves. He supposed that the blacks hated their owners, and only awaited the coming of a deliverer. On the contrary the blacks at the first news of the outbreak fled to their masters for protection against Brown and his gang, whom they believed to be secretly slave-catchers, intending to sell them to Georgia. It seemed almost beyond belief that a man in his right mind should have made such a venture; with an assured party of but twenty-two men, to raise the standard of rebellion against the Government of the United States, which, when the time came, had no difficulty in quelling the whole disturbance with a few dozen marines. It is true that Brown may have expected immediate

rising of the entire slave population and doubtless did. But he had no reason whatever for any such reliance.

Between eleven and twelve o'clock on Sunday night, October 16, 1859, "Ossawattamie" Brown, at the head of about eighteen followers, left the Sample's Manor farm house, crossed the Potomac on the bridge of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad and stealthily entered the little village of Harper's Ferry. The first point of attack was the United States Arsenal. That such a place should have been left unguarded and unprotected save by a single watchman is indeed hard to believe. But such was the case. The conspirators knocked at the gate, and the watchman refusing to open it, it was the work of but a few minutes to beat the gate down, to enter and take possession. A strong brick engine-house was occupied as a fortress, and into it were conveyed the arms and ammunition which had been brought from the Kennedy farm. From midnight on Sunday until after mid-day on Monday the insurrectionists had undisputed possession of the town. During that time they received no assistance or sympathy from any citizen of Harper's Ferry. They seized the slaves of Col. Lewis Washington and Mr. Allstadt, near Harper's Ferry and five or six belonging to residents of the town, whom they found in the streets. Spears were placed in the hands of two or three of them and they were compelled to stand sentinel at the door of the engine house. But they threw away their weapons and fled at the first opportunity. All the captured negroes were terrified.

In the early hours of the morning, a number of the principal citizens were arrested and imprisoned in the jail. One train of cars was permitted to pass through and in not stopping it, Brown declared he had committed a great blunder. The telegraph soon flashed the news throughout the country, and military companies all over the land, as far off as Boston, telegraphed to the President and to the Governor of Virginia, offers of their service. The first offer the President received was from the Frederick Companies, and it was promptly accepted. Three companies from Baltimore also started up, and on the way were joined by Col. Robert E. Lee with a small body of marines. But in the meantime armed men were pouring into the town from the surrounding country. A special train came in from Martinsburg and brought a company under the command of Capt. Alburtus, a veteran of the Mexican war. These, approaching the engine-house, were repulsed by a volley from Brown's party which wounded five. Col. Lee and his marines soon arrived, lost no time in battering down the door of the "fort" and captured or killed the entire party. Brown himself was severely wounded, having fought with great determination and bravery. This having been accomplished, Lieut. Simpson was dispatched at the head of a detachment of "Independent Greys" of Baltimore, upon information that Captain Cook and a party occupied an old log school house in Sample's Manor, near Maryland Heights, and about a mile from the Ferry. Arriving in sight of the cabin, it appeared to be closely barricaded. The troops charged upon it, battered down the door, and entered. The occupants had just fled, leaving behind them sixteen boxes of arms and ammunition, besides a large number of Sharp's rifles scattered over the floor. These things were loaded into a wagon which Brown had recently captured; two horses found grazing near were hitched to it, and the party returned to Harper's Ferry. The marks upon the captured boxes of arms had been obliterated, but enough was left to show that they came from Cincinnati. Some of them were directed to "J. Smith & Sons, Chambersburg, Pa., by American Express Co." or "by railroad via Pittsburg and Harrisburg."*

---

*Shortly after the breaking out of the "John Brown Insurrection" at Harper's Ferry, the original copy of the following verses was found in the house occupied by Brown on the Kennedy farm in Sandy Hook district. They were written by George W. Putnam and read at an anti-slavery meeting held April 13, 1857, at Peterboro, Madison County, New York. The original was in the possession of William Brashears of Sharpsburg.

JOHN BROWN.

In this age of brazen insolence,
Of shame and frightful crime,
Treason to truth all boundless,
Blackening the page of time,
Human rights are trampled under
By slavery's bloody band
And men for love of freedom
Are hunted through the land.

We read our Country's history;
And the quickened pulse beats on
And we scan the fearful perils
Which summoned freedom's dawn.
And as we read we feel the gloom.
The darkness of that hour
When the little band of Patriots
Met the Briton's myriad power.

And our hearts beat o'er the record
How on the April morn
O'er the hills of Massachusetts
Rang the freeman's signal horn
And armed from their homestead
Through every rocky glen

Shortly after the return of this party to Harper's Ferry, it was reported that Cook had been seen upon Maryland Heights. A party consisting of about twenty marines and about the same number of volunteers, under Captain J. E. B. Stuart, was immediately sent in pursuit. They followed the County road leading from Harper's Ferry up through Sample's Manor, and soon reached the Kennedy farm, Brown's headquarters, about four and a half miles distant. The house was found in great confusion, a fire still burning and a savage mastiff was tied by a rope to the porch. Considerable quantities of provisions and clothing had been left in the hasty flight. Eight or ten trunks and as many valises and carpet-bags had been broken open and their contents left scattered over the floor. The most important discovery was a trunk full of papers, correspondence and documents, giving Brown's plans and expectations.

On Wednesday, October 26, Cook was arrested near Quincy, in Franklin County, Pa., by Daniel Logan and Clagett Fitzhugh, both formerly citizens of Washington County. Cook with three others of Brown's gang had been left to guard the Kennedy house and its contents. Leaving his charge, he went to Harper's Ferry and there found Brown besieged in the engine-house. He then returned to the Maryland side, and after firing a few shots across the river took to the mountains, following them until he came to Mont Alto Iron Works. He had traveled by night and remained in hiding all day, suffering greatly from exposure and want of food. When he arrived in the vicinity of Mt. Alto he had been fasting for sixty hours. He went to the furnace for something to eat. There he met Mr. Fitzhugh and asked him to sell him some bacon for himself and some companions who were hunting in the mountains. A reward of fifteen hundred dollars had been offered for the capture of Cook. He was accurately described, and Fitzhugh at once suspected that the fugitive was in his presence. He thereupon told him that bacon could be had at Mr. Logan's house, and the two went there together. Fitzhugh whispered his suspicions to Logan, who was a powerful man, and the latter seized Cook and secured him, after a short struggle in which the captors only saved themselves by pinioning Cook's arms so that he

---

Up to the green at Lexington
Hurried the minute men.

How ere the sun descended
The young spring grass was red,
For many a manly form that day
Lay down on Glory's bed.
How from fallen tree and stone wall
Poured the Patriot's laden hail,
How the red coats back to Boston
Left their dead upon their trail!

We read how Marion's Mountaineers
Like the wild torrent's flow
At the dark hour of midnight
Swept down upon the foe!
Lo! this day beholds a nobler,
Sterner struggle for our race,
And the Marion of Kansas
Is with us face to face!

Bravely o'er Missouri's border
He the slaves to freedom led;
And for this he lives an outlaw,
With a price upon his head!
And ten thousand heartless poltroons,
Bending low the pliant knee,
But for their shrinking cowardice
Would claim the bloody fee.

Few are his words—but oft along,
The Border Ruffian's Hell,
For freedom's cause his rifle's tongue
Hath spoken loud and well!
Wheresoe'er o'er the broad prairie,
Are camped the settlers free,
They bless the band led by John Brown
Of Ossawattamie!

We have watched thee in thy bivouac
On thy weary march by day,
Prayed the angels keep thee safely
In the midnight's wild foray.
And the noble band thou leadest
Battling 'gainst dark Slavery's cause—
Are shrined with our inmost hearts—
Are household words with us!

He shall be blessed forever
Who for truth and justice pleads,
But blessed thrice is he who adds
The majesty of Deeds!
And by thy acts of daring,
Our words seem cold and poor,
For well we know the record
Of the man we stand before!

Greeting we call to those who dwell
On Kansas' hallowed sod,
Ho brethren! "keep your powder dry
And put your trust in God!"
Take your free homes upon the soil,
Free path upon the flood,
Though ye wall that land with corses
And make it wet with blood!

Long may thy stalwart presence
Guard Freedom's border line,
Long to the pining bondman,
Be it Freedom's seal and sign;
Long may God help the rescue
Of the suffering and the dumb—
Make thy firm soul sterner, stronger
For the struggle yet to come!

could not draw the revolver with which he was armed. It was mentioned at the time as a curious circumstance that Fitzhugh was a nephew, by marriage, of the two great abolition leaders of the country—Birney and Gerritt Smith. Cook was carried to the Chambersburg jail, and there detained until the arrival of the requisition of the Governor of Virginia. On the way from Chambersburg to Charlestown, a stop was made at the Washington House in Hagerstown and there the wretched man, a mere boy in appearance, short in stature, with light hair and delicate features, dirty, ragged, cowering and trembling, was exhibited to a large crowd of people who had assembled, and who were astonished at his miserable appearance, especially as he was supposed to be a man of indomitable courage. Cook was a native of Connecticut, the son of respectable parents, who had educated him for the law. Having no taste for this study he abandoned it and took to roaming over the country. His family had lost all trace of him until his connection with the outbreak at Harper's Ferry was announced. Governor Williard of Indiana was his brother-in-law, and loyally supported him in his dire distress, procuring as his counsel, to defend him at his trial, Mr. Daniel W. Voorhees, whose eloquent appeal to the jury for mercy brought tears to the eyes of every one in the audience which filled the Court House, but was ineffectual to save him.

The following is a brief summary of the events of the memorable insurrection, written in 1899 for the Baltimore Sun by Henry D. Beall, for many years a member of the editorial staff of that paper, who was present at the trial of John Brown and reported it for the newspapers.

"Sunday evening, October 16, 1859, Brown announced that the time had arrived for the attack on Harper's Ferry. This place had been selected because it was not far to send freed slaves across the narrow strip of Maryland into Pennsylvania, and because Brown knew the United States arsenal there was not well guarded. At that time Brown had with him the following men:

"Whites—Oliver and Walter Brown, his sons of New York; Aaron C. Stevens, John E. Cook and Stewart Taylor, of Connecticut; Edwin Coppee, Iowa; Albert Haslett, Pennsylvania; William H. Leeman and Charles P. Tidd, Maine; William Thompson and Dolph Thompson, New York; John Kagi, Ohio; Jerry Anderson, Indiana; Allen Evans, Connecticut.

"Negroes—Daingerfield Newbry, Ohio; O. P. Anderson, Pennsylvania; —— Emperor, New York; Lewis L. Leary and John Copeland, Ohio; Shields Green, Pennsylvania.

"Cook was left to guard the Kennedy farm and the weapons there. The night of the start was cold and dark, ending in rain. The little party marched across the bridge and into Harper's Ferry at 10:30 o'clock. They broke into the arsenal gate, overpowered the watchman on duty and seized the place. Before midnight the village was quietly patrolled by Brown's men, and six had been sent to bring in certain neighboring planters and their slaves.

"While they were gone some others of the party were busy arresting prominent citizens of the town. A small but strong brick engine house near the railroad was selected as headquarters, and into this the prisoners were placed. Eight or ten slaves were seized, given spears and made to stand guard about the place. By midday Monday 30 or 40 of the leading citizens had been captured and imprisoned, as well as a number of workmen who were seized while on their way to work early in the morning.

"Until 1893 the historic old engine house was an object of great interest to travelers over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, standing near the track, and bearing in large letters the words 'John Brown's Fort.' The building was removed bodily to the Chicago Exposition, and after remaining there for some time after the World's Fair closed, was brought back to Harper's Ferry and re-erected, although not on the former site, which had been covered by a change of railroad tracks.

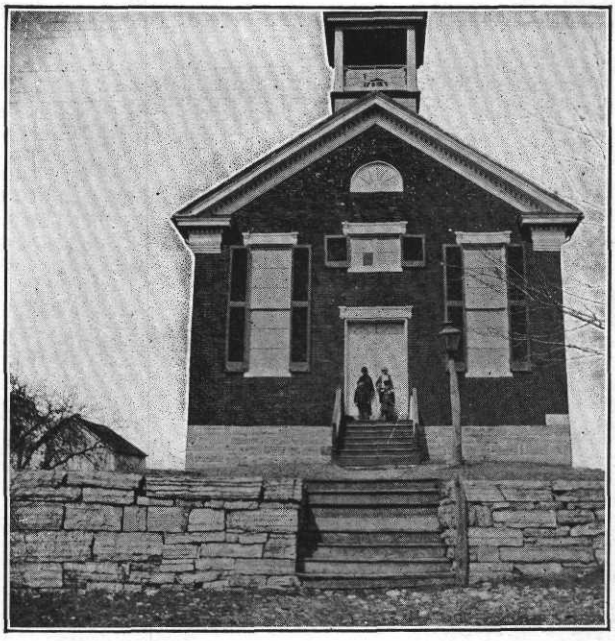
"News of the attack on Harper's Ferry caused intense excitement throughout the country. The first reports were that there had been a general uprising of slaves, headed by 250 abolitionists, and the exact number of the raiders was not definitely known until they were captured early Tuesday morning. The first information of the affair was brought by Conductor Phelps, of a Baltimore and Ohio train, who was allowed to come east after having been held up from 1 to 5 o'clock Monday morning. Phelps, who was a Baltimorean, had several conferences with Brown, who was then called Anderson.

"Curiously enough, the first victim of an enterprise intended to free negroes was a colored employe of the railroad, named Hayward Sheppard, who was shot Sunday night because he did not surrender quickly enough.

"Upon receipt of the news President Buchanan sent a company of United States marines from Washington to Harper's Ferry, and Maryland and Virginia State troops were also ordered there. The marines were in command of Lieut. Green, and Col. Robert E. Lee, who



Methodist Episcopal Church, Mt Pleasant.



Reformed Church, Mt. Pleasant.

had been living in Baltimore several years, while superintending the construction of Fort Carroll, was sent to take command of all military operations at Harper's Ferry. With him, as aide, went Lieut. J. E. B. Stuart, afterward the famous Confederate cavalry leader.

"The Baltimore military left on special trains shortly after 3 o'clock Monday afternoon, October 17, the departure being witnessed by thousands of persons who thronged the vicinity of Camden Station. The following commands went: Law Grays, 31 men, Lieut. J. C. Brown; Shields' Guards, 30 men, Captain Chaisty; Independent Grays, 37 men, Lieutenant Simpson; Wells and McComas Rifles, 32 men, Capt. George W. Bowers; Battalion of City Guards, 82 men, Major Joseph P. Warner, with three companies commanded by Capt. Lloyd B. Parks, Capt. John G. Johannes and Captain Woodhouse. Major E. Swinney and Adjutant W. H. Evans, of the First Rifle Regiment, accompanied the Wells and McComas Rifles. The entire command numbered about 225 men, and was under Gen. C. C. Egerton, who had as staff officers Majors Carr, Kellinger, Howard and Radcliffe, and Dr. J. W. R. Dunbar, surgeon.

"The Baltimore troops were joined at the Relay by the marines from Washington, and about 5 o'clock all started for Harper's Ferry, which was reached shortly after midnight.

"It was found that the raiders had been surrounded in their improvised fort since 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The town people had in a measure recovered from their fright, had armed themselves and, reinforced by a number of railroad men from Martinsburg, under Captain Alburtus, had given battle to the raiders and driven them into the engine house.

"In this fight Mr. Evan L. Dorsey, a Baltimore and Ohio conductor, was shot in the stomach and for some time was thought to be fatally wounded. He went with the other railroad men from Martinsburg. Mr. Dorsey was shot by Oliver Brown, and the latter was shot and killed, it is supposed, by Mr. Dorsey. Several of the attacking party were badly wounded.

"The United States marines arrived at 2:30 Tuesday morning, the Baltimore troops who accompanied them being left on the Maryland side of the river to prevent the escape of any of the raiders. At 7 A. M. Colonel Lee called upon Brown to surrender. He refused, and an attack upon his fort was at once made. The marines, under Lietenant Green, battered down the door with ladders, and after a fierce fight, captured the surviving raiders. Only six were alive, all the others, including Brown's two sons, having been killed. Several were killed while trying to escape across the river. John Brown and several of the survivors were badly wounded.

"Col. Lewis W. Washington, Mr. Dangerfield, a clerk; Mr. Hall, master machinist; Mr. Mills, master armorer; Dr. Murphy, paymaster; Mr. Kitzmiller, superintendent's clerk, and Mr. Donohue, a railroad clerk, who had been held as hostages by Brown, were released. Colonel Washington had been taken from his bed Sunday night at his home, near Harper's Ferry. With him the raiders captured the handsome sword which had been presented to Gen. George Washington by Frederick the Great of Prussia.

"The surviving raiders were Brown, Copeland, Green, Coppe, Haslett and Stevens.

"The following were killed by the raiders during their occupancy of the town: Fontains Beckham, railroad agent; Hayward Sheppard, colored, porter; Thomas Boerly, grocer; George W. Turner, of the Charlestown military; Private Quinn, of the marines, and a number of persons were wounded.

"Tuesday the Baltimore Independent Grays, under Lieutenants Simpson and Kershner, made a scout on the Maryland side and in a school house near the Kennedy farm found a large quantity of fire-arms and spears. All the Baltimore troops returned home Tuesday evening.

"The trial of John Brown began October 28, at Charlestown. Judge Richard Parker presided. The jurors were Richard Timberlake, Joseph Myers, Thomas Watson, Jr., Isaac Dust, John C. McClure, William Rightstine, Jacob J. Miller, Thomas Osborne, Geo. W. Boyer, John C. Wiltshire, George W. Tapp and William A. Martin. Mr. Boyer is the only survivor of the 12. He lives near Shenandoah Junction, W. Va.

"Lawson Botts and Thomas C. Green, of the Charlestown bar, were assigned to defend Brown. Later, George H. Hoyt, of Boston, H. Griswold, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Samuel Chilton, of Washington, D. C., arrived and took charge of the defense. After a trial lasting six days the prisoner was convicted of treason, insurrection and murder. The other prisoners were subsequently convicted.

"Cook who was a brother-in-law of Gov. A. P. Willard, of Indiana, had been captured in Pennsylvania, a few days after the raid. Governor Willard brought some of the best counsel in Indiana to defend him. The appeal of Daniel W. Voorhees to the jury has ever since been spoken of as a masterpiece of eloquence."

Brown was hanged at 11:15 A. M. Friday, December 2. Over 1,200 military, under command of Gen. W. B. Taliaferro, guarded the town and jail, and no one was allowed to ap-

proach the prisoner. It has long been believed that on his way to the gallows Brown stooped and kissed a negro child. A well-known Baltimore newspaper man who reported the hanging for his paper, says no such thing occurred. Brown marched from his cell to the wagon between solid lines of soldiers; the wagon on the way to the gallows was surrounded by soldiers, and no one except the military was allowed to be within several hundred yards of the gallows. At no time could a person approach Brown. The body of Brown was taken by his wife to North Elba, N. Y., for burial.*

Cook and Coppie and the two negroes, Green

*In the 36th Congress, the Senate, on Dec. 14, 1859, appointed a committee to investigate the John Brown raid. The committee was composed of Senators James M. Mason, chairman, Jefferson Davis, G. N. Fitch, J. Collamer and J. R. Doolittle. The first three joined the majority report and the other two made a minority report. The following is extracted from the majority report:

"The committee find from the testimony that this so called invasion originated with a man named John Brown who conducted it in person. It appears that Brown had been for some previous years involved in the late difficulties in the territory of Kansas. He went there at an early day after the settlement of the territory began and either took with him, or was joined by several sons and, perhaps, sons-in-law, and, as shown by the proof, was extensively connected with many of the lawless military expeditions belonging to the history of those times. It would appear from the testimony of more than one of the witnesses, that, before leaving the territory, he fully admitted that he had not gone there with any view to permanent settlement; but that finding all the elements of strife and intestine war there in full operation, created by the division of sentiment between those constituting what were called the free-State and the slave-State parties, his purpose was, by participating in it, to keep the public mind inflamed on the subject of slavery in the country with a view to effect such organizations as might enable him to bring about servile insurrection in the slave States.

"To carry these plans into execution it appears that, in the winter of 1857-58 he collected a number of young men in the Territory of Kansas, most of whom appeared with him afterwards at Harper's Ferry, and placed them under military instruction at a place called Springdale, in the State of Iowa, their instructor being one of the party thus collected, and one who, it was said, had some military training. These men were maintained by Brown; and in the spring of 1858 he took them with him to the town of Chatham in Canada, where he claimed to have summoned a convention for the purpose of organizing a provisional government, as preliminary to his descent upon one of the slave States. [The report then gives some account of the proceedings of that convention and mentions the fact that John E. Cook, one of Brown's men, was sent to Harper's Ferry with directions to remain there and thereabout, subject to the call of his chief. As we have seen, he spent much of his time in Washington County, selling books.]

"As to the attack itself at Harper's Ferry, the committee find that Brown first appeared in that neighborhood early in July 1859. He came there under the assumed name of Isaac Smith, attended by two of his sons and a son-in-law. He gave out in the neighborhood that he was a farmer from New York, who desired to rent or purchase land in that vicinity, with a view to agricultural pursuits, and soon afterwards rented a small farm on the Maryland side of the river and some four or five miles from Harper's Ferry, having on it convenient houses, and began farming operations in a very small way. He had little or no intercourse with the people of the country; and when questioned through the curiosity of his neighbors, stated further that he was accustomed to mining operations, and expected to find deposits of metal in the adjacent mountains. He lived in an obscure manner and attracted but little attention, and certainly no suspicion whatever as to his ulterior objects. While there, he kept some two or three of his party under assumed names at Chambersburg, Pa., who there received and from time to time forwarded to him, the arms of different kinds of which he was subsequently found in possession. Cook, one of his men, spoken of above, it appears, had resided at Harper's Ferry and its neighborhood some twelve months before Brown appeared, pursuing various occupations. He left the Ferry a few days before the attack was made, and joined Brown at his country place. The whole number assembled with Brown at the time of the invasion was 21 men, making with himself in all 22.

"On Sunday night, the 16th of October, 1859, between 11 and 12 o'clock Brown, attended by probably 18 of his company, crossed the bridge connecting the village of Harper's Ferry with the Maryland Shore, and, on reaching the Virginia side, proceeded immediately to take possession of the buildings of the armory and arsenal of the United States. These men were armed, each with a Sharp's rifle carbine, and with revolving pistols. The inhabitants of the village asleep, the presence of the party was not known until they appeared and demanded admittance at the gate leading to the public works, which was locked. The watchman in charge states that on his refusal to admit them, the gate was opened by violence, the party entered, made him a prisoner, and established themselves immediately in a strong brick building used as an engine-house, with a room for a watchman adjoining it. They brought with them a wagon, with one horse, containing arms and some prepared torches.

"The invasion thus silently commenced, was as silently conducted, none of the inhabitants having been aroused. Armed parties were then stationed at corners of the streets. The next movement was to take possession of detached parties of three or four, of the arsenal of the United States where the public arms were chiefly deposited, a building not far from the engine house, and by another party, of the workshops and other buildings of the armory about half a mile off, on the Shenandoah river, called Hall's Rifle Works. These dispositions made, an armed party was sent into the adjoining country, with a view to the seizure of two or three of the princi-

and Copeland, were hanged December 16, and Stevens and Haslett were hanged March 16, 1860.

An investigation of the raid was subsequently made by a committee of the United States Senate.

July 29, 1899 the bodies of Oliver Brown, W. H. Thompson, Stewart Taylor, W. H. Leeman, Dauphin Thompson, Dangerfield Newby and Lewis L. Leary, who were killed

---

pal inhabitants, with such of their slaves as might be found, and to bringing them to Harper's Ferry, (in the language of Brown) as "hostages;" Cook, who had become well acquainted with the country around Harper's Ferry, acting as their guide. They seized Col. Lewis W. Washington, with several of his slaves (negro men) at his residence, some five or six miles distant; and in like manner a gentleman named Allstadt, who lived near the road leading from Col. Washington's to the Ferry, two or three miles distant from the latter, with five or six of his slaves (also negro men). They brought off also from Col. Washington's such arms as they found in his house, with a wagon and four horses, for subsequent use, as will be shown. This party, with their prisoners, arrived at the Ferry a little before day, and the latter were carried at once to the room adjoining the engine-house, where they were kept in custody.

"Having thus far apparently perfected his plans, a party was sent, taking Washington's wagon and horses and five or six of the captured slaves, into Maryland, to bring the arms deposited at Brown's house there to a point nearer the Ferry and more accessible. On their way they seized a gentleman named Byrne, who lived in Maryland, three or four miles from Harper's Ferry, and whom they afterwards sent to the Ferry and placed among the other prisoners in the engine-house. It was shown that their design was to take at the same time as many of the slaves of Byrne as could be found, but in this they did not succeed. During Monday, a large portion of the arms, consisting of carbines, pistols in boxes, and pikes, were brought off in the wagon and deposited in a school-house about a mile from the village of Harper's Ferry, on the Maryland side.

"The first alarm that was given, indicating the presence of the hostile party, appears to have been on the arrival there of the mail train of cars on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad on its way from Wheeling to Baltimore, which arrived at Harper's Ferry at its usual hour, about half-past one o'clock in the morning. On the arrival of Brown's party he had stationed two men well armed, on the bridge with directions to permit no one to pass. This bridge is a viaduct for the railroad to cross the river, having connected with it a bridge for ordinary travel. When the train arrived, it was arrested by this guard, and very soon afterwards a negro named Hayward, a free man who lived at Harper's Ferry and was in the service of the railroad company as a porter, was shot by this guard and died in a few hours. His statement was that he had been out on the railroad bridge looking after a watchman who was missing, and he had been ordered to halt by some men who were there; and instead of doing that he turned to go back to the office and as he turned they shot him in the back. The alarm, however, did not extend to the inhabitants of the town, the scene of operations, so far, being near the river at points occupied by railroad structures and the public works; the principal part of the town being somewhat remote from that quarter. The train of cars, after being detained some hours, was permitted to proceed on its way to Baltimore.

"When daylight came, as the inhabitants left their houses, consisting chiefly of workmen and others employed in the public works, on their way to their usual occupations, and unaware of what had occurred during the night, they were seized in the streets by Brown's men and carried as prisoners to the engine house, until with those previously there, they amounted to some thirty or forty in number. Pikes were put in the hands of such of the slaves as they had taken, and they were kept under the eye of their captors, as sentinels, near the buildings they occupied. But their movements being conducted at night, it was not until the morning was well advanced that the presence and character of the party was generally known in the village.

"The nearest towns to Harper's Ferry were Charlestown, distant some ten miles, and Martinsburg about 20. As soon as information could reach those points, the citizens assembled, hurriedly enrolled themselves into military bands, and with such arms as they could find, proceeded to the Ferry. Before their arrival, however, it would seem that some four or five of the marauders, who were stationed at "Hall's Rifle Works," were driven out by the citizens of the village, and either killed or captured. In the course of the day an attack was made on the engine and watch-house by those of the armed citizens of the adjoining country who had thus hurriedly arrived, and the prisoners in the watch-house, adjoining the engine-house, were liberated. The attacking parties were fired on by the marauders in the engine house and some were severely wounded. It should have been stated that during the night Brown selected ten of those whom he considered the principal men of his prisoners, and carried them into the engine-house, where they were detained. The rest thus left in the watch-house were those who were liberated during the attack spoken of. The engine house is a strong building and was occupied by Brown with seven or eight of his men.

"During the day it appears that all of Brown's party who were not with him in the engine-house, were either killed or captured, except those who were on the Maryland side, engaged in moving the arms, as above stated. Before, however, they were thus captured or destroyed, they shot and killed two persons, citizens of Virginia, in the streets. One of them, a man named Boerley, who lived in the village, was killed by a rifle shot near his own house. He had taken no part in any of the attacks and does not appear even to have been armed. The other, Mr. George W. Turner, was a gentleman who lived in the country some ten miles distant, and who, it appears, had gone to the village upon information that his neighbor, Mr. Washington, had been seized in his house

in the fight and buried near Harper's Ferry, were disinterred and removed to North Elba, N. Y.

Of John Brown's family, one son, Jason Brown, is now living, in California. He is leading a hermit's life and is in poor circumstances.

For some years, since a new generation has grown up and men have forgotten the horrible and diabolical nature of Brown's scheme, the

---

and carried off during the night. It would seem that for his safety he had taken a gun offered to him by some one in the village, and was proceeding along the street unattended, with it in his hand, when he also was killed by a rifle ball.

"The party immediately under Brown remained barricaded in the engine-house during the whole of that day (Monday). They had confined with them ten most respectable and valuable citizens, kept as stated by Brown in the nature of "hostages" for the security of his own party, he assuming that a regard for the safety of the "hostages," would deter their friends and neighbors from attempting their rescue by force.

"During the day an irregular fire was kept up against the engine-house by the people who assembled; it was returned by the party within through loop holes made in the wall, or through the doorway partially opened. In this manner two of Brown's party were killed at the door-way, and in the afternoon a gentleman of the village, Mr. Beckham, was killed by a shot from the engine house. It was clearly shown that he was entirely unarmed, and had exposed his person only for an instant on the railroad bridge opposite to the house.

"To conclude this narrative, it appears that as soon as intelligence could be conveyed to Washington of the state of things at Harper's Ferry, the marines on duty at the Navy Yard were ordered to the scene of action, under command of Col. Robert E. Lee of the army. The official report of Colonel Lee, found in the appendix to this report, will show in what manner the affair was ended by the capture of Brown and his remaining party, and the rescue in safety of those he detained as prisoners. Colonel Lee, it will be seen, found it necessary to carry the house by storm, the party within refusing to surrender except on terms properly held inadmissable. In this affair one marine was killed, and another slightly wounded.

"Such, it is believed, are succinctly the facts attending this great outrage; and the committee find, in response to so much of the resolutions of the Senate, that the armory and other public works of the United States were in the possession of and under the control of this hostile party more than 30 hours; that besides the resistence offered by them to the military force of Virginia, they resisted by force the lawful authority of the United States sent there to dispossess them, killing one and wounding another of the troops of the United States, and as shown, that before they were thus overpowered they killed in the streets three of the citizens of Virginia, who were alone and not even in the military array, besides the negro who was killed by them on their first arrival. It does not appear that any of the public property was stolen or carried away, although a large sum of money was in the paymaster's office near the engine-house, and doubtless would have been seized had they known where it was. There was nothing to protect it but the ordinary safety of an iron door."

[There follows a discussion of the evidence concerning the connection of the Massachusetts-Kansas Committee with this insurrection. This occupies ten pages of the report. It was concluded that the rifled carbines used had been given to Brown by the Massachusetts-Kansas Society for use in the intestine strife in Kansas, and were allowed to remain in his possession after the chairman had been warned of his purpose to put them to some use not warranted by those who owned them. It was also shown that Brown collected a large sum of money in New England just before entering upon the Harper's Ferry enterprise.]

The committee concluded that "upon the whole testimony, there can be no doubt that Brown's plan was to commence a servile war in the borders of Virginia, which he expected to extend, and which he believed his means and resources were sufficient to extend through that State and through the entire South. * * * The point chosen for the attack seems to have been selected from the two-fold inducement of the security afforded the invaders by the mountain country and the large deposit of arms in the arsenal of the United States there situated. * * * Of the list of 'insurgents' given in Col. Lee's report (14 whites and 5 negroes) Brown, Stevens and Coppie of the whites, with Shields, Green and Copeland of the negroes, were subsequently executed in Virginia after judicial trial; as were also John E. Cook and Albert Hazlett, who at first escaped but were captured in Pennsylvania and delivered up for trial to the authorities of Virginia—making in all seven thus executed. It does not seem to have been very clearly ascertained how many of the party escaped. Brown stated that his party consisted of 22 in number. Seven were executed, ten were killed at the Ferry, thus leaving five to be accounted for. Four of these, it is believed, were left on the Maryland side in charge of the arms when Brown crossed the river, who could not afterwards join him, leaving, it would appear, but one, who as it would appear, is the only survivor of the party who accompanied Brown across the bridge and whose escape is not accounted for. * * *

"The invasion (to call it so) by Brown and his followers at Harper's Ferry * * * was simply the act of lawless ruffians under the sanction of no public or political authority—distinguishable only from ordinary felonies by the ulterior ends in contemplation by them, and by the fact that the money to maintain the expedition, and the large armament they brought with them, had been contributed and furnished by citizens of other States of the Union, under circumstances that must continue to jeopardise the safety and peace of the Southern States and against which Congress has no power to legislate."

The three Senators signing this report were James M. Mason of Virginia, afterwards minister of the Confederate States to England; Jefferson

inciting of a servile insurrection with its attendant horrors of midnight murder, not respecting age nor sex, such as overtook Hayti, relics of Brown have come into demand. Quantities of pig lead buried on the mountain side above the village of Sandy Hook, near the cave which was one of Brown's resorts have been divided into small cubes and sold as souvenirs. The scaffold upon which he was hung was taken down, and the lumber used for building a porch to a small house near the spot. This lumber was afterwards purchased by a speculator, manufactured into souvenirs, and sold to admirers of the old fanatic.*

Davis, afterwards President of the Confederate States; and G. N. Fitch of Indiana, afterwards an officer in the Federal army during the Civil War, and in command of the land forces at Fort Pillow.

The minority report was signed by Senators Joseph Collamer of Vermont, and J. R. Doolittle of Wisconsin. The main object of their report was to negative the idea that the abolition societies in the North had any knowledge of Brown's plans at Harper's Ferry. "Although some of the testimony," the report said, "tends to show that some abolitionists have at times contributed money to what is occasionally called practical abolition—that is, in aiding the escape of slaves—and many have placed too implicit confidence in John Brown, yet there is no evidence to show or cause to believe they had any complicity with this conspiracy, or any suspicion of its existence or design, before its explosion." These Northern Senators in no way sought to palliate the wickedness and atrocity of Brown's diabolical effort to incite a servile war—It was at a later day that the assassin was elevated into a hero.

*The following extracts from the Hagerstown "Herald and Torch Light" give an insight to the state of feeling at the time.

THE HARPER'S FERRY INSURRECTION.

The recent diabolical and most extraordinary out-break at Harper's Ferry, by a few misguided, fanatical abolitionists from the North and elsewhere, has justly excited this community to a degree hitherto unknown. So hideous—so devilish—so monstrously wicked—and yet so really absurd did the whole story seem to our people, even when the truth was told, that it was not believed here until the capture of the insurgents was fully accomplished, and citizens of this place had gone to the scene of disturbance and returned with a full detail of the astounding reality. The people of our quiet town could hardly realize the fact that a plot of such villainy could have been concocting almost in their midst, without even a suspicion of its existence; and that it should have been attempted, if at all, at the place it was. That a few phrenzied, malignant out-laws, roused by no provocation, and numbering in all, originally, only about twenty-two men, or a little upwards, should attempt an enterprise of such fearful magnitude, with all its consequences vividly painted to their imagination, in case of a failure—and what else could they hope for—is to us most wonderful; yet it shows to what fearful risks men may be hurried by the fell spirit of an intense fanaticism. These scoundrels, it seems, rented some months ago, an old delapidated house and worn-out farm belonging to the late Dr. Kennedy, of Sharpsburg, and situated about midway between the Antietam Iron Works and Harper's Ferry, in an obscure part of the County known as Sample's Manor. Here these cut-throats had their rendezvous for many months, pretending to be seeking for ores and minerals in the adjacent mountains, and having various tools and implements of their ostensible profession in their possession, and to be seen by any body. These rascals were constantly prowling about through the County around, making their observations, and doubtless tampering with our slaves, some of them pretending to be book agents, engaged in procuring subscriptions to works of great interest and value; and yet so adroit were they in their nefarious scheme, that at no time, we believe, was suspicion cast upon their movements. They were seen at various times conveying to this house loads of boxes, in wagons, but still no wrong was suspected; and to a teamster, who hauled a heavy load of those boxes from Chambersburg. Pa., to their house already spoken of, they said they meant to establish a large hardware store, by which they expected to make large gains. Their leader, Brown, and a few others of the gang were seen here, in Hagerstown, frequently during the last summer; and the former actually boarded at one of our respectable hotels, without creating suspicion or even scarcely exciting an enquiry as to their business.

The sudden appearance of these bloody marauders in the Ferry, on the night of Sunday the 16th, and the following morning, was well calculated to create alarm among the good people of that town. To find their town in the possession of a lawless band, and their lives at the mercy of a servile revolt, were sufficient in themselves to spread dismay and terror; but to witness their unoffending friends and fellow-citizens shot down when peacefully walking along the public thorough fares of the town, any one of whose lives was worth more than ten thousand such heartless abolitionists, was indeed enough to strike a panic to the heart of every one of that seemingly devoted town.

But the hour of retribution was close at hand! The summons sent upon the lightning's wing was soon obeyed by the citizen soldiery of the neighboring towns and cities; and being soon re-enforced by a company of United States' Marines, the insurgents were quickly made to feel their impotency, and to pay with their lives the enormity of their guilt. And may such be the end of every like attempt upon the peace, order and government of the country. The few who escaped instant death, are now confined in the Jail at Charlestown, awaiting, it is true, a little more tardy yet a more ignoble death.

Nothing we believe has yet transpired to show how far the slave population throughout this part of the country was affected by these prowling vagabonds; but it is hoped and believed that it has had little or no extent. The Legislatures both of Virginia and Maryland will be in session within the next three months, and we have no

The John Brown raid was quickly utilized for political purposes and at the two succeeding elections greatly strengthened the Democrats by the alarm of the slave holders who began to believe that the only safety for their slave property lay in the ascendency of that party. Henry W. Hoffman, the American candidate for Congress, was defeated by the charge that he was untrue to the slave interests, a charge he indignantly denied. The *Frederick Examiner,* which was the organ of the party opposed to the Democrats, first Whig then Know Nothing and finally Republican, made the following significant comments in the issue of October 26, 1859, immediately following the insurrection:

"Every reflecting mind in the land is pondering over the recent extraordinary Abolition movement at Harper's Ferry, its causes, its objects and its consequences.

"The facts are, that on the night of the 16th inst., an armed band of men, consisting of sixteen, or at most eighteen whites, and five free negroes, seized and held possession of the U. S. Arsenal and government works at Harper's Ferry, and of the town itself, making prisoners of a number of the inhabitants and striking terror into the residue, until the evening of the following day, when several fled, ten were killed and the remaining seven, with a portion of the prisoners, retreated before the attack of the citizen soldiery into a fire-engine house, where they were finally killed or captured, after a desperate resistance, at 10 o'clock on the morning after the 18th inst. Their leader, "Ossawatamie" Brown, says, "his object was to free the slaves from bondage;" and for aught that appears to the contrary, such was the *primary* object of the conspiracy. The insurgents were provided with 200 Sharpe's rifles, 200 revolvers, a thousand or fifteen hundred spears, with plenty of ammunition, and in all respects, save numbers, prepared to excite and conduct a servile insurrection. But there was no rising of the slaves; there were no arms in the hands of slaves; master and slave were indiscriminately made prisoners; not a single slave had joined them, nor is there a tittle of proof that any slave was prepared to join them; no new confederates

---

doubt that such means will be adopted as to prevent, as far as practicable, any such another foolhardy enterprise. In the mean time let the South be wide awake to detect any similar plot that may, by possibility, be hatching here or elsewhere. All these miserable men were either killed or captured on the spot of their revolt, except Cook.—Herald and Torch, Oct. 25, 1859.

POLITICS OF HARPER'S FERRY INSURGENTS!

We sincerely advocate a union of the whole South on every question affecting the civil and political rights of her people, and are ready, as are all our American and Whig friends, to stand by the institutions which have been transmitted to us by Washington, Jefferson, Madison and the other patriots of the Revolution until the last armed foe to them expires. But we cannot for a single moment recognize the claims which modern Democracy, with it Douglas Squatter Sovereignty doctrine predominating in all Free States, impudently sets up to the peculiar championship of those institutions, and because our party is unwilling to do this, unwilling to swallow down that miserable deception, they are in effect charged with entertaining feelings in common with those of the Harper's Ferry fanatics. We not only hurl back into the teeth of these libellars this monstrous slander, but carry the war into Africa, by charging that Capt. Cook and four of his confederates were Democrats. Upon a regular roll of these men found in their den, they are thus classified.

Democrats.		Republicans.	
John Kagi	1111-1	Railf	———
Moffit	———	Tiad	1111-1
Cook	111	Whipple	1
Parsons	———	Robertson	———
Leman	1111-111	Brown	———

In corroboration of the above, we are authorized to state that whilst Cook was canvassing this County for subscribers to the Life of Washington, he stopped at the house of one of our most respectable farmers, living less than five miles from this town, and repeatedly declared himself to be a member of the Democratc party! ! The gentleman told us that he would certify to the fact if necessary.—But this is not all. When old Brown's house was searched some days after the outbreak there were found by a highly respectable gentleman of Boonsboro, two newspapers, one of which was the New York Tribune, and the other, oh- tell it not in Gath nor publish it in the streets of Askalon, the Hagerstown Mail! ! Yes, in this old fanatics abode, these lovely prints were found in close proximity, and both well worn from repeated handling and perusal. Brown no doubt imbibed from one of these sheets the mistaken notion that one half of the whites in Maryland and Virginia were ready to join the insurrectionists the moment they committed the overt act, and this accounts for the astounding delusion under which he labored.—Herald and Torch Light, Nov. 2, 1859.

THE DAY OF EXECUTION.

The second of December has been set apart by the Virginia authorities for the execution of John Brown. It was at first said that all the insurgents would be hung together on the 16th inst., but it is now thought that no suspension of the death-warrant, beyond the time limited therein will be accorded to Brown, so that he will probably pay the penalty of his remarkable crime on Friday next. The execution will be public, and will no doubt draw together an immense number of people from the adjacent counties in Virginia and Maryland, although an effort has been made to discourage or prevent a large assemblage of persons on the occasion. But whether the number be large or small, who may witness this old man's death-

had joined them; no aid was on the way to them; and it seems impossible, that men, acting with such evident forecast and determination, could have believed that their plot was ripe for action. Why then, did this Abolition conspiracy, assuming it to be such, break out at that *particular juncture of time?* Or, why did it break out at all?

"These are important questions. Perhaps surrounding circumstances may throw some light upon them. Let us first glance at a few political ones. The Maryland Congressional election is approaching; its result will, in all probability, have a decisive influence in the choice of the next President; this Congressional district is the only one in the State, where the result is doubtful, or the *sham* democracy likely to sustain a loss of a representative; Harper's Ferry is more centrally located and accessible with respect to the various portions of the Congressional district, than any locality within its limits; at the first sound of alarm, the so-called democrats were jubilant over its anticipated effect upon the coming election, they seized with avidity upon the vaguest and most exaggerated rumors, and sought to turn them to political account; and to crown the whole, Mr. Kunkel, the "democratic" candidate in this district, said in his speech, at the Court House on Saturday last, that he expected this *Harper's Ferry Abolition insurrection would insure his election.* Here is, to say the least of it, a suspicious chain of circumstances.

"Let us look a little further. In a diary of one of the insurgents, relating to this conspiracy, is to be found a regular "Roll" of the "men," classified in reference to their partizan affinities, of which the following (as the Baltimore *Clipper* of Saturday last informs us,) "is an exact copy of the original:"

Democrats.		Republicans.	
John Kagi,	1111-1	Rolf,	——
Moffit,	——	Tidd,	1111-1
Cook,	111	Whiple,	1
Parsons,	——	Robertson,	——
Leman,	1111-111	Brown	——

The manuscript is supposed to be the tally of an election for officers of the band; because a military commission was found on the dead body of Leman. Be that as it may, the classification shows that the insurgents consisted of "democrats" as well as "republicans." It may be said, that they are *Northern* democrats who affiliate with abolitonists and are not entitled to style themselves democrats. With that controversy we have nothing to do. They are set down as democrats; the organs and orators of the party here claim that the democracy is a *national* party, and that northern democrats are true to southern interests and the institution of slavery. Douglas and Mr. Buchanan are northern democrats. Banks, Hale, Chase and all the republican leaders with but one or two exceptions, were northern democrats, before the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. The Republican party sprang from the loins of the democratic party, and those Northern States, such as Maine, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania and others, that had been the old strongholds of democracy, at once became republican. The Agitation of the Slavery Question, revived by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, through the legislation of the "democratic" party, gave birth to the Republi-

---

throes on the gibbet, the interest and excitement occasioned thereby, will not be confined to them, nor to a limited circle of society, as in the case of an ordinary malefactor. John Brown has committed an offence, not alone against the laws of Virginia, but against the peace and harmony of the Union; he is not alone a murderer but a seditionist, and his death for such an offence will variously exercise the hearts of millions of people far away from Charlestown, and be an event in the history of this country to be referred to in after time as a warning to others, who, urged on by a wild fanaticism as he was, would rise in opposition to the settled institutions of that country.

The tone of the Northern Press is not generally as sound on the Harper's Ferry outbreak as it should be, and hence we infer that there will be a vast deal more sympathy expended over the fate of Brown than he deserves, or a proper sense of justice and a genuine love of country would justify. While few of the conservative Journals North pretend to excuse Brown's predatory incursion for the liberation of the slaves of Virginia, they nearly all, down even to Mason and Dixon's line, take great pleasure in ridiculing the fears of the people of Charlestown and vicinity, and sneering at the extraordinary measures which have been adopted by the authorities to guard the prisoners, and protect their homes from the incendiary's torch. "Out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh." These papers appropriate a few lines of their space to a formal and cold condemnation of Brown's raid, and then follow it with a half column of ill-natured jests and bitter sarcasms upon the state of alarm which exists among a people who have just cause for it, in whose midst a train has been laid which may yet involve them in all the horrors of a real servile insurrection, and whose property is nightly being burnt as a sequence of the enormous crime which has been committed by wicked fanatics of the North, and the unnatural excitement resulting therefrom. Such newspaper tirades are put forth near the borders of the Slave States, and are anything else than a mark of good neighborhood between people who ought to be bound together by the strongest ties of friendship and interest. If the shoe fits any of our near Pennsylvania contemporaries they are welcome to wear it.—Herald of Freedom and Torch Light, Nov. 30, 1859.

can party; and if the republican party be responsible, directly or indirectly, for the Abolition treason at Harper's Ferry, as Mr. Kunkel and his confederates charge, let it not be forgotten that *sham* democracy called it into being; and still fosters it, by refusing in despite of solemn pledges, to abstain from discussing the question of slavery as a political issue.

"In view of the preparations of the insurgents for a servile insurrection, it is certain they were disappointed in receiving the "aid and comfort" essential to the success of their plot. Where did they look for succecss? To the abolitionists in our midst? Who encouraged such a hope in them? Ha, there's the rub!—Look at your so-called democratic newspapers and orators; see how, from the *Citizen* and Col. Kunkel up to Wise and the Administration organ, they strove to cast suspicion upon the loyalty of the American party to the South, prate of spreading disaffection to the institutions of slavery, libel H. Winter Davis, H. W. Hoffman and other distinguished Southern Americans as being tainted with Abolition proclivities, and denounce the Conservative Opposition, which opposes sectionalism in every political form, as an affiliation with Black Republicanism. Have not these false and injurious calumnies given "aid and comfort" to the Abolitionists? Have they not intended to establish the *Black* Republican party, and confirm it in its purposes? Have they not inspired encouragement and hope of co-operation and assistance in the Harpersferry insurgents? Yes, they have. They said to these deluded fanatics, as unequivocally as if they had used the very language,—"Go on, with your crusade against Slavery; the Americans are abolitionists at heart, and will give you 'aid and comfort,' fear not; the democrats are the only defenders of the institution of Slavery at the South, and they are too weak in Maryland to resist your unholy scheme." Remember, reader, we are considering what effect the calumnies and insinuations of the democratic press and leaders have had on these conspirators, not what influence they wield over the minds of citizens of Maryland or Virginia. Here every democrat *knows* his American neighbor to be as sound as himself upon the question of slavery, and perhaps, a little more so; but Ottawatamie Brown, Cook, Leman and Kagi gathered their impressions from the tone and statements of the *sham* democratic press. Can you suppose that they were unmindful of the recent democratic movement in regard to a Slaveholders' Convention and of what was published and attempted at that time? But let us pass on. Enough has been seen, to prove that the democratic party is the author of Black Republicanism; and still fosters its offspring; and that if not directly the instigators of the tragedy at Harper's Ferry, that party has been instrumental, in various indirect ways, in bringing it about. Let them deny it, if they can.

"Now for the consequences. The utter failure of the Abolition conspiracy at Harpers-Ferry has demonstrated its insane folly, and given the slaveholders more confidence in the security of slave property in this region than they have lately felt. In these respects, the event is not without its benefits; and if it shall operate to deter the *sham* democracy from the further agitation of slavery, it may prove a blessing. But if the press and leaders of that party persist in their Southern sectionalism,—persist in the attempt to trace a black line of demarcation between themselves and American Slaveholders and their friends,—persist in sowing dissension on the question of slavery among the people of the south, impugning the loyalty of the American party,—the consequences must be to encourage a renewal of the conspiracy on a more extended scale, and with the lesson, derived from failure to admonish new conspirators to precautions that may insure success. It behooves the people of Maryland to weigh these probable consequences maturely, and to say, whether this dangerous and unprofitable agitation of Slavery, which is the staple of *sham* democratic electioneering and the chief element of its partizan strength, shall continue, or whether they will put an end to the exciting controversy, at once and forever, by the signal overthrow of that party at the coming election? Our only safety is in the intelligence and patriotism of the people. Mr. Kunkel is mistaken, in supposing the Harper's Ferry foray will promote his election, he has blundered in the attempt to make partisan capital out of it. Though only one week yet remains before the election there is time enough for the formation of a dispassionate public sentiment, the indications of which are already apparent, and which, in its terrible recoil, will crush him and the party of agitation, whose standard bearer he is, into annihilation in this State."

A Virginia committee summed up the cost of suppressing the insurrection at $185,567 of which the Baltimore & Ohio railroad received $19,378.78.*

Events were now moving along rapidly to-

*In December 1908 the Baltimore Sun published the following interview with Patrick Higgins of Sandy Hook, Washington County, who had been en eye witness of some of the incidents of the

ward the secession of the South and the Civil War. In December 1859 the legislature of South Carolina passed resolutions proposing a conference of the Southern States with a view to the formation of a Confederacy of these States. Mr. C. C. Meminger was appointed a special commissioner to visit Richmond. This was the beginning of sorrows and men began to contemplate a dissolution of the Union as a most probable event. Some thought that the South would be permitted to go in peace. Others believed there would be civil war and this belief inspired a military spirit among the people. With the beginning of the year 1860 the formation of military companies began and even the children had their companies and drilled with wooden swords and cornstalk guns. Early in the year the Liberty Riflemen, with Dr. A. A. Sappington as captain, was organized and about the same time the Union Cavalry Troop of Unionville, Captain M. C. McKinstrey, was formed and there were numerous other military companies in the county. On the 4th of October all of them joined in a

---

insurrection.

Harper's Ferry, W. Va., Dec. 26, 1908.

Next Tuesday will mark the anniversary of the execution of John Brown and his band of raiders at Charlestown, W. Va., December 2?, 1859, following their attack upon the United States Arsenal at Harper's Ferry.

Probably the most interesting survivor of those stirring ante-bellum days is Patrick Higgins, who for more than 40 years watched the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bridge at the Ferry, was on duty at the time of the attack and, so far as can be learned, is the only living acquaintance of Brown.

Owing to his varied railroad duties, Mr. Higgins was closely identified with the thrilling events of the war-time history of this quaint little mountain town, and, although at present retired from active duty, he is as hale and hearty as a young man of one-third his years, his memory is as retentive as a schoolboy's, and he delights in talking of the bygone days when John Brown and his abolitionist followers were inciting outbreaks of violence among the negroes of the vicinity.

WHEN JOHN BROWN ARRIVED.

"Yes, I knew John Brown very well," said Mr. Higgins, "but it will be getting considerably ahead of my story to refer to him as 'John Brown.'

"About the middle of March, 1858, a man giving his name as John Smith—Capt. John Smith—came to Harper's Ferry and procured boarding accommodations over at Sandy Hook. I was at that time enployed as a watchman on the old wooden bridge at the ferry and boarded also in Sandy Hook a few doors from 'Captain Smith.'

"Naturally I got to see a good bit of the 'Captain,' and he told me he was a prospector who had come to Harper's Ferry in the hope of discovering valuable minerals in the surrounding mountains. He used to carry a pick with him and would frequently take long strolls, and I remember upon two different occasions that he showed me manganese which he claimed to have obtained here and also some silver which he likewise said he found in the vicinity.

"Of course, we people of the locality were very much interested in 'Captain Smith's' pretended discovery, and he said he intended opening some mines. Later he rented the Kennedy farm, over on the Antietam road, about six miles from Harper's Ferry, and said it was his aim to start at once on his mining venture.

"Shortly after moving on the Kennedy property he bought a horse and small wagon, and pretty soon 'Captain Smith' began receiving, almost daily, boxes from the depot, explaining that it was mining machinery. But from the length of those mysterious boxes, I have since come to believe that they contained the rifles, revolvers, etc., which he afterward used in his attack on the arsenal.

"This went on for some time and, of course, the residents suspected nothing to be wrong.

HELD UP ON THE BRIDGE.

"But, as I have said, I was employed watching the bridge, and before a great while and during the summer a number of strangers came over the bridge and inquired from me whether a 'John Smith' lived in the neighborhood and to direct them there. These men usually came at intervals of about a week, always alone, and, as I later learned, were the men who comprised 'Captain Smith's' following in his attack on the arsenal

"Historians have repeatedly written that the insurrection was created by negroes, but this is entirely incorrect and there were not more than three negroes in the party. I personally saw the men who made the attack and with one or two exceptions recognized every man.

"Employed with me in watching the old railroad bridge here at the Ferry was a man named William Williams, and we relieved each other at six-hour intervals. The railroad then had a time clock on the bridge such as is in use in the large offices today, and we were required to register every 30 minutes.

"On Sunday night, October 16, 1859—I remember it well—I was due to report at midnight, but Williams and myself never quarreled with each other if one happened to be a few minutes late. On this night I arrived at the bridge at exactly 12.20 o'clock and was surprised to find that Williams wasn't there and had not registered on the clock since 10.30.

"I immediately started back across the bridge in search of him and was accosted on my way by two armed strangers, this being the first intimation I had of the siege. I was commanded by the men to halt, but not being familiar with military life didn't obey.

"After my failure to stop upon the second command I was struck in the side by a bayonet and rendered almost unconscious by the blow. Regaining my feet, I asked the reason for their molestation and told them I was the watchman on the bridge.

"'Well,' answered the man that I afterward

parade in Frederick City to celebrate the anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. In this parade were the Linganore Mounted Guard, 62 men, Captain, Charles E. Bevans; the Manor Mounted Guard, 45 men, Captain J. N. Chiswell; the Junior Defenders, 54 men, Captain John Ritchie; the Independent Riflemen, 44 men, Captain Walter Saunders; the United Guards, 56 men, Captain Gabriel Beckley; and the United Brothers of the War of 1812, Col. S. Carmack. There were also a number of companies from Virginia.

In the spring Governor Hicks announced a number of appointments in the State Militia. William Richardson, of the Buckeystown district, was appointed Colonel of the 1st Regiment in the first Regimental district composed of Frederick and Washington Counties, and George C. Baer, Major; the Hon. Anthony Kimmel was made Major General in the fourth Militia district of the State; James M. Coale was made Brigadier General of the Frederick infantry regiments. In the 16th Regiment the field officers were Edward Shriver, Colonel;

---

learned was John Brown's son Oliver, 'we will watch the bridge tonight—you come with us.'

"As we started back across the bridge I saw several long spears and was almost frantic from fear. I struck young Brown a powerful blow with my fist, knocked him down and made my escape. In those days I was a swift runner and, scared as I was, I lost no time in getting back into the town.

"JAKE" WASN'T AFRAID.

"The railroad company's agent at Harper's Ferry at that time was Fountain Beckam, who was also the Mayor of the town. He had a negro by the name of Hayward Sheppard, whom he had freed some time before and employed around the station, and Sheppard slept in the building. After making my escape from the bridge I awoke the negro and told him what had taken place.

"I discovered that a bullet had slightly grazed my head, but proceeded to Williams' house to see if he had returned home. Mrs. Williams told me he had not, so not wanting to frighten her I said I had just come over to see him about my lantern.

"About this time the Western express was due from Cincinnati, so I returned to the station. She was on time that night, I remember well, and reached the Ferry at 1.26. The conductor in charge of her was 'Jake' Phillips, and I cautioned him not to cross the bridge with his train, as it had been besieged and such action would be dangerous.

"'Jake' was a large and powerful man—a typical railroader of the time—who didn't know the meaning of the word fear. He took his lantern and started over toward the bridge, asking me to join him. While I was terribly scared I didn't want to be a coward, so went with him.

"We were fired at by the abolitionists, though I am convinced they merely wanted to scare us. A man carrying a lantern makes an excellent target for those so skilled in the use of firearms, but the raiders commanded us to advance no farther, saying they wanted liberty and that it was only some negroes fighting for freedom.

"Together Conductor Phillips and myself returned to the station and shortly afterward Hayward Sheppard, the negro, ventured out and was mortally wounded.

"In the meantime a farmer by the name of Gist and his sons, who had been attending a religious meeting and were returning home by way of the bridge, were taken prisoners, the sons held and the father dispatched by 'Captain Smith' to tell Phillips to proceed with the train. The message was to the effect that the idea was not to molest the railroad or delay the United States mail.

"Still Phillips refused to move his train during the night, and it was not until after 7 o'clock Monday morning, when 'Captain Smith' himself had come and assured Phillips that no harm would befall the train that it resumed its journey east.

"The abolitionists held the arsenal all day Monday, the 17th of October," continued Mr. Higgins, "and kept the village in a state of terror. On Monday afternoon the negro Sheppard, who had been wounded the previous night, appeared to be dying and pleaded with me to give him a drink of water. The poor fellow's sufferings were so agonizing that I determined to risk going for the water, starting for the Shenandoah river with a pitcher.

"I was halted, as expected, by a son-in-law of 'Smith's,' named Thompson, who, on learning my mission, bade me get the negro the water. He made a remark, however, that has caused me to ponder many, many times during these years since. As I returned from the river with the water he said: 'It serves the nigger right, and if he had listened and taken our advice he would not have been shot.' From this I am certain Hayward Sheppard was approached and asked to join in the uprising, which he likely declined and was threatened with death in the event he told.

"On Tuesday, October 18, a company of United States marines from Washington, under command of Col. Robert E. Lee, afterwards the great Confederate leader, and Major Green, arrived at Sandy Hook by freight train over the Baltimore and Ohio and marched to the ferry prepared to take possession of the Government arsenal.

"Major Green advanced toward the fort waving a white handkerchief, went inside and had a consultation with the raiders. Returning from the fort he came over to where I was standing alongside of Colonel Lee and said: 'Colonel, those raiders in there are commanded by old Osawatomie Brown, of Kansas, and he refuses to surrender.'

"Then it was that the real identity of 'Captain Smith' was learned; the order was given to charge the fort and after the third attack Brown and his men were captured. Eleven of these were killed in the encounter and were buried, including Brown's oldest son Oliver, along the Shenandoah river.

"Brown and the remainder of his men were taken on the first train to Charlestown, the county seat, and were tried and executed without delay.

"I shall never forget that eventful 29th of December, 1859, when John Brown was hanged up at Charlestown," said Mr. Higgins. "His remains

James McSherry, Lieutenant Colonel; E. Louis Lowe, Major. Of the 20th regiment Isaac Brower was the Colonel; of the 28th regiment the officers were, George Rinehart, Colonel; W. B. Tabler, Lieutenant Colonel; W. T. Gittings, Major. Gen. Kimmel's staff officers were William Stokes, Charles W. Ross, Ulysses Hobbs and John E. Sifford. In August the Legislature gave money to supply uniforms for the Independent Riflemen, Captain W. Saunders. The uniform adopted was a dark green frock coat, single breasted with three rows of regulation "R" buttons and trimmed with gold lace.

Early in the year as talk of disunion progressed union meetings began to be held in the various districts. On the 11th of February a Union Club was formed with James Whitehill as President and shortly afterwards there were Union Clubs in all the districts of the County. In March came the embassadors from South Carolina to Maryland and Virginia. The legislature of the latter State rejected the proposition for a meeting of slave States to consider the formation of a Confederacy by a vote of 90 to 42. Governor Hicks did not give the South Carolina agents any official reception. In the beginning of April a call for a Republican State Convention to nominate presidential electors and elect delegates to the Republican National convention in Chicago, was published. Commenting on this call the *Frederick Examiner* said, "this announcement of the existence of a Republican party in Maryland will excite considerable surprise but it should be received with great allowance for it looks very much like a Democratic trick invented to create a sensation among slaveholders and terrify them into voting the Democratic ticket." In May John Bell and Edward Everett were nominated by the remnant of the old Whig party now calling itself the "Constitutional Union" party.

On the 7th of September Judge Stephen A. Douglas, the candidate of one of the wings of the Democratic party, made a notable speech in Frederick at the Court House. Col. John McPherson presided over the meeting. Judge Douglas said that he was the first Northern man to denounce the Wilmot Proviso and that slavery was a subject concerning which the Congress had no power to legislate except as to the rendition of fugitive slaves. He declared that the secret object of those who were talking secession was to elect Lincoln. While Judge Douglas was in Frederick he witnessed a great procession and demonstration in favor of Bell and Everett. There was a mass meeting and a procession of which Major General Anthony Kimmel was chief marshal and Colonel John B. Thomas aid. There were nine bands of music in the line and in regard to the name of the head of the ticket, Mr. Bell, all the bells in the town were kept ringing while the procession was marching. Three weeks later, on the 29th of September, a Breckenridge meeting was held in Frederick and a magnificent speech was made by Mr. William L. Yancey, of the Cabinet and afterwards in

---

were brought here and met by his widow and a man by the name of Tindale, from Philadelphia, who afterwards came to the ferry as a major in the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry.

"Brown's remains were taken back to his old home in New England to their last resting place, many miles away from the banks of the peaceful Shenandoah and the dreamy little town he immortalized by his fanaticism in the cause of abolition."

TURBULENT IN WAR TIME.

By reason of the geographical situation and proximity to both the Federal capital at Washington and that of the Confederacy at Richmond, Harper's Ferry and the adjacent country figured prominently in the maneuvers of both armies.

Union troops first entered the village on July 4, 1861, and both armies were constantly picketing their forces on the heights surrounding the town and pouring volley after volley across the valley below.

On September 15, 1862, Generals "Stonewall" Jackson and A. P. Hill captured 13,000 Union soldiers under General Miles. General Jackson then left and crossed into Maryland, where he reinforced General Lee for the battle of Antietam, which was fought on the 17th of the same month.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad suffered great damage at the hands of both armies through the war and in numerous places the road was entirely destroyed for miles.

"You see," said Mr. Higgins referring to this, "the Baltimore and Ohio was the most direct line to Washington and through its western connections the majority of the Union forces from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, etc., were transported to Washington. This the Confederates tried to prevent by destroying the road, and I saw them at different times heating the rails over fires made of ties and twisting them around telegraph poles."

"Pat" Higgins remained in the employ of the Baltimore and Ohio continually from 1853 until his retirement, April 1, 1897. He is now enjoying the comforts of a cozy home at Sandy Hook, but can be seen almost daily at Harper's Ferry walking the platform of the unpretentious little station, whistling a tune of ante-bellum days, shaking hands with passengers and reminiscing of the days when "all wasn't quiet along the Potomac," and John Brown, prospector, farmer and abolitionist, was inciting the ignorant negroes of the vicinity into a demonstration which may be said to have practically marked the opening of the Civil War.

the Cabinet of Jefferson Davis. Mr. Yancey's graceful oratory extorted praise even from his political opponents. In the campaign ex-Governor Frank Thomas supported Douglas and Johnson and spoke for that ticket in Frederick and in Piedmont, Va. Before the next election he was in the Republican party. Bell and Everett carried Frederick County, but Breckenridge and Lane got the electoral vote of the State. In Frederick Mr. Lincoln got only a few scattering votes. In the districts of Urbana, Petersville and Mt. Pleasant, not one vote was cast for him. Creagerstown and Jefferson each gave him one vote; Buckeystown, Hauvers and Johnsville each gave him 3 votes. In Liberty there were 2; in Frederick City 16; in Catoctin, 7; in Woodsboro, 5; in Mechanicstown, 6; in Jackson, 16; in Emmitsburg, 17; in Middletown, 11; in New Market, 10;; in the whole county 103. The day after the election a report came to Frederick that at Point of Rocks a man had been hung by a mob for voting for Lincoln and this report was credited but it proved to be untrue. A Russian who had been detected in some crime was hung to a tree but was cut down before he was dead.

With the close of the year 1860 came the time for the people of Maryland to take sides, to declare for or against the Union. There is little doubt that the sentiment of the people of the State as a whole was favorable to secession. But in the western counties it was different. While there was a strong feeling of sympathy in Frederick County for the South, while there was a feeling of bitter antipathy toward the abolitionists of the North and a feeling that in nullifying the fugitive slave laws the Northern States had violated the terms of the compact which bound the states together, still the preponderating sentiment in the county was opposed to secession. Many who believed that the States had the constitutional right to withdraw from the Union by simply repealing the resolution of the convention which adopted the constitution of the United States, were opposed to secession as a matter of policy and because of their sentiment of attachment for the flag. The election returns of the Presidential election in November 1860 showed the closeness of division in Frederick County. The vote in the County for the two democratic candidates, Breckenridge and Dougles, was 3,609, while that for Bell, the Constitutional Union candidate was 3,617 a difference of eight votes only. The vote for Lincoln was negligible, his electors receiving only 103 votes in the County. But not all the men who voted for the Democratic candidates were in favor of disunion. When the crisis came many of them joined the Union Army. Nor were all those who voted for Bell and Everett prepared to go to the length of coercing the South to remain in the Union. In the great conflict which ensued many of them were on the Southern side and doubtless many enlisted in the Southern Army. Following the secession movement begun by South Carolina, meetings were held in the various districts of Frederick County, as there were through the State, to give expression to the sentiment of the people in the crisis which was upon the country.

On Saturday evening, December 15, 1860 a meeting of the workingmen was held in the Court House in Frederick, in response to a call upon "all who are in favor of preserving our glorious Union." Of this large meeting Charles W. Haller was President, David H. Haller and William G. Cole, were Vice-Presidents; John C. Hart and Adam Gault were Secretaries. Resolutions were reported by a committee consisting of J. Whitehill, Charles Cole, William Mahoney, Joseph M. Ebberts and Charles W. Haller. These resolutions declared that "in the midst of a most unbounded prosperity in the history of our country, when the earth has yielded to the husbandman plentifully and the prices of the products of the soil were of such a character as to inspire hope, and promise success to them, a crisis or panic has suddenly and unexpectedly fallen upon us and which portends destruction to our people in their argicultural, commercial, merchantile and mechanical pursuits, thereby throwing out of employment thousands and thousands of our fellow citizens and threatening them with misery, starvation and ruin; and whereas we believe this has been occasioned by the misconduct and desperation of political demagogues; those who have wickedly violated the constitution of the United States by acts of legislation at variance with the same and those who contemplate further violations of that sacred chart of our glorious Union. * * * And whereas the glorious hero of New Orleans in a time of similar peril declared that 'the federal Union must and shall be preserved'. * * "

The meeting therefore protested against a division of the United States and proclaimed their attachment to the Union and asked such action in the premises as would "secure quiet and fraternal feeling in the Confederacy." The resolutions continued, "We believe and are firmly convinced that to secure peace to our beloved country there should be speedily inaugurated in the Northern States of our Confederacy such conciliatory measures as would quiet the present apprehensions of our Southern brethren and secure confidence in the recognition of their rights for the future, and that such a course

would strengthen our Federal Union which was planned by the wisdom and cemented with the blood of pure and patriotic men who have gone before us."

"That our representatives in Congress from this State be urged to advocate and vote for such measures as may be brought before them for harmonizing the distractions and difficulties now existing and to do all in their power to secure to the whole country the peace and prosperity which we so recently have enjoyed." Careless public men were rebuked and the call for a County Convention to consider the same subject was made.

That County Convention assembled in Frederick on the following Monday, the 17th of December. Richard Potts presided and Dr. Jacob Baer, George R. Dennis, Charles W. Haller, George Thomas of H., Hezekiah Boteler, Henry Snyder, John Loats, Francis F. Jones, Dr. Wm. T. Wootten, Sebastian G. Cockey, Henry Dunlop, Daniel G. Biser and Dr. A. Sappington were the vice-presidents; John M. Ebberts, E. Lewis Cramer, John Bartholow, John W. Barrick, Henry C. Frasier, George A. Hanson, Thomas E. Pope, George K. Shellman and Dr. Wm. Tyler, Jr., were the secretaries. The convention was called "to consider all constitutional means of vindicating and securing our constitutional right within the Union and to petition the Governor, if deemed expedient, to convene the legislature upon the happening of certain contingencies." The meeting was large and composed of men from all parts of the County. While the call was to consider methods for redressing wrongs and asserting rights within the Union, it was soon apparent that a large proportion of those present were perfectly ready to go, if necessary, out of the Union to assert the constitutional rights of the States and of the individual citizens. At the head of this body was ex-Governor Enoch Louis Lowe. The proceedings had scarcely begun when he began to take a strong hand in them, contesting the organization which had been intended by Gen. Edward Shriver the leader of the Union party. At times the proceedings became highly animated and each party was accused of having brought resolutions already prepared. A committee to consider all resolutions was appointed by the chair and represented the different parties. It was made up of Grayson Eichelberger, Col. William P. Maulsby, Lawrence J. Brengle, B. A. Cunningham, Samuel D. Walker, E. L. Lowe and Outerbridge Horsey. While the committee was absent considering the resolutions Mr. Wm. J. Ross addressed the convention in compliance with a request to do so. Mr. Ross entertained no doubt of the contitutional right of a State to secede and in his speech argued that the federal compact having been infringed by one party, meaning certain Northern States, was of no binding obligation upon the other contracting parties. During the convention and in all the discussions of the time, it is noticeable that the federal union was constantly termed "the Confederacy."

The chairman of the Committee on Resolutions presented a report signed by the majority. This report was urged in speeches by Mr. Eichelberger, Col. Wm. P. Maulsby, Lt. Col. M. Hobbs and Dr. T. J. McGill. Ex-Governor Lowe presented the minority report. The resolution of the Working Men's Convention were adopted without dissent.

The majority report resolved that whereas "This Confederacy is now convulsed from its centre to its circumference by internal division and sectional strife" that without seeking to inquire whether the dangers now so imminently threatening the national existence and the issues that have been forced, have been wisely or unwisely raised and pressed, yet it was the duty of all patriots to meet the issue and to use all constitutional means to avert the calamities that threatened. That while the election of Mr. Lincoln in the manner prescribed by the constitution presented no just cause for the secession of any of the States of the Confederacy or for a dissolution of the Union, still the conduct of the anti-slavery fanatics of the North in originating and continuing the agitation of the slavery question, in the passage of personal liberty bills and other laws for the obstruction of the execution of the Fugitive Slave law; in their persistent and determined opposition to the return to their owners of runaway slaves and in the organization of a party based mainly upon the idea of hostility to the institution of slavery evincing an unfriendly feeling toward their Southern brethren in direct violation of the letter and spirit of the constitution, deserves the severest reprobation of every good citizen and warranted the Southern States in asking further constitutional guarantees from their Northern brethren. The resolutions after this long preamble expressed devotion to the constitution and the Union and declared against secession as a proper remedy for evils and grievances, "but we are determined," it was said, "to maintain and vindicate all our rights by all constitutional means within the Union, and failing in this *then at all hazards.*"

The Governor was requested when in his judgment it should become necessary or as soon as a convention of Southern States should be determined upon to convene the Legislature

for the sole purpose of providing for a call of a convention and of the election of delegates thereto, to take into consideration the prevailing dangers and to take all necessary constitutional steps for relief and if necessary to appoint delegates to a convention of the slave holding States to take counsel and to adopt such measures as might be necessary to secure the enjoyment of constitutional rights. It was demanded that any measure tending to alter the relations of the State to the Union that might be passed by a convention, should be submitted to the people for ratification. Finally there was an expression of devotion to the Union and a declaration that they would never consent to leave it "until the oppressions of our government shall have become too grievous to be borne."

It would seem that these resolutions were sufficiently liberal to satisfy the most ardent sympathiser with the South. They recognized the justice of the grievances of which the South complained, impliedly recognized the right of secession and further that the time might come speedily when the State of Maryland might have to take steps to exercise that right. But the resolutions perhaps savored too much of moderation to satisfy the inflamed mental condition of those who favored secession promptly upon the election of Lincoln. To satisfy this sentiment and to give expression more clearly and unequivocally to the views of the secession advocates, ex-Governor Lowe brought in a minority report containing no less than twenty-one resolutions setting forth the secessionist view of the conflict between the States and declaring that the North having nullified the constitution it was not binding upon the South, and quoted Daniel Webster in support of this proposition. It is true that the action of South Carolina in seceding without consulting the other States was deprecated, but it was declared in emphatic terms that the destiny of Maryland must be with the South. The chairman of the meeting put the two reports before the convention and by the viva voce vote it was impossible to determine the result and a division was called for. In order to make this division the convention went into the Court House yard, and those favoring the Union party went through the east gate and those in favor of the minority resolutions went through the South gate. The majority report was adopted by a vote of 314 to 117 and this division probably indicated with a considerable degree of accuracy the division of sentiment in Frederick County. This convention marked the beginning of strife and the parting of ways and the beginning of the bitterness of the Civil War. The evening after the adjournment of the convention ex-Governor Frank Thomas made a speech at the Court House to a great meeting in which he denounced in bitter terms the resolutions presented by Governor Lowe, scouted the theory of secession, and denounced the administration for abandoning the garrison of Fort Moultrie. This speech gave the keynote to the Union people of the County among whom Governor Thomas was henceforth a recognized leader.





"Ingleside," Gen. Beaufort's Headquarters, Petersville District.



Company A, First Infantry, Maryland National Guard, Frederick.

CHAPTER XXVI

THE BEGINNING of '61 found Frederick in a state of suppressed excitement. It felt intuitively the impending shadow of the great conflict. New lines of thought and sentiment were developing, new political alliances were being formed, and in many families there were already the beginnings of differences that were eventually to lead brother against brother and in some instances father against son. No one was able to tell how short and sharp or how long and terrible the inevitable conflict might become. Frederick was certain to be a part of the theatre of war. Its geographical location left no doubt of that. What great battles might be fought on its rolling fields and amid the lofty hills of the surrounding country none could tell. What armies might march along its splendid roads and meet in bloody array on its broad champagnes, who could surmise? It was an era of doubt and distress. There were strong feelings entertained on both sides and sentiment among the people was naturally divided. It was in large measure a Southern community, brought up in a spirit of neighborliness to Virginia and naturally sharing the feelings and sentiments of that section over the questions at issue. On the other hand, there was a large measure of loyal attachment to the Union cause, and the hope never quite dwindled that means might yet be found to avoid a disunion of the States and the issues of a bloody warfare. It seemed a pity that the green fields of harvest in the loved valleys of the Potomac and the Monocacy should be turned into ensanguined plains, that over them should move contending armies and that joining the pure waters of the pellucid mounted streams should flow the life blood of brave men of either side. As it turned out, there were few of the bloodier battles fought in the direct confines of the county. But the actions and movements of the war centered in many ways about the mountain city and kept it throughout the long conflict a focus of possibility for the commanding generals on both sides.

Following the meeting of the citizens of Frederick county on December 17, 1860, at which efforts to draw the State into the cause of the South in the case of hostilities were defeated, there was increased restlessness, the feeling reaching an aroused state of excitement when news came in a few days of the secession of South Carolina and the opening of fire on Fort Sumter on the 12th of April, 1861. Soldiers called by the President to the defense of Washington were attacked by rioters in passing through Baltimore on the 19th, and on the 26th the Legislature of Maryland convened at Frederick in pursuance to the call of Governor Hicks, unanimously adopting on the 28th an address to the people in which an attempt was made to quiet the feelings of the citizens by assuring them that any fear that the deliberations of the session might result in the passage of some measure committing the State to secession were utterly groundless. The address took the further ground that the body had no legal right to formulate such a declaration, which in itself was conclusive. A bill which provided for the organization of a Board of Public Safety was favorably received by the session on the 2nd of May. The Board, under the bill, was endowed with military control and extraordinary powers, and this, followed on the 13th of May by the appointment of committees to visit the Presidents of the United States and of the Southern Confederacy, rearoused the fears and called forth the remonstrances of members of the Union party. Events were drifting toward a climax, and largely as Frederick shared in the feeling of those sister States of Maryland that had not seceded in loyal patriotism to the union, the call of friendliness to the Southern spirit and the Southern feeling was strong as ties of blood. There was little if any bitterness in this feeling except as manifested in moments of political contention and excitement. It was realized that when the hour for the parting of the ways arrived it would be an hour of sadness, rather than hatred; of regret and sympathy, rather than

wrath and vengeance. Those in Frederick who joyed in the staunch support she was giving officially by her voice in all public proceedings for the preservation of the Union exercised as far as possible restraint and respectful consideration for those who differed with them. Those who had determined by this time to cast their lot with the South had made up their minds to do so quietly and in order, answering that call which they deemed the strongest as they would an inevitable mandate from the inner conscience to do the thing which they believed to be right. It was a trying time; a time when friends and neighbors were compelled to look into each others faces with feelings of doubt and apprehension; estrangements began in circles that had been closely knit together for years in the quiet activities of a complacent life in a well-ordered community. Many of the divisions that took place were along strange lines, some who turned their faces toward the Confederacy having been counted upon for the Union and vice versa.

After a session lasting till the 14th of May, the Legislature adjourned to the 4th of June, at which time the committee appointed to visit President Lincoln made a report to the effect that the movement of troops in the meantime on Virginia had defeated the purpose of their intervention for peace and that "they had not felt authorized to present a request that had been repudiated in advance." The committee that had been sent to visit President Davis presented to the Legislature a statement to the effect that "the Confederacy was willing to entertain any proposition from the United States for a peaceful settlement." The Legislature passed a resolution on May 22nd which requested the Governor to return all State arms removed by him to Fort McHenry or placed in the hands of uniformed companies and associations of individuals to the State armories and regularly organized companies. The Home Guards of Frederick, organized after the burning of the court house, indignantly resented this action of the Legislature and specifically showed their resentment by a resolution in which they declared they would resist any such attempt to compell them to deliver up their arms; and furthermore that they would "resist the enforcement of the order at all hazards and unto death." The passage of the resolution by the Legislature was defeated and the resolution of the Home Guards resenting its provisions was given due credit for having weight in the defeat of the measure. The action of the Home Guards of Frederick was seconded by the Home Guards of Middletown, and on the 28th of June the Home Guards of Williamsport adopted resolutions expressing their determination to cooperate with the Home Guards of Frederick and Middletown in "resisting to the death" all attempts which might be made to enforce the "illegal and despotic act of the late traitorous Legislature." During the progress of these proceedings upon the part of the State Legislature the people were feeling in their daily life the gradual drifting of the country toward the inevitable conflict. Meetings were held from time to time in various districts of the county, and in neighboring counties of the State, to many of which delegates were sent to represent Frederick in the deliberations. Among these was a large and influential meeting of the citizens of Mount Pleasant district on the 11th of January. This meeting was irrespective of party and a set of resolutions was presented thereat by John Houck, Samuel D. Walker, John W. Ogborn, Simon W. Stauffer and Esau D. Creager, which protested against each and every attempt from any and every source to commit the State to any sectional issue. The resolutions were adopted and represented in their general tone the action of meetings of a similar character in neighboring counties and in other sections of the State, notably in Allegany, Garrett and Washington counties. A Union meeting for Woodsboro district was held at Christian Barrick's Hotel, over which John D. Crumbaugh presided; another at Myersville, with George Leatherman as president. A Union flag raising occurred at Middletown on February 23rd, at which ex-Governor Francis Thomas delivered an address. Colonel, afterward Judge William P. Maulsby, of Frederick, delivered an address at a meeting held at Westminster. On January 21 the Union men of Frederick had raised a fine pole at the West end of Fourth street, surmounted with a national flag and bearing on its streamer the name of Governor Hicks. The speeches on the occasion were made by Col. Maulsby, Frederick J. Nelson and J. S. Cooper. On the 7th of May the Home Guards of Frederick were presented by the ladies with a national flag, Reverdy Johnson delivering the patriotic address, to which responses were made by Col. Maulsby and ex-Senator Cooper.

Following the proclamation of President Lincoln of the 15th of April, calling for an army of 75,000 men to defend the Union, the intense excitement created throughout Maryland was visibly reflected in Frederick, heightened a few days later by the riots in Baltimore, the alarm spreading so emphatically to the mountain city that the authorities made hasty preparations for defense. An inroad of Federal troops from Pennsylvania was feared in Baltimore and hasty calls for aid were sent out,

especially through Western Maryland. Marshall George P. Kane, of Baltimore, caused to be circulated a hand bill thanking those who had made offer of aid and instructing them to bring their men on the first train. General Bradley T. Johnson, who was Captain of the Frederick Mounted Guards, that had been organized on December 29, 1860, ordered all men who were to go with him to report themselves as soon as possible, "with such accoutrements and equipments as they can," stating further that "double-barreled shot-gun and buck-shot are efficient." The United Guards of Frederick had been under organization for some time, with Gabriel Beckley as Captain.

The opening of the sessions of the State Legislature at Frederick on the 26th of April, having assembled there upon call of Governor Hicks because Annapolis had been taken possession of by Federal troops, was to end in one of the memorable incidents of these early days of the dawning conflict. From a contemporary account the story of the progress of these incidents is taken:

"On the 30th of July the Legislature reassembled and continued in session until the 7th of August, when it adjourned until the 17th of September. In the meantime the State had passed into the control of the Federal Government and orders had been issued for the arrest of the secession members of the General Assembly. When the 17th of September arrived it found but few members of the lower House in Frederick, and at 1 o'clock, the hour for assembling, there were but three Senators in the city, Messrs. Bradley, Nuttle and Kimmel, all of whom were Union men. Determined to prevent a session of the Legislature, they refused to enter the Senate chamber, and met for consultation at the reading-room opposite the hall in which the General Assembly was to assemble. They had previously notified the clerk of the Senate that they proposed to consult as to their course and would communicate their joint determination in half an hour. At the expiration of that time notice was conveyed to the clerk that there would be no meeting of the Senate, when they were informed that he had called the roll in the empty chamber and gone through the formality of announcing that there being no quorum present the Senate stand adjourned until 1 o'clock on Wednesday.

"The Union members of the House of Delegates had also come to a similar determination to do all in their power to prevent the meeting of that body, but the opposite members who were in the city moving toward the hall, they went also, and at 10 o'clock Thomas H. Moore, the reading clerk, went through the formality of calling the House to order and proceeded to call the roll. The members present were Messrs. Salmon, Kessler, Gordon, MacCubbin, Jones, of Talbot, Straughan, Durant, McIntire, Long, Keene and Mills, being seven of the opposition to four Union members. Messrs. Nail and Firey were in the city but declined to go to the hall. There were but four responses, and Mr. Long immediately moved that the House adjourn until noon on Wednesday. The refusal of the Senate to convene, it was argued, had virtually annulled any legal assemblage of the Legislature, though the clerks declared their intention to continue to call the roll daily until a quorum should appear, denying the right of less than a quorum to adjourn the body. A few minutes after the formality of opening the Legislature had thus been gone through with by the clerks and they had dispersed, small squads of the Wisconsin regiment, each under charge of an officer, were observed moving through the city, all taking different directions towards the outskirts. Thus in about half an hour a cordon of armed pickets circled the entire town, with instruction to allow no one to pass out without a written permit from a member of General Banks' staff, who had been appointed provost marshal. This had scarcely been accomplished before a squad of police officers from Baltimore, consisting of Lieutenant Carmichael, Sergeant Wallis, Sergeant Watt and Officer West, accompanied by a military escort of the Third Wisconsin regiment, Col. T. H. Ruger, which had been encamped for some days near the railroad depot, commenced to search the city for parties they were ordered to arrest. In the course of the 17th and 18th the following arrests were made:

"Milton Y. Kidd, clerk of the House.

"Thomas H. Moore, reading clerk of the House.

"William Kilgour, clerk of the Senate.

"S. P. Cormack, assistant clerk of the Senate.

"John N. Brewer, reading clerk of the Senate.

"William E. Salmon, of Frederick, House of Delegates.

"Thomas J. Claggett, of Frederick, House of Delegates.

"Andrew Kessler, of Frederick, House of Delegates.

"Josiah H. Gordon, of Allegany, House of Delegates.

"Richard C. MacCubbin, of Anne Arundel, House of Delegates.

"D. Bernerd Mills, of Carroll county, House of Delegates.

"William E. Miller, of Cecil, House of Delegates.

"Clark J. Durant, of St. Mary's, House of Delegates.

"J Lawrence Jones, of Talbot, House of Delegates.

"The following citizens were also arrested:

"John W. Elkins and John Hagan, with E. A. Hanson, William Mason, William Hanson, and his two sons. Elihu Riley, editor of the *Annapolis Republican* and Printer of the House, was also arrested.

"The sudden embargo of egress from the city without previous notice soon occasioned considerable excitement. The pickets were stationed on every road and across every field, and no one could leave without a pass. One gentleman who lived about ten steps beyond the picket guard was compelled to return to town, and all manner of vehicles soon commenced to move toward the headquarters of Col. Ruger. Among others Col. Maulsby's carriage was turned back for a pass. The passes were given freely to those who could prove their loyalty, and in order to facilitate operations General Shriver attended at headquarters, at the request of citizens, to identify the applicants. The prisoners were all taken to the barracks as fast as arrested and when Dr. Jones, of Talbott, was arrested on Wednesday morning the guards around the town were withdrawn and the ancient city of Frederick again fell back into control of the civil authorities.

"There were various rumors in circulation as to the purpose of the majority of the Legislature had that body been permitted to assemble. It is, however, known that letters had been intercepted by the First Maryland Regiment, Col. Kenly, looking to a collusion between the Legislature and General Johnson as to his crossing the Potomac with a Confederate army and occupying Frederick, and the simultaneous passage of a secession ordinance under the protection of Confederate bayonets. It is also asserted that when one of the Frederick delegates was arrested a similar letter from Virginia was found in his possession. On Tuesday evening, the 17th, immediately after the arrest of the officers of the Legislature, nearly 30,000 copies of the report of Mr. Wallis on Federal relations were seized by order of the provost marshal and taken to the camp of the Wisconsin regiment, where they furnished the material for a grand conflagration. At the preceding session of the Legislature 50,000 copies of this document were ordered to be printed and when seized were in readiness for mailing. At noon, Wednesday, the 18th, the train brought up Messrs. Miller, of Cecil; McCoy, of Harford; Bayless, of Harford, and Lawson, of Somerset, and immediately on its arrival Mr. Miller was arrested and conveyed to the guard house. The others, being loyal men, were welcomed by their Union friends and returned in the afternoon with their colleagues to Baltimore on their way home. Mr. Stake, of Washington county, also arrived Wednesday morning, and approved of the action of his Union colleagues. The afternoon train, which usually left Frederick at 1 o'clock, was detained until 3 to bring down the prisoners, the delay being permitted for the purpose of giving the officers of the Legislature an opportunity to obtain their discharge by taking the oath of allegiance, which was administered to Elihu Riley, Milton Y. Kidd, Thomas H. Moore, William Kilgour and S. P. Cormack, who were then released. John S. Brewer, reading clerk of the Senate, refused to take the oath and was sent off on the train with the members of the House who were not allowed to take it. Mr. Marshall, postmaster of the House, was arrested just as the cars were about to start and marched back to headquarters to take the oath. At 3 o'clock on Wednesday, the 18th, the prisoners were brought from the barracks and marched under guard of a company of Wisconsin military to the cars and an armed guard seated with each of them, the remainder of the car being filled with soldiers. The arrested parties were at first confined in Fort McHenry and were finally sent to Fort Lafayette, with those arrested in Baltimore."

Simultaneous with the progress of these civil and political events in Frederick and the State, military movements were rapidly on foot, in many of which Frederick conspicuously figured. Under the direction of Hon. James Cooper, of Frederick, two full regiments of the Maryland National Guard were organized by the 14th of May, 1861, and were placed under command of Brigadier General John R. Kenly. Of the First Maryland Regiment, Company H, commanded by Capt. Benjamin Schley, was formed by the consolidation of two detachments, one of which was raised by Capt. Schley in Frederick. After going into camp at Antietam creek and afterward at Williamsport, several of the companies were detached from the regiment and were sent to do picket duty along the Potomac, guarding the fords and ferries of the river from Williamsport to Antietam, in fear of an invasion of Confederate troops from the Virginia border. Southern sympathizers in Frederick in the meantime were not idle and large numbers volunteered their service to the Southern cause. Among these was Captain, afterwards General, Bradley T. John-

son, of Frederick, who joined the Confederate forces at Harper's Ferry, May 8th, 1861, with a company which he had raised in his home county.

Frederick was really becoming now a part of the theatre of war. Almost daily incidents were occurring to remind its erstwhile complacent people that the nation was in the throes of an ominous conflict. In June, the arrival of a Rhode Island regiment in the city precipitated an attempt to mob the office of the Herald, which at the time was supposed to sympathize with the South. Col. Burnside and other officers present in the city on the occasion intervened to save the office of the paper from destruction. In the latter part of June Col. Yohe's regiment of the second division of General Patterson's army, was located at Frederick, and Company F, of the Fourth United States Artillery, with six batteries, commanded by Capt. Perkins, was encamped at the Fair Grounds. On the 21st of June Col. Burnside, from Camp Sprague, the headquarters of the First Regiment of Rhode Island Volunteers, took occasion to issue a letter thanking the citizens of Middletown for the cordial reception given to the command, and stating that "particular thanks are due to the citizens of Frederick, Md., for the hearty welcome which they extended and the lavish hospitality which they dispensed to the regiment." On the 12th of July John W. Baughman, of Frederick, father of the late General Louis Victor Baughman, and publisher of the *Citizen,* was arrested by the Federal authorities because of the sympathetic tone of his paper toward the Confederate cause. On the 19th of July the Potomac Home Brigade was organized, at the instance of Hon. Francis Thomas, "for the protection of the canal and of the property and persons of loyal citizens of the neighborhood." It was composed of four companies made up of citizens who were resident both sides of the Potomac river from the Monocacy to the western boundary of Maryland. William P. Maulsby, of Frederick, was appointed Colonel of the First Regiment of this Brigade in August by the President, Charles E. Trail being named as Lieutenant-Colonel. The seven companies which were mustered into the service of the regiment camped in August at a point a mile and a half north of Frederick near the turnpike. In the meantime the formation of the Brigade went rapidly forward with spirit and energy in other parts of Western Maryland. It rendered valiant and effective service whenever called upon and acquitted itself with credit when employed outside as well as inside the State.

Up to the close of '61 events were shaping themselves toward decisive conflicts and the movements in and around Frederick were interesting but not momentous—the arrival of General Banks' army to encamp near Fairview, with General Banks having his headquarters in the house of General Bradley T. Johnson, then absent in the Confederate army; the arrival of the First Maryland regiment under Col. Kenly to go into winter quarters four miles west of the city, and the spending of the fall in camp at Frederick by Companies A, C and D of the Potomac Home Brigade to perfect themselves in cavalry tactics, were almost alone the military features of the time that entered into the life-interest of the people.

The begining of more active operations upon the part of the Federal government at the opening of 1862 brought many of these movements near to Frederick. Some of the regiments of General Banks' division were located on the Maryland side of the Potomac, guarding the river line from the mouth of the Monocacy to near Hancock. An active spring and summer campaign of the Federal forces in the Shenandoah Valley was to be inaugurated, and in the course of these movements Frederick's interest in near-at-home events was aroused by the battle of Loudon Heights, in which the Potomac Home Brigade acquitted itself gallantly; prior to this, parts of General Banks' army had advanced from Hancock and occupied Martinsburg, Cole's battalion leading the van; then came the advance to Winchester, Cole's cavalry being the first to enter the town, Capt. Cole himself having had his horse killed under him during a spirited encounter with Ashby's cavalry on the way from Martinsburg, escaping himself without injury. Following all the engagements and skirmishes which marked these early periods of the Shenandoah Valley campaign, the Hospital at Frederick became the scene of great interest and activity. It was known as the Union Military Hospital and was situated on the outskirts of the town on a plat of about four acres enclosed by a board fence. There was one stone building and seven frame structures, the former being an old-fashioned two-story house in which General Washington, when a colonel in Braddock's army, had made his headquarters. The frame buildings were one-story and built with regard for substantiality. There were small bedsteads in the rooms, well fitted, and at the time it was considered probably the best and largest hospital in the country, having at one time, in June of '62, accommodated 690 patients. It was in charge of Dr. R. F. Wier, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., with Dr. Goldsborough as as-

sistant. It would hold, with the officers and attendants, seven hundred, and buildings were erected for 200 more as need arose.

The interest of the town generally was centered in the work at the hospital, the ladies of the community being especially active in contributing to the comfort of the sick and wounded. There were many pitiable cases, men, young and old, being brought from the battlefields and needing the gentle administrations which their sorrowful plight called for. There was a warm spirit of humanity manifested toward them, irrespective of sectional feeling, much of which, in fact, was laid aside in the midst of such woe and suffering as many of the cases excited. At the outbreak of the war the ladies of Frederick organized the "Ladies' Relief Association," with Mrs. Gideon Bantz as president, for the purpose of lending aid to the medical forces of the Federal commands quartered in and about the city. They prepared and distributed such delicacies as are most relished by invalids. The organization started in a call issued in the *Frederick Examiner* August 21, 1861, and on the 21st of the following October fifty ladies met and united in this commendable work. Seven committees were appointed, who had each the duty of securing the articles required for the sick on a specified day of the week. They visited the hospitals in the morning and saw that the articles furnished were properly disposed of. After the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, Gettysburg and Monocacy, with thousands of wounded soldiers in the city and the neighborhood, this association performed an immense labor and its deeds of humanity were warmly remembered by many a suffering soldier. In the issue of the *Examiner* following the battle of Antietam in September, 1862, appeared the following item, which throws some light on the work of the hospitals and the important center of interest they formed in the community. The *Examiner* said: "Every public building in the city, the churches (except the Roman Catholic Church and the upper part of the Evangelical Reformed Church,) the halls, seminaries, public schools and the City Hotel and the United States Hotel, have been appropriated for the accommodation of the wounded in the recent battles in Frederick and Washington Counties. Each of the seventeen hospitals is now filled with wounded Federal soldiers and Confederate prisoners, who receive at the hands of benevolent Union citizens equal attention and comfort, without distinction of friend or foe. The thousands of sufferers thrown by the emergencies of battle upon this community is a grievous tax upon the resources of loyal citizens whose substance was nearly consumed by the hungry demands of the half-starved Confederates, and though they have cared for the wounded with no stinted hand for more than a year past, those in other States whose friends may be in hospital here should consider our necessity and aid us in extending the relief which humanity requires." Subsequent events showed that this appeal, and similar ones made in behalf of the work of the community in relieving the wants of the suffering, was not without avail, and it is gratifying to know that in no hospitals of the war were the unfortunate inmates better cared for than in Frederick.

At the end of the memorable summer of 1862 Frederick was beginning to taste more and more the bitterness of real war. Centered as she was in the midst of the varying field of movement of both the Southern and Northern armies, she was plunged day by day into new elements of alarm and excitement. Her farmers were beginning to suffer from the inroads of marching divisions and detachments. Fields one day beautiful with flourishing crops of grain were the next day trodden and unsightly objects from the feet of invading forces. The rapidly concentrating purpose of the Confederate commanders to make an invasion into Maryland and thence to Pennsylvania, and the determined purpose of the Federal government to prevent this, brought about movements which gradually but inevitably tended toward the focussing of the contending forces on some decisive plane of battle. It was an hour in which, though none then knew, South Mountain, Antietam and Gettysburg were pending. There were numerous small engagements, sorties and invasions, in all of which Col. Maulsby and his regiment of the Potomac Home Brigade were actively engaged. At one time his line of duty extended along the entire Maryland line of the Potomac from Harper's Ferry to Mariottville, the object being to prevent the destruction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and the further crippling of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. Col. Maulsby, at the breaking out of the war, was a strong Union man and entered the army. He was placed in command of the First Regiment, Potomac Home Guards. His bravery was unquestioned, and he saw active service along the line of the Upper Potomac. The reputation of his regiment and himself rests mainly in their conduct at the battle of Gettysburg. When he returned from the army he took up the profession of the law in Frederick and headed the delegation from Frederick county in the constitutional convention of 1867.

He was appointed by the Governor in 1870

chief judge of the sixth judicial district of Maryland to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Madison Nelson. He was a member of the Court of Appeals from January 20, 1870, until November 7, 1871, when he was succeeded by Judge Richard J. Bowie.

After the death of his first wife he moved back to Westminster. He was one of the first vestrymen of Ascension Protestant Episcopal Church there and was one of the three original members surviving. He was the historian of the church at the fiftieth anniversary, held in the spring of 1894. His second wife was the widow of John Fisher, of Westminster. Her maiden name was Annie Monthland.

During his career as a lawyer he was engaged in every notable case that was ever tried in Westminster. He was considered one of the ablest lawyers at the bar of Maryland. He was generous to a fault and gave freely to those in need.

One of the noted cases in which Mr. Maulsby was engaged was the defence of Joseph W. Davis, indicted for murder in Carroll County, about 1873, and tried in Hagerstown. Davis killed his employer in a mill at Linwood and employed Mr. Maulsby to defend him. He became thoroughly satisfied that his client was innocent and the idea of his being hung filled him with horror. The trial lasted for weeks, and ended with a verdict of guilty. Mr. Maulsby made all possible efforts to save his client. An appeal was taken, motions for a new trial were made and overruled, and finally he appealed to the Governor for clemency. In the midst of his final effort Davis made a full confession of guilt. Judge Maulsby telegraphed to him and verified the report. He at once sent the fee Davis had paid him to the widow of the murdered man and abandoned criminal practice.

He was born in Harford County, Md., July 10, 1815. He was married twice. His first wife was Miss Emily Nelson, a sister of Judge Madison Nelson, of Frederick. Three children were born to them—Col. Wm. P. Maulsby, a prominent lawyer of Frederick; the late Mrs. John Ritchie, of Frederick, and Mrs. Kimball, of Kenosha, Wis. He selected in early life the law as a profession. He removed to Frederick, where he practiced until Carroll County was erected, when he moved to Westminster. He was the first State's attorney that Carroll County had, and filled that position until 1846. He was also the first Senator from Carroll County, and being very young at the time the question arose whether he was too young to serve. He was one of the most active and influential members of the Legislature at that time and served for eight years.

During Judge Maulsby's last hours his son, Col. Wm. P. Maulsby, Jr., was with him and sent a dispatch announcing his father's death to Chief Justice Robinson, of the Court of Appeals. The courts adjourned out of respect to his memory.

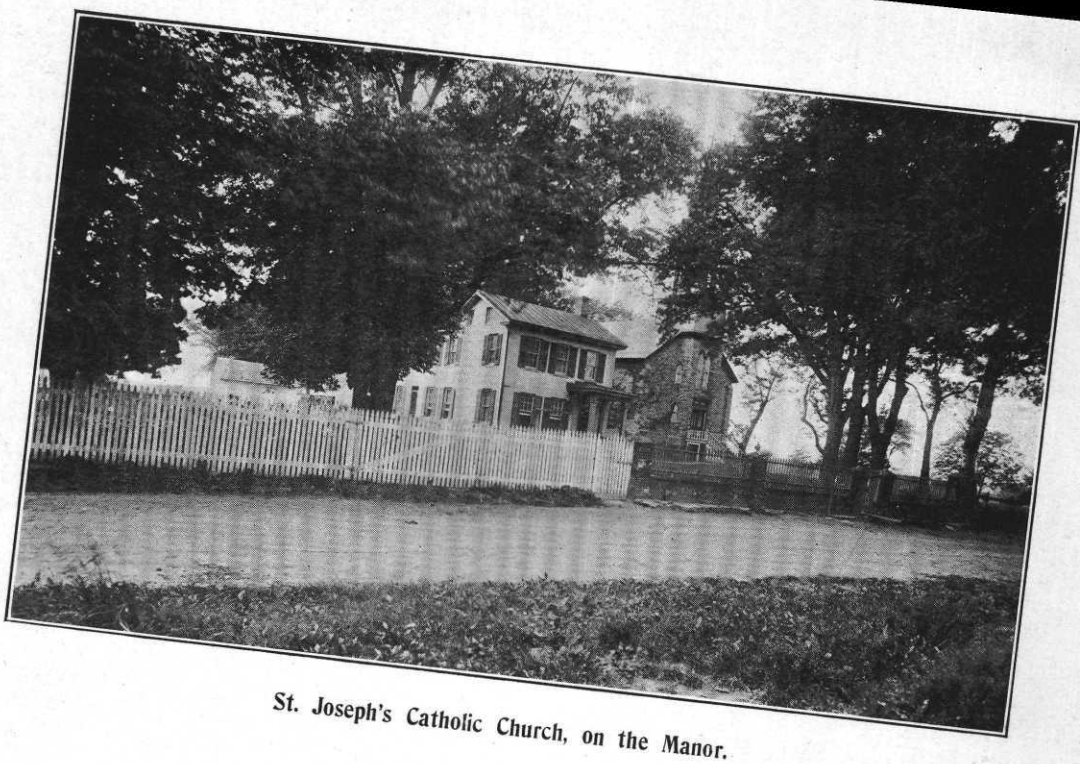
This year of 1862 was destined to be notable in the annals of Frederick as the battle year, and over her streets from time to time resounded the tread of marching feet, an experience with which she became painfully familiar until after the battle of Monocacy in 1864, when, the theatre of war changing, and the conflict drawing to its climax, a partial relief was felt, gradually increasing until the final dawn of peace and the laying down of arms in the closing chapter of one of the world's greatest human conflicts. Of the battles of these history-making years, the several that touched her most closely and to which this chronicle shall be devoted were:

South Mountain, September 14th, 1862.
Antietam, September 16-17, 1862.
Gettysburg, July 3-4-5, 1863.
Monocacy, July 9, 1864.

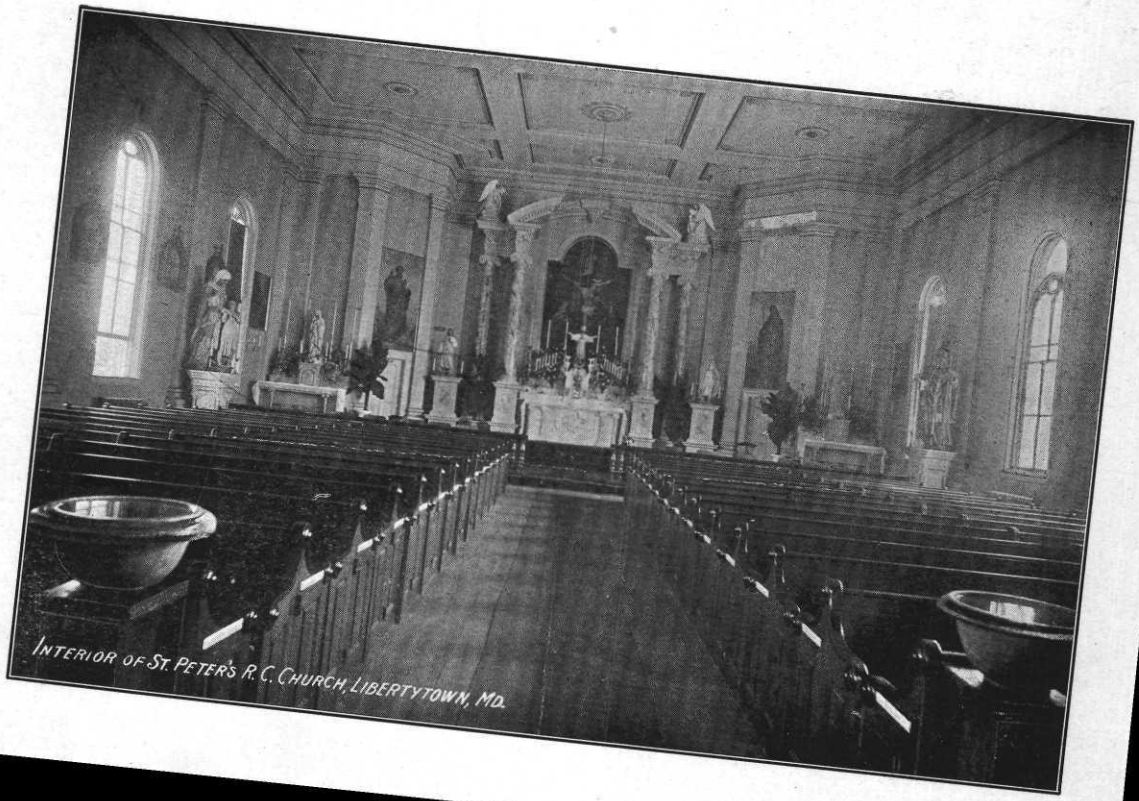
The movements preliminary to the battle of South Mountain began with the invasion of Maryland by the Confederate forces on September 4th, when the advance of Lee's army began, under D. H. Hill, to cross the Potomac at the mouth of the Monocacy. They met no resistance except from a detachment of the Potomac Home Brigade on guard there, which fell back on Frederick. Lee's main army crossed at White's and Nolan's ferries on the 5th, Jackson's division crossing at the same time at Point of Rocks, where the railroad tracks were torn up and telegraphic communication destroyed between Baltimore and Washington. Lee's entrance into Frederick occurred on the 6th, where they camped about the city. At the time of Lee's entrance only one company, a detachment of the Potomac Home Brigade, was stationed in the city, and it, after removing most of the stores, burned the rest and withdrew. Contemporary accounts of the scenes and incidents attendant upon the arrival of Lee and his forces on Maryland soil indicate that the crossing of the Potomac was a holiday for the Marylanders, in the Southern army. "All of them were filled with joy," it was stated, "and many of them wept with gladness when they touched the soil of old Maryland. Old and young tossed their hats in air with delight, others kissed the sod, and the bands constantly played 'Maryland, My Maryland.' The troops were wretchedly clothed and shod and desperately in need of comforts. The wagons were

empty, except for extra ammunition; and as soon as the troops had crossed, their first meal on Maryland soil was green corn cut from the stalks." It was a season of prolific harvest in fertile Frederick County, however, with "apple and peach tree fruited deep;" the air was that of bracing autumn weather and the lovely land was, indeed, "fair as a garden of the Lord." The quartermasters and commissaries soon were able to bring from the surrounding country supplies of provisions which were indeed welcome to the soldiers that had known but poor fare at the best for some time. The horses were fed with provender taken from the farmers' supplies, but no violence or incivility were shown by the Confederate agents, and "all transactions were satisfactorily arranged." In Frederick the coming of the army created unwonted emotion. Many becoming alarmed, made their way to Baltimore and Pennsylvania. The company of the Potomac Home Brigade stationed in the city at the time was commanded by Capt. William T. Faithful, who has left an account of the scenes and occurrences in Frederick at the time which adequately conveys an idea of the spirit of the people. He says:

"Having been aware that the Confederate army was crossing the Potomac at and in vicinity of Point of Rocks and the mouth of Monocacy, I immediately mounted my horse and reconnoitered the different roads leading from Frederick in the direction of the Potomac; returning to Frederick I immediately detailed a sufficient number of my Company to establish a line of telegraph pickets extending five miles from Frederick on the road leading to Point of Rocks. Having done this I at once repaired to the telegraph office accompanied by Assistant Surgeon Wier, in charge of general hospital at Frederick, and Lieutenant G. Castle, Acting Assistant Quartermaster, when I desired that they should remain with me during the night and notice how things were going on. At 11 P. M. I was made aware our small force had been driven from Point of Rocks and that the Confederates were in possession, but in a short time reinforcements arriving, I received the intelligence that our forces had regained possession of Point of Rocks and held it at daylight. By this time people had begun to leave their homes and rush to Frederick, circulating rumors of all kinds. This created great excitement among the citizens of Frederick, which I endeavored to allay as much as possible. On the morning of the 5th some twenty canal boatmen with their mules arrived in Frederick at 7 o'clock, stating that the Confederate army was within six miles of Frederick. Just at this moment a gentleman from Buckeystown, about six miles out on the Point of Rocks road, arrived enroute for Pennsylvania, informed me that the Confederate General Jackson and staff were eating supper at his house. I at once telegraphed to Col. D. S. Miles, commanding at Harper's Ferry, informing him of the news I had received and the excitement of the place. When I received the following dispatch: That I should run off all horses that I had to a place of safety in Pennsylvania, to destroy all quartermaster and commissary stores and start with my company and all others that belonged to the regiment for Knoxville and report to Col. W. P. Maulsby. I immediately called the attention of Assistant Surgeon Wier, in charge of general hospitals, and Post Quartermaster Castle, to my orders and advised the saving of all property possible, instead of destroying it, and ordered all horses in pasture to Pennsylvania. I then called upon Mr. John T. Quinn, the Baltimore and Ohio railroad agent at Frederick, and secured every car possible. With a small engine, the only one which could be had, I had all the quartermaster and commissary stores loaded into the cars to their utmost capacity, under direction of Lieutenant Castle, and with the energy displayed by Assistant Surgeon Wier, we succeeded in getting off all the most valuable hospital stores in wagons and ambulances, together with about three hundred convalescents from the hospital, to a place of safety in Pennsylvania. After having sent off all the most valuable stores by all availing means at hand, we set about destroying by fire the remains of some old and worthless stores, which were of no great value to the government, but might have been made useful to the Confederates. Everything of value having been set off and the flames consuming the balance, by the aid of Assistant Surgeon Wier and Lieutenant Castle, I then ordered Mr. Kelley, the telegraph operator, to detach his instruments and secure conveyance and start for Pennsylvania, that he might get to Baltimore and report to the general superintendent of the line. This having been accomplished, I ordered in my pickets, formed my company and started for my regiment at Knoxville by the Sharpsburg road, expecting to come in contact with some of the Confederate pickets (cavalry) as I passed in the neighborhood of Petersville and Jefferson, but by a rapid march I succeeded in passing these points but a short time before they became occupied by their pickets. The time consumed in saving of the government property in Frederick, which amounted to several hundred thousands, was about five hours."



St. Joseph's Catholic Church, on the Manor.



Martial law was at once proclaimed in Frederick by the Confederates upon their entrance into the city and Col. Bradley T. Johnson was appointed provost marshal. He was provided with a strong guard of soldiers to patrol the streets and preserve order. The Union papers of the time state that the reception accorded the Southern troops by the people of the city was decidedly cool. Places of business were closed, the streets deserted and little enthusiasm was shown. A large portion of the army had marched through the city and went into camp a few miles to the north, at Worman's mill, the main body encamping at Frederick Junction, on the Baltimore side of the Monocacy bridge. The hospital buildings were taken possession of for the use of the sick and wounded Confederate soldiers. The newspaper correspondents who followed Lee's army were decidedly of the opinion that there was a feeling of cordial hospitality toward the Southern forces upon the part of the people of the city and county, and cite as an instance that a body of farmers presented General Jackson with a fine horse an hour after he had arrived on Maryland soil. "They opened their houses, and spread their boards with the fat of the land," one writer declares. The army had entered on Saturday, the 6th, and on Sunday General Jackson attended service at the Evangelical Reformed Church, it being cited that he sank from weariness into a gentle sleep. By Monday the people had begun to recover from the intense suppressed excitement aroused by the invasion. Of course there were many quiet sympathizers with the cause who accorded the soldiers a hearty welcome, and in some homes groups of women had gathered to engage in the making of underwear and other clothing for the soldiers. Many dainties were cooked for them and bread and cake given them. Recruiting was pursued with some success, and in the meantime while the army lay encamped the cavalry scouted the entire country foraging for provisions. Picket lines were established along the various pikes and at a number of towns some distance from the city. Middletown was occupied by a small force on the 9th, and on the 10th the army, under orders, began to break camp and move westward. It was the occasion of this departure of the army through the city from its camp ground at Monocacy Junction to Middletown and Boonsboro and on to the Potomac that led to the Barbara Fritchie incident, upon which the famous poem by John Greenleaf Whittier, bearing the name of the aged heroine, is based.

There are practically no contemporary accounts of this much discussed and often bitterly disputed incident, and no two of those which were later written quite agree as to all the details. Whittier was inspired to write his poem upon the receipt of a letter from Mrs. E. D. N. Southworth, the novelist, to the effect that General Jackson in entering Frederick at the head of his troops had spied an aged woman, Barbara Fritchie, at an upper window of her house on Patrick street, waving a Union flag and defying the Confederate commander to fire upon it. How much of fiction there was in the incident as related to the poet by the author of the letter, may best be judged by a perusal of the poem itself, which we here append, the italicized lines and words being intended to designate the matters in which, as to statements of fact, the poem errs:

THE BALLAD.

Up from the meadows rich with corn,
Clear in the cool September morn,

The clustered spires of Frederick stand
Green-walled by the hills of Maryland.

Round about them orchards sweep,
Apple and peach tree fruited deep,

Fair as a garden of the Lord
To the eyes of the famished rebel horde;

On that pleasant morn of early fall
When Lee marched over the mountain wall,—

Over the mountains, winding down,
Horse and foot into Frederick town.

Forty flags with their silver stars,
Forty flags with their crimson bars,

Flapped in the morning wind; the sun
Of noon looked down and saw not one.

Up rose old Barbara Freitchie *then,*
Bowed with her fourscore years and ten;

Bravest of all in Frederick town,
She took up the flag the men hauled down;

In her attic-window the staff she set.
To show that one heart was loyal yet.

Up the *street* came the rebel tread,
Stonewall Jackson riding ahead.

Under his slouched hat left and right
He glanced; the old flag met his sight.

"Halt!"—the dust-brown ranks stood fast;
"Fire!"—out blazed the rifle blast.

It shivered the window pane and sash;
It rent the banner with seam and gash.

Quick as it fell from the broken staff,
Dame Barbara snatched the silken scarf;

She leaned far out on the window-sill,
And shook it forth with a royal will.

"Shoot, if you must, this old gray head,
But spare your country's flag," she said.

A shade of sadness, a blush of shame,
Over the face of the leader came;

The nobler nature within him stirred
To life at that woman's deed and word.

"Who touches a hair of yon gray head
Dies like a dog! March on!" he said.

All day long through *Frederick street*
Sounded the tread of marching feet;

All day long that free flag tost
Over the heads of the rebel host.

Ever its *torn* folds rose and fell
On the loyal winds that loved it well;

And through the hill gaps sunset light
Shone over it with a warm good-night.

Barbara Frietchie's work is o'er,
And the rebel rides on his raids no more.

Honor to her! and let a tear
Fall for her sake on Stonewall's bier.

Over Barbara Frietchie's grave,
Flag of freedom and union wave!

Peace and order and beauty draw
Round thy symbol of light and law.

And ever the stars above look down
On thy stars below in Frederick town.

A careful study of the geographical location of the streets of Frederick and of the line of the Confederate march in relation to the location of Barabara Frietchie's house, will show wherein the errors outlined exist. In the first place General Jackson in entering Frederick from the direction he did and proceeding as he did to his camp North of the city would not have passed the house on West Patrick street at all. The late Henry M. Nixdorf, an honored and much-respected merchant of Frederick, who lived a near neighbor to Mrs. Frietchie and was an eye witness and active participant in most of the incidents of the invasion by the Southern army, relates in a carefully prepared story of Barbara Frietchie's life published by him in Frederick in 1887, that the nearest General Jackson got to Mrs. Frietchie's home was on the morning his command left Frederick on its westward march, when in moving through the city it passed south to Patrick street through a little side street known as Mill Alley, turning from it sharp to the west at its junction with Patrick street. This point of junction occurs several hundred yards west of the spot where the home of Mrs. Frietchie stood, Carroll creek and the bridge intervening between it. Even if she had waved a flag, the author contends, Jackson could not have seen it, and Mr. Nixdorff declares he did not.

Barbara Frietchie was a native of Lancaster, Pa., where she was born December 3, 1763, and died in Frederick December 18, 1862, aged 96 years. She was a daughter of Nicholas Hauer, a native of Germany, who came to this country and settled in Pennsylvania in 1754. He moved his family to Frederick some years later. In 1806, Barbara, when forty years of age, was married to John Casper Frietchie, who was fourteen years younger than herself. He was a glove maker, and in the days of his activity in that trade became fairly prosperous. He died in 1849, aged 69 years. The bodies of both were interred in the old German Reformed cemetery at Frederick, a spot now often visited by strangers because of the fame of the woman. She was in later life a woman of decided views and opinions, and it used often to be said of her by those discussing the incidents of the poem, that even though she may never have done as described, she was fully capable of doing so. She was vigorously devoted to the Union cause and expressed herself in emphatic language on every occasion as opposed to the Confederate movement. The issue of the accuracy of this poem by the famed New England author is old and outworn and is hardly worth while any longer as a thread of argument. The important fact emanating from it all is that Whittier has written a nobly beautiful poem, which if it had been as accurate in its statements regarding Mrs. Frietchie as it is true and graphic and life-like in its descriptions of the natural beauty of Frederick and the tender spirit of the autumnal weather in Maryland which its lovely lines have put into immortal picture and melody, there would have been nothing to find fault with. As a part of the human history of the war, however, it is best to have denials of all doubtful incidents

from official sources, and we quote as the best of these the statement of the late General Henry Kyd Douglas, of Hagerstown, who was at the time of the war a member of General Jackson's staff, as follows:

"Jackson's corps crossed the Potomac into Maryland September 5th, 1862, and on that day an admiring civilian of Western Maryland presented the General with a large gray horse. The next morning when he tried to ride him he became unmanageable and in rearing fell backward upon the General, who was so severely hurt that it was some time before he sufficiently recovered to be moved. He was then placed in an ambulance and turned his command over to General D. H. Hill. Jackson stopped about three miles short of Frederick and established his headquarters in Best's grove, as also did Generals Lee and Longstreet. He did not go to Frederick that day and certainly was not riding 'ahead of the rebel tread' which passed through Frederick to the other side. While in camp near Frederick, he kept closely to his tent, seeing very few of the many citizens who called on him. On Sunday night he asked Majors Douglas and Morrison, of his staff, to go to church with him, and was taken to town in an ambulance. There being no service in the Presbyterian church, he went to hear Dr. Zacharias at the Evangelical Reformed church, and as usual went to sleep. On the morning of the 10th Jackson's corps was put in motion and the General went to Frederick in an ambulance and then mounted his horse. While the army was passing through he rode with Major Douglas to the house of Dr. Ross, the Presbyterian pastor, and left a note for him with a servant, with instructions to deliver when the doctor got up, but not to wake him for the purpose. This being done he went directly and by the shortest cut to the Hagerstown pike and put himself at the head of the column. Nothing like that which is related by Mr. Whittier ever occurred, and General Jackson and Barbara Frietchie never saw each other."

Frederick awaited with suppressed anxiety the oncoming of the conflict which seemed inevitable after the arrival of the Southern forces and the movements of Lee's army to pending scenes of conflict at South Mountain and Sharpsburg. Hardly had the last of the long line of war-worn Confederate soldiers passed over their route through the city, than attention began to be turned to the possible arrival of Union forces in pursuit, and on the afternoon of the 12th of September news came to the town that General McClellan was on the way. Burnside's column, coming by way of Damascus and New Market, reached the bridge over the Monocacy on the Baltimore turnpike late in the day, dislodging a small force of the enemy which had been left at the bridge. This accomplished, it was but a few hours later when a charge was made by Cox's division of the Ninth Corps upon Frederick, the enemy's rear guard being driven out and the city taken possession of by the Federal forces. Brilliant was the scene that the citizens of Frederick witnessed when Pleasonton's cavalry entered the town by the Georgetown pike. Following Pleasanton's cavalry came Reno's corps. It was a brilliant scene. The author of the "Military History of Connecticut During the War," who was an eye witness of the entrance of Burnside's division into the mountain city, thus describes the event: "The entire corps advanced in a long, splendid line, Harland's brigade emerging through the hospital barracks just in time to see the last of the Confederate cavalry dash out of the streets pursued by our own. Women blessed God and the soldiers, and rushed out to kiss the old flag; gray-haired men hobbled forth with radiant faces, and the young shouted their welcome, while children capered in holiday glee. The line had not been five minutes in the street before national banners, large and little, were flung from the windows, and draped with inspiring grace almost every threshold." In "Moore's Rebellion Record" this passage occurs: "When Burnside rode through the acclimations were universal, but nothing to the reception given Gen. McClellan when he entered some time after. Boquets were thrown; men, women and children rushed to him, he bowing and speaking to all; girls embracing his horse's neck and kissing the animal, only because they could not reach the General." In Bane's "History of The Philadelphia Brigade" a brief passage describes the passing through the city of the Second and Twelfth corps, as follows: "On the 14th Sumner's column passed through Frederick, and was greeted by loyal citizens of the place with a reception as handsome as it was unexpected. Flags that had been concealed while the enemy held possession now decorated the dwellings and were waving along with the emblem that made Barbara Fritchie historical; and on the streets by which the army entered the people pressed forward to greet the soldiers with expressions of warmest sympathy. These patriotic manifestations were not confined to the town of Frederick, but frequently along the line of march through this portion of Maryland the inhabitants gave the strongest evidence of attachment to the Union cause. Ladies of all ages and stations in life stood by the roadside, in front of their dwellings, with pails of milk,

or, if the supply had become exhausted, a cup of cold water and a word of cheer."

On the afternoon of the 12th of September the Federal advance drove the Confederate forces out of Middletown, and the morning of the 14th found them posted on the east side of the South Mountain range, where, on a line north and south between Middletown and Jefferson the line of advance to battle was nearing completion. The engagement, which had began general in the morning and continued through the day, was between the main body of Lee's army and several divisions of Burnside's column of McClellan's army. Jackson had been dispatched by Lee to capture Harper's Ferry, he himself moving toward South Mountain, whither he was pursued by McClellan's troops. The engagement was opened by an attempt by the Confederates under Hill, to oppose the Union's passage of Catoctin Creek. This was unsuccessful, and the Confederates retired farther up the Mountain, guarding all passes with batteries. Cox, Reno, Hooker and Rickets forced their way up the right and left country roads and succeeded in carrying the eminence, outflanking the Confederates on the right and left. The latter were forced to retreat in the night, leaving their dead.

It was a terrific and splendid battle. General Reno, the gallant commander of the Ninth Corps, was killed just before sunset. In an engagement at Maryland Heights the day before, Lieutenant D. C. Hiteshew, of Company H, First Maryland Cavalry, showed conspicuous bravery and was mortally wounded "while encouraging his men to stand firm under a deadly fire." During the investment by the Confederates of Harper's Ferry on the 13th another Fredericktonian, Major H. A. Cole, with one man made his way on foot through the investing lines and carried dispatches to General McClellan representing the desperate condition of Harper's Ferry. He received orders to return and tell Col. Miles to hold out, that reinforcements were coming, but in the meantime the latter had surrendered, the Maryland troops that were in the capitulation being sent to Camp Parole, near Annapolis. Among the 11,580 troops surrendered at Harper's Ferry was Col. Maulsby's First Maryland regiment, Potomac Home Brigade, 900 men, and Col. Downey's Third Maryland Regiment, of the same Brigade, 600 men.

The movement of both armies immediately after these incidents was toward Sharpsburg, events focussing upon the pending battle of Antietam, which reached the high water mark of all the engagements for fierce, sharp, terrific action, "the bloodiest of all battles." It was a two-day fight between the Federals and the Confederates under McClellan and Lee, September 16 and 17. McClellan commanded 70,000 troops; Lee 40,000. The Confederates were stationed along the Antietam Creek, their flanks resting on the Potomac River. Having placed strong guards at three of the four stone bridges that cross the creek, Hooker's brigade was dispatched across the fourth and unguarded bridge to attack the Confederate flank, while the batteries of both sides kept up a continuous fire. Scarcely more than a skirmish took place when darkness fell. At sunrise Hooker assaulted Jackson with some success, but reinforcements at that point forced him to give way. The hottest of the fighting continued on this flank throughout the morning, constant reinforcements being sent to Jackson and Franklin and Sumner coming up to assist Hooker. Burnside had been early ordered to capture the bridge in his front and cross to attack Lee's centre but this he delayed doing until he found it almost an impossibility. Finally he succeeded and crossing he dislodged the Confederates, who were stationed upon the heights overlooking Sharpsburg. At this point Hill, with 2,000 fresh Confederate troops, uniting with Lee, drove Burnside out and retook the heights. At night there was a mutual desistance, both sides having suffered severely. As Lee retreated, however, leaving 6,000 prisoners and his unburied dead, McClellan is considered the victor, though unprejudiced historians attribute to him decided lack of aggressiveness and acumen in not pursuing his advantage and compelling the surrender of the Confederate forces by preventing their return to Virginia and passage of the Potomac river.

Distant as it was, with a mountain wall intervening, the thunder of this two days' conflict was heard in Frederick and along the road leading to Middletown stragglers constantly passed. Hospital trains moved to and fro. In the city the most intense excitement prevailed. In a letter written from Frederick on September 22nd describing the scenes in this city after the sanguinary conflict, these passages occur: "The number of sick and wounded at present in this city exceeds four thousand. To accommodate this large number every exertion has been made by the medical director and his staff, who have been nobly assisted by the ladies of Frederick. Last Friday 2,180 rations for the sick and wounded were served out. Saturday, 4,200, and today about 4,100. As the badly wounded who can be removed are being brought in convalescents are being sent away, and now that the railroad communication is complete, they are being sent north at the rate of about

700 a day. But no sooner are they gone than others take their place, as those that lie at Middletown and Boonsboro are brought in here, where they can be made more comfortable. It takes an immense staff of surgeons, doctors and nurses to attend to 4,000 patients. I have visited all the hospitals in the city and I have not met one man to complain that he was not well attended at all times. We have twenty hospitals in Frederick city. The largest is the one known by the name of the United States General Hospital. This building is situated on a hill just as you enter the city. It was used as a barracks by General Banks when he was quartered in this city last winter. It is capable of accommodating nearly one thousand patients. There are nineteen other buildings which have been converted into asylums for the sick and wounded, namely: the City Hotel, United States Hotel; the Lutheran, Methodist, new and old Episcopal, Presbyterian, and African churches; the three upper or high schools of the city, Nos. 70, 71 and 72; also two German Reformed churches, the Frederick Female Seminary, Bronson's Academy, a portion of the large building called the Jesuit's Novitiate, the left wing of the convent, occupied by the sisters of the Visitation, and a private house used as the hospital for Confederates. Dr. H. S. Henertt presides over the Novitiate and convent hospitals; Dr. R. F. Wier, of New York, has charge of the general hospital. He has also been acting as assistant medical director. Mr. M. J. Fitzgerald is the general steward for all the hospitals in town. At all hours of the day, and even at night, you can find the good ladies of Frederick at the bedside of our poor sick and wounded soldiers. The men get well rapidly under their kind treatment. A train full of mattresses, beds, pillows and hospital furniture generally arrived here today. They were much wanted and will soon be in use. There are 250 very bad cases, Confederates, in hospitals. There have been more deaths among the few Confederates than among our large numbers in hospitals."

The destruction of property in all that section of the county through which the armies had passed was very great. Twelve miles of the Chesapeake and Ohio presented an appearance of ruin. The flood gates had been torn to pieces and rolled into the basin and an attempt made to blow up the Monocacy aqueduct. The bridge west of Middletown was blown to pieces by the Confederate forces. The Baltimore and Ohio railroad bridge over the Monocacy was destroyed, and many miles of the railroad and telegraph lines were rendered useless.

On the first of October following the bloody conflict at Antietam, President Lincoln came to Frederick on his way to visit the battlefields of Antietam and South Mountain. The President and his party were taken over the scenes of carnage in two large ambulances, and in these returned to Frederick. The artillery salute announcing the approach of the distinguished party to the city was fired by Battery K of the First New York Artillery. Along west Patrick street people had gathered in throngs to watch for the President. A heavy shower of rain fell, accompanied by high wind, but the crowds were undeterred. The welcoming procession was led by Col. Allen, the military Governor of Frederick, followed by the Presidential party, accompanied by a detachment of the First Maine Cavalry. The party was received with much enthusiasm. After reaching Court street it turned off of Patrick and the President went to the home of Mrs. Ramsey, on Record street, where the President paid his respects to General Hartsuff, who was being tended there after receiving a wound at Antietam. The President's stay was brief. When he again made his appearance there was an immense throng to greet him, and he addressed them as follows:

"In my present position it is hardly proper for me to make speeches. Every word is so closely noted that it will not do to make foolish ones and I cannot be expected to be prepared to make a sensible one. If I were as I have been most of my life, I might perhaps talk nonsense to you for half an hour and it wouldn't hurt anybody. As it is I can only return thanks for the compliment paid our cause. Please accept my sincere thanks for the compliment to our common country."

The President re-entered the ambulance amid resounding cheers and was driven to the depot, where he entered a handsomely fitted up car that was in readiness for him. Here he again responded to the demands of the throng for a speech, saying:

"I am surrounded by soldiers, and a little further off by the citizens of this good city of Frederick. Nevertheless, I can only say, as I did five minutes ago, it is not proper for me to make speeches in my present position. I return thanks to our good soldiers for the services they have rendered, the energy they have shown, the hardships they have endured, and the blood they have shed for this Union of ours, and I also return thanks, not only to the soldiers, but to the good citizens of Frederick, and to the good men, women and children in this land of ours, for their devotion in the glorious cause. And I say this with no malice in

my heart toward those who have done otherwise. May our children and children's children for a thousand generations continue to enjoy these benefits conferred upon us by a united country and have cause yet to rejoice under these glorious institutions bequeathed to us by Washington and his compeers. Now my friends, soldiers and citizens, I can only say once more, farewell."

The next incident to arouse and excite the interest of Frederick in the war movements was the raid of General J. E. B. Stuart, the Confederate cavalry leader, into Maryland. His object was to make an expedition into Pennsylvania. He reached Mercersburg, then turned back toward Hagerstown. He made Chambersburg his objective point, however, and after leaving there came down into Maryland, crossing by Emmitsburg, and before reaching Frederick marched through Liberty, New Market and Monrovia, cutting telegraph wires at the latter place and obstructing the B. & O. He was engaged at Poolesville by a Federal force and eventually succeeded in getting back to Virginia.

In the battles which had marked the history of this year of '62 up to the present time, South Mountain and Antietam of course touched Frederick the most closely. In many of the commands engaged on both sides some of her best known citizens were participants. In addition to the mortal wounding of Lieutenant D. C. Hitshew at Maryland Heights, already alluded to, his brother, Capt. P. L. Hiteshew, of Company I, First Maryland Regiment Cavalry, was severely wounded at the same time. The cavalry force at Harper's Ferry, which succeeded in passing through the Confederate lines by a bold movement on the night of the 14th, was led by H. T. C. Green, an officer in Cole's cavalry and a citizen of Frederick. During the battle of South Mountain, the Rudy family at Middletown, had the honor of nursing Col. R. B. Hayes, afterwards President of the United States, who commanded an Ohio regiment in the battle and was wounded. Capt Bradley T. Johnson, who had left Frederick May 8th, 1861, with a company raised by him in the county for service in the Southern army, had joined Jackson at Harper's Ferry. His company was later incorporated into the 1st Md. Battalion C. S. A., as Company A, and when the Battalion was increased to a regiment still retained its designation as Company A, 1st Maryland Infantry, Bradley T. Johnson, Colonel, and George Shellman, of Frederick County, Major. The regiment took part in the first battle of Manassas and the valley campaign of 1862, but was disbanded in August of '62, many of its men joining other organizations. A company was raised in Western Maryland upon the invasion in 1862 by Joseph L. McAleer, of Frederick County. It was known as Company D, 2nd Maryland Infantry, and at the same time a cavalry company was raised in Frederick county by Capt. Warner D. Welsh, who had entered the Southern army early in 1861 in Howard county. It was known as Company D, First Md. Cavalry, C. S. A. It served throughout the war and was part of the Confederate force that broke through the Federal line on the eve of Lee's surrender at Appomattox. Others in Frederick county served in the Southern army but were scattered in various commands, mostly in White's, Gilmor's, Ashby's Cavalry, and Breathed's Artillery. Company B, White's Cavalry, were mostly from Frederick county, and also a large part of Company G, Seventh Virginia Cavalry.

Recruiting and drafting in Frederick were especially active in '61 and '62 among Union men. Judge Mahoney, the recruiting officer at Frederick, was kept busy, and calls for enlistments were generally responded to, especially after the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation by President Lincoln. Volunteer companies were in course of formation, and much was done by friends of the Union cause to encourage these proceedings. In Washington county the Bradford Guards, of Hagerstown, in command of Capt. Ed. M. Moberly, was raised in about ten days and departed for Baltimore. On the 21st of that month a committee in behalf of the citizens of Washington county visited the company in Baltimore, paid the members a $100 bounty each which Washington county had appropriated for its volunteers, and presented to the officers of the company three handsomely finished swords from a fund raised in Hagerstown for the purpose. The company on its way to Baltimore earlier in the month had stopped in Frederick, where a reception was given in its honor and it was hospitably entertained.

This, but a local incident, plays its part in filling in the details of the life and spirit of the people during the period when war with rugged front trod every vale and sat on every neighboring hill. Under the President's call for troops in 1862, the officers of enrollment for Frederick county were as follows:

First district, Arthur Delashmutt, Buckeystown.

Second, Joseph M. Ebberts, Frederick city.

Third, Lewis H. Hill, Frederick city.

Fourth, Peter G. Schlosser, Middletown.

Fifth, John W. Staub, Creagerstown.

Sixth, David Agnew, Emmitsburg.

Seventh, Hiram H. Muller, Wolfsville.
Eighth, Thomas A. Smith, Urbana.
Ninth, John Baker, Liberty.
Tenth, Robert W. Phelps, New Market.
Eleventh, Jacob F. Miller, Sabillasville.
Twelfth, Benjamin Smith, Woodsboro.
Thirteenth, Jeremiah G. Morrison, Weverton.
Fourteenth, Robert Lease, Mt. Pleasant.
Fifteenth, Charles J. Little, Jefferson.
Sixteenth, John S. Pennel, Mechanicstown.
Seventeenth, David B. Harp, Myersville.
Eighteenth, John S. Repp, Johnsville.

Momentous as the war year of '62 had been, with the bloody record of Antietam to stand forever conspicuous in the annals of battle, that of '63 was of course largely more momentous because of the decisive conflict at Gettysburg. Upon the retreat of Lee's army into Virginia after the battle of Antietam, and the beginning of the second advance of McClellan's army into Virginia in October of '62, the tension of war around and in Frederick was for the time being lessened. The field, in a sense, was cleared. Frederick throughout the entire period, however, was a military city. Her people had become at last accustomed to soldiers. The barracks, the hospitals, the location of the town as a pivotal point for many of the movements of the armies, made it impossible for her people to lose for a moment the thought of war. Many of the fathers, sons and husbands were with their regiments on ensanguined fields or in busy army camps of both north and south. There were loving letters to write to absent ones, and the joyful expectancy of waiting for messages and letters from dear ones far away. Clothing and dainties were sent to them whenever it was possible for them to be reached with such, and often there was the vague longing in the hearts of wives and sweethearts for active movements upon the part of the armies that might bring their loved ones back to Frederick on the march to other camps. Many sad messages were received. The lists of dead and wounded appearing from time to time in the dispatches of the day were scanned with eager interest and often with dread and apprehension. A returning soldier who could bring some direct message from father or son or a gallant brother was showered with blessings and looked upon as an angel in disguise. The daily business and occupations of the people were disturbed, of course, but life went on in spite of it all. Cost of living was high. Land values were at a stand still and there was little tendency to speculation or investment. The farmers had suffered enormously from the destruction of their crops, fences and buildings and the driving off of their stock. Woods had been cut down, fields trampled. The iron hoof of war trod with no mincing gait, and no one knew what havoc might be wrought next. Battles in distant places had a vivid interest because those at home knew by this time what warfare was.

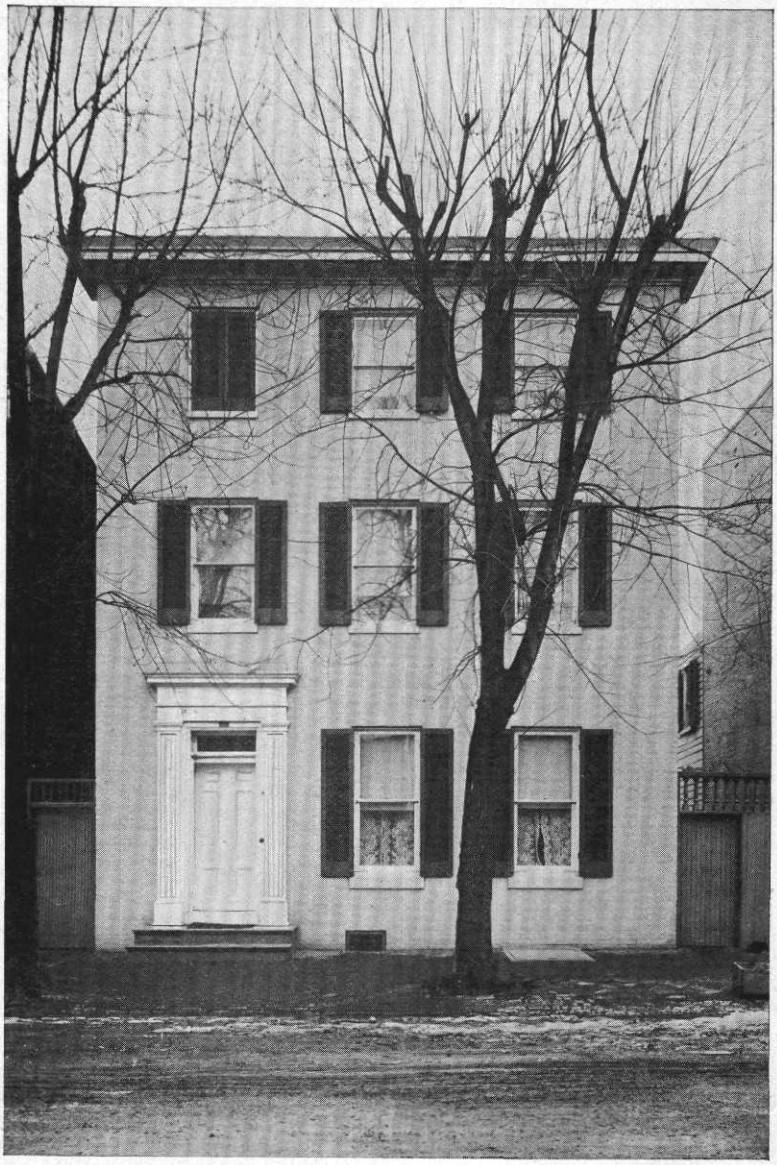
This was the state of feeling and affairs, coupled with an active and lively interest in the political events of the hour, when, after the battle of Chancellorsville, the Confederate army was put in motion for an invasion of Pennsylvania. On June 15th, 1863, the army began its passage into Maryland in the vicinity of Williamsport, advancing through Hagerstown to Greencastle and Chambersburg. At the latter place a portion of their main army arrived on the 24th. They occupied Carlisle, York, and even seized Wrightsville, on the Susquehanna river. Detachments of their cavalry scattered through Frederick, Montgomery and Carroll counties. The Federal army, which lay before Washington, was now rapidly moved into Maryland, and on the 28th was congregated about Frederick. Here Hooker was succeeded in command by General George Meade. July 1st the Confederate army was concentrated at Gettysburg, where it was confronted by Meade's army. It is not the intention to present here any narrative of the battle which ensued, but to point out in what measure Frederick had a direct interest in that conflict. The first news of the invasion of the State by the Confederate forces on their way to Pennsylvania occasioned great panic and alarm in the city. Many, as had been the case upon the approach of the Confederate forces of Lee and Jackson the year before, made preparations to leave for points of safety, and one of the contemporary journals states that among the free negroes the alarm was especially acute. Their fear was that they would be carried South by the Confederates and sold as slaves. The freight trains to Baltimore were crowded with people eager to get to that city, and some made their way over the Pennsylvania line, thinking to find greater safety in that State. The surplus commissary stores of the government at Frederick were removed on the 15th of June and the hospitals cleared of all patients who could be moved. By June 25 the main army of the Federal commander, General Hooker, was concentrated near Frederick. On the 28th General Hooker was relieved of the command of the Army of the Potomac at Frederick by Meade, and on the same day Lee reached Chambersburg. No trains were run over the B. & O. farther than Harper's Ferry. After the 29th there was no telegraphic communication with the B. & O. beyond Marriottsville. In a large measure, however, the movements prior to the

great battle, were around Frederick rather than directly through it. Many of her sons were there, however, and upon whichever side, acquitted themselves with the heroism of true soldiers. On the Federal side, Col. Maulsby's Potomac Home Brigade was conspicuously gallant and suffered much in killed and wounded. Major Steiner, Capt. Walter Saunders and Lieutenant Charles E. Eader, were, in addition to Col. Maulsby himself, in the thick of the fight, and at Culp's Hill the latter was killed. At Spangler's spring Lieutenant James T. Smith, Company C, a young lawyer of Frederick, and Lieutenant John S. Willman, Company D, of Frederick County, were killed. Among the wounded were Capt. Joseph Groff, Company B; Lieutenant George H. Wain, Company C, and Lieutenant Frank H. Hardesty, Company G, all of Frederick.

During the battle of Gettysburg the Union forces in Frederick were in command of Major General French, who immediately after the battle received orders to re-occupy Harper's Ferry, which orders, however, he had already anticipated. Major French's command was bivouacked on Rizer's farm, west of Frederick on the Harper's Ferry road. On the morning of July 2nd General French issued a stringent order to his officers bidding them stand manfully to their duty as soldiers under pain of death after trial by court martial. That night the Seventh Regiment, which had been on picket duty through the day and not in the clover field with its sister regiments encamped, was relieved by the Eighth, and the next morning the entire force was paraded through the city on a march to Monocacy Junction. It passed in review before General French at Market and Patrick streets. The news of a victory at Gettysburg spread with great rapidity, but there was no time for a celebration on the 4th of July, and in the afternoon French's Brigade was marched back to its field of bivouac. Another incident in Frederick on the 4th was the sudden appearance of a squad of Confederate cavalry, which dashed into the city over the Harper's Ferry road, but was hastily driven back and pursued to Knoxville by three companies of Cole's battalion of cavalry, which had been stationed in Frederick since the 1st of July. The following day the battalion drove a party of Confederates from Sandy Hook across the bridge at Harper's Ferry and burnt the bridge. This battalion had eminently distinguished itself in Frederick just before the Gettysburg battle, when, on June 22nd, Company A, Capt. Vernon, numbering 30 men, entered Frederick by the Manor road and dashing along Market and Patrick streets drove out the First Maryland Confederate Cavalry battalion commanded by Major Henry Gilmor. Boldly charging through the streets, Company A, with Lieutenant Link leading the advance, pushed the enemy beyond the city limits on the Hagerstown road. Discovering a larger force outside the city preparing to re-enter, Capt. Vernon withdrew his company for Point of Rocks. One of the Confederates was badly wounded and taken prisoner. He was paroled and left in the hospital. This dash was executed with brilliance amid the plaudits of the parents, wives and friends of many of the men. While the bullets whistled, the patriotic friends waved their handkerchiefs and cheered the men on to victory.

Another stage of comparatively uneventful proceedings had now arrived in the history of Frederick's participation in the war. The Confederate retreat from Gettysburg had been completed, and the alarm which had been felt by the people until that had been accomplished began to subside. The engagements in which Frederick men and Frederick organizations were involved were in other fields of action, but interest in them was, in such measure as they demanded, intense. On the 10th of January, 1864, Mosby's Confederate Battalion of Cavalry made an attack upon Major Cole's camp of Maryland cavalry on Loudoun Heights. The engagement was short but sharp, the Confederates being repulsed. Capt. Vernon, of Frederick, while leading Company A, was badly wounded in the head, while four of Major Cole's men were killed and fifteen beside Capt. Vernon wounded, among them being Orderly Sergeant Zimmerman. For the gallantry displayed by Major Cole and his command complimentary orders were issued.

In March, 1864, General Grant had assumed command of the Union forces. The advance on Richmond was being pressed under General Hunter, and to resist this the Confederates realized it would be necessary to drive the enemy from the Shenandoah Valley. The command of this movement fell to the lot of General Jubal A. Early. With the idea of capturing Washington or compelling Grant to withdraw from before Richmond, the Confederates determined on an invasion of Maryland, which was begun on the 5th and 6th of July, when General Early's force, numbering about 25,000, crossed into Maryland about Sharpsburg and pressed toward Frederick. In the lead of the large army were numerous skirmishing parties, one of which upon reaching Middletown, entered the stores and houses and engaged in general plundering. General Johnson and his brigade of cavalry had crossed the Potomac at



Home of the Late John W. Baughman.

Shepherdstown on July 5, and upon reaching Middletown came in contact with the Eighth Illinois Cavalry under Col. Clendenin, which had marched out from Frederick to reconnoitre. He had with him about three hundred of the Eighth Illinois, Cole's Maryland Cavalry battalion, and Alexander's Baltimore Battery. A contemporary account of the movements from this point on relates:

"After a sharp skirmish the Federals were driven back and made to stand on the top of the mountain between Frederick and Middletown. Gen. Johnson deployed the two Maryland battalions under Col. Henry Gilmor and pressed them on the Federal position, when Col. Clendenin, finding he was about to be flanked, withdrew into Frederick, the Confederates pressing hotly on his retreat; moving to within a mile of Frederick on the Hagerstown pike. Johnson's brigade consisted of about 800 effectives and the Baltimore Light Artillery, with four guns. As he passed the hamlet of Fairview at the tollgate he detached Lieut. Col. Dunn with a Virginia regiment by the road that passes from the right of the road behind the estate of Prospect Hill to the Harper's Ferry road. Dunn passed rapidly down the road in a sweeping gallop and turning into the Harper's Ferry road moved sharply toward the city, pushing his dismounted skirmishers as far as Rizer's barn and across through Mt. Olivet cemetery toward the Georgetown pike. These operations created the utmost excitement in the city. From early dawn on the 7th it was rumored in Frederick that the Confederates were only a short distance from the city and that they would soon enter and occupy it. The arrival of couriers and wounded from the skirmish beyond Middletown bringing the news that the force sent out to hold the Confederates in check until reinforcements arrived was unable to cope with them and was slowly falling back toward Frederick, raised higher the alarm and by noon business was suspended, stores closed and many fled from the city. All the sick and stores were hastily removed. About 3:30 o'clock the Federal forces came down the Hagerstown pike and immediately took position on the edge of the city. It was an exciting time for the citizens, as it was impossible to resist a direct assault upon the city with the light force at the command of Col. Clendenin. At this time, however, General Wallace, the commander of the department, sent up from Monocacy Junction the Third Maryland regiment, which was promptly marched to the front under Col. Gilpin, the senior officer present, who assumed command and disposed of his forces for battle. The whole force under his command at this time in defense of the city was the Third Maryland, 700 men; Eighth Illinois Cavalry, 300 men; three pieces of Alexander's Battery, of Baltimore, about 50 men, and two companies of Col. Maulsby's Potomac Home Brigade, and Major Cole's Maryland Cavalry.

"About 4 o'clock the Confederates were to be seen from the roofs of the houses in Frederick coming down the Hagerstown road and also the Harper's Ferry or Jefferson road, apparently in strong forces. Captain Alexander opened his battery upon the advancing foe, when they closed up and formed their line of battle on the west front of the city, covering the Harper's Ferry and Hagerstown roads, placing their guns on Hogan's hill and the Red hill and posting the cavalry in the valley formed between the two hills named and the Catoctin mountain. The engagement opened about 4:30 o'clock with an artillery duel between Alexander's guns in Zimmerman's fields and the Confederate guns on Hogan's hill. The skirmishers soon advanced and the sharp crack of musketry was heard for about two hours, with no result on either side, when the Third Maryland regiment was advanced and drove the Confederates out of Rizer's field, lying on the Harper's Ferry road on the west side of the city, which they held for the remainder of the day. The two companies of Col. Maulsby's regiment supported the guns at the head of Patrick street and the Eighth Illinois Cavalry were dismounted and rendered effective skirmish duty. During the artillery duel several shots from the Confederate batteries entered the heart of the city and did some damage. All the houses on the west side of the city were deserted, as they were in range of the Confederate guns.

"The Confederate line of battle held its position, pushing its skirmishers along the front of the Federal line to conceal a movement Johnson was preparing to make by the Reservoir road at the northwestern end and by the Georgetown road at the Southern end of the city. He was perfectly informed by his friends of the forces and condition of things within the Federal lines and he proposed sending in one regiment by the Reservoir road, while Lieutenant Colonel Dunn charged with his regiment down through Market street by the Georgetown road and the main body moved directly on in front. This attack on both flanks and in front, he believed, would result in the capture of the entire force engaging him. General Ransom, who was with Johnson's column, prohibited him from attempting to execute this plan, and ordered him to withdraw his troops to the top of the mountain as soon as night covered the

movement. Chagrined and mortified, Johnson saw a brilliant victory eluding his grasp and a substantial success thus escaping him, and sullenly withdrew about 9 o'clock the night of the 7th. His headquarters during the engagement that afternoon had been on the range of hills not far from the house of George William Smith.

"All day of the 8th the Confederates lay inactive, leaving the garrison of Frederick in the greatest anxiety, which feeling was intensely shared by the administration at Washington. Col. Clendenin and the Eighth Illinois cavalry made another reconnoisance from Frederick by way of the mountain, or Shookstown, road on the 8th, but were driven back with loss by Gilmor and the 1st and 2nd Maryland cavalry. The head of Early's column of infantry reached Middletown the evening of the 8th, and the same evening General Wallace, having assumed command at Frederick, ordered an evacuation. Hastily gathering his stores and ammunition he forwarded them by rail to Monocacy Junction and withdrew his forces by the turnpike road to the same place. The whole movement was executed quietly and by midnight there was scarcely a Federal soldier in the city, except a few scouts that had been stationed to watch the movements of the Confederates. The feelings of the Union people of Frederick when it became known that the Federal troops were about to evacuate the city cannot be described. Hundreds left with the troops in every manner of conveyance, and many on foot. On the withdrawal of the Federal forces many of the Southern sympathizers made their way out the Hagerstown road and communicated the intelligence to the Confederates who immediately entered the city with cavalry and hoisted their flags over the court house."

If the forces under General Early expected to reap rich rewards from this peaceful capture of Frederick, however, they were doomed to disappointment, for everything in the way of stores and supplies had been removed by the Federal army. The Confederate commander upon taking possession of the city immediately appointed a provost marshal and other officials required upon the occasion of such an occupation, and early the day after their arrival issued an address making a levy upon the people for sugar, coffee, salt and bacon, to this order being attached the following memorable document.

"Fredericktown, Md., July 9th, 1864.

"By order of the Lieut.-Gen. Comdg.

"We require of the Mayor and town authorities $200,000 in current money for the use of this army. This contribution may be supplied by furnishing the medical department with $50,000 in stores at current prices; the Commissary department with stores to the same amount; the Ordnance department with the same and the Quartermaster's department with a like amount."

This sum was paid through the effort of Mayor Cole, who had called the members of the municipal government together immediately upon the receipt of the order, when it was decided that every effort should be made to prevent reprisal upon the city such as was feared would result in the event of a refusal to meet the demand. The banks and bankers came loyally to the support of the city authorities, and the money was obtained in the form of greenbacks, which were conveyed in baskets to one of the wagons sent by the Confederate officials for the purpose. In subsequent years frequent attempts were made through the aid of members of Congress from the Sixth district of Maryland to obtain a reimbursement of the sum levied upon the city by General Early, and on several occasions it looked as if the National Congress would make the appropriation, but it has not yet done so. Middletown also instituted a claim for sums levied upon her, following the efforts of several of the Pennsylvania cities to obtain action along the same line. The late Senator Louis E. McComas was enlisted in this work for reimbursement by Frederick early in his career as a Congressman from the Sixth district. His successors were all appealed to and heartily co-operated along the same line, and through the enthusiastic efforts of the late John C. Hart, of Frederick, seconded by William C. Birely and others, an association was formed to make a systematic campaign for the success of the war claim. The view was taken by business men that the large bonded indebtedness of the city consisted largely of the obligations issued to secure this loan upon the part of the banks and that it was highly right and proper that the National government should come to the relief of the taxpayers by lifting from them such an onerous burden. Mr. Hart's death led to a suspension of activity in the movement for some time, but it is still the current issue in Frederick, and justly so, no doubt. The various Business Men's Associations that have been formed since the war have done much to present this claim of the city to the attention of Congress, and it is believed that more speeches have been made in its behalf than for any other one cause in the history of the past half century.

Frederick on the morning of the 9th of July was facing not only this sudden and stupendous demand upon her financial resources, but the

clouds of battle were gathering, and in the next twelve hours she was destined to hear the roar of cannon benath her hills as she had never heard it before. The battle of Monocacy was about to break. Fear and anxiety were to take possession of the hearts of the people who were helpless amid the din of nearby cannonading to turn one way or the other, and who were destined after the brief conflict to visit a field of blood and carnage within a few minutes walk of their own doors. Many did this after the battle, hundreds of relics were gathered from the field, and many of these are to this day in the possesison of the members of the older generation of the community or their descendants.

We are fortunate in having a detailed and graphic account of this battle from a participant and eye witness, Major E. Y. Goldsborough, of Frederick, whose brilliant lecture on the battle has been issued in the form of an illustrated pamphlet, some passages from which we append as being best calculated to convey intelligently and accurately the details of the engagement. Major Goldsborough on the day of the battle was a volunteer Aid-de-Camp on the staff of Brigadier General E. B. Tyler, with the rank of First Lieutenant. Beginning with that phase of his account of the battle which concerns the earlier movements of the day, he says:

"Our line, somewhat in the form of a semicircle, extended from Baker's farm, on the Georgetown Turnpike, to the Monocacy Junction; thence along the east bank of the Monocacy river to the Stone Bridge on the Baltimore Turnpike, and to Hughes' Ford beyond, a distance of about six miles in all, with a picket line on the west side of the river, holding the Baltimore & Ohio railroad at the Y formed by the main line of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and the branch road from Frederick City; to protect the turnpike bridge and the (iron) railroad bridge, that the rebels might not use them to cross a force over to break our center, and also a picket line on the Baltimore Turnpike, on the west side of Monocacy, guarding the Stone Bridge, to prevent them from getting in on our right flank. Our position on the left from Baker's farm to Monocacy Junction extended along the crest of a range of hills overlooking the valleys beyond; and yet, with our small numbers and a necessarily weak and long-drawn-out line, to cover a front of about two miles, with probably 3,500 men; the Georgetown or Washington Turnpike, the road that the enemy would use on their way to the Capitol, was so well guarded that it was not 'till late in the afternoon that we were compelled to abandon it.

"Although there had been skirmish-firing earlier, the fight really began about 9:00 o'clock on our center, and the rebels were detained, securing the $200,000 which they had levied upon the City of Frederick.

"About 8:00 o'clock in the morning a rifle gun posted on a hillock between two trees, a little west of the Frederick branch of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, on what was then known as the Cronise farm, opened fire upon our Headquarters near the railroad bridge, the first shot mortally wounding two men of the 151st N. Y. In this first firing several men of the 87th Pa. Regt. were severely wounded, whilst the regiment laid in the yard in front of Mr. Gambrill's house, and one or two were killed near Gambrill's mill. Their range was so accurate that we were soon compelled to change Headquarters to a position near the blockhouse on the north side of the railroad, and to move some troops that were near the old warehouse on the south side of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad nearer to our Headquarters, that they might have the protection of the hill formed by the east bank of the Monocacy, which at that point rises to quite a height above the river.

"At the Stone Bridge, on the Baltimore Turnpike, Col. Brown, commanding the 144th and 149th Ohio, deployed a skirmish line along the crest of the ridge on the west side of the Monocacy at daybreak, and having placed a strong guard at Crum's Ford, about a mile above the railroad bridge, made such other dispositions of his forces as seemed necessary to enable him to hold his position. At about 6:00 A. M., a force of the enemy having marched from Frederick, by the Baltimore Turnpike, threw out a skirmish line and opened fire on our men. Later in the morning, about 10:00 A. M., a force of rebel cavalry attempted to cross at Crum's Ford and turn our left; but Col. Brown sent Co. E, of the 149th Ohio, and a company of the mounted infantry under Capt. Leib, to reinforce the infantry guard under Capt. McGinnis, holding the ford, and the enemy were driven back and prevented from crossing the river, and withdrew.

"About 500 yards west of the ridge on which our skirmish line deployed, is another parallel ridge with a little valley between, extending north of the turnpike and breaking off into a wider range of lowland to the Monocacy River at our extreme right. On this ridge, on the north side of the turnpike, stood a dwelling-house, (Simpson's log house) in which a force of rebel sharpshooters was located where they had excellent protection, and from which, through holes pierced in the chinking between the logs, their guns commanded a complete

range of the ridge behind which our skirmish line was deployed. So accurate was their fire that it was dangerous for our men to even show their heads above the hilltop.

"About noon, having massed a heavy force of infantry on the left of our skirmish line defending the Stone Bridge, they deployed and advanced upon us. The superiority of their numbers enabled them to force back our left and secure an enfilading fire upon our line. To regain the position we had lost, Co. B, 149th Ohio, was ordered to charge the enemy with fixed bayonets, which they did, but were repulsed. Cos. B, I and G of the 144th Ohio were sent to reinforce Co. B, and the rebels were routed.

"There seemed to be no point where an attack could be made that was not taken advantage of by the rebels, and defended with equal promptness by the union forces. As soon as the artillery opened on our Headquarters, near the railroad bridge, a body of rebel sharpshooters who had taken possession of Best's barn, on the west side of the Georgetown Turnpike, began to pick off our skirmishers defending the railroad, from the railroad station to the turnpike at the Y.

"Three guns of Alexander's battery and a brass cannon were at once placed in position on the hill on the east bank of the Monocacy, near the blockhouse. A well-directed shell set fire to Best's barn and scattered the rebel sharpshooters, giving some relief to the detachment of the 10th Vt., and 1st Md. P. H. B., along the railroad, and turning the fight on our center for the rest of the day mostly into an artillery duel.

"About 10:30 A. M., the first line of battle appeared and Gen. Ricketts was compelled to change front to the left, his right now resting on the river bank near the wooden bridge. Whilst making this change his command was under an enfilading fire from the batteries posted on Best's farm across the river. About the same time a body of rebel cavalry (McCausland's,) dismounted and deployed as skirmishers, advanced upon our left along the Georgetown Turnpike, evidently expecting that ours were new troops, but they soon discovered their mistake and were driven back in confusion and with heavy loss, by the veterans of the old Sixth Corps.

"About noon an attack was made upon the detachment of the 10th Vt., two companies of the 1st Md. P. H. B., and one company of the 9th N. Y. H. A., who were guarding the blockhouse and the railroad at the Y on the west side of the Monocacy.

"The fighting was very severe, and our men, with heavy loss, stubbornly held their ground until afternoon, when they were ordered to fall back to the rifle pits on the east side of the Monocacy. They burned the blockhouse to prevent the rebels using it, and the wooden bridge over the Monocacy, and then retired across the river and occupied the rifle pits, successfully guarding the railroad bridge until our troops (the main body) retreated. About the same time the main portion of their army, about 20,000 strong, having left Frederick City, marched out the Georgetown Turnpike, thence by the Sand Hole Road, now known as the Buckeystown Turnpike, to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, near Shoaf's Creek, and moving south of the Monocacy Junction, and west of the Georgetown Turnpike, crossed the river, which was then very low, at an old ford about a mile below the wooden bridge, where, near Mr. John T. Worthington's house, under the cover of a heavy woods and behind the hill, they formed their line of battle opposite our extreme left.

"Until about 10:30 A. M., the fighting on our center and left was mostly skirmishing and experimental cannonading, which very effectually developed the superiority, both in the number and caliber, of the enemy's guns. We had six 3-inch rifle cannons to their 16 or 18 Napoleons.

"About 2:00 o'clock P. M., Gen. Gordon crossed about a mile below the Monocacy Junction, formed their second line and advanced on our left. We now had all our forces in one line, with no reserves except the 11th Md., which was with Gen. Tyler at the iron bridge, expecting at any moment to be sent to assist Col. Brown at the Stone Bridge. The rebel skirmishers fell back, and, with a yell, their line charged upon our left. Our boys, cool and calm, held their fire 'till the enemy were within close range; they then poured into them terrible and well-directed volleys, followed by a charge that routed them and sent them back past Worthington's house with broken ranks and heavy loss.

"Mortified at this unexpected repulse, and terrified by the reception that had been given them by the Sixth Corps, they declared that they would not advance again. The officers, brandishing their swords, cursed and swore at their men and ordered them into line. Our troops occupied the position they had gained for about an hour, when orders were given to advance the line, which was done under a murderous fire of musketry and artillery, the latter coming obliquely from the front and rear, and an enfilading fire directly from the right from the batteries on the west side of the river.

"It was impossible to hold this position un-

der such a fire, and our line fell back and formed along a cut in the Washington Turnpike, still exposed to the fire of the artillery.

"This charge developed their strength. Heavy skirmish firing continued until 3:30 P. M., when they emerged from behind a woods, where they had formed, with a strong skirmish line and two lines of battle, one behind the other, each of which overlapped ours, both on our right and left flanks, and outnumbering us at least three to one. With a yell they came charging down the hill. The 6th Corps stood its ground manfully, repulsed their skirmish line and held their third line of battle in check 'till our ammunition gave out and the enemy had turned our right flank, when, seeing the imminent danger of our forces being annihilated by the overwhelming numbers of the enemy, the order was given to fall back, and our troops withdrew under a terrific fire of infantry and artillery.

"The residue of the 3d division of the 6th Corps remained at Monrovia, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and did not take part in the battle.

"When the infantry line fell back Col. Clendennin, with a part of the 8th Ill. Cav., that had supported our left flank, retired toward Urbana, closely pursued by McCausland's Cavalry Brigade, and after some severe fighting fell back to Monrovia. Overpowered by an enemy apparently four to one, our troops slowly retreated past Gambrill's Mill, along the east bank of the Monocacy to Bartonsville, thence to New Market and Monrovia, thence by the Baltimore Turnpike to Ellicott's Mill and to Baltimore City.

"After the battle ended and our troops had moved off in the direction of Baltimore, squads of rebel soldiers traversed the country in every direction, taking horses, forage and whatever they wanted, as there was nothing to stop them, and it was not until Sunday morning, after burying their dead and damaging the iron railroad bridge at the Monocacy, that Gen. Early resumed his march toward Washington.

"The wounded were brought to the United States General Hospital at Frederick City and cared for.

"Killed 123, wounded 605, total killed and wounded 726, captured 668; total killed, wounded and captured 1,294.

"The following is a list of the Union officers killed or mortally wounded: Capt. John V. Morris, 8th Ill. Cav.; Lieut. Charles S. Gilbert, 8th Ill. Cav.; Capt. Henry J. Conine, 14th N. J.; Capt. Henry W. Stults, 14th N. J.; Capt. James W. Conover, 14th N. J.; Lieut. James H. Ellis, 9th H. A.; Capt. Alfred J. Hooker, 106th N. Y.; Capt. Martin J. Camberlin, 106th N. Y.; Lieut. John Kingston, 106th N. Y.; Capt. William A. Hathaway, 110th Ohio; Lieut. Geo. O. McMillen, 110th Ohio; Lieut. Jefferson O. McMillen, 122d Ohio; Lieut. Anthony M. Martin, 87th Pa.; Lieut, Charles F. Haack, 87th Pa.; Lieut. Daniel D. Dieterich, 87th Pa.; Lieut. John F. Spangler, 87th Pa.

"On the Confederate side, Maj.-Gen. John B. Gordon, in his report of the battle, says: 'I regret to state that my loss was heavy in both officers and men, amounting in the aggregate, as shown by tabular report of brigade commanders, to be 698.' The estimate of the Confederate killed and wounded, as made from information on the Union side, amounted to about 275 killed and 435 wounded and left in hospital and private houses at Frederick City, making 710 killed and wounded, among whom Col. J. H. Lamar and Lieut-Col. Van Valkenburg, of the 61st Ga., were killed, and Lieut.-Col. Hodges, 9th La., Hay's Brigade, was severely wounded and left in the hospital in Frederick City.

"Federal killed 123, wounded 603, total		726.
"Rebel killed 275, wounded 435	"	710.
		1,436
"Total killed, on both sides	398	
"Total wounded, on both sides...	1,038	
"Total killed and wounded.....	1,436	

"I have been told that after the Battle of Monocacy, a prominent officer who had been in most of the important battles of the war, said that the character of the wounds of the men left upon the battle field of Monocacy, were as horrible as any he had seen on any other battle field, and that he noticed a fact that was of rare occurrence, that a very large number were shot in the forehead, showing that they must have been shot as they arose from behind a breastwork, and at short range from the enemy.

"It is acknowledged by those who were in it on both sides to have been one of the hardest fought and most sanguinary battles of the war, considering the numbers engaged and the short time it lasted, and for the momentous results secured by it, one of the most important."

In recent years Union veterans have converted the scene of the Monocacy battle into a memorial field. On July 11th, 1907, a monument was unveiled on the field by the Fourteenth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers. Governor Stokes, of New Jersey, who was expected to attend, was unable to be present and was represented by the Rev. Dr. W. W. Case, of Trenton. The exercises began at 10:30 a. m. and were largely attended, members of the New Jersey

regiment and their friends having arrived 180 strong the night before in a special train. Prayer was offered by the Rev. John Handley, of Vineland, N. J., a history of the regiment was given by Major John C. Patterson, of Monmouth, N. J., there was music by the Braddock Heights band, and the memorial was then unveiled by Miss Alida Patterson, who was assisted by Miss Nettie Foster. Major Patterson made the presentation of the monument to the State of New Jersey, and the acceptance for the State was made by Rev. Dr. Case. Henry C. La Rowe, of Brooklyn, N. Y., made the speech of acceptance for the Association, Rev. John Handley delivered an address and an ode for the occasion was read by E. D. Smith, of Elizabeth, N. J. Judge Wm. H. Vredenburgh, of Freehold, N. J., made an address, and a poem was read that had been written for the occasion by E. L. Cowart, Jr., son of Quartermaster E. L. Cowart, of Freehold, N. J. The monument is a handsome granite structure, the shaft being formed of seven sections, part dressed and part rough surfaced. It is surmounted by the figure of an infantryman, cut from granite, and set in the stone just beneath the figure of the soldier is a bronze plate bearing the coat of arms of New Jersey. The front of the monument contains two bronze tablets, containing the inscriptions. Upon the stone separating the two tablets are the words: "14th Regiment, N. J. V." The monument stands on a plot of ground set apart for the purpose and is surrounded by a fence of tubular iron rails set in granite posts. Major E. Y. Goldsborough, of Frederick, had charge of the local arrangements for the unveiling and the event was a memorable success.

The second monument to be erected on the battlefield in memory of the valor of the men engaged in the Monocacy battle, was unveiled on November 24, 1908. It was erected by the State of Pennsylvania at a cost of $12,000 as a tribute to the three Pennsylvania regiments that took part in the engagement. A large number of the survivors of the regiment were present at the unveiling exercises, and many townspeople also attended. Lieutenant Governor Murphy, of Pennsylvania, attended, and was accompanied by Governor Stuart's staff. An invocation by the late Rev. Dr. Osborne Ingle, rector of All Saints Episcopal church of Frederick, opened the exercises. Mayor George Edward Smith, of Frederick, made an address and the address presenting the monument to the State of Pennsylvania, was made by Captain W. H. Lanius, chairman of the monument commission. Lieutenant Governor Murphy accepted the monument on behalf of his State, and then the oration of the day was delivered by Capt. Robert T. Cromwell, of West Chester, Pa., after which Major Goldsborough, of Frederick, made appropriate remarks. This monument is built of blue Westerly, R. I., granite, with a shaft 35 feet high standing on a base ten feet square. Surmounting the base is a polished die with four Doric columns at the corners. On the die is a cylindrical shaft with a carved cap, bearing on its top a ground polished ball of red Westerly granite three feet six inches in diameter. On its front is cut a Maltese cross, which was the emblem of the Sixth Army corps. The inscriptions are on the four sides of the die upon which rests the cylindrical shaft. On the face of the twelve-ton base of the monument has been cut the coat of arms of Pennsylvania and surrounding the monument is a fence with granite posts and two rails of galvanized iron piping. Granite posts weighing a ton each mark each of the four corners of the plot which was procured by the three regiments upon which to place the monument.

With the battle of Monocacy, the beginning of the end, if all could have been known, was in sight, for Frederick was destined to escape any further serious molestation. General Early's hope to pursue to the end his projected movement upon the National Capital was frustrated by the strong Federal forces confronting him there, and he rapidly took up his course for Virginia, passing through Maryland by way of Poolesville. The fact that information of the position and forces of the Federal command had been conveyed to the Confederate commanders during the skirmish in and around Frederick preceding the battle of Monocacy having been conveyed to General Hunter, an order was issued by him on July 18th to Major John I. Yellott, First Maryland P. H. B. Infantry in command at Frederick, calling for the arrest of all such citizens and further demanding that all "secessionists" in Frederick be sent to the Federal headquarters at Harper's Ferry at once. This resulted in the arrest of a number of the most esteemed and respected residents of Frederick, both men and women, some of whom were seized and imprisoned or sent from their homes to points within the Confederate lines.

The news of Lee's surrender was received with rejoicing in the city, the greatest relief being felt by people of all classes of opinion that the sanguinary conflict was over and that the peace so longed for had dawned at last. Everywhere throughout the city the homes and business places of Unionists were decorated, but these mementoes of a victory and a rejoicing were to be of short duration, for they had

not yet been removed from the buildings when the assassination of Lincoln occurred, bringing with it to this community as to others throughout all the land sorrow and depression. The war was over, however; the dread of invasion and assault was at an end, and with a herculean effort at optimism and composure Frederick entered upon the work of civic and industrial progress that lay before it.

Capt. B. H. Schley raised the first company of soldiers from Frederick county under the call for 75,000 troops made by the President on the 15th of April, 1861. It was incorporated into the First Regiment Maryland Infantry, Col. John R. Kenly, of Baltimore, as Company H. Capt. Schley rose to the rank of Major in this regiment. Lieutenants J. M. F. Leyth and Maurice Albaugh, of Company H, were promoted to become captains, and Francis M. Smith, while lieutenant, was promoted to be captain for gallant and meritorious services at Five Forks, Va. This regiment served four years, taking active part in the various campaigns in Western Maryland and Virginia, the Shenandoah Valley, and with the Army of the Potomac, up to Lee's surrender. Upon the organization of the Potomac Home Brigade under the direction of Hon. Francis Thomas following the battle of Bull Run in '61, seven companies were mustered in at Frederick and went into camp near the city. Subsequently, the First Regiment, Potomac Home Brigade Infantry was perfected, with the following official staff:

William P. Maulsby, Colonel.
George R. Dennis, Lieut. Colonel.
John A. Steiner, Major.
George T. Castle, Adjutant.
Thomas M. Wolfe, Quartermaster.
J. Boon and J. Barr, Surgeons.

All of these were Frederick countians, and in Frederick county four companies of the command were raised—Company A, Capt. R. A. Cook; Company B, Capt. Wm. Glessner; Company D, Capt. Charles H. Baugher; Company I, Capt. Walter Saunders. In companies G and K there were many Frederick county men. Joseph Groff, John E. Ramsburg, L. M. Zimmerman, L. H. Kuhn, H. F. Winchester, Geo. T. Castle, Eugene C. Baugher and Wm. P. Maulsby obtained the rank of captain in this regiment. Capt. Castle afterwards become Quarter Master, Capt. Baugher, Major, and Capt. Maulsby, Jr., Adjutant. Col. Maulsby's term expiring, he was succeeded to the Colonelcy by Capt. R. A. Cook. Lieutenant Colonel Steiner's term also expired, but prior to that time he was breveted Colonel and Brigadier General for brave and meritorious services. The Fourth regiment of the Brigade was recruited in Frederick and Washington counties, but was afterwards consolidated with the Third. The latter was raised in Frederick county by Capt. Eli D. Grinder, and Samuel T. Ech, one of its officers, was brevetted captain in reward for meritorious services before Petersburg, Va. The four cavalry companies of the Brigade, which were raised in 1861, served independently of each other until 1862, when they were consolidated into a Battalion and Captain Henry A. Cole, of Frederick, was promoted Major in command. The members of four companies came from Frederick and Washington counties. The Battalion was later increased to a full regiment, with Henry A. Cole, of Frederick, as Colonel; George W. F. Vernon, of Frederick, Lieut. Col.; O. A. Horner, of Emmitsburg, Adjutant; H. T. Winchester, of Frederick, Quartermaster, and H. H. Vernon, of Frederick, Commissary. Of those who attained the rank of First Lieutenant in this regiment, the following were from Frederick county:

Captains—Franklin Hitchcock, Daniel Link, L. M. Zimmerman, Joshua Horner, F. Gallagher.

Lieutenants—J. M. Annan, C. W. Beatty, F. D. Kerr, R. W. Coomes, S. J. Maxell, W. Marmon, A. A. Troxell, O. D. McMillan, F. Burr.

It was with an encounter with a part of the Potomac Home Brigade that the first blood of the war was spilled, and the Cavalry at the close of its service had taken over a thousand prisoners. In the organization of new regiments in 1862 the Purnell Legion figured—composed at the time of its organization of a regiment of infantry, battalion of cavalry and two batteries, A and B. Dr. Joseph Beatty, of Frederick county, became surgeon of the 2nd Regiment, and James Cooper, Jr., also of Frederick county, became captain in the same regiment. John Byrne, of Frederick county, rose to the rank of captain in the 4th regiment, and Company D of the 5th was raised in Frederick county by Capt. Alfred Schley, whose cousin, Col. William Louis Schley, of Baltimore, commanded the regiment.

In response to the call of the President in August, 1862, Frederick was called upon to furnish a quota of 1,354 men, but when the draft was made it was found she had already furnished 1019 of these. The organization of three additional regiments and Alexander's Battery of Artillery was begun in Western Maryland, the regiments raised being designated as the 6th, 7th and 8th Maryland Infantry. Company D, of the 6th, was raised in Frederick county by Captain Martin Rouzer. Edward K. Foreman, of Frederick county, was surgeon,

and Charles A. Damuth, John R. Rouzer and George M. Eichelberger, of Frederick county, became captains in the regiment. Companies B, G and E of the Seventh Regiment were raised in Frederick county and commanded by Capts. Jno. Mackechney, David T. Bennett, and A. C. Bragonier. Parts of Companies F and I were also raised in the county, with Dr. Harvey Burhman as surgeon, John Howard as captain and George L. Tyler, of Frederick, as Adjutant of the regiment. Company E of the 8th Regiment was also raised in Frederick county, with Charles T. Dixon as captain.

The 9th and 10th regiments, Maryland Infantry, 2nd and 3rd Maryland Cavalry, and two additional batteries of artillery were raised in Frederick county during the summer of 1863 for the Union Army. Of these, Company I, of the 3rd Cavalry, was raised in Frederick county by Capt. Eli Grinder. The Maryland Brigade, which had been posted at Harper's Ferry, was ordered to Frederick when Meade's army advanced to Gettysburg, in order to keep open communication between Baltimore and Washington, but after that battle it promptly reoccupied Maryland Heights, and by the arrival of some of the new Maryland regiments was enabled to advance and harrass the Confederates in their retreat across Maryland. It became a part of the Army of the Potomac and took no inconspicuous part in the valiant warfare of that great command.

Valuable services were rendered in many ways during the war by individuals in various capacities, and through organized effort not of a military nature, as has been shown in the case of the Ladies' Relief Association, formed in Frederick for the purpose of supplying the needs of those in the hospitals. Dr. Lewis H. Steiner, inspector under the Sanitary Commission, did a splendid work, as did B. F. Winchester, Captain and Commissary; M. Bennett, Captain and Quartermaster; H. C. Naill, Captain and Provost Marshal, and Col. Frederick Schley, one of the publishers of the old *Examiner*.

In 1864 the 11th and 12th Maryland Regiments were organized and another battery of artillery, and early in 1865 the task of organizing the 13th regiment was completed. Of this body, R. A. McLane, of Frederick, became captain of Company A; E. Ramsburg of Company B, L. M. Kuhn of Company D, and Chas. Fox of Company I, all of Frederick county.

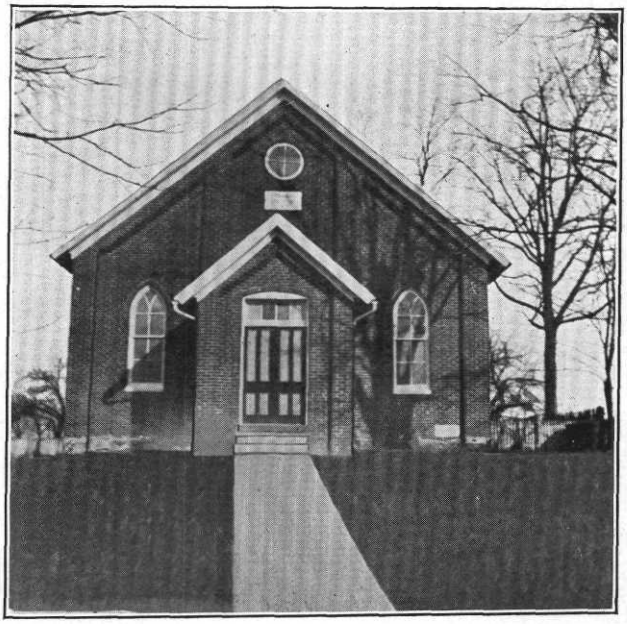
It was natural that the people of Frederick while involved as they were in the movements and issues of a stupendous war should be diverted in a large measure from other matters, but it must not be supposed that they were in the least oblivious to the grave political problems involved in the conflict. Opinion was a part of the daily life of the times, and feelings, of course, were sharp and decisive. In contemplating the larger political and civic issues involved in the conflict the two leading questions of slavery and union were uppermost in the public mind. Those who sympathized with the South were given an opportunity for focussing their views upon the appearance of the President's proclamation emancipating the negroes. It was looked upon by them as a measure of coercion amounting to absolute tyranny. The whole question formed the life and spirit of the feeling of the hour. Local political contests were drawn into it, and the platforms of all candidacies were based upon these two elemental matters. There were Peace parties, Ultra Union and Conservative Union parties, but the Union element was in a large majority in the city and county. Typical of the feeling entertained by the Union men was the editorial expression of the *Examiner,* the staunch newspaper upholder of President Lincoln's administration, upon the appearance of the Emancipation Proclamation. In its issue of October 1st, 1862, the *Examiner* said:

"We have already said this Proclamation does not concern the people of Maryland, because it only applies to States and parts of States the people of which may be in actual rebellion on the ensuing 1st of January. The value and utility of slavery in Maryland have already been destroyed by the war, the domestic institution can receive no further detriment here, but emancipation would afford relief to thousands of slave holders and if accompanied with Federal compensation for the public and private inconvenience attendant upon a change of system, a compensation which the conspicuous and steadfast loyalty of the people of Maryland justly entitles them to, would promote the welfare and prosperity of the State. Considering the proclamation in every aspect in which it presents itself to our mind, we are constrained to approve it as a measure of sound policy and stern necessity. The time has past when we could delude ourselves with the hope that slavery would survive the ordeal of rebellion and come out of the fire unscathed. Every reflecting man now sees that its doom it written, let us, therefore, devise and pursue such prudent counsels as may prepare us for the impending social revolution and avert its calamities. Perhaps it is not too late yet to prepare a basis of adjustment which may lead to reconciliation and peace."

The emphatic feeling of the Examiner as to Union was expressed in an editorial in its issue



Zion Episcopal Church, Urbana.



Wesley Chapel, Urbana.

of the previous May 14th, when it said:

"At the outbreak of the rebellion we hastened to announce ourselves as unconditional friends of the Union. Many weak-kneed gentlemen who imagined that patriotism had become unpopular objected to the term, as unnecessary and liable to misinterpretation, and we were a little surprised even after the rebellion had attained its full proportions and carried its traitorous designs into execution, to find Union men in conventions of the Union party here and elsewhere reiterating these equivocal objections. We trust, however, that the time of trial and hesitation is at length and forever past and that we shall hear no more of these compromising apprehensions. For our part we are, if possible, more firmly than ever unconditional Union men. Our devotion to the Union of these States admits of no qualification or compromise, and we can make no terms or concessions whatever to the demands or usurpations of traitors. The indications are that the principles held by Union men are better comprehended and defined and that hereafter they shall not be liable to misconstruction."

The *Examiner* had heartily approved the action of the Frederick county Commissioners in passing an order creating a bounty fund for the payment of $100 to enlisted men, in which action other of the Western counties had indulged. It rejoiced at the manner in which the calls for troops on every occasion had been responded to, and Col. Schley, one of the publishers of the paper, upon the occasion of the visit of Lincoln to Frederick on his trip to the Antietam and South Mountain battlefields, had offered him his house for entertainment, his wife sending a large bouquet of flowers to the President's car the day he left the city on his return to Washington.

At the State election in the Fall of 1861, which resulted in sweeping majorities for the Union party, Frederick city gave a Union majority of 700 and the total Union majority in the county was 2700, every district in the county being carried for that ticket. When the General Assembly of the State convened at Annapolis on Jan. 6, 1864, one of the first acts was the introduction of a bill calling for a State convention with a view to the abolition of slavery. The bill passed and the people of the State were called upon to vote on the first Wednesday in April "for" or "against" holding a State convention to frame a new Constitution. The election resulted in the calling of a convention, the vote in Frederick county being 3231 for and 1957 against. Upon the submission of the Constitution to the vote of the people of the State the succeeding October, the vote in Frederick county was 2908 for and 1916 against. After a contest in the courts over the recognition of the claim that the Constitution had been adopted—the majority against it in the State having been overcome by the vote of the soldiers taken in the field—the Constitution was declared legal. In Frederick county at this time the total population, under the census of 1860, was 46,879, the slave percentage being 6.9, or a total of 3248.



CHAPTER XXVII

THE MEMORIBILIA of the days immediately following the close of the war in Frederick is replete with evidence that the people turned with sturdy hearts and optimistic minds to the future. Many who had been in the service of the armies came home from the prisons and hospitals in various parts of the South and North and the normal life of the community was resumed. The return to placidity and the wonted trend of affairs was made with calmness and resolution in the face of great difficulties. Heavy losses had been sustained and old business relationships disturbed, in some instances so radically that there was no hope of restoration. But there was much for the city and county to do, and with the ingrained doggedness and determination of a stoic people, the work was begun. During the war days the varying waves of feeling among the people in sympathy with either side ran very high. The frequent publication in the periodicals of the time of incidents of disorder and outrage inflamed very often the state of feeling beyond all need, and Frederick, being situated in the peculiar position by which the armies of both sides had invaded her quiet streets from time to time, experienced the force of these changing conditions perhaps more than was her share. When the Union army appeared, for instance, an outbreak among rioters led to an attack upon the office of the *Citizen*, the upholder of the Southern cause, and when the Southern army took possession of the town there was an incipient attempt to mob the office of the *Examiner*, the staunch Union organ. "Old women's tales" played their part in the varying trend of public feeling, and these continued for some time after the war to stir the community and lead to personal conflicts. It was the natural outcome of strained relations, but fortunately there were a great many men in the community of large equipoise of mind whose influence served a patriotic public purpose in overcoming these tendencies and helping matters to settle down into smooth and even currents.

The burning of the court house in the spring of 1861 necessitated the building of a new structure, and this was begun without much delay, the county commissioners in June of '61 having voted to begin the work of rebuilding at once. They acted under authority of an act of the Legislature which authorized them to appropriate $40,000 for the purpose. They were compelled to borrow the sum and Thomas Dixon, of Baltimore, was appointed supervising architect of the work. J. Edward Sifford & Company were awarded the contract for the granite, cut stone and other work in that line, and the contract for the remainder of the work on the edifice went to S. H. and J. F. Adams, of Baltimore. The contracts called for the completion of the building by September 1, 1862. It was finished in the fall of that year and has served well ever since the purpose for which it was designed. The commodious grounds around the edifice were originally enclosed in an ornamental iron railing. In 1888, the aesthetic spirit of the town having been aroused by the possibility of making the court house grounds a public park of no mean beauty and pretension, a movement was begun for the removal of the rails. Various means of raising funds for the purpose were adopted and fairs were held at various times in the City Hall and in the skating rink on East Patrick street. The county commissioners aided in the furtherance of the project, and the rails eventually came down, the grounds were parked, broad walks laid, benches introduced, and eventually through the liberality and public spirit of the late General James C. Clarke—whose interest in the welfare of Frederick was manifested in many ways—a public fountain was erected in the center of the grounds, aiding materially to the attractiveness and refreshing, oasis-like simplicity of the place.

The burning of the county jail on September 13th, 1862, was another severe loss to Frederick, but with characteristic courage the people began the construction of a new edifice. It was built by James Hopwood on the site of the present jail building, the latter having been built

in 1875-6 at a cost of $72,000. The architect was Frank E. Davis, of Baltimore, and the general superintendent of construction was the late David Frazier, who had as chief carpenter David H. Kolb. The masonry and brick work were done by Haller & Hergesheimer, Routzahn & Bowers furnishing the lumber and Flinn & Emmick the heating aparatus. Ebbert & Son did the plumbing, and the building throughout is a solid and substantial structure, well ventilated, three stories, with a dwelling for the sheriff and sperate cells for the prisoners.

Frederick in the course of its existence as a city has been visited on several occasions by floods, originating in the overflow of Carroll creek—a small stream flowing through the center of the town—when excessive rains bring down the water in torrents from the mountain streams and a backing up of the excess water ensues. The most notable and disastrous of these floods in the life of the present generation occurred in July, 1868, when a loss of over a half million dollars was occasioned. In the city houses and stores were flooded by the rise in Carroll creek, bridges in many parts of the county were washed away or severely damaged and much stock killed. So periodical had these overflowings of Carroll creek become in Frederick that the custom became established at one time of ringing the fire bell of the United Engine Company when danger was apparent of a serious overflow during or following a storm. In floods occurring in 1876 and 1886 the high water mark reached by the freshet of '68 was almost again attained, though the destruction to property was much less. Often, during these floods, the high water in the Monocacy river rose to the top of the abutments of the B. & O. bridge at that place.

On February 2, 1876, Frederick was visited by one of the most terrific wind storms in the history of the county. The storm raged between 2 and 6 o'clock a. m. Houses and stables in the city were unroofed. The 135 feet steeple of the Episcopal church was blown down, and falling upon the roof of the Central National bank building, crushed it. The building was occupied at the time by the President of the bank. Col. George R. Dennis, and his family, but the inmates escaped uninjured. Some damage was done at the Maryland School for the Deaf and at Montevue Hospital. A church steeple was blown down at Jefferson and the roof of the Lutheran church at Mechanicstown —now Thurmont—was carried away. At various places the roads were blocked by large trees and fencing and farmers suffered much loss from the destruction of orchards and farm buildings. In the blizzards of 1888 and 1898 the city was cut off for the time being from communication by rail with the outside world and telegraph and telephone wires were destroyed.

No city in the land enjoys better fire fighting facilities than Frederick, her three volunteer fire companies being well organized and equipped and so well established in esprit du corps that it is seldom a fire gets beyond the bounds in which it originates. Owing in a large measure to this fact and to the intense interest in and enthusiasm for the work of the fire companies by the people generally, there have been few wide-sweeping conflagrations. There has been no time when any entire section of the city was destroyed. One of the most picturesque and threatening fires that has occurred since the burning of the court house and jail in the sixties, destroyed the old United States Hotel on South Market street. This structure had long been abandoned for hotel purposes and was only in part habitable or tenanted. It burned with great fury and at one time the depot of the B. & O. Railroad Company on the opposite corner was threatened. The burning of the Gambrill steam mills, the Brown & McKinney, the Bantz, and the Birely tanneries and the grain elevator were other fires in which the volunteer companies displayed masterful fire fighting abilities.

A striking characteristic of the life of the fire companies has been the interest displayed in them by prominent public men of the city, a condition existing from the very earliest days of their inception. At one time the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals of Maryland was at the head of the Independents, an honor which this lamented jurist—James McSherry—counted as no small one.

During the progress of the war, as has been set forth, the women of Frederick had patriotically enlisted themselves in the work of caring for the sick and wounded in the hospitals and had formed themselves into an association for that purpose. After the war, with hundreds of soldiers buried in Mount Olivet cemetery and scattered in the graveyards of the various churches of the city, the feeling grew among many of those who were classed as Confederates in the community that something should be done to honor the heroes of the "Lost Cause," who slumbered, many of them, in unknown graves on the western slope of Mount Olivet's green "God's Acre." Consequently, on August 7, 1879, a meeting—which had been called at the instance of Capt. Nicholas Owings, president of the Confederate Memorial Association —was held at the residence of Capt. Owings and resulted in the organization of the Confed-

erate Monument Association. Its object was to raise a fund for the erection of a monument to the memory of the Confederate dead. Various methods were pursued to obtain the funds needed. A dining pavilion was opened at the fairgrounds during the annual Frederick County Fair, a Pen Mar excursion was given and a musical entertainment was held at City Hall. Over $1,500 was obtained by these various projects and the monument was unveiled on June 2, 1881. It is of Cararra marble, executed in Italy, the granite base being surmounted by the figure of a soldier with arms "at rest." The monument has a height of fifteen feet and upon the four panels are appropriate inscriptions. Large delegations from Baltimore and elsewhere attended the unveiling, the orator of the day being Hon. James A. Buchanan, of Baltimore. Miss Owings, daughter of the president of the Memorial Association, pulled the cord that disclosed the lovely tribute, and was assisted by daughters of James H. Gambrill, Allen Quynn and G. F. Clingan. The ladies who were prominent in the work of the Association and pioneers in its organization were: Mrs. John H. Williams, president; Mrs. B. F. Brown, Mrs. A. J. Delashmutt, Mrs. L. M. Nixdorff, Mrs. W. Nash Young, Mrs. Nicholas Owings, Mrs. A. L. Eader, Miss Davidson, Miss A. R. Fout, Mrs. Jas. H. Gambrill, Mrs. Frank Clingan, Mrs. Ellen Howard, Mrs. J. S. W. Jarboe, Mrs. Henry Williams, Miss Lucy Boteler, Miss Janie Williams, Miss Ella Shriver, Miss Emma R. Gittinger and Miss Cockey. The Society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States in Maryland, which attended from Baltimore upon the occasion of the unveiling of the monument, was commanded by Capt. McHenry Howard and General Bradley T. Johnson. General Johnson was a native of Frederick county, a descendant of Baker Johnson, who was a brother of Governor Thomas Johnson. He was admitted to the bar in 1851 and became State's Attorney of Frederick County the same year. He entered the Confederate service as captain at the breaking out of the war, through which he served. He was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General and was conspicuous for his bravery and generalship. After the close of hostilities he located in the practice of law at Richmond and afterward removed to Baltimore. Subsequently he made his home in Virginia. He died in 1903.

The work of the Confederates in Frederick in honoring their dead was emulated by the Unionists in 1881, when Reynolds Post No. 2 of the Grand Army of the Republic was organized. Its commander was General John A. Steiner and the chairman of the executive committee, Col. George W. F. Vernon, who at the time was Surveyor of the Port of Baltimore. On Decoration Day of the year of its organization the Post put forth special efforts to make the ceremonies conspicuous for their elaborateness. The occasion was one of the most notable Memorial days in the history of the city. The graves of all soldiers were decorated with flowers and the entire services were conducted by the Post. Mr. William H. Hinks read a poem appropriate to the occasion and the oration was delivered by the Rev. Dr. S. V. Leech. A choir under the direction of Lieutenant George E. Greenwood rendered appropriate anthems and a national flag was planted over the grave of Barbara Fritchie.

One of the most notable celebrations in the history of Frederick was the town's recognition of the National centennial of American independence, when it joined with other cities in the country in showing its patriotic devotion to the principles of Washington. The Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia had fired the heart of the country with a desire to do justice to the memory of the patriotic forefathers of the Revolution, and Frederick was one of the first in the land to show her zeal in this matter. The local celebration was held on June 28, 1876, which was the hundredth anniversary of the adoption by the Maryland convention at Frederick of a resolution declaring the provinces to be free and independent states. The events of the day were ushered in as early as three o'clock in the morning by the ringing of the church and fire bells. Public buildings, stores and houses were decked in flags and flowers. At 8 a. m. a civic procession was held, participated in by the fire companies, tradesmen, city and county officials and patriotic and beneficial societies. The exercises of the day were held in the court house square. There was martial music by the bands in attendance, prayers by Rev. Dr. George Diehl, Rev. Dr. E. R. Eschbach and Rev. R. H. Williams, and the reading of the Declaration of Independence by Dr. Lewis H. Steiner. The late chief judge John Ritchie delivered an address as president of the memorial association, Col. Charles E. Trail read a poem written by him for the event, Chief Judge James McSherry was the orator, Hon. Milton G. Urner made a ringing speech, and hymns and a centennial anthem were rendered vocally and by the bands. Present at the celebration were a number of the veterans of the war of 1812, namely, John Degrange, John Pampell, Frederick Hawman, Reuben Grove, David Heffner, Jacob Aubert, George Marquett. The celebration ended at night with a display of fireworks and a centennial ball.

All the men who were conspicuous in this program as outlined are now dead, except Mr. Urner. Judge Ritchie was born in Frederick in 1832 and was admitted to the bar in his native town in 1854. He was destined to high honors. He was a man of the keenest intellectual brilliancy, and while slow in manner was endowed with a mind of peculiar alertness and piquancy He was a man to whom learning came without apparent effort and early in his career as a lawyer men marked him for a leader. When a young man he was made captain of the Junior Defenders, one of the companies organized to go to Harper's Ferry at the time of the John Brown insurrection. He was elected State's Attorney in 1867 and was sent to Congress in 1870. In 1872 he was renominated by the Democrats, but was defeated. In 1881 Governor Hamilton appointed him Chief Judge of the Sixth judicial district, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Judge Richard I. Bowie, and at the next general election he was elected to the judgeship, serving with distinguished honor and ability until his death in 1887. He married a daughter of the late Judge William P. Maulsby, and raised a large family of children, one of whom is Mrs. Donald R. McLean, of New York, prominent in the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of which she served for one term as President General.

Mr. Urner, who delivered the third address on the occasion of the centennial celebration, was born in Frederick county in 1839 and admitted to the bar in 1863, making so decided an impression with his gifts as a speaker and master of the law that he was elected State's Attorney in 1867 and again in 1871 on the Republican ticket. He was elected to Congress from the sixth district of Maryland in 1878 and re-elected in 1880, but upon the expiration of his second term in Congress returned to Frederick and resumed the practice of law. His son, Mr. Hammond Urner, is now chief judge of the sixth judicial district and a member of the Court of Appeals.

Dr. Lewis H. Steiner, who participated in the centennial exercises by the reading of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Frederick on the 4th of May, 1827, and after graduating at Marshall College, Mercersburg, Pa., in 1843, he studied medicine with Dr. William Tyler in Frederick and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania with the degree of M. D. in 1849. He began to practice medicine in Frederick in 1850 and in 1852 removed to Baltimore. His career as an educator began in 1853 at Columbia College, Washington. After filling a number of important professorships in Washington and Baltimore and attaining distinguished honors as a scholar and teacher, he returned to Frederick to make his home in 1861. He rendered efficient service during the war as Inspector under the Sanitary Commission and in 1871 was elected to the State Senate from Frederick county, being re-elected in 1875 and 1879, serving 12 consecutive years in the State body. In 1884 he was elected librarian of the Enoch Pratt Free Library in Baltimore. His death occurred Feb. 18, 1892, when he was succeeded by his son, Dr. Bernard Steiner, a native of Frederick and serving still in his capacity as head of the Pratt Library.

An event of singular importance to Frederick happening soon after the war was the erection of the Maryland School for the Deaf, on South Market street, an institution which has become noted in all parts of the world for the high excellence attained in the peculiar work it is designed to perform. At its head almost since its inception has been Prof. Charles W. Ely, who came from the Ohio State Institution for the Deaf in September, 1870, to succeed Dr. William D. Cooke, who had been the principal of the school from its beginning. The Maryland School was incorporated by an act of the Legislature of Maryland at its session of 1867. The first meeting of the Board of Visitors was held October 3rd of that year, and at a meeting held April 22, 1868, the board decided to open the institution the first Wednesday in September. The location chosen for the institution was the old Barracks ground and on this property the first buildings for the use of the school were erected. The Legislature had given $25,000 for this purpose and made an annual appropriation of $5,000 for the institution. The school opened with 34 pupils, some of whom were transferred from the Columbian Institute at Washington. In 1870 the Legislature appropriated $100,000 for new buildings for the school and in 1874 an additional appropriation of $125,000 was made to complete the buildings according to the original designs, which the trustees were able to carry out in the same year the additional appropriation was made. The first President of the school was A. Fuller Crane, and the first Secretary Capt. H. Clay Naill, who still serves in that capacity. The old barrack building on the grounds at the time of the inception of the school is still in existence there, being used as part of the mechanical plant of the institution. The buildings are large and imposing, beautifully set in the midst of sweeping lawns, dotted here and there with noble trees, and ornamented with native shrubbery. Pupils from all parts of the State are in charge of a large and experienced teach-

ing staff, and a remarkable work has been accomplished by the school under the faithful administration of Prof. Ely in making over into useful lives those which seemed to be doomed to failure through physical disability. Many of the graduates of the school have gone out to fill positions of trust and honor in the world, and a large part of this success is attributed to Prof. Ely, who has so manifested the high principles of public service for the benefit of the public good in the course of his principalship that of this State institution it can be said as of no other, that in all its long career under his management there has been no spot or stain of scandal upon it from political or any other kind of intervention with its special and fundamental purpose, the educating and training of the afflicted. In recent years the industrial and manual training branches of the school have been greatly enlarged and the Legislature, recognizing the importance of the work of the school to the State, has increased the annual appropriations and provided whenever possible for the enlargement and improvement of the buildings and equipment. The school issues in its printing department the Maryland Deaf-Mute Bulletin, which is "set up" and printed by the pupils and edited in the school. The occasion of the laying of the corner stone of the first new building of the institution in 1871 was a gala one for Frederick and the event brought many strangers to the city. May 31 was the day chosen and the ceremonies were in charge of the Masonic fraternity. Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, of Baltimore, Grand Master of the Free Masons of Maryland at the time, officiated and was assisted by the Grand Lodge of Free Masons. The members of the two branches of the Baltimore City Council, the Knights Templar of that city, the Mayor and Aldermen of Frederick, many benevolent orders and societies and the fire department of Frederick participated.

Prof. Charles W. Ely, under whose devoted service of many years the institution has been brought to such a high state of perfection, has been ably assisted in the work of his administration by the members of the Board of Visitors appointed from time to time. Capt. Henry Clay Naill, the veteran secretary of the board, was born in Frederick county December 13, 1830, and after a brief career in the public schools completed his education at St. John's College, Ananpolis. He became a land surveyor when a young man and during the civil war was appointed by President Lincoln Provost Marshal of the 4th district of Maryland, with the rank of Captain of Cavalry. He was a member of the House of Delegates of Maryland in 1876, and was appointed Surveyor of the Port of Baltimore by President Arthur on May 16, 1882, serving until May 1, 1886. Subseqeuntly he was, while a resident of Frederick, made a deputy surveyor of the port under Milton G. Urner. Captain Naill made his home in Frederick until a few years ago, when he became a citizen of Baltimore. He is a man of wide reading and pronounced scholarship and won a wide reputation in Maryland as a political orator, speaking with great effectiveness in the Blaine campaign of 1884 on the tariff problems.

William J. Ross, who was the first vice-president of the Maryland school, was a prominent lawyer of Frederick, whose death occurred in 1883. He was identified with the Fredericktown Savings Institution and Central National Bank, for many years being a director in both institutions. His son, the late Charles W. Ross, was president of the Central Bank for many years and a prominent member of the bar.

Grayson Eichelberger, who was a member of the first Board of Visitors of the school, was a native of Emmitsburg, where he was born in 1821. He studied law under Joseph H. Palmer and practised his profession until his death in 1870. He gained a position of great honor and esteem at the Frederick bar and took an active part in all public affairs. He was prominent at the outbreak of the war in behalf of the Union cause and Governor Hicks made him his secretary and then State Senator during the war period. His son, Edward S. Eichelberger, engaged with his father in the practice of law, and was at one time State's Attorney for the Frederick court.

Simultaneous with the movement that culminated in Frederick in 1888 in the removal of the iron railings from around the court house square, began an agitation for the improvement of the streets in accordance with the advanced smooth paving ideas that had been adopted by other cities. Frederick's system of cobble stone paving was singularly objectionable, because of the noise created by passing teams and the unnecessary wear and tear. After months of discussion in the public press and the incorporation of the issue into the local elections, the Aldermen became interested. Committees of the city officials were appointed to visit Hagerstown and other cities where smooth streets were rapidly taking the place of the obnoxious cobbles, and gradually public spirit in the question reached the point where action was but a matter of time. There was some opposition upon the part of those who felt that new burdens of debt and expense should not be assumed by the city until provision was made for the

lifting of the burden already upon the taxpayers, but the arguments of modern progress and enterprise prevailed, and, finally, by 1900, the city began experimenting with the various types of smooth street paving available. Mr. Joseph D. Baker, who had come to Frederick in 1886 as president of the Citizen's National Bank, and had from the moment of his arrival in Frederick manifested a broad-minded and public spirited interest in her growth and welfare, lent the weight of his influence and indorsement to the smooth street movement. The first block of vitrified brick paving was laid on East Church street and proved so decided a change and improvement that Market street was subsequently paved and the work of smooth paving the entire city established as a certainty.

A movement to supplant the old method of gas lighting on the streets of Frederick with modern electric lights was begun in 1887 and in 1888 the response of the people to the sentiment for improvement in this direction had been so generous that a municipal electric light plant was erected, at a cost of $17,000. Its original capacity was 76 lamps, which has been increased from time to time as the growth of the city required. In 1890 the Frederick Electric Light and Power Company established a plant for incandescent lighting in the city, having a 2,500 lamp capacity and erected at a cost of $30,000. Immediately after the completion of its plant and the instalment of its machinery it began a service of light, power and heat to the stores, houses and manufacturing plants of Frederick, increasing the capacity of its output and improving its service in keeping with the onward moving need and demand of the city.

The introduction of electric lights in Frederick gave the impetus to thought along electric lines, and the first to arouse to the possibility before the city and county in this direction was George William Smith, one of the large land owners of Frederick and a gentleman of keen but conservative ideas. Mr. Smith had, as it were, the vision prophetic, and it was he who saw the richly beautiful country lying along the mountain ridges to the west of Frederick brought into accessibility by electric roads. Some time before movements were put on foot for financing an electric railroad project, Mr. Smith took the writer of these chronicles with him one day on a carriage ride over some of his property lying along the backbone of the Catoctin mountain ridge near the gap penetrated by the old National turnpike on its way to Middletown. Traveling on foot and in the carriage miles of this elevated land, viewing with awe and wonder the beautiful vistas of vale and fertile upland spread out before the eye in that rich territory, steps were then turned in the direction of what is now known as Braddock Heights, and there it was unanimously agreed was the ideal spot for a development along such lines as was afterward conceived and undertaken. The Frederick and Middletown Electric road was organized under a charter from the Legislature of Maryland secured in 1894, with George William Smith as its first president. The work of construction was begun the latter part of the same year, and great progress was made, much of it under the personal supervision of Mr. Smith, whose confidence in the ultimate outcome of the project never faltered, even in the face of oft-repeated discouragement. He went doggedly and silently onward in his determination to justify the faith that was in him. The route chosen ran west from the city from a point near Telegraph street and thence by varied gradiants to an elevation at the tip top of the Catoctin spur. When completed to this point in 1896 the road was at once put in operation, the first car being run in August of that year. On the site selected upon the occasion of the carriage trip heretofore mentioned, Braddock Heights resort was established, and this was the objective point of all cars of the line at the beginning of the road's operation. The beautiful hotel that now sits in the broad field facing the gap through the Frederick valley, and the extension of the line to Middletown, came later. The first few days of operation found the road in excellent shape and working well, but then occurred an accident that created grave alarm and excitement. A large crowd had gone to the Heights over the road in the afternoon and evening. In returning, one of the cars, carrying a heavy toll of passengers, got beyond control of the motorman shortly after leaving the lower station just before the road rises to the Heights, and increasing its momentum came down the line with a roar as of thunder. Before reaching the high trestle which then spanned the deep gorge near the foot of the mountain, the speed of the car had caused it to sway and lurch heavily from side to side. Window glass was shattered, the lights began to fall and the terrified passengers expected that when the car reached the trestle it would leap over. Fortunately, this did not occur, but it shot on its way until reaching a sharp curve in the road below the old Major Goldsborough place, where it left the track and plunged toward an adjoining field. Its speed was partly checked by a strong wire fence with which it came in contact, but the car was crushed and mishapen and many of the passengers were groaning beneath the debris. One woman, a passenger from Washington, re-

ceived injuries from which she died, but this was the only fatal result. Many were severely injured and it was a long time before Frederick recovered from the excitement of the wreck. Confidence in the safety of the road was eventually restored and the care and caution used by the management have enabled it to maintain an enviable record for safety.

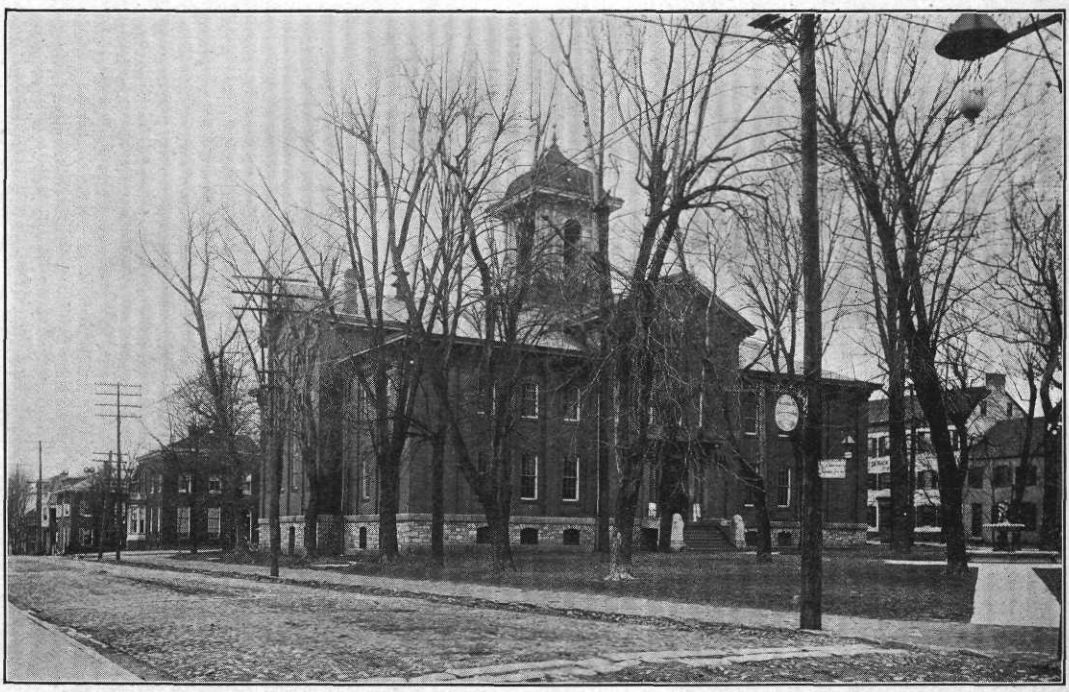
As rapidly as possible after the successful inauguration of the trolley road to Braddock, the extension to Middletown was completed and proved a meritorious success. A new era dawned for the farming people of the section, for by the inauguration of a freight and express service the road has caused to be abandoned in large measure the heavy teaming of grain, etc., that used to be necessary from the Middletown valley and the surrounding region. The road bore the title of the Frederick and Middletown Electric Road and on December 7, 1909, this road, the Braddock Heights and Jefferson roads, and the Washington, Frederick and Gettysburg steam road were merged into the Frederick Railroad Company, with Emory L. Coblentz as president. Plans are under way to extend the road from Thurmont to Emmitsburg and on to Gettysburg. The Braddock Heights and Jefferson road, between Braddock Heights and Jefferson, had been built in 1906, some time prior to which a company was organized, with the late General Louis Victor Baughman as president, to build the Washington, Frederick and Thurmont road. Nothing was done, however, until a reorganization was effected in 1906, with D. Columbus Kemp as president. During 1906 construction work was begun between Frederick and Thurmont and finished in 1908. The road was operated by steam. In the meantime surveys were made between Frederick and Great Falls, through Montgomery county, for the purpose of connecting at Great Falls with the Old Dominion railroad and running the line into Washington. Washington promoters failed in financial interests in the project and the Washington end of the road was never built. The impetus given to the building of these roads throughout the county led to a projected road between Frederick and Baltimore, by way of New Market, and a company was organized for that purpose, but the plans have never been matured and the proposed road up to the present has been in abeyance.

Mention of the accident which occurred at the incipiency of the electric line to Braddock Heights, recalls the terrible wreck on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at Point of Rocks on June 12, 1877. An excursion party of over six hundred persons had left Frederick in the morning for Washington. At 7:45 a. m., when a half mile from the point of junction with the Metropolitan branch of the B. and O., there was a sudden stop, a crash, and the train was a disheveled wreck. It had been composed of thirteen coaches and was in charge of Capt. R. Cooper, with Frank Bond, one of the old Passenger agents of the road, in charge of the passengers. The excursion train had collided with an east bound train. The rear cars were not involved in the wreck, and the passengers in these were seized with consternation, many jumping out of the windows and from the platforms. The coaches attached to the east-bound locomotive were unoccupied. The engines were driven back a hundred yards from each other and were complete wrecks, while the two forward coaches of the excursion train were badly smashed. They contained about a hundred excursionists, some of whom were killed outright and others terribly injured. The killed were: Charles H. Keefer, the head of the Frederick Examiner; Richard P. T. Dutrow, a former member of the State Legislature; Howard Eugene Dixon, J. Dorsey Walker, and Louis H. Schley, the latter a son of Dr. Fairfax Schley, one of the most distinguished citizens of Frederick and prominent for his classical learning and high character in all the affairs of life. The injured were Col. Charles E. Trail, Leonard C. Mullinix, William Bartgis, Henry Brashears, Enoch Green, George Buckley, Luther Kanodle, Isaac Ely, John B. Thomas, John Dadisman, Peter Lugenbeel, L. Clinton Moberky, William Nash Young, William Harrison, Adam Notnagle, H. N. Etchison, G. Fenton Snouffer, William Snouffer, and a young son of Col. George R. Dennis. These had sustained the most serious injuries, but there were many others who had been slightly hurt. News of the accident soon spread to Frederick and the surrounding country and the most intense excitement prevailed. Physicians hurried to the scene and as soon as possible the dead and injured were removed to the city.

The greatest spirit of industrial activity was awakened in Frederick only a few years after the war, when in 1869 the late Louis McMurray, of Baltimore, coming to the mountain city imbued with the desire for finding a location suitable for carrying on a packing industry successfully, settled upon Frederick as the ideal place. Beginning on a small scale with an establishment for the packing of sugar corn and tomatoes, he subsequently enlarged his operations and by 1886 was conducting a plant of such dimensions as to pack three million cans of corn annually. Beans and peas had been added to the output and the reputation of the goods of this factory attained a world-wide re-



Maryland School For Deaf and Dumb, Frederick.



Court House, Frederick.

putation. Mr. McMurray purchased eventually 3,000 acres of the finest farming land in the vicinity of Frederick upon which to grow his own raw material, and in addition contracted with numerous farmers for their entire crops of such goods as he needed. In the height of its activity and renown it was a common thing to see farm wagons loaded with sugar corn extending from the entrance of the factory on West All Saints street to Market Square, awaiting their turn to unload. Immense quantities of peas were grown and packed and this output of the factory soon attained as wide a reputation as its famous corn. Mr. McMurray, while assisted in his industry by competent managers and superintendents, was constantly himself on the scene of action. His weekly payroll in the height of the packing season was immense and the distribution of so much ready money in the community was of great benefit to local commercial interests, which thrived in consequence. Men, women and children were employed in the factory from the beginning of the pea pack till the last of the tomatoes and beans, and this industry alone supported the working classes of Frederick in a large measure for years. Some time prior to his death a movement upon the part of the city health authorities for better sanitary methods throughout the city for the suppression of epidemics became directed in a measure against the system of surface drainage from the packing factory. Mr. McMurray in a manner resented this interference with an industry which he realized was doing the city a vast deal of good in a commercial sense, but eventually did all in his power to co-operate with the authorities. In order to show their appreciation of what he had done for the city, and wishing to lift from his mind and heart the feelings that had been aroused by the sanitary crusade, a number of prominent citizens tendered a banquet in Mr. McMurray's honor at the old Carlin House. He was a resident of the hotel at the time, but on the night in question was too ill to appear, though sending messages of gratitude and appreciation to those assembled. Toasts were given in his honor and a memorial of the sense of the gathering toward him and its high regard for him as a man and a citizen of broad public spirit was presented.

A branch of the McMurray factory was established at Bartholow's switch, on the B. & O. railroad, in later years and the Frederick City Packing company entered the field in 1891.

Frederick was at this period and has been subsequently largely turning its attention to the possibilities of industrial development. Strenuous efforts were put forth by the Business Men's Association and other commercial organizations heartily assisted by the city authorities, to advertise abroad the advantages of the city for industrial enterprises. The cheapness of labor, the fertile outlying country for the production of raw materials, and the facilities for reaching the large markets, were dwelt upon, all of which was not without result. The Union Knitting Mills was established in 1889, by home business men, who incorporated with a capital of $50,000 and began with a large and well equipped plant the manufacture of hose, having a capacity of 500 dozen pairs a day. The Palmetto Fibre Brush Works were established in 1891, with Mr. McClintock Young, of Frederick, as manager. He was a man of peculiar ability as an inventor, had invented the machine by which matches are made, had also patented a harvester, and in the equipment of the brush works machines of his invention were installed. The brushes are made of Palmetto fibre brought from the South and the output of the factory goes in enormous quantities to all parts of the world. In the same year the Frederick Steam Brick Works were established, having a capital of $35,000 and a daily capacity for 25,000 bricks. Patent steam drying kilns were installed and the bricks made were sold under large contracts in Baltimore, Washington and elsewhere. The Hygeia Ice Factory joined the increasing procession of modern and up-to-date undertakings in the ancient city. Some adequate idea of the varied character and interest of the enterprises successfully inaugurated under the spell of the industrial movement may be obtained from a perusal of such a list as that embracing the

Frederick Shutter Fastener factory.

Frederick City Manufacturing Company, inks and medicinal remedies.

Economy Silo and Tank Company.

Excelsior Steam Carpet Cleaning Works.

Ramsburg Fertilizer Company.

Similar establishments of Jacob Tyson & Sons, and E. E. Delasmutt.

White Cross Milk plant.

M. J. Grove Lime Company.

Washington Stone and Building Lime Company.

Frederick Grain Elevator.

Farmer's Exchange.

Holzman Manufacturing Company, makers of ladies' shirt waists.

Cigar factories, spring mattress factories, hardware and agricultural implement warehouses and coach factories.

In the matter of steam railroads, Frederick was for a long period of its progress favored with only one line, the B. & O., but in 1869 the northern end of the county was given much-

needed railroad facilities by the construction of the Western Maryland, which passes through the northern end of the county for a distance of about twenty miles. It was completed and opened in 1870. In 1872 the Frederick and Pennsylvania Line railroad was built from Frederick to Littlestown, in Pennsylvania, where it connects with the Pennsylvania system of railroads, running through Frederick county a distance of 16 1-2 miles and affording a route over the Pennsylvania to Philadelphia, Harrisburg and the West and North, and by connections with the Western Maryland at Bruceville, to Baltimore, Westminster and other points East; to Pen Mar, Hagerstown and elsewhere west. The road was built by the city of Frederick and in 1896 sold to the Pennsylvania Company, which had leased it from Frederick prior to that time. The Emmitsburg branch of the Western Maryland was built in 1875, seven miles in length, and the Metropolitan branch of the B. & O. from Point of Rocks to Monocacy. In 1886 a small road of some three miles in length was built from Thurmont to Catoctin Furnace.

Catoctin Furnace was at one time the seat of the one extensive and thriving mining industry in the county. It was built in 1774 by four brothers, Thomas, Baker, Roger and James Johnson, upon a tract of seven thousand acres patented in 1770 to Leonard Calvert and Thomas Johnson, and the ore obtained from the surrounding mines was the best quality of brown hematite. The property passed through various stages of ownership until about 1840, when it was worked by the late John B. Kunkle, who improved the plant by the erection of a third furnace, an anthracite one. The capacity of the furnace at this time was twelve thousand tons of pig metal annually and the industry created a lively and prosperous colony for the neighborhood, hundreds of workmen being employed in various capacities. In many homes there are still possessed old Catoctin stoves, which were one of the products of the foundry. The Catoctin Iron Works were established in connection with the furnaces shortly after the Revolution. Since Mr. Kunkle's time the furnace property has had varied history and is not now operated with the success that once attended it.

Frederick obtains its water supply from the pure streams of the mountains lying west of the city. The water works, which were established under municipal ownership in 1845, have been constantly enlarged and improved as the needs of the populace arose, a second reservoir having been completed in 1895 at a cost of $35,000. The aggregate capacity of the two reservoirs is 8,000,000 gallons. The pure mountain water is conveyed to residences, hotels and business places in street mains laid underground from the two reservoirs situated a mile from the city. A receiver located in the Catoctin mountain, five miles away, stores up the supply and feeds it to the reservoirs in ample abundance. Care is taken to protect the water shed of the streams supplying the crystal current from pollution or diminution, and the system is one of the best and most satisfactory in the country.

The seat of the municipal government in Frederick is a comfortable City Hall building on North Market street, containing in addition to the municipal offices—a commodius opera house and on the ground floor in the rear the city market. The latter is one of the most unique and ancient institutions of Frederick, and on market days—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays—one-half of the town is in attendance. The market is supplied throughout the seasons with the best produce in the world from the rich surrounding country and prices are so low, comparatively, as to make cost of living phenominal.

The progress of building improvement in Frederick in the past three years has been greater than ever before in its history. The construction of a home building for the Y. M. C. A. on the site of the old Carlin House on West Church street, at the corner of Court, aroused the community to an idea of the great value of such susbtantial changes in the character of important structures. The Frederick Y. M. C. A. was organized in 1888 in small rooms in the Etchison building on South Market street, which it occupied for a short time before removing to headquarters in the former parsonage of the Evangelical Reformed church on East Church street. Its new home is in striking contrast with its humble beginnings and indicates more than anything else in Frederick, perhaps, the solid growth which has been made along important lines in city beautifying and development. In large measure through the public spirit of Mr. Joseph D. Baker the new building was erected at a cost of $60,000, and no city of Frederick's size in the country has so well equipped and handsome a building for the purpose.

The new Citizen's National Bank building at Market and Patrick street, again to be credited to the enterprise and public spirit of Mr. Baker, is a striking example of handsome architecture in a fit setting, and the new banking house of the Fredericktown Saving's Institution a short distance above it on Market street exemplifies the feasibility of combining utility with architectural beauty. The new building of the

Central bank in course of completion at Market and Church street will add the third to Frederick's list of handsome business and banking structures in recent years. Through the activity of the business men a movement has been inaugurated for the building of a new postoffice in Frederick, which will be the first distinctively governmental building to be erected here. Movements for new depots of the steam roads are now under way.

In the residence sections of the city, building progress is keeping step with that in the business and institutional world. The fever for suburban homes is on the rise and few cities in the country offer better opportunities for this line of development than Frederick. A charming suburban section which is now beginning to enjoy the distinction of age, is Clarke place, a fine avenue of homes running along the Southern face of the Maryland School grounds. The name it bears was given in honor of the late General James C. Clarke, a patron and friend of Frederick from the days of the incipiency of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal to the day of his death. General Clarke was born in Frederick and became a man of large practical experience in public improvement, acquired in railroading, and engaged for many years in merchandizing in Frederick. He was elected president of the canal in 1870 and '71 and closed his two years' administration with the admiration of all who were familiar with the splendid work he had done. He resigned in 1872 and was called to the practical management of the Illinois Central railroad, of which company he became president. Under his management it attained its high financial standing and prosperous condition.

Rockwell Terrace, a suburban development opened in Frederick since the growth of the inter-urban trolley lines, is a beautiful example of well-applied taste and expenditure. The extensions of East Third and East Church streets, begun in the 80's have proved in every way successful, the Fourth street boulevard has taken its place as one of the important developments of the residential sections, and the same may be said of the fine avenue extending northward from Market street more than a mile on a wide, smooth driveway, bordered with many handsome homes.

Frederick County enjoys the distinction of possessing the finest hospital facilities in the State, for in addition to the county hospital near Frederick (Montevue,) and the Frederick City Hospital (the history of which is given elsewhere in this volume,) there is located at Sabillasville the Maryland State Tuberculosis Sanitorium, which was erected under an Act of the Legislature of 1906. The site of the Sanitorium is in the heart of the Blue Ridge mountains, 1,450 feet elevation, overlooking the Hanover and Gettysburg vallies and immediately adjacent to the Western Maryland railroad. The property contains 198 acres, embracing almost an entire mountain, with sufficient cleared land around its base for farm and garden purposes. The sum of $10,250 was paid for the land. The General Assembly of Maryland at its session of 1906 appropriated $200,000 for the construction and equipment of the Sanitorium. The work was immediately begun, but owing to the insufficiency of the sum allotted from the appropriation for the first year, it was proceeded with only with much delay. In 1908 an additional appropriation was made for the completion of the work, and in the following year the work as originally planned was carried out to practical completion. The total sum of about $240,000 was expended in the work, with most satisfactory results. There is an Administration building and infirmary, eight pavilions for patients, each containing twenty beds, a power house for heating, lighting and laundry purposes, and also a cottage for the farm superintendent and his assistants. There are officers' and assistants' quarters, a dining hall and cottage equipments, roads made, a water supply established and the best possible sanitary arrangements supplied. The group of buildings stand on the south slope of what is known as Loop mountain, overlooking the village of Sabillasville. A special station known as Sanatorium Station has been erected upon the property by the Western Maryland for the special use of the patients and their friends. The Administration building which is of stone, is in reality, two buildings, one attached to the front of the other, connected on the first floor and basement. The buildings are grouped about a quadrangle, at the lower, or south, end of the Administration building, while at the north end has been left space for additional buildings in the future. The Administration building is of a soft, green-gray stone, with limestone sills and trimming and a slate roof. It is three stories high and wisely arranged for the purpose it is intended to serve. The Sanitorium is open to all white citizens of Maryland who have been residents of the State for at least one year preceding the date of application for admittance. The institution is devoted entirely to those persons suffering from tuberculosis in a curable form, who present a reasonable hope of recovery, and hopeless cases are not admitted. The dedication of the Sanitorium took place May 15th, 1909, when an interesting program was carried out. The invocation was by the Rev. Ernest A.

Rich, and the presentation of the buildings was by Senator John Walter Smith, President of the Board of Managers. The acceptance was by Governor Austin L. Crothers. An address was delivered by Dr. William S. Thayer, president of the former Maryland Tuberculosis Commission, and speeches were also made by Dr. Herbert M. King, Loomis, N. Y., and Dr. Arnold C. Klebs, Chicago. Rev. Arthur Chilton Powell, of Baltimore, gave the benediction. There are examining physicians in various parts of the State before whom applicants can appear, and the superintendent of the institution is Dr. Victor F. Cullen, of Baltimore. Governor Crothers, Dr. Joshua W. Hering and Mr. Murray Vandiver are ex-officio members of the board of managers, the active members of which are: John Walter Smith, president; Dr. H. Warren Buckler, vice president; Samuel K. Lennis, treasurer, Dr. Charles M. Ellis, Dr. Henry Barton Jacobs, Dr. Charles H. Conley and Dr. Guy Steele.

Public school education in Frederick has kept pace in every way with the progress in other sections. Credit is due the city for having made the first decided improvement in High School buildings, the Female High School on East Church street having been completed in 1896 at a cost of $9,000. The educational life of the city is broad and varied. It is a community of culture and taste. Numerous organizations for the pursuit of knowledge attest this. The Historical Society, in existence since 1888, is one of the most active of the kind in the country. The Frederick Art Club is engaged in a high order of work. The Fortnightly Club brings a large membership together in the study of literature. Music is a large part of the life of the community, and these all attest a taste and joy in the refining influences of life.

Business, amid these ideal elements of refinement and culture, is broadly sustained by a spirit of enterprise and alertness among the merchants, manufacturers and banking officials. A recent pamphlet of the Business Men's Association cites that during the period including the business depression of 1907, only two cities in the country having Clearing Houses showed an increase of clearings over those of the previous year, and one of these was Frederick. In its report for the last fiscal year, the Frederick Clearing House Association showed clearings amounting to nearly $12,000,000.

But above all, the element that most impresses the observer in a study of the city and county of Frederick, is the ideality of the life, and to account for this it is only necessary to look at the beautiful setting in which Nature has placed the town and its wide area of rich surrounding county region. On a fertile and well-drained plateau in the valley of the Monocacy river, whose winding current sweeps between wooded shores three miles away, the city sits like a queen beholding all around her with placid mien. To the north and west the Catoctin spur of the Blue Ridge range sweeps in picturesque grandeur, converging into beautiful valleys, watered by crystal mountain streams. Eastward, the hills of Linganore lend a low borderland of perennial foliage to the scene, and southward the noble Sugar Loaf rears its majestic head; while its symmetric shadow spreads below upon the bosom of the broad Potomac. Thus defended by the surrounding hills from the fury of the gale, the city is saved from the devastating effects of the elements and such cyclonic disasters as visit the western states. The air is made pure and balmy, the eye is charmed, and the spirit soothed by the superb landscape, and the rills that pour in plenteous currents down the green hillsides feed the city reservoirs with abundant water for all purposes; water, too, that has been pronounced by many authorities the purest in the country.

West of the Catoctin spur lies the far-famed valley of Middletown, at whose head is the celebrated Pen Mar mountain resort. At its southern extremity can be seen the noted heights of Bolivar and Maryland at Harper's Ferry, and the fine outlook through Crampton's Gap, near which a monument to the war correspondents of the Civil War period has been erected through the efforts of the novelist and correspondent—George Alfred Townsend—"Gath." It was erected in 1897 at "Gapland," Mr. Townsend's mountain home. The valley here is watered by the Catoctin creek in its flow to the Potomac, and its heavy limestone soil makes it one of the richest and most productive of the county's twenty-two districts. Throughout the entire county, with its 633 square miles, there are many thriving towns, some of them connected with Frederick by the various lines of railroad, and all of them reached over the nearly two hundred miles of finest turnpike roads in the world.

From Braddock Heights, now become a chief summer resort for the people of the city and for many from elsewhere, the view over the Frederick and Middletown vallies is wonderful in beauty and extent. There the eye beholds a panorama of rich valley and mountain landscape, the vales teeming with picturesque hamlets and fields that from the splendid height seem laid out like a checkerboard. Mountains that stretch away for fifty miles to the blue

foothills of Virginia; streams that wind like strands of shining silver down the courses of the vallies, and the elements everywhere redundant with the odor of flowers, melodious with the songs of birds, and salubrious with the breath of balmy breezes—such is the impression received from these, the characteristic features of all of Frederick county.

Other features of interest in the surrounding country are abundant, such as the White Rock, a large bowlder rising from the summit of Catoctin mountain, and affording superb advantages for a view over the entire valley of the Monocacy. High Knob is another commanding site. Chimney Rock, near the town of Thurmont, affords a fine view and an opportunity to study the marvels of rock formation. At Emmitsburg, the mountains reach to a splendid elevation, and here are located the fine colleges of Mt. St. Mary's and Mt. St. Joseph's, from whose classic halls so many eminent men and women have gone forth. Montonqua Springs is a picturesque resort in the heart of the mountain west of the city. All of these spots offer their unique advantages for out of town homes or for summer rest and recreation. The creeks that water the vallies and the Monocacy river, into which they eventually find their way, afford almost unrivaled piscatorial sport, the trout, bass and mullet being especially abundant.

In the midst of a panorama of rare natural beauty and charm such as this, Frederick has passed her days. Emerging from the war scenes of conflict and carnage, she has moved steadily onward to building and rebuilding, marching from event to event with a confidence in her future well justified by the achievements of the past.

CHAPTER XXVIII

HISTORIC SKETCH OF THE EVANGELICAL REFORMED CHURCH OF FREDERICK, MD.

Early history from 1730—1753.

The exact date of the organization of this congregation is uncertain. The territory lying between the Monocacy river and the Catoctin mountains was known in the early history of Maryland as "The Monocacy," and was the earliest settlement of white people in Western Maryland. Some Germans came here as early as 1710 or 1712. Germantown, now a part of Philadelphia, was founded by David Pastorius in 1684, and was a rendezvous for the protestant refugees fleeing from the relentless persecutions which devastated some of the fairest portions of France and Germany. From Germantown as a centre, the immigrants spread over southern Pennsylvania into what are now Lancaster, York and Adams Counties of that State. Many of them, or their descendants, found their way across the boundary line into Maryland and Virginia. Some of them settled in "The Monocacy" as early as 1729 to 1730. Names familiar to us today were among these early settlers and their descendants are yet with us. An Indian trail from Wright's Ferry, now Wrightsville, Pa., on the west shore of the Susquehanna river, led through Maryland to the Potomac river. It later became the great highway to the South, and was known as "The Monocacy Road." By this route many of the permanent Germen settlers drifted into Maryland. When they came to the rich lands of Frederick County, which could be rented for one cent an acre per year, many of them located on the west side of the Monocacy river. Thus was begun the Monocacy settlement which grew rapidly until all desirable land was occupied.

These settlers were predominantly of the Reformed and Lutheran faith. Between the years 1730 and 1732 they jointly built the first German Church in Maryland known as "The Church of the Monocacy." It was constructed of logs and was standing at the end of the eighteenth century, but has since been destroyed, and nothing remains to mark the spot where the first Reformed and Lutheran congregations in Maryland were organized, and where they jointly worshipped from fifteen to twenty years. The exact location of this church is uncertain. We do know, however, that it was on the west side of the Monocacy, near where the Indian trail leading south across the Monocacy river, about ten miles northeast of where Fredericktown was afterwards laid out, and about three and one-half miles southeast of the subsequent settlement of Graceham. This would indicate the vicinity of Creagerstown.

These Germans not only increased the population of Western Maryland, but they "brought new industries and arts, intelligence and learning, indomitable energy and perseverance, but above all an immense working capacity and frugal, simple habits. They turned the wilderness of Frederick County into a blooming garden."

In 1735, about one hundred families from the Palatinate, Germany, came into this territory by way of the Chesapeake Bay. Their leader was the schoolmaster Thomas Schley. These immigrants settled on lands belonging to Patrick Dulaney, where ten years later, in 1745, they laid out a town and called it Fredericktown, in honor of Frederick, son of Lord Baltimore, then a youth of fourteen years.

About this time Mr. Dulaney ceded to the Reformed people a lot of ground for the site of a church and graveyard at the intersection of the Government road leading southward with the road leading westward, which included the site on which Trinity Chapel now stands, and the graveyard in its rear. The lot was deeded to Stephen Ramsburg, John Brunner, George Hoffman and George Lingenfelter, Elders of the Reformed Church and their successors. On this lot a church was built, near the corner of what is now Market and Patrick streets, front-

ing toward Patrick street. The building was commenced in 1746 and completed in 1748.

The emigration from Pennsylvania settlements and direct from the fatherland continued and settled in the vicinity of Fredericktown, until the membership of the Reformed Church here outnumbered that of "The Monocacy." The Frederick settlement being the most numerous and vigorous, after a time absorbed the organization of "The Monocacy." There is no evidence that there ever were two church organizations, the one at "The Monocacy" in 1730—1732, and another in Fredericktown in 1746 or 1747. It was a continuous organization, first at "The Monocacy," and then later transferred to Fredericktown.

Rev. Michael Schlatter, of St. Gall, Switzerland, a man of liberal education, eminent piety, and of extraordinary zeal and industry, having resigned his pastoral charge in his native land, was sent to this country in the year 1746, by the Reformed Churches of Holland, and arrived in Philadelphia, Pa., on September 6th of the same year. He was sent as a missionary to the German and Dutch Reformed settlers, with instructions to organize them into congregations in the various localities where they resided, and to bring them into proper ecclesiastical relations.

At that early day there were but few Reformed ministers in this country; probably not over half a dozen. Indeed, no Christian denomination had as yet made any decided progress.

Rev. Schlatter preached at Philadelphia and Germantown, Pa., and from that as a centre made missionary journeys on horseback from time to time in different directions. In this way he made tours of one, two, three and even more hundred miles, preaching the Gospel to the destitute, gathering up families and organizing them into congregations, baptizing their children, administering the Holy Communion, inspiring hope, giving encouragement, and doing what he could to establish our branch of the Church of Jesus Christ in these western wilds.

On April 29, 1747, he started on a "great journey," as he called it, in to Maryland. In his journal he says: "I left Philadelphia amid earnest prayers, that the presence of God might go with me." He arrived at Frederick on the 8th day of May, 1747, and speaks of it as a "newly laid off town."

In his diary he says, "I found an organized German Reformed congregation in Frederick, in May, 1747, which had then subsisted without a pastor for some considerable time. I must say that it appeared to me to be the purest in all the country, and in which I found the most numerous traces of the true fear of God; as it is free from the sects of which the land is full; for upon 7,000 acres of land here and hereabouts, there were no others than members of the Reformed faith."

The tract of land recorded as "Tasker's Chance," comprehended about 7,000 acres, and the above reference is probably to this tract.

Rev. Lewis Mayer, D. D., says: "Rev. Schlatter could not have meant that the entire settlement consisted exclusively of Reformed, for he knew that there was also an Episcopal and Lutheran congregation in the place; he could only mean that on 7,000 acres of land in continuous tracts, there were no other settlers than members of the Reformed Church." The Reformed people here were evidently the original white settlers on the lands which they occupied. They had the means to purchase large tracts and lived together upon them in compact colonies, They adhered faithfully to the doctrines and worship of the church of their fathers, unmoved by the sectarian influences that disturbed many of the other congregations of the land.

On this journey Rev. Schlatter only remained in Frederick long enough to preach a sermon preparatory to the Holy Communion, and then accompanied by one of the elders of this congregation, he immediately proceeded on his journey to the destitute churches west and south of this place. He returned here with his companion on the evening of May 14, and on the following day, he preached and administered the Lord's Supper to this congregation in "a new and yet unfinished church." He says in his diary, "I stood behind a table in the unfinished church, on which were placed the Holy Covenant seals of baptism and the Lord's Supper. When I addressed myself to prayer and saw the anxious congregation in tears, my heart was singularly kindled into love so that I fell upon my knees, which the whole congregation did likewise, and was enabled to pray with much cordiality, love and earnestness, for the house and the congregation, committing them to the Divine God, and wrestling in prayer for a blessing upon them from the Lord. After the sermon I administered the Lord's Supper to 97 communicants; baptized adults and children; joined three couples in marriage, and confirmed new elders and deacons; all of which was done midst the utmost decorum, profound reverence and animated attention." He further says, "it is a great privilege of this congregation, that it has the best schoolmaster, whom I have found in America. He omits neither diligence nor labor in teaching the youth, and in edifying the congregation, with all his ability, by singing, and reading the word of God,

and printed sermons every Lord's day." We learn from this, that in that early day this congregation, whether it had a regular minister or was without one, met regularly for public worship.

The schoolmaster who received this honorable mention and was reported to the church in the fatherland, by Rev. Schlatter, as an intelligent and faithful servant of Christ in his sphere, was Thomas Schley.

The town of Frederick was laid out in September, 1745, by Patrick Dulaney, Esq. The first house in the town is said to have been built by Thomas Schley, the devoted and efficient schoolmaster of this congregation.

The "new church" in which the Rev. Schlatter preached in May, 1747 was not completed till in 1748, in which year it was consecrated to the services of the Triune God, by Rev. Michael Schlatter.

Dr. Eschbach's comprehensive historic sketch next presents some of the records and salient events as they occurred in the order of time and under the several pastorates of the congregation. From it a liberal abridgement is herewith given. Dr. Eschbach says the records prior to 1747 are not now available, although believed to have been properly made. From the baptismal record it is evident that from 1747 onward, if there was not a stated ministry there must have been at least a frequent supply of the pulpit. The earliest record of baptism preserved, is Elizabeth, daughter of Adam and Barbara Stull, born February 6, 1747, and from this time forward is unbroken and reasonably full.

The pastorates were:

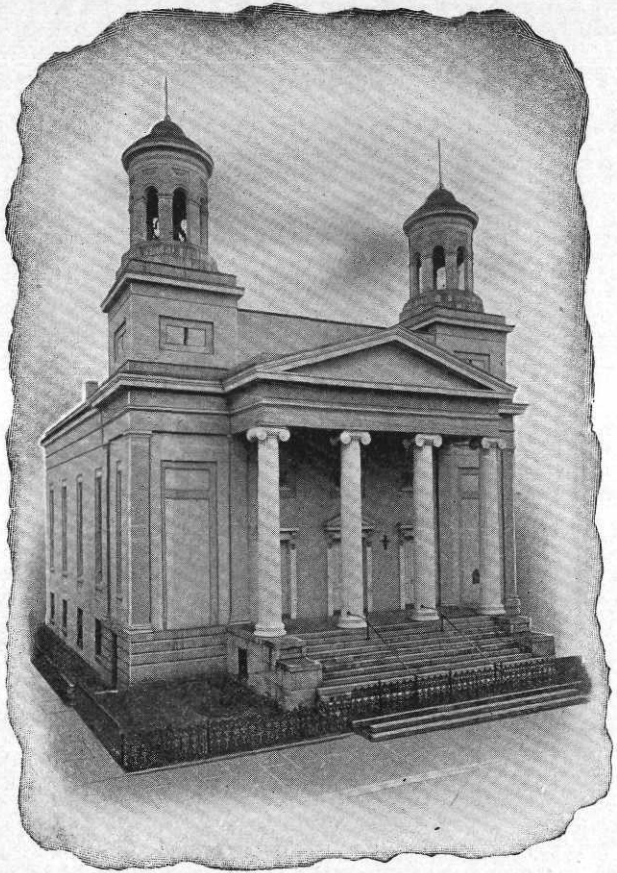
1753—1775. Rev. Theodore Frankenfield.
1756—1759. Rev. John Conrad Steiner.
1760—1765. Rev. Philip William Otterbein.
1766—1768. Rev. Carl Lange.
1770—1784. Rev. Frederick L. Henop.
1784—1801. Rev. John William Runkel.
1802—1810. Rev. Daniel Wagner.
1811—1828. Rev. Jonathan Helfenstein.
1829—1833. Rev. John H. Smaltz.
1833—1835. Rev. Charles Rieghley.
1835—1873. Rev. Daniel Zacharias.
1874—1910. Rev. E. R. Eschbach.

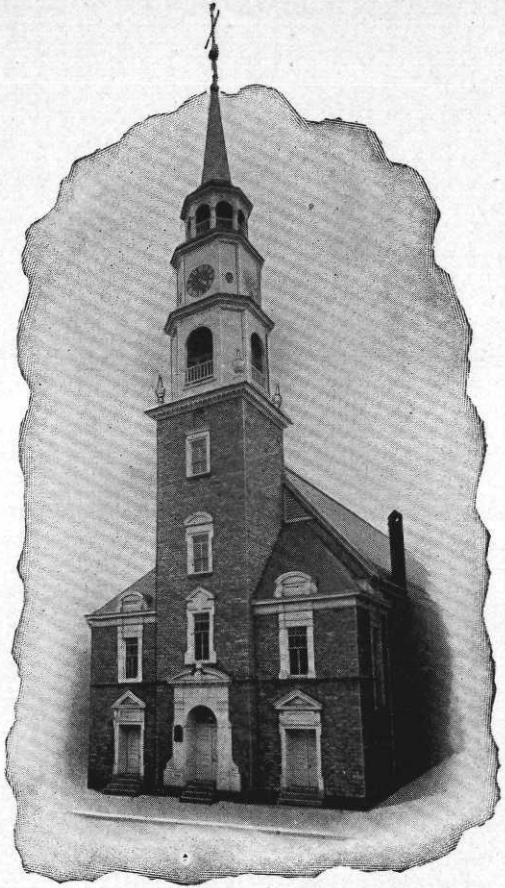
The Rev. Theodore Falkenfield was a native of Western Germany; the Rev. John Conrad Steiner, of Switzerland, and the Rev. Philip William Otterbein, of Dillenberg. These brethren were of those who responded to the appeal made personally by the Rev. Michael Schlatter 1751-'52 to the churches of the Old World for laborers to supply the great destitution of the New World. At the suggestion of the Rev. Schlatter it was determined by the Coetus or Synod that the Rev. Falkenfield should locate at Frederick, and that he was to have charge of the congregation at Conowaga and Conococheague. The Rev. Falkenfield arrived here May 4, 1753, in company with the Rev. Schlatter, by whom he was to be installed, but, for want of proper announcement the service had to be postponed. He however preached his introductory sermon on the first Sunday after his arrival.

The records made by him are in a distinct, legible, well-formed and often elegant hand. In the baptismal record the date of baptism was given only, from which it is concluded that he regarded the date of natural birth as of little account as compared with spiritual birth. His term of labor was short, but all that is known of him is in his favor as a man and minister. He died young and was buried in Frederick. His widow continued to live in the community many years.

The Rev. John Conrad Steiner served different congregations in the fatherland before coming to America in 1749, and several pastorates in Philadelphia and Germantown, previous to his call here. His labors were not confined to Frederick, but extended over a large range of country. His record tells that he "preached to congregations at Winchester, and two other places in Virginia; to the congregation in the mountains (probably Middletown Valley), to one in *der Turkey,* to one in the Glades, to one at Pipe Creek and to the congregation at Conewaga, in Pennsylvania." In the year 1757, he tells that in the discharge of his work, he traveled 2,690 miles. He kept a careful record of all his ministerial acts while here. He baptized 193 and married 93 couples. At the Easter Communion in 1757 there were 148 communicants, and at his last communion service on Easter, 1759, there were 196, showing an increase of the communicant membership of 48 persons. He was a man of unmistakable talent, and strong Christian faith. His preaching is said to have been "plain, tender, earnest and powerful."

The third pastor was Rev. Philip William Otterbein—1760—1775— who was born June 4, 1726, in Nassau, Dillenberg, Germany. He was one of the five other young men, who were ordained at the same time and place, with the Rev. Theodore Frankenfield, all of whom came to America together in 1752. Rev. Otterbein served pastorates at Lancaster and Tulpenhocken, Pa., from which place he occasionally supplied this congregation after Rev. Steiner's removal. He received a call from here in 1759, but declined it because it was his purpose to return to his home in Germany. The fathers





Evangelical Reformed Church and Chapel, Frederick.

in Holland, the Coetus, and this congregation unitedly urged him to remain in America, and as the continuance of the Seven Years' War prevented his returning to his home, he was induced to accept the call to Frederick, upon its being renewed. He commenced his labors here in 1760. The records do not show what congregations he served outside of Frederick, nor are the statistics of the congregation recorded in such a way as to give any definite data in this particular. It is, however, well known that his labors did extend beyond this congregation, and it may be fairly inferred that he served the same congregations as his predecessors. He was a pious and devout pastor, an energetic and efficient worker, a ripe scholar, a devoted Christian, and lived and labored and died in the communion of the Reformed Church.

It was during the Rev. Otterbein's pastorate that Trinity Reformed Chapel was erected, the congregation having up to this time become so large as to demand a larger and more substantial edifice.

In 1761 the site on which the Evangelical Reformed Buildings now stand was donated. The following year a parsonage was erected.

In November 1763, the consistory invested a committee of five members—Thomas Schley, Frederick Witman, Jacob Brunner and Valentine Adams—with full power to contract for the building of a "Church 60 feet long, by 40 feet wide, with a steeple 60 feet high." The edifice was to be built of stone, and all the other details are minutely recorded. The entire cost was not to exceed £680 currency (about $3,324.25). By the close of 1764 the new church building was so far completed as to be ready for worship.

While the Rev. Otterbein was pastor of this charge he made a visit of eighteen months to his home in Germany. During his absence the charge was supplied by his brethren in the ministry.

The Rev. Carl Lange's ministry here—1766—1768—was of short duration. The record tells that he was a faithful, energetic and scholarly man. He preached, confirmed and administered the ordinances at "The Glades, Millerstown (now Woodsboro), Taneytown, and at the Potomac mountain in Maryland; at Strasburg, South Fork, South Branch, Upper Tract, Picket (or Peaked) Mountain; Lower Church and Upper Church in Virginia, and at the house of a pious deacon, named George Shewmaker, who lived somewhere near the Potomac in Loudoun county, Va." He made the first entry in the Church Record in February 1766 and his last in May, 1768. The Rev. Lange laid stress on the ordinances of the Church, in which he differed greatly from his immediate predecessor. This caused some trouble in the congregation, and resulted in his resignation and removal.

Concerning the Rev. Frederick L. Henop, who was the next pastor—1770—1784—little is definitely known. He was pastor during the trying and troublesome times of the American Revolution, when his name first appears in the records of the Reformed Church, it is as pastor of the Frederick, Middletown and Glade congregations, in the year 1770, but there is no other record of the commencement of his pastorate. According to the minutes of Synod for 1785, it is learned that he had received a call to Reading, Pa., and was preparing to remove there in October, 1784, when he was seized with illness and died here. His remains were buried in a grave, walled up with brick, under what was in that day the location of the altar of the church. When the old church was removed to make room for what is now known as Trinity Chapel, his ashes were carefully gathered up on June 14, 1881, placed in a suitable box, and were conveyed to our present church, where they remained until work on the new building was sufficiently advanced to admit of their being buried again near the spot where they had formerly lain. They were reverently reinterred July 2, 1881, about four feet in the rear of the center of the back door of the tower, in a grave nicely walled up with brick and covered with a marble slab inscribed as follows: "Rev. F. L. Henop, died 1784 and reinterred here 1881."

The Rev. Henop was pastor of this charge for fourteen years. His pastorate being during the Revolution, we know that the membership of this congregation performed their part as patriots in the conflicts of that period. It was an age of heroes and heroines, whose unwritten history remains a precious legacy to faith. In the nature of the case Rev. Henop's pastorate was during a period that would bind pastor and people together with unusual ties. Though the Church records are silent, his memory has come down to us embalmed by the love and affection of his parishioners.

During his pastorate the Rev. Henop baptised 810 persons and confirmed 1526 members. Unmistakable evidences of his successful work and the good will of his people, were the removal of a church debt of 704 pounds, 18 shillings and 8 pence (about $3,425); the purchase in 1770 of the first pipe organ; the donation of land for a cemetery by Jacob Bentz; the presentation in 1778 to the congregation, by Michael Stoner and John Brunner, of the lot of ground

on which afterwards the school or lecture room were built, and which ground now forms part of the site on which the present church edifice stands. About this time also two bells were placed in the steeple of the church, which were invoiced in London, England, and cost with the fixtures, 130 pounds (about $631.80).

The Rev. William Runkel—1784—1801—was born in Oberengelthum in the Palatinate, April 28, 1749, and emigrated to America at the age of fifteen years. After a private course of study for the ministry, he was ordained as pastor of the Carlisle, Pa., charge in July, 1778. He was extended a call August 11, 1784, but on account of illness after his arrival, was unable to preach his introductory sermon until the first Sunday in December. Soon after he came a congregational meeting was held for the selection of a schoolmaster for the Parochial School, which had been maintained since the organization of the congregation. This election developed two well defined parties, and when in the result one of them was defeated, there ensued a scene of confusion that caused the new pastor to weep for sorrow over the weakness and unchristian spirit that was manifested. In 1787 a certain Rev. Schneider, of Albany, N. Y., came to Frederick, ostensibly to collect money to build a church. Mr. Runkel received him kindly and permitted him to preach in his congregations. He made use of this kindness to become acquainted with those who were estranged from Mr. Runkel for the part he took in the contest for school-master, and secretly sought to become his successor. The result was the creation of a Schneider faction, who for some years after waged a bitter opposition to Mr. Runkel.

It was at the annual meeting of the congregation, Jan. 2, 1794, that the Schneider party rallied its forces with bitterness and determination. Armed with various kinds of unevangelical weapons, they took possession of the church, thus compelling Rev. Runkel and his friends to hold their regular services in the schoolhouse. While Rev. Runkel was temporarily absent in Virgina, the Schneider party proposed a reconciliation on the condition that another pastor should be secured. The Consistory was considering this proposition, when the pastor returned, January 13, 1794. Informed of the proposition, Rev. Runkel at once called a meeting of his friends in the schoolhouse, which proved to be not half large enough to hold all that came. Standing in the doorway that he might be heard by all present, he publicly said that what he had "declared before Synod three years ago, he now repeated, namely, that he would withdraw from the charge, if they would elect as his successor a minister who stood in regular connection with the Synod." Rev. Schneider was an "independent," having no ecclesiastical connection with any organized church body, and Rev. Runkel's desire was to save the congregation from his irregular ministry. A paper was drawn up and signed by all who were present, disapproving of the course of the Schneider party, and declaring their adherence to their regular pastor. The troubles however continued.

In 1795 the Synod sent an official communication to the congregation, sustaining Mr. Runkel. The Schneider party however continued to hold possession of the church. The matter had been, meanwhile, taken to the Civil Courts, and on February 15, 1800, was decided in favor of Mr. Runkel and his adherents, who were declared to be the congregation. The Court issued a peremptory mandamus to the Scheider party and directed them "to lead Rev. Runkel into the Church, and surrender it to him." Mr. Valentine Brunner was appointed to perform this humiliating duty. He, in compliance, went to the residence of Mr. Runkel, in company with the Consistory, took his arm, led him to the church, opened the door, took him in, and placed the keys in his hand. The Consistory and all who accompanied them entered and took possession of their proper rights. Rev. Runkel ascended the pulpit, announced a hymn, which was sung, after which he offered prayer, pronounced the benediction, and descending from the pulpit, gave the keys to the Consistory.

The bitterness of feeling that had been engendered by this strife, continued with a portion of the defeated party and Rev. Runkel finally tendered his resignation in 1801, naming as his successor, Rev. Daniel Wagner. The congregation agreed to both propositions, and so he ended his troublesome and very trying ministry here early in 1802.

He was a man of strong physical constitution, and had great powers of endurance. He was of rather excitable temperament, and, it would seem, lacked in pastoral prudence, which may have partly caused and aggravated his difficulties. The seventeen years of his pastorate here were characterized by more or less disturbance, but in the face of it all, the records show that he solemnized 816 marriages, baptized 1280 and confirmed 598.

In December, 1799, George Washington, the Father of his Country, died. He had always retained the highest respect for the people of Maryland, and especially the citizens of Frederick County. No man ever stood higher in the estimation of our people and his death awakened genuine sorrow. On February 22, 1800,

memorial services were observed here. It was a solemn day and the whole County was in mourning. The services were held in the Reformed Church, at which time Ex-Governor Thomas Johnson pronounced the funeral oration, and Rev. Runkel had part in the service.

The Rev. Daniel Wagner—1802—1810—who succeeded the Rev. Runkel, was born in Eibelshausen, Germany, January 11, 1750. His parents emigrated to America when he was but two years old. He studied Latin, Greek and Hebrew under Rev. Mr. Gross, of New York, and Theology under Rev. William Hendel, of Lancaster, Pa. He was licensed to preach by Synod in 1771. In 1772 he was ordained to the Gospel ministry. His first charge was in York County, in later years filling pastorates at Tulpenhocken and at York, Pa., when he received and accepted the call to Frederick. Mr. Wagner found the congregation in a distracted state, occasioned by the long strife and schism brought about by the intrusion of Schneider. It was the distressed condition of the church here that induced Rev. Wagner to accept the call, "in the hope of being able, with God's help, to restore peace and prosperity." This hope was not in vain. By a wise, prudent, a straightforward course, he put an end to the unchristian strife, and in a comparatively short time, secured the confidence and good will of the membership. In addition to the Frederick congregation, the Rev. Wagner preached in the Glades, Middletown, Jefferson and Loudoun County, Va. The labor however proved too great for him, and on account of failing health he was compelled to retire from the active duties of the ministry. During his pastorate the church was internally built up, and many were added to her communion. He had the love of his people in a remarkable degree, and was well esteemed by all denominations. His sermons were full of wisdom and instruction.

The Rev. Jonathan Helfenstein—1811—1828—son of the Rev. Albert Helfenstein, Germantown, the next pastor was a pupil of the Rev. Dr. Charles Becker, of Baltimore. He was licensed to preach in May, 1805, and ordained in 1807, laboring at Carlisle several years, when he received a call and settled in Frederick, the charge including Middletown, the Glades, Zion, Manor and Ramsburg's school house. He served this charge with great acceptance for seventeen years.

In 1822-3, during his pastorate, the church was remodeled, and the internal arrangement of the audience room changed at a cost of $2,500. The outside front of the church was rough-cast at an additional cost of $200.

English services were introduced. For this purpose (in 1825) the Rev. Samuel Helfenstein, Jr., a nephew, was called as co-pastor, to preach in the English language. The arrangement agreed upon was that there should be three English to one German sermon in Frederick. He labored in this capacity for several years, when owing to failing health he resigned.

Rev. Jonathan Helfenstein resigned in 1828. The record of his pastorate—seventeen years—shows 3,366 baptisms, 1,290 confirmations and 442 burials. Toward the close of his ministry, he had severe domestic afflictions and was stripped of all his property. A man of keen sensibilities, his health gave way and he died September 29, 1829, in the 44th year of his age. On the occasion of his funeral the bells of all the churches of the city were muffled and tolled. The church in which he had for so many years preached the Gospel, was draped in mourning. His funeral sermon was preached by his successor, Rev. John H. Smaltz.

The Rev. Helfenstein was a man of mild manners and warm impulses. In his day he was widely active in the general interests of the Church, and occupied a prominent position in that difficult period of transition when the English language was first introduced into the public services of the Church. He was deeply interested in the movement to establish Literary and Theological institutions, and took a decided part in the establishment and endowment of our Theological Seminary.

With the commencement of the pastorate of Rev. John H. Smaltz—1829—1833—who could not preach in the language, the German service was wholly abolished, and the English language only was used in public worship, whereupon many of the foreign German members united with the Lutheran Church. He studied Theology at New Brunswick, N. J., and was licensed to preach the Gospel by the Classis of New Brunswick, Reformed Dutch Church, May 7, 1819. In 1825 he was received by the Reformed Classis of Philadelphia, and placed over the congregation at Germantown. He took up the work here July, 1829.

The labors of the Rev. Smaltz were abundant and he added many to the church. He was an untiring worker, with great powers of endurance. During his pastorate he traveled in the discharge of his official duties, between five and six thousand miles; baptised 214, confirmed 187 and buried 224 persons. Owing to dissatisfaction which could not be healed the result of some pastoral indiscretions, he sent in a second resignation, which was accepted in April 1833.

It is testified of the Rev. Smaltz that he was

truly a good man and an earnest, faithful and efficient preacher. In 1844 he was dismissed to the Presbyterian Church. Although he spent the latter years of his life in another communion, he always cherished the kindliest feelings for the Reformed Church and manifested an interest in her welfare. His widow, Catherine Smaltz, manifested both his and her love for the church by giving to the Theological Seminary at Lancaster, Pa., $5,000, to be invested, the income to be devoted to the education and support of pious young men, while in the Seminary, "who are willing to spend the first three years at least of their ministry in preaching the Gospel of the Son of God to the destitute of our own, or in foreign lands."

Thus, though dead the Rev. and Mrs. Smaltz perpetuate their memory while the Church militant shall continue.

The document bears date Philadelphia, March 10, 1873.

"There had been an unhealthy commotion and much dissatisfaction in the church during the last two pastorates. This was especially so during the administration of the Rev. Reighley—1833—1835. His ministry was forced to a conclusion as the direct result of his misdeeds. This served in a great measure to wean his friends from him, so that now the congregation with great unanimity turned a second time to Rev. Daniel Zacharias, of Harrisburg, Pa., who was elected pastor by a large majority, his first acceptance being impossible on account of the difficulties caused by Reighley.

Mr. Zacharias, who was a native of Washington County, Md., entered Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Pa., where he remained until the close of the Junior year, when he became a member of the Theological Seminary at Carlisle, Pa., and was under the instruction of Dr. Lewis Mayer. He was licensed and ordained in 1828, becoming pastor of a charge in York County, where he labored two years. In 1830 he was called to the Harrisburg and Schupps' congregations, where he remained five years, when he accepted the call to Frederick, preaching his introductory sermon on the first Sunday of April, 1835. The charge was then constituted of the Frederick, Manor, Mt. Zion and Bethel congregations.

The Rev. Dr. Zacharias came here in the prime of early manhood, full of energy and of great endurance. Under his prudent and judicious management past difficulties were soon overcome, so that he had a united and devoted people among whom to minister. This relation continued for thirty-eight years, a pastorate that was the longest in the history of the Evangelical Reformed Church of Frederick—1835—1873. Some of the more prominent records and events of his prolonged ministry will not be without interest to present and future generations of the historic Reformed Church at Frederick.

In 1836 the church edifice underwent improvements at a cost of $1,200, and a subscription was started to meet a debt that had accumulated for current expenses during preceding pastorates, and what was necessary for the improvements just made, whereby the sum of $1,647 was realized.

In 1834 an addition was made to the parsonage at a cost of $1,000, and in 1840 the Ladies' Sewing Society purchased a pipe organ at a cost of $1,200.

In 1841 the Jefferson charge was constituted and thereby the Manor and Mt. Zion congregations were detached from this charge, and the Glade and Bethel congregations were constituted a charge, from this date Frederick having the exclusive services of its pastor.

The same year, 1841, the system of pew rents was inaugurated in the Frederick Church.

The new pastor, who could preach German, at the request of those who had gone to the Lutheran Church, resumed a German service at stated times. The result was that in a few years a German congregation was organized, which grew into a double pastorate. In 1844 Rev. Isaac Gerhart was settled here as the German pastor, and continued as such for six and a half years. "During these years the relation between the congregations was most intimate, and while the Germans provided the material support, the English congregation furnished the place of worship.

In 1851 Rev. P. A. Meister, of Baltimore, came here and mingled freely with the Germans of the Reformed and Lutheran Churches. His idea was to form a separate German congregation, independent of all denominational authority, and in this he succeeded, against the advice of the pastors of both communions. As soon as the better class of Germans had time for reflection, their better instincts revolted against an independent movement, many of them returning to their own fold. Rev. Meister was not long in discovering the mistake he had made and yielding to the pressure brought to bear, he and the congregation in July 1852 formally applied to and were received into regular connection with the Classis of Maryland of the Reformed Church.

By a mutual agreement between the English and German congregations the Germans were allowed the use of the old church for a nominal yearly sum. The arrangement continued until the old church was taken down

to give place to Trinity Chapel, when they were given the use of Kemp Hall on the same conditions.

On Whit-Sunday of 1847 a Centenary service was held, at which time the pastor preached an historical sermon, which was published; copies of which are to be found in many of the older families of the church, and which has been helpful in preparing this narrative.

In January, 1848, the Consistory having secured by subscription the sum previously specified, ($10,000), determined to go forward in the erection of the proposed new church, which had been in contemplation for some years. The site agreed upon was that upon which the church now stands. The Lecture Room stood there at the time, and the additional ground needed—30 feet front by 140 feet deep—was purchased from Mr. Eichelberger for $1,500. An architect was employed, the matter was taken vigorously in hand, and so rapidly did the work proceed that the corner-stone was laid une 12, 1848.

The work on the new building was pushed steadily forward to completion, and the new church was dedicated June 8, 1850. The Rev. Alfred Nevin, D. D., of Chambersburg, preached the consecratory sermon in the morning; Rev. Dr. Berg, of Philadelphia, preached in the afternoon, and Rev. Dr. Elias Heiner, in the evening. Besides these there were other visiting ministers of the Reformed Church, and all the resident clergy of the Protestant churches of Frederick.

The new church building is said to have cost $24,000, without taking into account the material contributed. Among the many contributions was an elegant, massive marble pulpit, the gift of Mrs. Gideon Bentz and the communion table of solid marble, by Mrs. Catherine Reese. The ladies of the congregation helped to make the cushions for the pews and were in many other ways especially efficient helpers. The Church edifice, completed and consecrated to the Triune God, is a monument to the liberality and devotion of the membership of that day

In 1851 a ceiling was thrown across the old church from gallery to gallery, thus furnishing an upper and lower room. This change improved the acoustic properties of the lower room which remained sufficiently large for the needs of the German congregation worshipping there.

In 1854 a new bell of 2,070 weight was cast to the order of the Consistory and placed in the west cupola of the new church. The design was to have the old bells recast into one that should weigh not over 1,200 pounds. Afterwards it was urged that a bell of such weight would be so similar in tone to some of the bells already in Frederick as to be almost indistinguishable from them; hence the larger one was ordered. It proved to be too heavy for the tower, and as a matter of prudence has been tolled instead of rung for church services since 1859. By mutual arrangement the corporate authorities of Frederick placed a bell in the tower on which the clock should strike.

In 1857 brick walls were built around the Bentz street grave yard at a cost of $1,171, and a careful alphabetical transcript of all the German records, baptisms, etc., was authorized and made from the earliest records to that date, into the English language, into church books provided for the purpose. It was a tedious and sometimes difficult work, but it has placed valuable records within ready access.

After long and careful deliberation it was determined in 1860 to erect what are known as the Evangelical Reformed Buildings. They consist of three store rooms, fronting on Market street, over which are second and third story halls with entrance on Church street, and the parsonage, fronting on the same street, adjoining the other portion of the building. The buildings occupy the site and all the ground belonging to the old parsonage lot. The entire cost of these buildings was $17,442.47. The rental derived from the stores and halls has kept the buildings in repair and paid the principal and interest, less a bequest of $3,500, given by Joshua Brunner for this purpose.

In the Fall of 1860 the Consistory ordered the steeple on the old Church to be repaired and painted. Elder Abraham Kemp, to whom the duty was assigned, had the work thoroughly done, and his report to the Consistory was the receipted bills of the cost, amounting to $742.42, as a personal donation to the Church. This was but one of many generous acts. By way of showing some appreciation, and with the view of perpetuating his memory among those who could come after him, the Consistory designated the hall of the Evangelical Reformed Buildings by the name of Kemp Hall."

In 1861 Kemp Hall was for a time occupied by the State Legislature. Annapolis was occupied by Federal troops, and so, on the 24th of April Governor Hicks called the Legislature to convene in Frederick. The Senate occupied the second and the House of Delegates the third story of Kemp Hall. During the pending of a certain "force bill," which was meant to coerce the authorities into seceding from the Union, the populace was wild with excitement. Letters had been intercepted looking to a collusion between the Confederate forces and the Legislature. The Secretary of War had sent word

to the General commanding this District that "the act of Secession by the Legislature of Maryland must be prevented." The bill, under the circumstances, failed in its passage, and comparative quiet was restored. The Legislature adjourned from June 25th to July 30th, when it reassembled and continued in session until August 7th, when it adjourned to September 17th. In the meantime the State had passed into the control of the Federal Government. Quite a number of the Secession members of the General Assembly were arrested, carried first to Fort McHenry and finally to Fort Lafayette, in Boston Harbor.

After this Kemp Hall was used for a time as the Provost Marshal's office.

In 1863 the Ter-Centennary Jubilee of the Heidelberg Catechism was observed throughout the Church, and this congregation took part in the celebration. The occasion was utilized by receiving the free will offerings of the people, for benevolent objects in the Church. The purpose of establishing an Orphans' Home in Frederick was prominently before the congregation, and the offerings were principally designated for this object. The amount secured in this way was made to accumulate by investments that brought high rates of interest, which was supplemented from year to year by the offerings of the Sunday School. The property adjoining the parsonage was purchased with the money in hand but nothing practical ever resulted from this well-meant enterprise. The supposed need for another Orphans' Home here proved, in time, to have been a mistake. The property was finally disposed of and the remaining fund ordered to be invested so as to inure in some practical benefit to the orphans of the congregation.

In 1865 the corporate authorities changed the grade of Church street. This made it necessary to adjust the front entrance to our church by additional granite steps and other alterations at a cost of $911.12.

In 1867 there was a conference between the elders and pastor, with a committee from the Sunday school, which resulted in a mutual agreement as to a service which contained all that was vital to Literurgical worship in the Sunday School.

In 1870 the Ladies' Sewing Society had made and presented to the congregation an elegant baptismal font.

The pastorate of Dr. Zacharias was a long, laborious and successful one, which continued to the day of his death, for a period of thirty-eight years. He was an agreeable, earnest and forcible preacher. His sermons seldom failed both to interest and instruct his hearers. He enjoyed vigorous health until a few years before his death, when he had a slight paralysis, from which he however recovered, so as to perform all his pastoral duties. On his way to visit an aged brother in the West he was taken sick and was obliged to return home. He preached only a few times after this. His last sermon was delivered December 29th, 1872, from Gal. 4:2. He was in the pulpit the last time on January 12, 1873. On the following Sunday he baptized an infant in the Church in the presence of the Sunday School, which was his last ministerial act in the Sanctuary. He died March 31st, 1873, aged 68 years, 2 months and 17 days and was buried from the Church April 2d. The funeral sermon was prached from Heb. 13:7, 8, by Rev. Thos. G. Apple, D. D., Professor in the Theological Seminary at Lancaster, Pa. The sermon was followed by an address from Rev. E. R. Eschbach, of the First Church, Baltimore, Md., who had been in fraternal attendance at the bedside of the deceased, by invitation, during the week preceding his death. Twenty ministers of the Reformed Church, and nine from other Protestant Churches were in attendance upon the funeral. All the bells of the town, Protestant and Roman Catholic, were rung during the time of the interment. An immense concourse of people formed the procession to Mt. Olivet Cemetery, where his remains were laid to rest.

Eminently a man of peace, Dr. Zacharias would rather endure a wrong than contend for for his convictions of right. Because of this, he was at times misunderstood, and partisans have assigned him a place in the Theological movements of our church, since his death, that he repudiated while living. He needs no vindication in this community. Here his memory will ever be green, for all about us are the monuments of his faithfulness, and his works do follow him.

Dr. Zacharias was to have preached the opening sermon at the Convention which organized the Synod of Potomac, April 18, 1873, at Frederick, but because of declining health had invited Dr. J. O. Miller to perform that duty. Before the date of the convention however, he had passed from labor to reward. The church was draped in mourning at the time the convention was in session. A memorial service was held on Monday morning, April 21, at which time addresses were delivered by Drs. S. R. Fisher, Moses Kieffer and E. E. Higbee.

After the decease of Dr. Zacharias it was eighteen months before his successor was secured. Unhappily, differences arose which were magnified by outside interference. Two unsuccessful attempts were made to elect a pas-

tor, but in each case the candidate was rejected by an overwhelming vote.

The Consistory was then induced to have a minister from the West supply the pulpit. After he had preached, a numerously signed petition was presented to that body with the request that his name be placed before the congregation as a candidate, but it was declined. From this action an appeal was taken to Classis, which body at a special session, October 31, 1873, after the case was tried, sustained the action of the Consistory. An appeal was then taken to the Synod of Potomac by Elder A. T. Rice, who had presented the preamble and resolutions accompanying the petition.

Some months elapsed when the congregation, and especially that portion of it debarred by the terms of the charter from voting, manifested uneasiness and discomfort under the long delay in securing a regular pastor. The Consistory recognizing this fact, talked the matter over at its regular meeting, March 1, 1874, and without objection from any of its members, proceeded to ballot for a candidate to be placed in nomination before the congregation for the pastorate. The choice fell on Rev. E. R. Eschbach, pastor of the First Reformed Church, of Baltimore, Md. At an election on the 25th of March almost the entire membership voted for Mr. Eschbach without dissent either as to the right or regularity of the course adopted to secure a pastor and he was declared duly elected.

After it was all over the validity of the election was called into question by some of those who had taken part in all that had preceded, because of the pending appeal to Synod. The annual congregational meeting was held on Easter Monday, April 6, 1874. The party dissatisfied with the election for pastor secured the organization of the meeting and placed in nomination, in addition to the regular nominations, one candidate for Elder and two for Deacon, as a result only further complicating the situation, and occasioning an additional appeal to Classis

PASTORATE OF REV. E. R. ESCHBACH, 1874—1910.

The entangled condition of the congregation and the intense partisan feeling consequent upon the condition of things as above stated, was that into the midst of which Rev. E. R. Eschbach was induced to be willing to come, in the hope that he might be helpful in bringing order out of confusion. The partisan feeling that existed had no personal relation to the Rev. Eschbach, either as a man or a minister. The situation would probably not have been materially different, no matter who might have been called to the pastorate.

The call was accepted by Mr. Eschbach and confirmed by Classis. The new pastor moved to Frederick on the 12th and was installed on the following Sunday, June 14, 1874. On Sunday, June 21, he installed the regularly elected officers of the congregation in accordance with the instruction of Classis.

There were however yet other appeals to be heard by Classis and Synod and General Synod, and one even which had been carried by the opposition to the Court of Appeals. Briefly stated the complaints entered before General Synod were withdrawn, and in every other instance, pastor and Consistory were sustained. Thus happily was brought to an end this whole controversy.

By a frank, straightforward course order was brought out of confusion, and within a reasonable time under God's blessing, quiet was restored, and confidence established in the congregation. When the storm had passed, the sunshine became all the more grateful in the purified atmosphere. Unmistakable evidences of healthy life and energy reasserted themselves in the congregation, for which tokens of God's favor, pastor and people were alike grateful.

At the time of the death of Rev. Dr. Zacharias, the Consistory purchased a desirable lot in Mt. Olivet Cemetery, gave it to his family, and buried his remains thereon. In the Fall of 1875 the sum of $1,034.15 was collected by a committee, created for the purpose, and expended in erecting at his grave a massive shaft of marble, suitably inscribed. The committee, in concluding their report, say: "The monument, we think, is in keeping with the character and tastes of him whose memory it is designed to perpetuate." A study of the carefully recorded list of contributors to this object and the several amounts given furnishes a commentary on the condition of the congregation at the time.

In the summer of 1875 the granite steps and iron railing in front of the Church were repaired at a cost of $443.95. In the fall of the same year the skylight and ventilator in the dome of the ceiling of the Church, which had for some cause been securely and permanently closed, was reopened, improved and protected, at a cost of $153.25.

In the summer of 1876 the Church was refrescoed, painted, carpeted and generally renewed inside, at a cost of of $1,828.43, and a handsome new pipe organ was built for the congregation by Messrs. Johnson & Son, of Westfield, Mass., according to their "No. 11 Standard Organ Specification," for $4,000.00; $3,500.00

cash and the old organ. Elder M. E. Doll canvassed the congregation and turned into the treasury the sum of $3,747.34, together with the names and amounts of the contributors. A public organ recital was given September 6, at which Prof. Henry Schwing, of Baltimore, and Miss Janie Zacharias presided.

On September 10, the Church, thoroughly renovated, was reopened with a handsome new organ and the introduction at this time of the new hymn book, called "Hymns for the Reformed Church." With these improved surroundings there was also fresh inspiration in all the services and work of the congregation.

During the winter of 1878 a suitable library of 804 new volumes was placed in the Sunday School, at a cost of $584.18, and during the fall of 1879 the church steeple was thoroughly repaired and repainted, at a cost of $535.56.

A congregational meeting was convened September 27, 1880, at which time the proposition to utilize the site of the old Reformed Church for the purpose of erecting thereon a suitable Chapel was submitted. The proposition was endorsed and the Consistory instructed to go forward with the work. The plans recommended the removal of the old church, except the tower and foundations, and the erection of a two-story building on the site, to contain a suitable lecture, Bible class and infant school rooms, on the first floor, and that the second floor should be arranged for the accommodation of the Sunday School. St. John's German congregation, which for years had worshipped in the old church, by mutual agreement, consented to worship in Kemp Hall.

The contract for the construction of the Chapel was made with Frank E. Davis, Esq., of Baltimore, May 4, 1881, for $9,513.45, and the work was commenced within ten days.

The corner stone, under the name of "Trinity Reformed Chapel," was laid July 9, 1881. The stone itself was the same that had been used in the old Church, having been placed there 118 years before. It was redressed, and in it were placed the Bible and Church and local publications.

All the resident Protestant clergy of the city were present and took some part in the service. The sermon on the occasion was preached from I Cor. 10:31, by Rev. Dr. Theodore Apple, of Lancaster, Pa.

Trinity Chapel was dedicated on Sunday, May 21, 1882, after an appropriate sermon, delivered in the Church, from Isaiah 56:7, by Rev. Dr. J. O. Miller, of York, Pa. After the sermon the entire congregation, preceded by the clergy, marched in order into the Lecture room of the Chapel, where, all standing, took part in the service of consecration. The first regular service was held on Wednesday evening, May 24, at which time the pastor preached from I Chron., 29:5. The Sunday School was transferred to its new home on Whit-Sunday, 1882.

On October 2, 1882, the Building committee made a final report of all the expense incurred in erecting the Chapel, including furnaces, paving, gas fixtures, etc., which amounted to $11,067.16. The ground on which the present parsonage is built, as previously stated, was purchased in 1870, for the purpose of starting an Orphans' Home, an enterprise that for good reasons was abandoned.

In 1883, the services of Mr. Lewis Reiter, at the time a student at the Theological Seminary at Lancaster, Pa., were secured for the summer vacation of about four months. He was assigned the work of visiting from house to house along the western border of the Congregation, and up along this side of Catoctin Mountain. He gathered the people together for service on the Lord's day, and catechised their children at Fairview and Rocky Springs. In this way the Gospel was carried to a people, some of whom had not been reached for years, and a good work was done.

April 29, 1883, a Reformed congregation was organized in a stone church at Braddock. In 1884 a congregation was organized at Pleasant Hill, and in 1886 Grace Trinity congregation was organized on the Baltimore turnpike about four miles east of Frederick, which had been under the care of Mt. Pleasant charge. A one-half interest in the stone church at Braddock was in the ownership of this congregation, which was transferred to the care of the pastor at Middletown, while the Reformed people at Pleasant Hill had a one-third interest in a brick church at that place.

As far as practical those who were members of this congregation and who resided in the vicinity of the several newly organized Reformed Church interests, were transferred to these congregations. By the organization of these three congregations on the outskirts of the city congregation, the territory over which her pastoral work extended was thus circumscribed, and left more time for pastoral work in and around the city.

In 1874, when Rev. Eschbach became pastor of the Frederick congregation, there was still a debt of $10,000 on the Reformed Church buildings. Under his pastorate this debt was gradually reduced to $3,500 when, as previously referred to, Joshua Brunner, who held the obligation declined to receive any more on the principal, and at his death, in 1891, the note was cancelled by legacy in his will.

In the line of further improvements the pitch of the parsonage roof was changed at a cost of $256.21, in 1884, and in 1885 the chaste and appropriate reading desk was placed in the chancel of the Church, the gift of a member of the congregation. The same year the Lecture room of Trinity Chapel was thoroughly furnished with Brussels carpet, 298 opera chairs; pulpit, chancel rail and other necessary furniture, including a handsome $200 Reed Organ, the gift of one family, at a cost of $1,725.12.

In the spring of 1887, open glass fronts were put in the store rooms under Kemp Hall, at a cost of $682.59.

In 1887 the new "Directory of Worship," sent down by General Synod, was substituted for the "Order of Worship," and the book shortly after introduced.

The pastor having been elected by the General Synod, at Akron, Ohio, a delegate to a meeting of the Alliance of Reformed Churches, to convene in London, England, July 3d, 1888, was granted a vacation, with continued salary. Through the courtesy and the generous gifts of personal friends in the congregation, he was enabled to travel extensively on the Continent of Europe and the British Isles, as well as attend upon the sessions of the Alliance. He returned, after a four months' absence, much invigorated and benefitted.

At the annual congregational meeting, April 22, 1889, the Consistory asked to be authorized to erect a suitable parsonage on the lot adjoining the west side of the church, which was granted. The contract was awarded to Luther Duvall, at $6,000, and the parsonage was finished and accepted in February 1890. In the latter part of March it was occupied by the pastor and his family, greatly to their comfort and satisfaction.

In June, 1889, the main Sunday School room of the Chapel was frescoed and thoroughly furnished with modern conveniences.

At the annual congregational meeting, March 30, 1891, necessary changes for the improvement and renovation of the Church edifice were authorized and plans adopted. The work was done at a cost of $7,889.82. Important changes were made in the interior. The side galleries were removed, and the curve of the end gallery was extended to the wall on either side. The main floor was covered with body Brussels carpet, and curved back, solid beachwood pews, of light cherry finish, were placed on the floor. In fact the whole interior was modernized and refurnished. The church was rededicated December 13, 1892, at which time Rev. Dr. J. O. Miller, of York, preached the sermon, from Ps. 87:3. Rev. C. J. Musser, of Huntingdon, Pa., preached on the evening of the same day. The "Reformed Church Hymnal," accepted and adopted at the annual meeting, was introduced April 18, 1892.

Some years before her death, Mrs. Mary A. E. Markel conceived the idea of placing a chime of bells in the steeple of Trinity Chapel, and began to set aside money for the purpose. At her death her husband, Elder Louis Markell, began to add regularly to the sum, but he passed away eight months after his wife without having accomplished the sacred purpose. Mr. Markel, however, left a fund of $851.63, designated for the Chimes, which, with accrued interest amounted to $987.07. To this George and Charles Markel, brothers of the deceased, made the proposition to make the amount $1,500, providing an additional $1,000 were furnished by the congregation, which was accepted by Consistory, and the order placed for a chime of ten bells, a total weight of 7,690 pounds, the chime to be located in the steeple by the contracting firm, all complete and satisfactory, for $2,500, including the instructions of a Chimer.

The large and leading bell of the Chimes is engraved as follows: "To the glory of God, and in pious memory of Louis Markell and Mary A. E. Markell, his wife, Frederick, Md., 1893."

The corporate authorities of Frederick again arranged to have the town clock in the steeple strike on the leading bell of the Chimes. The whole amount expended for the chimes was $2,530.60.

On March 6th, 1898, Grace Reformed Church was organized out of the membership of this congregation. It was for some years provided a place of worship, aid was given in the support of the pastor, and in other ways it was fostered until it could take care of itself. A gift of $10,000 was made them towards securing a Church Building, beside other smaller gifts.

The Evangelical Reformed congregation, in this as in many other instances—only touched upon here—has through its lamented pastor, Dr. Eschbach, been the promoter of various other church and missionary enterprises. The late pastor was the twelfth in the succession since 1747, a period of 163 years. Had he lived until the 12th of June, 1910, his pastorate of this church would have been a continuous one of thirty-six years.

Only a short time before his death, in his own hand, Dr. Eschbach furnished the following financial exhibit of his pastorate up to the 12th of June, 1909:

For Benevolence	$124,512.94
For Congregational purposes.....	171,506.21

"These amounts," he added, " do not include endowment funds given to Institutions, nor the $10,000 given as a gift to Grace Reformed Church, nor the lesser amounts given directly to objects near and far.

"There is also data of a different kind, the figures of which indicate only a part of the work done. Pastoral work is continuous and admits of no complete statement. The solemn responsibility of the care of undying souls; the concern for the careless and inconsistent Church member; the anxiety to rescue the young from the dangers to which they are exposed, and the constant watchfulness lest the cause of Christ suffer injury in his hands; these and like things consume the faithful pastor's life faster than the work you see him perform, and the two combined often make him prematurely old.

"There has for many years been a steady emigration of young people and others from this community. * * * We annually lose many of our brightest and most promising young members, which is a discouraging feature of the work. Our loss is gain to other congregations. For this reason the active membership does not vary greatly from year to year.

"At the death of Dr. Zacharias, there was a Communicant membership list of over 500; of this number only 90 remain on the Church Books today. Death, dismissals or removals will account for the rest.

"The present pastor has preached to this congregation:

Sermons	3,126
Conducted church services without sermon	263
Delivered lectures and addresses	3,319
Confirmed	951
Received by Certificate	352
Performed baptism of infants	1,153
Officiated at funerals	1,186
Solemnized marriages	549
Made calls and visits	24,655

"The congregation is well organized for aggressive work. There is an efficient Consistory of six elders and six deacons.

"The Sunday School dates its organization from August 17, 1821; is well equipped under faithful and conscientious officers and teachers, and is doing good work.

"A 'Band of Lady Helpers' to the pastor, or 'Deaconesses,' was organized in November, 1877, over 33 years ago, which continues to be an efficient agency for doing delicate and important work, that without its aid must remain undone.

"A Missionary Society was organized in December, 1879 and continues now in its thirty-first year, actively promoting missionary intelligence and gathering funds, without interfering with other benevolent work. During the past twenty-nine years it has collected and distributed in accordance with the recommendations of the pastor, $8,785.20.

"This is one of the oldest congregations of Frederick, and had a probable existence before the town was laid out in 1745, and as such was designated "the Church of the Monocacy." Age has not shorn her locks, wasted her strength, nor robbed her of her true glory. Her history has led through sunshine and shadow, but she has steadily grown into a clearer consciousness of privileges and duty. We look forward to yet fuller realization of her precious inheritance. Some things have necessarily been brought out in this sketch, that have caused our cheeks to tingle, evidences of the fact that we are yet in the militant Church, but on the whole it is a history of which we may feel justly proud. This congregation is a living medium, that connects the past with the present. Her founders, early members and supporters were among the best citizens of Frederick, and this character is well sustained by the membership of today.

"When this congregation was established, the English flag floated over these American Provinces and the people were subject to the taxation of monarchical laws. When her foundations were laid, this beautiful valley and the surrounding mountains were yet for the most part in their primitive rudeness and the war whoop of the savage was heard in unpleasant proximity to the homes of our fathers, and life was less secure and tranquil than it is now.

"She was organized long before the Continental Congress on July 4, 1776, announced the Declaration of Independence, and the old State House Bell at Philadelphia 'proclaimed liberty throughout all the land and unto all the inhabitants thereof.' She witnessed these American Colonies struggle during seven years of unparalleled sacrifice of blood and treasure for national existence, until at last under the blessing of God human rights and freedom were established.

"She saw many of her members, fathers and sons, during the dark Revolutionary struggle, go forth, their hearts beating quick with Christian patriotism, to fight for the civil and religious freedom which we now enjoy. She saw this country grow from comparative insignificance step by step in all the elements of national power and greatness, until it now stands without a rival among the nations of the earth.

"She has heard the tramp of armed men, during the dread rebellion, when brother confronted brother in deadly strife. She saw the

marshalled hosts and felt the rude shock of battle and sustained loss by the sacrifice of blood and treasure. She has lived to see a united and prosperous country; the scars of battle healed and the bitterness of that time forgotten, or buried in oblivion.

"We feel an honorable pride in our past history. We are humbly grateful for present prosperity. Let us face the future with trust in God and prayerful co-operation. Godliness flourishes best in that Church whose members work together. Each member ought to be a radiating centre from whence influence for good is diffused.

"In a few years our voices shall be as silent as those of our fathers; the world will have forgotten us and others will occupy our places. Let us then be diligent while opportunity is ours, so that when we go hence we shall leave behind us the record of a life well spent, and go to join the blood washed throng in the Church triumphant, and 'now unto Him who has washed us in His blood and made us kings and priests unto God be glory for ever and ever.' AMEN."

Dr. Eschbach passed away after a long and severe illness on Friday night, April 15, 1910. Ever since the meeting of the Synod of Potomac, in October, 1908, he had been in broken health, but he yielded not. With him it was service until the end in his work. Just one week before his death, as President of the Board of Trustees of the Woman's College, he presided during two sessions over that body meeting in the study of the parsonage. A tender, touching tribute to his worth and faithfulness, was his re-election as President of the Board for the new year. As so well said by Dr. Musser in the *Messenger,* "His co-workers would not take the sceptre from his hand on which the trace of death was written," adding: "And just as beautiful has been the spirit of the historic church he served for more than a third of a century. All honor to this church for caring for their veteran pastor when the day of pain was his portion. No less appropriate was the beautiful tribute of Rev. Dr. William C. Schaeffer, secretary of the board, when at the commencement of the Woman's College, six or eight weeks later, he challenged the friends of the institution to take up and finish the task Dr. Eschbach had so much at heart, the permanent and stable location of the college, as the most fitting memorial to his name and memory.

The funeral services were held on the following Monday morning at 11:30, in the church of which he was pastor for nearly thirty-six years. The large church, says the *Frederick News,* was filled with people. Besides members of the congregation, there were scores of other residents of Frederick, and numerous persons from other places, including a large number of Reformed ministers from Maryland and other States. The Frederick Ministerial Association attended the funeral in a body. The students of the Woman's College occupied the gallery.

The body was carried from the parsonage to the church, and placed in front of the chancel rail, which was covered with beautiful flowers. The casket was also covered with flowers.

The following clergymen were in the chancel, as the officiating ministers. Revs. S. S. Miller, Isaac M. Motter, Rev. Dr. A. C. Whitmer, Rev. Dr. J. S. Kieffer, Rev. Dr. J. T. Rossiter, Rev. B. R. Carnahan, Rev. Dr. George W. Richards, and Rev. Dr. Henry H. Apple. The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Richards, who paid an eloquent tribute to the late Dr. Eschbach as a faithful minister of Jesus Christ. The service included the singing of "Lead, Kindly Light," by Prof. Geo. Edw. Smith, director of the choir, and of "Abide With Me," by the choir and congregation.

After the service the remains were conveyed to Mt. Olivet cemetery, where they were interred, the services at the grave being conducted by Revs. S. S. Miller and J. M. Souder.

The active pallbearers were Messrs. Charles F. Knock, Charles Zeigler, Francis J. Newman, Charles C. Rhoderick, John C. Motter of I., and Lewis A. Rice, all being deacons of the congregation, with the exception of Mr. Rice, who lately retired as deacon, and who took the place of Mr. A. Kemp Keefer. The elders—Messrs. A. C. McCardell, Newton M. Zentz, H. Milton Kefauver, R. S. J. Dutrow, Joseph W. L. Carty and Charles W. F. Cashour—were the honorary pallbearers.

During the funeral, business was suspended in the city, the stores being closed.

Rev. Henri L. G. Kieffer, who was chosen as assistant to Dr. Eschbach, a short time before the venerable pastor's death, was elected as his successor. Mr. Kieffer was installed at the morning service, June 19, 1910. The committee of installation on the part of Maryland Classis, consisted of Revs. Isaac M. Motter and S. S. Miller, and Professor J. H. Apple, of Frederick. The sermon was preached by Rev. J. Spangler Kieffer, D. D., of Hagerstown, Md., father of the new pastor. A large congregational reception was held in the parlors of the church in the evening in honor of the Rev. and Mrs. Kieffer. In addition to members of the congregation, many were in attendance from other churches of the city.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, FREDERICK, MD.

Historical discourse by Rev. Prof. Luther Kuhlman, D. D., on occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, Frederick, Md., December 3-5, 1905. Rev. Charles Frederick Steck, pastor.

The pioneers of Lutheranism in this region journeyed hither from Pennsylvania along the line of travel through Lancaster, York and Hanover (Conewago). The original settlement, begun about 1730-1732, had its nucleus somewhere near the Monocacy, about ten miles north of Frederick. Here was located the mother church of all the Lutheran congregations subsequently established in this general region. It would be exceedingly interesting to look upon the precise spot where stood the log church with its distracted and divided congregation which Muhlenberg visited in 1747. Unfortunately we are not able to do this. The place can be located only approximately—about ten miles north of Frederick, three and a half miles from the Moravian town of Gnadenheim, Graceham, and near where the road crossed the river. Dr. Schmucker states that the Frederick church is a daughter of the Monocacy congregation. I am not satisfied that this states the relationship with entire accuracy. The Lutherans residing here in Frederick were of course members of that mother congregation, and I incline to the opinion that when Frederick was laid out in 1745, and later made the county seat, the number of Lutherans here increased, while the community to the north declined, until at length the organization was, as it were, transferred to the town. The oldest record book in possession of this congregation is stamped on the back "Gemeinde Monakes," that is, the congregation of the Monocacy, and the most precious historic relic in your possession is the English Constitution contained in this same book, prepared by Muhlenberg and preserved in his hand.

The Rev. Mr. Wolf, who administered the first baptism, was a Lutheran pastor on the Raritan in New Jersey, and the baptism may have been performed at that place.

Dr. Schaeffer is authority for the statement that a congregation was in existence in 1741, that a house of worship was bought or built in 1743, and that Rev. David Candler was the first pastor, not resident here, however. This fixes the organization not later than 1743, and perhaps before that date. Of this first pastor we know only that he resided near Hanover, such was his zeal that at first he gathered the people in his own home, that his field extended from York to Frederick, that he died in 1744, and is buried at Conewago. It is probable that he was a spiritual son of the Rev. John Casper Stoever, whose center of operations was that Lutheran stronghold, York, Pa.

Candler was followed by Rev. Nyberg, a Swede. It is the testimony of Muhlenberg that he had charge of the Monocacy congregation, and that without doubt he occasionally preached here. It was a sorry day when Nyberg made his entrance into this valley. He was at heart a Moravian, and so lax was his sense of honor that in 1745 or 1746 he tried to carry the congregation over to the Moravians. In this reprehensible attempt he did not succeed, though the congregation was rent in two, the Moravian party locating at Graceham, while the Lutheran portion retained the old church. This is the disturbance to which Muhlenberg refers in his report, and was the occasion of his visit.

In 1746 or 1747, a Rev. Nicke, also a Moravian and apparently sent hither by the Moravian authorities at Bethlehem, undertook to feed this flock. But it did not recognize his voice as that of a true shepherd, would none of his provender, and did the sensible thing when it locked the door on him and his following after he had preached a single sermon. In this same year these defenseless people were set upon by yet two other wolves. The first was a pretended Lutheran minister who, in Georgia, came near hanging. He was accepted at Monocacy, but "soon showed himself to be a thief, a drunkard, licentious and utterly worthless," and he was compelled to move on. The second of this precious pair was a vagabond whom "Muhelenberg terms Empiricus Schmid." He undertook to administer both to the bodily and the spiritual ills of the people. He, however, found few supporters. Still another of this same ilk, Streiter by name, caused them no little distress in 1751. Troublers and troubled, they have alike passed on, and yet the perusal of the story of their trials excites our pity for the latter even now.

From 1747-1749 this congregation received occasional ministry from Rev. I. H. Schaum and Rev. Valentine Kraft, both godly men. The latter of these moved to Frederick, was an old man and infirm, very poor, and was granted, by the wardens of the English church, an allowance of ten pounds annually as charity. He died in 1751.

In correspondence by the officers of the congregation in Frederick addressed to the Rev. Mr. Schaum about 1752, a strong light is thrown upon the difficulties against which they had to contend. Their confidence in the friend-

ly disposition of Mr. Schaum toward them is very great, and their appeals to him for counsel and assistance are pathetic.

There is testimony that Rev. Mr. Hausihl came to Frederick as early as March 20, 1752, and that his labors extended to 1758. From Frederick he went to Reading, Easton, Philadelphia, thence to New York where he became pastor of the old Dutch Lutheran Church. Here he remained until 1783, the time of the British evacuation of the city. He was a staunch supporter of the Crown, and after the declaration of peace he withdrew to Halifax. In 1785 he went to London, was ordained by the Bishop, returned and labored as German missionary pastor of the Lutheran church at Halifax, where he died in 1799. "His children attained no little social eminence. Two sons were surgeons in the British Navy, a third was aid to the Duke of Kent, two daughters married officers in the British Navy, four married officers in the royalist army, and the youngest married Captain William Seymour, a nephew of the Duke of Somerset." Dr. Schmucker concludes, "I have written thus much of the first resident pastor of the Lutheran Church at Frederick, because he was a man of ability and worth, whom first his unwise attempt at Philadelphia —where he undertook to form dissatisfied members of old St. Michael's into a separate congregation—and afteward his difference with his brethren in relation to the independence of the American colonies, estranged from the other pastors, and threw outside the view of our records."

In 1758, after repeated and urgent requests which would take no denial, Muhlenberg again visited Frederick, arriving there, as he says, "after three days hard riding in rain and snow." In stating the conditions which caused them to so greatly desire his presence, they make among others, these points: that as German residents of Maryland they were required by law to pay an annual tax for the support of the English minister of the High Church; that, as they had no need of English, since it was their desire to preserve their own language and religion, they received no benefit from this tax; that it was very difficult to find good ministers; that disputes scatter the flock, some falling into unbelief and superstition, that their children are ashamed of the religion of their fathers, and unite, *when it turns out best,* with the High Church. It is not out of place to remark that these despisers of the religion of their fathers have not yet ceased to be. There is not a home missionary, scarce a pastor for that matter, whose heart has not been wrung by some who, prospered by the blessing of God, instead of loyally remaining with their church and helping it, have selfishly, faithlessly, sought another, usually to assure their social advancement. They desire to know further whether, in his judgment, it would be possible to secure their exemption from the tax, or if not that, the application of a portion of it for the support of their own pastor, and lastly whether he would be willing to accept a call as county minister, and serve both the English and the German. This request that Muhlenberg accept this as his field of labor and serve both the Lutherans and the Episcopalians, was joined in by the latter—so greatly were they pleased by his sermons. In his reply, Muhlenberg begged them to have no reference to him, but entreated them, the Episcopalians, to say a good word for his German brethren in the faith, which they heartily promised to do, and the day following fulfilled their promise.

The last pastorate of Rev. Schwerdfeger, subsequent to his removal from Frederick, was at Albany, N. Y. He died at Feilstown, near Albany, in 1787.

At the meeting of the Synod of Pennsylvania, following the death of Rev. Krug, the Synod directed that Rev. Dr. H. E. Muhlenberg, of Lancaster, should go to Frederick and deliver there a discourse in memory of Mr. Krug, and that Rev's. Guering and Melsheimer should accompany him. "The Synod was anxious to do honor to the memory of a loving, gentle and faithful pastor."

Rev. Charles Frederick Wildbahn went from here to Virginia, thence to some congregations in Berks county, Pa. His death was reported to Synod in 1804.

Upon the resignation of Rev. Wildbahn the congregation extended a call to Rev. Charles Augustus Gottlieb Storck, of North Carolina, which call was declined.

Rev. John F. Moeller, pastor from 1799-1802, did his last pastoral work in Somerset, Ohio, where he died in September 1833. Dr. Schmucker says, "His whole life in the ministry bore testimony to his sincerity, and devotion to his work, and he was beloved and esteemed wherever he lived."

To the very graphic picture which Dr. Diehl has given of Rev. Jasinsky, the next pastor in order, it may be added, that when he left here he went to St. Peter's and Zion's churches, Chester County, Pa., where he died July 15, 1815, and was buried at St. Peter's Churchyard.

Concerning the Rev. David Frederick Schaeffer, D. D., it will be of interest to remind you that this was practically his only charge. He was given license as a candidate in 1807, and labored as an assistant to his father, having

special charge of the Whitplain congregation, Montgomery County, Pa. In 1808 this congregation request the Ministerium to send him here. His license was accordingly renewed, and the Frederick charge described as its sphere, which was customary. He labored as a licentiate until 1812, when he was ordained. His charge at first included Frederick, Woodsboro, Creagerstown, and Loudoun County, Va. One of these he ceased to care for in 1810. The zeal with which this greatly beloved pastor applied himself to his work in this widely extended field is apparent by the fact that during the first year he confirmed two hundred persons, a number perhaps not exceeded in any other year by any pastor.

These are the most interesting items of information concerning this congregation and its pastors during this period, contained in the article by Dr. Schmucker, and they suffice to make the history now in your possession fairly full and complete.

We pass now to the period extending from 1837-1888.

January 13th, 1837, Rev. S. W. Harkey advised the congregation of his acceptance of the call which had been tendered him, and that it was his purpose to preach his introductory sermon on the 19th day of February next. The new pastor felt deeply the weight of responsibility which he would assume in taking charge of this large and important field. Earnestly he plead with the Council to unite with him in prayer for the blessing of Almighty God upon themselves and the congregation, so that brotherly love and unity might be fully restored, and that the blessed bond of peace might be tenderly and closely drawn around them. For the realization of this fervently expressed desire the Council pledged its faithful co-operation. Whatever may be the result of the relation about to be formed, the spirit animating both pastor and people is most commendable.

It would seem that about this time the church was desired for uses other than those strictly religious, and hence we find a resolution defining the uses to which the church, its furniture, vessels, bells and so forth may be put. Along with this growing consciousness of churchly proprieties there is seen also an awakened interest in the salvation of the heathen—a concern for foreign missions. The holding of a convention for the forming of foreign missionary society is approved, delegates are appointed to the same, and they are instructed to pledge the congregation for $50.00 per annum for a period of five years. The first contribution to this object was $15.00 made in 1848.

Considerable discussion was had as to the position which was to be taken with reference to the admission of colored people into the congregation. A motion to exclude such persons, whether bond or free, was lost. Subsequently they were admitted to baptism, confirmation and the Lord's Supper—but these privileges were in turn withdrawn.

It is a pleasure to note that a proposition to ask the legislature of Maryland to authorize a lottery for ten thousand dollars, in order to remove an indebtedness, received no favor whatever in the council.

Troubles other than those financial were not wanting. For reasons which are not stated, some few persons are manifesting opposition to the pastor. So strained did the relations become that the pastor seriously contemplated the acceptance of another field of labor—several of which seemed to be open to him about this time. The council did not concur in his judgment that his usefulness was impaired by the existing conditions, and persuaded him to withdraw the resignation which he had placed before it.

Permission to use the lower part of the church by the Sunday school furnishes evidence not merely of the growth of the school, but of the clearing conviction of its usefulness as an agency in the instruction of the children, and of its right to better accommodations. Later on the school was, however, again relegated to the gallery.

As an indication of the council's sense of its duty to guard the purity of doctrine in the pulpit we find that the use of the church was denied to an association which had secured the services of an universalist as the orator for the occasion.

At a meeting held July 15th, 1842, we find the beginnings of a movement which evidently culminated, more than a dozen years later, in the erection of this edifice in which we are now gathered. At this time a committe was appointed to consider the feasibility of building a lecture room, or a parsonage, or both, and to devise means and plans for the accomplishment of the same. The plan looked upon with greatest favor was to convert the then parsonage into a lecture room, and then build a new parsonage.

The renting of the pews as a method of raising money for local expenses, was inaugurated in 1844. The congregation has become so greatly attached to this method that all efforts to discontinue it have been futile, and it remains in use at the present time.

Some here present will recall the sale, made some years ago, of certain lands belonging to the congregation and situated in the western

part of the State. They will be interested to know that this sale was authorized already in 1844, and the references to the subject are numerous.

The present parsonage was completed in 1846, at a cost of $1,995.00.

In May, 1848, a committee reported the probable cost of a suitable lecture room, putting a wall about the grave yard, and cancelling a loan, at $4,000.00 and it was decided to raise this amount. The pastor was deeply interested in this undertaking and prosecuted the solicitation of subscriptions for the same with such diligence that he was at length enabled to report that the required amount was pledged, and that now the way was open to begin operations. Not so, however. It had now become late in the Summer, and many were of the opinion that it were better to wait until the following Spring. Neither was there unanimity as to the site of the proposed lecture room, some favoring Second street, while others preferred the site of the old parsonage. The latter location was decided upon by the congregation. Meanwhile other improvements, such as enclosing the graveyard on East Church street with a susbtantial fence, and the introduction of gas and water were in progress.

Influences were at work, some of them within the congregation and others outside, which eventuated in the pastor's resignation. In April, 1850, he advised the council that he had been invited to a professorship in an institution in the West, and requested their prayers that he might be divinely guided in his decision. An effort was made to secure an assistant for the work in the congregation so that Rev. Harkey might make a tour of the churches for the purpose of soliciting an endowment for the western institution. This plan failed, and the pastor's resignation was promptly presented to take effect August 19th, 1850, thus terminating a relation which had continued for thirteen and a-half years.

When Rev. Harkey began his ministry here there were two congregations, with a communicant membership of three hundred, and a Sunday-school of one hundred and seventy-five scholars. The number of congregations was subsequently increased to four. In 1840 the Manor and Mt. Zion congregations were relinquished and in connection with Jefferson formed a new charge. In 1844 the Bethel congretion united with two others, one at Fair View and the other at Rocky Springs, thereby constituting this congregation a separate charge from that time.

In 1842 the Synod adopted a form of constitution for societies to be known as "Cent-a-Week" societies. A society by this name has for a number of years, in a quiet and modest way, done such excellent service in this congregation that it deserves this passing notice.

A few extracts from the pastor's reports to the Synod will show at once what style of man he was and his deep concern for the spiritual welfare of his people. In 1837 he says, "The affairs of the congregation have been greatly disturbed during the year, from causes known to Synod, but are again happily settled, and peace and harmony restored. In all, a serious state of things has been apparent in the congregation for several months, and a number of hopeful conversions occurred." Again: "Met with serious difficulties and sore trials in the prosecution of the Master's work. Yet there have been tokens of good during the year. There has been a deep religious interest, with twenty or thirty conversions, four young men from the congregation at college preparing for the ministry, while two others have boarded in my family and pursued their studies under my direction." At another time he states that a revival of religion which began in the catechetical class, not only quickened his own congregation, but extended beyond its limits to the Methodist and the German Reformed congregations.

Of Rev. S. W. Harkey it may be said that he was an able, devoted, spiritually-minded minister of the gospel. In zeal he was untiring; in preaching scriptural, fervent, direct, persuasive; and in pastoral work sympathetic and helpful. By all he was held in high regard. In the Synod he was easily among the leaders. Much of its best work was either suggested or performed by him. Almost continuously he was a director of the Seminary at Gettysburg, and was deeply interested in its work. In temperament he was evidently somewhat impulsive. Had he exercised greater self-restraint he would have saved himself no little annoyance. It is reported that one of his parishioners ventured to remonstrate with the good Doctor as to the length of the sermons, and suggested that he shorten them. When the time came for the sermon on the following Sunday the pastor arose and began to slowly turn the leaves of the Bible looking intently and saying quietly, "be short," "be short," and then straightening himself up he said with distinct emphasis, "be short, I do not find it in the Bible," and then proceeded with the sermon of more than usual length. It is not reported that he was annoyed with further suggestions along this line. Rev. Harkey was a strong and rugged character whose ministry here was greatly blessed. By those who are

still here who knew him his memory is tenderly cherished, while the influence he exerted in this congregation has not, after the lapse of more than fifty-five years, entirely spent its force.

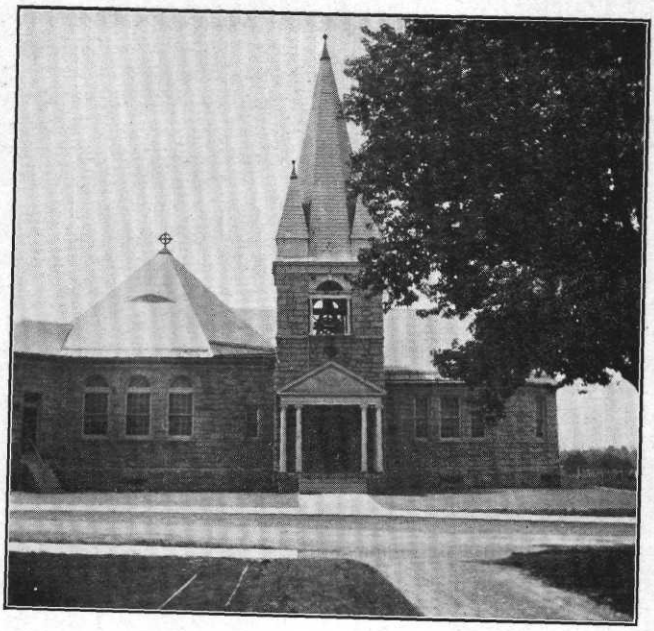
In 1852 he removed to Springfield, Ill., where as president pro tem., professor of theology and financial agent of the University of Illinois, he gave fifteen years of most unselfish labor in the work of education. Differences arising between the brethren of the interested synods, he felt it his duty to resign, and upon invitation took charge of a small, discouraged mission congregation of fourteen members in St. Louis. Of his stay of two years here he says: "It came near costing me my life, as I can truly say I never had one well day while I resided in that city." That mission is now the strong St. Marks under the care of Rev. Dr. Rhodes. After a few years of rest he wrote his book, "Justification by Faith as Held and Taught in the Lutheran Church," an instructive and forceful discussion of this great theme. A few other minor labors and his work was done. He died at his home in Knoxville, Illinois.

Upon the retirement of Rev. Mr. Harkey the council addressed itself to the task of securing a successor with great diligence, but at first with indifferent success. A number of ministers were invited to preach as candidates, but most of them declined. Rev. Joseph A. Seiss, then at Cumberland, Md., was extended a call, and it appeared at first as though he would be the next pastor. After some correspondence, however, he felt it his duty to remain where he was.

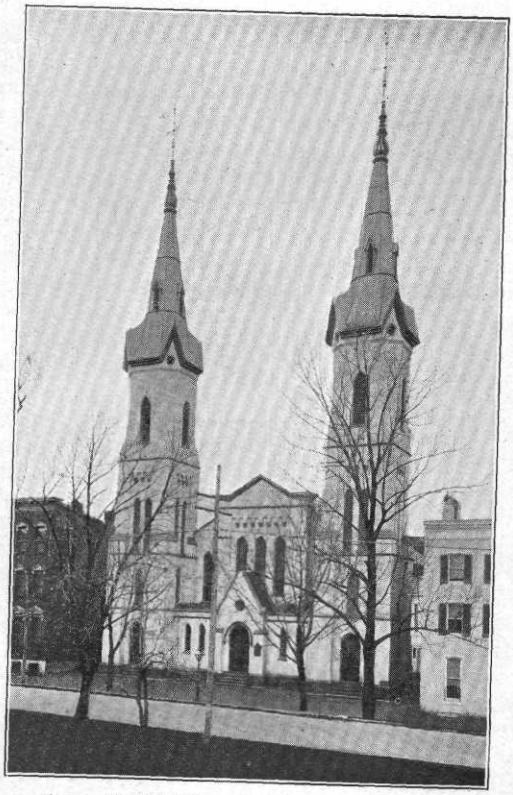
On December 12th, 1850, an invitation was extended to Rev. George Diehl, Easton, Pa., to preach for the congregation with a view of becoming its pastor. When he preached, when he was elected, I have not been able to ascertain, but on July 22nd, 1851, more than seven months later, he notified the president of Synod of his acceptance of the call. The installation took place August 12th, 1851, being participated in by Rev. Mr. Bittle, of Middletown, and Dr. Kurtz, of the "Lutheran Observer." In his descriptive editorial Dr. Kurtz says, "After the introductory services the officiating minister appeared before the congregation and stated that before he proceeded to the act of installation he wished to see the call to Mr. Diehl, by virtue of which he had taken charge of the church. Mr. Culp, Esq., president of the council, stepped forward and put it into the hand of the minister, after which the entire council appeared before the altar, thus surrounding their pastor and signifying their unanimous assent to the proceeding, and the solemn exercise of installation was then performed. The scene, exceedingly interesting, was witnessed with unusal attention and the profoundest silence, and the impression made was manifestly deep and favorable." Thus, and now for the first time officially so far as we have noted, was constituted, under promising circumstances, a pastoral relationship which extended over a period of more than thirty-six years, and exceeding in length the service of any other pastor.

This portrait of the congregation, from the same source, furnishes an interesting estimate of the possibilities and opportunities of this field of labor at that time. "The Lutheran Church in Frederick is one of the oldest in our connection. In Dr. Schaeffer's time it was very large, and, though death, removals and other causes, have deprived it of many valuable members, it is still a numerous and respectable congregation, embracing a goodly proportion of decidedly pious and zealous people whose spirit and walk bear witness to the fidelity of Brother Harkey's ministry. In this pleasant and encouraging field the new pastor will find full scope for the exercise of his best talent and energies, his prudent, pious and faithful labors. His ministry, we have no doubt will be made a blessing, by the divine sanction, to all."

It is a matter for sincere regret that the minutes of the proceedings of the congregational meetings and of the council from January 1, 1851, to January 1, 1856, are entirely wanting. That no records should have been kept during this period, is incredible. Neither could there be any motive for their destruction. The only tenable supposition is that they have been, somehow, misplaced. The minutes of the Maryland Synod, except in the usual parochial statistics, do very little to supply the deficiency. This loss is the more regretable because of the particular period to which it applies. The opening years of the new order were marked by unusual activity. Then it was that the congregation decided upon and performed the largest single undertaking in its history, the erection of this house of worship. We should like to have some authentic information concerning this achievement. We know that for some years the erection of a lecture room was being pressed and that about four thousand dollars were either in hand or pledged for this object. We know also that there was considerable diversity of opinion as to where and how this was to be accomplished. From my perusal of its records, enforced by an experience of which I have only happy memories, I am able to say that a goodly assortment of divergent opinions has always been an interesting, if at times per-



Methodist Protestant Church, Buckeystown.



Evangelical Lutheran Church, Frederick.

plexing, phase of its congregational life. I should not wonder if it has some on hand now. Who again introduced for consideration the question of better facilities? And who had the courage to suggest that in place of a lecture room costing a few thousand dollars, there should be erected this substantial and imposing edifice? Hampered by debt practically through its entire history, how would it be possible to undertake this greatly increased expenditure? There would be serious misgivings. Many of the most devoted and loyal members would question the wisdom, or the feasibility of the project. Who overcame the difficulties, removed objection and doubt, brought harmony out of discord, reconciled conflicting opinions, and inspired and led the congregation into unity of purpose and action? Doubtless this result was not brought about by the effort or influence of any one person solely, neither would I withhold credit from any participating therein, whether living or dead, but the leading spirit in this difficult and delicate task must have been the pastor, the Rev. George Diehl. This, your spiritual home for fifty years, is his chief material monument, and long as it stands it will bear silent, but impressive testimony to his patience and zeal, to his energy and ability in leadership, to the strength of his hold upon the confidence and devotion of his people, to his faith in them and in God, and to his wisdom which enabled him to provide for the needs of the congregation for a hundred years to come.

Having decided upon a new church home the work was pressed with energy, and on Saturday, August 26, 1854, the corner-stone was laid by the pastor, Rev. John McCron, preaching the sermon. A writer says of the proposed edifice, "It will be one of the finest and most imposing in the State of Maryland, and unquestionably one of the best specimens of architecture in the Lutheran Church in this country. A more imposing and superb front could not well be conceived, the most conspicuous feature being the two towers, one on either corner, each a hundred and fifty feet in height. The new structure will seat twelve hundred persons, and its estimated cost is $18.000.00. The congregation and building committee deserve credit for their liberality and energy in undertaking this laudable work. It is hoped that other congregations will be stimulated by their example to wipe out the stigma that is sometimes cast on the Lutheran Church, that she has no elegant houses of worship in this country." The writer saw the structure only in imagination and was constrained to speak thus eulogistically. As we look upon it in its reality we feel that his words are not extravagant. Many far more costly churches have been built since then but not many surpass this in stately beauty. Among the articles deposited in the corner stone is a full and carefully prepared account of this undertaking at its several stages. Could we secure this it would doubtless furnish some interesting information which we now lack. Through the Fall and following Summer the work of erection went on so that before the Winter set in the building was ready for occupancy. The service of dedication took place on December 8, 1855, Rev. Dr. S. S. Schmucker of the Seminary at Gettysburg preaching the sermon. This was truly a notable day in the history of the congregation. With what keen interest the people thronged the commodious audience room. With what unalloyed pleasure they looked upon its beauty. How amiable was their tabernacle. Now were the desires and hopes, the sacrifices and efforts of many years realized, and with more than wonted fervor their worship and praise ascended to Him who had helped them hitherto.

Having thus dwelt at some length upon the event of the fiftieth anniversary of which you are commemorating, it must suffice to pass somewhat rapidly, and with brief comment here and there, over the record of the years that follow.

Doubtless those who designed and constructed the new building thought that in all its parts it was correct. If so, this opinion was soon to be shattered. Two mistakes, and they proved serious ones, causing constant annoyance and in the aggregate the expenditure of many hundreds of dollars, soon were apparent. I refer to the defective plan for heating, and the structural fault in the roof. I am not certain that both have been completely overcome even yet.

In 1856 the Maryland Synod met with this congregation, and held its services in this room. The secretary, in his minutes, describes the edifice as "elegant, creditable to the pastor, an honor to the congregation, and an ornament to the city." The most important items of business transacted at this meeting were the inauguration of a movement for the establishment of a Missionary Institute, now Susquehanna University, at Selinsgrove, Pa., and the formation of a ministers' aid society.

During this year the sale of the old organ was authorized, the salary of the pastor increased to one thousand dollars, and the Sunday School requested the placing of a floor across the old church, so as to afford more room for the growing school. It is noted also that Andrew Heim, in lieu of a money subscription, donated a gold watch.

In 1857 the congregation contributed one hundred and thirty dollars to ministerial education, and fifteen hundred dollars to general benevolence. It is probable that a large portion of this latter amount was the gift of some one individual for a specific object, and that the pastor reported it under this head as the most suitable place. In his report to Synod the pastor makes mention of the satisfactory spiritual condition of the flock, and states that about fifty members were added during the year.

It was in 1859 that January first was fixed as the date for the annual congregational meeting. In this same year I find the first mention of an institution which subsequently became a not unimportant factor in the finances of the congregation—the ladies proposing to hold a fair in connection with the agricultural show for the reduction of the church debt. This proposition was heartly approved, and a goodly sum was realized.

A word of advice from the council to the pastor, given April 12, 1862, reminds us of the mighty conflict which was then convulsing the nation, and the intense feeling which divided the border-land communities—such as this was. The advice was this, "Not to deviate from the usual Sunday morning services tomorrow, unless he should see proper to make more specific reference to those who are wounded and suffering from the effects of the war." In September of that year the church was taken possession of as a hospital, and so continued until some time the next year. January 15th, it was decided to refresco the church at an expense of one hundred and fifty dollars. In 1866 we have the cheering record that the full amount of the indebtedness resting on the congregation had been subscribed. In the following year the salary of the pastor was increased by one hundred dollars, and an extension of 26x51 feet was added to the old church at a cost of four thousand dollars. In 1868 a gift of five hundred dollars was received from Mrs. Elizabeth Specht and pews 23 and 25 were set apart as free. It was at this time that the delegate to Synod pledged the congregation for two hundred dollars for the mission at St. Louis. A pledge of two hundred dollars was also made for the Hagerstown Female Seminary. The authorization of the pastor to solicit subscriptions for the erection of a mission chapel on North Market street, gives evidence of the interest felt in the spiritual welfare of the city. In 1869 three hundred and thirty-nine dollars were given to the mission in St. Louis, only one congregation in the Synod, St. Mark's in Baltimore, exceeding this amount. In 1870 a room was fitted up for the use of the primary department of the Sunday school, while in the following year I find the first mention of the Frederick Room in the Seminary. At this time the apportionment system of the Synod went into operation, and the congregation is reported deficient. In 1872 Mr. John C. Hardt gave the first notice of a change in the constitution of the congregation so as to extend the right of suffrage to its female members. That gentle spirit is in a fairer land, but one can scarce repress a regret that he was not permitted to witness the triumph of his principle, which it did after more than thirty years. So far was he in advance of the majority. April 16th, the new pipe organ, built by Mr. Pomplitz, of Baltimore, was put in place. This for foreign missions—a pledge of thirty dollars for a chapel in Guntur, India. The beautiful baptismal font at which so many have received this sacrament, and which should always be used when practicable, was the gift of Mr. John Loats, a memorial to his wife.

In 1878 the pastor evidently began to weary under some of his burdens, and requested relief from the delivery of the German sermon. How the matter was adjusted is not stated. You would hardly expect to find in the records of a church council a testimony to the highly developed state of the culinary art in Frederick, and yet it is in evidence that two cakes were disposed of for ninety-two dollars—an unprecedented price. Fine cakes they must have been, or was it, perhaps, the persuasiveness of the following committee that augmented the receipts so greatly, namely, Miss M. P. Castle, Miss Fannie B. Hane, Mrs. Annie Zacharias, and Miss Lillie M. Mantz. Fifty dollars of this amount was appropriated for the placing of a window in Christ Lutheran Church in Gettysburg, a memorial to Parson Schaeffer, as he was fondly called. The inscription, "The Lord is in His Holy temple, let all the earth keep silence before Him," which formerly greeted the congregation from the arch above the chancel, was suggested and paid for by Mr. Philip Reich in 1880. In 1885 the exterior of the church was repainted, and it required no little discussion to reach the conclusion that the color should be granite. As late as 1886 the council gave it as their judgment that it would promote the peace and harmony of the congregation if all persons would refrain from joining the pastor in the use of the Lord's prayer. Yet in 1888, two years later, the congregation suffered the introduction of an order of service without a jar, and later on accepted our beautiful, devotional Lutheran form, according to which it worships up to this time.

These items gleaned from the several records,

are by no means all that could be presented, but they possess at least the average interest and are typical of those passed over. They show that the congregational life does not move forward in a straight line, but after the zigzag fashion of a sailing vessel. There are seasons when the word preached is quick and powerful. Then sinners are convicted and brought into the kingdom, believers are edified, and the whole tone and spiritual temper is lifted to a higher plane. Then there are seasons when the reverse is true. The pastor can neither pray nor preach with unction. The spirit of indifference, of pleasure seeking, of worldliness takes possession of the people and the vessel wallows hopelessly in the trough of the sea.

The record furnishes abundant evidence of the diligence of the pastor in his manifold duties. But the passing years are leaving their weight of infirmities upon him, and he is no longer equal to the arduous duties which he once carried with ease. It was thought that the situation might be satisfactorily adjusted by the employment of a younger man as assistant. This, however, was not found feasible, and so the relation that had existed for so many years, terminated December 31st, 1887.

In 1888 St. James Lutheran Church was organized, and as its pastor Dr. Diehl continued his ministerial labors in this city until October 15, 1891, when in the silence of the night, and while the members of his family were quietly sleeping, his spirit went home to God who gave it. The funeral services were held in the Chapel of the Episcopal Church, and were conducted by Rev. Peter Bergstresser, D. D. The body was taken to Easton, Pa., for interment, at which service Rev. Dr. Hufford officiated. The passage of the Scripture from which Dr. Diehl spoke to his people for the last time was that triumphant declaration of St. Paul, yet spoken in meekness, "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith; henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous judge, shall give to me at that day; and not to me only, but unto all them also that love his appearing."—II Timothy, 4:7-8.

In view of the relation of Rev. Dr. Diehl to the event which you celebrate, his long occupancy of this pulpit, and his pastoral service among you, a few concluding words concerning him are in order.

Nature gave him a splendid physique. Tall, erect, broad-shouldered, with well-poised head, he would attract attention in any company. His intellect was of a high order, and his powers were well disciplined and easily at his command. He was a student, and possessed a wide and varied store of knowledge. Not only in the Synod where he was influential for many years, but in the Church at large, he was recognized as among the honored leaders. His labors were varied, and his influence was felt in many spheres of usefulness. He was a ready writer, and his style was chaste and finished. In his sermons the intellectual rather than the emotional predominated. For results which he desired to accomplish he depended upon general presentation and discussion of truth, rather than upon the direct personal appeal. In this community, upon whose streets and in whose homes he was so well known, he was honored and esteemed by all. The sower has gone, but of the fruitage of his sowing you will continue to gather as the years go by.

Both these pastors were highly esteemed by the whole Church, and attained to the highest honor which their brethren could bestow upon them, Dr. Harkey being elected president of the General Synod in 1857, and Dr. Diehl in 1871.

I greatly regret that want of time forbids the presentation of the interpretive reflections which the history passed under review suggests.

Well nigh sixteen years of my ministerial life are linked with this historic, venerable congregation. To have a place in a succession of pastors that includes such names as that of Rev. John Andrew Krug, Rev. David F. Schaeffer, Rev. Simeon W. Harkey, D. D., and Rev. George Diehl, D. D., not to mention others equally worthy, is no small honor. For the fellowship of the gospel and the privilege of service, for the support and encouragement, for the confidence and patience, for the love, true and deep, which, during these years, you have given to me and mine, I cherish an increasing sense of appreciation and gratitude. The actors of the present are passing, going on to join those who made the history of more than a century and a half, but the congregation continues. It shall not grow old until it has fulfilled the mission of Him who is its Cornerstone. I bid you God-speed, and may he who at the distance of fifty years shall stand in this place, rendering a service similar to that which I have attempted, find a still worthier record to review. "The peace of God, which passeth all understanding, keep your hearts and minds through Christ Jesus."

****

ALL SAINTS' PARISH OF FREDERICK, MD., 1742-1908.

WHILE properly speaking, the history of All Saints' Parish begins with the date of its founding in 1742, no Maryland parish being in ex-

istence prior to 1692, the date of the Establishment, it is important, in order to understand clearly the origin and the causes that led to the organization of any particular parish, to consider briefly the early history of the Church in Maryland. For, years before the formation of any parish, the foundations of Christianity had been laid by missionaries of the English Church, and, in fact, before ever a Quaker, a Methodist or a Roman Catholic saw Maryland the Church of England services were being conducted on Kent Island, in the Chesapeake, by a duly ordained minister, the Rev. Richard James, who deserves mention as the first Christian minister to set foot on Maryland territory.

At the time of the arrival of the Ark and Dove expedition in 1634, the inhabitants of the colony, which had been established on Kent Island by Virginians, numbered about one hundred while the immigrants sent by Lord Baltimore numbered probably twice as many, and of these a good proportion were Protestants. This Protestant element showed itself, a few years later, not only numerous but influential to such an extent that as early as 1648 we find Lord Baltimore appointing a Protestant Governor and a Protestant Council, with also a Protestant Secretary of State.

In the early days of the province, Maryland had no established religion and she glories in the Toleration Act of 1649, which was due largely to the wisdom of Cecelius Calvert, who, while a Roman Catholic himself and knowing he would not be permitted to establish his own religion, was wise enough to see that the interests of his colony would best be preserved and its growth encouraged by giving special privileges to no branch of Christians. As a result of the religious freedom secured by this Act, the number of inhabitants was soon increased by Puritans, expelled from Virginia, and by Quaker missionaries from Pennsylvania; the latter meeting with such success that, not many years later, one twelfth of the entire population were members of that Society. But for many years the population of the province was composed largely of English settlers.

Previous to the establishment, the number of ministers of the Church of England was very few and, as far as is known the first one of these came into the colony about 1650, with his wife and daughters. In 1676 we find four English clergymen in the colony, but how far these were an honor to the Church is a question, for one of them, it is said, was afterwards convicted of atheism and blasphemy. As yet there were no parishes in existence, the church was without organization and the clergy during this period were compelled to seek subsistence in part from sources other that the offerings of the people. Religion was very much neglected; there were few churches and immorality was both prevalent and gross in its character. Time will not permit us in a sketch of this character, to consider the course of events in the colony and in the mother country that led to the establishment of the Church of England as the Church of the colony. The result, however, was that the Church was endowed with unusual and exclusive privileges and the colony secured what it never had before and what it otherwise would not have had: the regular, faithful and consistent service of God's ordained ministry. The Act of Parliament of 1692 provided for the levying of taxes for the support of the Church; ministers to be appointed by the Governor, and the counties were divided into thirty-one parishes, with metes and bounds, after the English custom, and under names which remain to this day. Forty pounds of tobacco per head was at one time the tithe or tax levied for the support of the established church, but, as the population of the colony increased, the revenue from this tax became immense and the tax was subsequently reduced to thirty pounds per head.

That part of Maryland in which we are particularly interested, originally a part of Charles County, was then a part of Prince George's County, which included all of Western Maryland. The original parish of this large section was St. John's Parish, but from that parish was formed, by an Act passed July 25, 1726, Prince George's Parish and this included what later became Frederick County. The entire parish of Prince George's was about ninety miles in length and contained not more than twenty-four hundred inhabitants, the chapel at Rock Creek (now District of Columbia) becoming the parish church. By this time the number of parishes in the province had increased to thirty-eight and in a report made to the Bishop of London, who exercised Episcopal supervision over the Church in Maryland, it was stated that only one parish was vacant. In fact the ministerial supply was generally abundant, as the incomes from the different livings were both attractive and assured. Dependence was altogether upon clergymen from Great Britain and, while it is probably true that some of these left their county for their country's good, most of them were an honor to their calling and to manhood. The Governor exercised the power of presenting and inducting the rectors of the different parishes which as a rule were of large area and, as the country became more thickly populated, the incumbent often had far more to do than he had time for

and yet, as his salary was contingent upon the number of taxables, he was opposed to a division of his parish which would result in a decrease of his income. For this reason, it was necessary in several instances to postpone the desired division of a parish until the death or removal of the then incumbent.

As the population of Western Maryland increased, it was felt that the people were being denied Church opportunities and in 1742, or six years previous to the founding of Frederick County, a petition, signed by about two hundred persons, was presented to the Assembly stating that "Whereas the Parish of Prince George is so large and at so great a distance from your petitioners that it is not in their power to tend the church or receive the benefits therefrom they would—which is a great trouble to them—and withal the minister of the said parish being growing in years and uncapable of taking journeys as formerly, your petitioners therefore humbly pray your honor, according to your accustomed piety and goodness, would be pleased to provide an Act of Assembly for the dividing of the aforesaid parish" and, in response to this, was passed, October 29, 1742, an "Act for dividing Prince George's Parish, in Prince George's County, and for erecting a Parish out of the same; called by the name of All Saints' Parish." "By this Act (1) from and after the 22nd of November next, all that part of Prince George's Parish beginning at Great-Sennecar-Run Mouth, and running by and with the said Run to the head thereof; from thence with a due east line to the head of one of the Draughts of Patuxent River, and so binding all around as the upper part of said County is bounded, shall be separated, constituted and created into a parish, to be called by the name of All Saints' Parish; and is hereby adjudged, deemed and taken to be a separate and distinct parish. (2) The Free-holders are impowered to elect Vestry-men and Church-wardens and to build and found a church therein, and to have, hold and enjoy all privileges and advantages that are held and enjoyed by any other Parish within this province."

As originally created, All Saints' Parish was composed of all of Western Maryland, including what is now Montgomery and part of Carroll Counties. It was the frontier parish of the colony and its work largely missionary in character. The Rev. Joseph Jennings became the first incumbent of the new parish on the presentation of Governor Bladen, November 23, 1742. No previous notice of him has been found and unfortunately the volume of the earliest records of the parish has been lost so there is nothing, of course, to be derived from that source touching the rector, the doings of the vestry or the parish. It is not known whether Mr. Jennings died in the parish or left, but in 1745 it was vacant and remained so until late in the following year when the Rev. Samuel Hunter came from Christ Church, Kent Island, to become rector by appointment of the Governor, Mr. Hunter continuing in charge of the parish until his death, in October 1758. In 1747, two years after the founding of the town of Frederick, the vestry was empowered by the Assembly to purchase "three separate acres of land in the said Parish, whereon to build a church and two chapels of ease," a levy being made upon the inhabitants in order to provide the necessary three hundred pounds—"Viz—two hundred pounds for building the Parish Church at Frederick-town, on Carroll's Creek; fifty pounds towards building the Chapel, already begun, between Monocacy and Seneca Creek and fifty pounds towards erecting another Chapel between Anti-eatam and Connogocheague" and, in 1750, an Act of the Assembly provided for a further levy of one hundred pounds currency "for finishing the parish church in Frederick-town, and the minister of the said parish to perform Divine Service, etc. at the said Parish Church, and at each of the two Chapels of Ease belonging to the said Parish on every third Sunday." A recent article on "The Grave Yard of All Saints' Parish" in describing this Parish Church says "In the center of this God's Acre stood an English Church, one of the first in the State. It was built of brick brought from the mother country. It was approached by a paved walk leading from the gateway. It was built east and west. One arm, pointing north, where it joined the main aisle held the pulpit so that the rector could face all the congregation. There was a brick floor and high backed pews. There was no fire. People carried their foot warmers—wooden boxes lined with tin, some with an iron drawer which held about a tin cup of hot coals; these to keep the feet warm. We suppose the body was comfortably clad." By appointment of the Governor, the Rev. Thomas Bacon was placed in charge of the parish upon the death of Mr. Hunter, first, according to a rule adopted by Governor Sharpe, as curate, who if unacceptable could be removed, but in the following year the parishioners petitioned for his induction which would make him permanent incumbent, and this was done. Mr. Bacon was a man of exceptional ability both as a clergyman and in his knowledge of the law, also as a musician. During his rectorship the parish church was enlarged in 1760 and, upon the appeal of Govenor

Sharpe, a generous contribution was made to the fund for the relief of the Boston fire sufferers. In 1765 Mr. Bacon issued a compilation of the Laws of Maryland, which has ever since been a standard authority. He came to All Saints' in impaired health, the bestowal of the rectorship of this desirable parish showing the estimation in which he was held. His work in connection with his "Compilation" necessitated his presence at Annapolis a great part of the time and he found it necessary to employ a curate, Mr. Goldie, who was very popular, to assist him in his parochial charge. His "Laws of Maryland," while a standard, have now a higher value as a book of reference, it being in fact a history of the progress of Maryland from its earliest days. The conclusion of this work found his health irrevocably gone. He lingered on for three years and died on the 24th of May 1768, in his seventieth year. He was buried in the parish church, his widow and three daughters returning to Talbot County.

About this time, All Saints' was considered the richest parish in Maryland so that the incumbency of the parish, made vacant by the death of Mr. Bacon, was eagerly sought by the Rev. Bennett Allen, who had recently arrived in Maryland, with letters from Lord Baltimore commending him to the consideration of Governor Sharpe. Three days after Mr. Bacon's death, Mr. Allen was appointed his successor, with the Rev. Jeremiah Berry, the Rev. Daniel McKennon and the Rev. Bartholomew Booth as curates. Mr. McKennon was afterwards transferred to Anne Arundel County and during the Revolution sailed for England and was lost at sea, leaving his fanily in Maryland. Mr. Berry, who was a native of Maryland, took the oath of fidelity in 1777 and continued at his post till after the Revolution. The work of Mr. Booth appears to have been principally along educational lines and for a while he conducted a school at "Needwood Forest," on the Maryland Tract. It is stated that at the time of the Revolution, as a result of the prejudice then existing against the English clergy, a report was circulated that this school had become a tory rendezvous and it was only through the influence and intervention of Mr. Potts, of Frederick, that its destruction was prevented. Prior to his coming to Frederick County, Mr. Booth had taught in Virginia where he had a scholar James Madison and later, in Georgetown, he taught the children of Benedict Arnold. The history of Mr. Allen's incumbency, whilst interesting from a purely historical standpoint, is not edifying to a present parishioner of All Saints'. He is referred to as "Controversialist, brawler, duelist and sot" and was a most unworthy companion and favorite of his dissolute Lordship, Frederick, the Proprietary. Allen first tried to become rector of a Maryland parish while remaining in England, a curate serving for him, but the Governor objecting to this arrangement, he came to Maryland and was appointed to St. Anne's, Annapolis. His attempt to act as rector of two parishes at the same time resulted in his being sent to Frederick. Prejudiced by reports of his behavior while at Annapolis, the parishioners of All Saints' refused him the keys to the church, but obtaining these by stealth he attempted to conduct service, threatening his objectors with a pistol. He was finally forced to give up the keys and, although he managed to retain for himself the salary, he withdrew to Hagerstown, from which place he conducted the affairs of the parish through his curates. In addition to the curates mentioned, Mr. Allen, in order to profit by the popularity of Mr. Goldie, formerly the curate of Mr. Bacon, employed him as his personal representative. The presence of these curates in the parish was the result of an agreement, entered into between Mr. Allen and the vestry, consisting of

Thomas Bowles	James Smith,
Upton Sheredine	Thomas Prather,
Jona Willson,	John Carmack
Normand Bruce,	William Beatty,
George Murdock	William Luckett,

Alexander Magruder, Ephriam Howard,

which states that: "Whereas the said Bennett Allen is inducted and appointed Incumbent of All Saints' Parish and from the extensiveness of that parish and the remote situation of many of the inhabitants thereof from the established and usual places of performing Divine Service, it is convenient and necessary for the comfort and edification of the parishioners and to prevent the growth of superstition and an increase of sectaries dissenting from the established church that three pious and exemplary Ministers of the Church of England should be constantly resident in the said parish, each in several and distinct districts and regularly perform divine service therein." The agreement which was acknowledged before Joseph Wood and Thomas Price, "two of his Lordship's Justices of the Peace for Frederick County," on the 25th of October 1768, provided that the location and area of the three districts was to be arranged by the vestry, while the curates should be nominated and remunerated by Mr. Allen. An interesting incident in connection with Mr. Allen's incumbency is an arrangement made by him, whether voluntary on his part or through the influence of the vestry

does not appear, with Conrad Grosh, Michael Raymer and Frederick Heifner, Elders of the "Duch Lutherines Church in Frederick-town," by which, "for the more general comfort and edification of that part of the parishioners who are Germans," Mr. Allen agreed to pay annually the sum of twenty-five pounds towards the maintenance of a minister for said church. A similar agreement was also made with Stephen Ramsburg, John Bruner, George Hoffman and George Lengenfelter, Elders of the "Duch Reformed Calvenists Church."

Mr. Allen's incumbency shows clearly that the Establishment, with all its great advantages, was also in some ways a decided deterrent factor in the growth of the Church, for it had gotten into a groove and was working as an institution. American sentiment of absolute equality, both as to person and property, had been growing rapidly so that such an institution was fast becoming out of harmony with the times, although there is no doubt that the Church was still very close to the hearts of the largest and best part of the people. At this opportune time for the Church in Maryland came the Declaration of Independence and consequent disestablishment, the results of which were, of course, immediately felt by the different parishes, as instead of the legal income, the support of the parishes now became dependent upon voluntary subscriptions. At first a parish was content simply to exist, its existence and rights preserved. Energy it was hardly possible for it to show. Fortunately the State was tender towards her old associate, for, instead of subjecting the Church to the outrage which befell the Church of Virginia, the glebes, churches, chapels and other property were secured to her by the passage of the Vestry Act, which was as liberal as it could be and showed the kindliest feeling on the part of the state authorities.

At what time Mr. Allen left Maryland is not certain, but it is not to be supposed that he remained long after his legal support was withdrawn. In 1781 the General Court found an indictment against him, amongst others, for treason for adhering to the enemy, although he was known to be in England at that time. Apparently the parish had no rector for several years subsequent to the Revolution, but Mr. Berry, having taken the oath of allegiance, continued to officiate in the parish till 1783, and during the last year of his stay served as curate under the Rev. Francis Louder. Mr. Louder came here from Calvert County, having been licensed by the Bishop of London for Maryland in 1761. His ministry here was however not of long duration for the county court records showed us his will, proved May 25, 1785, and we learn that he was buried in the old church yard on All Saints' Street. The Rev. George Bower, who succeeded Mr. Louder, was also rector of Frederick Parish, in Washington County. He preached in Hagerstown, then called Elizabethtown, where he resided, also at Frederick, at St. Mark's and at Taneytown. During his rectorship, on March 24, 1793, Bishop Claggett, the first Bishop of Maryland, visited All Saints' Parish and confirmed a class of ten persons, this being the first confirmation administered by Bishop Claggett after his consecration and the first time the parish had ever been visited by a Bishop. From different sources of information, it appears that about this time parish affairs were in anything but a flourishing condition. There was no vestry, the church building was dilapidated and the efforts and interst of Mr. Wm. M. Beall alone saved the church in Frederick from extinction.

Although by the Vestry Act, passed by the Legislature in 1779, modified in 1798, and which still remains in force, vestries were established and the church properties vested in them as trustees, with power to select ministers and to provide for their support, it was not until about twenty years after the passage of the original act that a reorganization of the parish was effected. In pursuance of the Vestry Act an enrollment of the members of the parish was made in October 25, 1801 and the following names were entered as being entitled to vote in the election of vestrymen:

Wm. M. Beall, Richard Griffith, Joshua Dorsey, William Campbell, Wm. Springer, Jas. Johnson, Jr., George Murdock, John Hanson Thomas, John Tyler, Francis Scott Key, John Grahame, Joshua Johnson, Philip Thomas, Samuel Duvall, John U. Charlton, Richard Butler, Thomas Johnson, 3rd, Benj. Johnson, William Crum, Samuel Norris, Wm. Goldsborough, Tobias Butler, Thos. J. Johnson, Thos. Johnson, Nicholas White, Baker Johnson, William Potts, Benj. Ogle, Dr. John Johnson, John Adlum, John Stephen Hall, Francis Thomas, Richard Potts, John Ferrel, James Johnson, Walter Simpson, Henry Ridgely Warfield.

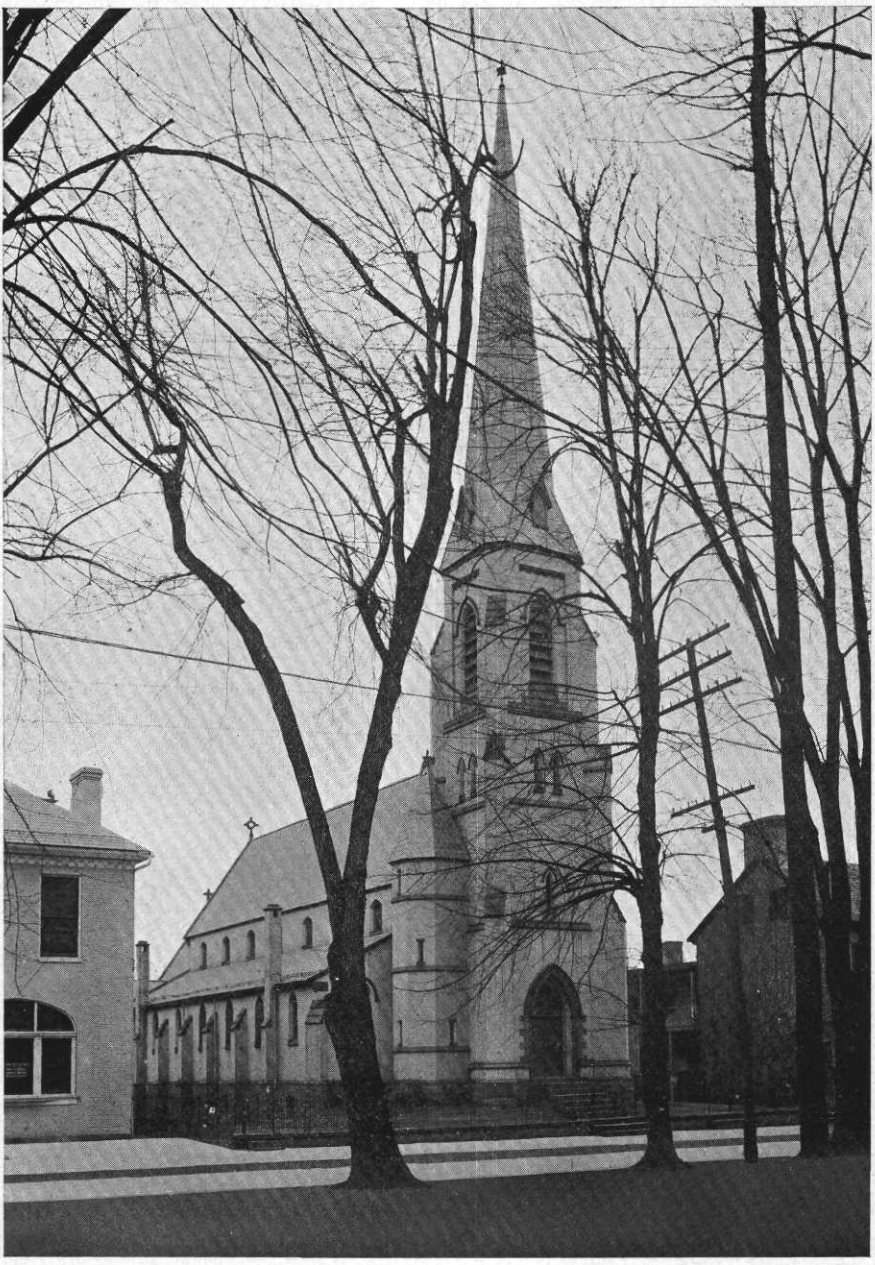
It does not appear that a vestry was elected at the time of this enrollment, but on Easter Monday of 1804 a vestry was elected according to law composed of:

Geo. Murdoch, William Potts, Wm. M. Beall, Benjamin Ogle, Philip Thomas, Baker Johnson, Richard Potts, John U. Charlton, and at a meeting of this vestry, held May 4, 1807, Richard Butler was elected Register, Samuel

Norris and Nicholas White, Wardens, and John Hanson Thomas was deputed to represent the parish at the next Diocesan Convention. At the same meeting a resolution was passed providing for subscriptions for building a new church in Fredericktown. The original church building on All Saints' Street, erected in 1750, was described as being "situated in a remote part of the town, very difficult of access in bad weather and in a very uncomfortable state of decay," but it was not until June, 1811, that the Register was instructed to advertise for proposals for the erection of a church to be sixty feet in length and forty feet wide and to be located on the lot of ground, near the Court House Square, which had been purchased for that purpose by Dr. Philip Thomas and Richard Potts from the heirs of Col. Thomas Price, at a cost of $477.22. Henry McCleery's proposal for building the new church was accepted and a building committee appointed, composed of John Grahame, Wm. T. T. Mason and Richard Potts and this committee was also to cause the old church to be taken down in order that the materials might be used in the construction of the new building. While the cost of the new building had been partly provided for by subscriptions, it became necessary, in order to complete it, to resort to the then customary means of a lottery. Accordingly, on March 19, 1814, the drawing was advertised,—5000 tickets at $3.00, Less 20 per cent., to yield $3,000, the sum to be raised. Managers: Philip Thomas, John Grahame, George Baer, John H. Thomas, Richard Potts, John Tyler, Thomas Shaw, William Ross and Benjamin Rutherford. The building was completed in 1814 and on November 12th, of that year, was consecrated by Bishop Claggett. The form of donation stating that "the ancient edifice was found some years ago to be inconveniently situated and in such a ruinous and decayed condition as to be unfit for public worship; that the vestry and sundry of the parishioners had built a new spacious brick building." This building was subsequently enlarged by the addition of transepts in 1820 and was finally transformed into the present parish house in 1892.

During the rectorship of Mr. Bower, covering a period of about twenty-eight years, the parish lines were materially altered by the formation of St. Mark's (Petersville,) St. Peter's (Montgomery County) and Frederick or St. John's (Hagerstown) Parishes. This resulted in a more compact parish of All Saints' and the advantages soon appeared in the increased interest and activity in the work of the parish. In 1811, the parish was for the first time represented in the Diocesan Convention by a lay delegate—Mr. Wm. T. T. Mason, and in 1813 it was represented by Mr. John Hanson Thomas, but no parochial report appears to have been made. Mr. Bower died in Hagerstown in 1813 and for two years the parish was without a rector. J. S. Cook, a candidate for the ministry, acted as lay reader and in writing Bishop Claggett he says "I have taught the congregation to sing, and have regulated them and kept them from scattering and they have expressed much delight in the improvement they have made in a number of ways and the regular and general attendance of the people has induced me to believe that I was useful."

July 1, 1815, the Rev. Frederick Hatch, D. D., who came from North Carolina, was instituted rector of the parish, Major Grahame and William Springer acting as Wardens on the day of institution. It would appear that previous to this time Sunday collections had not been customary, for soon after the arrival of Mr. Hatch, it was decided that a collection be made on the first Sunday in each month and a short time later it was ordered that collections be made every Sunday morning and on those evenings when the church was open at candle light. Prior to the Revolution, collections and subscription lists had been unnecessary as the salaries of the rectors and the support of the churches had been provided for by law, and the only calls upon the people came through the sheriff. Now under the changed conditions, the collections were not only advisable but necesasry. Mr. Hatch received no stated salary, the subscription list for that object being handed to him and he himself acted as collector of the unpaid amounts. This arrangement, however, proved unsatisfactory and in a communication from Mr. Hatch he complained that the salary allowed him and the perquisites were not adequate to the comfortable support of himself and family. That the administration of Mr. Hatch was successful and that the condition of the parish showed a spiritual and numerical growth is shown by his report for the year 1818, which shows a communicant list of eighty-five and the necessity of the appointment of a committee to devise a plan for increasing the seating capacity of the church. In a letter to the Bishop he says: "I think it would do your aged heart good to see the numbers which attend my church; to behold the decency and order which prevails in it, men young and old all kneeling and audibly, and I trust fervently, offering up their prayers and praises in the beautiful and devout language of our offices. We have almost daily application for pews and between 50 and 60 attend the Communion. Many young Germans now attend regularly and bring



All Saints' Episcopal Church, Frederick.

their prayer books and several gentlemen, whose prejudice against our forms and ceremony was great, all won over to unite in them." Mr. Hatch remained rector until 1819, when he removed to Virginia. He later went to Washington, where for two years he was Chaplain of the U. S. Senate, and died in California in 1860.

The question of the parish burying ground was about this time becoming a serious one. As early as 1812, its use had been restricted to members of the Protestant Episcopal Church and now, in 1817, it was ordered that no colored people should be buried in the lot, but those who had contributed to the enclosure and those belonging to members of the Episcopal Church. Dr. Alexander and Col. Howard, of Baltimore, had each, a short time previous, sent a contribution of $100 to the church, and the former was at his request granted the privilege of building a vault in the burying ground.

Upon the resignation of Mr. Hatch, the Register of the Parish was ordered to publish a notice, stating that the church had been vacated by Mr. Hatch and inviting the attention of the clergy, and in the same year the Rev. John Johns, then a Deacon, was elected Rector at a salary of $900, the vestry personally guaranteeing the amount. Major John Grahame was appointed to solicit subscriptions for the purpose of purchasing lamps, to be substituted for the candles, and Jacob Rasor was appointed to make collections on everybody in the gallery. In 1821 the salary of the rector was increased to $1200 and, in the same year, William Ross and Richard Potts were appointed to wait on the Directors of the Central Bank and obtain permission to erect a bell over a small brick house on the southeast corner of the Bank lot. The church having been altered and improved in 1820, a parish debt of $1200 resulted, but, through the generous assistance of Wm. M. Beall, Sr. and Mrs. Eleanor Murdoch, who contributed one-half the amount, the entire debt was paid. In 1823, the legacy of Dr. William Potts, for erecting a parsonage, remaining unappropriated and in the hands of Richard Potts, Executor, it was decided to invest the amount in bank stock or some other fund in order to obtain an annual revenue therefrom. In connection with the rectorship of Mr. Johns, it should be noted that on February 19, 1821, the Parish Sunday School was founded and that in 1826 was used for the first time the new organ made by Wilfred Hall, of Philadelphia, at a cost of $700. November 6, 1827, Rev. Mr. John tendered his resignation which the vestry declined to accept. Dr. Duvall, Dr. Wm. B. Tyler and Richard Potts, as a committee, addressing Mr. Johns and giving "the reasons which in their opinion render a dissolution of the bond between pastor and people inadmissable and obviously detrimental to the prosperity of the church and the happiness of its members," which communication resulted in the continuance of his pastoral connection. A few weeks later Mr. Johns expressed a desire that the time of holding the evening service should be changed from 6:30 o'clock to 3:00 in the afternoon, but was unable to obtain the approval of the vestry. July 21, 1828, Mr. Johns, having received a call to Christ Church, Baltimore, again tendered his resignation, which was accepted with expressions of deep regret. The rectorship of Mr. Johns, which lasted for a period of nine years, was a great blessing to the parish. He was a man of strong character and commanded respect for his intelligence while at the same time he was a devout and affectionate pastor. That his ability was recognized is evidenced by his later election as Bishop of Virginia. While in Maryland, he was for sixteen years on the Standing Committee of the Diocese and was four times deputy to the General Convention.

After the departure of Mr. Johns, the Rev. John S. Stone, D. D., of Connecticut, became rector, entering upon his duties on Christmas Day, 1828. He remained in charge of the parish only until Easter of 1830, when the vestry, then composed of: Richard Potts, Wm. Ross, John Grahame, Dr. Wm. B. Tyler, Dr. Wm. Tyler, R. H. Marshall, Stuart Gaither, Dr. Wm. Waters, called to the rectorship the Rev. Thomas Jackson, a native of England, who had come to this county as a Congregationalist Clergyman, but who had been ordained deacon by Bishop White, of Pennsylvania, in 1824. As a result of a petition presented by a large number of parishioners, asking the vestry to recommend that the congregation stand during the singing in church, it was decided to adopt the form of standing at the singing of one hymn and sitting at the other, but this plan, being given a trial, was found to produce confusion and it was later agreed that the congregation should stand during the singing of all hymns. About this time it was decided to dispense with the usual collections for incidental expenses of the church and that subscriptions for that purpose should be solicited by the wardens, Wm. Ross and Dr. Wm. B. Tyler. Mr. Jackson presented his resignation, February 6, 1832, which was rejected, not unanimously, however, and the resignation was again presented a week later and accepted, the letter of regret and good wishes sent Mr. Jackson being opposed by two of the vestry. He returned to Virginia, from

whence he came, and died a few years later. His eldest daughter marrying the Rev. Chas. Mann, then of Virginia, who in 1816 was a candidate for the ministry and the lay delegate from this parish.

Mr. Jackson's successor was the Rev. Henry V. D. Johns, a brother of Bishop Johns. Soon after his acceptance of the call, Horatio McPherson, Stuart Gaither and R. H. Marshall were engaged in soliciting subscriptions for a fund of $1500 with which to purchase a lot for a parsonage, to liquidate the parish debt and to pay for whitewashing and cleaning the church building, and in the years 1832—1833 the vestry, sustained by the congregation and through the legacy from Dr. Wm. Potts—about $2400—and subscriptions of $1850, erected a rectory on Church street, the lot costing $1200. Again it became necessary to restrict the use of the grave yard, pew holders of the church being given the privilege of its use and from others a payment of $50 for each interment being required. The purchase of additional ground was also considered and a committee appointed to request the city authorities to close Middle Alley, as authorized by the previous legislature. In his report for 1834, Mr. Johns had the pleasure of reporting that the parsonage had been finished, a chapel built by J. Brien at Catoctin Furnace and a missionary employed, who officiated at this chapel, also at Point of Rocks and Brownsville. Mr. Johns resigned the rectorship of the parish in September 1836, notwithstanding the earnest protest of the congregation, and was succeeded in the early part of the following year by the Rev. Henry S. Kepler, who remained rector for one year only, removing to Virginia, and in March 1838 the Rev. Upton Beall, of Baltimore, was unanimously elected his successor. Mr. Beall arrived in Frederick, May 10, 1838, and on the Sunday following preached his introductory sermon from Acts 10-29, "I ask therefore for what intent ye have sent for me." His rectorship was of short duration as he resigned in 1841, when the Rev. Joshua Peterkin became the rector. Mr. Peterkin's son, the present Bishop of West Virginia, receiving his early religious instruction in the parish Sunday School. Mr. Peterkin had as his assistant the Rev. Joshua Morsell, who conducted a Sunday School and preached Sunday afternoons at a school room in the upper end of the town. Mr. Peterkin reporting in 1842 three Sunday schools and thirty-five teachers.

In 1844, Ascension Parish, Carroll County, was formed, taking one-half of its territory from All Saints'. A short time later the Rev. Jos. Trapnell, Sr., and the Rev. H. T. Wilcoxon were connected with the parish, officiating at New Market and Catoctin Furnace, Mr. Trapnell also having charge of the mission at Frederick. An effort was made by a part of the congregation to have the Ante-Communion service omitted at the morning service, and a communication embodying such a request was sent to Mr. Peterkin, but, this meeting with the latter's courteous but firm opposition, the effort was abandoned. In the year 1846, an effort was made to raise by voluntary subscriptions the sum of $400 to be appropriated in painting the rectory; in the introduction of hydrant water and in payment the debt then due by the parish, the subscription paper being placed in the hands of the sexton. Mr. Peterkin tendered his resignation, July 20, 1847, after faithfully serving a devoted congregation of 130 white and 12 colored communicants (1847) for six years.

Mr. Peterkins' sucessor was the Rev. Wm. N. Pendleton, a Virginian and a graduate of West Point, who became rector at a salary of $800 with the parsonage and with additional pledges contingent upon a stated income from the pew rents. Henry V. D. Johns was elected organist at a salary of $50 and Mr. Webster was, at his own request, relieved of his duties as choir leader, which position he had satisfactorily filled for more than a quarter of a century. In 1853, Wm. Tyler, R. H. Marshall and Wm. J. Ross were appointed a committee to examine the church building and ascertain what repairs were needed, also cost of remodeling, and after consulting Charles W. Haller they reported that the condition of the building was such that remodeling would not be justified. A memorial to the congregation was therefore prepared, recommending the erection of a new church edifice with bells, organ and the necessary furniture, to cost not less than $12,000. After a spirited controversy with the vestry and other members of the congregation, Mr. Pendleton returned to Virginia in 1853 and during the Civil War became a brigadier general in the Confederate Army. An unsuccessful effort was made to secure the return of the Rev. Joshua Peterkin and calls were extended to the Rev. Dudley A. Tyng and the Rev. Chas. D. Coopes, both of which were declined. Finally the Rev. Charles Seymour accepted the rectorship and preached his introductory sermon December 18, 1853.

In the meantime a committee, composed of Richard Potts, Dr. Wm. B. Tyler, Edward Trail and Basil Norris, had been appointed to procure plans and estimates for the erection of a new church and after correspondence with Richard Upjohn & Co., of New York, and a

visit to Frederick by a member of that firm, the plan recommended by them for a building, to hold about five hundred and to cost about $10,000, was adopted and a lot on Church street, facing the Court House, was purchased from Col. Kunkel. Charles Haller was appointed to superintend the erection of the building and Wm. J. Ross was made chairman of the building committee. Shortly before the completion of the church, the rector wrote the architects, asking if pews were to be so constructed as to admit of kneeling in the position in which the parishioners had been accustomed, with their faces to the seats, and in replying Mr. Upjohn reported that pews would conform to the wishes of the congregation. The corner stone of the new church was laid April 10, 1855, by Bishop Whittingham and in the presence of the Rev. Messrs. Ethan Allen, Trevett, Rich, Harrel and the rector. Within a month after the laying of the corner stone, it became apparent that the $15,000 already subscribed would not be sufficient for the erection of the building and it was arranged that a further sum of $10,000 be subscribed. The church was opened for use January 3, 1856, by the Rt. Rev. John Johns, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Virginia, and former rector of the parish, there being also present the Rev. Joshua Peterkin, the Rev. Chas. Howard and the Rev. Jos. Trapnell, confirmation following in the evening. On April 23, 1856, the register of the parish was authorized to sign the petition for the grading of Church street from Public street, westward. Mr. Seymour resigned his rectorship in 1862 and for more than eighteen months the parish was without a rector, this being due to the effect of the civil war upon the community and the occupancy of the parish properties as hospitals, after the battle of Antietam, Mr. Seymour recording the burial, on December 12, 1861, of eleven soldiers of the U. S. Army. After this occupancy, G. W. Delaplane, R. H. MacGill and Francis Markell were appointed a committee to have the church cleaned and painted, the pews replaced, furnaces repaired and the church put into condition for public worship. Geo. R. Dennis and John A. Lynch were also appointed to prepare a claim against the United States for rent of the new church and parsonage. On the 17th of November the Rev. Marmaduke M. Dillon, a native of England and a former army officer, became rector and continued as such until his resignation in 1866, when God blessed the congregation by sending it the Rev. Osborne Ingle. Mr. Ingle, the present beloved rector, is a native of Washington, having been ordained by Bishop Alonzo Potter in 1863. Previous to his coming to Frederick, he had been assistant at St. Peter's and rector of Memorial, both of Baltimore, and on May 13, 1906, was celebrated the fortieth anniversary of his rectorship. "No more blessed ministrations could be rendered than those which have been given us by Dr. Ingle. Amidst the joys and trials of forty years our rector has lived among us a life that in its daily out-givings has preached and lived Christ as truly we believe as it is given to the most blessed of the sons of men, while from the pulpit he has known naught but Christ and Him crucified. In sunshine and in shadow; in joy and grief; in youth, middle and old age; on occasions of felicity and death, there has ever been the one figure proclaiming the message of the Master with a tenderness and sincerity that has directed, guided and comforted us all, both those who are now here and those who have gone before and we pray to Almighty God to extend to the uttermost the term of his precious life."

****

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH.

March 6, 1898—July 1, 1909.

For fully thirty years the question of organizing a second English congregation in Frederick, Md., had been agitated by the members of the Reformed Church, and various sentiments and theories had been expressed with reference to the best mode of procedure. But not until April 5, 1897, was this important matter considered in such a way as to bring success to the movement. That Monday evening the Consistory of the Evangelical Reformed Church, of Frederick, Md., at its regular monthly meeting, after having carefully and prayerfully considered the subject, adopted the following resolutions:

"Whereas, This congregation has grown so large that it is no longer possible to provide pews or sittings, to all who apply for them; and

"Whereas, By reason of the large membership it is impracticable to serve all the people, as would be to their greatest spiritual advantage; and

"Whereas, There are Reformed families now living within the territory of this congregation, who have not connected themselves with us, besides other material that ought to be reached by the Reformed Church;

"Therefore for the above named reasons, we believe that the time has come to take the initial step in a forward movement, that ought to result to the glory of God, as well as the good of this congregation and of others who have natural claims upon us; therefore

"Resolved, That we recommend to the con-

gregational meeting on Easter Monday next that it authorize this Consistory, with the consent of Maryland Classis, to organize a second English Reformed Church in Frederick, as soon as in their judgment a sufficient number of persons shall have been secured, who are willing to go into such an organization, and further that this consistory be authorized to assist in securing a suitable pastor, in providing a place for holding services, and to do whatever may be further required in helping the movement to its permanent success.

"Resolved, That this paper be submitted to the congregational meeting for its favorable consideration, and that the pastor be requested to announce on two successive Sundays before Easter Monday the substance of this paper, and that the question of a second organization will be presented for consideration."

The annual congregational meeting of the Evangelical Reformed Church was held on Easter Monday, April 19, 1897, in Trinity Reformed Chapel, when the foregoing action of the Consistory was submitted. After careful consideration, and a discussion of the whole subject, the following action was taken, without a dissenting vote:

"Resolved, That we approve of the recommendations of the Consistory just submitted, and it is hereby authorized to proceed with the organization of a second Reformed Church in accordance with the resolutions presented.

"Resolved, That as a congregation we will assist in the support of a pastor for the new organization while it is in its infancy, and also in securing a permanent place of worship when the time for it has come."

The Consistory then formally overtured Maryland Classis, which met at Westminster, Md., May 19 to 24, 1897, for permission to organize a second English Reformed congregation in the city of Frederick. By the unanimous action of Maryland Classis the Consistory of the Evangelical Reformed Church of Frederick, Md., was authorized to proceed with the organization of a second English Reformed congregation, as soon as a sufficient number of persons were found who were willing to go into such an organization.

The matter was further agitated, and in order to awaken interest and to draw out the sentiment of the community, the Consistory of the Evangelical Reformed Church, after public announcement, held a conference with all persons, interested in organizing a second Reformed Church, in Trinity Reformed Chapel on June 7, 1897. But after some discussion the meeting adjourned without taking any definite action.

Nothing more was done during the summer months, but on September 6, 1897, the Consistory of the Evangelical Reformed Church appointed a committee consisting of the pastor, Rev. Dr. E. R. Eschbach, and Elders A. C. McCardell and Jos. H. Apple to seek out a suitable pastor to undertake and carry forward the work proposed to be done.

On December 3, 1897, the Consistory appointed a committee consisting of Deacon Henry B. Ramsburg and Elders N. A. Lough and Joseph H. Apple to make a preliminary canvass of the community, so as to have reliable data as to the disposition of the persons it was desired to reach by the movement. On December 14, 1897, this committee reported the names of about 80 adults and fifty children, who had verbally expressed a desire to go into the new church.

The committee on securing a pastor after considerable correspondence presented the name of Rev. Eugene L. McLean, A. M., pastor of the Everett charge in Bedford County, Pa., who had been favorably recommended to them. He was invited to preach before the Evangelical Reformed congregation, that they might hear him and learn to know him, and that he might have an opportunity to look over the field and inquire into the character of the work to be done. He preached to a large congregation on Sunday, December 19, 1897, both morning and evening. In the minutes of the Evangelical Reformed Church it is stated that he "made a favorable impression."

After allowing him time for reflection, he was challenged by the Consistory of the Evangelical Reformed Church to undertake the pastorate of a second English Reformed Church in Frederick. In response to this challenge Rev. Mr. McLean expressed a willingness to undertake the work, if he should prove acceptable to the persons committed to the movement, and arrangements could be made that would be mutually satisfactory.

A date was then arranged and Rev. Mr. McLean returned to Frederick to preach in the capacity of a candidate for the pastorate of the Second Reformed Church. Public notice of his coming was given from the pulpit of the Evangelical Reformed Church, and all persons who were willing to go into the new organization were invited by circular letter to attend services in Trinty Reformed Chapel on Sunday, February, 6, 1898.

Rev. Mr. McLean came and preached in Trinity Chapel to good audiences both morning and evening on the first Sunday in February, 1898. At the close of the evening services notice was given that Prof. J. H. Apple would

preach in Trinity Chapel on the following Sunday morning and at the close of the service an election for pastor of the Second Reformed Church would be held, and that Rev. Eugene L. McLean of Everett, Pa., would be the candidate.

In the meantime the committee co-operating in the movement secured the signatures of 71 persons, the larger part of which were communicant members of the Reformed Church, who expressed a desire and willingness to join and co-operate in the organization of a Second Reformed congregation in the city of Frederick, and furthermore agreed to become members of this church, when organized, either by certificate or by confirmation. But of these 71 persons only 57 actually became members of the Second Reformed Church.

According to appointment Prof. Jos. H. Apple preached in Trinity Chapel on Sunday, March 13, 1898, and he conducted the election for pastor at the close of the service. All the votes cast, forty-five in number, were for Rev. Eugene L. McLean and he was therefore unanimously elected pastor of the Second Reformed Church.

After the vote was taken it was announced that in two weeks' time Rev. Dr. E. R. Eschbach would conduct services for the purpose of effecting a formal organization, and that all persons who had thus far taken part in the movement, and all others who were ready to go into the organization, should secure their certificates of dismission; and further that only those, who had secured their certificates, could take part in the formal organization of the congregation.

A committee was then created consisting of Prof. D. C. Aldridge, Allen R. Lampe and George C. Remsburg, to whom was committed the work of preparing a constitution for the new congregation, in conference with the committee of the Evangelical Reformed Church; and also to nominate candidates for the offices of elder and deacon, to be chosen in connection with the next service.

Another circular letter was sent out announcing the service to be held on Sunday, March 6, 1898. On that memorable Sunday Rev. Dr. E. R. Eschbach conducted services in Trinity Reformed Chapel located on West Church street, Frederick, Md., a sanctuary erected upon a spot hallowed by many sacred memories, whereon the Gospel of Jesus Christ had been preached for more than a century and a-half by men eminent in piety and learning. Dr. Eschbach spoke of the special interest attached to beginnings and of the importance of making them properly and orderly. He then recited the several steps that had been taken leading up to this service, read the resolutions of the Consistory of the Evangelical Reformed Church and the subsequent action of the congregation, on the basis of which these services were held. After reading these resolutions and the action of Maryland Classis, which clothed him with proper authority to proceed with the organization, he presented the certificates of dismission of 32 communicant members of his congregation, and 11 from other Reformed charges, making a total of 43 charter members, as follows:

From the Evangelical Reformed Church, Frederick, Md:

1. Wm. Emory Kefauver.
2. Charles M. Dixon.
3. Mrs. Fannie M. Dixon.
4. David C. Aldridge.
5. Mrs. Ida M. Markey.
6. William H. Knock.
7. Mrs. Ada E. Knock.
8. Mrs. Mary E. Fox.
9. Charles H. S. Fox.
10. Wm. Gerry Lakin.
11. Allen R. Lampe.
12. Henry H. Abbott.
13. Elmer E. Dixon.
14. C. H. Eckstein.
15. Mrs. M. Kate Eckstein.
16. George D. Wolf
17. Edward A. Cramer
18. Richard J. D. Roelke.
19. George W. Roelke.
20. Abraham Hargett.
21. Mrs. Catherine Hargett.
22. Miss Charlotte E. V. Hargett.
23. Mrs. Elizabeth Lutz.
24. Miss Mary E. Lutz.
25. Milton F. Engle.
26. Thos. G. Duvall.
27. Geo. A. Roelke.
28. Mrs. Mary C. Derr.
29. M. Calvin Kefauver.
30. Mrs. Annie A. Kefauver.
31. Cyrus A. Fout.
32. Mrs. Martha Fout.

From the Glade Reformed charge, Walkersville, Md.:

33. Ephriam Warner.
34. Mrs. Eph. Warner.
35. Miss Clara Warner.

From the Boonsboro charge, Boonsboro, Md.:

42. Charles E. Birely.

From the Middletown charge, Middletown, Md.:

43. George C. Remsburg.

The constitution of the congregation was read in connection with the organization service.

It was received and formally adopted without dissent or modification. After the adoption of the Constitution the first Consistory of the new congregation was nominated and elected for a period of one year. Only a single set of candidates was presented and these candidates were elected by acclamation. The first elders were William Emory Kefauver, Charles P. Troxell and Tobias Newcomer, and the first deacons were Charles Mehrl Dixon, David C. Aldridge and William Gerry Lakin. These men were solemnly ordained on that same great day in the history of Grace Reformed Church, Frederick, Md., March 6, 1898, to the several offices to which they had been elected, and were then installed over the congregation that had just been organized. The new Consistory organized by electing Elder Wm. Emory Kefauver as temporary president, Deacon D. C. Aldridge as secretary, and Deacon Chas. M. Dixon as treasurer.

On March 6, 1898, the day that Grace Reformed Church was organized, the newly installed Consistory was instructed to issue a call to Rev. Eugene L. McLean, A. M., pastor of the Everett Reformed charge, Everett, Pa. This call was issued and sent on March 8, 1898. The Consistory of the Evangelical Reformed Church obligated itself to pay the pastor's salary for the first year, and thereafter to give further necessary help. After carefully and payerfully considering the call Rev. Mr. McLean accepted the pastorate of Grace Reformed Church, Frederick, Md., on April 1, 1898. He, however, could not assume the active duties of the pastorate until the following May 1, owing to his work in the Everett charge. From March 6 to May 1 services were held in Trinity Reformed Chapel every two weeks by Prof. J. H. Apple and Rev. Dr. Cyrus Thomas.

Rev. Mr. McLean arrived in Frederick on Friday evening, April 29, 1898. Two days later, May 1, was a very beautiful Sunday, especially in the Southland. It seemed as though all nature was singing one glad joyous anthem. It was upon this Sunday that Rev. E. L. McLean took up the active duties of his pastorate in Frederick. The Consistory of Grace Reformed Church sent out invitations to the services of the day, and the audiences at both services were large and the singing inspiring. The subject of the morning sermon was "Motherly Love," S. John 13:34. In this sermon a note was struck, which has ever characterized the work of Grace Reformed Church, for in Christian love was it founded, in Christian love has it been carried forward, and though Christian love has it succeeded. The subject of the evening sermon was "The Way of the Cross," S. Luke 9:23, for the pastor realized that in order to establish and build up a new church meant that he and his members must walk the way of the cross, even as did Jesus Christ in order to establish His kingdom on earth, but he also realized that the way of the cross lead to victory and blessedness here and hereafter.

At the seventy-eighth annual meeting of Maryland Classis, held at Walkersville, Md., May 18 to 23, 1898, Rev. Dr. E. R. Eschbach presented a request to have Grace Reformed Church, Frederick, Md., enrolled among the pastoral charges of Classis. This request was gladly granted and at the same meeting Rev. E. L. McLean was received from Juniata Classis; his call to Grace Reformed Church, Frederick, Md., confirmed; and a committee, consisting of Revs. Dr. E. R. Eschbach, Jno. W. Pontius and Isaac M. Motter, was appointed to install him.

The installation service was held in Trinity Reformed Chapel on Sunday, June 5, 1898, at 7:30 p. m. The service was conducted by the committee appointed by Maryland Classis, Revs. J. W. Pontius and I. M. Motter conducted the liturgical part of the service, and Rev. Dr. E. R. Eschbach preached the installation service. His text was Ps. 118:25. In his sermon he set forth the duties of both pastor and people. The congregation was large and the services were most helpful and encouraging.

The first year of the existence of Grace Reformed Church was largely a year of beginnings. At the first regular meeting of the Consistory on May 2, 1898, it was decided to organize a Sunday School in the Evangelical Reformed Church building, at the southeast corner of Market and Church streets, on Sunday, June 5, 1898, at 9:15 a. m. Upon that Sunday morning to the delight and surprise of all, sixty persons assembled in the hall on the second floor of the Evangelical Reformed Church building, then known as Kemp Hall, and the first Sunday School service was held. Rev. E. L. McLean was made Superintendent, J. Travers Thomas, Assistant Superintendent; Henry H. Abbott, Secretary; Victor A. Staley, Treasurer, and Elmer E. Dixon, Librarian. Classes were then formed, teachers were appointed, and the entire organization was completed as rapidly as possible. From the very beginning until the present time Grace Reformed Sunday School has had phenomenal success. New scholars were added every Sunday for the first year, the largest number received any one Sunday being 16 and the smallest number 1. The school not only grew numerically but also financially and spiritually.

It perhaps has had the most wonderful first year's growth of any Sunday School in the State of Maryland. At the end of the first year the school had a membership of 297 persons, and the receipts were over $460.

For some time there had been a discussion among the people of the Reformed Church of Frederick as to the naming of the new Reformed Church. Several names were suggested such as Second Reformed Church, Trinity Reformed Church and Zacharias Memorial Reformed Church. But on September 5, 1898, the Consistory of the church gave it the name of Grace Reformed Church of Frederick City, Md.

The ladies of the congregation decided that they would do a special work for the new church. For this reason they organized a Sewing Society on October 10, 1898. These faithful ladies have been untiring in their labor of love, and by their energy and activity raised over $2,600 towards building and furnishing the new church edifice, and a considerable sum of money towards the payment of the church debt.

Many of the first members of Grace Reformed Church and Sunday School deemed it advisable to organize a Mite Society. The first attempt to organize this society was made in February, 1899. But the attempt was frustrated by the great snow storm of that year. The second attempt was made on March 14, 1899, in Trinity Reformed Chapel. This proved a success. The first meeting was very pleasant and profitable, and the society has enjoyed ten years of progresss and uninterrupted success.

The last society of the church to be organized was the Missionary Society. For years the need of this society was felt, but it seemed as though no place could be found for it in the program of the church. But finally the Consistory organized the Schatter Missionary Society on Nov. 13, 1907.

For the first five years of the history of Grace Reformed Church the regular and special church services were held in Trinity Reformed Chapel. During these five formative years many delightful services were held in the chapel on West Church street. These services as a rule were well attended and very helpful. Many were added to the church of such as shall be saved. The Lord richly blessed His own.

During the first five years the Sunday School services, all meetings of the Consistory and Societies of the church, and all social functions were held in Kemp Hall. All of these services and meetings were very pleasant and their memory is deeply cherished by many who took part in them.

As soon as Grace Reformed Church was organized, it became apparent that it was necessary to purchase a location and to erect a church building. Both the old and the new congregations thought of this as a consummation devoutly to be wished. It was plainly evident that the new congregation could only do its best work when it would possesss a building of its own, wherein to hold its services and meetings as it desired.

For this reason the Consistory of Grace Reformed Church created a Building Fund on March 19, 1899. The first dollar placed in this fund was that given by the pastor's sainted mother. On April 3, 1899, the Evangelical Reformed Church, at its annual congregational meeting, passed resolutions to the effect, that inasmuch as their Consistory and congregation had authorized and approved the organization of Grace Reformed Church, and had promised to support it in its infancy and help it to secure a permanent place of worship: Therefore it would make or have made a canvass of its members for personal contributions to aid in securing a lot and erecting a church edifice for Grace Reformed Church, and as soon as Grace Reformed Church would secure $5,000 from its own members and friends outside of the Evangelical Reformed Church the Consistory of the Evangelical Reformed Church would borrow and give to Grace Reformed Church the sum of $10,000 to assist in the erection of a church edifice.

The Consistory of Grace Reformed Church accepted the generous offer made by the mother church, and at once made plans to raise the $5,000 required. The pastor preached several sermons that tended to develop a hearty interest in the church building project among the people. Every member and friend and organization of the church was set to work upon the Building Fund, and in less than three years the entire sum of $5,000 was raised. But the members and friends of Grace Reformed Church did not stop at $5,000, but they continued the good work until they raised a total of $17,127 towards buying a location, building a church and equipping it. Of this amount the Consistory raised $12,122, the Sewing Society $2,667, the Sunday School $1,699, and the Mite Society $640.

The first step towards securing a church property was the purchase of a location. But owing to the scarcity of desirable property in the City of Frederick, suitable for a church location, this was a very difficult problem to solve. The first attempt to purchase a location was

made as early as May 22, 1899. Not less than five other efforts were made to secure a site for the church but without success. Finally it seemed as though Providence led the way, for when the Consistory of Grace Reformed Church had almost despaired of getting a church location, the Schissler property on East Second street, that up to this time could not apparently be legally sold, came into the market.

On April 8, 1901, Grace Reformed congregation at its annual meeting authorized the Consistory to purchase the Schissler property on East Second street. After waiting for some months this property was finally sold at public sale at the Frederick County Court House on November 2, 1901, and purchased for the church by Mr. Horace Zacharias and Mr. Jos. L. Carty, at a cost of $5,940. The property was paid for at once with money contributed and raised by the members and friends of Grace Reformed Church outside of the Evangelical Reformed Church.

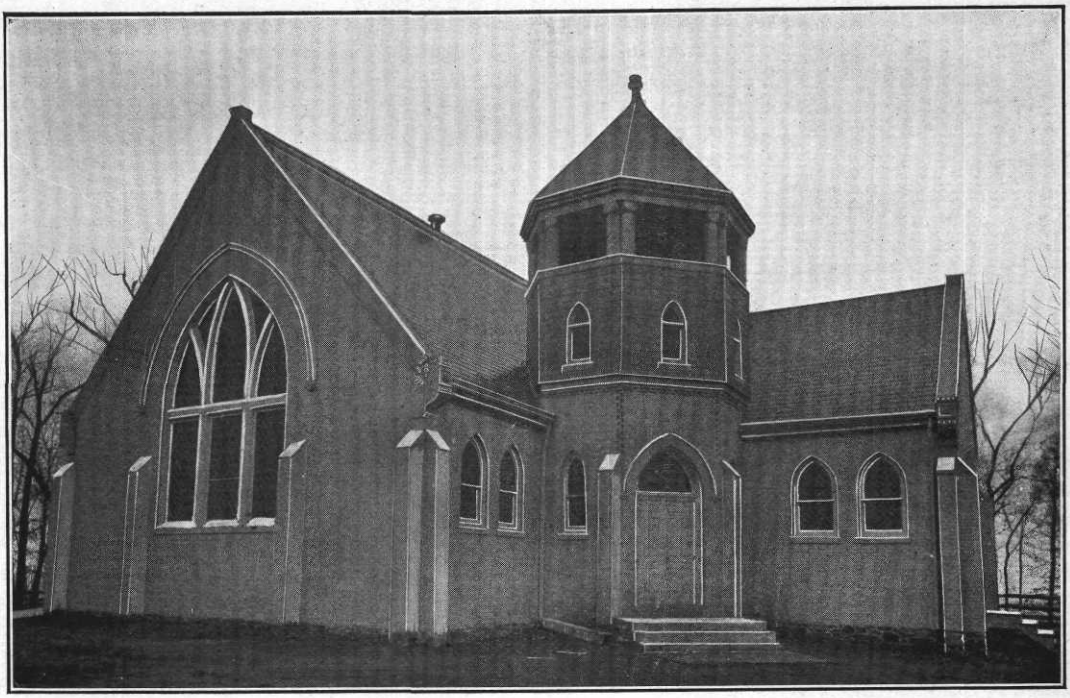
After the purchase of a location arose the still more difficult problem of building a church edifice that would adequately meet the needs of the growing congregation and Sunday School. On December 12, 1901, the Consistory appointed Rev. E. L. McLean, Rev. I. M. Motter and Elder Robert F. Thomas a committee to secure plans for a church building. After consulting with several architects this committee was favorably impressed with the style and estimated cost of a building planned by Architects Hamme and Leber, of York, Pa., and decided to recommend the same to the Consistory and congregation of Grace Reformed Church and the Consistory of the Evangelical Reformed Church for their consideration.

These building plans were submitted to the Consistory of Grace Reformed Church on March 12, 1902, and after they were examined by the members of the Consistory and explained by Rev. E. L. McLean and Architect Hamme, on motion of Deacon Victor A. Staley they were unanimously adopted. This action was taken in Kemp Hall before the Wednesday evening service in Trinity Reformed Chapel, in which service the two Reformed congregations united for the five years that Grace Reformed Church worshipped in Trinity Chapel. After this service the building plans were submitted to the Consistory of the Evangelical Reformed Church. Rev. E. L. McLean and Architect Hamme were present at this meeting and made all desired explanations. The representatives of the Consistory of the Evangelical Reformed Church carefuly scrutinized the plans and thereupon also unanimously approved them.

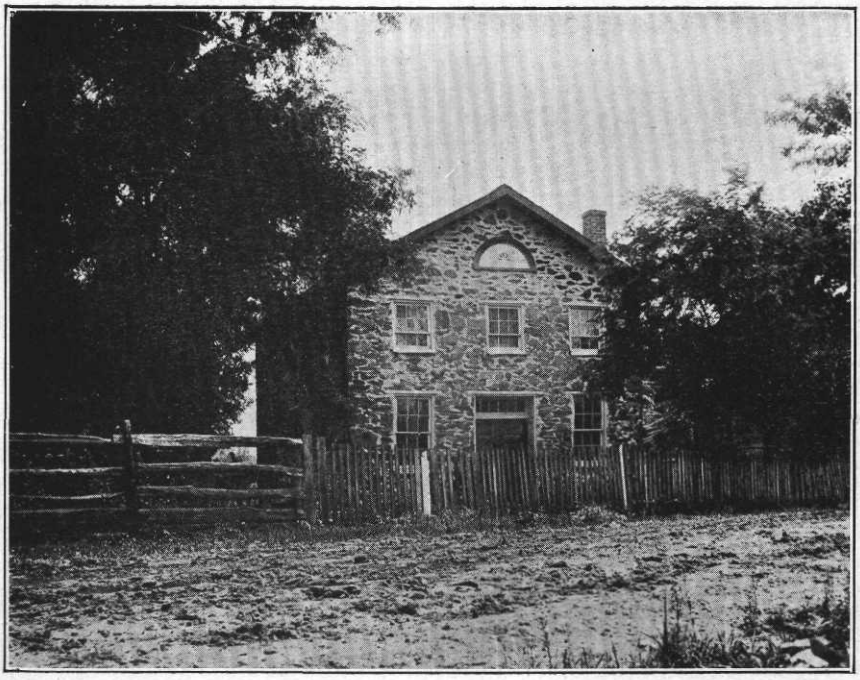
A meeting of the congregation of Grace Reformed Church was called by the Consistory and held in Kemp Hall on Thursday evening, March 13, 1902. The building plans prepared by Architects Hamme and Leber, and adopted by the Consistories of Grace Reformed Church and the Evangelical Reformed Church, were tacked upon the walls in a conspicuous place. After the plans were examined by the members of the congregation and carefully explained to them, and they were informed that the estimated cost of the building without glass for the auditorium, without heat, light, furniture, paving and the like was $15,000, Rev. I. M. Motter moved "that we adopt the building plans as recommended by the Consistory and build a church." The motion prevailed without a dissenting vote. On motion of Mr. M. A. E. Biser the congregation also empowered the pastor to appoint five persons, including himself, as chairman, as a building committee, to carry out the plans adopted by the congregation.

At the annual congregational meeting held on Easter Monday, March 31, 1902, Rev. E. L. McLean appointed in conjunction with himself, as a building committee, Rev. I. M. Motter, Elders J.Travers Thomas and Robert F. Thomas, and Deacon A. D. Willard, Esq. The committee met on April 3, 1902, and organized as follows: Rev. E. L. McLean, chairman; Rev. I. M. Motter, spokesman; Elder Robert F. Thomas, secretary; Elder J. Travers Thomas, treasurer; and Deacon A. D. Willard, counsel. After the plans and specifications were completed by Architects Hamme and Leber, they were given out for bids to Henry M. Gittinger, Wesley Baltzell, Harry W. Bowers and William H. Cromwell, builders and contractors. These persons handed their respective bids to the committee at its meeting on May 12, 1902. All of these bids were over $15,000, and none of them were therefore accepted. The committee thereupon agreed to call in Mr. Harry W. Bowers and consult with him. After making several changes in the plans, which lessened the cost of the building but did not detract from its beauty or durability, the contract was awarded to Harry W. Bowers for $15,000.

On May 15, 1902, Contractor Bowers put a force of men to work at tearing down the two houses upon the ground purchased by the congregation, the one a two-story-and-a-half brick house, and the other a two-story-and-a-half log house, lathed and plastered outside. The work of removing the old buildings was completed in about two weeks. The work of excavating the cellar and trenches, and building the foundation walls of the church was begun immediately thereafter.



St. Matthew's Reformed Church, on the Manor.



Faith Reformed Church, Petersville.

At the regular meeting of the Building Committee on July 17, 1902, on motion of Rev. I. M. Motter, the contract for a steam heating plant was given to the Herendeen Manufacturing Company, of Geneva, N. Y., for the sum of $1,386. On Monday, August 4, 1902, after preliminary services the previous day, the cornerstone of the new church building was laid with appropriate services in the presence of a large number of people. Fifteen clergymen were present. The address was made by Rev. Dr. John C. Bowman, of Lancaster, Pa., and the cornerstone was formally laid by Rev. Dr. E. R. Eschbach. After that date work upon the church building progressed slowly and on December 18, 1902, because of the coldness of the weather, the scarcity of fuel by reason of a strike in the coal regions, and the lack of glass for the church auditorium, the Building Committee decided to discontinue work upon the church until the following March.

Work upon the church building was resumed on March 16, 1903. Because the Building Committee were unable to agree upon the purchase of glass for the church auditorium, and because the committee appointed by the Consistory to canvass for subscriptions for windows had secured over $1,100 in pledges, the congregation at its annual meeting on April 13, 1903, authorized the committee of the Consistory, composed of Rev. E. L. McLean and Elders Robert F. Thomas and Tobias Newcomer to purchase the windows for the church auditorium. This committee gave the contract for art glass windows to Henry B. Hankinson, of Newark, N. J., on April 30, 1903, for $1090.

During the summer of 1903 the ladies of the Sewing Society also gave the contract for pews for the church auditorium to the Cincinnati Seating Company for $785, the contract for pulpit furniture to R. Geissler, of New York for $200, and the contract for carpet to Rodoch & Co., of Frederick, for $430.

The Building Committee at its meeting on March 24, 1903, decided to give the matter of purchasing furniture for the Chapel to a committee of three from Grace Reformed Sunday School with Superintendent J. Travers Thomas as chairman. The chapel furniture cost $555.

The chapel was finally completed early in July, 1903, and the first service was held in it by the Sunday School on Sunday morning, July 12. A special service of thanksgiving and praise was also held by the Sunday School in the new chapel on the evening of the same day. The services of the church were transferred from Trinity Reformed Chapel on Church street to Grace Reformed Chapel on Sunday, August 2, 1903. The church auditorium was completed the following October, and the first service held in it was the Holy Communion service on Sunday morning, October 18, 1903.

The church was dedicated to the glory and worship of the Triune God on Sunday, November 8, 1903. The large auditorium was not able to accommodate the audience that gathered upon that occasion. Three services were held, two by the church and one by the Sunday School. The morning service was inspiring and very joyous. The music was of a high order. At this service the pastor, Rev. E. L. McLean, consecrated the church building from a secular to a sacred use; Rev. I. M. Motter offered the consecration prayer; Rev. Dr. E. R. Eschbach preached the dedicatory sermon from I Peter, 2:5; and Rev. Dr. C. J. Nusser, of Philadelphia, made an address upon "Giving to the Lord."

Treasurer J. Travers Thomas reported that the total cost of the church property, including the location, building and furnishings, was $27,000, of which $22,500 had already been paid, leaving a debt of only $4,500. The subscriptions for this debt at the dedicatory services amounted to about $1,500, leaving $3,000 to be provided.

A special Home Missionary service was held by the Sunday School at 2 p. m., at which Rev. Chas. D. Schaeffer, of Thurmont, Md., made the address. The sermon at the evening service was preached by Rev. I. M. Motter upon Eph. 3:16. Rev. Dr. Musser also made an address. Rev. S. S. Miller, S. M. Hench and Prof. J. H. Apple assisted in the services of dedication. In connection with these services the pastor, Rev. E. L. McLean, also acknowledged with many thanks a large number of gifts of Bibles, hymn books, chancel furniture, collection plates, hymn boards, art windows and the like.

After the dedication of the church all that was need to complete the equipment of the building was a pipe organ. After some correspondence Rev. E. L. McLean received a letter from Mr. Andrew Carnegie's private secretary, dated February 20, 1904, in which Mr. Carnegie promised "to provide the last half of the cost of an organ for the church, at a price of two thousand dollars, when the first half had been collected and payment upon the organ became due." After some effort the remainder of the money necessary to purchase a pipe organ was secured, and on December 1, 1904, the contract for the organ was given to the Estey Organ Company for $2,040. The pipe organ was installed the early part of January, 1905, and when it was thoroughly tested it proved to be a superior instrument of very sweet tone. It

was dedicated on March 13, 1905. Rev. Robert J. Pilgram preached the dedicatory sermon.

After the building and furnishing of the church and chapel, some of the members of the church desired to buy or build a parsonage in order to complete the church property and provide a suitable home for the pastor. It was desired that the parsonage should be located near the church, that it should be commodious and convenient, and that in every way it should be in keeping with the modern church building. But the way was not open to secure the kind of a parsonage that was desired until the summer of 1908. Then the Maynard property, 28 East Third street, came into the market. This property connected directly with the church property in the rear. The house was a comparatively new, three-story brick house with eight rooms, pantry, bath, trunk room and many conveniences.

The Consistory looked into the matter of purchasing the Maynard property, and after due consideration the members of the Consistory unanimously agreed that this property would in many respects be an ideal parsonage; and that they would recommend to the congregation the purchase of the property, if it could be secured at a reasonable figure. At the call of the Consistory a congregational meeting was held in Grace Chapel on Monday, August 17, 1908, at 7:30 p. m. A rain storm prevented many of the members from being present, but after the matter was presented by Deacon Harry J. Kefauver and thoroughly discussed on both sides, the congregation authorized the Consistory to purchase the Maynard property, No. 28 East Third street, for a sum not exceeding $5,000.

The Consistory met immediately after the congregational meeting and decided to offer Mr. Albert Maynard $4,600 for his property. Mr. Maynard refused to sell his property for this amount, and the Consistory met again on Tuesday evening, August 18, and decided to inform Mr. Maynard through their committee, consisting of Rev. E. L. McLean, Elder Robert F. Thomas and Deacon D. John Markey, that they would give him $4,700 for his property, but that this was their last and highest bid. Next morning, August 19, Mr. Maynard informed the Consistory that he reluctantly agreed to accept $4,700 for his property. The agreement for the sale of the property was then properly signed and sealed by both parties to the contract. The Consistory paid Mr. Maynard $500 cash and agreed to pay the remaining $4,200 on November 1, 1908, when full possession of the property should be given to the church. Possession was given the last of October, 1908, and the pastor occupied the parsonage on Monday, November 2, 1908.

The history of Grace Reformed Church would not be complete without saying a further word about its finances. As a church it started with nothing—nothing but faith in God and a few loyal members. This church might have been called Faith Church just as truly as Grace Church, for faith as well as love, great faith in God and in man, has always characterized its history. For the first four years the Evangelical Reformed Church aided in paying the pastor's salary. But since 1902 Grace Reformed Church has been entirely self-supporting. This is very gratifying, for the reason that few congregations become self-supporting four years after their organization.

The income of the church for the first year was $1,093. But thereafter faith and hard work greatly increased the receipts year by year. The total income of Grace Reformed Church during the eleven years of its history was $52,639, an average of nearly $5,000 a year. During the same period of time the congregation gave to benevolent objects, such as home missions, foreign missions, education, colleges, the poor, needy churches, the orphans, the relief of aged ministers and their widows, the sum of $2,869, an average of $260 a year. Had it not been for the buying of a location and the building of a church, the amount contributed for benevolence would have been considerably larger.

The property of Grace Reformed Church is located in the central and most desirable part of the city of Frederick. The total cost of the church, including lot, building, fixtures and furnishings was $31,075. But it is estimated that this property could not be duplicated for $35,000. Besides this the parsonage is valued at $5,000. Grace Reformed Church thus owns property to the value of at least $40,000. The church plant is very complete and convenient. It is modern in every respect and should answer the needs of the congregation for a long time. And yet is already felt that the congregation and Sunday School are growing so rapidly that before many years it will be necessary to enlarge the church building.

Grace Reformed Church has not only been successful in the more outward things of the Kingdom of God, but it has also done a great work in seeking and saving the souls of men. The services of the church were held regularly from the beginning of its history and were usually well attended. The Gospel of Jesus Christ has always been preached in the clearest possible manner. All persons no matter what their rank or position in life, have been invited

and welcomed to the services. The unsaved and unchurched have been sought out and brought in. The pastor and the people have put forth every effort to serve God and to save immortal souls.

The congregation was organized with 43 members. At the end of the first year it numbered 131 members; at the end of the second year 161 members; at the end of the third year 204 members; at the end of the fourth year 227 members; at the end of the fifth year 247 members; at the end of the sixth year 278 members; at the end of the seventh year 315 members; at the end of the eighth year 345 members; at the end of the ninth year 374 members; at the end of the tenth year 425 members; and at the end of the eleventh year 449 members.

During the eleven years of its history Grace Reformed Church received a total of 530 persons into church membership, an average of 48 members a year. Of these 530 members, 51 have been dismissed, 24 have gone to their eternal reward, and 6 have been erased from the church roll, leaving the present membership 449.

Grace Reformed Sunday School has also done a splendid work for the Master. It has taught many children, youths, adults and aged persons the everlasting truths of the Gospel. New scholars have been added to the school almost every Sunday since its organization eleven years ago. Many have come under the helpful influence of the school in the eleven years of its history. The exact number is not known, but it is large. Many have also gone out from the school and are now scattered in a number of the States of our country, and some dwell in foreign lands. Deducting the names of all those who no longer attend the school, the enrollment of the school in all departments is still 648.

The catechetical work of the church has also been pushed forward vigorously from the start. Many have been instructed in the doctrines and duties of the Christian religion by the pastor. The young persons and children have apparently been greatly helped in their Christian living. Frequently the catechetical classes numbered over 100 catechumens a year. During the eleven years of the history of Grace Reformed Church, Rev. E. L. McLean confirmed 189 persons. He also received 341 members by certificate and reprofessions of faith. The number of children and adults that he baptized is 295. He also married 120 couples. To estimate the amount of good Grace Reformed Church has done in the past would be impossible, but the hope is fondly cherished that it may go on from strength unto strength, and from victory unto victory.

****

ST. JOHN'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

It was Daniel Carroll, the father of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, who fostered the Catholic settlement of Frederick valley. About the year 1750, this father of the last of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, went from Annapolis, where he then resided, to Frederick County on a hunting expedition. The beauty of the scenery captivated, the richness of the country's resources allured him, and he determined to add to his already vast territorial possessions, by the purchase of an estate in Frederick County. Shortly after forming this resolution he bought from the Proprietary a tract of 12,000 acres.

There was scarcely any need for Mr. Carroll to offer inducement to prospective Catholic settlers in Frederick County; all that was needed was for him to show the way. The penal laws against Catholics were in full force in the Maryland Province at this period—about the middle of the eighteenth century—and in the hope to escape their fullest rigors in a place distant from the seat of government, a large number of Catholics of English descent came to Frederick valley, the majority coming to St. Joseph's Manor and places thereabouts, and to Frederick-Town. These settlers were soon followed by a number of Catholics, who came directly from England, though the emigration of Catholics into Maryland was strictly prohibited by law. Families of German Catholics—some coming directly from Germany—came later to reside in the county, and after the Revolution numbers of Hessians settled in Frederick. Very few of these last were Catholics. Besides these English and German Catholics there were not a few Irish Catholics scattered throughout the county. That these Irish Catholics were much akin to those of their race in other places and other lands, is evidenced by two facts. The first of these, that the man who gave the impetus to a Catholic settlement of Frederick County—Daniel Carroll—was, himself, of a notable Irish descent. And second, the first benefactor of the church in Frederick-Town was an Irish merchant, one Jorn Cary, who deeded the lot on which the first Catholic church in Frederick was built.

For some years the spiritual needs of the scattered and heterogeneous flock were cared for, as far as circumstances would permit, by priests of the Society of Jesus, then the only clergy in the Maryland Province. The priests who attended Frederick came from St. Thomas,' near

Port Tobacco. These priests were accustomed to make long, apostolic journeys, which took in the Catholics of what is now the District of Columbia, and of Montgomery and Frederick counties. After the establishment of the mission at Conewaga, Fathers of that place went the forty miles to Frederick-Town to minister to the German members of the congregation.

In 1756 a small school for boys—the embryo of St. John's Literary Institute— was opened on Market street, Frederick, seven years prior to the erection of a church. In the room where class was held, Mass was celebrated by the visiting clergy.

In the course of time the Catholic population, particularly in Frederick-Town, increased to a degree which necessitated the building of churches and the establishment of resident pastors. The first of the Catholic churches erected in Frederick County was that of St. John's, Frederick-Town, and completed by Father John Williams, an English Jesuit, in the year 1763.

When possible, the Catholics of the Maryland Province evaded the penal laws, but not to the extent of erecting churches. They had schools in a few places though forbidden by the law to have them, but their churches or chapels were a room in, or a section of a dwelling-house. What Father Williams had built, was a two-story brick building with a frontage of fifty feet. The first floor consisting of three rooms and a passage was the priest's residence. The second floor was the church or chapel, devoted solely to religious purposes. The law did permit Mass to be celebrated in a dwelling situated on land belonging to a private individual, so, as has been stated, the lot on which the first Catholic Church edifice in Frederick was built, was owned by John Cary. Prior to the Revolution, hostility towards Catholicism had abated considerably among the non-Catholics of Maryland, and it was this, no doubt, that encouraged Mr. Cary in 1765 to hand over the property to the Church. The deed of conveyance is made out in the name of Father George Hunter, who succeeded Father Williams in the pastorate. How long Father Hunter remained in Frederick cannot be determined, but it is certain that Father Framback was pastor in 1773.

Father Framback's parish was the whole of Western Maryland and Northern Virginia. "Sick calls," says Scharf, "over mountains and rivers for fifty or sixty miles, must have been very trying for one who had already been on the laborious Maryland mission nearly twenty years." His visits to Virginia were attended with peril, for by the laws of that colony it was death for a priest to be found within its confines. After the war of the Revolution set in, political animosity was added to religious intolerance. The Catholics of the colonies were notoriously on the side of American Independence, and in many sections visited by Father Framback, Tory sentiment prevailed. To be prepared for sudden flight, he usually slept beside his horse, and once when on a visit to a Catholic family in Virginia he barely escaped with his life. His horse was fleet, it carried him through the waters of the Potomac, and beyond the reach of the shower of bullets fired after him by his pursuers. Worn out by fatigues and labors, Father Framback died at St. Inigoes, August 26, 1795. He was a German, the first of Frederick's pastors who was not an Englishman.

Father James Walton, another Englishman, succeeded Father Framback. He came to Maryland the memorable year, 1776, and died at St. Inigoes, 1803.

Father Walton was succeeded by one of the diocesan clergy, Father John Dubois, afterwards Bishop of New York. This was in 1792.

The small chapel and residence built by Father Williams in 1763, remained for forty years the only place of worship possessed by the Catholics of Frederick County. Father Dubois was a man of apostolic zeal and energy, and soon after taking charge he resolved to replace the uncouth church-building—its very uncouthness and humble obscurity its one merit in the now past penal days—with an edifice more worthy the celebration of the divine mysteries. Its being without architectural grace or beauty was not the prime defect of the old chapel. The Catholic population had increased and was increasing rapidly, and the old chapel was entirely too small to accommodate the numbers who came to attend Mass.

Work on the new building was begun in 1800. It was of brick, 82 feet in length; forty five feet wide, and stood at the corner of Second street and Church alley on ground now occupied by the residence of Dr. Hendrick, and opposite to where now stands the new church of St. John's. In the eyes of his contemporaries Father Dubois was looked upon as a mad man, to attempt what was, to their circumscribed vision, an architectural venture of a colossal nature. Scharf quotes Chief Justice Taney as having said: "We all thought that the means could not be raised to pay for such a building, that the church would never be completed, and if completed, would never be filled with Catholics." Future events have flatly contradicted these dismal surmises and forebodings.

For a long time Father Dubois was the only

priest between Baltimore and St. Louis. Some of his congregation came to Frederick to attend Mass from distances of twenty, forty, and sixty miles; and when any of them were ill or dying the indefatigable pastor journeyed these distances, sometimes on horseback, sometimes on foot, to administer the consolations of religion to them. His missionary labors were extraordinary, and he thought no pains, labors, or fatigue too great when suffered in the discharge of his sublime duties. "After the exhausting fatigues of his ministry in town," says Scharf, "he scoured the country in quest of souls, entering into the minute details of instructing and catechizing the children and servants" in the households of his scattered flock.

Father Dubois remained in Frederick till 1806, when he removed to Emmitsburg, from which place he visited Frederick once or twice a month. This he continued to do till 1811, when Father Francis Maleve, of the Society of Jesus, came to take charge. Father Maleve was born in Russia, December 1, 1770. Early in life he entered the Franciscan order. Owing to the dispersion of the order—a dispersion caused by the troubles in France at the close of the eighteenth century, he became one of the diocesan clergy. In 1804, with the permission of the Holy See, he entered the Society of Jesus in Russia, and was the first Jesuit who come from that country to the United States.

During the period of Father Dubois' incumbency, the church continued to grow, especially in the more distant stations. This growth accelerated in the course of years to a degree that necessitated the successors of Father Dubois to build churches in various parts of the county. In 1811 English and Irish names were still in the majority in the enumeration of Catholics in Frederick, but the German element had become more than a negligible factor. The number of colored Catholics had also largely increased since the Revolution, thus an additional, though welcome burden was laid on the overworked pastor of Frederick.

When Father Maleve arrived in Frederick, the church of St. John's was unfinished and, through the sagging of its roof, unsafe. A few months after his arrival, early in 1812, he had the church plastered and the roof secured by means of wooden pillars. His next most noteworthy undertaking was the building of St. Joseph's Church, on the Manor, some seven miles from Frederick. The work was finished in 1820. Scharf says that the lot on which the church is built was a gift of Charles Carroll of Carrollton as well as part of the funds for building. Other gifts of land were made by the Pattersons, the Harpers and McTarvishes and by Mary Ann, Marchioness of Wellesley and granddaughter of Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

In 1821 Mr. Coale, of Liberty, some twelve miles from Frederick, gave land on which a church was begun by Father Maleve and finished after his death. General Coale, son of the aforementioned donor, bore all the expenses of the new church at Liberty, erected in the seventies of the last century.

Father Maleve was a worthy successor of Father Dubois, and like him, an indefatigable and zealous worker. His untiring labors enfeebled a naturally strong constitution and made him an easy prey of a fever, of which he died October 3, 1822. Father McElroy came to minister to him in his last illness and was with him when he died.

Father McElroy had already identified himself with Frederick by a generous gift of money to Father Dubois to be applied to St. John's Church. This was about 1804. Father McElroy, at that time, was a merchant in Georgetown, District of Columbia.

After the death of Father Maleve a number of gentlemen, among them Mr. Taney, addressed a letter to the Superior of the Jesuits at White Marsh, asking him to retain Father McElroy in Frederick. The request was granted. Speaking of the appointment of Father McElroy to the pastorate of Frederick, Scharf but echoes universal testimony as to the worth of the founder of the present beautiful church of St. John's when he says with eloquence: "Thus was begun a career of usefulness which, if we consider the resources at hand, has scarcely been equalled in any city in the country. Father McElroy found the congregation small, the church sadly in need of repair, the residence old and weather-beaten, and after twenty-three years of arduous labor he left the congregation large and flourishing, while the old church had given way to one of the finest edifices in the State, and the old two-story residence had been greatly enlarged and was doing duty as a novitiate of the Jesuits. A new residence on Church street, the buildings for St. John's Literary Institute, and the school and orphanage of the Sisters of Charity, gave proof also of the energy and skill of the pastor of St. John's." Scharf concludes by an assertion that may not be gainsaid, namely, that it is an easy matter to show financial tact in large cities with liberal congregations, but it is quite a task to build churches and schools in small towns where money does not readily circulate, and where the little to be had has to be used with consummate skill in order to obtain re-

sults at all equal to the demands of the case.

The needs for a school for girls were pressing when Father McElroy took charge of St. John's, and it was in efforts to supply these needs that the eager energies of this intrepid priest first found vent. In 1823 he began negotiations with the superior of the Sisters of Charity for the establishment of a school in Frederick. In February of 1824 five Sisters arrived in Frederick and established themselves in a wretched log cabin built before the Revolution on ground where now stands the Convent of the Visitation. The cabin had two rooms on the ground floor, with an unplastered attic above. The walls of the cabin above and below stairs were full of crevices which admitted wind, rain and snow. Undismayed by their uncongenial environment the Sisters opened the school, having previously made the following announcement in the papers: "St. John's Female Benevolent and Frederick Free School will be opened on the 2d of January, 1821. Reading, writing and needle work, etc., will be taught. All denominations admitted."

The school from the first was a success, and in 1825 it became necessary to build an establishment to serve for a school and an orphan asylum. The task was Herculean but it was accomplished, paid for, and provision secured for the support of the orphans.

A cursory glance at what has been related reveals the fact that all along the priests of Frederick had been overtaxed, that work was required and performed of a nature so onerous as to be beyond the capacity of men not of an extraordinary calibre—which they were. But now the needs of Frederick alone were more than enough for one priest. In 1826 a church was built at Petersville and an imperative need was supplied by the coming to Frederick of Father P. W. Walsh to be Father McElroy's assistant. The land on which the church at Petersville is built was donated by a non-Catholic gentleman, Mr. West, and today is visited from Brunswick.

The educational needs of the girls of Frederick were now under the efficient supervision of the Sisters, but those of the boys were not so well looked after. On August 7, 1828, the cornerstone of St. John's Literary Institute was laid. "In 1829 the classes were begun," says Scharf, "and soon St. John's College become the rival of Georgetown, and remained so until 1853, when it received a check by the expulsion of a large number of students at one time." The Institute building is a chaste and classical structure, with large and airy class-rooms, and contains a library of more than 4,000 volumes, which are used by the students. Back of the Institute is an extensive and well-shaded campus. One of the first pupils of St. John's to be enrolled in 1829 was Gov. Lowe, famous in United States History, and the school numbered among its alumni many another name famous in church and State, the army and navy, clerical, medical and legal professions.

The old church in 1829 was no longer large enough to accommodate the greatly increased and steadily increasing congregation. Plans for enlarging the church were submitted to a number of builders, who were unanimous in the opinion that such an attempt would be a waste of money, and advised that the old church be torn down and a new one erected. But there was no money for this and all plans were set aside till 1832, when the erection of a new church was proposed to the congregation, who subscribed four thousand dollars. By way of a legacy the four thousand dollars became five thousand, and it was finally resolved, in January 1833 to begin the new church on a lot opposite the old church. Father McElroy procured works on architecture from Georgetown, and he, aided by Mr. Tehan, a notable builder of that day, fixed upon a plan for the new edifice. Very few churches in the State surpass St. John's in beauty. Its form is that of a Latin cross, the nave, one hundred and thirty-six feet in length, forty-nine in width, the transept ninety-four feet in length; length of nave to transept, sixty-three feet; height from floor to ceiling forty feet. The very beautiful high altar now adorned by some hundreds of electric bulbs enclosed in lilies, is backed by a valuable painting of the Crucifixion by Galliardi—a painting which is supremely a work of art. The steeple and clock tower—St. John's is the town-clock of Frederick—was completed in 1854 by Father Burchard Villiger. The corner-stone was laid in the northwest angle of the nave on St. Joseph's day, 1833, and on the 26th of April, 1837, the new church was solemnly consecrated to the glory of God, and under the patronage of St. John the Evangelist. The work for the new church had been carried on under the greatest difficulties and could only have been accomplished by a clear head for figures and untiring zeal. Subscriptions, loans and legacies, and last but not least, contributions from the Irish employed in the construction of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and Chesapeake and Ohio Canal enabled Father McElroy to build St. John's.

In 1833 the Jesuit Novitiate was transferred from White Marsh to Frederick and housed in the parochial residence, which was greatly enlarged for the accommodation of the novices and clergy who accompanied them to their new

home. From time to time the establishment of the Sisters had been enlarged to meet the wants of the orphans and increased school attendance. The school building was burned down in 1845, but was soon replaced by another. All of Father McElroy's efforts, educational, churchly, or in the line of patriotic endeavor, as will be seen later, were attended with highly satisfactory results. In 1839 Father James Ryder was Father McElroy's assistant in the church and in St. John's Literary Institute, where he was prefect and teacher of French and writing. In September, 1845, Father McElroy was succeeded in the pastorate by Father Thomas Lilly.

Father McElroy was born at Enniskillen, Ireland, in May 1782. He came to America in 1803, embarked in a mercantile career which he afterwards forsook to enter Georgetown University, where he remained for eight years employed as treasurer and book-keeper and in the pursuit of his classical studies. He was ordained priest May 3, 1817, then in the thirty-sixth year of his age. His work in Frederick from 1822 to 1845 has been related. It is of interest to know that his relations with the non-Catholics of Frederick were most cordial. Scharf relates that it was his habitual custom to make frequent visits to the parsonages of the Protestant ministers, and that his social relations with these gentlemen "were frank, open, and whole-souled." During the Mexican war Father McElroy was appointed chaplain of the United States Army, under General Taylor, and in this position he won the esteem of both officers and men. Later he organized the church and college of the Immaculate Conception, Boston. About five years before his death he returned to Frederick. The venerable old man was then blind and suffering from a dislocated thigh, casued by a fall. He died, universally mourned and lamented, September 12, 1877, in his ninety-sixth year, and was buried in St. John's Graveyard, near the grave of another notable Marylander and Catholic, James McSherry, the historian.

Father Lilly remained in Frederick for three years, during which time the church and college continued to flourish. The assistants were Fathers George Villiger, Stonestreet, Meredith, Jenkins, Finotti, and Bogue.

The Sisters of Charity withdrew from Frederick in 1846, and were replaced by the Sisters of the Visitation. The convent continues to be one of the finest establishments of education in Frederick. Besides the Academy the Sisters maintain an excellent free school.

Father Charles H. Stonestreet succeeded Father Lilly in 1848. His assistants were Fathers Bogue, Finotti, and Ciampi.

Father Thomas Mullaly succeeded Father Stonestreet in 1850. From 1853 to 1860 the pastors were Father Villiger, Samuel Barber, *Hippolyte—De Neckere,* Blenkincop, and McAtee. The assistants during this period were Fathers Bogue, Duddy, and Tuffer. Father Sowin was pastor from 1860 to 1870. From 1870 to 1885 Fathers O'Kane, Smith, Jenkins, Ciampi, Fulmer, and Stonestreet. From 1885 to 1902 the pastors were Fathers Gaffney, Brand, Coughlin, Walsh, Coleman, Hand, and again Father Coleman.

Father Gaffney's name is a household word in Frederick. The mission dearest to his heart was the quest for forgotten souls—souls forgotten by all save God. To reclaim such ones it was a trifling matter, for the good old man to trudge on foot twenty or more miles over the mountains in ways impassable for a horse. These journeys were rarely without fruit, the singular innocence of the man together with the sweetness of his character seldom failing to impress even the most hardened. He was fond of children and, while slighting no one, was particularly drawn to the obscurer members of his flock, and those of them who were of the negro race were in a fair way to worship him. He is buried at St. Andrew's on the Hudson.

For some time prior to the beginning of the twentieth century the Jesuits debated among themselves the advisability of their retiring from Frederick. Except for the fourteen years pastorate of the venerable diocesan, Father Dubois (1792-1806), they had had entire charge of Frederick for a century and a half. They finally resolved to remove, and in 1902 the church of St. John's was handed over to the diocesan clergy. The Jesuits, however, remained at the residence and Novitiate till 1903, leaving Frederick on January 15, 6:40 a. m. on a special train of five cars for St. Andrews on the Hudson.

On the first Sunday of July 1902, the Rev. Father William Kane, of the diocesan clergy, by appointment of his Eminence James, Cardinal Gibbons and Primate of the United States, Rector of St. John's, was introduced to the people by Father Coleman. After Mass Father Kane held a reception in St. John's Hall.

Father Kane who is still the incumbent of St. John's, was born in Baltimore in 1865, and made his studies at St. Charles College and St. Mary's Seminary. He was ordained June 20, 1890, and prior to becoming Rector of St.

John's in 1902, held several important charges in the Archdiocese of Baltimore.

The Novitiate property, in which was situated the parochial residence, was sold, and one of the first undertakings of the present zealous pastor was the building of a Rectory, he living in a rented house for seven months during its construction.

The new rectory building is situated on a plot of ground adjacent to the one on which stands the church, and adjoining St. John's Literary Institute. Architecturally it harmonizes with the church and Institute, and is one of the most attractive residences in Frederick. The plan of the building is in great part from suggestion made by Father Kane. That of the highly ornamental porch, supported by columns of an exceedingly chaste and classic style, is entirely his, and was put up in opposition to the objections of the builders, who protested against it. The porch has proved to be the most effective portion of the edifice. It may safely be said in respect to the interior arrangements of the rectory, that for convenience, general utility and good taste they cannot be surpassed.

During the building of the rectory Father Kane worked zealously for the good of his flock. Among the noteworthy works projected by him was the establishment of the Holy Name Society for men, one of the most effective societies for doing good in the Catholic Church. The amount of good done by this society in Frederick, is incalculable. The very presence of so large a body of men at the services of the church is a stimulus to the congregation, an object lesson to people in general.

Father Kane entered the rectory May, 1903, and on May 14 it was solemnly dedicated and formally opened by Cardinal Gibbons. When the Cardinal arrived in Frederick, he was met at the station and escorted to the church by the Catholic Benevolent Legion and the Holy Name Society of St. John's parish. A solemn High Mass was celebrated in the presence of the Cardinal. The celebrant was Father Mackell; Deacon Fr. Munay, Subdeacon, Fr. Wade; master of ceremonies, Father Kane. The Cardinal preached. The music, which was of an unusually high order, was under the direction of Miss Margaret Eisenhouer. In the afternoon the Cardinal administered the sacrament of confirmation to a large class.

Another of Father Kane's noteworthy undertakings was the removal of an unsightly iron fence which surrounded the church. Trim hedges now border five well-kept greenswards with circular flower beds in their several centres, which guard the approaches to the church, rectory and St. John's Institute. It will not be gainsaid that today the Catholic Church property is incomparably the most beautiful section of Frederick City.

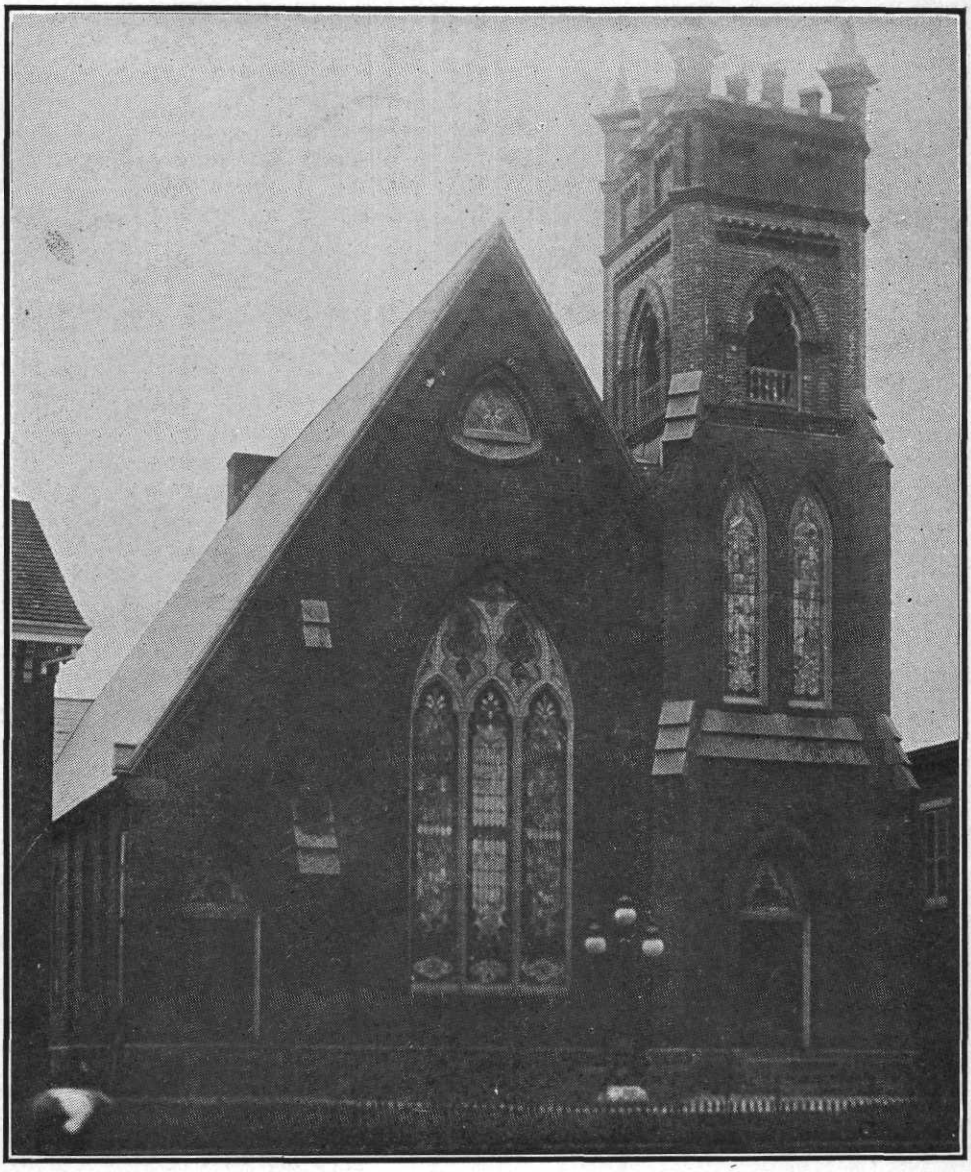
Father Kane's assistants have been Father Ed. Craig, who was succeeded by Father Albert Smith, a hard-working priest now stationed at Hagerstown, and who was justly revered by the people of Frederick. The present assistant (1909) is the Rev. Father Conlen, whose unfailing tact and genial nature has won for him the confidence of the people of Frederick.

Beyond stating the fact that Catholicity is in a flourishing condition in Frederick, there is nothing further of historical interest to relate of old St. John's.

****

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1780—1910.

It was during that violent struggle whose result was the birth of our country that our Church also came into existence. In 1780 the long drawn out war was still in progress. The town, which had even then been the scene of important historic events, such as the meeting of Washington, Braddock and Franklin, was in a state of turmoil and excitement, as was also the country round about it. Tories found themselves in bad estate. Somewhere about this time a band of several hundred Tories, Hessians, and Indian adherents of the British cause had been publicly hanged here. In addition to this Frederick-town, at this early date, had all the dangers of a frontier town, yet during all this disturbance and trouble there were men and women in this place who had the time and the desire to attend to the things of the kingdom of God, for in 1780 the "English Presbyterian Church" was established and ministered to by the Rev. Stephen Bloomer Balch, D. D., then pastor of the church in Georgetown, D. C., who, monthly and sometimes fortnightly, came the distance of forty miles, on horseback, to preach and teach, marry and baptize the members of this faithful little band. Dr. Balch has the remarkable record of a pastorate of fifty-three years in Georgetown, being in the one church there from 1780 to 1833. His continual interest in this church is shown in his letters to Henry McCleery, some of which are still in existence; in one especially in which he speaks most highly of Dr. Samuel Knox, who had just then come to Frederick. A striking coincidence in connection with this letter is the fact that it is dated just at the time of the year (1905) in which we are celebrating our anniversary. The letter is one



Presbyterian Church, Emmitsburg.

hundred and eight years old, having been written November 22, 1797 and sent, as the writer says in the letter, "by the man who drives Mr. Winemiller's stage."

The building which was erected and occupied by the congregation at this time was located at the corner of Fourth and Bentz streets, where it stood in the midst of the stones that marked the last earthly home of its departed members. The building is described by one still living, who remembers seeing it when a very small boy, as an unpretentious structure of brick, with two doors in the end toward the street. Dr. Robert H. Williams in the Historical Sermon which he delivered in 1876, and to which we are indebted for some of the material in this present review, gives us a few further details. Speaking of the interior, he says it was furnished with "brick floor, highback pews, and lofty pulpit; tradition says the bricks were sent as a present from England." We are also indebted for information to an article entitled "Annals of Frederick" written by a member of this church and printed in "The Excelsior," a paper published by the students of the Frederick Female Seminary, in which the writer of the article was a student.

Such was the beginning of the history of this Church and Congregation, which history we will review in its broad lines of development simply, time forbidding us to go very much into detail.

In the one hundred and twenty-five years this church has been in existence there have been fifteen regular pastors, between whose terms of office there have usually been several years when the church was supplied for longer or shorter terms by a number of ministers, some of whom have been well known in the past annals of the church at large. Twelve of these supplies were in connection with the church for periods ranging from two or three months to two or three years. Many more have preached here for one or more Sabbaths, but Among these are those whose names are well known, for example, Dr. J. C. Backus, Dr. Robert C. Breckenridge, and Dr. Geo. W. Musgrave.

The first recorded Board of Elders was installed in 1795 and consisted of the following persons: Abraham Haff, John Neill, Hugh Reynolds and Henry McCleery. This was during the ministry of the Rev. Cunningham N. Sample, who was directed by the Presbytery to preach at Frederick and Piney Creek.

Through the much to be lamented lack of documents, the first fifty years of the church's history is more or less involved in obscurity, but here and there a name or a fact stands out to catch our attention. In this time the most important work, after the gathering together of the people and the erection of the building in which to worship under the labors of Dr. Balch, seems to have been done in the pastorates of Dr. Samuel Knox and Rev. Patrick Davidson. The former of these became pastor in 1797 and at the same time was elected principal Knox," according to the advertisement of that time set forth by the Board of Visitors. Dr. not enough to be recorded as regular supplies. of the Frederick Academy, which first opened its doors for students on the 2nd of October, 1797, "under the direction of Mr. Samuel Knox continued as pastor till 1802, after which the church was vacant until 1809, during which time it does not appear that the church was supplied with even casual preaching.

This pastorate of Dr. Knox is chiefly to be remembered by the community because of the opening of the Academy under the care of the pastor of the Presbyterian Church. We shall see that this mutual relation continued for nearly fifty years, with interruptions due to the intervals between pastorates.

Dr. Knox was a man of unusual brilliancy and a friend of Thomas Jefferson, and of coincident opinions upon the subject of education. It is said that Jefferson once offered the Presidency of the University of Virginia to Knox, but the latter, for some unknown reason, declined.

Dr. Knox seems to have been the chief spokesman of the public in Frederick upon great occasions. Some of these addresses were put into print and are now in the possession of his relatives in this church. Notable among these are two, one a discourse "On the Present State of Education in Maryland, delivered before the Honorable, the General Assembly, on Thursday the 31st of December, 1807." This address must have stirred up the Legislature very strongly. The other is a Sermon in Behalf of the Suffering Greeks, delivered in the old church in Frederick in 1824. His presence in Frederick at this late date is due to the fact that, though he resigned the pastorate of the church in 1803, he returned to Frederick and served a second term as principal of the Academy from 1822 to 1827. Dr. Knox married a daughter of Henry McCleery, a member of the first Board of Elders of this church.

The ministry of Rev. Patrick Davidson was the longest, with one exception, that the church has enjoyed in its whole history. It began in 1809 and was closed by the death of Mr. Davidson on the 9th of October, 1824. Mr. Davidson was also principal of the Academy during a part of his pastorate. He was the only

pastor of this church who died in incumbency. He was buried by the side of the church he had served, and amongst many who had sat under his preaching. When the old graveyard was sold and the bodies removed to make way for the growth of the town, his was one that was taken to our beautiful cemetery on the hill, and now he lies at the head of "Presbyterian Row" in Mt. Olivet, as though he still watched over those to whom he was given as an undershepherd.

The principal manifestation of growth during Mr. Davidson's ministry was the erection of a new building on the present site. This question was agitated in 1817. In 1819 a lot on West Second street was bought from Mrs. Susan Keller and deeded to Henry McCleery, Joseph Fleming, John McPherson, John Ritchie and John Reynolds, in trust for the church. The building, upon which Peter Mantz was the chief carpenter, was not completed until 1825, and not dedicated until 1827, both events after the death of Mr. Davidson, the pastor.

Probably one of the last important events which occurred in the old building before it was vacated by the Presbyterians, was the reception which was there tendered by the citizens to Marquis de Lafayette when he came to Frederick during his visit to this country in 1824-5. The old building was afterwards used as a spinning factory.

In 1820 the following were elected and ordained Elders: John Ritchie, John White, and Robert McCleery.

The year 1830 is of particular interest because it marks the beginning of the preserved records of the church. From this year on we have regularly kept Minutes of Session, which mark the progress of the church.

In 1830 Dr. J. G. Hamner became pastor, and for three years served the church with a vigor and earnestness that produced many signs of genuine growth, fifty being admitted to church membership.

This year, 1830, also marked the establishment of the Sabbath School as distinctly Presbyterian. Up to this time the children of the church had been instructed in a school conducted by the Episcopalians and the Presbyterians in common. In Dr. Hamner's pastorate J. E. Woodbridge, Chester Coleman, David B. Devitt, and Jas. L. Davis were made elders. Up to 1833 there had been no deacons elected since David Bryan, in 1795. In 1833 John P. Thompson and Samuel Hogg were elected and ordained.

The next pastorate of any length was that of Rev. Joseph Smith, who was with the church from 1838 to 1843, serving at the same time as Principal of the Academy. The time between Dr. Hamner and Dr. Smith was filled in by supplies and one short pastorate, that of Rev. Philo F. Phelps, during which Dr. Lloyd Dorsey and Samuel R. Hogg were made elders. It was also in this interval that Rev. Wm. Blood supplied the church for a year.

Rev. John Miller was pastor from 1843 to 1848 and several interesting and important events occurred in his ministry. In the first year of Dr. Miller's pastorate the church, which then numbered but 70 communicant members, gave $366 for the benevolences of the church at large, raising their pastor's salary in addition, of course.

A free school was opened by Dr. Miller with forty pupils, and contained later as many as seventy. The school was managed and supported by an organization of the women of the church. Dr. Miller also started a classical school, under the tutelage of Rev. Peter McMartin, in which Dr. Albert Ritchie became so much interested that he gave up his office for the school-room.

Also during Dr. Miller's pastorate the Manse was built and the property where the chapel now stands was purchased; the former in 1845, the latter in 1847. The building committee which had in charge the erection of the Manse consisted of Geo. J. Fisher, Edward Shriver and Seth Nichols, the money being raised, as stated in a resolution of the time, "entirely amongst ourselves."

In 1844 Abraham Haff (evidently the second of that name) and Wm. White were made Deacons.

In June 1847 the church united with the Piney Creek and Emmitsburg churches in the erection of a tombstone over the grave of the Rev. Patrick Davidson, who, at different times, had served all three churches.

Another important event took place in the pastorate of Dr. Miller. In 1844 the first Board of Trustees was elected the following filling the office: Frederick A. Schley, L. P. W. Balch, Geo. J. Fisher, Wm. R. Sanderson, Edward Shriver, John P. Thompson, Moses Worman, Samuel Tyler and Hiram Winchester, the founder of the Frederick Female Seminary.

The pastorate of Rev. Joseph M. Atkinson from 1849 to 1855 seems to have been uneventful. The only occurrence to be noted is the election and ordination of Jonathan Tyson and Chas. M. Miller as Elders.

Dr. J. B. Ross was pastor from October 1857 to October 1862. In 1858 the church underwent extensive improvements. The seating capacity was enlarged towards the street, a vestibule was added, and the comfort and beauty

of the interior was enhanced by frescoing and supplying a new furnace and chandelier.

The Baltimore Presbytery met in Frederick in April 1858. Soon troublesome times came, especially for those who dwelt along the border line; house was divided against house, brother against brother, and father against son. Our little church was no exception; each side had its friends and adherents and the work became so difficult and discouraging that in 1862 Dr. Ross gave it up.

For nearly two years the church was without a pastor, and part of the time the church was used as a hospital for wounded soldiers, especially after the battle of Antietam. This is not the only association which this building has had with the war, for during some nearby cannonading a ball fell through the roof and hung in the ceiling, just above the pulpit. From this position of peril to the pastor the ball was removed and sold at a fabulous price to a gentleman who took it to California. For a long time the mark remained as a silent witness of the ruthlessness of war.

In May 1864 Rev. Robert H. Williams, but recently deceased, began the longest pastorate in the church's history, covering the sixteen years up to 1880. A careful study of the minutes of this time shows no very unusual events, except the disciplining of some members and officers of the church. William Dean, Chas. W. Ely, Cornelius H. Hill, Geo. F. S. Zimmerman and James L. Davis, Jr., were made Elders during this period, and A. Y. McCormack, Adam Gault, Chas. G. Myers and Geo. W. Dean, deacons. During the pastorate of Dr. Williams the membership of the church increased from 91 to 120.

After the resignation of Dr. Williams the church was supplied by Rev. Wm. H. McMeen, who was tendered the pastorate but declined, presumably because his health made a warmer climate imperative.

On July 8th Mr. Irwin P. McCurdy was ordained to the Gospel Ministry and installed pastor of this church, and continued such for three years. His pastorate it seems, from the minutes, was principally by a systematizing of the affairs of the church, statistical and financial. It was during this period that the chapel and residence connected with it were built.

Rev. Wm. L. Ould served the church from 1884 to 1890, and Rev. David J. Beale from 1891 to 1896. During these years nothing remarkable took place. The work of the church proceeded along the regular lines. Members were received and dismissed, the ordinances of the church were faithfully administered, and various instrumentalities employed for the spread of the Gospel in the community. Wm. H. Purnell and John W. Davidson were installed Elders, having been ordained in previous years, in other places and Wm. O. McCutcheon was ordained and installed Elder, and the following deacons: Basil V. Buckey, Edward S. Eichelberger, Jacob B. Tyson and H. R. Steiner.

The present pastorate began the 1st of April 1897, and has therefore continued twelve and a half years.

In 1898 Edward S. Eichelberger and S. Elmer Brown were made Elders, and G. W. Tyson, Geo. Ed. Myers and W. Hayes Brown, deacons.

In 1899 a new pipe organ was purchased and the church was entirely remodeled. An organ loft was built in the rear of the pulpit, the floor of the church, which had evidently not been removed since it was originally put down, was partly relaid, the front was repainted and the interior frescoed, reseated and recarpeted, and a new system of electric lighting installed. The communicant membership of the church is 138, the highest it has ever reached.

In looking back over this history several things impress us in general. We perceive the fact that Presbyterianism has never been very strong in this community, as is evidenced by the continually small membership of the church, but that notwithstanding this, our church has always been self-supporting, and has been a power in the community. One line alone will demonstrate this latter fact, that is the influence which the ministers and members of this church have exerted upon the educational institutions of this city. For nearly fifty years the Frederick Academy had for its principals the pastors of the Presbyterian church. The founder of the Frederick Female Seminary, Mr. Hiram Winchester, was one of the first trustees of the Presbyterian church. Rev. Dr. Thomas M. Cann, the second President, is a Presbyterian clergyman, and Dr. Wm. H. Purnell, a later President was an elder in this church.

The only two Principals that have ever presided over the Maryland School for the Deaf have also been members of this church, the second being now our honored senior elder.

Another thing we notice is the faithful work of the women of the church, though their names do not appear on the roster of officers. In fact if it had not been for the women the church, at least at one period of its history, would have disappeared, for we are told in an ancient narrative preserved in an old Session Book, that in 1830 (from here we quote) "After deducting all that were not known to be (certain-

ly) communicating members of the church, there were only 27 left, two of these only were males." This faithfulness has continued through the whole history of the church. Dr. Miller's Free School was supported and controlled by an organization of women. Dr. Williams speaks of the usefulness of the Mite Society, which is still in active and valuable existence. Two Mission Schools were conducted, in the time of Dr. Williams, seemingly entirely by the women. In the minutes of the first meeting of one of these schools, which was conducted on North Market Street, we read the appointment of the following officers: Rev. Mr. Williams, superintendent; Miss Kate Dorsey, treasurer, and Miss Caroline McCleery, secretary. Mrs. Hart and Mrs. Woodside were appointed a committee to procure Testaments. At this meeting, Miss Kate Dorsey and Miss Belle Pettit "gave a favorable report of their endeavor to hunt up children among the poor in the outskirts of the city, and gave in the names of 30 who had promised to come." Other Societies of women have existed and still exist to which we owe very much. When the church was repaired six years ago the women furnished the carpet at a cost of over two hundred dollars. More than half of the money which has been paid on the debt since then has been raised by the direct efforts of the women, while these same persons under the title of the "Women's Home and Foreign Missionary Society" have gathered money for Missions, and during the past few years have sent out an annual Missionary Box of considerable value.

Several things have distinguished this church in the past, upon which we cannot linger now.

The afternoon service in place of the evening, to which many residents of the town not Presbyterians used to come.

The old Triangle, which until quite recently called out a distinct and peculiar note among the church bells around it.

Upon these and other things we would love to meditate, and to repeat in hushed reverence and loving appreciation the names of many who have been faithful unto death and have received the crown of life at the Master's hand; but now we must close by returning to the thought of the text. Many have been the trials and tribulations of those who have worshipped here before us. The church itself has been in sore straits, but God has brought it through them all and preserved for us this Sanctuary where we still worship and commune with Him. How appropriate then the Psalmists words: "Whoso is wise and will observe these things, even they shall understand the loving-kindness of the Lord."

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.

The Church of the United Brethren in Christ was ecclesiastically born and partly reared in Frederick County, Maryland. For thirty years certain ministers of the Gospel, under the leadership of William Otterbein, Martin Boehm, Christian Newcomer, Martin Krider, George A. Geeting, Abraham Troxel, and others, representing different denominations, traveled through Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia, and held great union meetings of an evangelistic nature, usually on Whitsuntide. The services were generally held in barns or private houses, owing to the fact that there were but few churches in those outlying districts, and often the doors of those few churches were closed against these "Unsectarian Ministers." Perhaps of all these "great meetings" the one held at Isaac Long's in Lancaster County, Pa., in 1767, was the most effectual and far reaching in its results, because of the Pentecostal character of the services. Men of high and low degree, and representing every phase of religious belief known to the commonwealth of Israel, came from far and near, and sat under the spell of Gospel unity in Isaac Long's barn, or else in the overflow meetings near by, while Martin Boehm, and others, preached the word. Hundreds of souls were saved that day; and before the ministers separated they agreed upon a basis of doctrinal harmony and mutual cooperation, and planned for more aggressive work in the several States. From that on the work enlarged in their hands. Finally, after working in this way for a period of thirty years, the first *general* gathering of the "unsectarian ministers" occurred at the home of Peter Kemp, some two miles west of Frederick, Maryland, on the 25th of September, 1800. There and then the United Brethren Church was born.

So, you see, instead of being a split or splinter from some other denomination, riven and wrested from its rightful relations by internal strife and contention, as has been the case in too many instances, the church of the United Brethren in Christ came forth like the great Head of the Church, in the spirit of seeking, saving love, and even as "a root out of a dry ground," so barren seemed the soil and unpromising the circumstances of her origin and organization.

At the conference at Peter Kemp's in 1800, the following members were present: William Otterbein, Martin Boehm, John Hershey, Abraham Troxel, Christian Krum, Henry Krum, George Pfrimmer, Henry Boehm, Christian Newcomer, Dietrich Aurand, Jacob Geisinger,



Peter Kemp Home, Rocky Springs, Birthplace of the U. B. Church in 1800, in which the First Regular Conference was held.

George A. Geeting, Jacob Bowlus and Adam Lehman. In the prosecution of their evangelistic labors, baptized with the spirit of Gospel Unity and love for souls, these men unconsciously laid the lines of organized church life; and when they came together at Peter Kemp's, representing a widely scattered constituency of probably 25,000, a multiplicity of sacred influences and associations lifted up their voices unitedly and said, "Let this child of Providence be christened." The conference assumed legislative functions, organized itself and its adhering population into a church, elected bishops and planned otherwise for larger results under the name of the United Brethren in Christ. That act made Peter Kemp's home historic, "the Bethlehem" of our denomination. Here the Church was organized and instituted; and from 1790 to 1830, according to the written record, it was a center of life and influence for the whole church. Great meeetings were held at Peter Kemp's, and distinguished ministers of many denominations, including Bishops Asbury, Otterbein, Boehm, Newcomer and Loreno Dow, broke the bread of life in that sacred place. In that conference of fourteen ministers, including also the fourteen who were absent, there were no "literary lights," and but one distinguished theologian (Otterbein); but they were men of intelligence and integrity, full of faith and the Holy Ghost, apt to teach and anxious to save souls, the very princes of God. Among the pioneer ministers and members in Frederick County I may mention Rev. Peter Kemp, Rev. Adam Lehman, John Cronise, Peter Shook, Benjamin Nidig, Jacob Perry, Benjamin Brane, John Staley, George Stokes, Valentine Doub, Jacob Weller, Rev. Jacob Bowlus, Rev. Laurence Eberhart, John Snook, Henry Hemp, Joshua Doub, William Reinhart, Jacob Toms, Yost Harbaugh, Abram Doub, John Harp, Frederick Rider, Jacob Martin, Reuben Osler, Lewis Wertenbaker, Henry Remsburg, Gideon Hoover, Christian Remsburg and John Hoover.

The conference of 1800 was composed of ministers of different denominations; but they had labored for years independent of ecclesiastical associations, and without organizing their numerous converts into societies, which shows that they were innocent of any intention to establish a new Church. From 1780 to 1830 United Brethren ministers canvassed this lovely valley for souls; and in many of her towns and villages, even where their church is not now represented, they were the first to break the bread of life to the people. But their long rides and soul-saving sermons and wearisome labors are over now, and to each and all the Master has said "Well done." Peace to their ashes! Blessed be their memory!

After the organization of the Church at Peter Kemp's in 1800, and before we had a house of worship in the territory, this original conference met in Frederick county as follows: September 23, 1800, at Peter Kemp's; October 6, 1802, John Cronise, near Monocacy; May 29, 1805, Rev. J. Jacob Baulus, a mile east of Middletown; May 21, 1806, Rev. Lawrence Eberhart's, about a mile south of Middletown. The two latter homes are still standing. The church now has fourteen organized congregations in the County, with a communicant membership of about two thousand.

Rocky Springs Church is the successor of the Old Peter Kemp appointment. When the society at Peter Kemp's (or Valentine Doub's, as it was called later) ceased to worship in that historic home, the Church and Sunday School services were transferred to Rockey Spring school house, about two miles and a-half west of Frederick, and about one mile west of the Doub home. Here the congregation worshiped and flourished till the chapel was built some twenty years ago. Some of the leading members then were Cornelius Staley and wife, Joshua Main and wife, Frederick Kintz and wife, Henry Perry and wife, Daniel Shook, Lewis Yonson, Mahlon Miller and John Shankle.

Otterbein Memorial Church, Frederick City. —The Rev. A. M. Evers organized the first class in 1873. It was reorganized in 1875 by Rev. J. L. Grimm, the founder of the Church, who also organized a Sunday School the same year with Peter Kemp as superintendent. The services were all held in Kemp Hall. In 1883, under the administration of Rev. A. M. Evers, a lot was purchased on East Third Street for $1200, and the first Church, Otterbein Memorial Chapel, was erected on that lot, and was dedicated by Bishop Glossbrenner.

The present edifice was built during the pastorate of Rev. C. W. Stinespring, and under the direction of the following committee: Rev. C. W. Stinespring, Reno S. Harp, John H. Hamilton, M. Frank Seacrist, Jacob Huffer, Rev. L. O. Burtner, Rev. A. B. Statton, G. C. Snyder, J. W. Long and Cyrus Routzahn. The committee purchased the "Diehl Memorial Chapel" for $4,700 and added to that chapel a beautiful Church costing about $20,000. The cornerstone was laid October 22, 1900, by Rev. Stinespring. Dr. Brane delivered the address. Dr. Eschbach also spoke. The Church was dedicated May 19, 1901, by Bishop Kephart. The pastors of this church have been the following: 1875-1880, Revs. J. L. Grimm; 1880-

1882, C. W. Stinespring; 1882-1886, A. M. Evers; 1886-1887, W. O. Fries and D. R. Bovey; 1887-1888, S. K. Wine; 1888-1892, G. W. Kiracofe; 1892-1895, M. L. Maysellis; 1895-1904, C. W. Stinespring; 1904 to the present time, J. W. Kiracofe. The property is valued at $25,000.

"Baulus Chapel", Middletown, Maryland. —In 1801, or about that time, a little church was erected in Middletown by the "followers of Otterbein" and by the Methodists. That house burned down. In 1830 the two churches built a brick chapel and used it alternately till 1845, when the Methodists sold their interest in the old Church to the United Brethren, and erected for themselves another house of worship. The charter for a United Brethren Church was granted May 11, 1854; and on the 29th of July, 1854, a deed was made to Rev. John Ruebush, Jacob Young, Enos Doub and Jonathan Perry, trustees of the U. B. Church, for half an acre of land, by Christian Remsburg. This property was sold by the trustees to the School board of the town in 1882. They then bought a lot on Main Street and thereon erected the present Church — "Otterbein Chapel." It was erected in 1882, and dedicated that fall by Rev. J. W. Hott, Trustees, C. H. Crowell, Enos Doub, Jacob Wilhide, Lewis P. Doub and Benjamin Remsburg. As to the pastors in Middletown, in 1802 the annual conference placed the appointments on Frederick Circuit, which included Middletown, in the care of George Adam Geeting, who supplied the needs of the work as well as he could. In 1803 the societies in Maryland, unorganized and uncounted (many thought it wrong to number Israel), were "left in the hands of the preachers in Maryland to arrange for"; which meant that Peter Kemp, Christian Newcomer, John Hershey, George Adam Geeting, and other ministers residing in Frederick and Washington Counties, should see that the people in Maryland were supplied with preaching. In this primitive and uncertain way the people in Frederick County were served for many years. Pastors were regularly supplied to Frederick Circuit as follows: 1837, George B. Rimel and Willaim K. McCabe; 1838, George B. Rimel and George A. Shuey; 1839, George Gilbert and George A. Shuey; 1840, J. J. Glossbrenner and George A. Shuey; 1841, J. J. Glossbrenner and John Eberhart; 1842, Jacob Bachtol and Jacob Markwood; 1843, D. S. Spessard and James Miles; 1844, D. S. Spessard; 1845, John Ruebush and John Gibbons; 1846-7, George B. Rimel; 1848, William R. Coursey and George W. Statton; 1849, W. R. Coursey and H. B. Winton; 1850, H. B. Winton and W. T. Lower; 1851, George W. Statton and L. W. Matthews; 1852, George W. Statton and W. L. Lower; 1853, Jacob Bachtol and John F. Statton; 1854, John Ruebush and John Phillips; 1855, Theodore Brashears; 1856-8, I. K. Statton and Adam Bovey and Samuel Evers; 1859, L. W. Matthews and W. A. Jackson; 1860, L. W. Matthews and T. F. Bushong; 1861, I. Baltzell and T. F. Bushong; 1862-4, W. T. Lower and J. W. Grimm; 1865-7, C. T. Stearn and J. W. Grimm and J. D. Freed; 1868-9, A. M. Evers; 1870-1, G. W. Statton; 1872-4, J. K. Nelson; 1875-7, J. W. Fink; 1878-9, C. M. Hott; 1880, John Ruebush; 1881-3, C. J. Crowell; 1884-6, I. M. Underwood; 1887-8, J. W. Hicks; 1889-91, W. L. Martin; 1892-3, G. W. Kiracofe; 1894, S. F. Butts; 1895-8, R. Byrd; 1899-1900, G. J. Raudabush; 1901-3, F. M. Glen; 1904, Charles W. Fisher; 1905-7, F. Berry Plummer; 1907 to the present, C. A. Stanton.

Enos Doub, Benjamin Remsburg, Jacob Wilhide, Lewis P. Doub, Mrs. Dr. Lamar and Rev. J. R. Ridenour are some of the prominent members at Middletown.

Rev. Jacob Bowlus and his brother John and Rev. Lawrence Eberhart, three prominent members of the Middletown U. B. Church, married sisters—the Misses Crate, Eva and Mary Backenbaugh. Rev. Lawrence Eberhart, who rescued Col. Washington from the clutches of the British, was a pioneer minister in the United Brethren Church, and a regular member of the original conference, from which he received work as late as 1812. He was ordained by Bishop Asbury as a United Brethren minister in 1808, four years before he received his last appointment from the U. B. Conference, which met at "Geetings Meeting House" near Keedysville. He has been classed as a Methodist and no doubt enrolled his name on that Church book for purposes of fellowship, but he never withdrew from the United Brethren Church.

Georgetown Chapel, Walkersville, Maryland. —The cornerstone of this church was laid August 22 1857, and on Christmas day, December 25, 1857, it was dedicated by Bishop Glossbrenner, assisted by W. R. Coursey; I. K. Statton and Henry Talhelm. The building committee consisted of William Rinehart, John D. Cramer, J. C. Kemp, Jacob Perry, Jr., and Peter Kemp. The trustees were Jacob Perry, Jr., William Rinehart, John D. Cramer, Joshua Kemp, Edward Baker, Peter Kemp, and Cornelius Staley. The house cost $1,885; but has been enlarged and greatly improved in recent years. The pastors have been: 1857, J. K. Statton and Henry Samuel Evers; 1859, L. W. Matthews and T. F. Bu-

shong; 1861-4, W. T. Lower and J. N. Grimm; 1865, C. T. Stearn and J. W. Grimm; 1866, C. T. Stearn and J. D. Freed; 1867, J. D. Freed and John Deephy; 1868, J. W. Kiracofe and J. W. Grimm; 1869, J. W. Kiracofe and J. E. Hott; 1870-1, J. K. Nelson; 1872-4, A. M. Evers; 1875-7, J. L. Grimm; 1878, E. Ludwick; 1879-1880, W. Beal; 1881-3, J. D. Freed; 1884-5, S. H. Snell; 1886-8, W. L. Martin; 1889, E. C. B. Castle; L. O. Burtner D. A. Barshinger, M. L. Mayselles, D. R. Bovey, C. W. Stinespring, J. W. Owen, J. E. B. Rice, M. J. Heberly, C. B. McDaniel, Charles H. Clark and G. I. Rider, the present faithful pastor.

Mt. Vernon U. B. Church, Daysville, Md.—This is a frame Chapel, twenty-five by forty feet, built during the pastorate of Rev. A. M. Evers, and dedicated by Bishop Edwards, April 5, 1875. It cost $2,000. Messrs. Secrist, Bastion and Long were prominent in the work. The pastors who served "Georgetown Chapel" since 1875 served this Church also.

Weller's Church, Thurmont, Maryland.—Mr. Jacob Weller, son of the first settler, the first lucifer match maker on the continent, drew up and circulated the following paper concerning the Church in Thurmont. I have the original paper before me, signed and sealed by all the trustees, as follows:

"WHEREAS, we whose names are under written, do think and believe it our duty to our God, our posterity, and our fellow citizens, to build and establish a house of worship in Mechanicstown, Maryland, for the use and purposes of the United Brethren in Christ, and also guaranteeing privileges to ministers of other persuasions whose piety and purity of doctrine shall commend them to the trustees, if there be no appointment previous to the application. Likewise there will be the privilege of burying at the meeting house for all subscribers and successors. Moreover, this meeting house shall forthwith be known by the application of "Weller's Church" in the name of God the Father, Son and Holy Ghost. Praying that the Lord may here record His name, and consecrate this building unto Himself, sanctifying the worshippers here and elsewhere unto Himself, in time and in eternity, through our Lord Jesus Christ, to whom be glory forever and ever. Amen.

"JACOB WELLER, B. S. (Blacksmith)
"GEORGE STOKES,
"HENRY HEMP,
"FREDERICK RIDER,
"JACOB MARTIN,
"REUBEN OSLER."

The above paper was the beginning of the United Brethren Church in Thurmont, which was erected in 1831, and dedicated the same year, on the 11th of December. It was built on ground donated by Jacob Weller, who was born in Mechanicstown (now Thurmont) January 25th, 1775, and died May 6, 1846. He was the son of Jacob Weller, Sr., who came from Berks County, Pa., in 1850, when the town site was a forest. Here the elder Weller built a log house, which he opened for the preaching of the Gospel by Otterbein and his associates, and himself became the leader of religious life and labor in the community. His home, which is still standing, was a regular preaching place till the Church was built in 1831. The time for preaching was announced by the blowing of a horn. Jacob Weller, Sr., was a teamster in the Revolutionary War. His son Jacob, built the first hotel in Mechanicstown, the Gilbert House.

In addition to the original trustees already named, other prominent members of this Church were Jacob Perry, David Eyler, Jacob Demuth, Perry Eyler, Joshua Stokes, James W. Baltzell and Rev. L. W. Martin. Previous to 1870 the pastors named for the Church at Middletown (Baulus Chapel) also served this Church, which was then a part of the original circuit. Since 1870 some of the pastors were J. K. Nelson, W. O. Smith, J. B. Fink, C. M. Hott, E. P. Funk, C. I. B. Brane, S. K. Wine, W. R. Berry, W. L. Martin, G. J. Roudabush, W. E. Dougherty, E. H. Free and G. I. Rider. Previous to 1872 the ministers named in connection with the Baulus Chapel, Middletown, up to that date, also served Weller's Church, which was on Frederick Circuit then.

Dodge Chapel.—This church, which is located in Eyler's Valley, is a stone structure erected about the beginning of the Civil War. It was originally called Eyler's Valley Church, but was named later on for Mrs. Dodge, a wealthy member of the Church, who made a bequest to its board of trustees. Benjamin Eyler, Joshua Warenfeltz, Henry Miller, Charles Eyler and Harvey Winters were identified with the Dodge Chapel. Its pastors were the same as those of Weller's Church.

Otterbein Chapel.—This church is located in Harbaugh's Valley, and was erected in 1849, for the accommodation of the society that worshiped in the Yost Harbaugh home, near by. The valley was named after the Harbaugh family, by whom it was settled. Yost Harbaugh was a pioneer United Brethren, and the father of the Rev. Henry Harbaugh, D. D., an eminent divine of the Reformed Church. So, after worshipping in the Harbaugh home for many years, the little congregation transferred its services to the new Chapel. Daniel Harbaugh, son of Yost Harbaugh, Lewis Wertenbaker, Samuel Kline and Daniel Eby were officers of this Church.

Sabillasville Church.—This house of Worship

is located in Sabillasville, and was built in 1872. The charter members came from Otterbein Chapel, just a mile down the valley. Some of them were David F. Willar, Cornelius Willar, Lemuel Eby and wife, Samuel Morehead, and Mrs. Hanna Arnsperger. It is a frame structure thirty by forty feet with graveyard.

Deerfield Church.—This Chapel was erected by the United Brethren about 1878. It is a frame house. Cyrus Lantz, James L. Willar and S. W. Harbaugh were the officers. The membership is thirty.

Wolfsville Church.—In this picturesque village, nestling among the mountains, John Hoover was born, January 20th, 1777. Amid these scenes and associations he grew to manhood, embraced the Christian religion and joined the United Brethren Church, in whose fellowship he lived and labored till June, 1861, when he died in his eighty-fourth year. About the beginning of the century he married Miss Susana Harshman; and straightway his home, a stone structure still standing, became a regular preaching place. Some years later, perhaps in the fifties, the stone church was built in Wolfsville, and has enjoyed the services of regularly appointed pastors from that day to this. The same ministers who served Myersville church also served the Wolfsville church till 1906, when F. L. Stine became the pastor; in 1907, Charles H. Clark; 1908, W. L. Martin the present pastor.

Mt. Olivet U. B. Church, Pleasant Walk.—About one mile northwest of Myersville, at the upper end of the Middletown valley, a Union Church was built of logs about the year 1800. The United Brethren people bought that Church and worshipped in it till they were practically driven out by the very people from whom they had purchased the property, perhaps in 1852, when they built a more comfortable and commodious brick church in Myersville. The old church was well and widely known as "Jerusalem Chapel," and many fine meetings were held there by the United Brethren, whose membership was large and influential. Some of them were Jacob Rhoads, Jacob Doub, Jacob Toms (Many Jacobs you see) Abraham Doub, Valentine Doub (who married Peter Kemp's daughter). Conferences and councils and evangelistic meetings of great importance took place in "Jerusalem Chapel." Mt. Olivet Church, or "Pleasant Walk," as it is commonly called, stands "within a stone's throw" of the site of the old chapel, and includes in its membership the people of that neighborhood.

Mt. Zion U. B. Church, Myersville, Md.—This house of worship is located at Myersville. It was built in 1852, and dedicated by Bishop Glossbrenner in that year. On the 17th of December, 1890, it was blown down by a storm. Steps were straightway taken for the erection of a new church, which was completed in 1892 and dedicated by Bishop Kephart in May. This brick church, beautifully situated at the upper end of the village, is of modern type and quite large and convenient. Moreover, its membership is large and influential, including many of the leading people of the town and community, among whom are D. V. Harp, Dawson Flook, Charles Eldrige, Rev. Cyrus F. Flook, Mrs. Laura Letherman, Mrs. Clemmie Smith, Mrs. Bettie Horine, Miss Mary Eldrige, George Eldrige.

Garfield Church.—This Chapel was built some years ago under the pastoral supervision of Rev. I. Loval, and is located at Garfield Post Office, several miles north of Wolfsville. The congregation belongs to the Wolfsville charge, and is served by Rev. W. L. Martin as pastor.

Baker's Chapel, Baker's Valley.—The membership of this church has died out and disintegrated; the services have ceased and the house has been sold, but Baker's Chapel will always remain a spiritual "cozy-corner" in the memory of those who recall its inspiring services and blessed associations. The Chapel was beautifully situated in a lovely grove. It was built in 1867, and dedicated by Bishop Glossbrenner, assisted by Revs. A. M. Evers, J. W. Grimm and J. L. Grimm. Miss Laura Baker, whose sainted father, a prominent man in the congregation and county, practically built the church, remembers how sweetly they sang at the dedication. On the 14th of June, 1881, Miss Essie Baker and Mr. Wesley Maxwell were married in this cozy chapel, by Rev. J. D. Freed. Edward Baker, Daniel Baker, Daniel Hendrickson, Charles Geisbert and Frank Hahn were the trustees. The chapel is now used as a dwelling.

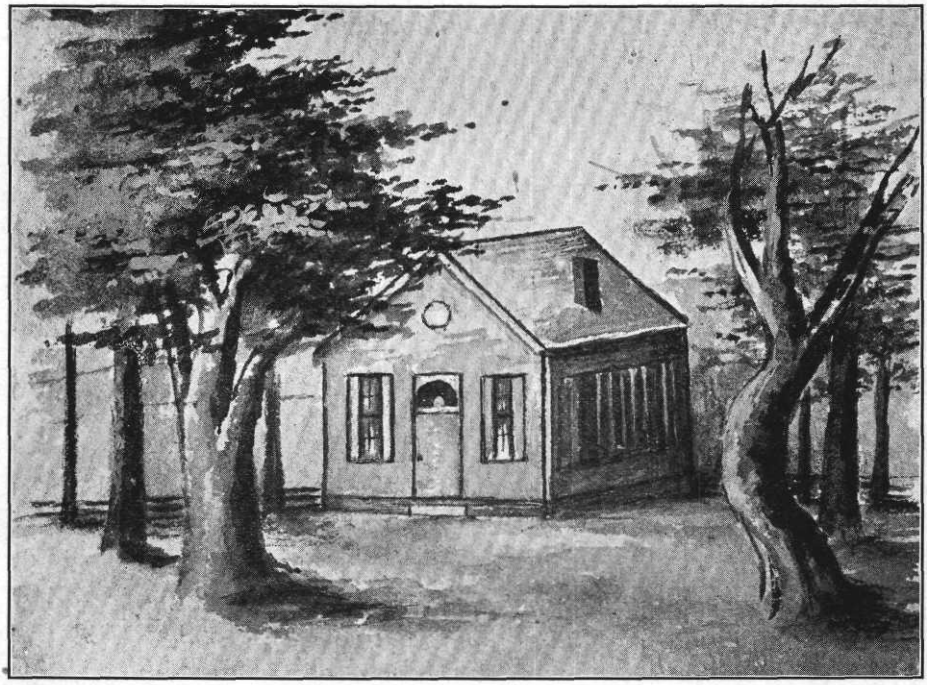
****

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Methodism had its origin in England, and from a human standpoint John Wesley is universally recognized as its founder. He was a member of the Church of England, and one of its ordained ministers. He did not originally contemplate the organization of a separate ecclesiastical body, but realizing the ungodliness prevailing both in and out of the Church, he sought to revive Scriptural holiness, and the rebuking of sin wherever found. Preaching the doctrine of experimental religion and the witness of the Spirit, he was soon ostracised and persecuted by the church of which he still re-



United Brethren Church, Myersville.



Bennett's Creek or House's Chapel, M. E. Church, Urbana District.

mained a loyal adherent. He was forced to form societies of his followers, called Methodists. The word "Methodist," as defined by Wesley himself, means "one who lives according to the Method laid down in the Holy Scriptures." Wesleyan Methodism had its birth in England in 1739, and was first preached in America by Robert Strawbridge at Sam's Creek, then in Frederick county, in 1766, although Philip Embury about the same time established a society in New York.

Methodism in Frederick City began in 1772, under the preaching of Strawbridge, who was invited to Frederick by Edward Drumgole, a resident of Frederick, and who also became a preacher. It is more than probable that Strawbridge preached the first Methodist sermon ever preached in Frederick, which was about 1770, although the Society was not formed until 1772, probably under the leadership of Edward Drumgole. The early Methodists worshipped in private houses until they secured church buildings, and it is reasonably certain that the first Methodists in Frederick had their religious services in private residences until they secured their first regular house of worship, which was on West Church street. It was erected upon a lot conveyed by Lenox Martin, an attorney-at-law, and said to have been a brother of the celebrated Luther Martin, to Ignatius Pigman, Stephen Shelmerdine, David Martin, Samuel Philips and Frederick Birely, Trustees, by deed dated June 29, 1792. Upon this lot, which was forty by forty feet square, the first small house of worship was erected, twenty by thirty feet in dimensions, and one story high. It had no floor and was furnished with rude benches. It is said there was no corner-stone laying and no formal dedication. In 1806 this building, being too small for the growing Society, was enlarged and improved. It was made forty by forty feet, raised in height and supplied with galleries. In 1828 additional ground was secured by deed from Lewis Ramsburg, dated June 4, of that year, conveying 1290 square feet to the then Trustees, George Kolb, David Boyd, George Shope, George Salmon and Edward Buckey, "in trust that they shall erect and build a place of worship or an addition to a house or place of worship, for the use of the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, &c.," and the Church building was accordingly again enlarged and otherwise improved.

In 1840 the Church was incorporated by Act of the General Assembly of Maryland of that year, Chapter 125, in the name of the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Frederick, and David Boyd, Edward Buckey, James Whitehill, Asbury H. Hunt and Godfrey Koontz were named as trustees. In 1841 the property on East Church street was purchased from Henry Doyle, for the sum of $2,700, and on the 1st of April 1841, Mr. Doyle conveyed part of Lot No. 85, extending from Market Space to Church street, to the church in its corporate name. The principal dwelling house upon this lot facing on Market Space was used as a parsonage and was the home of the preachers in charge.

Some of the ablest men of the Church resided in that house, among whom were Henry Slicer, Aquila A. Reese, S. S. Roszell and others.

In 1841, on the southern end of the lot, facing upon Church Street and upon the site of the present Church, a new Church building was erected. It was 45 by 75 feet with basement and galleries, and was a very creditable place of worship for the time. David Boyd, James Whitehill and Godfrey Koontz were the building committee. The corner-stone was laid by Revs. Reese and Rice, and the Church was dedicated July 3, 1842, by Rev. John A. Collins, assisted by Rev. S. S. Roszel.

In 1853, the lot where the present Parsonage is located was purchased from William J. Ross, Esq., for $1355, and he conveyed it to the church by deed dated April 26, 1853. A new and commodious dwelling was erected and has ever since been the homes of the pastors of the church.

After the erection of the Church upon East Church Street the property on West Church Street was sold to Anthony Kimmel for $800, and conveyed to him by deed dated November 4th, 1843. Mr. Kimmel, afterwards well known as General Kimmel, conveyed an undivided two-thirds interest in the property to Dr. W. D. Jenks and John Sifford, and the Church building was used as a Masonic Lodge room until October 3, 1859, when Messrs. Kimmel, Jenks and Sifford conveyed the property to the Methodist Protestant Church, and the same was used as a house of worship by that denomination as long as it maintained a Church organization in Frederick.

In 1865, when Rev. W. W. Hicks was pastor, the church building on East Church street was torn down and the present Church edifice was erected in its place. After the old building was demolished and before the new one was erected, the pastor, Mr. Hicks, resigned and moved to Brooklyn, N. Y., and became for a while pastor of a church there of a different denomination. The work of building, however, progressed under the direction of Messrs. James Whitehill, Andrew Boyd, Wm. J. Tucker, Edward Buckey and B. C. Boogher, the building committee. The corner-stone was

laid with Masonic ceremonies, and the sermon upon the occasion was preached by Rev. Thomas Sewell, D. D., in the Lutheran Church. The Church, which is 60 by 80 feet, with galleries, lecture and class rooms, was finally completed at a cost of $17,000 besides the material in the old building, much of which was used in the construction of the new, and was dedicated by Bishop E. R. Ames.

When the Society was first organized in 1772 Frederick was an appointment on the Baltimore Circuit, the only Circuit in Maryland. The Frederick Circuit is first named in the minutes of 1774. The Frederick charge remained an appointment on the Circuit until 1836, when it became a Station.

Who constituted the first membership the records do not disclose. Edward Drumgole was doubtless the leader. Early in the history of the church here we find the names of some of the most respected citizens of the town, men and women of character and influence. The names Martin, Pigman, Birely, Kolb, Hunt, Boyd, Shope, Buckey, Salmon, Ritchie, Carmack, Jones, Hammond, Howard and Davis, are the names of a few of the early, leading Methodists of Frederick and familiar to the people of Frederick today. Dr. Albert Ritchie was the father of the late Judge John Ritchie. Job Hunt, a class leader and trustee, married Mary Boyd, a lady of the purest Christian character, and together they consecrated their talents, time and means to the service of the Lord as Methodists. They were the parents of the late Asbury H. Hunt, a most intelligent, loyal and devoted Methodist. David Boyd was the father of the late Andrew Boyd, leader, steward and trustee, and one of the most active and devoted members the church has ever had.

In the early years of Methodism its growth in Frederick was slow. While it numbered among its members a few of the very best social position, intelligent and reasonably endowed with this world's goods, yet the majority of its members were poor. Though poor, however, they were rich in spiritual graces, and the membership generally were noted for their consecrated lives.

The first revival of any note occurred in 1804 and it was followed in 1805 by a revival of remarkable power, adding quite a number to the Church and making such an impression upon the community that the active opponents of Methodism were in a measure quieted, although opposition was not yet dead and it still cost something to be a Methodist.

The Frederick charge was made a Station in 1836, and in 1842 the greatest revival in the history of the Church occurred under the leadership of Rev. Newland Maffit, when there were three hundred conversions. One hundred and seventy-five united with the Methodist church, and quite a number with other churches. The interest was great and reached throughout the county, affecting the churches of all denominations. Rev. Aquila A. Reese was at the time pastor of the church.

Another extensive revival occurred in 1851, when Rev. S. S. Roszel was pastor and Rev. Wm. Harden, assistant. Again the whole city was reached by the influence of this revival power. Other churches became deeply interested and held meetings, and many of their most evangelical members labored at the Methodist altar. There were many converts and the church membership was again largely increased. Some of the most devoted and consistent Christians the Church has had among its members were the fruits of that revival, among whom was the late Oliver F. Young.

In 1866, the present Church building was dedicated, and the first pastor, Rev. James Curns, had most gracious revivals during his two years' pastorate. Quite a number were added to the Church, some of whom are still living and active in the discharge of their church duties.

In January, 1828, a number of members of the church recognizing the imperative need of a Sunday School, met together for the purpose of organizing the same. The following named persons, members of the Church, were selected to draft a constitution for the new Sunday School: Geo. Kolb, Evan Carmack, Edward Buckey, Wm. Webber, Robert Roach, Samuel Carmack, Mary Pumphrey, Elizabeth Shope, Catharine Salmon, and Nancy Phillips. On January 11, 1828, the constitution was adopted and the following were elected officers and managers for the ensuing year: President, George Kolb; vice-president, Edward Buckey; corresponding secretary, Evan Carmack; recording secretary, William Webber; treasurer, David Boyd; managers, Geo. Shope, Rev. David Martin, Samuel Carmack, Wm. Marvin, Robert Roach, and Thomas Jones.

At the next meeting of the Board the following persons were elected teachers of the school: John C. Howard, Wm. Marvin, Casper Cline, Edward Abbott, Edward Buckey, Godfrey Koontz, John Kenegey, Elizabeth Schell, Sophia Bauman, Elizabeth Daucherty, Julian Walling, Elizabeth Phillips, Harriet Smith, Elizabeth Shope, Savilla Crabell, Catharine Davis, Charlotte Schell, Rebecca White and Ann Smith. In 1830 the following persons

were elected teachers: Wm. Brown, Martin Grove and Elizabeth Hunt.

One of the unique features of the Sunday School thus instituted was the liability of the members of the Sunday School Board to a fine of 25 cents for neglect to attend the regular meetings of the board, unless for sickness or absence from town. And yet, notwithstanding this stringent measure, we find from the minutes of those early days that in less than one month after the constitution and the by-laws had been adopted, the board was unable to transact any business whatever, because the proper quorum was not present. Strange to say, not only were the members of the Sunday School Board fined for non-attendance upon the Board meetings, without good and sufficient excuse, but the teachers of the Sunday School were also fined the sum of a levy or 12 1-2c, in case they should needlessly or carelessly absent themselves from the school.

The Frederick M. E. Sunday School was prosperous from its inception, and so enthusiastic were its managers that in the closing months of the year 1843, they organized two other Sunday Schools, one at Monocacy Bridge, at the home of a Mr. Brimmerman, and the other for the instruction of the colored children of Frederick, which they called the Asbury M. E. School. This latter organization was officered by the members of the Frederick Sunday School, otherwise known as the Wesleyan M. E. Sunday School. When this school was established the Rev. Wm. Wickes was the preacher in charge, Robert Emory, the assistant, and Charles B. Tippett, Presiding Elder. Among those who were superintendents of the Wesleyan Sunday School prior to the year 1872, were Jno. J. Kantner and Judge Jno. H. Kellar who is now living in retirement, at Piedmont, W. Va., in the 83d year of his age. The Sunday School at the present time is in a flourishing condition. The Hon. Milton G. Urner is the very efficient superintendent. Mr. Urner became superintendent of the Sunday School January 20, 1872, and has served in that capacity without intermission ever since. It is a question whether such a record has ever been equalled in the history of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The following are the officers of the Frederick Sunday School: Milton G. Urner, superintendent; Mrs. Mary I. Mullinix, Miss Edith Wickham, Adolphus Fearhake, R. Rush Lewis, assistant superintendents; Edgar K. Moore, secretary; Wm. H. Dyer, assistant secretary; George W. Heinlein, treasurer; Edward H. Heinlein, librarian; Dr. A. A. Radcliffe, Chas. M. Rhodes, assistant librarians; Jas. H. Harris, chorister; Miss Nannie Young, pianist.

The history of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday School of Frederick would not be complete if mention were not made of a certain society which was instituted under the auspices of the Sunday School in the year 1836. This organization was called "The First Juvenile Sunday School Temperance Society of Frederick City." Membership in this society was confined to children between the ages of four and sixteen. Its first president was James Whitehill. During the first year of its existence it had a membership of 233 all of whom have passed away, with the exception of the following: Miss Rosa Fearhake, George Gilbert and Chas. Kenouff.

Frederick Chapter of the Epworth League, a branch of the M. E. Church, was organized on November 23, 1891, with Mr. Hammond Urner as president. Since that time this Chapter has grown and done most effective work in its various departments, and has done much to strengthen and support the church.

The following persons have acted in the capacity of president: Mr. Hammond Urner, Miss Grace Radcliff, Miss Etta Brust, Mr. Albert Gilson, Miss Jessie Goodell, Mr. Aubrey Nicodemus and Miss Lucy Frost.

The present officers are: Miss Margaret Duvall, president; Albert Gilson, first vice-president; Miss Helen Urner, second vice-president; Miss Edith Radcliff, third vice-president; Mr. W. G. Barker, fourth vice-president; Dr. A. A. Radcliff, secretary and Ames Hendrickson, treasurer.

****

THE CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN.

To write a history of the Church of the Brethren or better known as the "Dunkers" or "German Baptist Brethren" for Frederick County and to follow the stage of growth would be an impossibility.

In the early days there were no records kept, and especially of the Church proceedings and Church business. The task no doubt would not have been so laborious a decade or more past; as since then many of the forefathers and descendants of the early church have been called to their reward, but we will give such data as we were able to gather.

1708 is a memorial year to the Church of the Brethren, for in that year at Schwarzenau, Germany, was enacted a remarkable scene. Eight pious souls, after a careful study of God's word, and season of prayer, walked slowly and solemnly from the house of Alexander Mack to the river Eder, and were there by him baptized by trine immersion. This was the beginning of the Church of the Brethren. The infant

Church grew very rapidly, but the hand of oppression and persecution was laid upon them and because of this they desired more favorable surroundings and environments.

In the year 1719, through an invitation of Wm. Penn, they commenced to emigrate to America and settled at Germantown, near Philadelphia. After settling in America the Church grew rapidly, and by 1750 large congregations had been organized throughout Pennsylvania. Since the close of the 18th century the Church has grown southward and westward, there being organized congregations in nearly every State of the Union.

The total membership of the Brethren at present numbers more than 120,000, with nearly 2,700 ministers. The Church has missionaries in India, Denmark, Sweden and China. It owns and controls a large publishing house in Elgin, Illinois, where its periodicals and Sunday School literature and supplies are printed.

The Middletown Valley congregation is the oldest congregation of the Church of the Brethren in Frederick County. In 1756 Daniel Leatherman, an ordained Elder in the Church, came from York County, Pa., and settled in the northern part of Middletown Valley. Others soon came, and in 1760 the Middletown Valley Church was organized with 15 members. Unfortunately the early records of the Church were not carefully preserved, or were not recorded at all, and as death has sealed the lips of many who were once active in the Church, and, age also dimmed the memory of some who are yet living, but have passed the alloted time of man, much that would be interesting to future generations can never be recorded.

From 1760 to 1800 the Church grew slowly. The congregation having no Church houses, worshipped in the private houses of the members. The names of Grossnickle, Harshman and Leatherman are the most prominent. About 1800, the first church was built near Harmony. It was a small structure, but served its purpose well, for nearly half a century. The next house was built in 1847, on the same site where the Grossnickle Church now stands. This stood for over fifty years. The present large and comfortable house was built in 1899. The Church house located in the village of Harmony was built in 1870.

Ministers who have labored in this congregation were Daniel Leatherman, who moved into the Valley in 1756 and was buried on a farm near the Grossnickle Church house, but there is no stone to mark his grave. Elder Holler, (no record,) Jacob Leatherman, a grandson of Daniel, was born 1787 and died 1863. He was elected to the ministry at the age of 20 years, and served in this office for 56 years. Elder Leatherman was a great walker and it was a common occurrence for him on the Lord's Day to take his staff and Bible, and walk 15 miles or more to fill an appointment and return the same day. It has been related that on one occasion he attended a Love-Feast at Welty's Church, about 15 miles from his home, and when asked by the Brethren after service to remain over night, he remarked "Let those who live at a distance remain," and he walked home that night.

Of Christian Harshman, who preached mostly in German, Ezra Gilbert, Daniel Boyer, little is known. George Grossnickle moved to North Manchester, Indiana, in the sixty's. Then there were Jonathan Baker, Daniel P. Saylor, of whom we shall speak later; Daniel F. Stouffer, a widely known evangelist of his day, and commonly known as the great singer. He led the song services at many of the Annual Conferences, probably the last one being at Frederick, Maryland, June 1897.

George Leatherman, son of Jacob and great-grand-son of Daniel (1756) was born 1827, and was elected to the ministry in 1867 and labored faithfully with the Church for nearly 40 years, or until his death, 1907. John M. Bussard and George S. Harp are the present Elders.

This congregation maintains two Sunday Schools, with an average enrollment of 450 pupils, and an average attendance of 260. At the present time the number of members in the congregation is about 270, many of whom are among the most prominent and influential citizens of Middletown Valley. The present ministers of the congregation are George S. Harp, John M. Bussard and Charles F. Ausherman.

The Deacons of the Church are Elias Grossnickle, Martin Grossnickle, John C. Leatherman, James C. Clarke, Tilghman F. Grossnickle, C. Upton Grossnickle, Chas. C. Grossnickle, Cyrus W. Blickenstaff, and Chas. N. Frushour.

The Board of Trustees is composed of the following: Martin Grossnickle, T. F. Grossnickle, John M. Bussard, C. Upton Grossnickle and Chas. N. Frushour. There is a large cemetery adjoining the Church house where rest those who have been faithful and loyal to His cause.

The next oldest congregation in the county is Beaver Dam and just when this congregation was organized is not definitely known. The first minister to locate in this territory was Jacob Donner, of whom little is recorded. The

Saylor family emigrated from Lancaster County, Pa., in 1772 and settled near Beaver Dam, records say. "In course of time a Church was organized."

Elder Daniel Saylor, Sr., the first Elder of Beaver Dam Church, was baptized by Michael Pfoutz, Elder of Conestoga Church, Pennsylvania, in 1750. He was succeeded by Elder John Garber, during whose time as Elder, or in 1828, the Church house was built and the money furnished by Elder Garber. Elder John Garber was succeeded by Jacob Saylor, who was succeeded by Elder Isaac Pfoutz, who was succeeded by Elder Daniel P. Saylor. Elder Daniel P. Saylor figured largely in the growth and progress of the Church while he lived, and his works still follow him. He was born June 23, 1811, united with the Brethren July 20, 1837 at the Beaver Dam Church, was called to the Ministry three years later or September 30, 1840, advanced to the second degree May 1842, and ordained by Elders Philip Boyle and Samuel Miller May 7, 1850. After Elder Saylor was called to the Ministry it was sometime before he agreed to accept the call and was pressed into duty under a peculiar circumstance:

A nephew of Elder John Garber had died, Elder Saylor went to the house. Prior to this time he had not done any preaching. Elders John Garber, Jacob Saylor and Daniel P. Saylor were on the porch conversing. Elder Garber said: "Brethren, you know that I am an uncle in this family, and it would be out of order for me to preach; Jacob, you preach in German and Daniel in English," which was agreed to. The senior took his part for a very short while and left the greater part of the time for young Daniel. Young Daniel was placed on the floor for the first time. He took as a text: "I am the resurrection and the life." The people listened with astonishment and pleasure to the eloquent words of the young beginner. He became a power in the pulpit. Two years after his election, or in 1842, there were 92 members baptized and united with the Beaver Dam Church, making a total membership of 388, and as the territory was large it was agreed to divide it into three congregations, namely: Beaver Dam, with a membership of 210; Bush Creek with 94, and Monocacy with 84 members. An Annual Meeting was held at Beaver Dam in the year 1853.

Elder Daniel P. Saylor was succeeded by Elder Solomon Stoner, who lived to be more than eighty years old. Elder Stoner was succeeded by the present Elder in charge, Geo. K. Sappington, with the following co-laborers: David Stoner, Daniel O. Metz, J. Calvin Main and Jesse R. Klein. The membership is about 145, with a large Sunday School. This Church has a burial ground adjoining.

As has been stated Bush Creek congregation ranks next in order. It was prior to 1842 a part of Beaver Dam Church. In 1846 a Church house was built near Monrovia, Maryland, and the first Love-feast was held the same year. The ministers (at the time of dividing the territory) were David Rinehart, Jacob D. Trostle and Jesse Roop Deacons, James Naylor, James Cronise, Augusta Williar. The visiting Elders present were Elder Philip Boyle, Michael Petre and David Miller. This congregation was organized the latter part of 1855 or early 1856. Elders Jacob Saylor and Isaac Pfoutz were the first Elders and they labored faithfully with the help of David Rinehart and Howard Hilliary, who were later elected to the ministry.

In the year 1853 Elder Jacob D. Trostle moved in the congregation from Pennsylvania, and was ordained in 1869. He was Elder for many years. He was a man of power and was much liked by every one as he had such a fatherly manner about him. He was full of the missionary spirit, and did a great deal of preaching at home and abroad. He, with Elder Jesse Roop, who also moved into the congregation the same year, and Jacob Umstead, Daniel Longanecker and others from Pennsylvania, made a missionary tour in companies of two's through Frederick and Washington Counties and Franklin County, Pennsylvania, holding services night and day, taking turns, remaining several days at a place, then followed by two others, returning the same route and manner. During this tour a number were added to the Church. Many of the members of the Bush Creek congregation lived eight to ten miles or more from the Church at Pleasant Hill. There was a call for a church house at Linganore or Locust Grove, and an effort was made to collect funds for that purpose. In 1873 a large stone Church house was built. The Trustees at that time were Samuel Nausbaum, Henry P. Nausbaum, Tobias Martin. The Ministers were Elders Jacob D. Trostle and Jesse Roop. Deacons were Augusta Williar and Jacob Cronise.

Elder Jacob D. Trostle was Elder of this congregation until he removed to Kansas in 1884. He was succeeded by Elder E. W. Stoner, who was succeeded by Elder S. H. Utz, the present Elder in charge. Other ministers who labored in this church were Jeremiah Brown, W. T. Miller, John Smith (who moved into other congregations), and Andrew Rinehart deceased. The present ministers with Elder S. H. Utz are Jesse M. Burrall, who was elect-

ed to the Ministry 1892 and ordained Elder in 1905, Silas K. Utz and Jacob O. Williar, who were chosen in 1900, and David Klein in 1906. The Deacons who served in this congregation other than those mentioned were Chas. Duvall (deceased), Fred Klein (deceased), Christian Bear, Daniel Ecker, George Main, Lawrence Doyle, Chas. Schinder, George Klein, John Brandenburg, Walter Burrall, Wm. Duvall and Bruce Murdock.

There are about 175 members in this Congregation with two Sunday Schools. Each Church house has a large burial ground adjoining.

In 1907 a large commodious Church house was built near the site where the old house at Pleasant Hill stood.

The Monocacy congregation ranks next in order and was separated from the Beaver Dam Congregation in 1842, but was not organized until December 3, 1855.

About the same time a Church house was built at Rocky Ridge, Md. Prior to building the Church house, services were held in an old log school house, where the members convened every two weeks. The organizers were Elders Philip Boyle, O. E. Michael, Peter E. and Daniel Miller, ministers from the Pope Creek Church, Carroll County. No trustees were elected for some time after the organization. The home Ministers were: Daniel P. Saylor and Daniel Boyer, with Augusta Williar and John Weybright, Sr.; deacons, Daniel P. Saylor, who was Elder in charge of this Church from the organization until his death, June 6, 1885, over 30 years. He was succeeded by Elder Geo. A. Hoover and Daniel R. Saylor, who presided until their death. Then the present Elder came in charge, Thomas J. Kolb, who, with the aid of Elders F. C. Renner, John R. Flohr, John S. Weybright, Leonard J. Flohr, Bruce C. Whitmore and Chas. G. Flohr, are carrying on the work, not only at Rocky Ridge but at Thurmont, Detour, Mountain Dale and Oak Hill, Md., and at Fountain Dale, Penna.

Deacons, Samuel Weybright, C. Koons, W. Flohr, A. D. Hoover, E. D. Diller, Harry Schildtz, Franklin Wolfe, S. P. Flohr and John H. Moser. There are about 175 members. A Sunday School is maintained at all points, save Oak Hill.

There is a burial ground adjoining each Church house where lie the remains of the pioneers of the Church.

Frederick City Church belonged to the Bush Creek congregation prior to 1886. In 1880 the Eastern District of Maryland recommended to the Bush Creek Church to make an effort to secure a place of worship in Frederick, as there were about eight or more members residing in the City and vicinity at this time. Among the early members were Mrs. Louisa Sappington, Mary Hagan, Mary Smith, deceased, and Mary E. Smith, deceased. A committee was appointed to see what arrangements could be made by the District Meeting.

The committee was Elder Edward A. Brunner, P. D. Fahrney, Wm. McDaniel, Elder S. H. Utz and George K. Sappington. The Committee organized by electing Mr. Wm. McDaniel, Chairman, and P. D. Fahrney, secretary and treasurer.

The first place of worship was in the Methodist Protestant Church, then located where the residences of Messrs. Moberly and Zentz now stand. The first service was held in this Church May 9, 1880. The appointments were filled by Elder E. A. Brunner and ministers of the adjoining congregations. The first series of meetings or revival service was held by Elder Jesse Calvert of Baltimore, November 19, 1880. At this meeting there were ten accessions to the church. In February 1881 there was another series of meetings held by Elder Robert H. Miller, of Indiana. They held their first Love-feast service November 14, 1881. The Brethren continued to worship in this Church until April 1, 1882, and afterward held services in a hall over the old post office or the building now occupied by the Frederick County Telephone and Telegraph Company.

In 1886 the Brethren built a Church on West Fourth Street, where they have services every Sunday morning and evening, and a Sunday School service every Sunday morning. This Church was dedicated July 18, 1886. Elder James Quinter of Pennsylvania, preached the dedicatory sermon, August 21, 1886. Elders from adjoining congregations met in Frederick City, and divided this territory, taking part from Beaver Dam, Bush Creek and Monocacy and organized the Frederick City Church, with Elder W. A. Gaunt as Elder; Edward A. Brunner, a minister of the second degree, ordained Elder in 1890, and Dr. P. D. Fahrney, deacon. September 25th, 1886, Wm. McDaniel with his wife was elected to the office of Deacon and Deaconess. Elder W. A. Gaunt moved out of the congregation in 1888, at which time Elder E. W. Stoner of Union Bridge was called as presiding Elder, who had charge until 1901, when he was succeeded by Elder Edward A. Brunner, who presided until his death March 30th, 1908. August 11, 1888, Dr. P. D. Fahrney was called to the ministry, and Milton S. McDaniel was elected to the office of deacon. Dr. H. P. Fahrney and George B. Hoke were

installed into the Deacon's office March 20, 1897.

July 7, 1906, L. Frederick Kimbel and J. Welty Fahrney were elected and installed in the Deacon's office. J. Welty Fahrney was called to the ministry November 17, 1907.

After the death of Elder Edward A. Brunner, Elder George S. Harp was elected as Elder in charge, with Dr. P. D. Fahrney minister in the second degree and J. Welty Fahrney, minister of the first degree, with the aid of Bro. Chas. F. Ausherman of Grossnickle congregation.

Deacons, George B. Hoke, Dr. H. P. Fahrney, Henry P. Nausbaum (moved in the congregation from Sam's Creek, 1902); James W. Harrison, (moved in the congregation from Bush Creek July, 1891); George Gittings (moved 1908 from Bush Creek); L. Frederick Kimbel, Elmer Brengle and John Wolfe. The two latter were installed October 27, 1909.

The Church has grown to about 90 members, and has a prosperous Sunday School with an enrollment of 146 scholars, and an average attendance of 74. November 18, 1909, the Brethren held their Annual Love-feast, where 65 Brethren and 112 Sisters partook of the Communion and of the Lord's Supper.

The Brethren have purchased a right in the Union Church at Rocky Springs, and hold preaching service there every three weeks, in the afternoon. In the year 1907 at the Annual Conference the Church name was changed from the German Baptist Brethren to the Church of the Brethren.

The Church of the Brethren, near Monrovia. Md.—The Church of the Brethren, near Monrovia, Frederick County, Md., was organized in 1848. At this time the services were held in a private house, or, when the weather permitted, in the woods. The first building erected by the mission, was a wooden structure, 25x50 feet. Some of the first members were: Benjamin Deal and his wife; Jesse Walker and his wife; Really David Reinhart and his wife; James Naylor and his wife.

David Reinhart was the first preacher ordained from this congregation. James Naylor was one of the first deacons, and Andrew Reinhart and his wife were present at the organization of the mission. Andrew is now in his eighty-ninth year. When the congregation was organized it was separated from the Beaver Dam congregation, and was named the Bush Creek congregation. Jacob D. Trostle and Jesse Rupp, became the resident ministers, and for many years David Reinhart, Jacob Trostle, and Jesse Rupp supplied the preaching place. Some time later, Jacob D. Trostle was ordained to the eldership, after serving twenty years as a preacher.

David Reinhart removed to Virginia, and Jacob Trostle to Kansas, but during the time that they had cared for the church, Mr. Utz, a young man, had been ordained as preacher, and, soon after Mr. Trostle went to Kansas, he was ordained as elder, or bishop, and has been in charge of the congregation.

About thirty-one years ago, a branch church was established near Pool's store, on the Linganore. It is called the Locust Grove church and, with the mother church, has a membership of 175. In the summer of 1907, the brick church was built. It is one story in front and two in the rear, and is lighted by acetylene. A cemetery was connected with the first house of worship, and when the new church was built this cemetery was incorporated and enlarged. Mr. Utz has ordained as elders, J. M. Burrall and Joseph Utz. Silas K. Utz, John O. Wilar, and David Kline are in the Sunday school of which Charles M. Utz and Bruce R. Murdock are superintendents.

****

HISTORY OF THE REFORMED CHURCH, MIDDLETOWN.

The Reformed congregation of Middletown, Md., is one of the oldest congregations in the County of Frederick. The records are somewhat imperfect so that much of interest in its history cannot be presented. Until the year 1830, the pastors who served this congregation resided in Frederick, and served this congregation in connection with the one there.

Services for Divine worship in Middletown valley were held as early as 1756. The house in which services were held was located about one and a-half miles southwest of Middletown. It was in size 30x33 feet and was constructed of logs. The building was also used as a school house by the Reformed and Lutheran people. It was torn down about the year 1776. The only school teacher of whom tradition informs us was a Mr. Munty.

There were fifty acres of land either donated by or purchased from a Mr. Kefauver, for the benefit of both the Reformed and Lutheran congregations. According to the pious custom of our German ancestors, a portion was set apart as the last resting place of the deceased. Through some unfortunate dealing, forty-eight acres of this land were lost.

This first building was used as a place of worship by the Reformed congregation for twelve or fifteen years. About the year 1776, they built a log building in Middletown, on

the site of the present building. The Lutheran congregation worshipped in this same building until it needed repairs, after which time it was used for a school house.

The third building was also built of logs near the location of the present church; the date however is not given, and the dates already mentioned can only be accepted as approximate.

The fourth or present brick church, was erected in the year 1818, under the pastorate of the Rev. Jonathan Helfenstein. The cornerstone was laid on the 2nd of July, and the spire was raised on the 27th of October. The building was finished by the middle of June, and dedicated on the 27th of June, 1819.

The first seven of the pastors of the congregation resided in Fredericktown, as the city of Frederick was then called. The Rev. John Conrod Steiner who accepted a call to the Frederick charge in the latter part of 1756 is mentioned, as having served the congregations in the mountains from March to December in the year 1757, traveling from and in return to Frederick, eighteen miles, which distance corresponds with the location of the first log church southwest of Middletown. He closed his ministry here in May 1759, and removed to Philadelphia, Pa., to assume the pastorate of the old Race Street Church.

In the Fall of 1760, the Rev. William Otterbein, in response to a second call, moved to Frederick, and labored in this field as pastor for a period of five years.

Rev. Charles Lange, became the third pastor near the beginning of the year 1766. His first entry in the church record is February, 1766, and his last, May 1768. On the 8th of June 1767, he administered the Lord's Supper at the school house across the first mountain to thirty-eight persons.

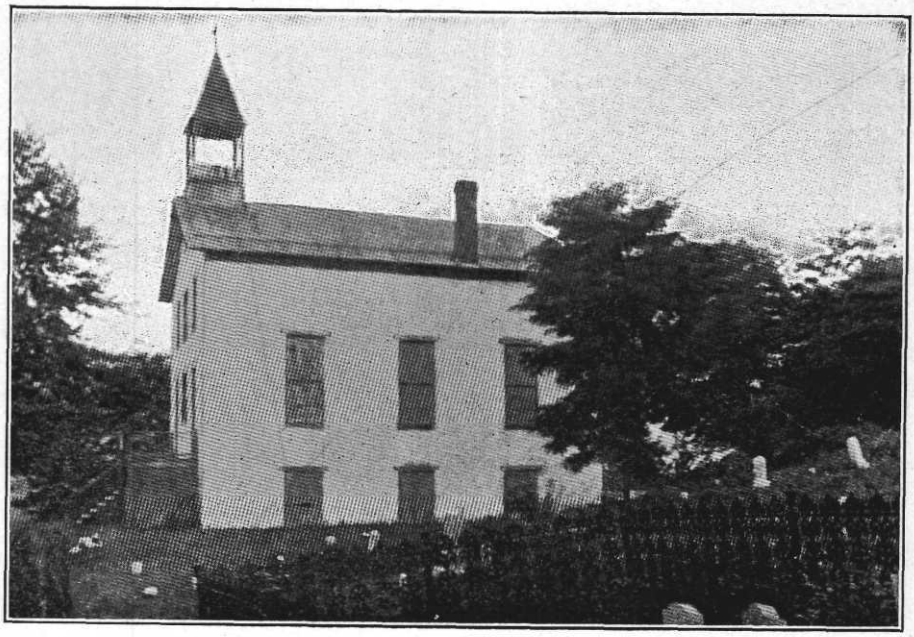
The Rev. Frederick L. Henop appears in the record as pastor of Frederick, Middletown, and Glades, in 1770. He continued his labors for about fourteen years. Dr. Zacharias says of him that he was a good preacher and was much beloved by his people. He preached once a month at Lovettsville, Va., and also visited the destitute Reformed in the valley of Virginia. Many were added to the church during his ministry.

Rev. John William Runkel having become pastor of the Frederick charge, December, 1784, preached in the Reformed church at Middletown, on the 6th of April, 1785. The record shows that on the 13th of June 1793, he administered the Holy Communion to 77 persons. On January 11th, 1799, he buried at Middletown, Melchoir Geisser, aged 110 years. He preached his farewell sermon April 1st, 1802, after a pastorate of seventeen years. He was the first president of Maryland Classis.

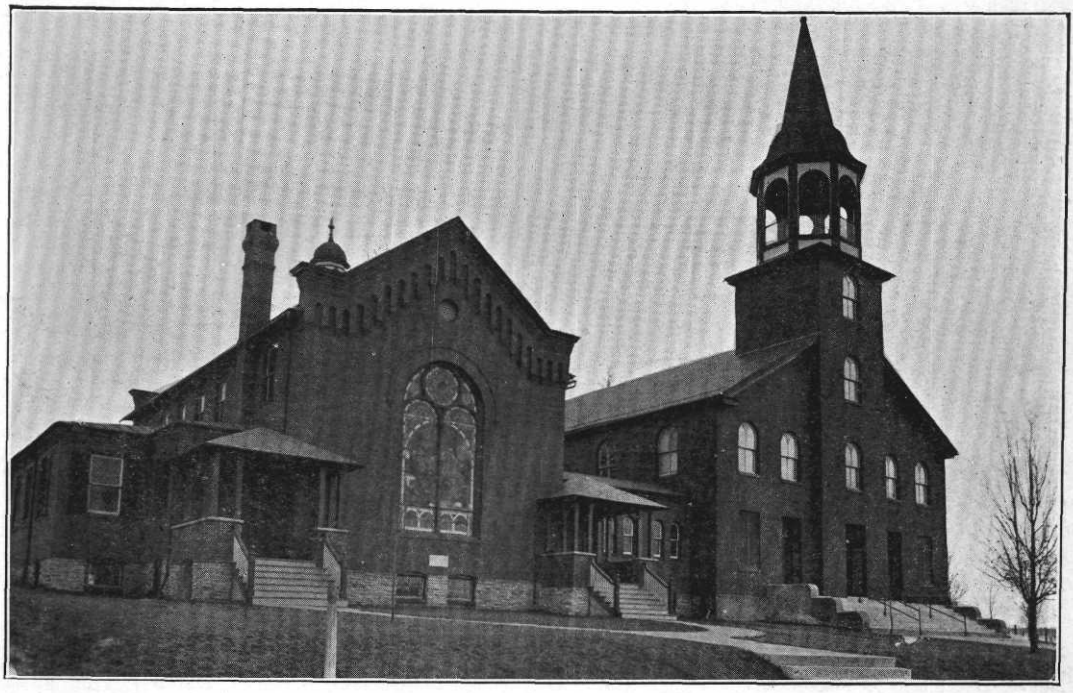
Rev. Daniel Wagner accepted a call to Frederick in October 1802. He preached at the Glades, Middletown, Jefferson, and Loudon Co., (Lovettsville, Va.) This great labor impaired his health, and he was compelled to resign and cease from the active duties of the ministry, October, 1810. Dr. Mayer says of him, "He was an upright, experienced, and earnest minister, a holy man."

Rev. Jonathan Helfenstein succeeded Rev. Mr. Wagner in 1811, when his charge consisted of Frederick, Middletown, Glade, Zion, Remsberg's school house, Manor, and Lovettsville, Va. He proved to be a worthy successor. Dr. Zacharias says of him: "Long will his name and memory be fragrant." His labors continued until the Fall of 1828. In 1825, with the aid of his nephew, the Rev. S. Helfenstein, he introduced the English languages into the services of the sanctuary. He was active in all the benevolent operations of the church, taking special interest in the establishing and endowment of the Theological Seminary.

In 1830, the Middletown charge was detached from Frederick, and embraced Middletown, Burkettsville, Jefferson, Jerusalem, and Lovettsville, Va. The Rev. J. C. Bucher became the first resident pastor at Middletown, and began his pastorate on the 1st of January 1830, and continued twelve years and six months. When Rev. Mr. Bucher, who at the time was pastor of the Cavetown charge, was entreated to become the resident pastor at Middletown, conditions were most discouraging. The congregation was heavily in debt. In the fall of 1829 Peter Coblentz and his son Dr. Jacob Coblentz visited Cavetown and urged upon the Rev. Bucher to come to the rescue of the Middletown congregation. He agreed to pay the congregation a visit and preach for them. This he did and found the church crowded, the Lutheran pastor having suspended his service in favor of this special service in the Reformed church. Following the sermon Rev. Mr. Bucher made the statement that he could not see his way clear to accept the call, unless the congregation first liquidate the debt which threatened to sweep away from them both the church and pastor. He gave them four weeks in which to accomplish the work, and urged a subscription to be opened at once. Father Peter Coblentz at once responded with a subscription of $500, and with tears in his eyes called upon his brother John Philip and John Remsburg to come now and save the church and congregation from destruction. In a few minutes $1800 were subscribed. In less than two weeks Dr. Jacob Cob-



Grace Reformed Church, Knoxville.



Christ Reformed Church and Chapel, Middletown.

lentz and John Remsburg called at the parsonage at Cavetown, Md., to report that the debt of the congregation had been paid and that a surplus of $1600 had been raised with which a parsonage had been purchased.

At the first communion held by the Rev. Mr. Bucher 117 members communed, and on the 11th of September, 1830, 36 new members were added. In the Jerusalem congregation 37 members constituted the membership in the beginning of his pastorate. During his pastorate, the church prospered greatly, he confirming as many as 482 and baptizing 745. The church contributed over $12,000 for various benevolent objects, and the present parsonage was erected He preached his farewell sermon June 28, 1842, and accepted a call to Reading, Pa.

Rev. A. P. Freeze entered upon the duties of this charge as pastor, August 1, 1842. His ministry was prosperous. He was looked upon as a great preacher and pulpit orator. He resigned July 27th, 1845.

The pastorate of the Rev. C. F. McCauley began October 11, 1845, and continued until December 1855, when he resigned to take up work in Reading, Pa. The choice of Rev. Mr. McCauley proved to be a wise one. The membership not only increased, numerically, but was inspired with new zeal and energy in the Master's work. During his pastorate, the Middletown congregation became a distinct charge.

Rev. George W. Glessner began his work as pastor on the 11th of October, 1856. On account of feeble health he was constrained to close his pastorate April 1, 1861. He was an able preacher, and accomplished a good work.

Rev. F. A. Rupley entered upon his duties as pastor, June 27th, 1861. His pastorate continued till April 2nd, 1876. The vast armies of the Union and the South passed through this section of country, and made his experiences peculiarly trying. He ministered freely with a ready hand, and open heart, to the needy, whether of the Union or of the South. The church prospered during his ministry, and many still remain who find pleasure in bearing testimony to his splendid service. To the Rev. Mr. Rupley, chiefly belongs the credit for the enlarging and beautifying of the cemetery. This enlargement was effected in 1863, when also an old church debt was paid. His remains lie in the beautiful cemetery of the church which for nearly fifteen years he so faithfully served, and for which he ever afterward had an affectionate regard.

At the annual congregational meeting on Easter Monday, April 17, 1876, the Rev. T. Franklin Hoffmeier was elected pastor. His installation took place on Sunday afternoon, July 16, 1876. His pastorate continued until July 1st, 1897.

At the annual congregational meeting held on Easter Monday, April 22, 1889, action was taken to make extensive improvement to the church. The building committee consisted of the pastor, Rev. T. Franklin Hoffmeier, J. Harmon Remsburg, D. Edward Kefauver, C. E. Wise, Lewis F. Kefauver, and C. Thomas Remsberg. Following the recommendatoin of this committee, the congregation at a special meeting on June 2, 1889, took action to add sixteen feet to the east end of the church. This work of enlarging and beautifying was concluded, Thursday, April 10, 1890, and the church was reopened and rededicated April 20, 1890, Dr. J. Spangler Kieffer, of Hagerstown, preaching the sermon. Other ministers present beside the pastor, were the Revs. J. H. Pannebecker, and N. H. Skyles. Rev. J. H. Pannebecker preached at the evening service. The total cost of the improvement was $5,650.24. During the pastorate of the Rev. Mr. Hoffmeier, the congregation was commendably represented in the general benevolence of the church. This pastorate also was the longest of any who served this congregation.

The pastorate of the Rev. John W. Pontius began December 1st, 1897, and continued for a period of ten years. It was his pleasure to work along the same lines as his predecessors. It is generally admitted that he did a good work. The special work during this pastorate as seen by the physical eye, was the erection of the Sunday School chapel. On Easter Monday, March 31, 1902, in considering the condition of the building in which the Sunday School was held for many years, action was taken appointing a committee to ascertain the cost of repairing the old building. This committee, consisting of Messrs. D. Edward Kefauver, Charles H. Coblentz, Charles H. Lighter, Emory L. Coblentz, and Amos Remsberg recommended the erection of a new building. This recommendation was favorably acted upon at a special meeting of the congregation held June 15, 1902, and on the 27th of June the work of tearing down the old building was begun. Under the constant oversight of the chairman of the building committee, D. Edward Kefauver, and the special direction of the contractor, Theodore C. Shafer, the work was vigorously pushed, and brought to completion June 13, 1903. The dedication of the building took place June the 21, 1903, when Rev. Geo. W. Richards, D. D., of the Theological Seminary at Lancaster, Pa., preached the sermon. The expense of this improvement was $7,567.31.

The pastorate of the Rev. George Albert

Snyder, D. D., began September 1, 1908. Six months of the interim between the resignation of Rev. Mr. Pontius and the location of the present pastor, were happily filled by the Rev. Jonas B. Shontz. Through his efforts a single subscription of $1,250.00 toward a pipe organ was secured on the condition that no debt should be created by the installing of a pipe organ. At the annual congregational meeting held on Easter Monday April 12, 1909, action was taken authorizing the installing of a new pipe organ. At a special congregational meeting held August 15, 1909, the plan submitted by the consistory, locating the organ in the front of the church, and introducing a choir room and a pastor's room, was adopted. At this same meeting action was also taken to install new pews. The work on the improvements was begun August 23, 1909, and was concluded November 20th. The rededication of the church took place November 21, 1909, when the Rev. Wm. C. Schaeffer, of the Theological Seminary, at Lancaster, Pa., preached at the morning service, and the Rev. J. Spangler Kieffer, D. D., Hagerstown, preached at night. The new pipe organ, new pews, rearrangement of the pulpit platform and pulpit furniture, choir room, pastor's room, beautiful Wilton velvet carpet put in by the Pastor's Aid Society before it was one year old, and other minor improvements, combine in making Christ Reformed Church a beautiful church, and with the Sunday School Chapel furnish splendid equipment for splendid church work. The total expense of these last improvements amounted to $6,657.65.

Christ Reformed Church in all of her departments consists of the congregation proper, the Sunday School dating its existence as part of a Union Sunday School from about the year 1832 and at the present time graded; St. Paul's Missionary Society, organized November 23, 1879, the Heidelberg League of Christian Endeavor and the Pastor's Aid Society organized December 1, 1908.

The membership of these deparments, June 1910, is as follows: Congregation, 548; Sunday School, 524; St. Paul's Missionary Society, composed of the membership of the church; Heidelberg League of Christian Endeavor, organized February 20, 1898, 114; pastor's Aid Society, 52.

This history is based upon a compilation by Peter W. Shafer bearing date June 19, 1876, and other data in the Church record.

****

EMMITSBURG LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The Lutheran Church of this community dates its origin in the year 1757, on the banks of Tom's Creek two and one-half miles East of Emmitsburg. This primitive structure was built of logs. According to a historical letter of Rev. John G. Young written to Rev. Dr. Helmuth, Philadelphia, and filed in the archives of Mount Airy Lutheran Seminary the year 1757 establishes the date of this congregation's beginning. At a later date a new church was built on this site by the Lutheran and the Reformed congregations.

The first pastor was Rev. John G. Bager, who was succeeded by no less than four ministers until in the year 1797. The present stone structure was erected conjointly by the Lutheran and the Reformed congregations and used by both on alternate Sundays until the year 1869, when the Lutheran congregation became sole owner by right of purchase.

The present stone edifice was remodeled in the year 1835, also in 1870. In the year 1897, the Centennial Celebration of the church was observed with a varied and impressive program, covering a period of four days, September 30, —October 3, 1897. A full account was furnished in the *Chronicle* October 8, 1897.

In the Centennial year the church was renovated and improved by placing new circular oak pews, art glass memorial windows of beautiful design, new pulpit and chancel furniture.

Fourteen ministers have served the congregation since 1797, Rev. John F. Ruthrauff, Rev. John G. Grobp, Rev. John N. Hoffman, Rev. Samuel Finckel, Rev. Ezra Keller, Rev. Solomon Sentman, Rev. John Welfley, Rev. Chas. Collins, Rev. J. Henry Bishop, Rev. Washington V. Gotwald, Rev. E. S. Johnston, D. D., Rev. Luther DeYoe, Rev. O. G. Klinger, Rev. Chas. Reinewald.

Recent improvements are a new heating plant, walls refrescoed, new carpet, new roof, new floor, a new concrete avenue from the Main street to the church, and other improvements within the present pastorate of 17 years involving an expenditure of about $3,500.

The membership numbers 340 persons. During the past year the congregation contributed for benevolent causes $368.00 and for all local and general work $2,170.00. The church property has improved with age, and continues to serve the sacred purpose of its erection through Winter's cold and Summer's heat.

Pastors of Emmitsburg Elias Ev. Lutheran Church. Rev. John George Bager, 1757-1759; vacant, 1759-1761; Rev. Ludwig Beck, 1761-1767; vacant, 1767-1769; Rev. Charles F. Wildbahn, 1769-1782. Then Lutherans united with Reformed and built a new church on the old location, and also a school house, 1782. Rev. John G. Young of St. John's Lutheran

Church supplied the Emmitsburg church. Rev. Guenther Wingert, 1794-1795; Rev. John F. Ruthrauff, Greencastle, 1797-1802; Rev. John G. Grobp, Taneytown, 1802-1828; Rev. John N. Hoffman, 1828-1833; Rev. Samuel D. Finckel, 1834-1837; Rev. Ezra Keller, 1837-1840; Rev. Solomon Sentman, 1841-1852; Rev. John Welfley, 1852-1854; Rev. George S. Collins, 1854-1855; Rev. Henry Bishop, 1855-1863; Rev. Washington V. Gotwald, 1863-1866; Rev. E. S. Johnston, 1866-1888; Rev. Luther DeYoe, 1889-1891; Rev. O. G. Klinger, 1892-1892; Rev. Chas. Reinewald, 1892.

****

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, EMMITSBURG, MD.

"The minutes of the Presbytery of Donegal show that the Rev. McMordie was appointed to supply at 'Monokasy' on the second Sabbath of September, 1760." This is the beginning of the Presbyterian Church in this vicinity according to Mr. James A. Helman's history. Continuing Mr. Helman writes, "whether the services were held in the territorial limits of Emmitsburg or Piney Creek Church is even without traditional sanction."

Tom's Creek, the birthplace of the Reformed and Lutheran congregations, can also be claimed by the Presbyterians. On April 27, 1761, a supplication for supply from Tom's Creek was received by the Presbytery in session at Carlisle, Pa. Another petition was received in the following June. Rev. John Beard was appointed to hold services there in October 1761. In 1762 Rev. Robert McMordy was appointed supply and in 1763 Rev. Robert Smith received a like appointment. Rev. Samuel Thompson was the next to supply the Tom's Creek congregation.

These Presbyterians were closely related with the congregation at Piney Creek, at first called Pipe Creek, and were served by the same divines. W. Edmeston, John Slemons, William Magraw and others took charge of the people.

In 1839, after worshipping seventy-eight years at Tom's Creek, the old church was torn down and rebuilt in Emmitsburg. During the pastorate of Rev. Isaac M. Patterson, 1869, the church was remodeled. In 1878 it was torn down and a new building erected. This was during the pastorate of Rev. Dr. Wm. Simonton. On August 28th, 1902, the church was struck by lightning and burned. It was rebuilt in 1904.

The ministers supplying the pulpits of these various congregations from 1761 were: Revs. Robert McCordy, John Beard, Robert Smith, W. Edmeston, John Slemons, William Magraw and Samuel Thompson—1761; 1775 to 1779, Rev. Hezekiah Balch. Vacant until 1872 with occasional supply. From 1783 to 1789 Rev. John McKnight. Vacant from 1790 to 1791. Rev. Wm. Paxton, D. D., from 1792 to 1796. Vacant 1797 to 1800. Rev. Patrick Davidson, 1800 to 1810. Vacant 1811 to 1813. From 1814 to 1865, Rev. Robert S. Grier. Rev. Isaac M. Patterson from 1866 to 1873. Rev. Dr. Simonton, 1873 to 1897. Rev. David H. Riddle, D. D., 1897 to 1905. Rev. Kenneth M. Craig, 1905 to 1909. The present pastor is Rev. Mr. Leighton B. Hensley.

This article has been prepared from data taken from Mr. James A. Helman's History of Emmitsburg.

****

MT. PLEASANT CHARGE, REFORMED CHURCH.

The Mt. Pleasant charge of the Reformed Church in the United States, located in Frederick County, Md., was organized by the Classis of Maryland at a special of that body, held at the Glade Reformed Church, Walkersville, Md., January 16, 1874, and was composed of three congregations, viz: Mt. Pleasant, Union Chapel and Rocky Hill.

At the same meeting a call extended by the newly formed charge to Rev. J. M. Souders was confirmed, and a committee consisting of Revs. W. F. Colliflower, Simon S. Miller and A. P. Long was appointed to install him pastor of the charge, which duty was attended to January 31, 1874. Rev. Souders served the charge one year—to January 16th, 1875.

For nearly two years the charge was without a regular pastor. At a meeting held August 20, 1876, Rev. Anthony Shulenberger was unanimously elected pastor; a call was extended and accepted, and he entered upon his pastoral work, October 1st, 1876. A special meeting of Classis, convened at Mt. Pleasant, March 8th, 1877, the call was confirmed and Rev. Shulenberger was installed at the same time by a committee consisting of Revs. Dr. E. R. Eschbach, N. H. Skyles and O. E. Lake. Rev. Shulenberger served this charge faithfully until November 1, 1894—eighteen years and one month. During his pastorate the charge was very much strengthened. A parsonage was erected at Mt. Pleasant, largely through his untiring effort; a new congregation was organized and a good, substantial brick church, named Trinity Grace Reformed Church, was erected on the Baltimore pike, about one mile below Pearl.

On the 16th of February, 1895, a call was

extended to Rev. Simon S. Miller and accepted. He entered upon his pastoral duties May 16, and on the 26th was installed pastor of the charge by a committee composed of Revs. Dr. E. R. Eschbach, T. F. Hoffmeier and Atville Conner. This call was extended by the Mt. Pleasant, Union Chapel and Grace Trinity congregations.

"At a special meeting of the joint Consistory of the charge at Mt. Pleasant, May 17, 1897, Rev. Miller, having received an appointment as superintendent of the Daniel Stine Memorial Home for Aged Ministers, located at Myerstown, Pa., presented his resignation as pastor of the charge, to take effect June 1st, which was very reluctanly accepted."

On June 7, 1897, a call was extended to Rev. T. Franklin Hoffmeier, which was accepted. He entered upon his duties as pastor August 1, and was installed by a committee appointed by Classis, composed of Revs. Atville Conner, S. M. Hench and Dr. E. R. Eschbach, August 15.

After a little more than five years of faithful, conscientious service which ever characterized the man, and by his truly Christian spirit, he won the high esteem and confidence of everybody, the charge and the church at large, met with a heavy loss in the unexpected death of Rev. Hoffmeier, who departed this life November 1st, 1902. The funeral services were held in the church at Mt. Pleasant on the 5th at 12:30 p. m. "A very able and impressive sermon was delivered by Rev. Dr. J. S. Kieffer, of Hagerstown, followed by an address by Rev. Dr. E. R. Eschbach, of Frederick. The church was crowded with sympathizing people and scores could not get in. After the impressive service the body was conveyed to St. Paul's Reformed Church, near Clearspring, Md., and there laid to rest in the hope of the blessed resurrection. 'For if we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so them also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with Him.'"

Again the charge was left shepherdless.

At a meeting of the Joint Consistory held April 11, 1903, Rev. Jas. R. Lewis was formally nominated for pastor, and on the 19th was elected by the vote of the three congregations. A call was extended and accepted and on May 17, Rev. Lewis was installed pastor by a committee of Classis, consisting of Revs. S. S. Miller, D. J. Wolf and I. M. Motter.

Rev. Lewis, having received a call from Lovettsville, Va., tendered his resignation, which was accepted and went into effect February 15, 1906.

Rev. B. R. Carnahan was elected pastor July 14, 1907, and entered upon his work September 1. He was installed September 26, by a committee composed of Revs. S. S. Miller, I. M. Motter and Jas. J. Schaeffer.

During the autumn months of 1909 Mt. Pleasant and Grace Trinity Churches were very much improved both within and without, at a total cost, including labor given of $1,000 which was promptly met.

The charge at this date, April 1st, 1910, is full of vigor, out of debt, and peace and good will prevail.

A short history of the several congregations constituting the Mt. Pleasant charge, as far as the writer was able to gather it, follows:

I. Rocky Hill.—This church was located about a mile and three-quarters from Woodsboro, on the road to Johnsville, was used conjointly by the Lutheran and Reformed congregations. It was built in 1768, on a lot conveyed by Peter Baird. It was an old time two-story log structure, and fifty years after its erection was plastered and weatherboarded. Its pulpit was built in 1771 and was, in later years, an object of considerable interest. (See Scharf's History.)

This congregation had been a part of the Glade charge, but at the formation of the Mt. Pleasant charge it was annexed and served by its pastors. During the pastorate of Rev. A. Shulenberger, the Reformed congregation sold its interest in the old church to the Lutherans, and then erected a house of worship at Centerville. This was looked upon as a wise move at the time, as the Reformed membership lived in and around the village. But for various reasons the most substantial of the younger members moved away, while those advanced in years were removed by death. The result was that about 1900 the church was abandoned and the property disposed of.

II. Union Chapel, as the name indicates, is owned by the Lutheran and Reformed congregations. It is located several miles west of Libertytown, on the road leading from Libertytown to Walkersville, and was erected in 1864-5. The Reformed congregation was organized on August 13, 1865, during the pastorate of Rev. Jesse Steiner, when twelve persons entered the organization, viz: Joshua Albaugh, Peter Eves, Jacob Dutro, John Kirby, Josiah Dutro, Lewis A. Albaugh, Jacob Pittinger, Michael Smith, Sophia Albaugh, Susannah Smith, Amanda Eves and Susannah Albaugh.

The following officers were then elected and installed: Elders, John Kerby, for two years, and Jacob Dutro, for one year. Deacons, Joshua Albaugh, for two years, and Peter Eves for one year. John Kirby was elected treasurer, and Joshua Albaugh, secretary.

On June 30th, 1867, the pastorate of Rev. Jesse Steiner ceased.

May 1868, Rev. Abner R. Kramer became pastor, and during his pastorate the Mt. Pleasant charge was organized. Union Chapel became a part of the same and has been served by the ministers serving the charge from that date to the present time. Present officers: Elders, John H. Albaugh, Valentine Albaugh and Daniel Elzter. Deacons, Albert Long, Josiah Crum and George Thomas.

III. Mt. Pleasant Congregation.—On the 16th of April, 1869, a meeting of the members of the Glade Reformed Church and others, living in the vicinity of Mt. Pleasant, was held in the school house for the purpose of making arrangements to erect a church in the village. John B. Stimmel was elected president and Geo. W. Buckey, secretary. Rev. A. R. Kramer, pastor of the Glade charge, was present and encouraged the movement. It was decided to build on a lot owned by Jacob Diller, who afterwards transferred this lot by deed to the Reformed Church.

The following composed the building committee: Samuel Hoke, Geo. W. Buckey, Calvin A. Thomas, Jacob Diller and John B. Stimmel; and a committee, consisting of Geo. W. Buckey, Jacob Diller and E. I. Zimmerman, was appointed to solicit funds for the erection of the church building. Work was commenced early in the spring of 1870, by the contractors, Daniel S. Kemp and Kolb, and on May 26, Ascension Day—the corner-stone was laid by the pastor, Rev. A. R. Kramer. The building was consecrated to the service of the Triune God, November 13, 1870, by the pastor in the morning, and Rev. D. Zacharias, D. D., of Frederick, preached in the afternoon.

A petition was presented to Maryland Classis June 1, 1871, asking permission to organize a congregation at Mt. Pleasant and the request was granted. On the 9th of July the congregation was properly organized and officers elected, ordained and installed, to-wit: Elders, George W. Buckey and Calvin A. Thomas; deacons, Flavius J. Stevens and Geo. R. Buckey. From June 1st, 1871 to January 1874, this congregation formed a part of the Glade charge, but from 1874 to the present it has formed a part of Mt. Pleasant charge. Present officers: Elders, Philip Angleberger, Martin Hoke, H. A. Buckey and J. H. Etzler; deacons, William Burrier, L. F. Lochner, Maynard Buckey and Wm. E. Boyer.

IV. Grace Trinity.—In response to an appeal of a few scattered members of the Reformed Church, Rev. Anthony Shulenberger visited this section of country, in 1886 and preached his first sermon standing on a rock close to where the church now stands, as previously stated on the Baltimore pike, one mile below Pearl. Afterwards services were held at regular intervals in an old abandoned school house on the farm owned by the late James H. King, who, it seems, was the leader in this movement.

The congregation was organized in the old school house and was composed of James H. King and wife, Gideon Bussard, wife and daughter, Barton F. Michael and wife, Thomas Dixon and wife, John E. Hargett and wife, John Smith and wife, P. M. Hitechew and wife, Mrs. Hobbs, Miss Rebecca Brunner and Miss Annie Celler, now the wife of C. Hargett. The following officers were chosen, ordained and installed: Elders, Gideon Bussard and John E. Hargett; deacons, Jas. H. King, Barton F. Michael and Thomas Dixon.

The next important step was the erecting of a house of worship. James H. King and wife gave the lot, and very probably about the latter part of 1886, or early part of 1887, it was decided to build and the following committee was appointed with the pastor as chairman: Gideon Bussard, Jas. H. King, B. F. Michael, Thomas Dixon and John E. Hargett The latter was made treasurer who says: "We started to build with a small amount of money, but with a great amount of zeal."

The corner-stone was laid in May, 1887 and the building was completed in the fall of the same year, and was consecrated by the pastor, Rev. Shulenberger, assisted by Rev. Dr. E. R. Eschbach and others.

The cost of the church was about $2,000, not including the hauling, etc., and when consecrated over $900 of this $2,000 was not provided for. During the pastorate of Rev. Shulenberger this debt was greatly reduced and during the ministry of Rev. T. F. Hoffmeier the burden was completely removed. There has been a gradual growth in membership and efficiency during the twenty-three years and now numbers about seventy.

During 1909 the church interior and exterior were greatly improved at a cost of $504, which was promptly met. The church was reopened on October 3rd, 1909, by the pastor, Rev. B. R. Carnahan and the sermon was preached by Rev. E. L. McLean, of Frederick, Md.

Present Consistory: Elders, John M. Hough, Edward Riggs and Clinton C. Thomas; deacons, George Main, Clifford Miller and Richard S. Hargett.

TRINITY REFORMED CHURCH, THURMONT, MD.

Trinity congregation—facts having been presented substantiating the claims of the congregation as to its historical connection with the original Monocacy Church—is the direct representative of the Reformed congregation at Apple's, organized, April 15, 1770, one mile east of Thurmont, the mother church of both the Lutheran and Reformed denominations in this vicinity.

The Reformed Church, notwithstanding its many adversities, still maintains an organization there, of fifty communicant members. The Centennial of that organization was celebrated in 1870, by Rev. N. E. Gilds, the Reformed pastor of the congregation at that time. From his centennial sermon it is learned that the first building was of logs, erected and occupied jointly by the Lutheran and Reformed people, many of whom came a long distance out of the mountains and carried their guns as a protection against marauding Indians. It is further stated that one corner of the church was called "gun corner," but which one is not stated.

The first church stood a short distance, it is said, below the present edifice toward the gate leading to the public road. Not far away, also, stood a school house. The ground for the church, school house and cemetery, was donated by a Mr. Peter Apple, who owned and lived on the adjoining farm. It is not stated to which congregation Mr. Apple belonged. He died before he consummated his designs, but his wishes were fully carried out by Mr. Peter Shover, the maternal grandfather of Peter and Henry Rouzer, who at the death of Mr. Apple, became the proprietors of his estate. Fifty-five years later, in 1826, the present stone church was jointly erected and occupied, by the Lutheran and Reformed Congregations, until the year 1857, covering a period of 87 years. During this time the village of Mechanicstown began to be built, along the "Indian Trail" or "Cow Path," now known as the Main Street of Thurmont.

The village then was named Mechanicstown, because of a number of industries started here, such as tanneries, forges and shops of various kinds. It is said that the first lucifer match was made here. These industries naturally drew the population to this place. Accordingly, in 1857, the Lutheran Congregation, under the wise council of Rev. William Hunt, withdrew, though still retaining their interest in the church property, and built for themselves a commodious church in the town. The Reformed congregation still continued to worship there for 22 years longer, in the meantime repairing the old church building at an expense of $1,300. But even this improvement failed to hold in check the tendency toward the town, and when located here, the membership could not be induced to attend service in the country, and were gradually being absorbed by the churches already on the ground. It was plainly a struggle against destiny.

Rev. Mr. Gilds in his centennial sermon in 1870, said: "The time is here when we should go to town." One of the valuable features of Mr. Gilds' sermon is, that it contains a list of the names of the Reformed ministers who were: Reverends Jonathan Rahauser, Theodore Rahauser, J. W. Runkle, David Bossler, Elias Heiner, John W. Hoffmeier, Dr. Samuel R. Fisher, A. P. Frease, William Philips, Dr. E. E. Higbee, Dr. Geo. W. Aughinbaugh, H. I. Comfort, N. E. Gilds and Henry Wissler.

Rev. Jonathan Rahauser, it is said, "laid the foundation for the Reformed Church there, and labored for many years under many extreme difficulties." The charge then consisted of Hagerstown, Apple's, Emmitsburg and St. Mark's, Adams Co., Pa., which he served creditably for ten years, from January, 1806 to January, 1816.

Rev. David Bossler served the charge for eleven years, from November 18, 1821, to November 11th, 1832. It was during his ministry that the present stone church at Apple's was built, at a cost of $1,306.20 1-2 cash. The hauling and much work was done gratis.

Rev. Bossler did a great deal of missionary work, and organized the churches at Sabillasville and Fountaindale. Rev. Dr. Elias Heiner was pastor from October 20, 1833 to December 20, 1835. In 1836 he was called to Baltimore, Md. "A great deal of the prosperity of the Reformed Church in Baltimore can be attributed to his eminence and indefatigable labors."

Rev. J. W. Hoffmeier, as he himself says, was not an installed pastor of this charge, but was associated with Dr. Heiner, officiating in the German language, for several years. Rev. Dr. S. R. Fisher filled the pastorate three years from August 28, 1836 to August 25, 1839. His pastorate was interrupted, by being elected to the assistant editorship of "The Reformed Church Messenger," with Dr. B. S. Schneck, and finally to the chief editorship, which place he acceptably filled to the day of his death. Dr. Fisher was followed by Rev. A. P. Frease from March 19, 1840, to July 24, 1842. He is said to have been "a man of fine attainments, and an excellent preacher."

Rev. William Phillips was pastor from August 30, 1846, and Rev. Dr. Geo. W. Aughin-

baugh from September 27, 1846 to October 25, 1856. Dr. Aughinbaugh is still living, resides at Greenvillage, Pa., quietly spending the evening of his useful and honored life.

In the interval which followed, Rev. Dr. E. E. Higbee supplied the charge for a few months, residing at Emmitsburg, when he transcribed more than a thousand infant baptisms in a new book—now in the writer's possession—from the old church records at Emmitsburg.

Rev. H. I. Comfort succeeded to the next regular pastorate, in 1858, and continued six years. It was during his ministry that the Mechanicstown, now Thurmont charge, was organized, and he, consequently, was the first pastor.

Rev. N. E. Gilds entered upon his ministry here in 1864, and closed his labors Sept. 1st, 1874. His sermon at the centennial service at Apple's Church in 1870, contains many things worthy of record. When he closed his labors at Apple's, there were 185 members on the church registry.

Rev. Henry Wissler, of Duncannon, Pa., was elected to the next pastorate, July 25, 1875, and was installed October 1st of the same year. The retrogression of the congregation which had set in after the Lutheran Congregation withdrew in 1857, became more and more apparent, because of the constant gravitation of the people to the town; even the remodeling and beautifying of the old church at an expense of $1,300 failed to stay the tide, and the congregation began in earnest to agitate the expediency of a change of location.

It required but a feeble forecast of the future, to see what the end would be, if they remained in the country. Accordingly, the pastor was authorized to call a special meeting of the consistory on Christmas Day, 1877, at which it was resolved to make every reasonable effort to secure the means, and build a house of worship in Mechanicstown, Md. A committee was at once appointed to select a site and to solicit subscriptions, consisting of Uriah Warrenfeltz, W. L. Firor and D. S. Firor, which committee was subsequently appointed a building committee.

In the meantime, another movement was on foot to build in Graceham. A lot had been donated by Dr. Geo. M. Zimmerman, and $800 had been subscribed toward it, but because of a froward circumstance, it was subsequently abandoned.

In consequence of the divided opinion prevailing in the congregation, the whole matter was laid before the Classis of Maryland, at its annual session, convened in Mechanicstown, May 31, 1878. The entire subject was put into the hands of a special committee which after a full and impartial investigation of all the facts, recommended, "that, the Reformed Congregation at Apple's be earnestly advised by the Classis, to continue, and carry forward to completion, the work of building a church at Mechanicstown."

The building committee met with considerable difficulty in securing the means, and a suitable location. It was not until the spring of 1879, that they felt themselves justified in commencing the work.

A lot situated on East Main street, where the church now stands, was finally purchased from the William Cover heirs, for the sum of $900. On Monday, October 13, 1879, ground was broken, and the work commenced, and on the 1st day of November, 1879, the cornerstone was laid with appropriate services. The Rev. Dr. J. S. Kieffer, of Zions church, Hagerstown, preached a very edifying sermon on that occasion.

The new church was dedicated on the 13th of June, 1880, Rev. M. L. Firor, of St. Paul's church, Baltimore, Md., preaching the sermon. The membership then consisted of the first 52 names of the present church register, of whom 22 are still living. Rev. Henry Wissler's ministry came to a close because of ill health, October 1st, 1884.

The wisdom of the new organization was more than justified, for in the brief period of four years of Rev. Wissler's latter ministry, the membership rose from 52 initial members to 140. In this time also, he had baptised 28 children, solemnized nine marriages, and officiated at 24 funerals.

Rev. Mr. Wissler died April 13, 1889, and was succeeded by Rev. A. B. Stoner, April 1, 1885, who served the charge three years and one month, ending May 1, 1888. During his pastorate here, Mr. Stoner added 24 members to the church, baptised 24 children and conducted 7 funerals.

It was during his ministry that the large charge, consisting of 6 congregations, viz.: Trinity, Creagerstown, Rocky Ridge, Apple's, Sabillasville and St. Jacobs, was divided. The two latter were detached and a new congregation at Highfield, subsequently organized, and constituted a new charge, now known as the Sabillasville charge. Thus it can be seen that not only a new charge had been created, but also an additional pastor had been added to the work, which would not have been possible, had it not been for the organization of this congregation. Rev. Mr. Stoner closed his labors May 1, 1888; and the charge was vacant until January 1, 1889, when Rev. Geo. A. Whitmore became pastor.

At that time a debt of $500 still rested upon the church—but in the course of two years, through the liberality of a few faithful members, the debt was cancelled, and a number of improvements made—notably, the repairs to the parsonage, the fence removed from the front of the church, the church refrescoed, new pulpit furniture provided, a fine walnut library case and secretary put in for the Sunday School, and filled with good standard literature. At the same time, a pipe organ, the first in the town, was added, brackets put on the seats and supplied with new hymnals; all at cost of $700.

The steady growth of the congregation and Sunday School made it fully apparent, that a primary room suitable for the Christian nurture of the little ones was necessary. To meet this want, the gallery was fitted up, at a cost of $100 more. But that arrangement proved to be inadequate and unsatisfactory, being poorly lighted and heated, and almost inaccessible for the little ones.

The necessity for a proper place for the nurture of our children, becoming more and more imperative, after considerable agitation for more than a year previous, a congregational meeting was called for the 20th of July, 1901, when the consistory was authorized to make the necessary changes, so as to secure better Sunday School accommodations, and if necessary, to remodel the whole church building. This was done, and the result is a new auditorium, a main Sunday School room, a primary and two Bible class rooms, all at a cost of about $8,000.

Ground was broken on the 1st day of September, 1901. Owing to the energy of the committee, and being blessed with favorable weather, the work was pushed forward so rapidly, that on the 26th day of October the corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies. Acacia Lodge, No. 155, A. F. & A. M., of Thurmont, Md., assisted in performing the mechanical work, and was ably represented in a masterly address by Senator Jacob Rohrback, of Lynch Lodge, Frederick, Md.

The consecration of the corner-stone was performed by the pastor, Rev. Geo. A. Whitmore, using the ritual service of the church. Rev. Chas. D. Schaffer, a former member of the congregation, delivered an eloquent sermon for the occasion.

At the expiration of that time, the main Sunday School room was sufficiently completed to enable us to occupy it, until the church was ready for dedication, which occurred on the 20th of July, 1902, just twenty-two years, one month and seven days after the dedication of the first edifice. All due preparation was made for that important occasion. Services were held the week previously. Rev. Prof. Dr. J. C. Bowman, of the Theological Seminary, Lancaster, Pa., preached the dedicatory sermon. All of the services were largely attended and greatly appreciated. The offerings were liberal

As stated above, the entire cost of the improvements aggregated about $8,000—over $5,000 of which had been provided for, and raised on day of dedication.

Thus, in the course of 25 years, the congregation has practically built two churches, at an aggregate cost of over $11,000, and in addition, raised for benevolent and congregational purposes, all told, over $20,000 more, an average of over $800 per annum.

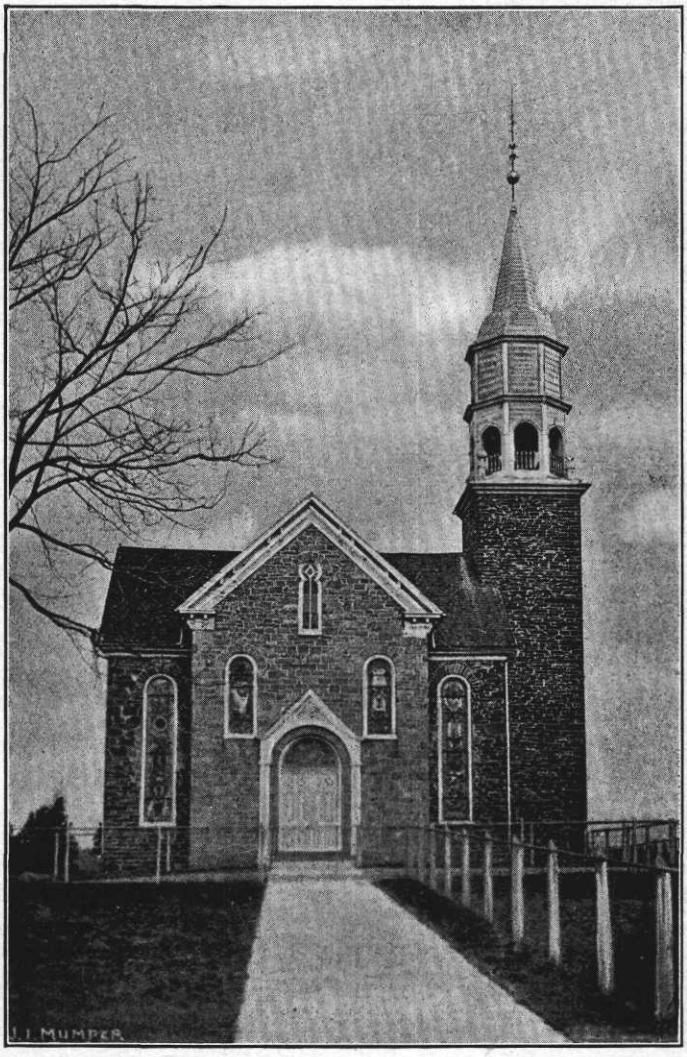
The liberality of the congregation has always been the secret of her success and power, for most of the members are in moderate circumstances. The membership, at the expiration of Rev. A. B. Stoner's ministry, was 164, of whom only 53 remain with us today.

During the present pastorate of 16 1-2 years, 266 have been received into communicant membership with the church, of whom, only 164 are laboring with us now, 102 having either removed, or passed to their heavenly reward.

In these 16 1-2 years, 208 children were received into the covenant, by holy baptism, making a total of 474, by baptism, confirmation, certificate, and renewal of profession, an average of 29 per year, in a town of less than one thousand inhabitants, with eight churches. In the same time, the pastor has solemnized 66 marriages, and officiated at 102 funerals, in this congregation alone. The total membership of this congregation, from its organization to this date, has been 430 of whom 217 communicants are on the roll at the present time.

Thirteen individual elders have taken part in this ministry, in the service of this congregation, since its organization, viz.: The first of these is D. S. Firor, who was an active elder in Apple's and Trinity Congregations, consecutively, for 28 years. He was also the efficient secretary of his own consistory, and of the joint consistory of the charge, for a period of 35 years. He was the faithful superintendent of Trinity Sunday School, which honored his memory with a beautiful memorial window, in the northwest gable of the new church. He was also musical director of the choir, along with all the other offices which he filled so acceptably and well, almost to the day of his death, which occurred on the 27th of June, 1894. Much credit is due him for his faithfulness in all that pertained to the welfare of the church of his fathers.

He, together with others, notably Uriah Warrenfeltz, W. L. Firor, J. T. Firor, Mrs. W.



St. Elias Lutheran Church, Emmitsburg

T. Grimes, Henry Rouzer, M. D. Firor, David Cover, Henry Smith and a few others, bore the burden of responsibilities during all those years of anxiety, while the congregation was retrieving her lost opportunities, and deferred hopes. Indeed, had it not been for them and their many sacrifices, this church would not be here today.

The remaining elders, are as follows, viz.: Uriah Warrenfeltz, Frederick Troxel, William Firor, Henry C. Smith, J. A. Gernand, Dr. J. K. Waters, D. C. Hammett, Dr. E. C. Kefauver, M. D. Troxel, M. L. Creeger, J. C. Gernand, H. D. Beachley and Samuel Long

There have been twenty-one deacons in the service of this church, since its organization, many of whom have served their church faithfully and well, which accounts for the good condition of the finances to the present time. They are as follows, viz.: Jacob Crouse, Jeremiah Flohr, Calvin L. Firor, Joseph T. Firor, George Markel, J. H. Yonson, William E. Baxter, J. C. Gernand, Rev. H. W. Wissler, M. C. Cramer, Rev. W. Stuart Cramer, D. A. Firor, M. D. Troxel, M. L. Creeger, Dr. E. C. Kefauver, James H. Firor, Samuel Long, E. W. Unger, G. R. Shaffer and J. C. Peddicord.

Four ministers of the Gospel have gone forth from the bosom of this congregation in the last sixteen years, viz.: Rev. H. W. Wissler, 1895; Rev. Charles D. Schaffer, 1896; Rev. W. Stuart Cramer, 1901, and J. Albert Eyler, who completed his theological course in 1906.

The Sunday School has always been one of the most important factors in the upbuilding of the congregation, from the very beginning, and is graded as follows, viz.: Cradle-Roll, Primary, Intermediate, Main, Normal and Home Departments.

The Sunday School has had four efficient superintendents, only, viz.: D. S. Firor, D. C. Hammett, M. L. Creeger and Dr. E. C. Kefauver, the present incumbent.

The list of agencies, as co-laborers, would not be complete, without mentioning the Aid Society, the first auxiliary organization, and "The Gleaners Beneficent Association" or Missionary Society, both of which have rendered splendid service in their time, as also, the more recent societies, such as "The King's Daughters," which was organized in 1889, and which has been so helpful in raising money and doing charitable work in the community.

A little later followed the organization of "Trinity Reformed Church Guild," "The Mission Band," and "The Junior Guild."

As all the congregations mentioned in this sketch—Trinity, Thurmont, St. John's, Creagerstown, Mt. Tabor, R. R.; Apple's—are related in a common interest, the totals of the charge are herewith given, since January 1, 1889 to 1905: Roll 1888, 367; present membership, 475; membership added, 561; baptisms, 480; marriages, 94; deaths, 220.

****

UTICA CHARGE REFORMED CHURCH.

The three congregations, constituting the Utica Charge prior to 1892, were originally connected with the Glade Charge. The congregations of the charge were organized as follows:

During the pastorate of Rev. Andrew P. Freeze, a congregation was organized at Utica Mills, and a new church building was erected jointly by the Reformed and Lutheran congregations in 1838, and named St. Paul's Church.

The same year (1838) a new union church edifice was erected near Ramsburg's schoolhouse, in which services had been held by Revs. Dr. Zacharias and Diehl, the pastors respectively of the Reformed and Lutheran Churches in Frederick City. This union church was named Bethel Church. Bethel Church was about six miles northwest of Frederick, and here both Reformed and Lutheran congregations were organized.

In September 1879, licentiate Silas M. Hench, of Pennsylvania, received and accepted a call to the pastorate of the Glade charge, and entered upon the work October 19, of that year. At a special meeting of Maryland Classis at the Glade Church, November 18, 1879, he was received from Zion's Classis, Synod of the Potomac, the call confirmed, and a committee consisting of Revs. E. R. Eschbach, D. D., S. S. Miller and O. E. Lake, appointed to ordain and install him as pastor. This service was performed on the same date. Under this pastorate in 1881 Bethel congregation withdrew from the union church at Bethel, assumed the name of Zion Reformed congregation, and erected Zion Reformed Church of Charlesville, about one mile south of Bethel Church. The corner-stone of Zion Church was laid September 3, 1881, and the completed brick edifice was dedicated on January 1, 1882.

At Pleasant Hill, near Yellow Springs, a a new brick union church edifice, erected during 1883 and '84, was dedicated June 8, 1884, as Pleasant Hill Union Chapel. In this church a new Reformed congregation was organized May 2, 1885, by Revs. E. R. Eschbach, D. D., and S. M. Hench, a committee appointed by Maryland Classis for this purpose. Forty-two members of Zion Church residing in this vicinity were dismissed from Zion congregation and entered into the organization of Grace Reformed congregation of Pleasant Hill.

At Utica, the erection of a new, handsome, modern church edifice, commenced in 1889, was completed and dedicated on March 30, 1890.

These three congregations, viz.: Utica, Zion's and Pleasant Hill now forming the Utica charge, were, as already stated, prior to 1892, parts of the Glade charge. The pastor of the Glade charge in 1892 was Rev. S. M. Hench.

Early in the year 1892, the five congregations of the Glade charge mutually agreed that the charge should be divided, and that the Monocacy river be the boundary line. In order to accomplish this the pastor resigned to take effect April 20, 1892. At his request, and that of the joint consistory of the charge concurring, and at the same time asking for a division of the charge, Maryland Classis in special session, in Frederick City, February 9, 1892, dissolved the pastoral relation and divided the charge to take effect April 20, 1892. Thereafter the Glade charge should consist of two congregations, the Glade and St. John's of Woodsboro; and the St. Paul's of Utica. Zion's, of Charlesville, and Grace, of Pleasant Hill congregations should constitute a new charge. Soon thereafter the joint Consistory of the new charge organized, adopted Utica from the principal congregation at Utica, as the name of the new charge, and ordered an election to be held for pastor, taking up the name of their former pastor to be voted upon.

The election was held in the three congregations on the same date, and by a large vote he was unanimously elected pastor of the Utica charge. The call was accepted and closing his work in the Glade charge, April 20, he entered upon the pastorate of the new charge the next day, April 21, 1892, and was installed as pastor soon after by a committee of Classis consisting of Revs. E. R. Eschbach, D. D., T. F. Hoffmeier and G. A. Whitmore. The pastor's residence was in Frederick City.

On May 22d, 1903, about 8:30 p. m., Zion Church, of Charlesville, was struck by lightning and consumed, leaving only the bare walls. The bell was melted in the fire. Under the guidance and encouragement of the pastor, the congregation at once entered energetically upon the preparatory work of rebuilding. By action of the congregation and Consistory a soliciting committee was appointed to secure subscriptions and the Consistory appointed as a building committee William H. Stull, Clarence C. Holtz and the pastor. During the rebuilding of the church, the services were held in Broadrup's Hall, Charlesville. By liberal subscriptions and work of the members, with contributions from members of nearby Reformed congregations, and donations of other friends, the new edifice was completed, handsomely furnished and dedicated on May 29th, 1904.

The work of the first pastor of the Utica charge continued for sixteen years and one month, and together with the twelve years and six months of his pastorate of the Glade charge makes a continuous pastorate of twenty-eight years and seven months in the congregations constituting the Utica charge.

During this period, in these two pastorates five new church buildings were erected and one remodeled; one new congregation organized and two selfsupporting charges formed out of one charge. The statistics of the pastoral work for this time in these fields were: Baptisms, 895, confirmations, 507; received by certificate and renewal of profession, 102; total, 609 members received; marriages, 363; dismissed, 97; funeral services held, 401; sermons preached over 2,700; and traveled in pastoral work more than 75,000 miles.

In April 1908 the pastor tendered his resignation to the joint consistory of the Utica charge to take effect May 20th. The joint Consistory, at the annual meeting on Easter Monday reluctantly accepted the resignation, and by action of Classis dissolving the relation his work closed on May 20th, 1908.

In the fall of the year 1908, Rev. Alfred J. Herman, of Mainsville, Pa., accepted a call to the Utica charge and was installed in Zion's Church, December 20, 1908, by a committee of Maryland Classis, consisting of Revs. S. S. Miller, I. M. Motter and G. P. Bready. Rev. Mr. Herman continues the pastor at the present time.

****

GLADE CHARGE REFORMED CHURCH.

From such fragmentary records as are at hand it appears that the Glade congregation was organized about 1750, just after the visit of Michael Schlatter to Frederick County, the organization being, without doubt, the result of his labors in this neighborhood.

Three acres of land, located in the central part of the Glade Valley, were donated by Lord Baltimore, and on this were built a log church and a school house. Agreeable to the prevalent custom, the pastor was also the school-master.

The land adjacent the church was set apart as a graveyard.

For the first fifty years the German language was exclusively used, after which the use of it rapidly decreased, and since 1850, little or no German has been heard in the church services.

The first log church was twice repaired, and

in 1854 was taken down and a brick church built in its place.

During the pastorate of Rev. Silas M. Hench, a third church was erected on the site of the former ones, and dedicated August 21, 1881. This continued to be the worshipping place of the congregation until 1896, when it was found necessary to move to the rapidly growing town of Walkersville, half a mile distant. Accordingly an acre of ground was secured in the town and a commodious church building, costing $8,000, erected, the dedication taking place December 13, 1896. This occurred during the pastorate of Rev. Atville Conner.

In 1833, a brick parsonage was built close to the old Glade church and cemetery, which continued to be the residence of the several pastors until 1899, when a fine new parsonage was built beside the new Glade Church in Walkersville.

From the organization of the Glade congregation until 1833, it stood in connection with Frederick-town charge, and was served by the pastors of that charge, as follows: Revs. John Conrad Steiner, 1756-1759; P. N. Otterbein, 1760-1765; Carl Lange, 1766-1768; Frederick L. Henop, 1770-1784; John Wm. Runkle, 1784-1802; Samuel Wagner, 1802-1810; Jonathan Helfenstein, 1811-1828; John H. Smaltz, 1829-1833.

In May 1833 this congregation was separated by Maryland Classis from the Frederick charge and the Glade congregation, together with the Woodsboro, Rocky Hill and Creagerstown congregations, were constituted a new pastoral charge under the title: "Glade Charge." Since that time it has several times been reconstructed. Union Lutheran and Reformed Churches were built at Bethel and Utica. A new Reformed congregation, named the Pleasant Hill congregation, was organized and a church built near Yellow Springs. The Reformed interest at Bethel Church was sold and a new Reformed Church erected at Charlesville. The Reformed interest at Rocky Hill was sold and a Reformed Church erected at Centreville, and added to the Mt. Pleasant charge. By purchase the Union church at Woodsboro was acquired by the Reformed congregation, and the Creagerstown congregation after being divided into two congregations, was added to the Mechanicstown Charge.

In 1892, a further division took place. A new charge was formed of the Pleasant Hill, Charlesville and Utica congregations under the name Utica charge, and Rev. Silas M. Hench was called as pastor. The Glade and Woodsboro congregations then became the Glade charge, and so remain to the present day.

The following pastors served the charge from 1833: Revs. John W. Hoffmeier, 1833-1837; Andrew P. Freeze, 1837-1840; William F. Colliflower, 1840-1849; Mortimer L. Shuford, 1849-1857; Jesse Steiner, 1858-1868; Abner R. Kremer, 1868-1873; Orange E. Late, 1874-1879; Silas M. Hench, 1879-1892; Atville Conner, 1892-1898; David J. Wolf, 1898-1904; James J. Schaeffer, 1904-1908.

The charge at present is in a flourishing condition. It owns property, including parsonage and sexton's house, to the value of nearly $20,000, at Walkersville and Woodsboro, all free of debt. In the two congregations are about two hundred and fifty members.

The joint Consistory (or official board), beside the pastor, consist of the following: Glade—Elders, David Cramer, Albert Hawk, Sr., John Shank and David Barrick; deacons, Sylvanus M. Ports, Walter Zimmerman, Charles Harbaugh and Harvey Cramer.

Woodsboro—Elders, P. L. Feizer, J. Wm. Cramer, John Holtzople and Jerry Whitmore; deacons, Newton Cramer, C. Edward Smith, Oscar Cramer and George Hull.

The present pastor is Rev. Guy P. Bready, who has served the charge since March 16, 1909.

****

BURKITTSVILLE CONGREGATION REFORMED CHURCH.

This congregation really had its origin in the house that stood near the spring in Mr. Josephus Harley's place, east of Burkittsville. That land was taken up by Dewalt Willard in 1752. His son, Elias, was at that time twelve years old. Every Sunday the people of the neighborhood met there for religious service.

Rev. Lange says, in his notes of 1761, that he went across the first mountain (presumably the mountain that divides Frederick from Middletown Valley), and administered the Communion to five persons, which formed the nucleus of the Middletown congregation. Thus Elias Willard was one of these five to whom the Communion was administered. It would seem that he held his membership at Middletown and attended church there, whenever religious services were held. When there was no service at Middletown he would have religious services in his home at Burkittsville. This continued until the erection of the church in Burkittsville. This Elias Willard was the grandfather of Ezra Willard of Knoxville, Md., and of the late Rev. Geo. W. Willard, D. D., a prominent divine of the Reformed Church in his day.

The congregation however was formally or-

ganized in Burkittsville in the 20's. It was then called the German Reformed Church, and was first attached to the Reformed Church in Frederick and later to the charge in Middletown.

The present building was erected in 1829-'30, by the Reformed and Lutheran congregations for their joint use as a House of Worship.

The records of the church show that on August 14, 1830, the two congregations, having jointly built and completed a church for the use of both congregations, did meet together on that day to form plans and adopt rules and regulations for conducting and governing the temporal concerns of the said church.

The plans follow, and the records are signed by Rev. J. C. Bucher, (Reformed), Rev. A. Reck, (Lutheran), J. L. Young, Jacob Biser, John Willard, J. E. Jacob, T. Ohr, (Elders); and Henry Ohr, Daniel Young, John Willard, Jr., and John Willard (deacons). The first officers of the Reformed Church were John Willard, J. E. and Jacob Biser (elders), John Willard, Sr., Daniel Biser and John Willard, Jr., (deacons).

After worshipping together for a number of years, the Reformed congregation bought the interest of the Lutherans, and at the same time severed their connection with the Middletown Reformed Church.

The church building was repaired about 1856 and rededicated as the Reformed Church. In the summer and fall of 1896 the edifice was again repaired, the repairs this time consisting of a new tower, a new 700-pound bell, a new slate roof, a new steel ceiling, a new coat of paint on the exterior; interior walls frescoed; pews and wood work painted; new chandelier; new pulpit and furniture, pulpit lamps, and new carpet. These improvements cost about $1,500.

It might be stated in this connection that during the summer and fall of 1894, the Sunday School Chapel adjoining the church or rather built to the rear of the church, was erected at a cost of about $600.

The pastors who have served in this church from the beginning of its history were Revs. J. C. Bucher, A. P. Frieze, George Staley, Charles McCauley, Samuel Phillips, Moses A. Stewart, H. I. Comfort, M. L. Shuford, George Martin, H. I. Comfort (for the second time), J. M. Meckley, C. H. Brandt, W. C. Sykes, W. S. Fisher, J. B. Kaloria and the present pastor, Chas. M. Smith, who began his labors August 1st, 1906. Of these the last six named are living.

The Burkittsville congregation is one of four congregations of which the Burkittsville charge is now constituted, the other three being: Faith Reformed, Petersville; Grace Reformed, Knoxville, and First Reformed, Brunswick—the last named organized by the present pastor in the growing railroad town of Brunswick, about October 1st, 1906. This congregation bought a lot on High street about two years ago at a cost of $1,000 on which it expects to rear a church edifice this coming fall.

Grace Reformed Church at Knoxville was organized in the year 1856. Its church edifice was erected under the pastorate of Rev. Samuel Phillips.

Faith Reformed Church, Petersville, was formally organized in August 1903, by Rev. W. S. Fisher. The church edifice now owned by this congregation was purchased from the M. E. Church at a cost of about $300. The interior of the church was entirely remodeled, and refurnished. Prior to the purchase of the church from the Methodist people, the Reformed members in and about Petersville worshipped in the Lutheran church, and were supplied with preaching by the pastor of the Reformed church at Burkittsville, whoever he might be. This arrangement continued over a number of years. The charge owns a beautiful and commodious parsonage which has been greatly improved during the present pastorate. The parsonage adjoins the church property, and has a beautiful lawn to the side of it. There is a nice cement pavement in front of both properties. The church edifice stands back and a lovely lawn, extending from the church front to the pavement, adds greatly to the appearance.

****

HISTORY OF CREAGERSTOWN LUTHERAN CONGREGATION.

The Creagerstown Lutheran Church had its source and root in the old Monocacy Church and became its successor.

The earliest settlers of Frederick County territory were of English and Scotch-Irish ancestry, coming by way of Annapolis or from Chester County, Pa. Virginia may have also sent a contingent. These came as surveyors, traders, hunters, land agents, and speculators, rather than as home makers and tillers of the soil. As a rule they were migratory, seldom forming permanent settlements, but scattering widely over the country.

A study of Pennsylvania history, in relation to settlements west of the Susquehanna, and the claims of Maryland to a strip of Pennsylvania land along its border, and the attendant disputes, indicate that no Germans came by

way of Pennsylvania trail before 1727, and perhaps a year later. Besides, the religious character of the earliest immigrants of German type into Pennsylvania, forbids acceptance of an earlier date, at least the date named by Dr. Zacharias. The early Germans into Pennsylvania were sectists of some sort, and pure Lutheran and Reformed types did not come into the country in large numbers before 1727; and we believe that some of the immigrants of that and the following years found their way directly into the Monocacy Valley.

Rev. Schlatter, who had been among the Pennsylvania Germans, and visited the Monocacy Valley in 1747, speaks of the purity of these Germans from all sect influence. Of course as a missionary he also fails to recognize the Lutheran faith of the great majority; but this might be expected of a pioneer, whether Lutheran or Reformed.

True German Lutherans came to America in 1710 and 1711, but these settled in Bucks County, Pa., and in New York. Another colony settled on the Rappahannock in Virginia in 1714. They were fugitives from the New Berne massacre in North Carolina. But the first Germans of the Monocacy came by the well known trail from Wright's Ferry. This Indian trail was traveled long before the coming of the white man, and by this path came the first Germans who, crossing the Susquehanna, were not permitted to stop until they reached the Monocacy, as lands west of the Susquehanna in Pennsylvania were not open to settlement until the year 1729. This trail was an open highway for pack horse till 1730, when it was made a wagon way to Conestoga, an Indian town near Wright's Ferry. In 1739 it was opened from said ferry to the Potomac. It led from Philadelphia by the Gap, Lancaster and Postelwaits, to the Indian Town, thence by Wright's Ferry, York, Conewago, Taneytown, Monocacy, Lewistown, Fishing Creek and Crampton's Gaps to Virginia.

The Germans who came were home makers. Lord Fairfax and Governor Ogle in 1732 made efforts to induce Germans to settle in their respective domains. They had already learned their honest, frugal and sterling worth as home makers, and they wanted more of them. The plateau between Owens and Hunting and Fishing Creeks were inviting, and the Monocacy glades yielded rich return. These lands were soon settled except those held by speculators. But these too, soon became absorbed by actual settlers "and the wilderness was made to blossom as the rose."

The entire Monocacy Valley from Pennsylvania on the north, to the Potomac on the south, was chiefly settled by Germans, who loved the religion of the Fatherland. By 1733 the Monocacy settlement desired school teachers and a church. They must have these in the German language. Hence they erected a neat, substantial log church, of sufficient size for large assemblies. It must have been substantial to last more than half a century. The village of Monocacy was the chief point between Conewago and Frederick. It was near a ford, claimed by good authority to be Poe's Ford. Although Poe's Ford is claimed at different crossings on the Monocacy, I incline to the crossing near Shryock's and a short distance down the creek from the Woodsboro pike bridge. This crossing is one mile from Creagerstown, and the church may have stood back about one-third way between the creek and Creagerstown in or near a little grove. This is rising ground, and is about ten miles from Frederick and three and a-half from Graceham, and surely along the Indian trail.

Monocacy was a village, of perhaps a small hotel, store and several shops, which every person in a community needed. Two or three farm houses close by helped to swell its importance. Such was the village where for many years centered the life of the community. In the church nearby assembled all degrees, to worship God. The babe was carried there for baptism. The boys and girls came for pastoral teachings, and all for hearing and edification. Sometimes they had the pastor and sometimes only the "Schulmeister" to lead the singing and read a sermon, and Monocacy had its school master. We have not been given his name, nor are we definitely given the name of the first pastor, but we have strong indications of the latter's name. The Reformed had none. Michael Weiss, their first German pastor in America never came this way, and Schlatter only came from Germany in 1747, Jacob Lischy, of York, who turned Moravian, was only a layman for years afterward. The Lutheran church at this time, 1727-1734, had a dearth of pastors also. Flackner's, Justus and Daniel, were dead, Brosius and Gronau, were in Georgia. Two Swede pastors were on the Delaware, Berkenmeyer was in New York and Albany, Geisendanner in South Carolina. But in 1728 John Casper Stoever, a theological student, and his cousin of exactly the same name, a missionary, came together from Germany, and became school teachers and lay sermonizers in Eastern Pennsylvania. They had no ordination, but were zealous in lay work.

In 1732 John Christian Schultz, an ordained pastor came. He took charge of the three

churches at Philadelphia, Trappe and New Hanover. The field was great, and he longed for fellow helpers. This caused him to visit John C. Stoever at New Holland, where he had gathered a congregation, which he no doubt approved, and installed. This visit convinced Shultz that Stoever should be ordained. Early in 1733 he ordained J. C. Stoever in a barn at New Hanover, who remained in his churches until September. Shultz in the meantime returned to Germany to recruit men and money for the work. In September Stoever returned to New Holland and opened church records. He also organized churches at Northkill, Tulpehocken and Reeds in Berks County, and the Hill church near Lebanon. He then crossed the Susquehanna and organized Christ's church in York, the mother of Lutheranism West of the Susquehanna. That same year and time his cousin, whom he may have ordained himself, went by Monocacy to Hebron church, Va. From that time there was a Monocacy church, and we must conclude that John C. Stoever who visited York and perhaps journeyed with his cousin to Monocacy or even further, together with his cousin organized the Old Monocacy congregation, which extended from Taneytown, Rocky Hill, Apple's and Frederick to the Catoctin mountains. We believe that Stoever could not have refused to visit and organize a church in such a rich Lutheran region, and he surely would hear of it at York, right on the beaten trail to Monocacy. We feel sure that he made frequent trips to Monocacy during his ten years of monthly ministrations at York. Besides, Stoever built no Union churches and Monocacy was no Union church until after the visit of Schlatter, when the Lutheran council of the Monocacy church granted the privilege that any ordained minister of the Reformed church, with proper credentials, might exercise his functions in the church. This appeared to open the church to that denomination and henceforth Lutherans and Reformed used it a period of 162 years.

That Stoever effected the church organization,—(1) Corresponds with the exact date claimed both by tradition and the records of the historians as between 1732 and 1734. (2) Since it was originally a Lutheran church, and Stoever in the more than a dozen churches of which he had oversight, never built a Union church; (3) No other ordained Lutheran pastor could then have had oversight of this congregation. Even his cousin J. C. Stoever, who may have been with him, died in 1734, on the Rappahannock. Hence it is highly probable that J. C. Stoever who served Christ's church at York from Sept. 1733 to 1743 organized the Monocacy church in 1733 or 34 and had oversight of the church built at the same time. (4) We are also certain that history is correct in saying that Creagerstown congregation is the successor of the Old Monocacy congregation, and has a continuous history of 175 years.

When Stoever left York and returned east of the Susquehanna, he organized three other churches, Warwick, Bindnagel and Walmer churches, all in Lebanon County. He also ordained David Candler, a school master of Conewaga, where he lived, on April 28, 1743, and placed him over the York and Monocacy churches. Candler also organized Conewaga and Frederick that same year, and became pastor of the four churches.

But Candler's health soon failed, being unable to stand the exposure. His charge extended from the Susquehanna to the Potomac, a distance of 75 miles. His last records are in May, 1744. He died December 1744 and was buried at Conewaga. A deputation from Monocacy attended the funeral.

Lars Nyberg, a minister from Lancaster, preached the sermon, which so pleased the Monocacy deputies that they requested him to procure them a successor who could preach like himself. This gave Nyberg the long looked for opportunity to carry all the Lutheran congregations from Lancaster to Frederick into the Moravian Society.

When the perfidy of Nyberg became known the congregation had already become distracted, and many especially at Monocacy, became his adherents. It appears that Nyberg had secretly espoused the Moravian faith and had entered into agreement with Spangenberg to carry the Lutherans of Lancaster and elsewhere into that fold. Candler's death widened his influence and gave the opportunity. The request of the brethren opened the door for action. Nyberg came frequently and many followed him. At Lancaster, York, Conewaga and Monocacy the doors were closed against him. He now sent Nicke, who also became an offense, and was locked out.

The Moravians now withdrew to Jacob Wellers, where they held services. Dulaney, of Annapolis, gave them ten acres, and in 1758 they organized and built a church at Graceham, three and a-half miles away from the old Monocacy church. But years passed before all became settled. In 1737 J. Augustus Wolf who had been dismissed from the Raritan churches in New Jersey, came to Frederick and performed some pastoral service. His baptism of a child of Frederic Unsult, August 22, 1737, is the first baptism on record. Pastor Naes-

man of Wacacao, preached in German on Oct. 31, 1746, in the New church in Frederick, which was built in 1743. He advised the keeping of a record into which all pastoral ministrations should be recorded, which was done.

During 1746-7 Carl Rudolph, an impostor, who came from Georgia, visited the charge. Monocacy accepted his services. He soon showed himself a thief and immoral, being a drunkard and licentious. He was dismissed and soon after he landed in a New England prison.

Another was Empiricus Schmidt, a quack pretender of medicine and dentistry. He had operated in Eastern Pennsylvania. He also claimed to be a minister and some of the Monocacy brethren had faith in him. But Muhlenberg's coming exposed him and drove him away.

On May 8, 1747, Rev. Michael Schlatter came to Monocacy and preached in the church and organized the Reformed congregation.

On June 24, 1747, after much importunity, Muhlenberg the great organizer, came to Monocacy. Deputies met him at Conewaga, and escorted him to Monocacy. He said I am now at Monocacy, of which the Moravians boast so much in their reports. Here he found a log church and two parties, Carl Rudolpus, who had just left, and the Moravians, who adhered to Nicke. Muhlenberg preached and prayed and administered the Lord's Supper. He also wrote articles of faith and fellowship in English, so that all could have a knowledge of them if needed, headed as follows: "For the government of the Lutheran church at Monocacy. Written in their church book by Rev. H. M. Muhlenberg, June 24, 1747," and required the signatures of the members to the articles.

"Whereas we the subscribers enjoy the inestimable liberty of conscience under the protection of our Gracious Sovereign King George the II and his representatives our gracious superiors, of this Province and have used this precious privilege since our first settling here at Monocacy, till this day in worshiping God Almighty according to the Protestant Lutheran persuasion, grounded in the Old and New Testament and in the Unaltered Augsburg Confession, and other Symbolical Books, we will pray for our most gracious Sovereign and all that are in authority, that we may lead a peaceable and quiet life in sincerity Godliness and honesty. And whereas we are at times disturbed by pretended ministers that Style themselves Lutherans, but cannot produce any lawful certificate or credential of their vocation or ordination, by a lawful consistory or ministry, and cause strife, quarrels and disturbance among the congregation, we the subscribers, and church wardens, and members, of the Protestant Lutheran congregation, erect and agree and bind ourselves to the following articles, in primis:

1. That our German Lutherans confess their adherence to the Holy Scriptures and also to the Unaltered Augsburg Confession, and the other Symbolical Books.

2. That whenever possible in accordance with the same, they have the sacraments administered by regularly called and ordained ministers.

3. That their rules do not allow that open and wilful offenders against the ten commandments of God and against the laws of a Christian government; should be acknowledged by them as members, but be excluded.

4. The church we have erected at Monocacy and used hitherto shall stand and remain for the worship of our protestant Lutheran religion according to our confession as long as the blessed acts of tolerance and liberty stands. The Reformed shall have liberty for their lawful ministers.

5. No minister shall be admitted to preach or administer the holy ordinance, without a lawful call and certificate, of his lawful Lutheran ordination and examination by a Lutheran ministry, and without consent of the church wardens.

6. Every year, shall be chosen four or more blameless members for church wardens and they shall be chosen by "per plurima vota."

7. These wardens shall hold and preserve the keys of the church, the vessels and ornaments, and deliver every piece in time of worship, or when necessity requires it.

8. Two of the church wardens shall keep an exact account of the alms, and offerings, and be ready each year for reckoning with the church wardens and the congregation.

These articles were dated June 24, 1747, and were signed by the six wardens and twenty-six other members of the congregation residing at Monocacy and Frederick, as follows: John George Loy, John Kreitzman, John M. Roemer, Peter Axtel, Henry Sechs, Jacob Hoft, Martin Wetzel, George Sweinhardt, John Smith, John Verdries, Michel Reisner, Dr. Schney, John Stolmeyer, John Sechs, Valentine Verdries, John G. Seldner, John Christopher Smith, John Vogel, John Davis, Frederic O. Verdries, Martin Wehel, Jr., Nicholas Wehel, Frederick Wilhide, George Honig, George Rolz, George M. Hoffman, Peter Apfel, Ludwig Weltner, Frederic Unsult, Jacob Hoen, Hans Fred Geyer.

On June 25th Muhlenburg visited Frederick where he preached in the new church, and administered the communion to such as were hin-

dered by the rains from coming to Monocacy the previous day. He also baptized children and then returned to Monocacy for the night. Muhlenberg regarded Frederick as part of the Monocacy congregation, and he installed officers of the church.

The exact location of the old church is a mater of dispute. It was about 10 miles from Fredericktown and three miles from Graceham, on the old "Indian trail." It was on the hill above the trail ford near the village of Monocacy, about one half mile from Creagerstown, Others claim it was on the pike to Woodsboro, near the Delaplane stone house, and that some stones indicated the location there, within the memory of man. Others locate it within the precincts of Creagerstown, just south of the large cemetery, and claim the history of Monocacy for that location. We incline to believe that the intersection of a straight line, from the Woodsboro pike bridge to Black's Mill, and a similar line from Creagerstown to Hunting creek bridge on the Utica road, will nearly locate the site of the old original church. This would not be far from the Ahalt grove, and appears to solve the more serious problem of the church's location. The fact is that every location seriously considered, is not more than 100 rods from this point.

Rev. John H. Schaum, of York, paid occasional visits to Monocacy church, and Valentine Karaft, an aged pastor opposed to Muhlenberg, who settled in Frederick in 1749, rendered some services for a year or two. After his death Schaum again preached, during 1751 and 1752, and gave counsel. He also counteracted the evil influence of a man named Streiter, who was exceedingly zealous in his efforts to gain influence and serve the congregations.

In May, 1752, Frederick and Monocacy called Rev. Bernard Michel Hansihl, a gifted, educated and regularly ordained pastor. He served from 1752 to 1758. Streiter's opposition caused him much trouble in Frederick, but at Monocacy and elsewhere, his labors were blest, and the divisions were healed.

The Glade Reformed church, which dates from 1750, now weakened the Monocacy church. The Reformed was seriously weakened and the Lutherans were also affected. In 1758, Hansihl removed to Reading.

Muhlenberg now paid another visit. The Germans desired him to become their pastor, hoping to have a benefit from the taxes assessed for English preaching, as Muhlenberg could preach in both languages. But he could not accept. The charge then suffered a vacancy of five years, except occasional supplies.

Rev. John C. Hartwick was one of these. In June 1762, he dedicated the new Lutheran church at Frederick. Monocacy was dependent upon its school teacher, who also soon failed. The charge even offered to pay the fare of a minister from Germany, but none came, until 1763.

In 1753 Rev. Samuel Schwerdfeger was licensed by John C. Stoever and Tobias Wagner. He spent some time at York and Conewaga. He was opposed to Schaum at York, and came in 1763 to Frederick, having been examined and ordained by the Ministerium in 1762. He served the charge until 1768, when he made a trip to Europe. Upon his return in 1770, he came to his old field, but they received him coldly. He then went to Albany, N. Y.

John Andrew Krug, of Reading, came to the Monocacy charge in April 1771. He served the Monocacy church during his entire pastorate of twenty-five years. He lived in Frederick which church now had the lead. During his pastorate the old Monocacy church became unfit for use and a Union church was built at Creagerstown in 1791. It was a log, frame hewn, and afterwards weatherboarded. It stood about 20 feet northwest of the brick church, a little nearer the street. We believe this was the first church in Creagerstown, and the immediate successor of the Old Monocacy church, as there is a dead silence of any other church building between this and the Monocacy of 1734.

As that old house was well built it could readily stand for fifty-seven or eight years.

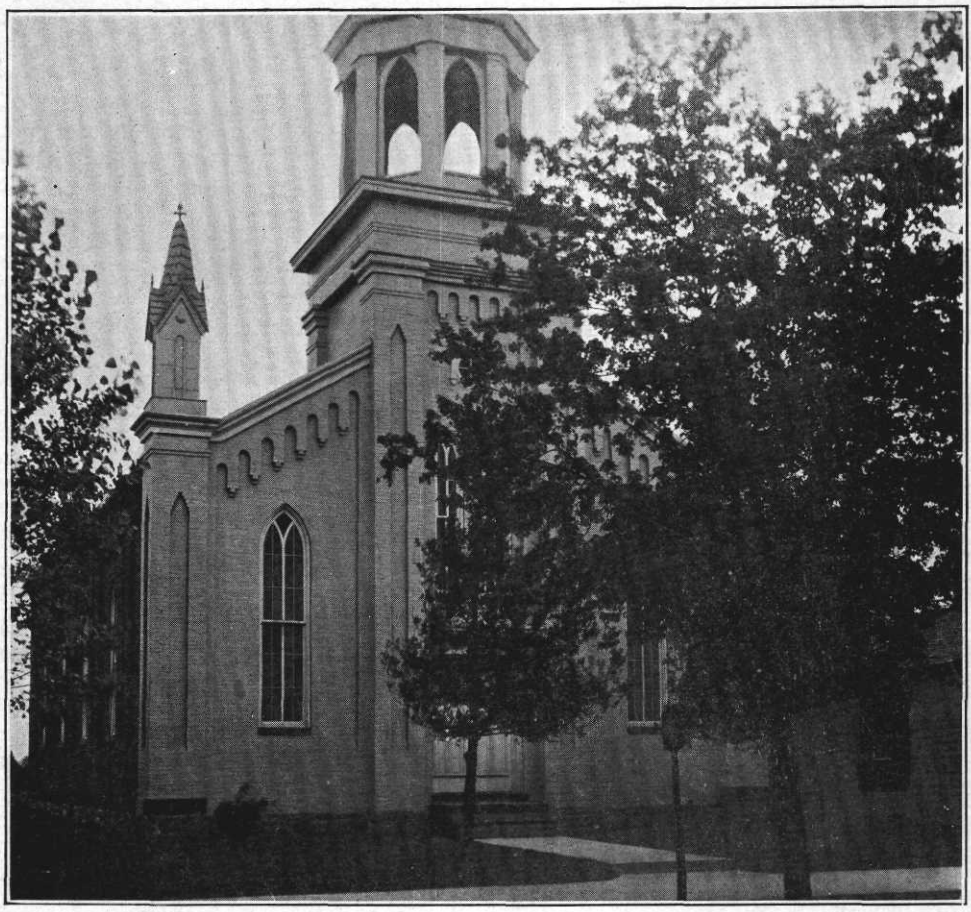
A Cemetery was provided by the church, and for more than a century have the people buried their dead hard by the church, until it has become a large, well ordered cemetery, occupying several acres.

Rev. Krug died May 30, 1796, and was buried beneath the aisle of the Frederick church. Creagerstown lost a faithful, loving, and gentle pastor.

Rev. Chas. F. Wildbahn became pastor December 4, 1796. He came from Reading, where he served fourteen years. He only remained eighteen months and then went to Virginia. Nothing is known of his labor, but he eventually returned to Berks County, Pa., where he died in 1804, after serving his Master for more than forty years.

John F. Moeller followed Wildbahn in the pastorate. He came to America in 1796, and served Frederick and Creagerstown from December 1, 1799 to June 1, 1802. He was only a licentiate of Synod during his pastorate. He went to Chambersburg, was ordained and served there twenty-seven years.

Fred. W. Jasinsky came from Shepherds-



Reformed Church of the Incarnation, Emmitsburg,

town. He was a man of brain and brawn. He served Creagerstown, Woodsboro, Loudoun, Va., and Frederick. The latter place soon tired of him and desired his resignation. Woodsboro and Loudoun held to him, Creagerstown was neutral. In 1807 Synod advised his resignation for the benefit of all, and to this he agreed on certain conditions which were complied with. He removed to Chester County, Pa., where he died in 1815.

In 1803 Jasinsky reported baptisms 153, confirmations 46, communicants 167, and deaths 54. He surely had more in his entire charge, as Rev. Krug nine years previous reported 174 baptisms and 472 members, in his charge, and his successor in 1808 reported 174 baptisms and 479 members in the same congregations. Creagerstown then had less than a hundred members.

Rev. David F. Schaeffer became pastor on July 17, 1808. His charge consisted of Creagerstown, Woodsboro, Loudoun, Va., and Frederick. He had been assistant to his father in Pennsylvania under whom he also studied.

In 1810, a new charge was formed of Woodsboro, Creagerstown, &c., of which Rev. Fred Haas became pastor. In that year he reported six churches, 75 baptisms and 29 confirmations. The number of members are not given, but Creagerstown was now in a flourishing condition with nearly a hundred members. Rev. Haas continued pastor of the charge and in 1819 reported 298 members. In 1821 Creagerstown petitioned the Maryland Synod, which had been formed in 1820, that Rev. Haas discontinue as pastor, and that Creagerstown be permitted to secure another pastor. This privilege was granted, and Rev. Haas ceased to serve Creagerstown, on November 1, 1821, Creagerstown desired a revival minister and Rev. Haas opposed any excitement in worship.

Rev. John Winters took charge about January 1, 1822. He served six years and added large numbers to the church. On May 11, 1822, he received 35 members, by confirmation. On August 24, he added 31 more. In 1823 he added 11 and December 24, 1825 13 more were added. In June and October 1827, 37 more were added. Hence in less than six years 127 members were added to the church.

Rev. Winter now left this charge. He lived at Creagerstown and held great meetings. At the Lord's Supper held on August 10, 1823, 77 communed, and on September 4, 1825, 71 observed the sacramental feast. At other similar services, 25 to 70 received the Holy Supper at his hands.

On November 1, 1827, a subscription was taken for Rev. Michael Wachter and January 1, 1829, it was paid to him, showing that he served them during 1828. It amounted to $35.00. Rev. Wachter appears to have served some eight or ten years. He lived in Frederick and was very successful. May 9, 1830, 87 communed, the highest number during Rev. Wachter's first pastorate. His ministerial services are not recorded after 1835. But we feel certain that he served until 1838, when Rev. J. J. Reimensnyder, of Pennsylvania, took charge and preached several years. In 1842, he received seven members. But he has left few records indeed. Perhaps someone else rendered supply, from Woodsboro or Emmitsburg, or Apple's Church.

In 1844 Rev. Wachter came back again as pastor. He received 27 members by confirmation during 1847; 11 in 1848, and 24 members in 1849.

Rev. Wachter was a member of the Wachter family, so numerous in the county. He served Creagerstown twice, and altogether about 15 years. He was pastor during the building of the old brick church, which was a fine structure at that time. He added many to the church. He should have a material mark of remembrance for his abundant labors. He died in Woodsboro in 1850, after a ministry of thirty years.

Rev. Geo. W. Anderson's letter of acceptance is dated December 19, 1852. He refers to the Creagerstown charge as having trouble and the healing of the difficulties. His labors began January 1853. He was unmarried and lived in Creagerstown. His labors continued for three and a-half years. He was a man of courage and piety, and spent many years in the ministry. He married about the time he left this charge. His successor was Rev. Wm. Hunt, who took charge in 1856 and served four years. He lived in Creagerstown, where a parsonage was now erected. In 1858 he confirmed large classes. On November 11, 1860, he confirmed 29. But no further records appear at hand. He died in Ohio in 1866, aged 64 years.

Rev. W. H. Harrison served the charge composed of Creagerstown, Utica and Bethel, from 1860 to 1862. He was a man of more than ordinary ability and learning. His successor was Rev. S. Curtis. His record of baptisms date from August 22, 1862, to August 1866. He was faithful in the ministries of his office, a true Shepherd. He spent many years in the ministry and died at Athens, N. Y., in 1888.

John N. Unsuld began his ministry on August 1st, 1866. In five years, the time of his pastorate, he baptized 104 children. The communicants at his first communion numbered 161. He made large additions to the member-

ship. He held 43 funerals in the congregation, and conducted several extensive revivals of religion. Still the unrest of the congregation caused him to remove from the field.

His successor was Rev. J. Summers. The charge consisted of Creagerstown, Utica and Bethel, and numbered more than 400 members. Rev. Summers remained six years and baptized 111 children at Creagerstown. He was a large strong, robust man of powerful endurance. He served this field from July 15, 1871, to July, 1877, a period of six years. His ministry was a success.

Rev. Shadrach A. Hedges followed him in the pastorate. He lived at Lewistown, where a parsonage was purchased. His labors began November 1, 1877, and he continued in the charge composed of Creagerstown, Utica and Bethel, for six years. His labors were abundant and his ministry successful. At his second communion May 12, 1878, 81 communed and a year later 98. Rev. Hedges still lives in Middletown and serves Utica, Pleasant Hill and Braddock with unabated vigor, at the age of seventy-six years.

Rev. John Milton Snyder became pastor after a vacancy of ten months, serving from September 1, 1884, to January 1, 1889. He lived in the parsonage at Lewistown and served Creagerstown, Utica and Bethel. He has a record of 31 funerals, 71 infant baptisms, and 73 members received at Creagerstown. Surely his labors were blessed during his short stay.

Rev. J. E. Zerger succeeded to the pastorate of the same churches in the spring of 1889. His records are very much broken, and imperfect. He remained three years and held seven communions. The last one numbered 177 members. According to the record nearly every members communed.

After a short vacancy Rev. John W. Asper became the efficient pastor. He had about 200 members enrolled, but left no records of his abundant ministry behind him. His service was the longest of any in the brick Union Church. It continued from July 1892 to November 1905. He was loved and honored. But difficulties arose regarding the parsonage, with Utica, and regarding the building of a new church at Creagerstown, which caused him to resign and remove to Pennsylvania.

During his ministry the Walkersville congregation was added to his charge, which he served with increasing appreciation, and the Utica congregation withdrew from the charge. This somewhat changed the character of the charge, which now consists of Creagerstown, Bethel and Walkersville, numbering about 400 members.

The Creagerstown Lutheran congregation, by a vote of same, appointed a building committee in 1905 to build a Lutheran Church for the congregation. As Rev. Asper soon resigned nothing farther was done during his ministry.

On July 4, 1906, Rev. Geo. W. Crist, of Pennsylvania, took charge of the Creagerstown Church, and still continues as pastor in connection with Walkersville and Bethel of the charge. But since Utica withdrew, the name of the charge was changed to "Monocacy Valley," and the pastor lives at Walkersville.

After some delay the Building Committee published for bids and Mr. Shirley, of Hagerstown, was awarded the contract for the new church. After more delay, on account of lack of proper bonding, and some changes in the committee, Mr. Shirley, built the church, finishing the building about December 1st, 1908. But as it required furnishing, nothing further was done until the spring of 1909, when the church was handsomely furnished. On May 16th, 1909, it was dedicated to the worship of Almighty God. Revs. Beard, Poffenberger and Reinawaldt, each preached a sermon in connection with the Feast of Dedication. Dr. George Sholl, of Baltimore, preached on Saturday evening and Sabbath morning and had charge of the finances. Dr. C. F. Steck, of Frederick, preached the dedication sermon on Sunday evening, and as president of the Maryland Synod assisted the pastor, Rev. Geo. W. Crist, in the service of dedication.

About $1,600 have been raised of the $3,000 of indebtedness on the church, leaving a debt of $1,400, which will be met by the good people of Creagerstown and their friends in the near future. With a united membership and the blessing of God, this grand old congregation should move forward in all the great work of the church. May her history and mission never be darkened by selfish motives or unholy strife.

****

BETHEL CHURCH OF THE MONOCACY VALLEY CHARGE.

During the eighteenth century, German settlers filled up and occupied every part of the Monocacy Valley. Small centers of population were formed at Utica, where a schoolhouse was built about 150 years ago, in which the Lutherans with three or four other sects held occasional services. At Lewistown Bishop Ashbury found a Methodist Society as early as 1774. This belonged to the Frederick circuit, including Frederick county, and was served by P. Ebert, E. Dromgoole and Richard Owings,

the first Methodist ministers in the county. Mountaindale, near the Fishing Creek gap, and Yellow Springs, Charlesville and Hansonville. Amid these places, which had each a schoolhouse, was a central point, now called Bethel. A schoolhouse was built here about 1760, which stood near where the church now stands, and on ground now enclosed in the graveyard. Here the Lutheran pastors of Frederick, who had members living in this section, preached occasionally. John Andrew King, pastor of Frederick from 1771 to 1796, gave these people an occasional sermon, and buried their dead. David F. Schaeffer, who became pastor of Frederick in 1808, also filled occasional appointments in the schoolhouse. But the people all this time belonged to Frederick and went there for the Holy Communion. Mr. and Mrs. Michael Wachter, of Utica now 88 and 87 years old, respectively, yet remember his preaching in the old schoolhouse, and the time of his death on May 5th, 1837.

Rev. Michael Wachter, a native of this section, who was licensed in 1821, and received ordination in 1831, also assisted Rev. Shaffer in his work and preached in the schoolhouse occasionally. Still it was a mere supply under the Frederick pastors.

After Dr. D. F. Shafer's death, Rev. Simeon W. Harkey, his successor at Frederick, also took charge of this schoolhouse appointment.

He had the revival temper, and awakening the community, they desired a church and the means of grace in their midst. In the spring of 1838 ground was broken, the wall built, and the cornerstone laid of a Union church, 1838. The church was dedicated that same year, Dr. Harkey and the Reformed pastor holding the feast of dedication.

On November 27, 1842, the following class was confirmed and added to the charter membership: Henry Wachter, Isaac Wachter, Joshua D. Reese, Cath. A. Wachter, Mary Ann Wachter, Elizabeth Wachter and Elizabeth Mainhart.

In 1844 May 25th, Michael Wachter confirmed the following: Jacob M. Angelberger, John R. Loy, Lewis F. Wachter, Dan'l. M. Wachter, Susanna R. Albright, Peter Brine and Susannah Zeigler.

On November 9, 1848, Dr. S. W. Harkey confirmed his last class as follows: Henry Gall, Peter E. Nusz, Geo. W. Cutsall, Lewis C. Heffner, Wm. D. Stup, George D. Angelberger, Mary M. Firestone, Mary A. Wachter, Ann R. E. Nusz, Julia Ann Measel, Mary Ann Stup and Susanna M. Whats.

By this it can be seen that from 1837, when Rev. D. Shafer died, to 1850 when Rev. Michael Wachter died, Dr. Harkey and Rev. Wachter both rendered valuable service. Dr. Harkey, of Frederick, tall, spiritual and active to the last, resigned in August 1850, and hence his services at Bethel also closed at that time.

Rev. Wm. Anderson now accepted the charge, composed of Creagerstown, Utica and Bethel. He began his labors on January 1853, and lived at Creagerstown, being unmarried. His certificate of election dated January 2, 1853, is at hand, but he had already accepted Utica and Creagerstown, and hence his labors began immediately. He served the charge until the autumn of 1856, when he married, resigned, and served the church elsewhere for many years. Of his success we know nothing as he left no record of services rendered.

Rev. Wm. Hunt became pastor in the fall of 1856, and served over four years. He confirmed two classes, one May 3, 1857, and the other April 4, 1858. They are as follows: Luther Firestone, Ezra Wachter, John Stup, Sarah Shenkel, Wilson Nath. Martz, Andrew J. Wachter, Sam'l P. Hammick, Margaret M. Mort, Eliza Ann Broadrup, Jane R. Wachter, Phoebe Cath. Creager, Mary Eliz. Martz, Mary A. Isabel Homrick and Jane Rebecca Wachter.

His first communion was held October 1856, and his last May 26, 1860. He went to Ohio and died there in 1866, aged 64 years. His highest number of communicants was 57.

Rev. Wm. H. Harrison became pastor on July 1, 1860. His pastorate continued until 1862, when he resigned to enter upon educational work, for which he was well adapted, as he was a man of more than ordinary ability. During his ministry three communions are recorded and the one held on the 8th of December 1861 numbered 44.

His successor was Rev. S. Curtis, whose baptisms date from August 22, 1862. His labors closed August 1, 1866. He was a faithful shepherd and served many years in the ministry. He baptized 29 children at Bethel and his membership was increased by seven, as follows: Sarah Jane Stone, Annie V. Martz, Harriet E. McDavitt, Cynthia Ann Measle, Catherine E. Wachter and Mary Susan Angelberger. Caleb Wachter was also confirmed on his sick bed, and is faithful today. Rev. Curtis died at Athens, N. Y., in 1888.

Rev. John Unruh served this charge from August 1, 1866, and continued five years. He baptized 50 children and confirmed 33 persons, some of whom are our substantial members today. On November 18, 1866, his first communion 92 members availed themselves of that grace. This was the largest on record to that time. Father Unruh served five years, closing

his labors August 1, 1871. He died at Germantown, Pa., in November 1888, aged 68 years.

His successor was Rev. J. Summers and his charge consisted of Creagerstown, Utica and Bethel. Many members were received, and the church was built up. He served for six years from 1871 to 1877. Twenty-two were confirmed and others were received by letter and baptism. His labors were abundant. It is learned that he died at Gravel Spring, Va., in 1884, aged 71 years.

Rev. Shadrach A. Hedges became pastor of the charge November 1, 1877, and he continued in the charge for six years, during which time his labors were abundant. He received 47 into the church.

In 1881 a movement was made to rebuild the old church, which had always been a Union Church, Lutheran and Reformed. But a majority of the Reformed desiring their own church, withdrew under the direction of Rev. Hench, to Charlesville, where they established a church and cemetery.

The Lutherans under a competent building committee composed of the pastor, S. A. Hedges, Abraham Michel, Henry Wachter, Philip Wachter, and Lewis H. Wachter, leveled the old building and built the present, well adapted and comfortable house of worship. It was dedicated on May 28, 1882, Rev. Hedges performing the holy act of consecration. The church cost about $3,000. It has been improved since and will remain a monument of the fidelity and piety of the fathers of the church.

On May 27th, 1883 the communicants numbered 95. Rev. Hedges closed his labors November 1, 1883, and removed from the charge. Rev. Hedges at the age of 75 years, still serves congregations in the county, and his bow, even now, abides in strength.

John Milton Snyder became pastor of the charge on September 1, 1884, and continued in the charge to January 1, 1889. He lived in the parsonage at Lewistown, which had been purchased during the early part of Rev. Hedges' ministry. Bethel now had 100 members. Rev. Snyder confirmed 34 adults and baptized 50 children. His labors were appreciated and his ministry successful. During his ministry the balance of indebtedness upon the church was paid, amounting to about $600. In 1888 the congregation paid $60.83 benevolence. In 1889 the church officers were the following brethren: Elders, Thomas F. Palmer, John H. Clemm; deacons, Cornelius Sunday and Granville L. Wachter. The charge consisted of Creagerstown, Utica and Bethel churches, of 400 members.

Rev. J. E. Zerger assumed the labors of the pastorate in the spring of 1889. His records are meager, but we learn that he received 22 members, baptized 10 infants, held communion 6 times, the last time being April 3, 1892, indicating a three years' service. He went west, where he still serves in the Middletown, Indiana, pastorate.

John U. Asper became pastor of the charge in July, 1892. His first sacramental feast numbered only 37 members. His last communion recorded notes 51 members communed. His pastorate was very fruitful, and continued until November 1, 1905, a period of 13 years and 4 months.

In 1893 Walkersville congregation was received into the charge and it then consisted of four congregations. But in 1904, Utica withdrew from the charge and employed a pastor not serving the charge. This action of Utica still continues. Rev. Asper resigned the charge on November 1, 1905 and removed to Lehmaster, Pa., where he still serves his Master faithfully and well.

We rejoice in the continued success of this congregation. Rev. Geo. W. Crist became pastor on July 4, 1906. On August 5th there were 71 communicants and on August 4, 1907, 70 communed. The congregation now numbers 92 members. They have a choir worthy of imitation, both in attendance and in the quality of music rendered. The leader is Howard Angelberger. The present Council is: Elders, John P. Angelberger, Wesley A. Wachter, John H. Clemm; deacons, Spencer Stup, Ward Angelberger, Albert Wachter, Harvey Clemm.

****

WALKERSVILLE LUTHERAN CONGREGATION.

The Lutheran Society at Walkersville is of recent date, and hence it has no savor of hoary age, but it is full of strength and beauty. Whilst the Reformed Church of the Glade has existed for more than a century and a-half, the Lutheran has not yet attained its majority. During the 140 years of difference in age, the Lutheran people of the community were either absorbed by the Reformed, and other earlier churches, or they were compelled to go to Woodsboro or Utica to enjoy the ministries of a Lutheran Church.

In 1890, at the Autumnal Conference, Rev. Sam'l A. Diehl and J. E. Zerger were appointed to look after the Lutheran interests at Walkersville. This indicated that there was a concentration of Lutherans in this growing town. In February 1891 this committee ap-

pointed Adam Diehl, Sr., and Augustus Clemm to solicit subscriptions for a new church in Walkersville. In a short time more than $2,000 were secured in subscriptions, and 31 names of persons for an organization. The congregation was organized on July 6, 1891, and the following officers were elected, and afterewards duly installed: Adam Diehl, Sr., and John W. Crum, elders; T. S. Albaugh and A. S. Neff, deacons. Rev. Sam'l A. Diehl, of Woodsboro, was elected pastor. A brick church, costing about $3,500, was built on Pennsylvania street. The cornerstone was laid in the late spring of 1891, Rev. Peter Berkstresser assisting the pastor, and the church was dedicated on Sunday, July 17, 1892. Rev. Chas. S. Albert, D. D., preached the sermon, and Rev. R. S. Patterson, who had recently accepted the pastorate, of the Woodsboro charge, performed the service of dedication. New officers were also elected as follows: Elders, Lewis H. Wachter and Augustus Clemm; deacons, Chas. S. Wachter and Edward Zimmerman.

The Lutheran Sunday School of Walkersville was organized September 18, 1892. It now has a membership of 195, composed of 15 classes, of whom fully one-half are male members. The superintendents have been the following: Arthur S. Neff and T. S. Albaugh; assistants, G. H. Clay Wachter and Edward Zimmerman.

Rev. Patterson continued as pastor of the church until July 1, 1893, when his services closed, since Woodsboro charge refused to accept the Walkersville church as a part of the charge. The church was pastorless four months, but services were held by Revs. Asper, Ritter, Hedges, Haskarl, Kuhlman and Bare.

On November 1, 1893, Rev. John W. Asper became pastor of the congregation in connection with the Utica charge, which he was serving. He held services every two weeks, living near Lewistown at the parsonage of the charge.

On August 1, 1903, the congregation came into possession of a valuable parsonage, containing eight rooms, and other valuable appurtenances, situated near the five points in Walkersville. This valuable property was the gift of Mrs. Mary A. Dudrear, of blessed memory, by bequest. Its present value is about $3,000 and belongs in fee to the Walkersville congregation. Rev. Asper built up the congregation, receiving about 100 members during his twelve years of ministration. He removed from the charge on November 1, 1905, having accepted a call to the Lehmaster charge in Pennsylvania.

Rev. Asper was of kindly spirit, easily entreated, but firm in his convictions of right and duty. His long ministry and Christian spirit, have left behind nothing but the most kindly memories. Long will he be remembered as the beloved pastor of Walkersville.

Rev. Geo. W. Crist is the present pastor. He visited the charge on June 3, 1906, being Whit-Sunday, and on July 4, his pastoral labors began in the charge. The charge consists of Creagerstown, Bethel and Walkersville, and now numbers 400 members. Walkersville now numbers 140 members, of whom 35, are young men. The present officers are Isaiah Rice, John Strine, Thomas S. Albaugh, Samuel M. Strine, George H. C. Wachter and Howard M. Huntsbury, elders; deacons, Dr. Joseph W. Long, Thomas R. Saylor, George H. Rice, Elmer E. Barrack, Elmer C. Wachter, Harry Dinterman, Albert D. Zimmerman and Chas. M. Strine. The church is active and faithful in much, and its financial interests are taken care of by the church council and a ladies society called "The Willing Workers." Rev. Crist has added 40 members to this congregation during his three years' of ministry.

****

REFORMED CHURCH AT JEFFERSON, MARYLAND.

This sketch, prepared at short notice by the present pastor, makes no claim whatever to exhaustiveness, and for years prior to 1860 it is accurate only in a very general way.

The first work at Jefferson was done by a minister named Helfenstein, located at Frederick, who covered a large amount of territory in Frederick county. This was about the year 1825. Then Rev. Dr. J. C. Bucher, of Middletown, preached regularly at Jefferson, having that point attached to his work. There was then a union church building, used in turn by the Reformed and Lutheran congregations, standing at the rear of the present graveyard behind the Lutheran church. This was approximately during the years 1825-1840. In 1840 Rev. Dr. G. W. Williard located at Jefferson permanently, and during his pastorate the present church building was erected, the cornerstone of which bears the date 1841. The charge then consisted of Jefferson, Burkittsville and Lovettsville, the latter point being Virginia, twelve miles southwest of Jefferson. Williard left in 1844.

Then followed these men, with dates approximately as follows: Rev. Robert Douglass, 1844-1850; Rev. Dr. Callender, 1852-'3; Rev ——— Frieze, 1854; Rev. Samuel Phillips, 1855-'6; Rev. William F. Colliflower, 1857-1866; Rev. Simon S. Miller, 1867-1874. Under Rev. Miller the charge consisted of Jefferson, Mt. Zion

(Feagaville), Adamstown and Manor. Rev. Nehemiah H. Skyles, 1875-1890. During his pastorate the parsonage was enlarged and remodeled. Rev. Harry F. Dittmar, 1890-1905. In November 1891 the south wall and the roof of the church were demolished by a violent wind storm. Repairs costing $3,000 were made at once, and the building was rededicated in 1892. In the year 1900 a separate Sunday School building was built, southwest of and adjoining the church proper, at a cost of $2,-000. Rev. H. F. Dittmar died in the pastorate. Rev. David N. Dittmar, his brother, 1905-1909. During his pastorate $1,200 was raised for a pipe organ, which was dedicated in 1909. In June, 1909, the present pastor, Rev. Wayne H. Bowers, began work. The charge now consists of Jefferson and Feagaville.

****

REFORMED CHURCH, EMMITSBURG, MARYLAND.

The Reformed Church at Emmitsburg, Md., like all other Reformed Churches in this part of the country, grew out of the early German settlements that were established here. * * *

The history of the Reformed Church in Emmitsburg goes back to the year 1768. It was in that year that the Reformed and Lutheran people in this district united and built a union church at Tom's Creek, about 2 1-2 miles east of Emmitsburg. The new church was built on the same spot where the old log Lutheran church formerly stood at the corner of the cemetery, and, like its predecessor, was built of logs. A school house also was built. We know very little about the history of this church while at Tom's Creek, as no records have come down to us. No doubt the charter members were formerly members of the Monocacy church, and saw and heard the great missionary sent to the Monocacy church, Rev. Michael Schlatter. About all we know is the names of the pastors who served the congregation during this early period. The first regular pastor was Rev. Jacob Weymer, 1784-1788; the second, Rev. Valentine Nichodemus, 1788-1794; and the third, Rev. Lebrecht L. Hinsch, 1794-1804.

It was during the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Hinsch that the congregation removed to Emmitsburg. In the year 1797 the Lutheran and Reformed congregations again united and built a stone church in the little village of Emmitsburg. Both using the German language, the Lutheran and Reformed congregations united in laying the corner-stone, and erecting the large and susbtantial stone church which is still used by the Lutherans. For many years these two streams of life ran side by side. The cemetery surrounding the church contains the earthly remains of many of the early and influential members of the two congregations that worshipped within the church, as well as others of the community. The names of the pastors are: Rev. Jonathan Rahauser, 1804-1808; Rev. Frederick, Rahauser, 1808-1816; Rev. William Runkle, 1816-1821; Rev. David Bosler, 1821-1832; Rev. Elias Heiner, 1833-1835; Rev. Samuel Fisher, 1836-1839; Rev. D. P. Freeze, 1840-1842; Rev. William Philips, 1842-1846; Rev. Geo. W. Aughenbaugh, 1846-1856; Rev. E. E. Higbee, May to August, 1858; Rev. Walter E. Kubs, 1858-1863; Rev. J. M. Litzel, 1863-1873.

It was during the pastorate of Rev. J. M. Litzel that the Lutheran and Reformed congregations separated. The Reformed congregation bought the John Nickum lot for $800, and in 1868 erected the present church at a cost of $7,000, and where they have worshiped ever since. The church is a large substantial brick building and is a credit to the congregation and an inspiration to the community. The following ministers have served as pastors: Rev. Abner R. Kremer, 1873-1881; Rev. M. A. Gring, 1881-1882; Rev. Geo. B. Resser, 1882-1884; Rev. W. H. Heilman, 1886-1892; Rev. A. M. Scheffner, 1893-1895; Rev. W. C. B. Shulenberger, 1896-1903; and Rev. A. M. Gluck, the present pastor, who was ordained to the Christian ministry in this church on November 1, 1903. It will be seen, from these facts, that at no time in its history has this congregation been without a pastor for any great length of time, and some of these ministers have been leaders in their denomination.

****

THE URBANA CIRCUIT, METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Wesley Chapel, or, to use the name by which it is better known, the Urbana Methodist Episcopal Church, was built in the years 1853-'4, at a cost of about $1600. The cornerstone was laid, with appropriate ceremonies, in the latter part of the year 1853, and the Church was dedicated October 1, 1854. The building committee consisted of the following: Evan Thompson, John Montgomery, L. T. Windsor, Jacob Kesler, and P. M. Smith, Jr., all of whom have long since transferred their membership from the Church Militant to the Church Triumphant. These were prominent names among the Urbana Methodists of that day.

Methodism flourished in the community, and Wesley Chapel became a strong and active

church. At one time it is said to have had the largest class of any church in the Frederick District.

Among those prominent in the activities of the Church, dating back from 1870, for a period of twenty-five years, were Thomas A. Smith, Thomas Dixon, C. C. Cecil and James H. Smith.

In 1895 the church was rebuilt, largely through the efforts of Thomas A. Smith, who defrayed the greater part of the expense. As a result the Urbana Methodists have at the present time (1910) a good substantial brick edifice valued at $2,500.

This church belonged to the Buckeystown Circuit till the year 1899, at which time the work was divided and two circuits formed, namely, Urbana and Doubs. The original Buckeystown Circuit consisted of the following appointments: Buckeystown, Koontz Chapel, Urbana, Ijamsville, Point of Rocks, Calico Rocks, Berlin, Knoxville and Sandy Hook. The present Urbana Circuit embraces only three of the above named appointments: Urbana, Ijamsville and Koontz Chapel.

The Rev. John A. Gross was the first pastor of the Urbana Charge under the new division. He was appointed in March, 1899, and served for one year. Mr. Gross was followed by the Reverends W. O. Livingston, F. G. Watson, J. F. F. Gray, Wm. H. Dell and R. E. Benson, each serving one, one, three, one, and three years respectively. The present pastor (1910) Rev. Wilson T. Jarboe, was appointed in April, 1909.

Since the division of the work in 1899 the Urbana Charge has been steadily improving financially, numerically, and, let it be hoped, spiritually. Ijamsville has a membership of about seventy souls; Urbana, fifty; and Koontz Chapel, thirty-five.

****

FREDERICK CIRCUIT, METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH,

Formerly Pipe Creek Circuit, combining churches in Carroll, Frederick, and Montgomery counties, Maryland, was organized, 1829, and set off from Pipe Creek Circuit 1846. Its first pastor after the boundary division, was Rev. Peter Lite Wilson. The new division is now composed of four churches, three of stone and one of brick. The strongest church numerically, is Mt. Carmel, situated on the Baltimore turnpike, about four miles from Frederick City. It has a Sunday School of 230 scholars and about 125 members.

Central Church is a stone structure, situated in New London district and has for her members some of the foremost persons of the county and State. This church has been lately renovated, making the interior very beautiful and comfortable. The missionary society at this point, maintained by the ladies, is each year paying a goodly sum for foreign missions. There is attached to this church one of the most lovely spots used as a burying ground. It is one of the best kept country graveyards in the county.

Fair View church was built in 1843 and is the smallest and weakest church in the entire work. New Market is a brick structure and has the prominence of all others in age. It was built in 1840 being 80 years old. The past few years has seen much growth in this old and once the most prominent church in this town. A recent revival meeting of great power has added very materially to its strength. It has a growing Sunday School and very prosperous Mite Society. The oldest living members are Mr. J. C. Stevans, Mrs. Harriet Stewart, Adam Boyer, Daniel Swarmley and George Sponseller, of New Market, and James G. Jones, of Central.

The pastors of this circuit have been among the leading members of the Maryland Conference, a few of whose names appear below: L. N. Bates, David Wilson, J. K. Nicholls, J. D. Kizer, Jesse Shreeve, G. F. Farring, G. J. Hill. Its present pastor is B. F. Buley.

****

THE METHODIST PROTESTANT ORGANIZATION AT BUCKEYSTOWN—

Was effected in 1866. The first church, built of brick, was dedicated September 15, 1867. It cost $5,000. Among the charter members were Messrs. Daniel Baker, Nicholas Cromwell, Charles Simmons. The second church, built of stone, was dedicated December 1896. It cost $16,000. The parsonage is a brick structure immediately opposite the church. It was erected in 1885. W. G. Baker is President of the Board of Trustees. Eli Nicodemus is chairman of the Board of Stewards. In April 1910 the record showed 267 members. There is a large and flourishing Sunday-School in connection with the church, of which J. H. Baker is the superintendent. The church contributes largely to the benevolences of the Maryland Conference.

Since 1879 the following have served as lay delegates to the Annual Conference: A. W. Nicodemus, W. G. Baker, C. F. Thomas, Eli Nicodemus, Daniel Baker, Jr., C. H. Millard,

J. H. Baker, E. L. Keller, Jesse Routson, W. H. Thomas, Dr. T. C. Routson.

The following have served as pastors: W. S. Hammond, 1866-'67; J. K. Nichols, 1868-'71; J. D. Wilson, 1872; C. H. Littleton, 1873-'76; J. E. Maloy, 1877-'80; J. L. Mills, 1881-'82; J. L. Killgore, 1883-'84; J. M. Sheridan, 1885-'91; W. M. Strayer, 1892-'02; E. C. Makosky, 1903-'08; L. F. Warner, 1909-'10.

****

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT NEWMARKET, MD.

The ground on which this church stands, was donated by John Hamilton Seattle, M. D. The records of the congregation give no account of the building of the edifice, but, according to statements made by some of the older members, the church must be at least one hundred and fifty years old. It is a two-story brick building. In the early forties it was repaired by Thomas Mount, and the pillars which support the gallery, all turned by hand, are his work. Among the members of early times were I. Thomas Mount and his wife, Elizabeth, a member for sixty-five years, who was converted there in 1815; 2, John Thompson and his brother, Fielder Thompson; 3, Samuel Stevins and his wife, Nancy; 4, Sarah Ream.

The present membership, 61.

****

ST. JOHN'S REFORMED CONGREGATION.

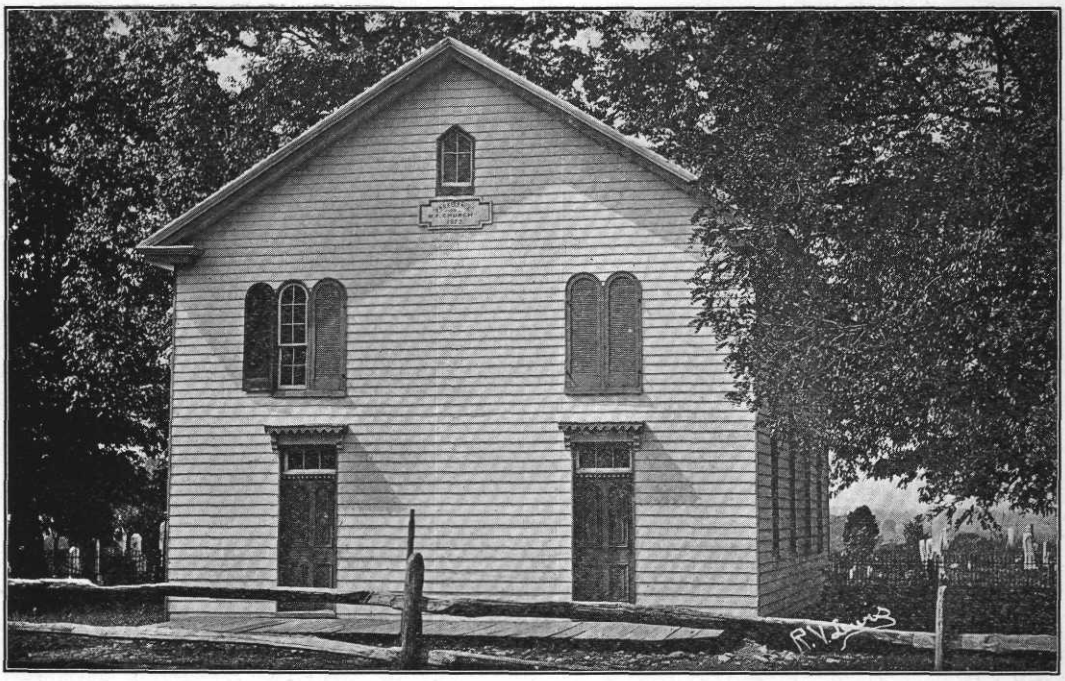
To give an authenticated history of St. John's Reformed congregation at Woodsboro, is an impossibility, because of a lack of records. The oldest records I have been able to find are taken from the records of the Evangelical Reformed Church, of Frederick, Md., and are as follows:

Rev. Carl Lange was pastor from 1766-68. Besides preaching in Frederick, he visited regularly and preached, confirmed and administered the ordinances at the Glade, Millerstown or Woodsboro, Taneytown, etc. Whether this Millerstown or Woodsboro means the present town of Woodsboro, or the congregation at Rocky Hill, I am not able to say, but if it means Woodsboro, which I believe it does, then the inference is that the organization of the congregation was effected during the preceding pastorate of Rev. Philip Wm. Otterbein, 1760-65. The records simply give of his work at Frederick, saying that he preached at other places, but do not indicate them. So that we are led to believe that Woodsboro was one of the "other places," for during the years 1766-68 the congregation received regular preaching and the ordinances.

From that time, 1766-68 there is no record anywhere that I can find, until we come to the cornerstone laying on April 9, 1802. This is not a public record but a family record and recorded. Should this date prove to be incorrect we know we are not far out of the way, for, on April 11, 1803, a deed was given for the property by Adam Creager to Jacob Wolf, John Shank, Bernard Gilbert, Charles Clantz and John Baltzell, as trustees for the Presbyterian and Lutheran congregations; and no other. This deed was recorded at Frederick on May 7, 1803. This deed, to me, is sufficient proof that the congregation was organized before 1805 and prior to the giving of the deed. For how could there be a deed given by Adam Creager to the gentlemen named as trustee of the Presbyterian and Lutheran congregations if said congregations were not in existence until three years later? The Reformed congregation was in existence April 11, 1803, when the deed was given. Another fact will prove that St. John's congregation was organized and the church built before 1803. Rev. John William Runkle was the man who built the church and he was pastor of the Frederick charge from 1784-1801 or '2, which would prove the laying of the cornerstone prior to his leaving the charge. The mason who laid the cornerstone was Henry Clantz.

The church during these early days bore the name of the Union Evangelical Lutheran and Reformed church, known as Solomon's Church, whilst deed was made in the name of the Lutheran and Presbyterian congregations. The names Presbyterian and Reformed in the early history of the church were used synonymously. In the early years of that century the distinction between the two were not as marked. In many places the Reformed church was known under the name of German Calvinist or German Presbyterian.

There are no classical records earlier than 1818. In 1818 Woodsboro was without a pastor. From 1820-27 Rev. Dietrick Graves was pastor. From 1827-30 the charge, from a lack of classical records seems to have been vacant, but, according to the record of the Rocky Hill congregation, Rev. Geo. Lidey was pastor. From 1830-32 Rev. Graves was again pastor. This now proves that Woodsboro congregation, at least from 1818-33 did not belong with the Glade congregation to the Frederick charge. The pastors of the Frederick charge, preaching also at the Glade, were as follows: Rev. Jonathan Helfenstein, from 1811-28. Rev. John H. Smaltz from 1829-33. To what charge did



Providence Methodist Protestant Church, Kemptown.



Methodist Episcopal Church, Libertytown.

Woodsboro belong previous to 1833 and after 1801 or '2? What was the name of the charge? It is supposed by some that it belonged to the Littlestown charge, or was served by a pastor from that locality. The original church, or the second church, was not completed until in 1822, for at the remodeling of the church in 1888 and '89 a record says "the present church was finished in 1822."

On April 4, 1825 a constitution for the Evangelical Lutheran and Reformed congregations was adopted in which it is said: "The church and the burying ground having been purchased, the price paid, as stated in the deed being five shillings, built and consecrated to the service of God for the benefit of the Evangelical Lutheran and German Reformed residing in and about Woodsboro. It is hereby declared that the said property shall be forever the joint property of said Lutheran and Reformed" and that "each of the aforesaid denominations shall have equal rights with the other, and no regulation or act of either shall be valid which could in any way deprive the other of its rights and privileges," etc.

In May 1833 by the action of the Maryland Classis the Glade congregation was separated from the Frederick charge; and the Glade congregation with Woodsboro, Rocky Hill and Creagerstown constituted a pastoral charge. Since that time it has been reconstructed several times and 1879 the charge was composed of the Glade, Woodsboro, Utica and Bethel. Following the first re-construction Rev. John W. Hoffmeier was the first pastor from 1833-37. He was followed by Rev. Andrew P. Frease, October 13, 1837-40. During his pastorate the church was rebuilt at a cost of $1,200 and consecrated on May 24, 1840. The contractor of carpenter work was Adam Beck; workmen, Wm. Beck and Paul Holbruner; mason, Moses Anders; plasterer, W. H. Derr. On December 3, 1839 there was a general snow storm all over the country, from 2 to 3 feet deep. On New Year's day, 1840, the mercury stood at 12 degrees below zero.

On June 20, 1840 Rev. Wm. Colliflower became pastor and continued as such until 1849. On November 21, 1849 Rev. Mortimer L. Shuford became pastor and continued until 1857. Now comes one of the stormy periods in the history of this church and congregation. At a meeting of the joint councils of the Lutheran and Reformed congregations on Nov. 3, 1855, it was unanimously agreed that it was absolutely necessary to tear down the church steeple, in consequence of it giving way from the building, and have the same repaired. G. P. Barrick was chairman and M. Shank was secretary of a congregational meeting called to devise plans for the same. On December 1, 1858, a joint meeting of the Lutheran and Reformed congregations was held. M. Shank was president and Daniel I. Barrick secretary. After reading the constitution it was found that to proceed would be unconstitutional, therefore an informal meeting was held. M. Shank and Geo. Saylor were appointed a committee to ascertain the probable cost of rebuilding and repairing the church. The Rev. Jesse Steiner having become pastor about this time, 1858, and remained until 1868. On Jan. 15, 1859, a joint meeting of the Lutheran and Reformed congregations was held. Called to order by M. Shank, president. Mr. J. D. Crumbaugh, in a letter which was read, opposed the rebuilding of the church, but favored repairing. On March 11, 1860, at a meeting of the Lutheran congregation it was agreed that the Lutheron council call a joint meeting of the Lutheran and Reformed councils to confer and settle the church rebuilding difficulty, to meet March 31, 1860.

At the above-named date the two councils met and consulted, at which time the Lutheran council proposed to sell their interest in the church property to the Reformed council, reserving right of graveyard. After deliberating it was proposed by Reformed council to lay the matter over for two weeks for consultation with members of both churches.

On April 4, 1860 the two councils again met and the Lutherans offered to sell their interest in and to the old church, (there must have been a new church somewhere, that they designate this as the old church; and there was, for in 1860 the present Lutheran church was built,) for $500. On April 19, 1860, John D. Crumbaugh waited on Michael Shank, secretary of the Lutheran council, and agreed to accept the proposition of the Lutheran council. It was about this time that the church was struck by lightning—either in the fall of 1859 or '60. There was also a Union Sabbath School during the early history of the church.

On April 18, 1868 Rev. Abner Kremer became pastor and continued his labors until in 1873. He was followed by Rev. Orange E. Lake from November 18, 1874 to May 1879. A flourishing Reformed Sunday School was started in Woodsboro under his pastorate. On November 19, 1879 Rev. S. M. Hench became pastor and continued until April 30, 1892. In October 1888 Woodsboro congregation voted to remodel the church and the pastor, Rev. Hench and Elder J. H. Bowers soliciting funds. The building committee was composed of George P. Barrick, Jacob H. Bowers, P. L. Feiser and J. P. Lough. Bro. Fiser and Rev. Hench are the

only surviving members of the committee. The whole cost was about $800. Rededicated February 10, 1889.

On February 9, 1892 the Glade charge was again divided and the Glade and Woodsboro constituted a pastoral charge and so up to the present time. Rev. Atvill Connor became the 9th pastor of the newly constituted Glade charge, beginning his labors on June 1, 1892 and closed August 1, 1898. During his pastorate the congregation was incorporated. Rev. Connor was followed by the present pastor, who began his pastorate on November 1, 1898.

****

HISTORY OF ST. MARK'S PARISH.

St. Mark's Parish, Frederick and Washington Counties, was originally part of All Saints' Parish, but under the Vestry act of 1789 the Diocesan Convention, at the petition of a number of persons, laid off a part of Frederick and Washington Counties to form St. Mark's Parish. This territory included not only Pleasant Valley, in Washington County, and the southern part of the Middletown Valley, as at present, but also that part of Frederick County north of the Potomac river, south of Frederick, west of the Monocacy river, and east of Catoctin Mountain. This portion was in its turn formed into a separate parish in 1841, under the name of St. Paul's parish. With this exception, the present territory of St. Mark's includes just what it did in the year 1800. It contains that portion of Frederick and Washington Counties lying north of the Potomac river; west of a line running from Point of Rocks northward along the top of Catoctin mountain to the Frederick and Hagerstown pike; south of a line running along the said pike to a point just west of Middletown, and thence west through Rohrersville to the top of the Elk Ridge, Washington county; and east of a line running along the top of the Elk Ridge to Maryland Heights and the Potomac river.

Although the Parish of St. Mark's was created in 1800, it was not until 1806 that the first vestry was elected. In the old record book of St. Mark's vestry the following is the first entry:

"September 20th, 1806. Agreeable to an advertisement set up giving ten days' notice, Sunday, Parishioners of St. Mark's Parish met in order to choose a vestry for the above named Parish; upon the ballots being examined it was found the following gentlemen were elected, to-wit:

Jeremiah Belt, John Hilleary, John Thomas, Thomas Marlow, Jesse Matthews, Benjamin Rice, Daniel Lakin. No magistrate being present the members of the vestry could not qualify, therefore adjourned to the 27th instant."

The record states that at the next meeting on September 27, "Mr. John Thomas having been previously sworn according to law qualified the rest of the vestry. The vestry then proceeded to choose Church Wardens: Messrs. Erasmus West and James Simmons were chosen, and Benjamin West who was appointed Register, was qualified according to law."

It is believed that the first building used for worship was but a temporary log structure. The first Church of which there is record was apparently begun one or two years before the vestry records start. Under the heading of October 19th, 1806, we find written.

"The vestry then engaged with Mr. Leonard Skaggs to undertake the finishing of the church, and on his presenting his bill if the vestry should think it too high, Mr. Skaggs agrees to choose one man and the vestry another, and whatever they shall say the work is worth, he, the said Skaggs, agrees to take."

This church was finished in August, 1807, and Mr. Skaggs bill of 135 pounds, 2 shillings, 2 pence, ordered paid. No mention is made of the size, shape, or material of the building, except that it was a frame structure. It was not consecrated until 1819, when the following certificate of Bishop Kemp, the second Bishop of Maryland, is copied in the Vestry record:

"Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God to put it into the hearts of some pious persons to erect this house for the purpose of a Church for the service of Almighty God, agreeable to the form and doctrine of the Protestant Episcopal church, Be it therefore known that I, James Kemp, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of Maryland, in the presence of the congregation and several of the clergy have consecrated and set apart this house to the worship of that Almighty Being Who, altho' he have Heaven for his throne and the Earth for his footstool, yet condescends to hear the prayers and receive worship of his creatures.

"November 16th, 1819."

On the same page of the record appear the names of the class confirmed by Bishop Kemp at that time:

William Hilleary, M. D., Sophia Clagett, Charles Thomas, George M. West, Benjamin West, Mary West, Susannah West, Maria Garrott, Arabella McGill, Teresa Morrison, Cerena Leakin, Emeline Leakin, Sarah Frazier, Ann

Skaggs, Elinor Skaggs, Mahala Skaggs, Ruth Weakly, Sarah Rice.

St. Mark's being the first, and for many years the only church in the Parish, the congregations are reported as being "very large." Perhaps for this reason the vestry decided in 1827 "to receive proposals for moulding, setting and burning one hundred thousand bricks, for the purpose of building a church." The new building was to be 42 feet in width and 50 feet in length, and to be "furnished with pews." The repeated insistence on this last point leads one to infer that the first church was not so furnished.

The brick church was completed in 1830, under the rectorship of the Rev. Jared Rice, and was consecrated on July 28, 1831, by the Rt. Rev. Wm. M. Stone, 3d Bishop of Maryland. A copy of his certificate of Consecration is found in the second book of records of the vestry. This Church was not built upon the site of the old one, but along side of it, as the vestry record for August 16, 1828, says: "Resolved, That Mr. Henry Frazier and Dr. G. M. West wait on Dr. Duvall and request him to contribute a certain portion of land adjoining the church lot, for the purpose of erecting a new church." This request seems to have been granted, for in January 1830 a committee was appointed "to arrange for the disposal of the old church and the completion of the new one." For sixty years the new one served the people as a place of worship, but was torn down in 1890 to give place to the present churchly edifice, which was erected in 1891, and consecrated by the Rt. Rev. Wm. Paret, 6th Bishop of Maryland, during the Rectorship and chiefly through the efforts of, the Rev. E. T. Helfenstein, the then Rector.

The old Rectory of St. Mark's was built in 1821 on a lot given by Col. John Thomas, about three-quarters of a mile from the church. The first Rector to have lived there seems to have been the Rev. John L. Bryan, who served the parish from 1822 to 1828. The house, with a frame addition built during the Rectorship of the Rev. E. T. Helfenstein, is still standing and in fairly good repair.

The first of the three Chapels now within the bounds of the Parish was St. Luke's, in the Pleasant Valley. For some time prior to 1835 the people of that part of the parish seem to have separated themselves from St. Mark's, and held services independently in a school building. On the minutes of the vestry for August 3d of the above date we find: "Resolved, That the Registrar be and hereby is authorized to confer with the principal members of the church in the Pleasant Valley relative to a union between them and St. Mark's." In 1837 the vestry appointed a committee consisting of Hezekiah Boteler, Emory Edwards, and Joshua Harling, to receive contributions and supervise the erection of a Chapel. The funds were raised by voluntary gifts of the people, among whom Mrs. James L. Hawkins, of Montgomery county, gave $500. The vestry bought a lot on the top of a slight hill about half a mile south of Brownsville, on the road to Weverton, from Mr. Alexander Grimm, and erected a brick building 38 feet long by 36 feet wide. It was partly destroyed during the Civil War by the Federal soldiers, and stood for nine years a mere shell, without pews, furnishings, or even flooring. But in 1869 it was restored and opened again for service, chiefly through the efforts of a Mrs. Charlotte O. Bean, a resident of the valley, who not only contributed generously herself, but solicited money, stirred up enthusiasm, and rallied the disorganized congregation. For some reason the rector of St. Mark's did not take charge of the services in the restored chapel, but instead the people secured the services of the Rev. Henry Edwards, who had charge of several other small Chapels in Washington County. His pastorate continued until 1889, when St. Luke's again came under the rector of St. Mark's, who at that time was the Rev. Edward Wall. Just prior to his time a new chancel and vestry room was added to the building, at a cost of $600, and the bell and belfry were added during the rectorship of the Rev. E. T. Helfenstein. When the Chapel was first built the communicants numbered but ten; at present there are fifty-six members, who are earnest and loyal workers in the cause of God.

Next after St. Luke's was erected Grace Chapel, in Brunswick, about four miles from Petersville, where St. Mark's stands. When the Baltimore and Ohio railroad moved their freight yards to Brunswick the town grew so rapidly that it was deemed advisable to build a mission Chapel there. Accordingly, through the energetic work of the Rector of the Parish, funds were raised and the Chapel built on ground given by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on the southwest corner of A street and Second Ave., in 1892. The building is of brick, 50 feet long by 23 feet wide, and was put up at a cost of $5,000. The basement serves for a Sunday School room. In June, 1893, it was consecrated by Bishop Paret for the worship of God, and has had services uninterruptedly ever since. The communicants at the present date (1910) number sixty-five, and the Sunday School scholars 90. That the work is being carried on vigorously is shown

by the fact that the members, assisted by those at Petersville and in the Pleasant Valley, have just purchased a house to be used as the new rectory of the Parish, at a cost of $3,000.

In 1896 another Chapel was erected in the little town of Burkittsville, on the Frederick side of the mountain at the foot of Crampton's Gap, about five miles from the parish church. Again the moving Spirit in the work was the Rev. E. T. Helfenstein, who raised funds both within and without the Parish, organized a small congregation and conducted services every Sunday. The building is a small frame one, with oak furnishings, bellfry and bell, costing in all about $1,500. The congregation was originally of a fair size and the work thriving. But owing to removals and deaths it has dwindled to almost nothing; there being but four communicants left. Service is still held there by the rector on one Sunday a month, during the summer, although in the winter the Chapel is closed.

The records since and including 1800 have been:

1800-'12, the Rev. George Bower, also rector of All Saints'; 1814, the Rev. John Chandler, also rector of St. Peter's; 1815-'17, "George Williams;" 1819-'21, the Rev. William Westerman; 1822-'28, the Rev. John L. Bryan; 1829-'31, the Rev. Jared Rice; 1833-'34, the Rev. Mervin Allen; 1835-'41; the Rev. Richard H. Phillips, assistant, the Rev. Olcutt Bulkley; 1841, the Rev. John Delaplane; 1842-'44, the Rev. Olcutt Bulkley; 1844-'47, the Rev. John F. Hoff; 1848-'52, the Rev. Francis M. Baker; 1852-'58, the Rev. Alexander M. Marbury; 1858-'60, the Rev. Robert B. Sutton; 1861, the Rev. William Caird; 1861-82, the Rev. Joseph Trapnell, assistant, the Rev. William L. Braddock; 1883-'89, the Rev. Edward Wall; 1890-1900, the Rev. Edward T. Helfenstein, assistants, Rev. John I. Yellott, ('91), Rev. W. B. Landstreet ('94), Rev. Robert Nelson ('96-'99); 1901-06, the Rev. John I. Yellott, assistants, Rev. Joseph Gibson ('01), Rev. James L. Martin ('04); 1908, the Rev. Charles L. Atwater.

The Rev. Townsend Dade, of Eden, afterwards St. Peter's Parish, officiated at the old log church on "Merryland Tract," as the Petersville district is called, soon after the year 1783, and after him the other rectors of St. Peter's Parish down to 1806.

From 1815 to 1817 the Parish was served by a man calling himself the Rev. "George Williams." He was afterwards found to be an impostor by the name of Allen, not in Holy Orders, but a physician. As told by the older members of St. Mark's the story is that the real Rev. George Williams started from England to this country, but died on shipboard. The man Allen being with him took possession of his papers and on arriving here passed himself off as a clergyman. As neither of the men were personally known in this country, and communication by mail or otherwise very infrequent, he remained undetected for nearly three years. What first seems to have aroused suspicion against him was his surprising knowledge of medicine. As the combination of the two callings was an almost unheard of thing at the time, the parishioners naturally wondered. Also the pseudo clergyman appears to have been not at all careful of what he might say or do to offend his people, as witness an entry in the vestry records, calling for an investigation of the report that he had publicly asserted "that the Democrats had no religion." With this exception, however, the records contain nothing of the subsequent investigation and exposure. There are several pages cut out of the vestry record at this point, and it may be that they contained something more concerning the case. But not necessarily, for the people were very sensitive on this subject, and not only would not talk of it to outsiders, but probably would not even suffer anything to be written, and destroyed what had been put down. The indications are that the vestry and most of the members were loyal to "Mr. Williams" until, and even after, the time letters arrived from England proving him to be an impostor, for the next record after the torn-out pages is "October 25th. The vestry met agreeable to adjournment; present John Thomas, James Simmons, Horace West, Daniel Lakin, Erasmus West, Wm. Hilleary. Resolved; That the Rev. Mr. Williams is entitled to the one-half of the present annual subscription for his ministerial services for six months, ending the 1st day of October, 1817."

Loyalty and love for the different rectors appears to be characteristic of the vestry and people of St. Mark's, for whenever the record speaks of the resignation of a pastor there appears with it the record of a request to reconsider, and a statement of the good work he has been doing, and the loving and confidential relations always existing between him and his people.

The longest pastorate was that of the Rev. Joseph Trapnell, who was rector from 1861 to 1882. During the ten years that the Rev. E. T. Helfenstein was rector the present new church at Petersville, Grace Chapel in Brunswick, and St. John's Chapel in Burkittsville, were built, paid for and Consecrated. Also St. Luke's Chapel in the Pleasant Valley was improved, and an addition built to the old rectory.

The Parish at present has a communicant roll of 150, a total Sunday School membership of 130, and is in an active and prosperous condition. There is a permanent endowment fund of $11,375.00; the income from $7,975.00 of which is used for the rector's salary, that from $2,000.00 for the care of St. Mark's cemetery, and that from $900.00 for current expenses. The bequests were as follows:

In 1884, Mr. R. C. Martin.....$1,000 00
" 1895, Mrs. Laura E. Gray..... 5,000 00
" 1895, Mrs. Anne Claggett..... 4,400 00
" 1909, Mrs. Lydia Anderson..... 975 00

The Parish has an area of about 80 square miles, and contains 8 fairly good sized towns. The custom has been started of assembling the congregations of all three Chapels for a union service on Easter Sunday morning in the Mother Church, and on that day the people drive from all parts of the Parish to worship God all together as one congregation.

****

THE MANOR CHARGE, REFORMED CHURCH.

In the latter part of May, 1883, by an act passed by Maryland Classis in session in Westminster, Carroll County, Md., the St. Matthew's, (Manor); Trinity, (Adamstown); and St. John's, (Buckeystown), congregations were detached from the Jefferson charge, to which they formerly belonged, and made a separate charge, known as the Manor Charge. It was supplied by Rev. W. H. Skyles, pastor of the Jefferson Charge, until the 1st of July, 1883, when its first regular pastor was installed.

It has been served by the following ministers: Revs. A. J. Heller, July 1, 1883-April 1887; S. L. Whitmore, August 1, 1887-July 31, 1892; I. M. Motter, November 1, 1892-May 1, 1898; and Atvill Conner, August 1, 1898, still serving as pastor of the church.

I. ST. MATTHEW'S CONGREGATION, ON THE MANOR.

In the neighborhood of where its present church building stands, the Gospel was preached as early as 1784. Before a congregation was regularly organized the following Reformed ministers served the people living in this community: Revs. Wm. Runkel, 1784-1801; Daniel Wagner, 1802-1811; Jonathan Helfenstein, 1811-1828; S. Helfenstein, for a few months.

In April, 1831, a congregation was organized by Rev. John H. Smaltz, pastor of the congregation at Frederick, which he continued to serve as pastor until 1833. Revs. Charles Reighley, 1833-1835; Daniel Zacharias, 1835-1840.

In 1840 this congregation with Jefferson and Loudon congregations, were made a new charge, and was served after that by the following ministers as pastor: Revs. Geo. W. Williard, 1840-1844; Robert Douglas, 1846-1850; Wm. Calendar, 1851-1852; A. P. Freese, 1853-1855; Samuel Philips, 1855-1857; Wm. F. Colliflower, 1857-1866; S. S. Miller, 1867-1873; N. H. Skyles, 1875-1883; when the charge as it now exists was formed.

For a period of more than fifty years the Reformed congregation worshipped in a union church, owned jointly by them and the Lutheran congregation. In the spring of 1893 they bought out the Lutheran interest in the building and razing it, erected the modern building in which they continue to worship. The new church edifice cost over $4,000. This building, erected during the pastorate of Rev. I. M. Motter, was consecrated to the service of the Lord, October 29, 1893. Building committee: Stephen A. Thomas, Geo. W. Myers, E. T. Waskey, C. F. Zimmerman and S. C. Thomas

II. TRINITY CONGREGATION, ADAMSTOWN.

During the year 1868 the members of the Reformed church, living in and around Adamstown, were organized into a congregation by Rev. S. S. Miller, pastor of the Jefferson charge. Under his leadership they erected a substantial frame church building, and on the 6th of June, 1869, consecrated it to the service of the Triune God. It was known as Trinity Chapel.

John B. Thomas, R. P. T. Dutrow, Samuel Dutrow, Josiah B. Thomas, and Dr. J. D. Thomas, were the members of the building committee.

III. ST. JOHN'S CONGREGATION, BUCKEYSTOWN.

This congregation was organized by the authority and consent of Maryland Classis. The organization was effected on the 14th day of January, 1882, at 2 p. m. at a meeting held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Buckeystown, which was kindly given for the purpose. The pastor of the Jefferson charge, Rev. N. H. Skyles, was assisted in effecting the organization by Rev. T. F. Hoffmeier. Twenty-seven persons were enrolled as members. The congregation continued to worship in the M. E. church until the completion of their own house of worship. Under the leadership of their pastor, Rev. A. J. Heller, they erected a brick building, with recess pulpit, and a vestibule, which was dedicated to the service of the Lord

on the 9th day of June, 1885. The building committee consisted of the following persons: Messrs. M. J. Grove, Wm. Kreig, E. L. H. DeLashmuth, Otho J. Keller and the pastor, Rev. A. J. Heller. The congregation continues to worship in this building.

The present communicant membership of the charge is 264. Baptized and unconfirmed membership, 120, as follows: St. Matthew's, 84 and 41; Trinity, 126 and 52; St. John's, 54 and 27. During the past year the charge contributed for benevolence, over $600, and for congregational purposes, over $1,400.

****

GRACEHAM MORAVIAN CHURCH.

The village of Graceham, pleasantly situated in the northern part of Frederick county, on the line of the Western Maryland Railroad, about two miles east of Thurmont, owes its origin, in part, to the disinterested benevolence of the Hon. Daniel Dulany the elder, who, in 1746 or 1747 donated ten acres of his land in the Monocacy Valley to the founders of the Moravian Church, at this place. This came to pass in the following manner:

In 1745 a Moravian layreader and schoolteacher had been obtained for the Lutheran and Reformed congregations that worshipped in the first union church in this section after the death of their minister, the Rev. Candler, by the Rev. Lawrence Nyberg, a Lutheran minister, of Lancaster, Pa., who installed John Henry Herzer in the above named office. The site of this first union church has long been a matter of careful investigation, which has been only partially successful. It was built by a colony of Germans, who were on their way to Virginia, the governor of that State having made strenuous efforts to attract immigration on the part of Germans, who at that time were coming to America in large numbers and whose efficiency in developing new territory had been already demonstrated.

When this colony arrived in the Monocacy Valley the country pleased them so well and the terms offered by Mr. Dulany were so liberal that they concluded to remain there. They named their settlement, which soon became very prosperous, Monocacy. Those best qualified to know have concluded that it was on the old Indian trail, or State road, running from Double Pipe Creek to Lewistown, and in a southwesterly direction to the Valley of Virginia; and that the church which the Germans built and which the Graceham records state was "about two miles from this place," was "on the west bank of the Monocacy river, on the first knoll, near Woodsborough pike bridge." (Rev. George A. Whitmore's sketch of Trinity Reformed Church in Thurmont.)

The appointment of a successor to Rev. Mr. Herzer in the person of the Rev. George Nicke caused dissatisfaction, and his opponents would not permit him to preach in the church. Those who desired his services were, therefore, obliged to hold their meetings and school in the house of Jacob Weller, who had come to the Monocacy Valley in 1742, and whose farm, now known as the old Firor place, was only a few miles distant from the historic union church.

Not long after Jacob Weller and Jacob Matthes, being in Annapolis on business, called on Mr. Dulaney, with whom they were acquainted, and when they had mentioned their trouble with the church, he concluded to give them the tract of 10 acres mentioned above for a church and schoolhouse. This tract was surveyed by Thomas Cresap, deputy surveyor of Prince Georges county (then including all of Western Maryland,) on the 3rd of July, 1747, and was named Dulaney's Gift.

At the southwestern end of this tract, on the site of the present Moravian parsonage, a log building of two stories was erected in 1749, in which the minister resided and in which there was a schoolroom on the first floor and a meeting hall or chapel on the second. In this building services were held and a school was conducted by ordained ministers of the Moravian or United Brethren's Church, and a congregation in connection with that church, known for some years as "the Congregation in Manocacy," was regularly organized on the 8th of October, 1758. This congregation held its sesquicentennial celebration Thursday, Friday and Saturday, October 8, 9 and 10, 1908.

It may be well to state here that the Moravian Church, also called the United Brethren's Church, or "Unitas Fratrum," is an entirely different and distinct organization from the United Brethren in Christ, founded in 1800 by the followers of William Otterbein and from the Bohemian-Moravian organization in Baltimore, with both of which worthy and esteemed denominations it has sometimes been confounded. The Moravian Church, or Brethren's Unity, was founded in 1457 by followers of John Huss, the martyr, or their descendants, in Moravia and Bohemia, and after a period of great prosperity, followed by persecution and almost entire extinction, was resuscitated and renewed under the patronage of Count Nicholas Lewis von Zinzendorf on his estates in Saxony in fulfilment of the aspirations of the well-known bishop of the Ancient Brethren's Unity, John Amos Comercius. It is the oldest Protest-

ant Episcopal church in existence, its episcopacy dating from 1467, when it was obtained from Stephen, bishop of the Waldenses and his colleague, and its validity was acknowledged by an act of the British Parliament in 1749.

The Moravian Church is a Brethren's Unity de facto, consisting of four provinces—the German or Continental, the British, the American and the West Indian—and delegates from these provinces and from our mission fields throughout the world met in 1909 in the decennial General Synod at Herruhut, in Saxony. (The prevailing lack of an acquaintance with our church, owing to our comparatively small mebership, must be my apology for the above explanation.)

In his "History of Western Maryland," published in 1882, Mr. J. Thomas Scharf, A. M., makes the following statement: "Graceham, a century and a quarter ago, was a noted religious seat, to which came hundreds of the early pioneers for religious worship. At that time the men all carried rifles, to defend themselves against the Indians and wild beasts." The century and a quarter has now become a century and a half, and more, if reckoned from the building of the first log church-house in 1749. The sesquicentennial anniversary which was celebrated is that of the organization of the "congregation in Manocacy," in 1758. Mr. Scharf's statement as to the carrying of rifles is correct, as there was a "gun-corner" in the first Apple's Church, a Union Lutheran and Reformed Church, built in 1765, about a mile and a half from Graceham, and one mile from Thurmont, and there was also one, no doubt, in the first Moravian Church-house here.

The settlers in the mountain valleys, especially, as it is well known, were exposed to constant danger from the incursions of Indians, who were still in the neighborhood, and more so after the breaking out of the French and Indian war, when some of them had to leave their farms, and flee for their lives, some coming to the church-house here as a place of refuge. A little daughter of Caspar Schmidt, who had a farm in Harbaugh's Valley, and was one of the first members of this congregation, was carried off by the Indians, and kept by them for several years, until the treaty made with them, in 1758, required them to give up their captives, after which she was recovered by her father, who met her unexpectedly on the street in Lancaster, Pa., where he was attending a synod of our church as a delegate from this congregation. (Mr. Scharf was misinformed as to the details of this incident.) So great was the peril of those days, that some people took possession of the church-house here, at that time temporarily unoccupied, intending to make a fort of it, which design, however, was not carried out.

In 1751 Mr. Dulany gave up his entire claim to the ten acres which he had donated to the founders of this congregation, and a deed to that effect was drawn up and recorded in the Land Office at Annapolis, a fortunate circumstance in view of the regrettable fact that in 1780 Daniel Dulany the younger, the son of our benefactor, with many others, was deprived of all his estate, real and personal, by the confiscation ordered by the General Assembly of Maryland.

The first church-house built here—sometimes called the school-house—stood alone in the woods for 23 years, until Adam Kamp came from "Frederick Town" to live here on a piece of land which he had bought, adjoining Dulany's Gift. Ten years before that, the old part of the present cemetery was laid out. It has been enlarged several times. The Western Maryland Railroad, which in 1867 was granted the right of way through the land owned by the church, now passes along that side of the cemetery, on which the entrance gate originally stood, a path from the church leading directly to it. In 1772, an addition was built to the church-house for a new meeting-hall the old one in the second story of the church-house having become too small, the members and their children, together numbering about one hundred and fifty, completely filling it. This addition, built at the northeast gable end of the church-house, was 32 feet wide and 36 feet long, and the walls were simply planks four inches thick, the interior being finished in lath and plaster.

This building served as the church for fifty years, within two months, but was very often quite too small to accommodate those who came to attend the services, especially at funerals, or at Christmas and Easter, when hundreds came from Frederick, Emmitsburg, Hagerstown, and the whole country-side. The present church edifice of brick, which is considerably larger, was built in 1822, one hundred and ten thousand brick, made in this neighborhood, having been used in its erection. The present parsonage, also a brick building, adjoining the church, had been previously erected in 1797 and 1798.

The services held here were at first altogether in the German language, that being the mother tongue of the majority of the early settlers in this part of Frederick county, and being spoken more generally than English, even on the streets of "Frederick Town" as late as 1830. In and after 1762 there was occasional English preaching here, "for the sake of our Eng-

lish neighbors," some of whom had taken up land in this county before the arrival of the German pioneers. Gradually more English services were introduced, until at last there was no more occasion for the use of the language in which the sturdy first settlers in the forest wilds of Western Maryland had worshipped God, and expressed their thoughts and emotions, their fears and hopes, and plans and purposes, in their daily lives; for the ever onflowing tides of the Anglo-Saxon speech had swept over this part of the country, too, and the hills and valleys, the churches and homes of the descendants of the first settlers no longer echoed the accents of the loved mother tongue of their ancestors.

On Carroll's Manor, a few miles south of "Frederick Town," English services were held by ministers of our church for a number of years. The Rev. Joseph Powell was resident minister there from 1766 to 1772, during which time the Hon. Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, gave ten acres of his land on the manor to our church, on a lease of twenty-one years, "for the consideration of a Rose per year," and himself contributed forty shillings towards the building of a meeting-house for our use, which was built in 1768. English services were held there until nearly all who had attended them had moved to North Carolina, in the western part of which state our Church had purchased a tract of 98,-985 acres from John, Earl of Granville, the proprietor. "In 1812," Mr. Scharf says, "the corner-stone of a union church for the Lutheran and Reformed congregations was laid, near the old meeting-house" which was probably the one built in 1768, in which Mr. Powell lived and preached, and which other families afterwards occupied.

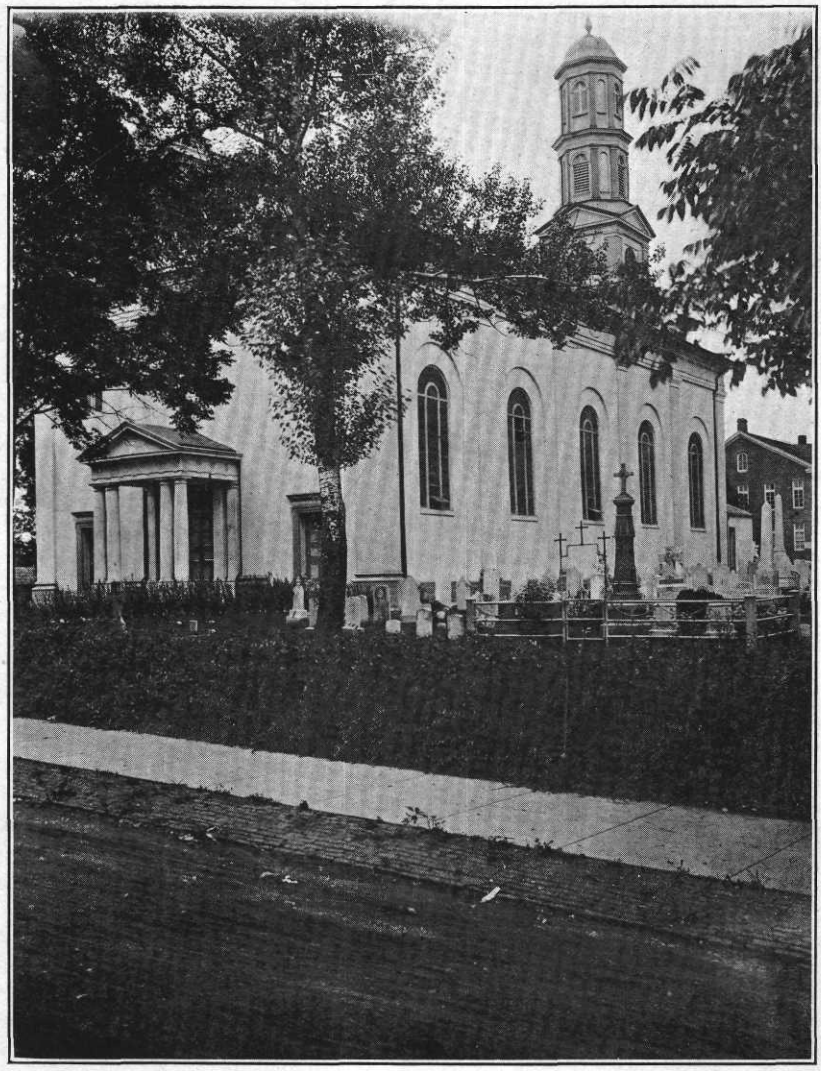
In 1781 the members here contributed £90, which was then equal to about $240, to buy 30 acres of land from Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Butler, "the right being in her," as a daughter and heir of Sarah Ogle, deceased, the relict of Major Joseph Ogle, to whom a tract of 685 acres surrounding Dulany's Gift, had been granted already in 1754. The most, or, perhaps, all, of the 30 acres was woodland, as we read in the diary of this congregation for 1781: "As we now have more land, the woods in front of the church-house ought to be cut down, so as to afford more air." It had been necessary to clear the ground before the cemetery could be laid out, and from their own woodland the congregation made fence rails and obtained fuel until about 1820 or 1825, when the diary states that they had no more woodland. On a part of those 30 acres of the original, lots of the future village of Graceham were laid off, and the first and second houses were built in 1782, near the churchhouse of Christian Leinbach and John Kamp. Gradually more houses were erected, plain, substantial log houses, some of which are still standing, but weatherboarded now, or faced with brick and otherwise modernized to some extent. The first house was destroyed by fire only 15 years ago, in 1893, ignited by the sparks from the burning building on the adjacent lot, a part of which had been the second house. Thus the first two houses erected in the same year after standing for 111 years perished together in the flames.

In 1785, after three houses had been built, the incipient village received its name—Graceham—from the church authorities. Its growth was slow, for it was an exclusive church settlement until 1815. The church had refunded the money contributed by the members for the 30 acres, and, therefore, owned the land, leasing the lots at one penny per square rod to members only who wished to build houses and live here. By 1808, however, in which year the congregation celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its organization, houses on nearly all the lots on both sides of the main street, including a two-story brick tavern, at the upper end of the village, "where two streets meet," and several other houses had been built, and various industries were carried on by those who occupied them.

In 1815 their request to be allowed to rent their houses to non-members was complied with, and from January 1, 1819, the payment of ground rents ceased, and each householder could purchase his lot from the congregation and obtain a deed, which the committee, as trustees for the congregation, was empowered to give by an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, as a church settlement, it passed away and at this day there are probably nearly or quite as many members of other churches resident in the village as there are members of the Moravian Church.

In 1858, after the interior of the church edifice had been remodeled and painted in waterproof fresco, by Mr. Tetherly, of Frederick city, the congregation celebrated its centennial anniversary. The ministers who came from Pennsylvania and New York to participate in the exercises of that occasion had to come by stage from York, Pa., via Hanover and Littlestown, to Emmitsburg, where they were met by two brethren of the congregation, who took them to Graceham in private conveyances.

The erection of a public school house in 1839, rebuilt a few years ago, the transferring of the public road from its location in the rear



St. Joseph's Catholic Church, Emmitsburg.

of the lots on the south side of the Main street to its present location through the village, the opening of a new road to Apple's Church, intersecting our Main street, and on which a number of lots were laid off in 1867, the most of which have been built on, the surveying and opening of a public road to Creagerstown, and the building of a warehouse and railroad station in 1868, unfortunately burned down in 1907 and not yet rebuilt, with various minor changes and improvements, bring our record up to the present day. May the future have still farther improvements in store for our peaceful and pleasant village home, and among them may the Washington, Frederick and Gettysburg Railway at no very distant day extend its tracks from Thurmont to Graceham and on to Emmitsburg and its terminus at Gettysburg. Meanwhile we will comfort ourselves with the thought expressed in the German proverb, "Good things take time."

****

THE BRETHREN CHURCH AT PLEASANT VIEW.

History written by Emanuel Slifer, and donated by Thomas Arnold in whose possession it was found by the historian:

"August 26, 1879. A history of a Meeting House about to be erected at the junction of the Broad Run and the Burkittsville roads.

"At a meeting of the Council held by the church at Brownsville, Md., on the 28th day of September, 1878, among other business transacted, authority was given by the church to Elder Emanuel Slifer to appoint a committee of three members, whose duty it should be to consider the propriety and practicability of building a meeting house for the use of the Brethren, at some point between Broad Run and Ausherman's school house. Thus authorized by the church, the following committee was appointed: David Ausherman, Daniel Beachley, and Jonas E. Flook. After agitating the matter for some time, a second meeting was called at the house of Peter Slifer. This meeting resulted in a decision to circulate subscription papers in order to obtain money to build the church. The necessary funds being obtained, a lot for the church and graveyard was purchased of Thomas Arnold on which the building was erected, which was consecrated on New Year's Day, 1880.

"The name of the members of the church when it was built were: Emanuel Slifer, David Ausherman, Peter Slifer, Jonas E. Flook, John Moser, Daniel Beachley of J., Samuel Ahalt, James Fauble, George Burkett, Geo. W. Flook, Martin Arnold, James Wallace, Robert Wilson, John D. Smith, John Wilson, John H. Beachley, Mrs. Ann R. Beachley, Mrs. Joshua Arnold, Mrs. John C. Boyer, Mrs. Mary Flook, Mrs. Peter Slifer, Mrs. John Gaylor, Mrs. Eliza Smith, Mrs. Sarah Guyton, Mrs. Jno. D. Beachley, Mrs. Franklin L. Bowlus, Mrs. Catharine Beachley, Mrs. Mahala Wilson, Mrs. John M. Slifer, Ella Melius, Laura Wilson, Geo. C. Beachley, and Mrs. Samuel Ahalt.

"Emanuel Slifer was the first minister of the church, and served in that capacity for about ten years, when because of old age David Ausherman was called to assist him. After Elder Slifer's death Otho S. Highbarger was chosen by the church to assist Elder Ausherman, and continued to do so until the spring of 1903. when he removed to Hagerstown, Md. John S. Bowlus the present minister was then called to assist Elder Ausherman, and continued to do so until April, 1907, when Elder Ausherman was suddenly called to his long reward. Since that time Elder Jno. S. Bowlus has been alone in the work."

The Deacons are William L. Guyton, Geo. V. Arnold, Jonas E. Flook and Chas. C. Smith.

The church has since her organization enjoyed a steady growth and at the present time numbers about seventy members.

****

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH EMMITSBURG.

The first Catholic service in this section of Frederick county was held near Emmitsburg in the house of Mr. William Elder in 1745. In 1786, when the name of the village was changed from Poplar Fields to Emmitsburg the present parish was formed and placed under the patronage of St. Joseph, and in 1793 the first church building was erected, the initial subscription being the sum of ten dollars which was given by Rev. Matthew Ryan, a priest who was passing through the place on his way to Path Valley Pa. Father Ryan became the first pastor of the church and remained in charge until his death in 1817, and his body lies buried in the old church yard in the rear of the present St. Joseph's. He was a devout man of great ability and much common sense, and was popular with everybody, both Catholics and non-Catholics.

The second pastor was Rev. Charles Du Namel, a native of France who died in 1818.

In 1831, the Rev. John Hickey being pastor, an addition was built to the church, which was soon found to be too small for the increasing congregation, and in 1841, Father Hickey had the old building taken down, and began the

erection of a larger house of worship. Before it was completed however, Father Hickey was transferred to Baltimore and Rev. John McCaffrey, president of Mt. St. Mary's College became pastor of the parish, and under his pastorate the new church was completed and finally dedicated by Archbishop Eccleston, of Baltimore, on St. Michael's day in 1842, the sermon being preached by the Rev. Father Ryder, of the Society of Jesus. The present handsome tower was built in 1869, having been designed by Rev. Father Burlando, of the congregation of the mission, and put up by Messrs. Tyson and Lansinger. The present handsome portico was built by the Rev. Father Hayden, C.M., and the outside walls freshly stuccoed, making the church in its present shape one of the handsomest in the State. The interior walls are beautifully frescoed, the altars of Italian marble are large and in exquisite taste, and the whole effect is equal to that produced by any other church of a similar size in the country. A large organ occupies the gallery, and the Masses and other services are performed with a minuteness of detail and care seldom found in modern churches in this or any other country, the music rendered being exceptionally artistic and finely rendered. In many respects St. Joseph's is an ideal country church and an ideal parish, containing an unusually large number of devout people and being administered by clergymen of high character and ability.

Since 1852 the Church has been in charge of the Fathers of the Mission, an order founded early in the 17th century, in France, by St. Vincent de Paul, who was also the founder of the modern system of organized charity. These clergymen, whose work is closely associated with that of the Sisters of Charity of St. Joseph, devote their lives to charitable deeds, and through their location at Emmitsburg, St. Joseph's has become in some degree a centre of the Catholic work of charity in the United States. They are men of modest, retiring lives, their names rarely appear in print, and they never permit their right hands to know what their left may be doing at any time. They have made of St. Joseph's a sort of shrine to the clergy and devout laity of the whole country, and few people except those who may be closely associated with them know the extent and value of their work, which they keep hidden out of sight as far as it is possible for them to do so. Their work at St. Joseph's has been satisfactory to the church, and the parish is in a flourishing and prosperous condition. The present pastor, the very Rev. James Oliver Hayden C. M., has been in charge since 1902, and he has proved himself in all respects a worthy successor his long line of distinguished predecessors, and is to use the words spoken about him to the writer by a non-Catholic clergyman, formerly a resident of Emmitsburg, "a most noble and courteous Christian gentleman."

****

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, BUCKEYSTOWN, MD.

As early as 1750, a number of Catholics had settled in Frederick County. Many had come from England to escape the rigors of the penal laws, while others, as evidenced by the baptismal and marriage records, were from the lower counties of the state. These formed the nucleus of St. Joseph's Parish, under the spiritual direction of the Jesuit Fathers from the Novitiate in Frederick, Md.

Rev. Father Malerie, S. J., a Russian by birth, returning to Frederick after an absence of some years, resumed his work with renewed zeal. He immediately set to work to build St. Joseph's Church which was completed in 1820. The building lot, graveyard, and a portion of the funds being a gift to Father Malerie from Charles Carroll, of Carrollton; later on, gifts from the Pattersons, Harpers and McTavishes and, in 1853, from Mary Anne, Marchioness of Wellesley, connects this Church with some of the most aristocratic and conspicuous names in Maryland.

****

ST. IGNATIUS CHURCH, URBANA, MD.

As time went on, the population of Frederick and its neighboring districts increased rapidly. A colony of colored people, under the leadership of Mr. Ignatius Toodles, purchased a tract of land at Urbana. These, with a rising generation of white people, loudly called for a Church to meet their spiritual needs.

Rev. John Gaffney, S. J. purchased one acre of land from Charles Dronenburg, in the name of the congregation. A commodious Church was erected in 1876 and a few months later consecrated by the Bishop of Baltimore. In 1881, under the direction of the late Father De Wolf, S. J., a neat and commodious Church was erected at Point of Rocks. This structure still continues to serve the congregation as a house of worship.

Prior to January, 1903, all the outlying missions of Frederick, were under the spiritual direction of the Jesuit Fathers, who labored with peculiar zeal, for the welfare of the souls entrusted to them. Foremost among them stands the name and memory of Rev. John

Gaffney, S. J. Born in County Longford, Ireland, he came, while yet a boy, to America, to enter the Jesuit Community. There, after a due course of study, he was raised to the priesthood. He was a man of remarkable social and priestly qualities. To the little child, he was a mother; to the older folk, a wise counsellor; to the needy and distressed, a generous almoner; and to the sinner and the dying, an angel of peace and consolation. God's most tender representative.

In January of 1903, the Jesuits were withdrawn from Frederick, for other fields of labor. The missions were then placed under the spiritual direction of the Priests of the Archdiocese of Baltimore. The Rev. Fathers, S. Macguire, E. Harrington, and S. McCabe, have labored in this capacity with marked success.

The Rev. Father McCabe, who is now entering upon his fifth year of service as pastor, came to America some six years ago, for a course of studies at the Catholic University. He is a man of tried experience, having served as Chaplain in the English Army, during the Boer War, and prior to this, as a College Professor. All the interest and energy which made him so successful in these various duties, are now transferred to his missions at Urbana, Buckeystown, and Point of Rocks. Constant improvements are being made in the little churches which are kept in perfect condition. The graveyard at Buckeystown, has undergone a thorough transformation. New walks, flower plots, and a careful marking of hitherto unmarked graves, give to this little God's acre, an atmosphere of order and rest.

****

LUTHERAN CHURCHES IN MIDDLETOWN VALLEY.

The history of the Lutheran Church at Middletown, Md., is so closely related to that of the valley in which it is located, that a brief preface of the local history, and general movement of Lutheranism in this territory, will not only be appropriate, but necessary, for the full understanding of the history about to be related.

The first Lutherans of whom we have record, were the Swedes, who settled in what is now Cecil County, in 1645, and there in 1649 built the first Lutheran Church in this State. It is stated in an early history of the State that in 1660 there were nearly three hundred Lutheran families in that locality. Allen says "that in 1660 the population above the Bohemia river was Lutheran." One of the early records of the State makes mention of an "Indian trail leading from the mouth of the Susquehanna to the Potomac at Conococheague," (Williamsport). It was along this trail the first settlers followed, which later was used for pack-horse travel, was also used by the missionaries, and still later wagon roads were constructed, on or near it.

The Luthean Church according to the most recent records, appears to have gained its first foothold in the Middletown Valley, at Jerusalem, a few miles north of where the present village of Myersville now stands. Here it was, that in the years 1710 and 1711, emigrants coming by way of and from Cecil county, over this Indian trail, or the "Susquehannah and Potomac road" made settlements at "Glades" now Woodsboro, at Monocacy, now Creagerstown, crossed the Catoctin mountain, made a settlement at Jerusalem, and ended with a settlement at Conococheague, now Williamsport, which seems to have been the end of the migration movement of that period.

In this connection, it should be remembered, that pig iron was made in Cecil County, as early at 1648, and was worth 12 pounds, or about $60 per ton, and was a profitable industry for those times. During the first survey of the boundary line between the states of Maryland and Pennsylvania, made by Augustine Herman, iron was discovered in the Catoctin mountains, which fact was made known to Lord Baltimore, and the people, and was no doubt thoroughly investigated, so that the settlement at Monocacy (near the present Catoctin iron works) and at other points on the line, were probably planned in advance. It should also be remembered that in 1710 and 1711, the heavy German tide set in from the Palatinate. Dr. Wolf says, "that as many as four thousand emigrants landed in New York in one day " and later the same author says, "that these palatins were the first Lutherans whom religious persecution drove to these shores."

These emigrants, in accordance with the customs, and necessities of these early days, immediately proceeded with the erection of a fort, which in addition to serving as a place of refuge against the savages, also served as a place of worship. How long this fort, or block-house was used also as a church, cannot be definitely ascertained, but an old paper, written in German, and dated in 1716, was found among the effects of the late George Routzahn, in which reference was made to a certain business transaction, in connection with the building of the Lutheran Church at Jerusalem. From this it would appear, that the piety of our early Lutheran fathers manifested itself in a substantial way, within a

very short time after founding their settlement.

The Lutheran Church at Jerusalem is no longer in existence, it would seem certain however, that the Lutherans built a second church there, for the reason that the church built about 1716, would scarcely have served the needs of the increasing population of this community, for a period of seventy years. The county record show that on September 28th, 1786, Philip Rodenspiller, executed a deed, for a parcel of land to Jacob Sagaser, elder of the Reformed church, and Michael Troutman, elder of the Lutheran church, on which a union church was built, owned and used jointly, by the two congregations for about 66 years, when the General Assembly of Maryland, in 1852 passed an Act authorizing Jacob Summers, Lewis Ramsburg, William Metzgar, and Daniel Main, to sell this land, excepting that part used as a graveyard. Jacob Holtzman bought it for $15.75, the money being equally divided among the two congregations. This old church is gone, and the site abandoned, and it is assumed that the members of the Reformed church, either formed, or united with the Reformed Church at Wolfsville, and it may be further said, with reasonable certainty, that the St. John's Lutheran church, near Ellerton, popularly known as the "Stone Church," is the lineal descendant of the Lutheran Church at Jerusalem, and is entitled to first place, as to age, among the Lutheran congregations in Middletown Valley.

With this Lutheran settlement at Jerusalem, and the church there, already referred to, the Lutheran congregation at Middletown is intimately connected. As the first Lutheran settlement was made at Jerusalem, it is but natural that new emigrants would attach themselves to the settlement already made, but it was not long until the more progressive, and adventurous spirits began to push their way into the forests to the southward.

Such a man was Frederick Lauber, a gunsmith, who in 1730, built his cabin on the Indian trail, leading from Susquehannah, (now Wrightsville) to the Potomac, and Shenandoah, by way of Mt. Katalpa, and Crampton's Pass, and near where the residence of Mr. Charles Butts, in Middletown, now stands.

A settlement immediately began to form about this center, which at first was called Smithfield, from Laubers smithshop and clearing, and continued to grow with great rapidity, especially from the year 1740, when a heavy tide of emigration set in from the mother country, from the South German provinces. These people were largely of the Lutheran, and Reformed faith, and in due time made provision for a suitable place of worship.

The first church was erected, about one mile southwest of where Middletown now stands, along the Indian trail, was built of logs, and was 30x33 feet, and stood upon the site of the old fort, or blockhouse, built there some years before. This was a union church, and was used jointly by the Lutheran and Reformed congregations. The land on which this church was erected, was purchased November 20th, 1750, by Philip Kefauver from Caleb Touchstone, for forty pounds, current money, and consisted of a tract of land, containing 67 acres. Afterward all this land was lost to these congregations, except two acres, by reason of a law, that prohibited any church from owning more than two acres of land.

The Lutheran and Reformed congregations, continued to use this church jointly, for about twenty years, when Conrad Crone, by deed, dated March 20th, 1771, conveyed to Valentine Motter, Philip Judy, and Samuel Bossert, as Trustees, a lot of ground in Middletown, on which to build a Lutheran Church of the "Augsburg Confession."

THE FIRST LUTHERAN CHURCH.

On the site presented by Mr. Conrad Crone, the Lutherans built their first church, which was completed within one year, Mr. Crone agreeing to donate one-half the logs, if completed within that time. Soon as this church was finished, the Lutherans abandoned the old union church south of Middletown. This first church was built of logs, was sextangular in form, was surmounted by a tower, and had a bell. It was also supplied with a pipe-organ. This bell had been used on a Man of War, and was puchased and presented to the congregation by Mr. Conrad Young. The bell was afterwards broken, and was replaced by a larger one. This church was built a few years before the Revolutionary War, money was very scarce, and it is said that many farmers gave wheat, which was made into flour, and afterwards exchanged for lumber, and labor, employed in the erection of the church.

THE SECOND LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The first, or log church, was torn down in 1814, and a new and larger one erected on the same site. This was built of brick, 40x50 feet, had a large steeple, and cost about $9,000. It was completed and dedicated on September 24th, 1815. The steeple for this church was made in Shepherdstown, Va., and was transported to Middletown on wagons, by Michael Bowlus and Jacob Crone. The bells from the

old church were hung in this steeple.

The Communion service, which was of silver, and gold lined, was presented to the church by Mrs. Philip Heistand, as a memorial to the memory of her deceased husband.

From the founding of this congregation until 1826, the services were conducted in German, after that year German and English were used alternately, and in 1834 the use of German was abandoned. The last German, and first English pulpit Bibles used by the Congregation are still preserved. The first English pulpit Bible was a very fine one. It was printed and bound in London, and was presented to the congregation by the lady members.

THE THIRD CHURCH.

In 1859 the second church was torn down, and the present or third church erected on the same site, which was enlarged by the purchase of an adjoining lot. This church is built of brick, is 60x90 feet, has a large steeple and a pair of very large and heavy bells. This church cost about $25,000 and will seat about 1400 people. It was dedicated in 1860, at which time it was said that the church did not hold half the people present.

After the battles of South Mountain at Antietam, in 1862, the church was taken and used as a hospital for the soldiers wounded in those battles. It was greatly damaged by this use, but after the war, was repaired, and beautified. It was while it was used as a hospital, that many of the old and valuable records of the church were lost. In 1899 it was thoroughly repaired, and a pipe-organ installed, the organ costing over $3,000.

The first Sunday School in Middletown Valley was organized in connection with this church, in 1827, and is still in a flourishing condition.

PASTORS OF THIS CHURCH.

The names of the first pastors are unknown, the first of record being Rev. John Nicodemus, but his place of residence, and the term of service are unknown. The second pastor was Rev. Frederick Gerrisheim, who lived in Middletown, and served from 1779 to 1782. He was succeeded by Rev. John Andrew Krug, in 1782, and served until 1794. Rev. Jacob Goering was next, from 1794 to 1795. Rev. J. G. Schmucker, then came and remained until 1796. Then came Rev. J. G. Graeber in 1796 and continued until 1819. Rev. John Kachler was pastor from 1819 to 1821. Rev. Jacob Schnee came next and remained 1821 to 1829. Rev. Abraham Reck, was next in succession, from 1829 to 1836. Next in order was Rev. Michael Wachter, from 1836 to 1843. Rev. C. A. Hay was next, and remained from 1843 to 1845. He was followed by Rev. David F. Bittle, from 1845 to 1852. Rev. J. A. Rosenberg became his successor, serving from 1852 to 1853. Next in order was Rev. John McCron, from 1853 to 1855. The next to come was the Rev. Peter Rizer, who remained from 1855 to 1857. Rev. Charles M. Klink then came, and continued 1857 to 1861. Rev. Lloyd was next to come, from 1861 to 1862. In 1863 the Rev. William D. Stroebel came and served until 1867. Rev. M. J. Alleman became pastor in 1867 until 1869. In 1870 Rev. Daniel Steck came and remained as pastor until 1875. Rev. Jacob Hawkins was next in succession, serving from 1875 to 1876. He was followed by the Rev. L. A. Mann, who was pastor from 1876 to 1887. Rev. Peter Bergstresser came in 1887 and continued until 1893. Rev. M. L. Bear was here from 1893 to 1906, when he was succeeded by the Rev. William E. Brown, who is the present pastor of this old congregation.

FIRST ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

The earliest records obtainable of St. John's first church, are that the first church was built in 1790. It was a log structure on ground, which, together with a cemetery, was donated by Mr. Daniel Gaver, about two miles north of Myersville. The building was removed in 1830 and the logs bought by Mr. George Hark, with which he built a dwelling-house, now owned by Mr. Henry Gaver.

The first pastor was Rev. George Hehl, who filled the double office of teacher of the parochial school and minister. He resided in a part of the school building which was burned down during his occupancy.

The grave of Mrs. Hehl is marked with a sandstone, a part of which bears the inscription still legible that she was born January 15, 1763, married to Rev. Hehl in 1782, and died June 4, 1792, the mother of seven children. At the close of Rev. Hehl's pastorate, St. John's Church was regularly supplied with ministerial service by the pastors of Middletown until July 31, 1849, it being, up to this date, a part of the Middletown charge.

Rev. J. G. Graeber, a faithful and useful minister of Christ, was pastor from June 2, 1796 to July 1, 1819. Rev. J. Kaehler was pastor for two years. Rev. Jacob Schnee, who succeeded, was pastor from March 15, 1822 to April, 1827. Rev. A. Reck's pastorate extended from August 15, 1829 to April 3, 1836. Rev. Michael Wachter was pastor for seven

years. Rev. D. F. Bittle, D. D., was the last pastor who served this church during its connection with the Middletown pastorate.

The second St. John's Church was erected in 1830, on the site of the old log church, a commodious stone structure, with galleries on three sides. It was built during the pastorate of Rev. Reck.

The records show that its separation, as a part of the Middletown charge in 1849, was effected in the most amicable manner. The Middletown congregation gave them financial aid in the support of a pastor, and $239 toward the building of a most excellent brick parsonage which was completed in the spring of 1850 for $1,600. The erection of this parsonage was made peculiarly memorable and cast a gloom of sadness over the congregation and the entire community, by the accidental death of Mr. Enos Routzahn, one of the most highly esteemed members of the church, while assisting in placing some heavy timber in the structure.

Rev. David Smith became pastor of St. John's and Wolfsville congregations January, 1850. His ministry continued for fifteen months.

The Wolfsville congregation was organized by Rev. C. C. Culler, then pastor of Funkstown in 1845 with 40 members. The church was built in 1847, and the congregation was connected with Funkstown until 1850, when, as before stated, it was connected with St. John's in pastoral service.

Myersville charge was effected in 1850, consisting of St. John's and Wolfsville churches.

St. Paul's congregation of Myersville, was organized October 25, 1856 and became a part of the Myersville charge. It was a branch, growing out of St. John's Church, having its inception at an informal meeting in a room over the store of Mr. Joseph Brown, consisting of Messrs. W. M. Metzger, J. S. Gladhill and Joseph Brown. Having resolved to organize they at once pledged themselves to give, together, $1,200 toward the erection of a church. Their proposition met with the cordial endorsement of their pastor, Rev. C. Startzman. The organization was completed with 45 charter members.

The building committee consisted of Messrs. Jacob Smith, George Shank, Jacob Summers and Joseph Brown. The cornerstone was laid in July, 1856, and the church was dedicated in November of the same year. Rev. B. Kurtz, D. D., preached the dedicatory sermon. The entire cost of the church was $3,100. In April, 1872 the church was totally destroyed by fire. Rev. J. J. Kerr had just begun his labors as pastor. Immediate steps were taken to rebuild. The building committee consisted of Messrs. Geo. Wachtel, Joseph Gaver and Jacob Smith. The church was completed at a cost of $7,000. The cornerstone was laid in June, 1873, and the church dedicated in the fall of the same year, Rev. George Diehl, D. D., preaching the sermon.

On September 25, 1896, the congregation again suffered a severe loss. A storm unroofed the church, blew down a portion of the west wall, and otherwise caused considerable serious damage. The church was immediately repaired and improved at an expense of $700. At the same time a pipe organ was purchased, promptly paid for, and placed in the church.

The first pastor was Rev. C. Startzman, from January 15, 1854, until July 1860. His ministry was fruitful in much good to the charge. He was succeeded by Rev. J. M. Graybill whose pastorate continued until December, 1862.

On January 1, 1863 Rev. C. Startzman was recalled and served the charge until November 17, 1866. Rev. Hiram Knodle became pastor in July, 1867 and ceased his labors January 5, 1872. During the pastorate of Rev. Knodle the interior of the church was considerably changed. Circular pews were put in, and the aisles changed to one in the centre, and two on the sides.

Rev. J. J. Kerr became pastor in 1872 and resigned in 1875. Rev. J. C. Forsythe was pastor from December 1, 1875 to December 1, 1878. The next pastor was Rev. H. G. Bowers whose ministry began in March, 1879, and closed in March, 1882. The longest pastorate was that of Rev. A. M. Smith, which began June 25, 1882 and continued to September 25, 1895. The Rev. W. L. Remsburg began his labors June 1, 1896. The high and large pulpit has been removed and replaced by a small one, very much lower, the choir placed in the rear of the pulpit, and the appearance and convenience of the church have been much improved.

As early as the year 1800 Rev. D. F. Schaeffer, D. D., of Frederick, preached in a school house, at Jefferson, every four weeks. In 1825 an organization was effected. During the ministry of Rev. A. Reck, pastor of the Middletown charge, a stone church was built jointly by the Lutheran and Reformed people in 1827. The lot was donated by Mr. Henry Hershberger. The officers of the Lutheran congregation were Capt. Henry Culler, Thomas Thresher, Abram Blessing and Philip Williard, who afterwards became a very useful and successful minister in the Lutheran Church.

The First Lutheran Church, St. Paul's, was begun some time in 1840, during the pastorate

of Rev. C. C. Baughman, and completed in 1841, during the ministry of Rev. W. F. Eyster. The lot was deeded to the church by Capt. Henry Culler for less than half of its real value, $266. The church which was of brick cost $3,000. The first officers in the church of 1841 were Messrs. Solomon Blessing, Jacob Ahalt, Capt. Henry Culler, George Richards, Daniel Culler, Lewis Easterday and John Willard. The first bell was a gift from the Middletown congregation. The excellent parsonage and beautiful grounds were purchased in 1850, during the pastorate of Rev. D. J. Hauer, for $2,000.

The Second St. Paul's Church, the present commodious building, was erected in 1866, during the pastorate of Rev. H. G. Bowers, at a cost of $16,000. In September, 1874, the rear gable was blown in by a severe storm, causing considerable damage. The church was promptly repaired with the expenditure of $1,000. The fine bells in the tower, sending out the joyful invitations to the House of God, were purchased with $400. In 1897, during the ministry of Rev. S. A. Hedges, repairs, improvements and additions were made, such as new leaded-glass windows, frescoeing, painting, light reflector and pipe organ, costing in all $3,000. The church cemetery was also enlarged and improved with an expenditure of about $1,000. A new roof was placed upon the church with the outlay of $250. With all these material improvements, the congregation has grown numerically and spiritually.

Dr. Horine in referring to this congregation, says, "With the number of church papers and periodicals it reads, we justly infer that the people have an intelligent appreciation of the work of the church at large."

Jefferson charge was formed June 10, 1838, and included for a time Jefferson, Mt. Zion, east of Catoctin Mountain, St. Matthew's, Carroll's Manor and Burkittsville. In 1858 Burkittsville was severed from the charge, and in 1886 St. Matthew's became disconnected and joined with St. Mark's, and St. Luke's, on Carroll's Manor in the formation of the Manor charge.

Mt. Zion Church (Union), was built in 1819, during the pastorate of Rev. D. F. Schaeffer, D. D., of Frederick. The Lutheran and Reformed people united in this building. It was a very susbtantial stone structure, and as before mentioned, became a part of Jefferson charge in 1838.

In 1885 the Lutherans bought out the Reformed interest, and built a new stone church, Mt. Zion, costing $1,800, on the site of the first church.

The lot for St. Luke's church was donated by Mr. John Renn. Col. Henry Culler, of Jefferson, purchased and deeded to the congregation a lot for a cemetery, and gave $3,000 toward the building of the church, both as a memorial to his deceased son, Clayton Culler. The church is built on the turnpike leading from Jefferson to Frederick, and about midway between the two places. It is a fine brick structure with modern improvements. The cost of the church was $3,500. It was built in 1885, and is one of the most beautiful country churches in the county. In 1896 the church received enlargement and some improvements at a cost of $900.

The pastors of the Jefferson charge were Revs. A. Reck and M. Wachter served from Middletown until 1838. Rev. Harpel was pastor from 1838 to 1840. Rev. Jesse Winecoff became pastor in 1840 for a few months. Rev. C. C. Baughman was pastor but a short time, in 1841. Rev. W. F. Eyster became pastor in 1841, and continued until 1843. He was a man highly esteemed for his work's sake, and greatly beloved for his christian kindness and general excellence of character.

Rev. D. J. Hauer's pastorate began in 1844, and closed in 1852. He was an earnest and pungent preacher, very positive in his convictions. He was abundant in labors, and his ministry was very prosperous.

Rev. G. S. Collins was pastor for two years, from 1853 to 1855. He was a man of fine literary attainment and remarkably fluent in speech. For a village pastor he possessed an exceptionally large and well selected library. Failing health compelled his resignation.

Rev. B. Appleby was pastor from 1855 to 1857. Rev. Edwin Dorsey's pastorate extended from 1857 to 1858. Rev. H. G. Bowers became his successor in April, 1858, and remained the faithful pastor until 1878. His abundant success put an end to the short pastorates so long characteristic of this charge. Reference has already been made to the results of his ministry. He was pastor during the exciting period of the Civil War. His prudence, caution, Christian forbearance, together with his continuously faithful labors, advanced the spiritual and material welfare of the entire charge. The mortal body of Rev. Bowers rests in the cemetery of the church he served so well.

Rev. W. H. Settlemyer became pastor in 1878, and continued his ministry until 1886. Under his active ministry the charge enjoyed much prosperity. During his pastorate the new churches, Mt. Zion and St. Luke's were built, in 1885.

In 1886, Rev. S. A. Hedges took charge. Un-

der his faithful and efficient ministry, the entire charge enjoyed very much spiritual and material prosperity, reference to the latter of which has already been made.

The first Lutheran minister known to have conducted religious services at Burkittsville, was Rev. Mr. Stockman, who came over from Virginia, and preached in the German language. The service was held in the second story of a furniture establishment. This was in 1815.

Rev. A. Reck, pastor at Middletown, succeeded Rev. Stockman, and preached in English in a wagon-maker's shop and afterwards in a storeroom, now occupied by Mr. T. J. Maught. In 1829, the first church was jointly built and used by the Lutherans and Reformed. Mr. Orr, Lutheran, and Mr. Williard, Reformed, were the active spirits in the building of this church.

In 1858, Burkittsville severed its connection with Jefferson and formed a separate charge in connection with Weaverton and Petersville. On November 1, 1858, Rev. G. A. Nixdorff became pastor of the charge. During the same year the Lutherans sold their interest in the union church to the Reformed for $600, and resolved to build a new church. The lot for the new church was deeded by Mr. Ezra Slifer for the consideration of $100.

The church, a substantial and neat brick structure, was erected in 1859, with an expenditure of $3,500. Rev. W. F. Eyster officiated at the laying of the cornerstone, and Drs. Geo. Diehl and D. J. Hauer at the dedication. A new era of prosperity dawned upon the congretion under the active, faithful and efficient ministry of Rev. Nixdorff. The church was repaired and improved during the pastorate of Rev. J. H. Turner, in 1879, at a cost of $2,000.

In 1847 a stone building was erected at Weaverton, by Rev. J. P. Smeltzer, who served the congregation in connection with his pastorate of Harper's Ferry, W. Va. The lot was donated by the Weaverton Manufacturing Company. The first officers were Messrs. Henry Wadesworth and John A. Castle, elders; and Messrs. Joseph Waltman and Henry Sanders, deacons.

In 1858 it became a part of the Burkittsville charge. It was used as a hospital during the Civil War, and was very much damaged. It was repaired in 1866, during the ministry of Rev. W. C. Wire.

The Weaverton church, being unfavorably located, and needing repairs, was in 1873 removed to Knoxville, during the pastorate of Rev. L. A. Mann, and rebuilt at a cost of $1,600. The officers were, elders, Messrs. Emanuel Waltman and Philip Porter; deacons, Messrs. J. M. Miller and John R. Garret.

The church was remodeled and improved in 1890, with new pews, stained-glass windows, and pulpit, at a cost of $800. The devotion and church love of the congregation are manifested in the fact, that these improvements were made while they were without a pastor.

Rev. G. A. Nixdorff was the first Lutheran minister to hold service at Petersville Church. He preached for a time in a school house and also in the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The first Lutheran Church was built in 1874, during the ministry of Rev. L. A. Mann, costing $1,700. The lot was donated by Mr. George Richards. The officers were, elders, Messrs. Geo. Richards and Louis Easterday; deacons, Messrs. Joseph Easterday and ——— Hoffman.

The pastors were Revs. A. Reck, M. Wachter and C. A. Hay, D. D., each as pastor at Middletown, served the Burkittsville church. Rev. Harpel a short time pastor at Jefferson, had pastoral care until about 1845. Rev. J. D. Hauer became pastor in 1845 and continued for about eight years. Rev. G. S. Collins succeeded as pastor for about two years. Rev. B. Appleby was pastor 1855 to 1857. Rev. Edwin Dorsey, M. D., was pastor one year.

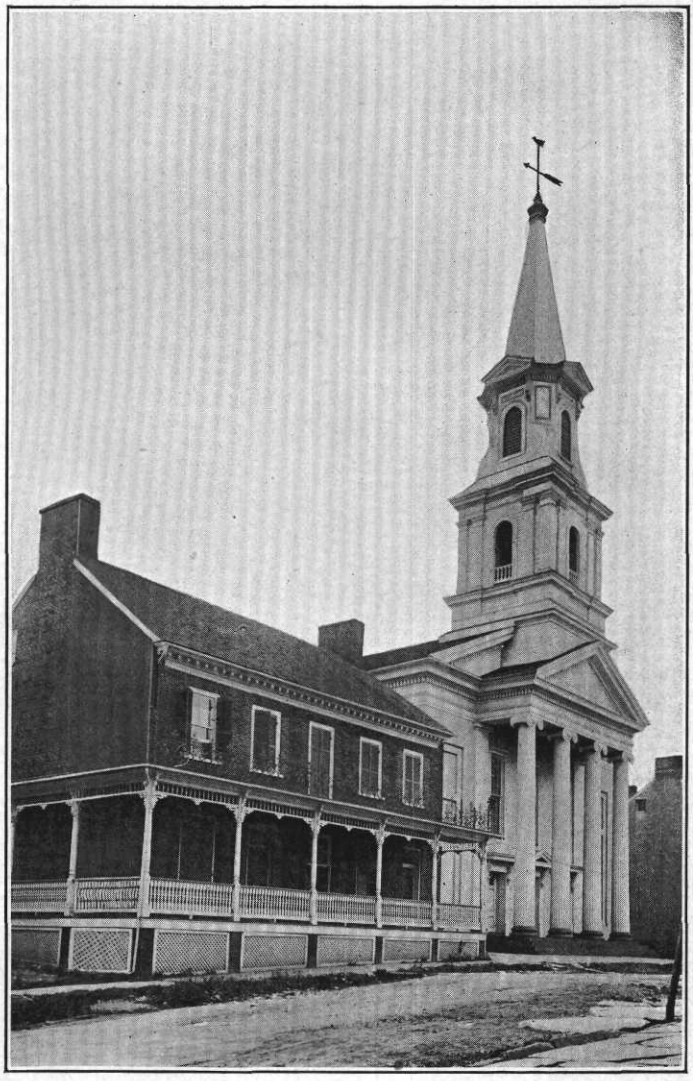
Rev. G. A. Nixdorff, whose merits have been spoken of in connection with his work, became pastor in 1858, and extended his ministry to 1865. The church seemed to be providentially favored in having the christian charity, calmness, prudence and soundness of judgment of Rev. Nixdorff at the time of the battle of Crampton's Gap, and during the entire period of the war of 1861 to 1865.

Rev. W. C. Wire was pastor from 1865 to 1869. In 1866 a Female Seminary was established at Burkittsville, by Rev. Wire, who served as principal, as well as pastor of the charge until 1869, when he resigned the charge and gave his whole time to the school. He was a successful pastor.

Rev. L. A. Mann became pastor in 1869 and remained as the active and efficient pastor until 1877. A very large degree of prosperity attended his ministry. Through his active efforts, a fine brick parsonage was built at an expenditure of $3,000.

Rev. J. H. Turner was pastor from 1877 to 1880, and at the time was principal of the seminary. The church enjoyed peace and prosperity.

Rev. M. L. Heisler became principal of the Seminary, and for a short time supplied the charge. Rev. M. L. Beard became pastor in



Lutheran Church, Middletown.

1881 and served the charge with much acceptance until 1888.

Rev. T. W. Dosh, D. D., became pastor the same year and continued his labors until his Lord called him Dec. 24, 1889, to join the church above. Dr. Dosh was highly esteemed for his work's sake. He was honored and loved for fine literary culture, his theological attainments, his ministerial dignity, his christian character, his urbanity of manner mingled with kindness of heart.

Rev. E. S. Slater became pastor June 1, 1891, and closed a successful pastorate March 1, 1896.

Rev. C. L. Ritter began his labors June 25, 1896.

Mt. Moriah Church is located about four miles south of Sabillasville. The first church was built of stone in 1831, when Rev. S. K. Hoshouer was pastor of the Smithsburg charge, with which it has always been connected. The cornerstone was laid June 1, 1830. Besides the pastors, Revs. H. L. Baugher, D. D., J. G. Anspach, D. D., and Rev. John Winters of the Lutheran Church, and Rev. John Reinkey of the Moravian Church, took part in the religious services. It was intended to be a union church of Lutherans and Reformed. The lot for the church was donated by Mr. Geo. P. Fox, Sr., who, with Messrs. Wm. Brown, Sr., Thomas Brown, Abraham Poorman, Christian Gates and Philip Fox were the first officers. The organization took place in 1834, during the pastorate of Rev. A. Reck, with 40 charter members, and at the same time 32 were added by confirmation.

Mt. Moriah, a new Lutheran Church, also of stone 40x50 ft., was built in 1877, during the ministry of Rev. X. J. Richardson, costing $1,800. An addition to the church-lot was purchased for $25. During the present summer the church has received repairs at an expenditure of about $100.

Rev. S. K. Hoshour was the first pastor. Rev. A. Reck was pastor from 1831 to 1833. The pastorate of Rev. J. P. Kline continued from 1833 to 1846. Rev. J. J. Reimensnyder was pastor from 1846 to 1851. Rev. D. H. Bittle continued his ministry from 1851 to 1853; Rev. J. F. Probst from 1853 to 1857; Rev. John Heck from 1857 to 1861; Rev. W. F. Eyster, 1861 to 1865; Rev. M. C. Horine from 1865 to 1869; Rev. S. McHenry from 1869 to 1872; Rev. X. J. Richardson from 1872 to 1888; Rev. J. B. Keller from May, 1888 to October, 1896. Rev. J. M. Killian began his ministry in August, 1897.

All the pastors of this church were men of God, true to their high calling, faithful in their work, able ministers of the New Testament, and met with a large measure of success in advancing the congregation in all that pertains to its highest interests.

As to the Manor charge, although these churches are not situated in this valley, yet since St. Matthew's was served by the Jefferson pastors from 1841 to 1886; and the field occupied by the two other churches was cultivated successively by all the pastors of Jefferson charge for many years, it is proper to give a brief sketch of their history. The Jefferson congregation for a few years paid annually $100 toward the support of the pastor of the Manor charge, from the beginning of the charge's formation in 1886.

St. Matthew's first church, a union interest of Lutherans and Reformed, was built in 1812, during the ministry of Rev. D. F. Schaeffer, pastor at Frederick. The lot was donated by Mr. Waltz. The Lutheran congregation was supplied by the Frederick pastors until 1841, when it became a part of the Jefferson charge.

The second, also a union church, was erected in 1840, on or near the site of the old church. It was built of brick.

In January, 1893, during the pastorate of Rev. A. H. Burk, the Lutherans bought out the Reformed interest and took immediate steps to build a new frame church on the site of the former church, costing about $3,000. A beautiful and well kept God's Acre is near the church.

In 1886, a congregation was organized at Doubs, known as St. Mark's, and a neat brick church was built during the pastorate of Rev. W. H. Settlemyer. Improvement and repairs, amounting to $700 were made upon the church in the winter of 1899, during the pastorate of Rev. W. L. Heuser. The parsonage for the charge is situated at Doub's. The church and parsonage are valued at $6,400.

April 24, 1887, Rev. A. H. Burk organized a congregation, known as St. Luke's, at "Point of Rocks." The congregation used the M. E. Church until 1889, when during the pastorate of Rev. C. W. Sechrist, a frame church was built, costing $3,000.

The Manor charge has developed very rapidly since its organization in 1886. Three churches and a parsonage have been built.

The pastors of the Manor charge were Rev. A. H. Burk, the first pastor, from 1886 to 1887. Rev. C. W. Sechrist succeeded him in a pastorate, extending from 1887 to 1892. Rev. A. H. Burk was recalled in 1892 and remained as pastor until 1897. Rev. W. L. Heuser began his work in the charge in 1897. The work of the Lord prospers in his hands.

The Church at Brunswick, Bethany. In 1892, Mr. C. H. Bixler, a theological student, made a canvas of this rapidly growing town, situated on the B. & O. R. R., and in August of the same year organized a congregation with 21 charter members. Mr. Ferdinand Hesse, also a theological student, served the congregation during his vacation in 1893, and inaugurated successful efforts towards the building of a church. A lot was purchased for $105. The cornerstone was laid Sept. 24, by Rev. S. E. Slater, of Burkittsville. The church was dedicated June 17, 1894, in the beginning of the pastorate of Rev. H. N. Miller. It is a frame structure 36x50 ft., and cost $2,100. An excellent bell for the church was purchased by the ladies of the Mite Society of the congregation. At the time of the organization the church officers were Messrs. Geo. H. Tritapoe, Jonas Haupt, W. E. Evans and L. E. McBride.

Pastors: Rev. W. C. Wire became pastor in October, 1892, and resigned in March, 1893. Rev. H. N. Miller succeeded him June 1, 1894, and continued until Sept., 1895. Rev. C. E. Held from March 1, 1896 to December 1, 1898. Rev. John H. Diehl became pastor June 1, 1899.

SUMMARY.

There are 12 Lutheran Churches in the valley, with a total membership of over 2,000. The estimated value of church property is $115,000.

The average contribution per member for all religious purposes, for the year 1898 was $3.25.

There are in the Sunday schools 280 officers and teachers, and 2,300 scholars.

There are also five churches just outside of the valley, whose total membership is about 600.

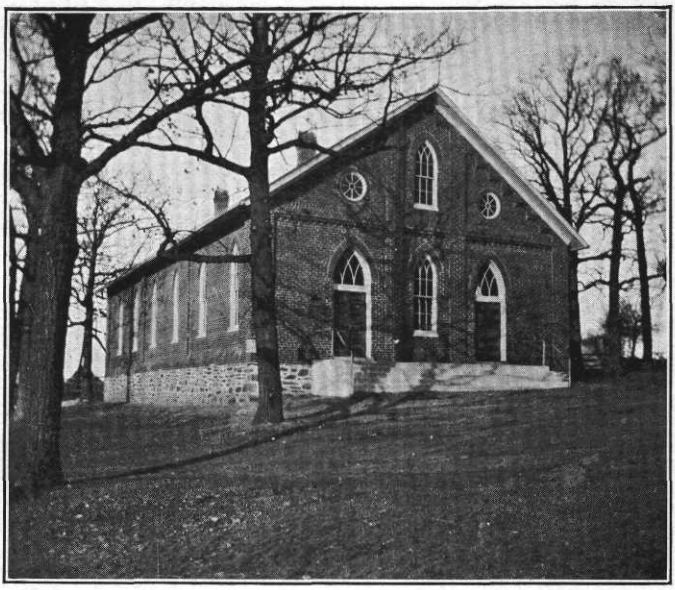
Two of these churches are now parts of the Jefferson charge, the other three once stood in the same pastoral relation.

****

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

No history of Frederick, written subsequent to 1906, would be complete without an account of the uprising that took place in the spring of that year for the revival and permanent housing of the Young Men's Christian Association. The Association had had varied experiences extending over a long period of years, and though much good had been accomplished, it became apparent to those most closely identified with the work that a new building, owned and controlled by the Association, was absolutely essential. To this end a committee of representative citizens to the number of about twenty-five, was called into conference on the evening of April 24th, and after an able presentation of the case by the Interstate Secretary, Geo. F. Tibbitts, and remarks by the President of the Association, Mr. Henry H. Abbott, the Committee resolved itself into a Building Campaign Committee with a view to raising $25,000 within the following sixty days. This was accomplished, but on the sixty-first day it was decided to purchase the Park Hotel property, on the corner of West Church and Court Streets, and thereon to erect a building considerably more pretentious than at first contemplated. With this in view plans were determined upon during the summer, and an architect secured, and in the fall a second campaign to carry the fund to $50,000 was inaugurated and pushed to a successful conclusion by Saturday evening prior to Thanksgiving Day. A public service was held in the Lutheran Church, on the eve of Thanksgiving Day, when general rejoicing and thanksgiving was engaged in for the successful conclusion of the campaign. The submission of the plans to contractors required a still further increase in the fund, which was done privately, until it reached a total somewhat exceeding $60,000, and the contract was let to Mr. Lloyd T. Culler. The work proceeded during the year 1907, and the building was pushed to completion by the end of the year, and opened at a great popular reception, January 1st, 1908.

The building now stands facing the Court House Park in an open space surrounded by two streets and two alleys, and is a monument to the generosity and enterprise of the citizens of Frederick. It is somewhat generally designated in Y. M. C. A. circles wherever known, as a "model building," and an inspection of its interior, arrangements and furnishings will generally sustain accuracy of the title. It has reading rooms supplied with the daily papers, magazines and periodicals. Checkers and chess, pool and billiards are played by the members, and two fine bowling alleys of regulation size offer opportunity for this attractive amusement. The baths and swimming pool furnish advantages which the young men have never known in Frederick before. The gymnasium is fitted out with the best scientific body-building apparatus and appliances for recreative games. The gallery is a banked running track of the best construction and design. The third floor of the building is made up of twenty-two living rooms for young men, with eight private



New Pleasant Hill Church of the Brethren, Monrovia.



Young Men's Christian Association.

and one general bath rooms. They are fitted out with the best beds and mattresses, chiffoniers, chairs, electric lights and steam heat, and rent at rates that can be met by the young man of average income. On the second floor the three front rooms are known as the Patrons' Department and are given over to the use of the older members of the Association. Other rooms on the same floor are for the use of Committees, Classes or Organizations, an auditorium seating over 200, and a Boys' Department of three connecting rooms. One afternoon a week the Lady Members of the Association have the use of the gymnasium, baths, swimming pool, bowling alleys and pool table on the first floor. The cafe occupies a room about 19 by 32 ft., facing Court Street. It is artistically and comfortably furnished and the service is at once satisfactory and moderate in price.

The officers of the Association during the first three years of its life in the new building have been: President, Joseph H. Apple; Vice President, Hon. Hammond Urner; Secretary, Henry H. Abbott; Treasurer, J. Travers Thomas. Its affairs have been administered by a Board of thirty-six Directors, selected from among the leading citizens. It has thus far fully justified the amount expended upon the building and for its running expenses. Its annual budget of about $9,000 has been secured entirely from the regular activities, without recourse to a sustaining fund. In addition to its own work the Association has served as a clearing house for all forms of associated energy for general community uplift.

****

THE WOMAN'S COLLEGE.

In the early forties a few generous and public-spirited citizens of Frederick initiated a movement that resulted in establishing the Frederick Female Seminary. In this they were largely led and inspired by Mr. Hiram Winchester, a native of Connecticut, who had for several years previous demonstrated the possibilities of such form of education in a private school of his own. The beautiful, classic buildings which, for over sixty years have adorned our city, were planned by Mr. Winchester and erected under his direction during 1843-4, and in the fall of 1845 he became the first Principal and continued such during a score of years following. He was succeeded by Rev. Dr. Thomas M. Cann, and he in turn by Mr. James H. Hackleton. Upon the death of Mr. Hackleton, his talented wife carried forward the work of the Seminary as Principal until succeeded by Dr. Wm. H. Purnell. Upon the resignation of Dr. Purnell in 1893, a change took place in the direction of the institution. Its five trustees, originally appointed by the Governor of Maryland and perpetuating themselves by the terms of the charter, effected a lease of the buildings, grounds and equipment of the Seminary, to a Board of Directors appointed by Potomac Synod of the Reformed Church in the United States. This Board was commissioned to establish somewhere south of Mason & Dixon's line, a college for women which should terminate the co-educational feature of Mercersburg College at Mercersburg, Pa. Thus was effected a union of the two interests in the establishment of the Woman's College of Frederick, Md., which should carry forward what was contemplated in the founding of the Frederick Female Seminary, and should erect upon its foundation a college for women of high grade, having a standard course of four years following a preparatory course of four years and providing for the allied study of music, art, expression and similar branches. The Trustees of the Seminary at the time the lease was effected were, Col. Chas. E. Trail, President; Hon. Milton G. Urner, Secretary; J. Wm. Birely, Treasurer, Col. D. C. Winebrenner and Lewis M. Nixdorff. Of this number all but Mr. Urner have since died and have been succeeded by Wm. C. Birely, Treasurer, Joseph D. Baker, Thomas H. Haller.

The original Board of Directors of the Woman's College consisted of Rev. E. R. Eschbach, D. D., President and Mr. A. C. McCardell, Treasurer, of Frederick; Rev. C. S. Slagle, Secretary, of Westminster; Wm. H. Lakin, of Lander, and Gen. John E. Roller, of Harrisonburg, Va. This Board elected to the Presidency of the college, May 12, 1893, Joseph H. Apple, A. M., at that time of the Central High School, Pittsburg, Pa., and together a course of study was planned and a faculty elected in harmony with the advanced step thus taken.

After a spirited presentation of the plans and advantages of the new institution during the ensuing summer, it was opened in the fall of 1893 with an enrollment of 112 students, representing six different states. This number taxed the capacity of the buildings as then arranged, and with additions to the enrollment thereafter from year to year, made corresponding expansion necessary. This was secured from time to time by changes in the buildings, whereby certain portions were completed, and unoccupied space utilized. Later two additional buildings were secured for the accommodation of the growing Conservatory of Music and Schools of Art and Expression that were affiliated with the college proper. The latest ad-

dition to the college buildings came from the purchase of the "College Annex," to be utilized as a residence for the President and as accommodation for the School of Domestic Science and Art. This makes a total of five buildings at the present writing and provides for the distribution of the work of the institution in such manner as to secure the greatest effectiveness and the least possible conflict of departments. The academic department occupies the two original buildings, the Conservatory of Music is entirely provided for in a separate building of its own, while the School of Expression, the School of Art and the Department of Domestic Science and Art are each likewise housed in separate quarters.

With this growth in buildings has gone forward an equally important one in equipment, whereby the college now possesses a fine library of nearly 5,000 volumes, all indexed and readily accessible; separate laboratories for Physics, Chemistry and Biology; a well-equipped and arranged gymnasium; an infirmary for care of cases of illness; a complete steam laundry plant; and a unified and modern system of heating, sanitation and drainage.

Very early in the history of the college a movement was started for the accumulation of an endowment fund. Its first generous impetus was given in 1897 by Mrs. Margaret E. Hood, of Frederick, a graduate of the Seminary, by a gift of $20,000, in memory of her husband, James Mifflin Hood. This was supplemented by gifts aggregating an equal amount from others in the years that followed, and the fund thus started bids fair to keep pace with the growing needs of the institution.

The course of study has been steadily advanced toward the standard recognized in the educational world as that properly leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. This degree was first offered in the academic course in 1898, and students are now meeting its full requirements. The college now grants but this one degree, Bachelor of Arts, upon the completion of sixty-eight hours of purely collegiate work, following a course of four years comprising fourteen "units" of preparatory work.

The work of the Conservatory of Music is based upon literary preparation equivalent to a High School course and covers four years of study in theoretical music and practical training in the branch specialized. Two courses are offered, the one for soloists, requiring, in addition to the full work of the department, a public graduating recital. The other, for teachers, making the same requirements, with the exception of the graduating recital, and laying particular stress upon the practical teaching of the Normal Department. Here, during the last two years of their course, the prospective teachers are given direct training in charge of a class of young pupils, under the supervision of the head of the department. The graduates of the Conservatory of Music are making creditable records as teachers or performers and are in considerable demand.

This has brought the Conservatory to a high standard, second only to those of the large cities. Its equipment of pianos was within the last few years renewed throughout and a fine new pipe organ installed in College Hall. Much of this progress is due to the high ideals and indefatigable labors of the Director of Music, Mr. Maurice G. Beckwith who, since 1898, has been at the head of the Conservatory. Not only in the college but in the community as well, has his influence been felt. Since 1900 the Frederick Choral Society, an organization of the leading singers of the community, has under his inspiration and able leadership, carried forward the study of oratorio music of the highest order. At the end of each season a Music Festival has been given, at which the chorus is assisted by noted soloists and an accompanying orchestra from one of the large cities.

The School of Expression existed as a department of elocution until 1897, since which time, under the direction of Miss Sally Conrad Fountleroy, its work has been expanded to the proportion of a course in literary and dramatic interpretation requiring three years for completion and preparing its graduates either for public appearances or for teaching. A separate hall has been arranged for its use where with proper stage settings practice is given in public reading and speaking, and plays are prepared and given from time to time. The School has enjoyed a marked popularity, and its talented Principal has been in demand for public readings and for directing dramatic events both in the college and the community.

The School of Art has been under the direction of Miss Florence W. Doub, a talented and experienced artist and teacher of Frederick, ever since the organization of the college in 1893. She is a graduate of the Seminary of the second generation, her mother having graduated in the class of 1847. Under her able management the School of Art has been uniformly successful from the first. Its four years' course of study carries the student through free hand drawing, sketching, crayoning, water color, oil or china painting, and Art History. Its semi-annual exhibits of work attract attention and admiration, and its graduates carry with them their love for the beautiful both in art and into life. Miss Doub has



Woman's College, Frederick.

been for many years the President and inspiring genius of the Frederick Art Club, an organization of the artists and art lovers of the city.

The Department of Domestic Science and Art, though much younger than the three others mentioned, has no doubt come to take a permanent place among the affiliated schools of the institution. It combines the practical with the theoretical teaching of cooking, sewing and managing meals and the general ordering of a household; also the cutting and sewing of garments for actual use. Its quarters are well arranged and equipped and it is doing an excellent work in a neglected department of domesic life.

During these years of growth and the expansion and development of departments, a steady advance has been made in the attendance. From the four score of students that assembled in the fall of 1893 the number has since steadily increased until in 1907-8 the 200 mark was reached and passed. The area from which the student body has been drawn has enlarged correspondingly until there is scarcely a state in the union that has not at some time sent its quota of students. The institution, however, has never lost its distinct character as a "small college." This term has come to refer not so much to the numerical size of a college as to its spirit of simplicity and solidarity whereby each student is an object of especial interest to every teacher and more or less to every other student, and each member of the college community feels and shares a measure of responsibility for safeguarding the rights and upholding the interests of all. In this sense the institution will probably always be numbered among the small colleges.

Contributing in large degree to this has been the religious life of the institution as stimulated and developed by its Young Women's Christian Association. Undenominational in its organization and spirit it is well adapted to a student body where the unifying principle contended for is service to others as opportunity offers, and training of self for still greater service. The Association has undoubtedly elevated the moral tone of the college and enlisted its members in forms of religious activity that are an excellent preparation for the life that stretches out beyond the life of school.

Beginning in 1896 the college began publishing its monthly journal, styled The Lesbian Herald. This was at first under the direction of the English Department, whose head, Miss Gertrude Harner, was its founder and first editor-in-chief. In course of time it became independent, electing each year an editorial staff from the students and conducting its literary and business affairs with only an Advisory relation to the faculty. The Herald has always aimed at a high literary standard and its success is attested by the almost unanimous verdict of its exchanges. Through thrifty business management it has been able to make substantial additions from time to time to the college library.

Earlier in the history of the college than the launching of the Herald and giving to the latter its name, came the organization of the Lesbian Literary Society. This with its younger sister, the Adelphian Society, provide the means for literary culture and the practice of public reading and speaking.

This chronicle would scarcely be complete without mention of the close and cordial relations that have almost continuously existed between college and community. Deriving its original impulse, no doubt from the desire that called into existence the Fredreick Female Seminary, there has grown and strengthened a relation of mutual dependence and exchange of service. At present there are several lines of distinct activity that contribute much to the higher life of the community in which members of the college circle are moving spirits in greater or less degree.

Merely to mention these in the order of their establishment: The Frederick Art Club was organized in 1897 by Miss Florence W. Doub, head of the School of Art, who has been its President and largely its source of inspiration.

The Frederick Choral Society organized in 1900, has had continuously as its leader, Mr. Maurice G. Beckwith, Director of Music at the College. The Local Center of the University Extension Society was organized the same year and has conducted each year since, a course of six lectures by a talented lecturer chosen by the Center. President J. H. Apple has been Secretary of the Society.

With the rejuvenation of the local Y. M. C. A. in 1906 and the starting of a campaign for a building fund in April of that year, President Apple was made chairman of the campaign committee and upon the completion of its handsome new building and the reorganization of the Association, was elected its President.

Not the least valuable contribution of the college to the life of the community comes from a provision whereby ten free scholarships are annually awarded by the Trustees of the Seminary to applicants from Frederick City and county. This went into effect first in 1898 and during the decade and upwards since, quite a number of worthy young women have been enabled to complete a full college course and

take their places among the educated and energetic members of their several communities.

In this spirit of mutual co-operation and helpfulness the college is fulfilling a wider mission than that to its immediate students or alumnae, and the community is deriving benefits that are enhanced in value by being shared.

The greatest need of the college and the greatest desire on the part of its friends is for a new location that may conserve and extend the good work it has been doing, and admit of greater expansion and distribution of departments. With this in mind the authorities purchased with a portion of the endowment fund the property in the suburbs of Frederick, known as "Groff Park," containing about 30 acres of partially improved land. This has been cultivated thus far as a truck farm in the interest of the college, with the exception of a portion reserved for the field athletics of the students. The site is an ideal one for the complete transfer and relocation of the college department, permitting the Preparatory department to remain in the original buildings, as a somewhat separate institution. This is an ideal toward which the future growth and welfare of the institution points, and round which it is hoped to rally students, alumnae, friends, and citizens generally, when plans have been matured for this important forward move.

During the sixteen years of college activity that have thus far elapsed, its Board of Directors has been presided over by the late Rev. E. R. Eschbach, D. D., and the finances of its endowment fund have been administerd by Mr. A. C. McCardell, of Frederick. The three additional directors provided for it its original charter are Rev. Wm. C. Schaeffer, D. D., secretary, Lancaster, Pa.; Jno. Gassman, Hagerstown, Md., and Dr. S. J. Hoffman, Woodstock, Va. In 1905 the charter was amended whereby these five directors elected two others, choosing Hon. M. B. Gibson, York, Pa., and Hon. Jacob Rohrback, of Frederick. Joseph H. Apple, A. M., has been president of the college since 1893.

****

FREDERICK ACADEMY OF THE VISITATION.

Among the noted Institutions of Frederick must be classed the Academy of the Visitation, established in 1846, by a colony of Sisters from Georgetown, D. C., the first religious house for women, in the thirteen original colonies. Prior to the advent of the Sisters in Frederick, a Benevolent School, attached to St. John's Church had been opened in 1833, by the Sisters of Charity from Emmitsburg, which prospered under the wise and gentle care of the Sisters, but as time advanced the Pastor, as well as the influential Catholic citizens of Frederick, desired an Academy where their children could be admitted, and a higher course of studies pursued. To attain this end the Sisters opened a Boarding School about 1839, and the orphans under their charge, were transferred to Emmitsburg. After a few years of success, owing to circumstances, which in the judgment of Superiors rendered it expedient, the sisters were withdrawn from Frederick, deeding their property, a large three-story brick building, with a tract of land 30x196 feet, to St. John's Institute, which in turn passed it over to the Sisters of the Visitation, who had been secured to continue the work begun by the Sisters of Charity. September 11th, 1846, the day on which the Visitation Nuns arrived in Frederick, they found some ten boarders awaiting them, who were destined to become the nucleus of their future Academy, one of whom, Sister M. Aloysia Foy, is still living, and a member of the present community. Prosperity accompanied the very dawn of the new Institute. The number of pupils rapidly increased, and in 1847 it was found necessary to build the large south wing, but this was likewise soon found inadequate to accommodate the ever increasing applications for admittance, and again in 1851 the large east wing was added. This contains the beautiful Chapel of the Institution, and the Monastery proper.

In the first half decade of its years the number of boarders rose from ten to a hundred, representing almost every State in the Union. There was likewise a large attendance of day-pupils. The enclosure had been increased from its small dimensions to about three acres, enabling the sisters to provide vast play grounds, artistically laid out, and adorned with every variety of tree and flower, thus contributing to the beauty of the growing Institute, and affording the young lives sheltered within its walls every opportunity for exercise and enjoyment, whilst a vast field was opened to them, for moral and intellectual improvement.

The first Superioress of the Community was Sister M. Anastasia Coombs, of the old Catholic County of St. Mary's. At the period of the foundation the venerable Sister exercised this charge in the Mother-House at Georgetown, but with the consent of her Ecclesiastical Superiors, she resigned the office, in view of guiding and watching over the interests of the rising Community. Among her eleven companions were Sister Mary Joseph Keating, of Philadelphia; Sister Mary Rosalia Thornton, of Georgia; Sister Mary Claudine Murphy, of New

York; Sister Mary Rose Mudd, of Charles County Maryland, and Miss Fannie Pearce, of Boston, a recent convert to the Catholic Faith, who afterwards joined the Community under the name of Sister Mary Teresa, and was the first to offer her Vows in this house. Other Sisters came from Georgetown during the year, among them Sister Mary Loretto Hunter. In various terms of office, amounting in all to twenty-five years, this virtuous and gifted woman devoted her patience and energies to the welfare of the Community as its Superioress, and of the intervening years, not a few were spent in the trying task of Purser, and also Assistant to the Superioress.

The new workers, as we have seen, took up their task promptly and energetically; a regular course of studies, answering to the demands of an advanced and refined education, was at once opened with Sister Mary Joseph Keating as Directress of the school. This accomplished and experienced religieuse, the daughter of an exiled Baron of France, with the practical knowledge of a mother's heart, soon won the love of both child and parent, whilst the latter willingly confided to her care the jewels of their household. She was recalled to the Mother House in 1858, where she had been elected to the office of Superioress.

The Holy Sacrifice of the Mass was first offered in the enclosure September 24th, 1846, by the Rev. Thomas Lilly, S. J. A temporary altar was erected on the spot where the fireplace of the present parlor now stands; henceforth this modest apartment served as the Chapel for the Community till the first new building was erected. The large room, which now serves as the Directress' Cabinet, then became the Chapel proper of the Community, till the present spacious and beautiful one was erected. In 1860 the number of pupils increasing again demanded a new building, and their talents, a suitable Hall in which to display themselves, as occasions required. Thus prosperity, learning, and the promises of a brightening future added their blessing to the abiding gift of religious peace.

The Civil War broke the charm; class rooms became chambers of death; halls became hospitals; corridors echoed the tread of soldiers; Sisters of Charity came from Emmitsburg to minister to the rude victims of battle. Many were the students in the Institution from the sunny South, whose parents, at the first rumors of war, hastened to recall to their homes; not a few however were too late in their efforts. Sixty boarders must find safety in the impenetrable security of the Monastery, whilst the work was continued there for several months, of preparing women to do duty in the expected peace. When it came the old class rooms were again fitted up, whilst the course of studies which had been unbroken amid the turmoil of war and the changes of fortune were continued. Under such training were formed those women who are doing credit to their Alma Mater by fidelity to duty, whether as successors to those who taught them, as consorts of those to whom are entrusted the weightiest cares of state and war, by land and sea, or as the daughter whose filial piety is a consolation to parents for the past, and a source of hope for the future.

The success and prosperity of the first two decades of the Institution now received a check. Amid the desolation and poverty which follow war, came a time of struggle for all, and the Academy shared the common fate. With the return of brighter days again the classes were filled, till multiplied schools once more dimmed its early success.

The annual Commencement of 1909 closed the sixty-third year of the Academy's existence Within this period it has sheltered and trained over five thousand pupils, and sent forth from its walls about four hundred graduates, who have done duty to every station in life.

****

SAINT JOSEPH'S COLLEGE AND ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, EMMITSBURG, FREDERICK CO., MD.

Established, 1809; Chartered, 1816; Empowered to Grant Degrees, 1902.

Mother Seton, Foundress and first Superioress of the Sisters of Charity in the United States, is, likewise, the Foundress of this time-honored Institution so closely associated with the early history of the Catholic Church in this country.

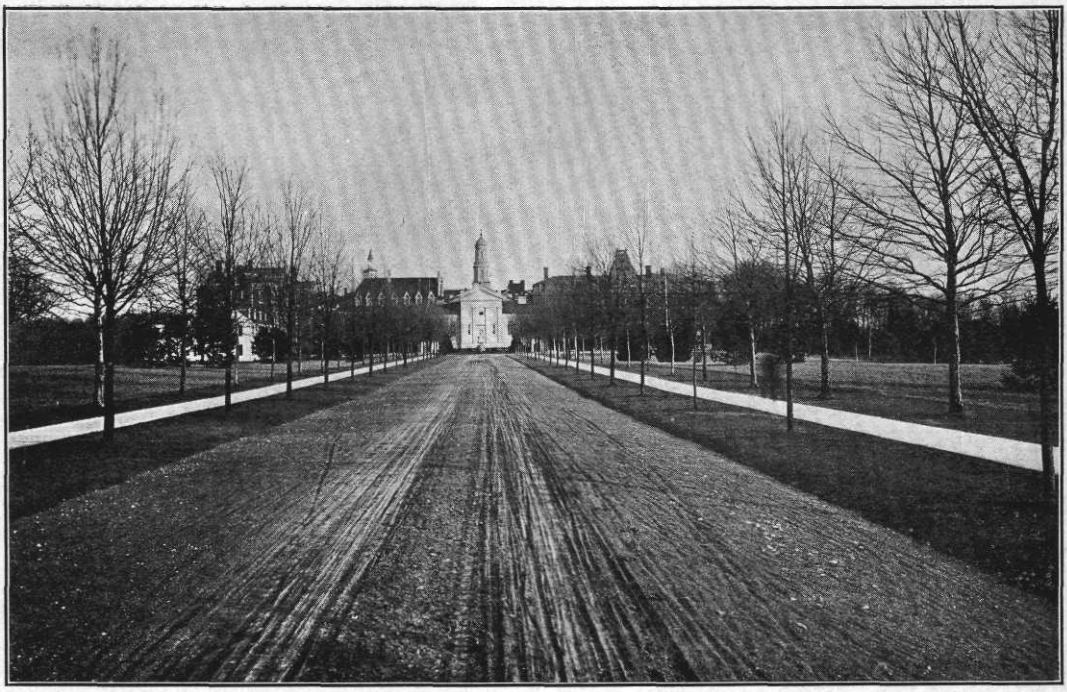
Elizabeth Ann Bayley was born in New York City, August 28, 1774, nearly two years before the Declaration of American Independence. Her parents, non-Catholics, were both Americans by birth and of the highest social standing; her father, Dr. Richard Bayley having risen by his genius and industry to a high rank in the medical profession, her mother being the daughter of an Episcopalian clergyman, and sister of Dr. Charlton, a noted physician of the day. Death deprived Elizabeth in her third year of her excellent mother, but in her father, a man of sterling integrity, brilliant scholarship, and rare benevolence, she found a wise and tender guide, whose paternal solicitude secured her the thorough and complete education suited to her position in society. The political troubles which agitated the country, the English troops having

entered the town in 1776, retaining possession of it for seven years, made it a period of uncertainty and alarm, and Miss Bayley was continually under the eye of her father, conceiving for him all the affection that a child can entertain for a parent. Following the example of those around her, she attended the Protestant Episcopal Church, in which she had been baptized, but bigotry and prejudice could have no influence over so noble a character. In the twentieth year of her age she accepted the hand of William Magee Seton, a prosperous merchant of New York. In the first year of her marriage, yellow fever raged at different times, and in August, 1801, her father was stricken at his post as health officer of New York. After his death, Mrs. Seton seemed to grow more fervent in the practice of her religion.

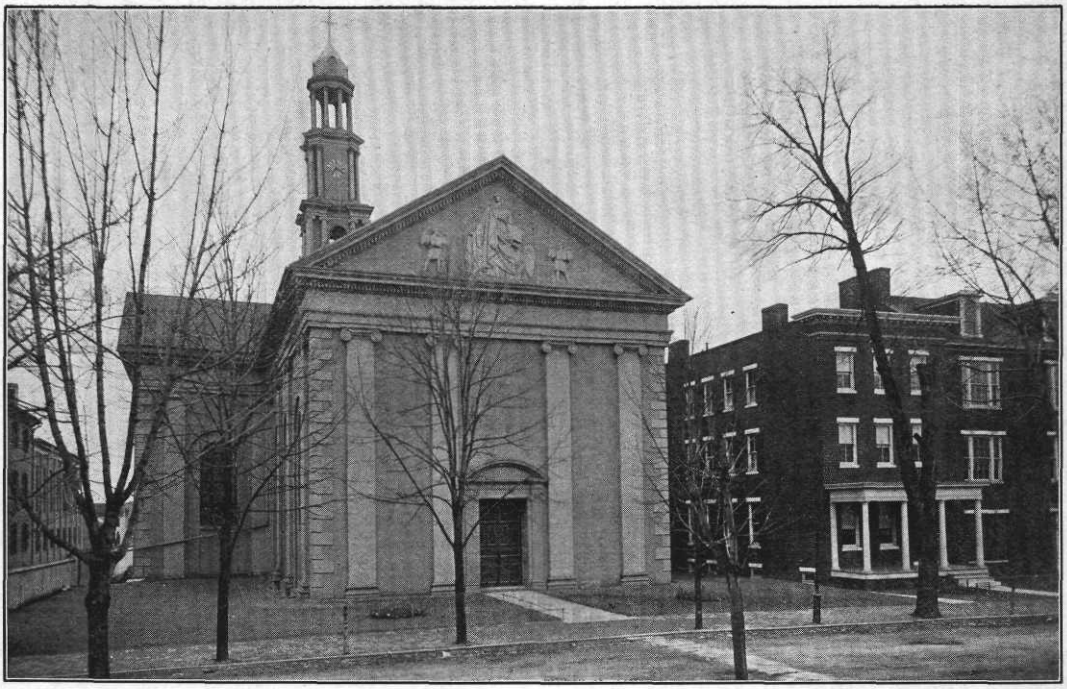
Early in the spring of 1803, Mr. Seton's health, shattered by trials resulting from financial reverses, seemed to be rapidly declining, and he was advised by his physician to take a sea voyage for the purpose of regaining it. Having had business intercourse with the Messrs. Filicchi, merchants of Leghorn in Italy, he determined to visit the genial clime of that country, and renew an acquaintance which he had formed with it in his earlier years. With a view to afford her suffering husband every attention, Mrs. Seton resolved to accompany him; confiding to her relatives the care of her younger children, she took her eldest daughter then in her ninth year, as a companion during her travels. After a pleasant voyage they arrived at Leghorn, November 18th, but were quarantined for fear of the fever. While apparently in better health at the end of the voyage, the improvement was only temporary and Mr. Seton died, on the 27th of December. His death left his widow, with five small children, almost destitute in a strange land. In her hour of bereavement, Mrs. Seton found in the Filicchi family generous and devoted friends who welcomed her with sincere sympathy. The Messrs. Filicchi ranked high in mercantile life; these truly Christian gentlemen, ornaments to the Catholic religion, were mainly instrumental in a conversion which was to be a matter of deep interest to many. Bearing her affliction in a Christian manner, she visited many churches and other places of interest before returning to New York. She was accompanied by Mr. Antonio Filicchi who desired to see the country and attend to certain matters of business at the same time.

On her return to America Mrs. Seton found herself in a painfully unsettled state of mind, but grace finally triumphing in the desperate struggle, she was received into the true Church on Ash Wednesday, 1805. This step severed all ties between the fervent convert and the numerous wealthy Protestant relatives of her husband. Encouraged by Mr. Antonio Filicchi, her noble friend and benefactor, she now cherished the hope that, with her three little girls, she might be admitted into some convent, employing her talents in the instruction of youth, while her children could be thoroughly trained in the Catholic religion. This hope was indulged rather as a delightful dream, for it appeared too much happiness to be enjoyed during her earthly pilgrimage. But her thoughts were more practically directed towards it by Rev. William V. Du Bourg, of the Order of Saint Sulpice, then President of Saint Mary's College, Baltimore. Having visited New York in 1806, he was offering the Holy Sacrifice in Saint Peter's Church, when a lady presented herself at the communion railing and, bathed in tears, received the Blessed Sacrament at his hands. Struck with the uncommon deportment and piety of the communicant, he rightly judged that it was Mrs. Seton of whose conversion and edifying life he had heard. That same morning Mrs. Seton called at the Pastor's residence and was introduced to the visitor. Entering into conversation with her respecting her two sons and her intentions in their regard, he learned from her the views and wishes stated above, and the expectation she had of removing with her three daughters to Canada. Father Du Bourg, a man of enlarged views and remarkable enterprise, suggested that her scheme might be realized in the United States. Bishop Carroll of Baltimore, also Rev. Fathers Matignon and Cheverus of Boston, were of the same opinion. Through Father Du Bourg, these distinguished clergymen advised Mrs. Seton "to wait the manifestation of the Divine Will—the will of a Father who would not let go the child afraid to step alone." The wise forethought of Dr. Matignon led him to believe that in the designs of Providence, Mrs. Seton was called to be the instrument of some special services to the Church in her own country. "I have only to pray God," he said, "to bless your views and His, and to give you the grace to fulfil them for His greater glory. *You are destined I think, for some great good in the United States, and here you should remain.* For the rest, God has His moments which we must not seek to anticipate and a prudent delay only brings to maturity the good desires which He awakens within us."

Mrs. Seton gratefully accepted the invitation of Father Du Bourg, who assured her that her two sons would be admitted free into Saint Mary's College. He offered her at the same



St. Joseph's College, Emmitsburg.



St. John's Catholic Church, Frederick.

time the charge of a school, which the Sulpicians had long desired to form in Baltimore. A small house contiguous to their chapel seemed adapted to the purpose. Accordingly, Mrs. Seton left New York, arriving in Baltimore, June 16, 1808, and heard Mass in Corpus Christi Chapel, that of the Sulpicians, on the very day of the Feast.

Encouraged by all around her, Mrs. Seton opened her boarding school for young ladies, and eastily obtained the limited number of pupils that she proposed to educate. The main object of her institution being to impart a solid religious instruction and form the youthful heart to the love and practice of virtue, only the children of Catholic parents were admitted. At this time there were in the United States only three convents of religious women: the Ursulines, established in 1727, at New Orleans, whilst Louisiana still belonged to France, the Sisters of the Visitation, Georgetown, D. C., and the Carmelites, Port Tobacco, Maryland. The last named was not an educational institution.

Mrs. Seton's removal to Baltimore to conduct a female academy added to the interest excited by her conversion. When she commenced her institution, she had no thought of forming a Society whose members would be especially consecrated to the service of God. In the autumn of 1808, however, the designs of Providence began to manifest themselves more particularly in her regard. A young lady of Philadelphia, Miss Cecilia O'Conway, wishing to renounce the world, was preparing to cross the Atlantic, and when informed of Mrs. Seton's intentions, changed her plans, deciding to remain in America. Her father accompanied her to Baltimore, and offered her to Mrs. Seton as a child whom he consecrated to God. On December seventh, Miss O'Conway became her first companion and assisted in the school then under her charge.

About this time Mr. Samuel Cooper was a student in Saint Mary's Seminary preparing for the sacred ministry. His munificent donation of ten thousand dollars enabled Mrs. Seton to lay the foundation of her projected work, to which Archbishop Carroll gave his warmest approbation. In the question of locality, Father Du Bourg was anxious to have the institution in Baltimore, but Mr. Cooper gently insisted upon the selection of Emmitsburg as a more convenient situation, and taking his words as prophetic the good priest replied: "Be it Emmitsburg." Mr. Cooper's preference for this situation was no doubt founded upon the physical and moral advantages it offered for a religious community. Far from the bustle and dissipation of the city, remarkable for a pure and healthy atmosphere and surrounded by the wild grandeur of its mountain scenery, it presented peculiar attractions for such an establishment. Visiting that part of the country shortly after, Father Du Bourg bought the land now held by the Sisters of Charity, and known as Saint Joseph's Valley, at the base of the Blue Ridge Mountains, half a mile from the village, and two miles from Mount Saint Mary's College. At that time there was on the farm only a very small stone building. Like Mrs. Seton, Father Cooper was a convert from Anglicanism. After his ordination, which took place at Saint Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, in 1818, he was for some time pastor of Emmitsburg. He died in Bordeaux, France, 1843, poor, because he had reduced himself to indigence by his munificent charities.

On June 2, 1809, (feast of Corpus Christi) the Sisters appeared for the first time at public service in their religious costume, receiving the Divine Sacrament of the altar as the seal of their consecration to God, and gladdening the hearts of all who witnessed this edifying scene so full of promise to the Church. On June 21, 1809, Mother Seton with some members of the Community left Baltimore, arriving on the following day in Emmitsburg. Rev. John Du Bois, President of Mount Saint Mary's Seminary, kindly offered them the log-house on the mountain, a little above the Seminary, and paid them all that attention and hospitable care for which he was proverbial. The arrangement having been completed on July 31st, Mother Seton and her nine companions took possession of their humble dwelling, a small stone house, one story, with a garret, at Emmitsburg, the cradle of the Community in the United States. August 10th, the first Mass was offered at Saint Joseph's by Rev. William Du Bourg, Superior. On February 20th, the Blessed Sacrament was carried in procession to the new log house, not yet plastered, now known as the white house. A regular course of instruction was opened February 22d, many pupils having been received from the village and the surrounding country. The first High Mass was arranged for March 19.

In the early days at Emmitsburg, on one occasion Mr. Fleming, from whom the farm had been purchased, wished to break the bargain with the Sisters, and threatened to do so in default of a certain payment which he demanded should be made in *Gold Eagles,* being convinced that Mother Seton would find it impossible to meet the payment. She consulted with a friend, Mr. Hughes, who kindly volunteered his services. He rode on horseback to

Philadelphia, received the money from Father Cooper, returned to Baltimore, gathered more Eagles, and arrived in due time at Saint Joseph's. The money was all in Gold Eagles, packed in a small trunk, which Mr. Hughes carried before him on horseback. Whilst he was eating his dinner in a back room, Fleming presented himself at the front door, and was astonished to hear from Mother Seton that she was prepared to meet his demand.

Having seen the advantages that must result from a union with the Community founded by Saint Vincent de Paul in France, Mother Seton with her spiritual advisers determined to solicit that union. Bishop Flaget, of Kentucky, when about to sail for France, in 1810, was requested to make overtures to that effect to the Superiors in Paris, who took a lively interest in the proposal, and three Sisters were appointed to go and train the American Sisters to the usages and spirit of the Community into which they were seeking admission. These Sisters were at Bordeaux ready to embark when Napoleon forbade them to leave France. In 1811, Rev. John Du Bois was appointed Superior. During the fifteen years that he held the office he labored to impress upon the Community the character and spirit of the Daughters of Sain Vincent de Paul, whom he had known in France, where he had himself forty Sisters of Charity under his care. He translated and wrote out the Rules, brought by Bishop Flaget from France in 1810. Mother Seton had already chosen Saint Joseph, foster-Father of Jesus, as the patron of the Valley, placing under his protection her Community, her own children, and the pupils confided to her care. Alluding to the condition of the house, towards the end of May, 1810, after mentioning some of the difficulties she had encountered in the beginning, Mother Seton says: "You know the enemy of all good, will of course, make his endeavors to destroy it; but it seems our Adored is determined on its full success, by the excellent subjects He has placed in it. We are now twelve and as many more are waiting for admission. I have a very large school to superintend every day, and the entire instruction of all the country round. All apply to the Sisters of Charity, who are night and day devoted to the sick and the ignorant." Saint Joseph's besides its Academy, was destined to be the Mother-House and novitiate of the rising Community and this destiny it still fulfills.

Though Mother Seton deemed herself unworthy of the station which she filled, the rapid progress of her institution proved that she was fully adequate to the office that had been assigned her. With the income from the school, and the occasional donations of friends, it had so far advanced without much difficulty. The blessings, however, enjoyed by the inmates of Saint Joseph's, and the usefulness of the institution, would not have been permanent without increased and strenuous exertions on her part. The maintenance of the house found a provision in the income from the board and tuition of the pupils; but the debts contracted by the improvement of their property were yet to be liquidated, and threatened to place it in a very embarrassing position. To avert the destruction of the institution Mother Seton privately appealed to the liberality of friends, through whose aid it was rescued from the impending danger, and though it had to struggle on amid difficulties and trials, it gradually became more and more consolidated and an instrument of great and extensive good in the hands of Divine Providence.

In 1814, Sisters were asked to take charge of an orphan asylum in Philadelphia and, in 1817, a similar request came from New York City. That same year on his return from Rome, where he had been consecrated, Bishop Du Bourg visited Saint Joseph's; he found there thirty Sisters struggling amid poverty and privations, but inexpressibly happy; the pupils of the Academy numbered seventy and orphans at home and abroad were sheltered from the frowns of a pitiless world. A stately tree had sprung up from the little mustard-seed which he had been instrumental in sowing. Thenceforward, there was a simultaneous call for Sisters for asylums, schools, hospitals, etc.; the field of labor was widening already, as if to verify the emphatic words uttered by Mr. Cooper: *Sir, this establishment will be at Emmitsburg, and thence it will extend throughout the United States.*

As a further mark of the Divine protection over the Community at Saint Joseph's, it is worthy of remark that an effort was made by Mr. Emmit, who formerly owned the land belonging to the Sisters, with a large portion of the surrounding country, to recover the possession of it. Against this scheme of injustice Mother Seton had recourse to prayer. One morning, after the Sisters had invoked in a special manner the Divine protection, word was brought them that, while walking through the streets of the village which bore his name, though apparently in good health, Mr. Emmit had suddenly fallen and expired. His death put an end to the proceedings in court.

The end which the Sisters of Charity proposed to themselves was to honor our Lord as the source and model of all charity, by rendering to Him every temporal and spiritual service

in their power, in the persons of the poor, the sick, prisoners, and others; also to educate the young persons of their sex and to sow in their minds the seeds of useful knowledge. The education of female youth in general did not enter into the plan contemplated by Saint Vincent de Paul. On the one hand, the great facilities which France and other parts of Europe offered for the instruction of young ladies in the knowledge and accomplishments of their sex, made it needless for the good of society; while on the other, the liberal endowments by which his spiritual daughters were enabled to pursue their charitable labors, dispensed them from the necessity of earning the means of support. The case was very different in the United States. The Superior of Saint Joseph's Community thought it essential to the very existence of the Society that it should embrace in its object the education of young ladies who were able to pay for their instruction, as without this its resources would be insufficient for the maintenance of the Mother-House, besides the many claims of charity. Moreover, this modification of the Rules appeared the more desirable, as it would extend the benefits of religious instruction to a class of society which has the greatest influence upon public morals, and which then possessed but scant facilities in the United States for obtaining a solid and virtuous education.

In consequence of the peculiar position of Mother Seton, surrounded by five children, who depended entirely upon her care and vigilance, especially for the security of their religious principles, it was at first thought impracticable for her to bind herself permanently to a religious company and to assure the government of it, obliged as she was to take the principal part in the superintendence of her children's welfare. Under the circumstances in which she was placed, it was a matter of serious consideration, pending the discussion of the Rules and Constitutions to be adopted by the Sisters, whether she ought not confine herself to a literary institution independent of Saint Joseph's Community. There seems to have been a difference of opinion among the pious and learned individuals who were consulted upon the subject, but in this, as in every other emergency regarding the happiness of herself and those around her, Mother Seton submitted all to the decision of Archbishop Carroll, her constant and intimate adviser. Agreeably to his views Mother Seton's relations with her children were especially provided for in the constitutions about to be adopted. She was authorized, even after having taken her vows, to watch over her children's welfare, and to administer her own and their property—both that which was then in her hands or might afterwards be acquired. By these wise regulations the valuable services of Mother Seton were secured to the rising Community of Saint Joseph's, while she herself enjoyed all the advantages of religious retirement, without relinquishing the claims which five beloved children held upon her maternal care. Enlightened and led by such a guide, Saint Joseph's Community advanced rapidly in the ways of Christian perfection and acquired a character which made it an object of universal admiration.

The saintly Foundress, Mother Seton, was called to her reward, January 4, 1821, in the forty-seventh year of her age. She died in poverty, but rich in faith and good works. Her nephew, the Most Reverend J. Roosevelt Bayley, Archbishop of Baltimore and Primate of the United States, says of her: "My saintly Aunt was indeed one of those chosen souls whom God raises up from time to time to do important work for His greater glory and the benefit of His Church. In every Catholic household of this country, her name is in benediction." The title of Mother, conferred by Bishop Carroll, is borne by her successors.

In 1826, Rev. John Du Bois, founder of Mount Saint Mary's College, was appointed to the vacant bishopric of New York. He was succeeded, as Superior of the Community at Saint Joseph's, by Rev. Louis R. Deluol, S. S. D. D., of St. Mark's Seminary, Baltimore. Father Deluol was one of our pioneer priests, having come to the United States in 1817, from France. In 1829, he resigned the office of Superior, to which he was a second time appointed in 1841.

Previous, however, to this date, the increasing prosperity of Saint Joseph's Academy, which counted about seventy pupils, made it necessary to provide ampler room for the accommodation of the Community. The Sisters and the pupils all occupied the same building, originally erected for their use, and which was far from affording convenient space for their present purposes. To supply this want, a large three-story edifice of brick was commenced in the spring of 1826, and was sufficiently advanced in the summer of the following year to be occupied. This edifice was one hundred feet long, and fifty wide.

To this, in 1836, another large brick building was added, seventy-two feet long, forty-nine wide, and three stories high, connecting with the eastern extremity of the main building, and running at right angles with it in a northern direction. Not long after its completion, still another undertaking was begun—a church of

ample dimensions for the religious services and devotional exercises of the house. The site chosen for the new edifice was that which Mother Seton herself had designated twenty years before. The ceremony of laying the corner-stone took place March 19, 1839, the feast of Saint Joseph, the Patron of the institution, and in less than two years this elegant structure was ready for dedication to the worship of God. The solemn rite of consecration was performed by Most Rev. Samuel Eccleston, Archbishop of Baltimore, assisted by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Whelan, Bishop of Richmond, with a number of clergymen, and in presence of a large concourse of persons, May 6, 1841. After the consecration, a pontifical high Mass was celebrated by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Whelan, during which a discourse suitable to the occasion was delivered by Rt. Rev. Dr. Moriarty. This beautiful church fronts the western extremity of the Academy, at a distance of about seventy feet. The style of its architecture is Tuscan. It is a spacious building, one hundred twelve (112) feet long, and ninety-one (91) wide, with a lofty steeple and embracing at the rear end two wings, one of which serves as a vestry room, the other for persons connected with the institution, and strangers who wish to attend the services. The body of the church is reserved for the Sisters and the young ladies of the Academy. The facade is very appropriately set off with a finely-sculptured statue of Mary Immaculate, and bears a Latin inscription which states that the edifice, erected at the expense of the Sisters of Charity, was dedicated by them to the glory of God, in honor of their chief Patron.

The bell which hangs in the steeple of St. Joseph's Church, is one of the many articles which were brought to this country from Spain during the ascendency of Espartero, when human progress found another illustration, so common with our political radicals, in the spoliation of the church and her holy institutions. Several of these bells were for sale in Baltimore, and in the selection of one of them for the sisterhood at Emmitsburg, a singular coincidence presented itself which deserves to be recorded. In order to judge of the tones of the different bells. the Rev. Thomas R. Butler, agent of the institution, stationed himself at some distance from the place where they were suspended. They were now rung one after the other, and were distinguished by the numerical order in which they were sounded. Mr. Butler having chosen one that appeared to him adapted to the purpose, found upon examination of the inscription which it bore, that it had been cast in the year 1809, the very period at which the sisterhood was established at Emmitsburg; also, that it had been dedicated in honor of St. Joseph, who was the chief patron of the institution and chapel in the Valley! Thus, at the very time that St. Joseph's community was commencing there, a bell was prepared for it in a far distant land, with an appropriate inscription, and destined to be brought hither, after thirty-two years, upon the completion of the sacred edifice that was to receive it. But St. Peter tells us, "that one day with the Lord is as a thousand years, and a thousand years as one day." —2 Peter, iii. 8.

Although two spacious edifices had been erected to meet the wants of Saint Joseph's Sisterhood and pupils, there was now a demand for additional room. Accordingly, in 1841, a large building 57x69 feet, and three stories high, connecting with the extremity of the Academy, and running at right angles with it in a southern direction, was commenced. This building is surmounted with a cupola and belvedere which command one of the most extensive and delightful prospects that can greet the eye. It has three grand divisions: recreation hall, study hall, and one for the exercises of vocal and instrumental music.

In 1844, another extensive structure was undertaken for the exclusive accommodation of the Sisters and novices, and was completed in little more than twelve months, having been occupied in September, 1845. It stands east and west, connecting the Academy and the Chapel, with lateral projections to the south, inclosing on three sides a court-yard 70x40 feet in extent. The new residence of the Sisters is 230 feet in developed length, 40 in width, with two stories and a roomy attic, and is constructed of brick and cut stone, colored of a light slate or gray. This, the Gothic building, designed, and its erection superintended by Eugene Giraud, Esq., a gentleman who had given much attention to the study of Christian architecture, is truly Catholic in its appearance. In 1845, the "white house," which had been originally built for the purposes of the institution, and which for some time had been used exclusively by the Sisters, was removed to another location, northwest of the chapel, in order to make room for the larger edifice just described. The "white house" is very sacred to the Community. In one of its rooms, within an enclosure, is the hallowed spot, still shown to visitors, whereon occurred the saintly death of Annina Seton and her sister, Rebecca, and of Mother Seton also.

Actuated by a sense of grateful veneration for Mother Seton, the government of the Sisetrhood has erected a handsome marble monument over her remains. This monument or

mortuary chapel was commenced in 1845. Its plan and decorations are in the Gothic style. On the front, facing the south is the inscription: "To the memory of E. A. Seton, Foundress; on the west side are the words: "Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of His Saints;" on the east. "The just shall live in everlasting remembrance;" and on the north: "The just shall shine as the sun in the kingdom of the Father."

In 1846, of the fifty-nine sisters then in New York City, thirty-one withdrew from the Community, and were constituted an independent body, owing allegiance to the Bishop of New York, whilst twenty-eight returned to their own Mother-House of Saint Joseph's, at Emmitsburg.

Attempts were frequently made to renew negotiations with France, but owing either to the misfortunes of the times, or to other causes, nothing was effected, and the Sisters remained under the direction of the Sulpicians of Baltimore, availing themselves when occasions favoured, of the services of the Vincentians, introduced into the United States in 1816, by Rt. Rev. William V. Du Bourg. Very Rev. John Timon, C. M., afterwards Bishop of Buffalo, gave Retreats to the Sisters, and held the Community in high esteem; his interest and zeal in its behalf never abating to his last breath.

The Union of the American "Sisters of Charity" with those of France had been the object of Very Rev. Louis R. Deluol's earnest desire for the three years previous to its happy accomplishment, which was finally effected, March 25, 1850, when the American Sisters made their Vows conformably to the custom received among the Sisters of Charity of Saint Vincent de Paul.

After the separation of the Sisters of Charity of New York from the parent stem, Father Deluol felt that unless the Society, whose Superior he was, could be affiliated to the Society founded by Saint Vincent de Paul, which would give it permanency, it would eventually be divided into as many fragments as there were dioceses in the United States. From that moment he worked slowly but steadily for the desired union with the daughters of Saint Vincent. At last he broached the subject to Archbishop Eccleston of Baltimore, whose Vicar General he was, and who soon entered into his views. Other bishops who were consulted also approved of the plan. Meanwhile, the prayers of the Sisters helped much to facilitate the accomplishment of God's designs over them. On August 15, 1849, Father Deluol received official information of the acceptance of his proposal asking for union with Saint Vincent's great family, and on September seventh, he issued a circular acquainting the Sisters with the fact. December 28, 1849 Very Rev. Mariano Maller, C. M., who had been appointed Director of the Province by Very Rev. J. B. Etienne, Superior General, arrived at Saint Joseph's. He was accompanied by Rev. Francis Burlando, who succeeded to the office of Director and Superior, which he held for twenty years, till his death in 1873. His successors have been: Very Rev. Felix Guedry, Very Rev. Alexis Mandine, Very Rev. Sylvester V. Haire, Very Rev. Robert A. Lennon, Very Rev. James J. Sullivan, all of the Congregation of the Mission.

May 18, 1850, first delegation of Sisters from the United States to the Mother-House in Paris, left Saint Joseph's for France. November 1, 1850, Very Rev. J. B. Etienne issued his first circular to his American daughters. On November 7, 1849, Father Deluol sailed from Boston for France. Leaving these shores forever, his heart was full of deep thankfulness and joy that God had enabled him, as he said, "to carry out the inspiration to put everything in its right place."

After the departure of Father Deluol it was found necessary to legalize the position of the Very Rev. M. Maller. An official act was drawn up stating that, with the consent of the Archbishop of Baltimore, the Superior of the Priests of Saint Sulpice had renounced the authority which he had hitherto exercised. This act bears the following signature:

"F. L'HOMME,

"Superior of the Priests of Saint Sulpice.

"Approved.

"X. SAMUEL,

"Archbishop of Baltimore.

"November 15, 1850."

Mother Seton's successors in the office of Superioress were: Mother Rose White, Mother Augustine Decount, Mother Xavier Clark, Mother Etienne Hall. During the administration of the last-named, the long-projected Union with France, as already stated, was consummated. Thenceforward, the Sisters of Saint Joseph's form the American branch of the great Society, existing for upwards of three hundred years, founded by Saint Vincent de Paul, in Paris, whence it has spread over the world. The Community in the United States has been constituted a Province, whose general government is confided to a Visitatrix, under the Very Rev. Director appointed by the Superior General in Paris. From the date of the Union the Visi-

tatrices have been: Mother Reginia Smith, Mother Ann Simeon Norris, Mother Euphemia Blenkinsop, Mother Mariana Flynn, Mother Margaret O'Keefe. There are in the United States one hundred twenty-nine establishments, seventeen hundred twenty-four Sisters; these latter by their works continue to illustrate their God-given mission, as bequeathed by Saint Vincent de Paul to his children.

In 1873, in response to the urgent demand for room, the spacious brick edifice, four stories, with Mansard roof known as the Burlando Building so named from its architect Very Rev. Francis Burlando, at that time Director, completed the picturesque group of buildings on the Academy site. The said edifice contains the class-rooms, art room, museum, dormitories, etc. Occupying two stories the grand Commencement Hall could scarce be excelled in its acoustic advantages, which greatly facilitate musical and elocutionary training. On the grounds in front of the Academy, another structure has arisen, a monument of youthful piety and virtue. It is a small Gothic oratory in the pointed style, erected in 1845, by contributions from some of the former pupils, who requested at the same time that it be called: "The Chapel of Our Lady of the Valley." Through the devotion of former pupils, this chapel was renovated in 1905. Its interior decorations and marble altar are splendidly beautiful, and reflect honor upon the gratitude and piety of the Catholic pupils who erected and who now adorn, this lovely shrine of our Blessed Lady. Within the past few years many improvements have been made, whilst another building has been added for the accommodation of the Sisters. There are no pretensions to elegance of style or costly architecture in the external appearance presented to the visitor; the buildings, one after another, were added when authorized by necessity, and the means were forthcoming to defray the expense. In 1877, Mother Seton's monument in the Community cemetery was remodeled and enlarged, that it might be in readiness, when the sad occasion would occur, for the burial of Archbishop Bayley of Baltimore, who in accordance with his own formal request, found a last resting-place near his sainted aunt. The illustrious prelate was interred in the mortuary chapel of Saint Joseph's, October 9, 1877.

A life-size statue of Saint Vincent, the shrine of Our Lady of Victory, and a small chapel of Our Lady of Lourdes, erected in 1877, beautifully frescoed, shed a holy influence around, not only on the inmates of Saint Joseph's, but on innumerable visitors. In a grove of oaks is a favorite shrine, known as "Our Lady of the Feild" honored as guardian of the orchards and meadows. Its beautiful "Legend" lends an added interest to this shrine.

In 1897, during the administration of Very Rev. Robert A. Lennon, Superior and Director, and Mother Mariana Flynn, Visitatrix, Saint Joseph Alumnae Association, was organized. Its first officers were: Mrs. Mary Wade Kalbach, of Lancaster, Pa., president; Mrs. Elizabeth Keenan White, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa., vice-president; Mrs. Mary A. Robinson Blake, Washington, D. C., treasurer; Miss Stella McBride, Emmitsburg, Md., secretary.

Since 1900, annually bestowed: for a Perpetual Memorial, The Louisa Carrell Medal, (Valued at fifty dollars).

Donors: Miss Eliza Lucas Jenkins, Miss Ellen M. Jenkins and Mr. Michael Jenkins, of Baltimore, Maryland.

The intention of the Donors is to honor the memory and perpetuate the name of their beloved Mother Louisa Carrell, who was a student of Saint Joseph's Academy, in 1819, under the venerated Foundress Mother Seton.

The family still treasures in sacred remembrance a letter from Mother Seton, to Mr. John Carrell of Philadelphia, father of Louisa Carrell, who married Thomas C. Jenkins of Baltimore, October, 1830.

Mr. Carrell—

Respected Sir,

Your sweet child will be with you on Tuesday evening at Mrs. Luce's.

Mrs. Driscoll has offered to take the best possible care of her.

If Louisa has the same regularity of conduct and temper with her family as at Saint Joseph's, you will be a truly happy Father.

May my blessing attend yourself and family, dear Sir, your Louisa will always have a warm friend in your grateful servant in Xt.

E. A. SETON.

Saturday morning, June 1819.

****

BUCKINGHAM INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The Buckingham Industrial School, located a short distance south of the village of Buckeystown, in Frederick county, has a unique position among institutions of its kind in Maryland, it having been founded, endowed and directed, up to the year of the publication of this history, by the members of one family.

This school was chartered by the Maryland Legislature at its session of 1898, the trustees named in the act of incorporation being the three sons of the late Daniel Baker, of Buckeys-

town—Messrs. William G. Baker, of Buckeystown; Joseph D. Baker, of Frederick, and Daniel Baker, of Baltimore; his son-in-law, Mr. Charles F. Thomas, of Buckeystown, and two of his grandsons, Messrs. John H. Baker, of Buckeystown, and William G. Baker, Jr., of Baltimore, both sons of Mr. William G. Baker. Since the establishment of the school, two other grandsons of Daniel Baker—Messrs. Holmes D. Baker, of Frederick, son of Mr. Joseph D. Baker, and W. H. Thomas, of Buckeystown, son of Mr. C. F. Thomas—have been added to the board of trustees. The officers of the corporation since the time of its organization have been: President, William G. Baker; Vice-President, Joseph D. Baker; Secretary and Treasurer, John H. Baker.

The school, as stated in a booklet issued by the founders at the time it was established, "had its origin in the desire of its founders to provide an institution where poor boys, whose surroundings were such as to preclude an opportunity for advancement in life, could have a home, receive an education and the opportunity to make of themselves intelligent and useful citizens."

As the location for this institution, the founders chose a fine farm of three hundred acres, which was formerly part of the great tract of fertile land which belonged to Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, and was known as Carroll's Manor. Though known as the Cunningham place, this farm had been among the Baker family's land holdings for many years prior to being set aside for the use of the school, having been the property of the elder Daniel Baker during his lifetime, and of his son, Daniel, for some years prior to being chosen for the purpose for which it is now used. Two other farms adjoining this one, and another one not far distant, were turned over to the school, as an endowment, the total amount of land owned by the school being 935 acres, all of which was donated by the founders, who have paid all expenses connected with the establishment and maintenance of the institution.

On the so-called Cunningham farm, which was chosen as the site for the school, there was, at the time of the establishment of the institution, a large stone mansion. This was remodeled, and enlarged by the erection of a three-story brick addition to it, providing accommodations for fifty boys. The school was opened in the fall of 1898, with Rev. A. H. Zimmerman as superintendent. He was succeeded after a few years by Mr. Jesse H. Routson, who is still the superintendent. During the eleven years since it was opened, the school has received 94 boys, of whom there were, in November, 1909, fifty still on its roll, forty-four having been released. These boys have come from various parts of Maryland and from Delaware, the school being for the benefit of no particular locality. With the exception of the provision that only white boys will be received, there are no very strict rules laid down for the admission of pupils, the booklet previously referred to saying: "Each case will be decided on its own merits, and other things being equal the boy having the least opportunity in life will be given the preference." It is aimed to provide the boys admitted to the school with a pleasant home, to make the life there as homelike as possible, and to throw about the boys the Christian influences and the religious training to be found in a Christian home.

A school, in which the regular public school course of instruction is followed, but which is maintained at the expense of the institution, is conducted in the building, and the boys help in gardening and light farm work and in the care of poultry, etc. An interesting industry which has been pursued with some profit at the school is the growing of willow withes and the preparation of them for use in the manufacture of baskets, etc. All of the proceeds of the farm on which the school is located, as well as of the other farms belonging to it, go to the support of the institution.

Boys who have reached a suitable age are released from the school, but the institution's interest in them, and care for their welfare, does not cease. It is sought to have every boy prepared, with some trade or special training, to become self-supporting and have a chance for advancement in life. Each boy's preference is consulted, and complied with when practicable. Boys from the institution have been started in various trade, and some of them, desiring to take up stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping, etc., have been given courses of instruction in business schools. Every boy leaving the school to become an apprentice in some trade is provided with a suitable outfit of clothing, and the institution provides what money is necessary, in addition to what is allowed as wages during his apprenticeship, to pay his board and give him a reasonable amount of pocket-money. Many of the boys so far, released from the school are now profitably employed at mechanical trades or other occupations in Frederick or elsewhere, and the trustees of the school, who take a personal interest in the management of it, aim to keep in touch with all of them, and aid them when aid is needed.

The booklet, already twice referred to, says: "The Buckingham Industrial School is supported by its founders. It does not wish to be

recognized as a public charitable institution, although there is no cost whatever to any pupil entering. It is rather one which desires to be a helpful institution to that class of boys who would otherwise, perhaps, not receive the education and training they need; and it desires that its relations with the boys and their life there shall be of such a nature that in after life, no matter what position they attain, they may recall the fact of having been aided in their earlier life, by the school, with pride and pleasure."

****

MARYLAND SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, FREDERICK, MD.

The Maryland School for the Deaf and Dumb, located in Frederick, is a State institution, supported and controlled by the State. The grounds on which the buildings stand have been State property from colonial times. The old stone barracks, a part of which are still standing, erected for military purposes, were for many years used as a state arsenal, and later during the Civil War as a hospital.

The school was established by act of the Legislature, passed in 1867, and was formally opened in September 1868. The original members of the Board of Visitors, thirty in number, were named in the act of incorporation and represented every county in the State, including many of the most prominent citizens, judges and others in high position. Under the provision of the act, vacancies in the Board are filled by appointment of the Governor and the position is held for life. The first officers of the Board were A. Fuller Crane, President; William J. Ross, Vice-President; H. C. Naill, Secretary; and L. J. Brengle, Treasurer. The successive presidents have been Enoch Pratt, William R. Barry, Fairfax Schley and John Black.

The present officers of the Board are John Black, President; Spencer C. Jones, Vice-President; H. C. Naill, Secretary; Henry Williams, Treasurer.

The first Principal of the school was William D. Cooke, who held the position for two years. He was followed by Charles W. Ely, the present incumbent.

The school was opened in the stone barracks and conducted there till the completion of the present handsome and commodious buildings, which were opened for occupancy January 1, 1873. These were designed to accommodate one hundred and fifty pupils, and at the time of the erection were second to none in design and finish among schools for the deaf in this country.

The school is free for board and instruction to all white deaf and dumb children and youth in the State, as well as to those who though able to speak are too deaf to be taught in the public schools. The studies pursued are the same as in schools for the hearing. The so-called Combined Method is employed as in nearly all the schools for the deaf of the country. This consists in instruction in speech and lip reading, to all who are capable of profiting by it, in writing for all, and in the use of the finger alphabet and the language of signs with those who require it.

More than six hundred pupils have been taught here and prepared for self support. Our former pupils are found in a great variety of occupations. The industrial department is a very prominent feature of the school. Printing, shoemaking and cabinet-making with painting and glazing and wood-turning are taught. A building for this use was erected from the proceeds of a legacy left by Benjamin Reigle, of Hagerstown. Girls have practice in plain sewing and mending, the use of the sewing machine, and dressmaking; and also in cooking, under a special teacher, in rooms fitted up for the purpose. The object aimed at in the industrial department is not so much the teaching of a particular handicraft as of teaching habits of industry, promptness, obedience to orders, the exercise of judgment and skillful use of the hands. These things make for success in any employment.

At a recent reunion of former pupils it was learned that those present were engaged in sixty different avocations.

The present teaching force consists of Charles W. Ely, Principal; Edward P. Gale, Mary M. Ijams, Julia M. Young, George H. Faupel, Mary E. Tillinghast, E. Frances Hancock, Grace D. Ely, Kate L. Bryarly, Margaret P. Maywood, Betty L. Bowles; the last five special teachers of speech and lip-reading. Florence W. Doub, teacher of drawing.

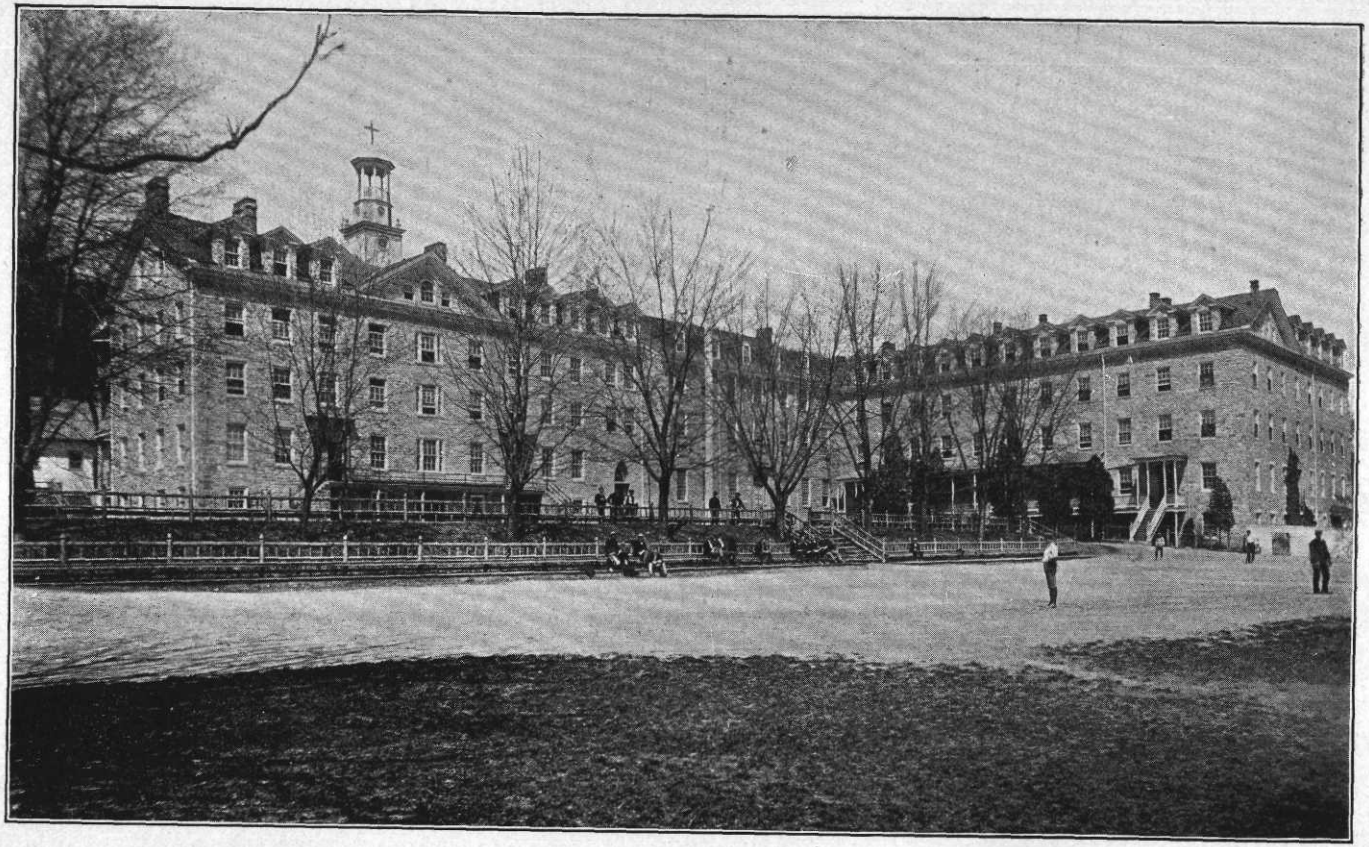
In the industrial department Miss J. R. Page, Matron; Miss B. H. Zimmerman, cooking classes. L. A. Wickham, J. C. Stubbs, and H. G. Benson, respectively, of the shoe shop, the cabinet shop and the printing office.

The Maryland School for the Deaf and Dumb holds high rank among schools of this class in America.

****

FREDERICK COLLEGE.

Among the institutions of Frederick none possesses more interest for the native, or, indeed, for any student of our history and the development educationally of the Nation's ear-



Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg.

lier years, than old Frederick College, known locally for so long and with such affection as the old Academy. While this country was still in its formative stage and its people were feeling their way up toward political light and freedom the thoughtful, intelligent minds of the Germans, English and Scotch in this section were cast ahead to the time when the boys would be the men to mold and control the destinies of the Province. As early as 1763, when this territory was largely wilderness, the Assembly granted a charter to the Frederick County School and College. Thomas Cresap, Thomas Beatty, Nathan Magruder, Capt. Joseph Chapline, John Darnell, Colonel Samuel Beall and Rev. Thomas Bacon were named as the first Board of Visitors. Strenuous times followed in an effort to realize practically the good sought in the establishment of this pioneer institution. The years of the Revolutionary War put an effective stop to much effort in this direction, and it was not until 1796 that appreciable headway was made, when, partly through the aid of a lottery (a recognized means in those days), the public-spirited generosity of the community was rewarded by seeing erected the first building which is still used as the College.

In 1797 a grant was made by the Assembly, and the School was opened with Samuel Knox, a Presbyterian minister, as its first Principal. It is interesting to note in this connection that it was from Dr. Knox that Thomas Jefferson got his scheme and plans for the University of Virginia. As the years went by the School prospered under the unremitting vigilance and fostering care of the Visitors, who invariably were our leading citizens, and who thought no attention and effort were too big a price to pay for the fostering of this School, which was to be a blessing to our boys.

During several years at the beginning of the last century Roger Brooke Taney was a faithful member of the Board of Visitors. The records of the early hours of work (as early as 6 A. M. in the Summer months) with the three sessions a day, the almost continuous course from the last of August to the last of July, the daily exhortation to right living and the hour of prayer would make many of our boys of today glad that they did not live in those times, and yet some of the strongest men in the State and Nation came from the walls of the old Academy equipped for life's battles as many of our day are not.

Duels were fought and punishment inflicted in the early years of the last century, and the boys took what came to them like men. A fact not generally known is that in 1824 a place on the faculty was sought by a young man from New Hampshire, who was on his way to Ohio; he failed to secure the desired position and continued on his way West and years afterward came East and became known to the Nation in many capacities as Salmon P. Chase. In 1830 a Collegiate charter was granted by the Assembly, and under it ever since good work has been done. Eight scholars are educated by the College absolutely without charge and ministers and missionaries, physicians and lawyers, merchants and farmers have here secured at no cost to them, the education and training that gave them their place in the world.

During the Civil War the buildings were used, as were most of our churches, for a hospital after the battle of Antietam. For years Jesse Stapleton Bonsall was Principal, and was known probably to more students than any one teacher that filled that position. Severe, stern, unsparing of self, devoted to his work, the very soul of a high honor, he instilled into his boys the very essence of his life, and by his life and teaching imbued them with the spirit of the School as set forth in its motto. *"Non scholae sed vitae; vitae utrique,"*—Not for school but for life, both lives.

To call a roster of the boys trained here would read like a census list of this place, and the surrounding country, and would include the names of many long since scattered to the uttermost parts of the United States. The old institution, a pioneer in 1797, a vigorous factor for sound education and morality for more than one hundred years, a blessing and a pride to our community, still wears its venerable smile as it hears of the well-doing of its children, and listen with concern as they come back to tell of the buffetings they have received from the hard, material world.

Frederick with its rich historic heritage of great men and stirring events, serenely resting amid the rush and clamor of present day strenuous endeavor, is a fit setting for this old School, grown hoary with the accumulated memories of more than three generations of men.

****

MOUNT SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE.

Mount Saint Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md., or "The Mountain," as it is called, is the second in point of age of existing Catholic colleges, and the only establishment in the United States having under the same management a lay college and an ecclesiastical seminary, and owned and conducted by priests, who are assisted by lay professors. The Cardinal Archbishop

of Baltimore, *ipso facto,* is president of the Board of Trustees.

The beginning of Mount St. Mary's was in 1808, and it is to the credit of Maryland that at that time this state had six colleges, three of which were Catholic, while no other state had more than half this number of colleges. The Mountain was one of the by-products of the French Revolution, which drove out the priests, then the chief educators, and caused Rev. John Dubois, a Paris clergyman, to emigrate in 1791 to this country. Dubois bore letters from Lafayette to Patrick Henry, James Monroe and other Virginians. These men procured for the accomplished French ecclesiastic permission to say mass for the first time openly and in the very capitol of the Old Dominion, the few scattered Catholics having no chapel in the state. Patrick Henry himself gave the priest lessons in English, and thus helped to prepare him for his high career. Having worked for fourteen years as an itinerant missionary on both sides of the Potomac, Dubois associated himself with the priest of San Sulpice, a band of French ecclesiastics who make a specialty of training young men for the priesthood, and without a cent in his pocket, but healthy, strong and full of apostolic zeal bought a beautiful site on the slopes of the Blue Ridge, near Emmitsburg, and with the help of the Catholics and other settlers and half a dozen boys whom he had already begun to teach, raised one fall day the first of the group of log-houses that were to develop into Mount St. Mary's College.

From the very beginning Dubois bore the chief part in the enterprise, having to help him as tutors two young men whom he trained as best he could for the ministry. These leaving him after a couple of years, and becoming priests, he had in 1811 but one of his pupils to help him in caring for and teaching sixty pupils, Catholic and non-Catholic. In 1812 he was joined by a fellow countryman, Rev. Simon Gabriel Brute, who before entering the priesthood had been a distinguished physician in Paris. The two men labored earnestly in every department of the ministry as well as in the education of their young charges, and despite the many and great difficulties that pressed upon it, the College and Seminary continued to thrive. In 1826 Dubois was appointed Bishop of New York, and left the Mountain with a new suit of clothes and two hundred dollars, donated to him by the institution he had built up. The title to the property was in his own name, but he made it over to two young American clergymen, pupils first and then teachers in the house. In 1834, Father Brute was made Bishop of Vincennes and in default of capital, for the priests then teaching and doing missionary work at the Mountain received no salaries, was awarded a suit of clothes, and by the daughters of Mother Seton such a purse as their small means allowed. Among the prominent men educated by Dubois and his immediate successors are Cardinal McCloskey, Archbishop Hughes, Rev. Dr. Charles Constantine Pise, Gunning S. Bedford, M. D., all of New York; Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte and Charles Carroll Harper, of Baltimore; and Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati. The work of these early teachers and their disciples prospered, and the institution continued to do its appointed work. In 1830 the Legislature granted a College charter. Since that time thousands of men in every department of civil and military, professional and mercantile life owe to Mount St. Mary's their training. Five hundred priests of many different dioceses hail Mt. St. Mary's as their mother; and thirty members of the hierarchy, including a Cardinal and several Archbishops recognize her as their *Alma Mater.*

During the Civil War the college like all others upon the border, met with severe reverses, but willing and able volunteers restored what had been overthrown. By their steady, fruitful labors, the College rose again and not only reached but has now far passed its former prosperity, having today a larger number of clerical and lay students, with a more numerous faculty than ever before, and possessing an equipment such as the times demand. The Old Church on the hill is now abandoned to the elements, giving place to an elegant new temple on the combe below, while a splendid new Seminary, 176x50 feet, with its neat chapel furnished with three marble altars, its library and class rooms, its suites for professors and sixty private rooms for Theologians, graces the hillside south of the ancient stone edifice that succeeded the log-houses of Dubois and Brute. Between these two arises the majestic College Church, built like all the other structures, of the native rock, and soon to be ready for the increased number of students that the future promises. The roll this year (1909) contains the names of 302 lay students and 60 candidates for the ministry. There are nine priests and eight lay professors, besides twelve tutors, while ten Sisters of St. Francis take charge of the domestic arrangements.

The hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Mountain College was celebrated with befitting ceremonies on Wednesday and Thursday, October 14 and 15, 1908, and hundreds of loyal Mountaineers came from all parts of the

country to pay homage and do honor to *Alma Mater*. October vied with May in decking the beauteous landscape on the Catoctin slope of the Monocacy Valley, and Art vied with Nature in decorating the scene of the celebration. The college buildings were draped with the Papal, Cardinalatial, Episcopal, State and college colors, while from the top of the tall flagstaff on the terrace, "Old Glory" waved in starry splendor. The days were perfect the entire centennial week; night above was starlit, and below was transformed into a bewildering, glittering fairyland. Thousands of Japanese lanterns strung through the grove and up the mountain, glittered and danced like great glow-worms. Dazzling calcium light distributed throughout the grounds, the brilliantly lighted archway at the entrance, the great searchlight in the tower of the Seminary building, the towers and crosses of the college and Seminary buildings studded with incandescent lights, vanquished darkness and filled night with the glory of day. The students enjoyed a week's holiday and they entertained the former students.

Among the visitors were Rt. Rev. William George McCloskey, '40, Dean of the American Hierarchy, first rector of the American College, Rome. With him were Bishops Chatard, '53, of Indianapolis, and Allen, '78, of Mobile. Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore, came later, as well as Archbishop Falconio, Papal Delegate and Archbishop Farley of New York. Bishops Monaghan of Wilmington, Del., Keiley of Savannah, and O'Connell of the Catholic University were also present. A score of vicars-General and Monsignori, with several hundred other priests and laymen, besides ladies and children, some from distant parts, delighted the beholder, enthusiasm and joy beaming on every face. Pontifical mass was chanted on Wednesday morning by the Cardinal, the afternoon being filled with literary exercises and the conferring by *Alma Mater* of the Doctorate of Laws on forty-five sons by birth or adoption, while many others received the Master's degree. The centennial sermon was delivered by Rev. William L. Cunningham, D. D., '79, Pennsylvania. The centennial ode was by Rev. P. L. Duffy, LL. D., '75, Charleston, S. C. Next day Bishop Allen sang the Requiem Mass the Delegate assisting on his throne. By order of the latter, an official letter expressing commendation of the college by Pius X was read, the Delegate afterwards, by authority of the Pope, conferring the Apostolic benediction. At noon Governor Crothers of Maryland arrived with his uniformed staff, and the banquet took place, several hundred being present. The universities of Johns Hopkins, Notre Dame, Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Columbia sent their best wishes. Many seminaries and colleges were represented by members of their faculties, congratulatory speeches being made in the names of all by President Drungoole, of Overbrook Seminary, and President Himmel, of Georgetown University. Governor Crothers, Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Farley and many others also spoke and toasted the centennial glory of the Mountain. In the minds of many, however, the closing feature of the celebration, Benediction at the Grotto, was the best of all. The path up to the Grotto was beautifully illuminated, countless lights gleaming about the shrine. After the sermon on "Devotion to Mary at the Mountain" by Rev. Henry Semple, '71, Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given while a vast concourse of people knelt upon the earth and rendered homage to Almighty God. The officers of this closing act were Rt. Rev. H. P. Northrop, D.D., '70, Charleston, S. C., celebrant; Rev. P. L. Duffy, LL. D., '75, Charleston, S. C., Deacon; and Rt. Rev. Msgr. F. F. Doran, '75, Providence, R. I., subdeacon. Thus closed the Centennial Celebration, and several hundred guests who had enjoyed the hospitality of the institution departed for their homes.

There have been fifteen presidents of Mount Saint Mary's College since its foundation, namely: John Dubois, 1808-1826; Michael De Burgo Egan, 1826-1828; John McGerry, 1828-1829; John D. Purcell, 1829-1833; Francis B. Jamison, 1833-1834; Thomas R. Butler, 1834-1838; John McCaffrey, 1838-1872; John McCloskey, 1872-1877; John A. Watterson, 1877-1880; John McCloskey, 1880; William J. Hill, 1880-1881; William Byrne, 1881-1885; Edward P. Allen, 1885-1897; William L. O'Hara, 1897-1905; and Dennis J. Flynn, 1905.

The faculty at the present time is constituted as follows: Very Rev. Dennis J. Flynn, A. M., LL. D., president and Prefect of Studies; Rev. Bernard J. Bradley, A. M., Vice-President and Treasurer; Rev. Edward F. McSweeney, A. M., S. T. D., professor of Moral Theology, Ecclesiastical History and Canon Law; Rev. John J. Tierney, A. M., D. D., professor of Dogmatic Theology, Sacred Scripture, Hebrew and Latin; Rev. Dominic Brown, A. M., professor of Mental Philosophy, Ethics, Latin; Rev. Bernard J. Bradley, A. M., professor of Logic; Rev. Peter A. Coad, A. M., professor of Greek and English; Rev. John C. McGovern, A. M., S. T. B., professor of Sacred Liturgy, Latin, Greek; Rev. James G. Burke, A. M., professor of Latin and Mathematics; Rev. Philip J. Gallagher, A. M., professor of Latin and Greek;

Ernest Legarde, A. M., LL. D., English Literature and Modern Languages and Elocution; Charles H. Jourdan, A. M., Ph. D., Mathematics; Edmund J. Ryan, A. M., Physical Sciences; John J. Crumlish, A. M., Commercial Department; Frederick A. Braun, Music; Frederic J. Halm, A. M., English, Mathematics and German; William J. Delany, A. M. Physical Culture. There is also a complete corps of assistant instructors in the various branches. The prefects in the Senior Department are Thomas V. Burke, A. M., John C. Dunphy, A. B., Michael A. Gilloegly, A. B., Philip F. McCormick, A. B. and Albert Barrett, A. B.; in the Minim Department, John D. Conroy, A. B., and Michael Conway, A. B. The property is owned and the institution controlled by a society of priests incorporated in 1836 under the title of "The President and Council of Mount St. Mary's College." A lay Advisory Board assists their deliberations, its present members being Alfred D. V. Watterson, A. M., LL. D., Pittsburg, Pa.; Francis Guilfoyle, A. M., LL. D., Waterbury, Conn.; John F. Cogan, A. M., New York; Edward J. Dunphy, LL. D., New York; Richard M. Reilley, LL. D., Lancaster, Pa., all alumni of the college.

The present president of Mount St. Mary's College, the Very Rev. Dennis J. Flynn, A. M., LL. D., is a native of Louisville, Ky. He was graduated at Mount St. Mary's in 1880, and was ordained from the Mountain Seminary in June, 1883. After fifteen years on the Mission in the diocese of Wilmington, Del., he came to the Mountain in February, 1899. In 1904, he was elected Vice-President and Treasurer of the institution, and in 1905 was chosen its president.

****

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF FREDERICK.

The first bank to be organized in Frederick, under the national banking law of 1864, was the First National Bank, of Frederick, which, since its organization, has conducted its business at the northeast corner of Market and Church streets, which property was acquired by it from John J. M. Sellman, March 31, 1866. Several other banks, which had previously been State banks, were converted into national banks at an earlier date, but this was the first new institution to be formed, hence was The First National Bank and so named in its charter. The banking association was formed August 5th, 1865, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars and its board of directors fixed at nine in number, which number remained unchanged during its entire existence. The first board of directors was elected August 12th, 1865, when Lawrence J. Brengle, Thomas Gorsuch, Joseph Routzahn, John Reifsnider, Edward Trail, Theodore C. Delaplaine, George J. Doll, Thomas L. McLean and Francis Markell were named. Since that time Henry Baker, Jonathan Routzahn, Lycurgus E. Hedges, William H. Falconer, Charles V. S. Levy, Charles J. Lewis, John L. Nicodemus, George Houck, Edward Baker, George E. Shipley, A. M. Landauer, Frank C. Norwood, James Houck, Charles P. Levy, Noah E. Cramer, David A. Baker, J. Fenton Thomas, Andrew N. Cramer, William H. Turner, Thomas M. Williamson and Newton M. Zentz have, from time to time, constituted the board, up to the election of January 1909, when a majority of the capital stock having been secured in the interest of the Central National Bank, its separate existence virtually ceased; the actual consolidation of the two institutions was legally consummated August 2nd, of the last mentioned year.

Upon the organization of the first board, August 16, 1865, Major Lawrence J. Brengle was elected the bank's first president, in which capacity he served until his death in October 1874, when he was succeeded by Thomas Gorsuch, who continued in office until his death, March 23, 1896. On April 6, 1896, Frank C. Norwood was elected President to succeed Mr. Gorsuch, who remained the President during the remainder of its separate existence.

The first cashier of the bank was Mr. Thomas Gorsuch, who was elected September 21, 1865, and who resigned on the 1st of January following, to accept an appointment in the United States Internal Revenue service, and the same day Mr. Thomas M. Markell was elected to succeed him. Mr. Markell remained the cashier until his resignation January 20, 1892, when Mr. Ira Tyler, who had been the teller since January 2nd, 1867, was elected to the cashiership to succeed Mr. Markell. Mr. Tyler remained the cashier up to the date of his death, March 22, 1905. On March 29, Mr. George T. Baumgardner was elected cashier to succeed Mr. Tyler, and remained such during the remainder of the bank's existence; he had been in the service of the bank since October 5, 1887, when he was first elected a clerk. Mr. George H. Zimmerman, now the Secretary of the Union Hosiery Company, was discount clerk from January 10th, 1872, until October 5, 1887. Mr. William G. Zimmerman, now the cashier of the Citizens' National Bank, was assistant discount clerk from January 26, 1881, until he accepted service with the Citizens' Bank in 1886. Mr. J.

Vernon Silance was discount clerk from November 17, 1886, until January 16, 1895, when he resigned. Mr. Leslie Cramer was discount clerk from February 3, 1892, until he resigned November 1, 1899, when Mr. G. Wesley Kindley was elected to succeed him, in which position Mr. Kindley remained until the termination of the bank's existence. Mr. C. Herbert Thomas was a clerk from July 16, 1902, until January 11, 1905, when he resigned and was succeeded by Mr. John C. Motter of I., who remained with the bank about two years. Henry G. Brendel was employed as messenger for the bank January 10, 1866, and continued in the position for several years. Mr. Louis M. Lester was employed as a clerk in the bank January 13, 1886, but he remained in the service for only several months.

In 1883 the banking building, which had formerly been a private residence, was torn down and a fine pressed brick modern structure, four stories in height, was erected in its place, and on January 21, 1884 business was commenced in the new building. Charles L. Carson, architect, of Baltimore City, designed the new building, and the contract for its construction was awarded to John T. Moore, of Frederick. Mr. Moore was a careful and conscientious builder and completed the building in the time agreed upon, doing his work in the most careful manner. The total cost of the new building, including plumbing, furniture, &c., was $15,112.81. This building is at this time being removed and remodelled into the new building for the Central National Bank, which will shortly occupy the same.

In 1870 the building now occupied by the Frederick County Telegraph and Telephone Company, and the building now occupied by the Western Union Telegraph Company, were built. The first of these builidngs was used as the Post Office from the time of its completion until 1882.

The management of this bank was very active and its first dividend, five per cent., semi-annual, was paid in less than a year after it began business. For a number of years it paid a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent. and was easily the leading institution, not only of this city, but of this section of the State. It met with some losses later on, but these were repaired, and at the time of its merging with the Central Bank was on a more substantial basis than ever before.

****

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK OF FREDERICK.

The Franklin Savings Bank of Frederick was incorporated by the General Assembly of Maryland in 1856. The following named persons were the original incorporators: Andrew Boyd, David J. Markey, Geo. Markell, Grayson Eichelberger, Thomas H. O'Neal, J. Wm. Birely, Gideon Bantz, Basil Norris, Charles W. Haller, William P. Maulsby, David O. Thomas, Grafton J. Rice, John Loats, Jacob Nusbaum, Ezra Houck, Joseph M. Palmer, Lewis F. Coppersmith, William H. Doub, David Kenega, A. J. Delashmutt, Seth H. Nichols, David Boyd, Wm. D. Jenks and Andrew Henderson, many of whose descendants are still numbered among the patrons of the Bank.

This Bank was the youngest of the financial institutions of Frederick during the Civil War, and when $200,000 was required to meet the demands of Gen. Jubal A. Early to save the town from destruction, the amount apportioned to the Franklin Savings Bank to raise was $31,000. At a special meeting of the Directors held on July 9, 1864, at 10 a. m., Mr. Henderson, the Secretary, was directed to furnish that amount of money for that purpose. This indebtedness was afterwards repaid to the Banks of Frederick by the Municipality to the extent of one-half, with interest up to the time of the settlement. In the latter part of the same month there being apprehension of another raid by the Confederates, Mr. Andrew Boyd, one of the directors, was authorized to take the coin bonds and valuable papers of the Franklin Bank to Philadelphia "as the safest place for these things to be deposited." He left Frederick on the morning of July 27th and his report made a few days later shows that he deposited them in the Bank of North America in Philadelphia. In the following month, August, some of these bonds and coin was sold in Philadelphia, the gold bringing $2.54 and the silver $2.37 per dollar. The balance of the bonds and papers were brought back to Frederick on April 14th, 1865, the principal item among which was $37,000 U. S. gold bearing bonds.

At first the Bank owned no real estate, but rented a room at its present location, No. 114 North Market street, which premises it afterwards purchased from Mr. Boyd's estate in 1877. This it remodeled and used till the summer of 1909 when its present new building was erected on the same site.

Notwithstanding the vicissitudes of the War and the periodical financial panics which have occurred since, the Bank has never failed to pay semi-annual dividends to its depositors; its principal mode of investments being Frederick County and City real estate, which is considered by its management to be the most safe and stable form of investment.

Its principal officers from the beginning to the present time have been:

Presidents: David J. Markey (1856-1873); Andrew Boyd, (1873-1877); A. D. O'Leary, (1877-1900), and James Houck (1900——).

Secretaries: Andrew Henderson (1856-1873) Wm. M. Hardt (1873-1875); Wm. H. Nicodemus, (1873-1908), and George H. Heinlein (1908—).

The present directors and the years from which they have served are as follows:

John Eisenhauer, 1885; James Houck, 1895; Clayton O. Keedy, 1897; Henry M. Gittinger, 1900; Augustus J. Fromke, 1900; John Hershberger, 1904; Charles L. Cronise, 1906; Andrew C. McBride, 1908.

****

THE FARMERS' & MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF FREDERICK.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Frederick, Maryland, owes its origin to the Bank of Westminster.

On June 28, 1817, the Board of Directors of the Bank of Westminster decided to open up a branch office in Frederick Town, and they named the branch "The Office of Pay and Receipt." They located the office in a room in Creager's Tavern on the corner of Market and Second streets, the site of the present Banking House, and elected as Managers for the first year: William Tyler, Wm. M. Bell, Jr., Henry Kuhn, Gideon Bantz, Wm. R. Sanderson, Geo. Price, Jas. Johnson, Jos. M. Cromwell, Casper Mantz, John Hoffman, Benj. Rutherford, Jo. Swearingan.

The Board of Managers elected Wm. Tyler as their President and Colonel Ezra Mantz as clerk.

The Bank of Westminster was chartered in 1815. In January 1827 the Directors petitioned the General Assembly of Maryland as follows.

"We, your Orators, Stockholders of the Bank of Westminster respectfully represent to Your Honorable body that at December Session 1815 the Bank was chartered, That on the first Monday of March 1816, a portion of the stock was subscribed for at Westminster and Middleborough, and during the same year the Bank was put in operation, That in May 1817 the books were re-opened at Frederick Town and an additional portion of stock subscribed for, That on the first of July following "The Office of Pay and Receipt" was established in Frederick Town for the discount of notes and for all other Banking purposes, That in the year 1821 "The Office of Pay and Receipt" was chartered as a branch of the aforementioned Bank, That three-fifths of the capital of the whole Institution has been uniformly employed by "The Office of Pay and Receipt" and two-thirds of the profits made by it, That the Town of Westminster is comparatively a small village situated in a remote part of the County and presents very few, if any, advantages for the employment of the Bank's capital, That the character of the Bank wherever it is well known, has been sustained by "The Office of Pay and Receipt," That the name of "The Office of Pay and Receipt" is not well understood abroad and is considered more in the light of a private Institution. We, your Orators, therefore respectfully pray, that the name of the Institution be changed to that of "Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Frederick County" and that the principal Institution be located at Frederick Town and the Branch at Westminster and your Orators will pray &c."

On April 2, 1827 "The Office of Pay and Receipt" became "The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Frederick County," with Wm. Tyler, President and Wm. M. Beall, Cashier.

In July 1864 "The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank" was one of the Institutions to contribute its quota to the demand made upon the City of Frederick by the Confederate General Early, its contribution to save the City from destruction being Thirty-three Thousand Dollars ($33,000.00).

By 1868 the claim of the Bank to be reimbursed for this loan was settled, whereby the Bank received a payment of one-half of the loan and a slight reduction in City taxes, this reduction being abolished in 1906.

The Institution was chartered as a National Bank May 23, 1865, it's name being The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Frederick, Maryland, and the number of its charter 1267. Dr. Wm. Tyler was again elected President, and Thos M. Markell, Cashier. The capital was $125,000.00 and surplus $40,000.00. Dr. Tyler served as President of this Institution under its three names from July 8, 1817 to April 1872, the time of his death. The Presidents of this Institution have been:

1st. Wm. Tyler, 1817-1872.
2nd. Ezra Houck, 1872-1878.
3rd. Chas. E. Trail, 1878-1894.
4th. D. C. Winebrenner, 1894-1903.
5th. S. S. Maynard, 1903-1904.
6th. Chas. B. Trail, 1904—.

The Cashiers have been:

1st. Ezra Mantz, 1817-1824.
2nd. W. M. Beall, 1824-1845.
3rd. Thos. Morgan, 1845-1859.
4th. Thos. M. Markell, 1859-1866.

5th. J. W. Birely, 1866-1877.
6th. Sam'l Nixdorff, 1877-1893.
7th. John U. Markell, 1893-1893.
8th. Wilbur H. Duvall, 1893-1906.
9th. C. Albert Gilson, 1906—.

Since its organization as a National Bank this institution has paid in dividends to the Stockholders the sum of Six Hundred and Sixteen Thousand, Nine Hundred and Nineteen Dollars and Seventeen Cents ($616,919.17).

Up to ten years ago all the earnings over and above what was required to meet taxes and expenses was distributed in dividends, and the surplus remained at Forty Thousand dollars ($40,000.00), the same that it had been when the Institution was a State Bank, but in 1898 the policy of a fixed dividend of 6 per cent. per annum was adopted and has been adhered to and surplus earnings after the declaration of a 6 per cent. dividend have been carried to the Surplus Account with the result that the surplus has been increased in the ten years from Forty Thousand Dollars ($40,000.00) to Seventy-Five Thousand Dollars ($75,000.00).

The Bank Building was rebuilt in 1882, but by 1902 the business had increased to such an extent as to necessitate the enlargement and remodeling of the Banking rooms. Neither pains nor expense were spared to make the new rooms attractive and convenient for the transaction of every branch of the Banking business. The improvements were on a scale hitherto unattempted in Frederick, and as the business continued to grow apace the experiment proved to have been a justifiable one. The bank has held a prominent and honored position in the annals of Frederick. Its Directorate has always included many of the most progressive and public spirited citizens of the City and County, and it has contributed in no small measure to the progress and prosperity of this thriving community. The Directors now serving are:—Hammond Urner, David C. Kemp, Chas. J. Doll, Granville M. Smith, A. R. Yeakle, Geo. S. Rodock, James H. Harris, C. B. Trail, Jos. G. Miller, F. L. Stoner, and the Officers are:—C. B. Trail, President. James H. Harris, Vice President. C. Albert Gilson, Cashier.

Aug. 25, 1908.

****

THE FREDERICK COUNTY NATIONAL BANK, FREDERICK, MD.

In the year 1818 the General Assembly of Maryland, in Janaury, chartered The Frederick County Bank and the bank began business in June of the same year.

In 1865 the bank went into the National system.

The bank has had seven Presidents: John Grahame, 1818; John P. Thompson, 1833; A. B. Hanson, 1850; John H. Williams, 1867; W. Irving Parsons, 1887; Z. James Gittinger, 1892; A. C. McCardell, 1904.

There have been eight Cashiers: George Baer, 1818; Henry Doyle, 1833; Wm. B. Tyler, 1842; Henry Schley, 1845; John H. Williams, 1850; Perry B. McCleery, 1867; Z. James Gittinger, 1887; J. W. L. Carty, 1892.

The first Directors were Roger Brooke Taney, John Grahame, John P. Thompson, Abraham Shriver, Frederick Schley, John Schley, John L. Harding, Stephen Steiner, Lewis Creager, Christian Kemp, Henry Steiner, William Goldsborough.

The present directors are A. C. McCardell, John Simons, Lewis E. Birely, Allen G. Quynn, Benj. F. Reich, Edward D. Shriner, H. C. Zacharias, Henry Williams and George H. Zimmerman.

The bank has continuously paid dividends since its organization.

Capital $150,000, Surplus $50,000, undivided profits $53,000.

H. C. McCardell, President; J. W. L. Carty, Cashier.

****

THE CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK OF FREDERICK.

Was organized January 2, 1886, its charter number being 3476.

The original directors of the bank were Louis McMurray, James McSherry, George William Smith, O. J. Keller, D. H. Hargett, John S. Ramsburg, William G. Baker, D. E. Kefauver, C. M. Thomas, M. N. Rohrback, James A. Elder and Joseph D. Baker, the original officers being Joseph D. Baker, president; Daniel T. Lakin, cashier, and William G. Zimmerman, teller.

The directorate of the new bank was a strong combination of men of business ability, sound judgment and high standing in the community, and from the start the new institution prospered. While strongly conservative from the beginning, the new bank's policy yet marked an advancement in many respects from the old lines of banking in Frederick county, and its entrance into the field gave a new impetus to the banking business of the community, and was followed by a steady growth in deposits and business of all the banks. The Citizens' Bank introduced in Frederick, among National Banks, the policy of receiving and paying in-

terest upon savings accounts—a policy which has been chiefly responsible for the great growth of deposits in the banks of the county.

The new bank, under the able direction of the men who founded it and of other able business men who were drawn into the directorate as successors to members of the original board who were removed by death, not only forged to the front among the banks of Frederick County, in respect of volume of business, but, through the development of the policy, which it early adopted, of building up a strong reserve, soon began to attract attention outside of its own community. It early gained a position on the so-called Honor Roll of National Banks, having surplus and undivided profits in excess of their capital stock, and for some years, with a surplus of $300,000—three times its capital stock—was the leading one of National Banks in Maryland on this list.

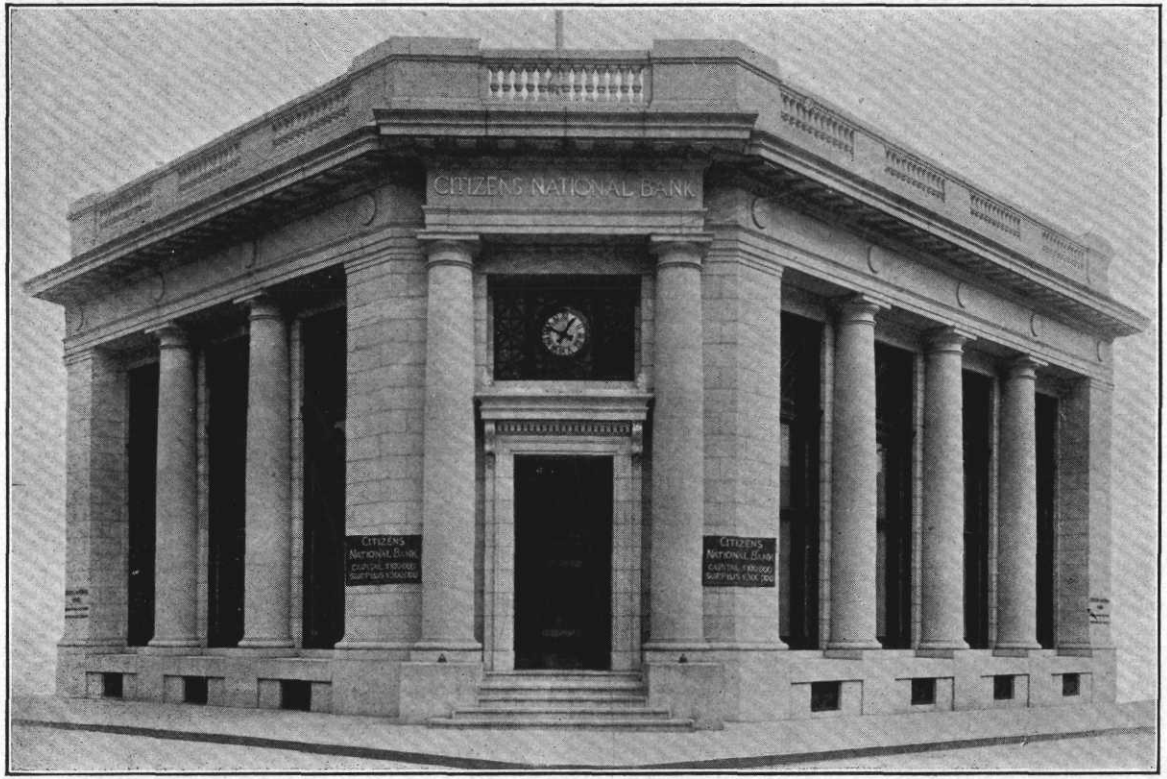
Mr. Joseph D. Baker has been president of the bank continuously since its organization. Mr. Daniel T. Lakin, who was the first cashier, died, August 7, 1870, and was succeeded by William G. Zimmerman. Of the original members of the board of directors, Messrs. McMurray, McSherry (at the time of his death Chief Justice of the Maryland Court of Appeals), Keller, Hargett, Rohrback and Elder have died. Messrs. W. Irving Parsons and James E. Walker, who were elected directors of the bank after its organization, have also died. The members of the board of directors at the close of the year 1909 were: Geo. Wm. Smith, John S. Remsburg, William G. Baker, C. M. Thomas, D. E. Kefauver, Judge John C. Motter, Thomas H. Haller, Daniel Baker, Dr. C. H. Conley, C. E. Cline, P. L. Hargett, J. D. Baker. The officers were: President, J. D. Baker; vice presidents, William G. Baker and Holmes D. Baker; cashier, William G. Zimmerman; assistant cashier, Samuel G. Duvall. Mr. William G. Baker was elected vice president upon the death of Mr. W. Irving Parsons, who had been elected on January 10, 1894, the date of Mr. Baker's election being November 28, 1900. Mr. Holmes D. Baker was elected as an additional vice president on January 11, 1905.

The Citizens' Bank began business in a handsome four-story building of red pressed brick and brown-stone on the southeast corner of Market and Patrick streets, which it erected prior to opening its doors for business. Some years later it found it necessary to enlarge its banking room in this building by taking into it a room facing on Patrick street which had previously been rented for business purposes. In 1907, again finding that it was in need of more room for conducting its business, it purchased a four-story building which adjoined the bank building on Market street, and determined to remove this building and the bank building, and erect on the ground occupied by both of them a modern bank building. J. A. Dempwolf, of York, Pa., was employed as architect and prepared the plans for the new building, work on which was begun in the spring of 1908, the bank moving into temporary quarters, which it occupied while the new building was in course of construction. The new building was occupied July 22, 1909. It is a perfectly fireproof structure, without a particle of wood in its construction, and is provided with vaults of the best known type of burglar-proof construction. As a piece of architecture, it is a beautiful structure, in the Grecian Doric style, with facades of white Concord granite, divided by massive monolith columns. The interior is richly finished, and is provided with the best of equipment for banking purposes.

****

THE MIDDLETOWN SAVINGS BANK OF MIDDLETOWN, MD.

Was organized Nov. 12, 1907, by the following named gentlemen, who also constituted its first Board of Directors: Mathias S. Ahalt, Peter E. Bussard, George D. Dinterman, George W. Gaver, John Mason Grove, William L. Guyton, George C. House, J. Hollin Kefauver, William S. Routzahn, Herman L. Routzahn, Henry A. Schildknecht and David G. White. The Board of Directors organized by electing George W. Gaver, President; John L. Routzahn, Cashier, and George W. Kefauver, Teller. Five of these Directors had seen service in other banks as Directors, some for more than twenty years, and its Cashier an experience of twelve years in actual Bank work, filling all the various positions in a country Bank, from clerk to Cashier. On January 4, 1908, the Bank was opened for business, public announcement having been made that in addition to transacting a general banking business, special attention would be given to the encouragement of savings deposits, and upon which the rate of 4 per cent. would be paid. Temporary quarters was secured in a store room until its present building at the corner of Main and Jefferson Streets was erected. Its Banking House is Colonial in style of architecture, 32x50 feet, in size, with brown stone base and front and iron spot brick with brown stone trimmings. The main banking room is 19 feet in height, with ornamental plaster paris ceiling and sides, the lobby and counter base being wainscoated with



Citizens National Bank, Frederick.

Italian marble, with tile floors in the lobby, the counters and interior finish being all of solid mahogany. A large steel vault, with massive doors weighing 8 tons, and of the latest burglar proof construction, equipped with time and combination locks, stands at the rear of the main banking room. The vault also contains a large burglar proof safe for the safe keeping of money and securities, as well as safe deposit boxes for the use of customers.

The bank has a paid in Captital of $25,000.-00 and at the end of its second year's business showed earned surplus and profits of $14,000.00 and deposits of over $250,000.00, and has paid semi-annual dividends to its stockholders from its beginning. The character and financial standing of its officers and Directors gives it the confidence of the public.

****

MYERSVILLE SAVINGS BANK.

This institution, which is among Maryland's thriving monetary enterprises, was organized and began business in January, 1899, and since its inception its career, viewed from every standpoint, has been a record of the most pronounced progress. The idea of starting a bank in the village of Myersville originated with Mr. Reno S. Harp, formerly of that locality, but at the time an attorney-at-law at Frederick. He prepared its charter and secured the consent of the following leading citizens of the village and neighborhood to become its first board of directors: Ezra Routzahn, George W. Wachtel, Elmer A. Young, Thomas F. Bittle, Chas. F. Ausherman, Isaiah Routzahn, Tilghman F. Grossnickle, Tyson D. Dubel, John H. Toms, George D. Toms, George W. Bittle and Reno S. Harp. The bank was started with a small capitalization, for the reason that it was to be an institution more for the convenience to the neighborhood than as a money making concern for those who had become identified with its organization. Its first board of directors met on the second floor of what is known as George W. Bittle's store, and organized by electing as its President Ezra Routzahn; Vice President, Geo. W. Wachtel; Secretary, Elmer A. Young; Treasurer, George W. Bittle, and Attorney, Reno S. Harp.

All of these officers have been re-elected each succeeding year, and when the business began to increase an assistant treasurer was elected in the person of Mr. William S. Wachtel. At its organization but little money was subscribed toward its capital stock; however there was sufficient money to do business, and the bank met all demands made upon it.

At the end of a long room, was placed an old counter with a money drawer under it, where the business of the bank was first conducted. Its Weekly Deposits, which constitute its capital stock, continued to grow until at the end of he first year they amounted to $9,249.20. An iron safe was secured, and the property known as the Dr. Zimmerman home was purchased, in the front room of which the bank did its business until the year 1902, when a handsome one-story brick structure was erected. This building was equipped with a chrome steel lined brick vault, a Miller fire and burglar proof safe with time lock equipment, and with such fixtures and appointments as combine utility with ornament, the interior effect secured being commendably attractive.

The institution had a very humble beginning, but by a careful and conservative management it has become one of the strongest financial institutions in the State. This statement finds proof in the following figures, taken from its first and last statements rendered, as follows.

December 30th, 1899, deposits $12,926.56, undivided profits, $196.15.

December 30, 1900, deposits $23,380.51, undivided profits $511.81.

December 30, 1901, deposits $52,988.30, undivided profits $1336.66.

December 30, 1902, deposits $70,037.27, undivided profits $2257.47.

December 30, 1903, deposits $86,754.82, undivided profits $3801.75.

December 30, 1904, deposits $105,897.52, undivided profits, $5.242.06.

December 30, 1905, deposits, $121,954.57, undivided profits $7114.37.

December 30, 1906, deposits $148,883.09, undivided profits, $9,682.84.

December 30, 1907, deposits $173,904.58, undivided profits $11,953.60.

December 30, 1908, deposits $199,650.98, undivided profits $12,327.13.

December 30, 1909, deposits, $271,696.20, undivided profits $16,157.07.

The above figures tell their own story and convince the most skeptical that the career of this bank, which began "in a hole in the wall," has been both onward and upward and that its condition offers the greatest security to patrons and depositors. The secret of the success of the bank is revealed in the substantial character of the men who compose its board of directors, and the courtesies extended to its patrons by its genial treasurer, George W. Bittle.

The Myersville Savings Bank does a general banking business, following in this respect the most approved methods of the leading financial

institutions of the country. It has had no reverses, and thus far has not sustained a single loss. The bank carries the approved accounts of many individuals, loans money on first mortgages, approved collateral and personal security; pays interest on deposits at the rate of four per centum per annum, and does a general banking business. Its present board of directors is composed of the following progressive and public spirited men, all of whom enjoy a wide and increasing popularity for good judgment in managing this successful institution: Charles F. Ausherman, George W. Bittle, Reno S. Harp, William M. Bittle, Elmer A. Young, Thomas F. Bittle, Charles N. Freshour, Tilghman F. Grossnickle, Ezra Routzahn, Geo. W. Wachtel, Henry M. Warrenfeltz and Isaiah Routzahn.

The bank has proven a blessing to the town of Myersville and surrounding country, and is regarded as now firmly established as a safe and successful financial institution.

****

THE PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK OF BRUNSWICK, MD.

The People's National Bank was organized in the early part of 1906, by some of the leading citizens of Brunswick and vicinity and commenced business in June of that year with the board of directors composed of Hamilton W. Shafer, G. H. Hogan, Christian Smith, H. M. Jones, Thomas Fitzgerald, Peter S. Hemp, C. R. Gregory, L. E. McBride, John T. Martin, Samuel W. George, William F. Stonebraker and H. S. Hedges. The original officers were G. H. Hogan, president; Howard M. Jones, vice-president, and Walter P. McComas, of Baltimore, cashier. The bank prospered from the very beginning, and has steadily and gradually grown in business and influence, with a present average deposit line of $125,000, and total resources exceeding $160,000. All during the money panic which started in the fall of 1907 and continued for over a year, the institution not only held its own in meeting all demands with an abundance of ready currency, but gained in business during that trying period.

In November, 1907, Mr. McComas resigned his position as cashier and returned to Baltimore, and was succeeded January 1, 1908, by the present cashier, Mr. G. W. Billmyer, who left the same position with the Farmers' Bank, of Shepherdstown, W. Va., which latter he had organized several years previous and established on firm foundation.

The present strong directorate has lately been increased to fourteen, as follows: D. H. Roelkey, John H. Bowers, Chas. A. Rice, Wm. F. Stonebraker, John J. Crim, Christian Smith, Samuel W. George, L. E. McBride, H. S. Hedges, J. T. Martin, W. H. Van Metre, G. H. Hogan, Chas. R. Gregory and H. M. Jones. Mr. Hogan has been the efficient president since its organization, while Mr. Samuel W. George, of Lovettsville, Va., and Wm. F. Stonebraker, of Weverton, Md., are the present vice-presidents. Mr. Carman G. Campbell, the capable and accommodating teller, was promoted to assistant cashier last January.

The People's National Bank, in home, equipment and facilities is excelled by none of the smaller institutions of the country, and is a credit to Brunswick as well as themselves.

****

THE SAVINGS BANK OF BRUNSWICK, MARYLAND.

The Savings Bank, of Brunswick, was incorporated under General Laws of Maryland, by John W. Hilleary, Dr. Arlington G. Horine, George Swank, Wm. Schnauffer, Frank E. Alder and others, under certificate of incorporation, signed by John A. Lynch, Judge of the Circuit Court of Frederick County, on the 6th day of December, 1892, and opened the Bank on the 15th day of December, 1892.

The object of the Savings Bank of Brunswick from its start has been as follows: The institution was founded to promote economy and practice of saving among the poor and laboring classes of the community, and to assist them in the accumulation of property that they may possess the means of support during sickness and old age. The officers of the Institution are as follows:

Dr. Arlington G. Horine, President; F. E. Alder, 1st Vice-President; Wm. Schnauffer, 2nd Vice-President and Treasurer; John S. Newman, General Counsel. The Bank has paid millions of dollars to the employees of Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Company without charging one cent.

****

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF MONROVIA, MARYLAND.

The First National Bank of Monrovia, Maryland, was organized June 30, 1908, with a Capital Stock of $25,000, and opened its doors for the transaction of business on the first of October of the same year.

This institution has been successful in every respect, from the date of its organization to the present time, deposits have gradually increas-

ed and, although the bank is less than two years old, it now has a surplus of nearly $2000.

Every precaution has been taken to protect the interests of depositors. The building, which is of brick one story in height, is practically fire proof, and is equipped with a first class vault, and a safe of the latest improved type, strictly burglar proof. The officers of this institution are among the most honorable and substantial citizens of Frederick County.

The officers are: President, M. P. Wood; vice-president, J. C. Walker; Vice-president, J. Windsor Williams; Cashier, C. A. McBride. The directors are: J. W. Molesworth, J. S. Umberger, R. B. Murdoch, J. C. Walker, J. M. Shawbaker, W. R. Murphy, Latimer W. Day, N. H. Albaugh, V. W. Nicodemus, Geo W. Duvall, M. P. Wood, John Lawson, J. O. Barnes, W. H. Hogarth, J. Windsor Williams.

****

THE WALKERSVILLE SAVINGS BANK.

Commenced business February 1, 1904. The board of directors were: C. M. Thomas, B. I. Jamison, J. H. Stauffer, C. A. Nicodemus, David Cramer, John Diehl, M. F. Geasey, M. O. Ramsburg, Clarence C. Fulton and George H. Cramer. C. M. Thomas was president and Edwin Devilbliss, cashier.

The bank has prospered and paid dividends regularly on the Weekly Deposits. The capital of the bank is now $21,000, with surplus and undivided profits of $18,000. Amount on Deposit, $288,000.

The present board of directors is the same as first mentioned, with the exception of Clarence C. Fulton, deceased, whose place was filled by his brother, Newton A. Fulton, and Geo. H. Cramer, resigned, who was succeeded by A. G. McKinney. President and cashier the same.

****

THE BANKING FIRM

Of Flook, Gaver, Leatherman, Summers, Grossnickle & Co., Myersville, Frederick county, Md., organized under the name of Flook, Gaver & Co., March 25, 1899. The first board of directors were Cyrus Routzahn, Jacob Moser, John C. Leatherman, C. Upton Grossnickle, Geo. D. Gaver, Wm. H. Leatherman of P., Capt. Jacob Koogle, John P. Flook, Elizabeth Eby Flook and Cyrus F. Flook.

March 25, 1903, they reorganized, increasing their responsibility from $50,000.00 to $150,000.00, at which time the following board of directors were chosen, viz: George D. Gaver, C. Upton Grossnickle, Joshua Summers, John C. Leatherman, Wm. E. Harshman, Captain Jacob Koogle, John P. Flook, Elizabeth Eby Flook, Dr. A. J. Smith and Cyrus F. Flook. At this time the firm name was changed from Flook, Gaver & Co. to Flook, Gaver, Leatherman, Summers, Grossnickle & Co.

Their business grew more rapidly than what they anticipated, and to meet their wants as well in order that they might have a more modern equipment they moved the first building from its location and built thereon a modern banking house—the best equipped banking building for a town the size of Myersville to be found in the State.

They were the first bank in Frederick county to raise the rate of interest on time deposits above the prevailing rate of 3 per cent.

Their board is self-supporting perpetuating, and is governed by rigid rules. No one is eligible to the directorate who has not a satisfactory investment and responsibility to an amount not less than $5000.00.

This bank has had a very rapid growth, is in a most prosperous condition, and can congratulate itself upon its fine record.

Cyrus F. Flook is president; Geo. D. Gaver, 1st vice-president; C. Upton Grossnickle, 2nd vice-president; Dr. A. J. Smith, secretary; John C. Leatherman, treasurer; Chas. D. Eldridge, cashier, and M. L. Rice, assistant cashier.

****

THE THURMONT NATIONAL BANK

Is situated at Thurmont in Frederick County, Maryland, and among the banking institutions of Frederick County there are none that stand higher in the confidence of the people, and none on a more solid foundation. This bank is the lineal descendent of the firm of Birely & Osler, Bankers, who began the banking business at Thurmont in March, 1889. For twelve years, this firm, consisting of Samuel M. Birely and Van B. Osler, conducted a good business in this line, first occupying but small quarters on Main street, but finding their business growing rapidly they purchased the the southwest corner of the Public Square, on which in 1891 they erected the fine bank building which the Thurmont National Bank now occcupies.

In 1901 Mr. Van B. Osler died and the entire business devolved on Samuel M. Birely, who finding it too extensive to handle himself, associated with him John R. Stoner, George W. Stocksdale, Vincent Sebold, of Emmitsburg, John Root, Dr. M. A. Birely and Harry C. Gorsuch, and secured a charter for a National Bank on July 1st, 1901, which was the first National Bank organized in the county outside of

the City of Frederick. The capital stock was twenty-five thousand dollars and Samuel M. Birely became its first president and John Root its first vice-president. The business of Birely and Osler was taken over, and the new bank building purchased by the National bank formed by these gentlemen, and the banking business went on with a new vigor and on a much larger scale.

Up until the time of his death Samuel M. Birely continued its president, and at his death, in September 1904 John Root, who was the vice-president during that time, succeeded him in that office. At that time Colonel John R. Rouzer, who became a director of the bank, was made vice-president. Mr. John Root died in January 1910, and Colonel John R. Rouzer was elected to fill the office of President, and Lester S. Birely, the son of the first president, was made vice-president. Both now fill these offices with ability and success.

During this time some deaths, and removals from the County occurred in the directorate, which was increased from time to time, until it now consists of twelve members. Chas. H. Brown, of Deerfield, Md., became a director soon after the bank was organized, and Colonel John R. Rouzer, Dr. Chas. L. Wachter, of Sabillasville, Md., Maj. Chas. A. Damuth, P. N. Hammaker, Lester S. Birely, J. Wesley Creager, Chas. H. Osler, Wm. J. Stoner and Chas. Root were added at different times. Some are now dead and others have gone and the directorate now consists of George W. Stocksdale, Dr. Morris A. Birely and Vincent Sebold of the original board, and Colonel John R. Rouzer, Dr. Charles L. Wachter, Charles H. Brown, Lester S. Birely, P. N. Hammaker, William J. Stoner and Charles Root, who became directors after its organization.

Soon after this bank organized Mr. John G. Jones was appointed acting Cashier, and later became the cashier, with Lester S. Birely as assistant cashier and vice-president, and both now fill these positions with marked ability and with much satisfaction to the bank and its patrons.

This bank has grown year after year, annually adding to its surplus fund, which is rapidly nearing the amount of its capital, and its deposits have increased from less than one hundred thousand dollars to over a quarter of a million.

Liberal and progressive in its spirit and dealings, but safe and conservative in its methods, it exercises a strong influence in the community, and has won for itself a place among the first financial institutions of the State.

CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF FREDERICK.

The Central National Bank of Frederick is not only the oldest bank in the rich County of Ferderick but also one of the oldest in Western Maryland. It was first organized in the year 1808 as a branch of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland which had its principal office at Annapolis. The establishment of this branch bank in Frederick was the pioneer of the banking institutions in Frederick City and Frederick County. This particular branch of the Farmers Bank became so prosperous that it was determined to sever its connection with the Farmers Bank and accordingly obtained a charter as the Central Bank of Frederick, January 2, 1854.

The following constitute the President and Cashiers of the Bank since its organization:—

PRESIDENTS.

From 1808 to 1831, John Tyler.
From 1831 to 1850, William Ross.
From 1850 to 1858, Richard Potts.
From 1858 to 1860, William B. Tyler.
From 1860 to 1874, Robert Y. Stokes.
From 1874 to 1878, George R. Dennis.
From 1878 to 1884, Richard H. Marshall.
From 1884 to 1898, Charles W. Ross.
From 1898 to 1905, Henry Williams,
From 1905 to 1908, John S. Newman.
From 1908 to the Present time, Emory L. Coblentz.

CASHIERS.

From 1808 to 1830, Thomas Shaw.
From 1830 to 1838, J. McPherson.
From 1838 to 1848, Cyrus Mantz.
From 1848 to 1861, Godfrey Koontz.
From 1861 to 1875, Peter L. Storm.
From 1875 to 1878, Philip M. Englebrecht.
From 1878 to 1898, Henry Williams.
From 1898 to 1909, William B. Storm.
From 1909 to the present time, Robert A. Kemp.

The present officers of the Bank are:

President, Emory L. Coblentz.

Vice Presidents, Charles Wertheimer, William B. Storm.

Cashier, Robert A. Kemp.

Assistant Cashiers, George T. Baumgardner, Richard Potts.

Teller, Frank B. Sappington.

Bookkeepers, G. Wesley Kindley, Edward B. Nicodemus.

The following gentlemen constitute its present Board of Directors:

George Birely,
Lawrence A. Chiswell,

Emory L. Coblentz,
Thomas B. Johnson,
William H. Lakin,
John C. Lamar,
R. Rush Lewis,
Frank C. Norwood,
Arthur Potts,
Eli Charles Renn,
Richard R. Ross,
Steiner Schley,
Charles S. Snook,
Charles Wertheimer,
Newton M. Zentz.

At the beginning of the year 1909 interests identified with the Central National Bank purchased the majority of the stock of the First National Bank of Frederick which was then located at the corner of Church and Market Streets, in Frederick City, Maryland. After this control was purchased and, by an amicable agreement with the minority stockholders, the remaining portion of the stock of the First National Bank was acquired by exchanging Central National Bank stock for their holdings in the First National Bank upon a mutually satisfactory basis, and, on August 1st, 1909, by a unanimous vote of the stockholders of the First National Bank, it went into liquidation, the Central National by agreement taking over all of the assets of the bank and electing as a part of its board of Directors a number of the former directors of the First National Bank. In order to accomplish this the Central National Bank amended its charter, enlarging its Board of Directors and also increasing its capital stock from $12,000.00 to $150,000.00. By the arrangement the Central National Bank not only acquired the business of the First National, but also obtained possession of the splendidly located property of the First National Bank, and the Central Bank immediately proceeded to dispose of the property it had occupied for over one hundred years to the People's Fire Insurance Company, and planned to erect on the site of the former First National Bank Building, corner of Church and Market Streets, a splendid bank building, four stories in height, with all the modern improvements and conveniences. This building will be completed about the first of November, 1910, and will be one of the most imposing structures in Frederick, a credit to the town and also a splendid testimonial of the progressive spirit of this old and reliable Institution.

The consolidation of the interests controlling the First National Bank with those of the Central National Bank has been of incalculable benefit to the latter Institution. In June, 1908, the deposits of the Central National Bank were $140,000. On June 30, 1910, its deposits had increased to $480,000, which is about $150,000 more than the combined deposits of the Central National Bank and the First National prior to the consolidation of these Institutions. The management of the Bank, while conservative, is yet strong and progressive, enough to meet all the growing demands of the community which it serves. Its Directorate is comprised of the leading business men of the City and County and, when its new building is completed, it will be able to offer to its many patrons, old and new, facilities for the transaction of their banking business second to none in Western Maryland.

The present capital of the Bank is $150,000; surplus fund, $60,000; undivided profits, $13,000.

****

THE FREDERICKTOWN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

The Fredericktown Savings Institution, one of the leading banking establishments in Western Maryland, was organized March 7, 1828. Its history is closely connected with the early history of banking in Western Maryland, and its first weekly depositors were among the leading business men and the most prominent citizens of Frederick County. It carries on a legitimate banking business in loans, discounts, deposits, collections and exchanges. The ability of the management is evident from the fact that it pays annually from its earnings to its weekly depositors eight per cent. Special deposits are received, on which four per cent is allowed. The bank has always held a prominent place among monetary institutions, and its solvency and good standing have never been doubted. The management has been careful and judicious, and during the eighty-two years that have elapsed since its organization, it has never failed to pay its regular dividends. In July, 1858, the receipt of weekly deposits was discontinued, but special deposits were received to be withdrawn after a given notice from the bank. This institution lost more heavily than any bank in Frederick by the requisition of the Confederate troops under General Early, in 1864. In making a settlement with the city it was found that the bank was "out" forty-one thousand dollars. This institution has deposits of over one million dollars, and ranks as one of the largest houses in Western Maryland. The Baltimore correspondence is carried with the Western National Bank, of Baltimore.

On July 16, 1850, the board of directors of the Fredericktown Savings Institution directed

George L. Brengle to purchase the site of the building now occupied by the bank, on the east side of North Market street. This land was owned by Mrs. Howard, who had received it by will from William M. Beal, in her maiden name of Mary Elizabeth Ann Rebecca Wilson. This site which has a frontage of about 63 ft., and a depth of 186 ft., was secured at a cost of $4700. On this site a fine brick building was erected in which the business of the bank was transacted for fifty-seven years. In 1907 its present beautiful and substantial home was completed. The building, which is large and commodious, is built of granite, cement, steel, and concrete. It is strictly fire proof throughout, and is considered one of the finest and most up-to-date banking houses in Maryland. The vault and safe are of the latest style and patents, and are absolutely fire and burglar proof.

The presidents of this old and well established institution who have served from its organization to the present time are: 1. Dr. Jacob Bear, 1828 to 1831; 2. Stewart Gaither, 1831; 3. William S. McPherson, 1831 to 1844; 4. William J. Ross, 1844 to 1870; 5. Lewis Markell, 1870 to 1888; 6. Joseph Cronise, 1888 to 1896; 7. M. E. Doll, from 1896 to date.

Secretaries since its organization: 1. Maj. John McPherson, 1828 to 1831; 2. David Steiner, 1831 ———; 3. David Hughes, 1831 to 1832; 4. George Englebrecht, 1832 to 1842; 5. Lewis Ramsburg, 1842 to 1865; 6. B. A. Cunningham, 1865 to 1875; 7. Lewis V. Scholl, 1875 to 1880; 8. Geo. M. Wolf, 1880 to 1885; 9. J. Marshall Miller, 1885 to date.

The present officers are: President, M. E. Doll; Secretary, J. Marshall Miller; Asst. Secretary, Edwin C. Markell; Discount Clerk, Thomas A. Chapline; Counsel, Jacob Rohrback.

The present board of directors: N. D. Hauer, C. Thomas Kemp, George A. Dean, U. A. Lough, Jacob Rohrback, F. Columbus Knott, Lewis A. Rice, Melvill E. Doll, James E. Doll.

****

VALLEY SAVINGS BANK, OF MIDDLETOWN, FREDERICK COUNTY, MD.

The Valley Savings Bank of Middletown, Maryland, is not only the oldest but the largest banking institution in the famous Middletown Valley. It was organized as a strictly savings bank without capital, and began business in February, 1887. The beginning of the career of this Institution was extremely unpretentious, its weekly deposits the first day it did business only amounted to the sum of one dollar. Its first Board of Directors were the following: J. Harman Remsberg, J. Hollin Kefauver, Henry A. Schildknecht, Rev. L. A. Mann, T. Carlton Rudy, George C. Rhoderick, Sr., John W. Remsberg, William R. Young, Charles H. Coblentz, Peter H. Bussard, Herman L. Routzahn.

The first officers of the Bank were: President, Peter H. Bussard; Treasurer, Herman L. Routzahn, Assistant Treasurer, Emory L. Coblentz.

The Bank steadily grew until in the year 1888 it purchased a location now occupied by it on the main street of Middletown and began the erection of a bank building, which was completed and occupied in February, 1889, two years after the Bank began business. The Bank in its early career was considerably hampered by local prejudice growing out of a failure of an old savings bank about twenty years before known as the Catoctin Savings Institution. The new Institution, however, had the backing of strong financial interests in Frederick, notably the late Charles W. Ross, who was its counsel from the organization of the Bank, and gradually this prejudice was overcome until the year 1907, its deposits had increased to over $300,000.

During the early part of the year 1907 a new institution known as the People's Savings Bank of Middletown was chartered and began to make preperations to build a building and begin active business. Before the new bank's plans had proceeded very far, the controlling interests of the old Institution offered to sell a portion of their holdings to the new institution and combine the two, which was done, and at the same time the weekly deposits of the Valley Savings Bank were increased from $50,000 to $75,000 to enable the subscribers to the stock of the new Bank to obtain stock in the old one.

At this time Mr. Herman L. Routzahn, who had been Treasurer of the Institution from its organization, resigned as Treasurer and his son, John L. Routzahn, was elected to succeed him. In the latter part of the year 1907, however, Mr. Routzahn, the new Treasurer, resigned and, together with some of his friends, organized a new institution known as the Middletown Savings Bank. Mr. Foster C. Remsburg, who was then Treasurer of the Woodsboro Savings Bank, was elected Treasurer to succeed Mr. Routzahn, and beginning with January 1st, 1908, the Bank began an exceedingly aggressive and active career. Its total deposits on January 1st, 1908, being just before its new rival bank began business, were about $300,000, but, notwithstanding the dividing of the banking field in the community with the other institution, its deposits increased in two years to over $600,000; its surplus and undivided profits from $26,000

to over $50,000, and its resources in proportion. The Bank now has a capital of $75,000; surplus and profits of over $40,000, and deposits of over $600,000, and is regarded as a splendid type of a strong, conservatively managed but aggressive Institution, serving a large number of patrons. Middletown Valley is an exceedingly prosperous farming community and the remarkable growth and strength of this Institution is evidence of what a financial institution in whom the community has confidence can do for its constituency.

The present officers of the Bank are: President, Charles H. Coblentz; Vice-President, Emory L. Coblentz; Treasurer, Foster C. Remsburg; Assistant Treasurer, Walter L. Remsberg; Teller, Albert M. Coblentz.

The following persons constitute its Board of Directors: Charles H. Coblentz, Thomas Arnold, Hamilton W. Shafer, William L. Rudy, Luther Z. Derr, Charles M. Shank, M. Frank Holter, Singleton E. Remsberg, Josephus W. Shafer, Daniel S. Koogle, Albert S. Remsberg, Charles C. Biser, Emory L. Coblentz, William R. Young, David W. Summers, Dr. E. L. Beckley, William W. Doub, Charles W. Shafer.

****

THE CITIZENS SAVINGS BANK OF THURMONT.

The Citizens Savings Bank, of Thurmont, Maryland, was incorporated July 24th, 1903 with the following gentlemen as incorporators, acting as directors for the first year: Dr. James K. Waters, J. Theodore Waesche, Charles M. Mackley, James S. Biggs, Charles C. Waters, Thomas F. Eyler, Dr. E. C. Kefauver, J. Wesley Creeger, Harry C. Cover, M. Luther Creeger, Maurice J. Albaugh and James O. Harne. The Bank organized a few weeks after the date of incorporation by electing Dr. James K. Waters President and Maurice J. Albaugh, Vice-President and appointed Harry C. Cover as Cashier. The Bank started in a modest way by renting a room in the "Mackley Building" and opened its doors for business on October 1st, 1903.

The Bank was organized as strictly a Savings Bank with weekly deposits to the amount of $25,000, as its capital, it being organized under the "Savings Bank Clause of the Laws of Maryland" and later by an act of the Legislature was authorized to do a general Banking business in addition to its rights as a Savings Bank.

The Incorporators who were all business men of Thurmont and vicinity saw the necessity for additional Banking facilities in the north end of the County, and it was primarily this that brought into the existence the Citizens Savings Bank. The growth of the Bank has been steady it enjoying from the start the confidence of the community, so much so that its total resources at the close of business June 30th, 1910, amounted to $312,662.78. Its surplus and profits are more than one-half of its Capital, being as of the date June 30th, 1910, $17,907.-36.

The incorporators found that by economical management it could afford to pay a better rate of interest on its Savings Deposits and therefore concluded to make the rate 3 1-2 per cent. which rate it maintained up to November 1st, 1909, when all the Banks in the County raised their interest rate of 4 per cent, the Citizens being among the first to take this step.

A great amount of the success of the Bank is due to the indefatigable work of the Cashier, Mr. Harry C. Cover, who has been the cashier from the opening of the Bank, and has been ably assisted by the other officers of the Bank; the Directors of the Bank at present are: Dr. James K. Waters, Charles M. Mackley, Dr. E. C. Kefauver, Senator John P. T. Mathias; Charles C. Waters, Albert L. Hauver, Maurice J. Albaugh, Thomas C. Fox, Thomas J. Kolb, George N. English, James T. Waesche and John H. Roddy, all of whom take a personal interest in looking after the welfare of the Institution.

The town of Thurmont and vicinity may well feel proud of this institution, and with the same interest in the future as there has been in the past nearly seven years, this Bank should be the leading Banking Institution in the north end of Frederick County.

The present officers are: Dr. James K. Waters, President; Maurice J. Albaugh, Vice-President; Harry C. Cover, Cashier; Maurice J. Albaugh, Jr., Teller; Charles C. Waters, counsel.

****

THE WOODSBORO SAVINGS BANK.

The Woodsboro' Savings Bank, of Frederick County, Md., with its banking house in Woodsboro, Md., was organized at Woodsboro, May 1, 1899, with a capital stock of $25,000, and was chartered under the banking laws of Maryland.

Officers and directors of the bank at the time of its organization: President, Dr. William Wagner; Vice-President, Josephus Long. Directors: William H. Wagner, Josephus Long, James M. Smith, George H. Huffman, George W. Shank, Edwin Devilbiss, John S. Newman, A. H. Etzler, Robert L. Ogle, William C. Boteler, John Q. Lough, E. Marshall Gilbert.

This is one of the strong financial institutions of Frederick County. It does a general banking business and has paid semi-annual dividends from its organization to the present time. The present capital, or weekly deposits amount to $25,000, and the bank carries a surplus of over 25,000. The officers and directors of the institution are among the most honorable and substantial citizens of Frederick County. The Banking House, which was erected in 1901, is a handsome, substantial edifice, three stories high, built of brick with a fine pressed brick front, and is equipped with vaults and safe of the latest design, fire and burglar proof. Everything about the office is thoroughly up-to-date, and nothing has been omitted that would add to the safety of the building.

The present (1910) officers are: President, James M. Smith; Vice-President, George W. Huffman; Cashier, A. H. Etzler. Directors: George F. Smith, James M. Smith, George W. Huffman, Charles V. Dorcus, W. B. Cutshall, A. H. Etzler, James W. Long, Robert L. Ogle, Frank L. Stoner, Charles S. Snook, Joseph L. Shank and J. Harry Kling.

****

ANNAN, HORNER & CO., BANKERS, EMMITSBURG, MD.

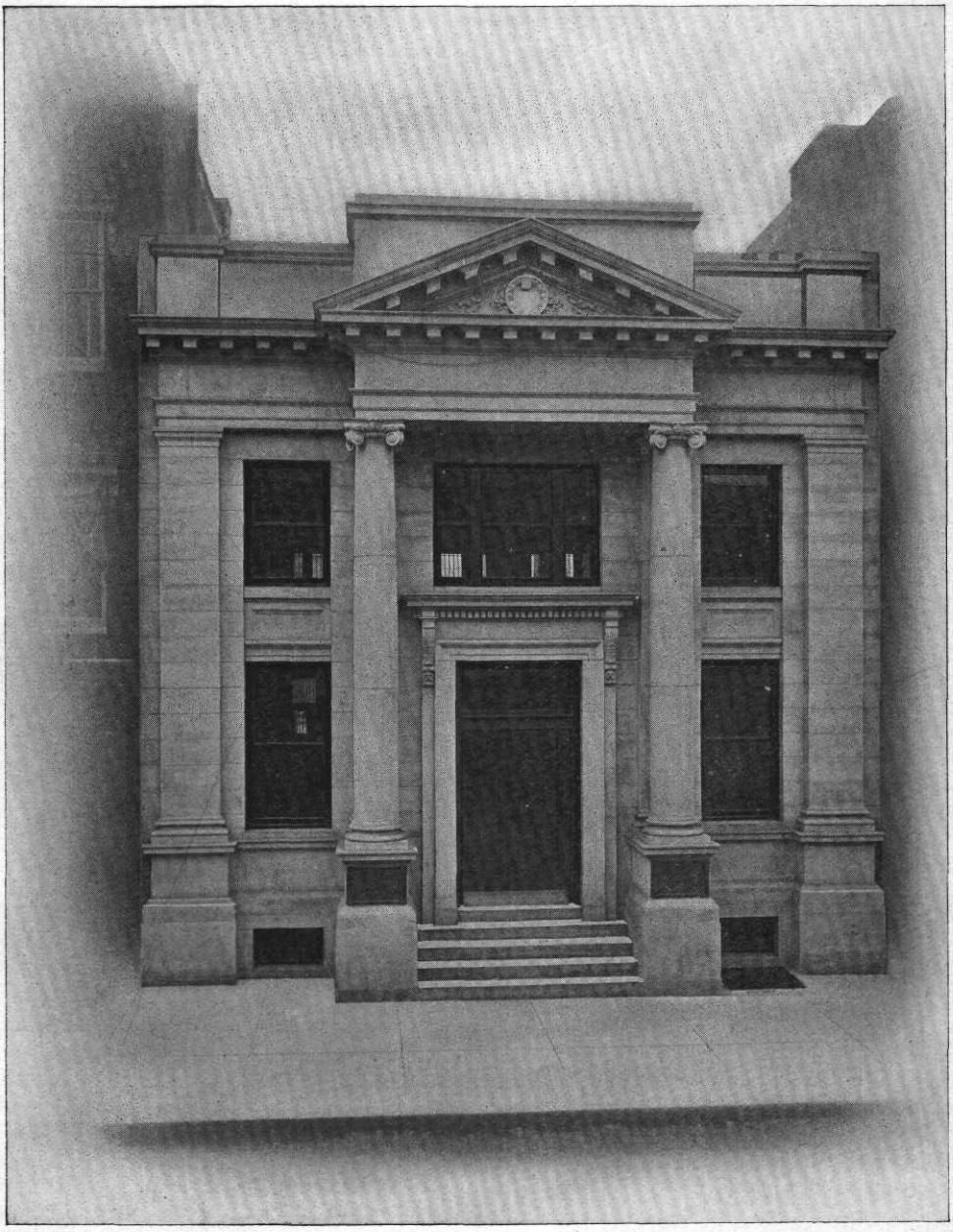
The banking house of Annan, Horner & Company, of Emmitsburg, Md., was organized October 1, 1882, to do a general banking business and to accommodate the general public, and the northern part of Frederick County, and was the first banking house opened in the county, outside of Frederick City. The members of the firm at its organization were Isaac S. Annan, Dr. Andrew Annan, James C. Annan, and Oliver A. Horner; all now deceased. Isaac S. Annan served as president from its organization until the time of his death in November, 1909. Oliver A. Horner served as cashier from the time it was organized until he died in August, 1897, after which Isaac S. Annan served as president and cashier until his death in November, 1909. The building occupied by the firm of Annan, Horner and Company, is one of the most beautiful and complete banking houses in Frederick County. It is three story, with a front of pressed brick, and is fully equipped with all modern conveniences. The safe and vault are fire and burglar proof. The officers of the firm are: Stewart S. Annan, president; and the other members of the firm are: A. E. Horner, R. J. Annan, A. A. Annan, and E. L. Annan. The banking business and the clerical work are under the management of E. L. Annan and A. E. Horner.

COLUMBIA LODGE NO. 58 ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

Free Masonry was introduced into Frederick County antecedent to the Revolutionary War. It appears from the annals of Freemasonry compiled by authority of Columbia Lodge in 1881, that there was a Lodge held in the dwelling house on the farm of the late William Downey, near the village of New Market prior to 1776. After the Revolution between 1790 and 1799 a Lodge was held at "Fleecy Dale Factory" near the old Glass Works in Urbana District, supposed to have been organized by John Frederick Amelung, who brought to this country a colony of German Glass Manufacturers shortly after the conclusion of the Revolution, and established the said Glass Works. George Fearhake, who came with Mr. Amelung, and who was the father of Adolphus Fearhake, Sr., was a member of this lodge. Mr. Frew or Faw was said to have been the Master of the Lodge.

There was an Army Lodge with the Maryland troops during the War of the Revolution, chartered by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, of which General Mordecai Gist was W. M.; General Otho H. Williams, S. W.; Major Archibald Anderson (who was killed at the battle of Guilford Court House) J. W. It is evident that many of the soldiers from this County were members, among whom were doubtless Capt. Roger Nelson and Capt. Henry Williams.

Hiram Lodge A. F. & A. Masons was organnized in the City of Frederick in 1799. Dr. John Fischer of Frederick, who was the first Grand Inspector of this County, was a member. Many of the first citizens of Frederick County were numbered among the membership of this lodge, as will appear from the following list: Henry Baer, Tobias Butler, Elias Boteler, Henry Bantz, Richard Butler, Jacob Bayer, Jr., John M. Beatty, George Baltzell, Francis Clarke, Henry Ebbert, Robert Erskine, John B. Faulkner, Dr. John Fischer, Nicholas Fridinger, George Graff, John Gantt, John Gibony, Ambrose Goslin, Samuel Harris, James Huey, Richard L. Head, John L. Harding, James S. Hook, Joseph Hays, John Hinkle, John Houston, Frederick C. Hap, Alex. C. Harrison, Morris Jones, Mountjoy B. Luckett, George Lepper, William Thomas Morris, Joseph McCully, Roger Nelson, James Neale, Samuel Philpot, James Phillips, William Robinson, Jacob Stephens, Henry Schell, Samuel Sharp, E. H. Stone, Adam Schisler, Moses Shaw, Benjamin Stallings, John Tyler, Arthur Tanzy, Thomas



Fredericktown Savings Institution.

C. Worthington, Alex. Whitacre, Henry R. Warfield and Samuel Woods.

George Baltzell, who was the Secretary, was Tax Collector of the County for a number of years. Tobias Butler, who was W. Master, was Clerk of the County Court. James Neal kept the Tavern in 1801 at the place where Mr. Moberly now has his stove house, the old Central Hotel property. Roger Nelson was a Captain in the Revolutionary War, and was wounded many times in the battles of his Country. He was a member of Congress, and Judge of the Frederick County Court and also Clerk of said Court. He was also Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge. Dr. John Tyler and Dr. John Fischer were prominent physicians, as was also Dr. Mountjoy B. Luckett, who died in New Orleans. Henry R. Warfield was a prominent member of the Bar and represented this District in Congress. Thomas C. Worthington was a member of Congress in 1824.

Columbia Lodge No. 58 A. F. & A. Masons was organized in Frederick City in the year 1815, at which time Hiram Lodge seems to have gone out of existence. The petitioners for the Charter were Bros. Jos. Swearingen, Jacob Bayer, Henry Bantz, Thomas C. Worthington, Adam Schisler, Matthew Murray, William Bantz, Adam Karn and James F. Houston. The Charter is dated November 7, 1815, authorizing Bros. William Bantz, Adam Schisler and Samuel Barnes to organize Columbia Lodge, No. 58.

The Masonic Brethren first met at the house of John Houston, the location of which is involved in some doubt, but seems to have been where the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank is now erected. The first officers installed December 8, 1815, were, William Bantz, W. Master; Adam Schisler, S. Warden; Samuel Barnes, J. Warden; James F. Houston, secretary; Joseph Swearingen, Treasurer; Matthew Murray, S. Deacon; and Thomas C. Worthington, J. Deacon. On December 27, 1815, the Lodge met in Henry Bantz's house on the south side of Second street, where the United Brethren Church now stands.

On June 17, 1817 Thomas C. Worthington was elected W. Master.

On December 14, 1817, Samuel Barnes was elected W. Master.

On December 5, 1818, Robert Elliott was elected W. Master.

About May 1, 1819, the Lodge moved to the house of Bro. Henry Bear, on the north side of East Patrick street, where the fourth house east of Middle Alley is now erected.

On December 6, 1819, Dr. Jacob Bear was elected W. Master. He was one of the most active and zealous Masons of Frederick. He died April 16, 1866.

On June 5, 1820, Thomas W. Morgan was elected W. Master, another most accomplished Mason. He became Sheriff of the County, and was for many years Cashier of the Farmer's and Mechanics National Bank. He died June 10, 1862.

On December 14, 1820, John J. McCully was elected Worshipful Master.

On March 5, 1821, the Lodge moved to the house of Samuel Webster, N. E. corner of Market and Patrick streets, where the elegant new store building of Mr. C. Thomas Kemp has lately been erected.

June 1821, Jacob Baer re-elected W. M.

December 3, 1821, James F. Houston elected W. M.

June 3, 1822, Samuel Barnes elected W. M.

December 2, 1822, Singleton W. Duvall elected W. M.

June 2, 1823, Samuel Barnes elected W. M.

December 1, 1823, Casper Quynn elected W. M. In this year, 1823, the Lodge moved to the east side of North Market Street between 3rd and 4th streets, being the next house south of the Winebrenner Stores.

June 7, 1824, James F. Houston re-elected W. Master.

December 6, 1824, Thomas W. Morgan re-elected W. M.

June 6, 1825, Casper Quynn re-elected W. M.

December 19, 1825, Thomas W. Morgan re-elected W. M.

June 19, 1826, Samuel Barnes re-elected W. M.

December 18, 1826, Daniel Kolb elected W. M.

June 18, 1827, Adolphus Fearhake, Sr., elected W. M. Mr. Fearhake died November 1, 1881, nearly 87 years of age, having been a Mason for 56 years, and was well known in the community for his devotion to the order.

December 17, 1827, Thomas Carlton elected W. M.

June 16, 1828, M. E. Bartgis elected W. M.

December 15, 1828, Joseph B. Webb, elected W. M.

On April 23, 1829, John Barney, the celebrated Masonic Lecturer, visited the Lodge and delivered a lecture.

June 20, 1829 Nicholas Turbott elected W. M.

December 21, 1829, Daniel Kolb elected W. M.

May 26, 1830, Rev. Lorenzo Dow was introduced as a visiting Brother and made an address to the Brethren. Rev. Mr. Dow was

one of the most distinguished traveling Evangelists this country has produced.

The Lodge was much affected by the anti-Masonic agitation then prevailing in this country. The last meeting was held June 7, 1830, after which the meeting entirely ceased until the reorganization in 1842.

Among the prominent men of the county who were members of old Columbia Lodge may be mentioned Gov. Francis Thomas, who was Governor of Maryland and for years a member of Congresss. William Cost Johnson who was also for several terms a member of Congress. Henry Cost, Samuel Webster, Stewart Gaither, Daniel McLean, Rev. Michael Myerhoeffer, Lutheran minister, and John Shipman.

In 1842, a number of Masons met in the School House then standing where the Evangelical Reformed Church is now erected on north side of Church Street between Market and Public (Court) streets, and signed a petition to the Grand Lodge to revive Columbia Lodge; the following were the signers to the Memorial: Thomas C. Worthington, Casper Quynn, A. B. Hanson, D. Rolls, Adolphus Fearhake, David Boyd, John W. Dorsey, Thomas Carr, Thomas C. Brashears, Abdiel Unkefer, Thomas W. Morgan, John Kefauver of G., Ai Barney, Ezra Bentz, Lloyd Dorsey, Henry Bear, John H. Fout, Jacob Root, Nicholas Turbott, William D. Jenks, G. M. Eichelberger, George Salmon and N. H. Owings.

On October 23, 1843, the Masons met in the old Methodist Episcopal Church on West Church street on North side, which was subsequently fitted up and furnished by them. A Charter was received bearing date November 6, 1842, from the Grand Lodge, naming G. M. Eichelberger W. Master; David Boyd, S. Warden, and Thomas C. Brashear, J. Warden, as officers of Columbia Lodge No. 58 A. F. & A. M. and the first meeting under the new Charter was held October 26, 1843, at which meeting Ai Barney was elected Secretary, the following were present: G. M. Eichelberger, W. Master; David Boyd; S. Warden; Thomas C. Brashear, J. Warden; Ai Barney, Secretary; Casper Quynn, S. Deacon; M. E. Bartgis, J. Deacn; and Solomon Albaugh, Tyler. The following Brethren were present: A. Kimmel, George Zollinger, M. Bedtman, A. Fearhake, John Kefauver, Rezin Stevens, George Salmon, William D. Jenks and John Sifford.

December 18, 1843, Casper Quynn elected W. Master.

June 17, 1844 Thomas W. Morgan elected W. Master.

June 21, 1847 Adolphus Fearhake, Sr., elected W. Master.

December 6, 1847 Casper Mantz elected W. Master.

On June 5, 1848 General John A. Quitman, General Shields and Captain Samuel Nichols visited the Lodge. These brethren were then in Frederick attending a Court Martial.

December 18, 1848, David Schley elected W. M.

June 18, 1849, George Smith elected W. M. He was an influential and highly esteemed citizen.

August 5, 1849, Mathias E. Bartgis died. He was S. W. of the Lodge and Mayor of Frederick at time of his death.

December 19, 1849, Casper Mantz elected W. M.

June 17, 1850, Allen G. Quynn elected W. M.

June 6, 1851, Michael Bromett elected W. M. He was an earnest and devoted Mason. He died August 15, 1876.

June 21, 1852, Casper Mantz elected W. M.

November 15, 1852, Worthington Ross, elected W. M.

December 21, 1853, John A. Lynch elected W. M. Bro. Lynch was an accomplished Mason. He was elected State's Attorney and also Associate Judge of the Circuit Court for Frederick County, serving from 1867 to 1897. He died January 31, 1904.

June 18, 1855, Bradley T. Johnson elected W. M. Bro. Johnson became a Brig. General in the Confederate Army, and was a gallant and distinguished soldier.

In 1857 the Lodge fitted up a hall in the building on the S. E. corner of Market and Patrick streets, where the new Bank Building of the Citizens National Bank is now erected.

December 21, 1857, Michael Bromett re-elected W. M.

December 20, 1858 Dr. George Johnson elected W. M. Dr. Johnson was a prominent physician of Frederick and a man of much influence in the community. He died October 25, 1905.

June 20, 1859, John A. Lynch elected W. M.

December 19, 1859, Michael Bromett elected W. M.

June 18, 1860, John A. Lynch elected W. Master.

December 17, 1860, William H. Dungan elected W. M.

December 16, 1861, George T. Willard elected W. M.

On January 3, 1862, a public installation of the officers of the Lodge was held in the Lutheran Church. Brethren of Gen. Banks' Divis-

ion of the U. S. Army then in winter quarters near Frederick being present.

June 15, 1863, John A. Lynch elected W. M.

On December 5, 1864 the Lodge sent $125.00 to the sufferers at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.

December 19, 1864, Lewis S. Clingan elected W. M.

On April 5, 1862, resolutions were passed by the Lodge upon the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, and the Lodge draped in mourning.

In 1865, the Lodge fitted up a hall in the old Episcopal Church on Public street, and the first meeting in the new hall was held June 19, 1865.

On September 22, 1865, the corner stone of the Methodist Episcopal Church, East Church street, was laid by the Lodge.

December 18, 1865, Lewis S. Clingan re-elected W. M.

June 8, 1866, Lewis S. Clingan re-elected W. M.

In 1866, A. E. Chaffee received the Degrees in this Lodge. He afterwards became the Commanding General of the United States Army.

December 17, 1866, John B. Overton elected W. M. He was a native of Leeds, England, an intelligent mechanic and bright Mason. He died in January, 1871.

December 6, 1867, John B. Overton re-elected W. M.

December 21, 1868, John A. Lynch, elected W. M.

December 20, 1869, John A. Lynch re-elected W. M.

December 19, 1870, Adolphus Fearhake, Jr., elected W. Master.

On April 24, 1870, Gen. Anthony Kimmel, a member of this Lodge and Past Grand Master died. He was buried in Baltimore City. Bro. Kimmel was enthusiastically devoted during his life to the Masonic Institution.

On May 31, 1871 the Lodge assisted the Grand Lodge in laying the corner stone of the Deaf and Dumb Institute, Grand Master John H. B. Latrobe officiated.

On June 6, 1871, the Lodge laid the corner stone of Trinity Chapel, M. E. Church South, on East Second street.

On November 6, 1871, the Lodge contributed $84.62 to the great Chicago Fire, given by the members.

December 18, 1871, Adolphus Fearhake, Jr., re-elected W. M.

December 16, 1872, Adolphus Fearhake, Jr., re-elected W. M.

On June 2, 1873, the Lodge gave consent to the formation of a new Masonic Lodge, afterwards named Lynch Lodge.

On August 9, 1873 the Lodge laid the corner stone of a proposed Union Church in Burkittsville, Md.

December 18, 1873, Adolphus Fearhake, Jr., re-elected W. M.

On January 5, 1874, the Lodge gave consent to the formation of a new Lodge at New Market, afterwards named Philanthropic Lodge.

December 21, 1874, Charles C. Smith elected W. M., and remained in office until December 1877. Bro. Smith was for some years City Tax Collector and also a Clerk in the office of the Clerk of the Court; he was an upright and honored citizen. He died January 25, 1905.

In March 1875 Allen G. Quynn died. He was a merchant of Frederick and had been Master of the Lodge and an active members for many years.

December 17, 1877, Charles V. S. Levy elected W. M., remaining in office until 1887. Bro. Levy afterwards attained to high Masonic honors, being elected Grand High Priest of Royal Arch Masons of Maryland. He died December 8, 1895.

November 1, 1881, Adolphus Fearhake, Sr., died, Past Master of the Lodge, nearly 87 years of age, a zealous Mason for 56 years.

On February 4, 1884, George H. Zimmerman was elected Secretary in place of Henry Goldenburg. Mr. Goldenburg who had for many years been Secretary of the Lodge, removed to Pennsylvania, and lost his life in the great flood at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, on May 31, 1889.

On March 31, 1884, the Lodge accepted the proposition of Mrs. Eliza M. Nicholas to convey the real estate N. W. corner of Market and Second streets in this city on paying an annuity of $600.00 per year for ten years, and thereafter $300.00 per year during her life and life of three relatives, and a deed was executed for same on said terms, and the property is now owned by the Lodge.

Bro. C. F. Adolphus Fox died August 6th, 1886. He was a native of Germany, a watch maker, devoted to Masonry and esteemed by the community. He attained the honor of High Priest of the R. A. Chapter.

On October 3, 1887, the Lodge gave consent to forming a Lodge at Mechanicstown (now Thurmont) known as Acacia Lodge.

December 19, 1887, W. Nash Young elected W. M., and Adolphus Fearhake elected Secretary of the Lodge. Bro. W. Nash Young became Grand High Priest of Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Maryland, and was for years an active and zealous Mason. He died on May 2, 1909.

December 16, 1889 Francis B. Sappington elected W. Master.

May 19, 1890 James A. Semple, Grand Master of Masons of the District of Columbia, visited the Lodge.

December 15, 1890 Albert E. Wallis elected W. Master. Bro. Wallis was a Virginia Mason affiliated with this Lodge. He was a Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died in this city on July 17, 1891.

On December 21, 1891 Daniel T. Ordeman was elected W. Master. Bro. Ordeman was an enterprising business man, and subsequently received the honor of Grand High Priest of Royal Arch Masons. He died February 16, 1907.

On February 15, 1892 the Lodge moved to new quarters, renting the rooms on the 3rd floor of the Citizens' National Bank on the S. E. corner of Market and Patrick streets. This building has now been replaced with a new Bank building.

December 19, 1892 Samuel G. Duvall elected W. Master.

December 18, 1893, Joseph W. Gaver elected W. Master.

December 16, 1895, Elias B. Ramsburg elected W. Master.

On September 20, 1897 the Lodge voted the use of the Lodge Room to Mizpah Chapter O. E. S.

December 30, 1897 Horace C. Zacharias elected W. Master.

June 15, 1898 corner stone of Monument to Francis Scott Key at Mount Olivet Cemetery laid by Grand Lodge, at which this Lodge was present.

On May 29, 1899, action was taken in favor of building a Masonic Temple in conjunction with Lynch Lodge.

Resolutions adopted congratulating Bro. John A. Lynch in attaining the golden age of 50 years in Masonry.

On December 14, 1899 the Lodge in conjunction with Lynch Lodge observed the anniversary of the death of George Washington by a meeting largely attended, with an address by Past Master Adolphus Fearhake.

January 1, 1900 J. Travers Thomas elected W. Master.

August 12, 1901 the Grand Lodge laid the corner stone of the new Masonic Temple, this Lodge being present.

December 16, 1901 Millard F. Lease elected W. Master.

April 7, 1902, Lodge met at new Masonic Temple on West Church street, south side. The dedication of the new Temple was held December 2, 1902, by the Grand Lodge (Grand Master Thomas J. Shryock) in which this Lodge participated. The Temple is a four-story building, with large and elegant lodge rooms finely furnished and equipped.

December 21, 1903, Grayson E. Bowers elected W. M., and Horace C. Zacharias, treasurer.

January 31, 1904, Hon. John A. Lynch died 78 years of age. He was Past Master of the Lodge, and for 25 years its treasurer. He had also been Past Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, and for 30 years Judge of the Circuit Court for Frederick County. He was devoted to the principles of the order, and a man universally esteemed for his probity.

Wm. L. Moberly died January 22, 1904. He was a painter and a musician and for nearly 40 years a Mason.

Z. James Gittinger died February 25, 1904, one of the oldest members and President of the Frederick County National Bank.

1904 February 29, by invitation of the Lodge, Charles W. Ross, Sr., delivered an able address upon the occasion of the death of Bro. John A. Lynch.

Ira Tyler died March 22, 1905, a member for more than 40 years. He served in the Union Army and was Cashier of First National Bank.

December 18, 1905, Ira L. Miller elected W. M.

Francis T. Rhodes died October 20, 1906, 71 years of age. He was Tyler of this Lodge for 40 years. He was held in the highest esteem by his brethren.

May 7, 1906, the Lodge contributed $50.00 to aid the sufferers by the great San Francisco disaster.

1907 May 16, Columbia Lodge laid the corner stone of new building of Y. M. C. A. adjoining Masonic Temple.

December 16, 1907, Richard Potts elected W. M.

By consent of the Grand Lodge this Lodge applied to the Legislature of Maryland for renewal of Charter, and the Charter was renewed until after 1958, by Act of 1858, Chapter 339, approved February 27, 1908.

Rev. Sussman Goebricher, (Rabbi), died in Baltimore, December 3, 1908, having been a member of this Lodge for more than 46 years.

Columbia Lodge of Freemasons has been active and progressive in this community for 67 years. It has always borne aloft the standard of the order and endeavored to keep untarnished the character and reputation of the Ancient Masonic Institution and Institution dedicated to the Virtue and Universal Benevo-

lence. It now numbers 167 members, and its present officers are: Richard Potts, W. M.; William C. Birely, S. W.; William D. Zimmerman, J. W.; Adolphus Fearhake, Secretary; Horace C. Zacharias, Treasurer; A. Atlee Radcliff, S. D.; Solomon D. Hedges, J. D.; Frederick W. Cramer and Homer D. Ridenour, Stewards; Harry J. Fromke, Tyler; Millard F. Lease, Marshal or Master of Ceremonies; Prof. Geo. Edw. Smith, Organist.

****

LYNCH LODGE NO. 163, A. F. AND A. M.

Lynch Lodge No. 163, A. F. and A. Masons, of Frederick, Maryland, was named after Honorable John A. Lynch, Associate Judge of the sixth Judicial Circuit of the State of Maryland, who was the Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Maryland in the year 1864.

Judge Lynch was an eminent Mason and a member of Columbia Lodge No. 58, of Frederick, from which Lodge in the year 1873 some of the Brethren dimited and applied to the then Grand Master of Masons in Maryland, John H. B. Latrobe, who granted a Dispensation on June 5th, 1873, unto C. F. Adolphus Fox, Steiner Schley, Peter S. Bantz, Philip Stern, George A. Abbott, Benjamin H. Schley and John A. Lynch.

The first meeting of the Lodge under this Dispensation was held on June 9th, 1873, at which were present Benjamin H. Schley, Peter S. Bantz, C. F. Adolphus Fox, Philip Stern, and Steiner Schley. The following were the officers of the Lodge working under Dispensation: Benjamin H. Schley, Worshipful Master; Steiner Schley, Senior Warden; Peter S. Bantz, Junior Warden; George A. Abbott, Secretary; John A. Lynch, Treasurer, and Francis T. Rhodes, Tyler.

The following were made Master Masons by the Lodge working under this Dispensation: Julius Neuwahl, Harry C. Keefer, Charles F. Kreh, Harry K. Carmack. The first by-laws of the Lodge working under dispensation were adpoted October 9th, 1873.

The Grand Lodge of Maryland at its Communication in November, 1873, granted a charter to Lynch Lodge, and the Charter members named were: Benjamin H. Schley, Steiner Schley, Philip Stern and George A. Abbott, and the Lodge was constituted on November 23rd, 1873, by John A. Lynch, Past Deputy Grand Master.

The following have been members of Lynch Lodge working under its Charter of November 1873:

David O. Thomas, of C., Jacob B. Tyson, George Ernest Meyer, William H. Zeigler, Isaac Lowenstein, Charles N. Leilich, D. Clayton Kemp, George Truscott, Christopher C. Mark, Clarence C. Carty, A. Eugene Keefer, James W. Heck, Jacob R. Michael, John Jacob Sahm, Hartog Weinberg, Luther T. O. Frazier, Isaiah N. Loy, C. Staley Doub, Shafer T. Hargett, Thomas H. Haller, George J. Buckey, George Edward Smith, Oscar F. Firestone, David A. Castle, Aaron Rosenstock, Thomas S. Eader, Oscar M. Burucker, Henry Skinner, Matthew S. McKinney, Trago W. Landerkin, William C. Murphy, Wilbur H. Duvall, Charles Riggs Darby, Allen G. Quynn, Wilbur H. Brown, Harry H. Quynn, Lewis F. Kussmaul, Albert Shafer, John N. Haller, John Hershberger, Hemma H. Haller, Moses Fisher, Peter L. Hargett, Mahlon D. Rhoderick, Robert C. McLain, Robert Moffett, J. Polk Biser, Lewis H. Aubert, John C. Motter, Daniel B. Miller, J. Allen Grumbine, Jacob Rohrback, Nathan S. Tyson Robert Moore, O. N. Duvall, J. Bell King, Upton A. Sharretts, Daniel H. Steiner, C. Staley Gambrill, William E. Filler, Harvey S. Zimmerman, Jacob Rosenstock, Hiram R. Heck, William F. Chilton, Robert G. Gambrill, William O. McCutcheon, Harry F. Dittmar, Richard S. D. Dutrow, Charles G. Thomas, Philip Seeger, William C. Neidig, John W. Grove, J. William Himbury, Garrett S. DeGrange, William H. Duvall, Charles F. Firestone, J. Lewis Main, Thomas F. Myers, Thomas O. White, John H. M. McCormick, Abram Kemp Keefer, Elmer W. Doty, Edward M. Halley, Charles H. C. Rhoderick, Schaeffer L. Rhodes, James H. Gambrill, Jr., James H. Harris, Henry Erbach, Augustus B. Mahoney, Charles F. Knock, Harry Blackston, Charles C. Carty, A. LeRoy McCardell, A. H. Zimmerman, Joseph W. L. Carty, John A. Saxton, Thomas M. Williamson, Benjamin Rosenour, Charles B. T. Hendrickson, Lewis Bayer, Wm. H. Beall, David D. Kolb, Geo. Leslie Cramer, Simon S. Miller, C. Albert Gilson, George L. Kaufman, Charles W. F. Crum, Edward F. Haller, J. Allen Williamson, Samuel U. Gregg, Robert C. Nicodemus, George E. Houck, Edgar K. Moore, George R. Dennis, Jr., C. Thomas Kemp, Edwin H. Ellis, E. Peter Mantz, Charles D. Eldridge, Albert N. McCardell, B. Evard Kepner, William O. Kolb, John W. Green, Eli Charles Renn, G. Roger Wickham, Jesse H. Routzon, Charles D. Groff, Eli G. Haugh, Edwin Devilbiss, Clarence H. Hett, Simon H. Koogle, William B. Cutshall, David King, James P. Forsythe, James O. Hendrix, Milton G. Rice, Lewis O. Whip, Charles L. Stokes, Clinton E. Main, Samuel

P. Dutrow, William E. Staup, William B. Price, George M. Hett, James R. Lewis, Harry Baer, James M. Goodman, Clinton B. Willard, George W. Crum, William E. Darner, Clayton M. Zimmerman, John Alfred Ritter, Henry H. Crum, Emory C. Crum, Edgar S. McCardell, Martin A. Castle, David N. Dittmar, Jonathan J. Beilfield, Henry C. A. Meier, W. Harry Haller, Robert E. Delaplaine, William Herwig, Charles N. Leathem, Jr., Atville Conner, H. Clinton Sweadener, George W. Shoemaker, William C. Sykes, Frank B. Moxham, William C. Humm, Henry B. Ramsburgh, Glenn O. Garber, Robert D. Hemp, Alfred J. Herman.

The following have served as Masters of Lynch Lodge.

Benjamin H. Schley, from December 25th, 1873, to January 14th, 1875.

Philip Stern, from January 14th, 1875, to December 14th, 1876.

Harry C. Keefer, from December 14th, 1876, to December 13th, 1877.

William H. Zeigler, from December 13th, 1877, to December 25th, 1879.

Isaac Lowenstein, from December 25th, 1879, to December 2nd, 1881.

Isaiah N. Loy, from December 22nd, 1881, to December 14th, 1882.

Philip Stern, from December 14th, 1882, to November 24th, 1886.

Jacob B. Tyson, from December 23rd, 1886, to December 22nd, 1892.

Wilbur H. Duvall, from December 22nd, 1892, to December 13th, 1894.

Shafer T. Hargett, from December 13th, 1894, to December 26th, 1895.

Jacob B. Tyson, from December 26th, 1895, to January 14th, 1897.

Richard S. J. Dutrow, from January 14th, 1897, to December 8th, 1898.

Harry Blackson, from December 8th, 1898, to December 27th, 1900.

Joseph W. L. Carty, from December 27th, 1900, to December 25th, 1902.

Jacob Rohrback, from December 25th, 1902, to January 14th, 1909.

****

ENOCH CHAPTER, NO. 23, ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

Although an organization of Royal Arch Masonry existed in Maryland as early at 1766, it was not until 1820 that a Chapter of the Royal Craft was established in Frederick County. From the time of the organization of the Grand Chapter of Maryland, June 24, 1797, until in November, 1822, dispensations or warrants for the establishment of Mark Lodges other than those connected with Chapters, were granted by the Grand Chapter of Maryland. One of these, Union Mark Lodge, was organized at New Market on November 11, 1817, and on the 11th of January, 1820, Columbia Mark Lodge at Frederick was chartered, with Jacob Baer as Master; Samuel Barnes, Senior Warden; Jacob Bayer, Junior Warden; William Bantz, Treasurer, and Thomas Woodrow, Secretary. During the same year a Royal Arch Chapter was organized and on November 15, 1820, a charter was granted to Enoch Chapter No. 10, which absorbed all the members of Columbia Mark Lodge. The first and only High Priest of Enoch Chapter No. 10, was Jacob Baer; Singleton Duvall was King and Samuel Webster, Scribe.

The Chapter was in existence for seven or eight years, being last represented in the Grand Chapter in 1827 by David Kolb, Adolphus Fearhake and Francis Thomas.

After the demise of Enoch Chapter No. 10, Capitular Masonry in Frederick County was in a dormant state for nearly forty years, and no effort was made to revive it until 1866. On the 31st day of March, 1866, four Royal Arch Masons, George A. Hanson, C. F. Adolphus Fox, Allen G. Quynn and William Nash Young, the first two of Jerusalem Chapter, No. 9, and the latter two of St. John's No. 19, of Baltimore City, met at the office of George A. Hanson, on the corner of Church street and Middle Alley, now Loats Female Orphan Asylum, and determined to form a Chapter of Royal Arch Masons in the City of Frederick. Accordingly they signed a petition for a Dispensation, which petition was recommended by St. John's Chapter, No. 19, of Baltimore. On the 9th day of April, 1866, the Dispensation was granted appointing George A. Hanson as the first High Priest, Allen G. Quynn as King, and W. Nash Young as Scribe. The first Convocation was held on the 28th day of May, 1866, at 2 o'clock, P. M., in the old Episcopal Church on Court Street, the upper portion of which has been leased and fitted up by Columbia Lodge, No. 58, A. F. and A. M., for a Masonic Hall.

At the first meeting of the newly organized Chapter, working under dispensation, eleven petitions were presented, the petitioners being John A. Lynch, Lewis S. Clingan, John B. Overton, McClintock Young, John C. Killingsworth, Henry Goldenberg, William L. Moberly, James M. Harding, W. Roderick Dorsey, Frederick A. Markey and Charles W. Ross. Of these only two are still living, Lewis L. Clingan and McClintock Young. On November 12, 1866, a charter was granted to Enoch Royal

Arch Chapter, No. 23, and on the 27th of the same month the Chapter was duly constituted and the following officers were installed: Geo. A. Hanson, High Priest; Allen G. Quynn, King; W. Nash Young, Scribe; Frederick A. Markey, Treasurer; George W. Cramer, Secretary; John B. Overton, C. H.; John A. Lynch, P. S.; John C. Killingsworth, R. A. C.; C. F. Adolphus Fox, M. 3d V.; McClintock Young, M. 2nd V.; William L. Moberly, M. 1st V.; Francis T. Rhodes, Sentinel.

Since its organization Enoch Chapter has had twenty High Priests, viz: George A. Hanson, John B. Overton, B. Henry Schley, C. F. Adolphus Fox, Adolphus Fearhake, John A. Lynch, Charles V. S. Levy, Philip Stern, W. Nash Young, Francis B. Sappington, Wilbur H. Duvall, Daniel T. Ordeman, Samuel G. Duvall, Joseph W. Gaver, Elias B. Ramsburg, Charles C. Waters, Grayson E. Bowers, Ira L. Miller, Oliver C. Warehime, William C. Birely and Harry J. Fromke. Two of the number, George A. Hanson and John B. Overton, served the Grand Chapter, the former as Grand King and the latter as Grand Captain of the Host; three, C. V. S. Levy, W. Nash Young and Daniel T. Ordeman as Grand High Priest; and one, Oliver C. Warehime, is now serving as Grand Master of the First Vail.

The Chapter has had a successful career and its present membership is 160, it being one of the most influential of the subordinate Chapters in the State.

The officers for 1910 are: Harry J. Fromke, H. P.; Charles S. Howard, K.; Harry J. Kefauver, S.; Elias B. Ramsburg, Treasurer; Oliver C. Warehime, Secretary; Jonathan J. Bielfeld, C. H.; A. Atlee Radcliffe, P. S.; Robert E. Delaplaine, R. A. C.; N. E. Kefauver, M. 3rd V.; Edgar K. Moore, M. 2nd. V.; Guy K. Motter, M. 1st V.; Shafer L. Rhoads, Sentinel.

****

ENOCH COUNCIL, NO. 10, ROYAL AND SELECT MASTERS.

Cryptic Masonry, as a separate organization, was first established in Frederick County, April 14, 1892, when Enoch Council, No. 10, Royal and Select Masters, began its career under Dispensation granted by the Grand Council of Maryland. The Council was formed with ten members, and the officers named in the Dispensation were, W. Nash Young, Thrice Ill. Master; Samuel G. Duvall, Deputy Ill. Master; A. J. Gill, Principal Conductor of Work; Charles C. Smith, Recorder; William V. Albaugh, Treasurer; Adolphus Fearhake, Captain of the Guard. The Council worked under Dispensation until April 9, 1894, when it was regularly instituted, all the officers being re-elected. The present membership of the Council is 83, and the body is in a flourishing condition.

During its existence W. Nash Young, Adolphus Fearhake, Daniel T. Ordeman, Samuel G. Duvall, Grayson E. Bowers and Charles S. Howard have been Masters of the Council. The officers for 1910 are: Charles S. Howard, Thrice Ill. Master; Dr. Ira J. McCurdy, Deputy Ill. Master; William C. Birely, Principal Conductor of the Work; Robert E. Delaplaine, Treasurer; Oliver C. Warehime, Recorder; Harry J. Kefauver, Captain of the Guard; Jonathan J. Bielfeld, Conductor of Council; Gerson Rosenour, Steward; George Edw. Smith, Marshal; Rev. Simon S. Miller, Chaplain; Shafer L. Rhoads, Sentinel.

****

JACQUES DeMOLAY COMMANDERY, NO. 4 K. T., FREDERICK, MD.

On March 2, 1868, Geo. A. Hansen, Peter S. Bantz, D. A. Piper, David Martin, D. H. Bittle, William Rogers, Jos. Whiting, John R. D. Bedford, Emanuel Corbett, D. L. Chamberlain, petitioners, acting under a dispensation from A. L. Palmer, Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of the United States, given Nov. 23, 1867, opened and held a Commandery of Knights Templar at Frederick, Maryland, to be known as Jacques de Molay Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templar.

The Grand Master appointed Geo. A. Hansen, Eminent Commander; Peter S. Bantz, Generalissimo; D. A. Piper, Captain General.

The meetings were held in the Masonic Lodge Room, then located in the old Episcopal Parish House on Court street.

Application for a permanent Charter was made to the Grand Encampment held at St. Louis, September 3, 1868. This charter was issued September 18, 1868. Jacques de Molay Commandery No. 4, K. T., therefore, holds its Charter from the Grand Encampment of the United States, as it was organized prior to the formation of the Grand Commandery of Maryland, and is the oldest Commandery in Maryland outside of Baltimore.

Sir Knight John A. Lynch, the second Eminent Commander, was elected April 7, 1871, being re-elected continuously until April 16, 1874, when he was succeeded by Sir Knight Steiner Schley.

On December 6, 1877, Sir Knight John A. Lynch again accepted the position, which he held until October 15, 1883, when Sir Knight

Charles C. Smith was installed as his successor. Three Sir Knights of this Commandery attended the Triennial Conclave held in San Francisco in 1883. There is now in the possession of the Commandery a souvenir Banner of this occasion.

Sir Knight C. V. S. Levy was installed as Eminent Commander on May 7, 1885. Jacques de Molay Commandery participated in the parade held in Washington, D. C., October 8, 1889, during the Triennial Conclave.

Sir Knight W. Nash Young was elected Eminent Commander on March 5, 1891, and at the same time, the beautiful banner, still in the possession of the Commandery, was presented.

During the month of February, 1892, the home of the Commandery was moved to the third floor of the Citizens' National Bank Building.

Sir Knight Adolphus Fearhake was elected Eminent Commander April 7, 1892. The Commandery was represented at the Denver Triennial Conclave held this year. During the year 1893 twelve Companions from Ithiel Chapter, No. 27, located at Hagerstown, Md., were dubbed and created Knights Templar in Jacques de Molay Commandery No. 4. On April 5, 1894, these Sir Knights asked permission to form a Commandery of Knights Templar at Hagerstown, Md. This permission was granted by Jacques de Molay Commandery, and St. Bernard Commandery No. 9, located at Hagerstown, Md., was chartered by the Grand Commandery of Maryland November 27, 1894. Members of Jacques de Molay Commandery were present at the Triennial Conclave held in Boston in August 1895.

Sir Knight Samuel G. Duvall was elected Eminent Commander April 4, 1895, holding the office for three successive years. On April 7, 1896 the officers of the Grand Commandery of Maryland visited Frederick to install the officers-elect of Jacques de Molay Commandery, and were entertained at a banquet at the City Hotel.

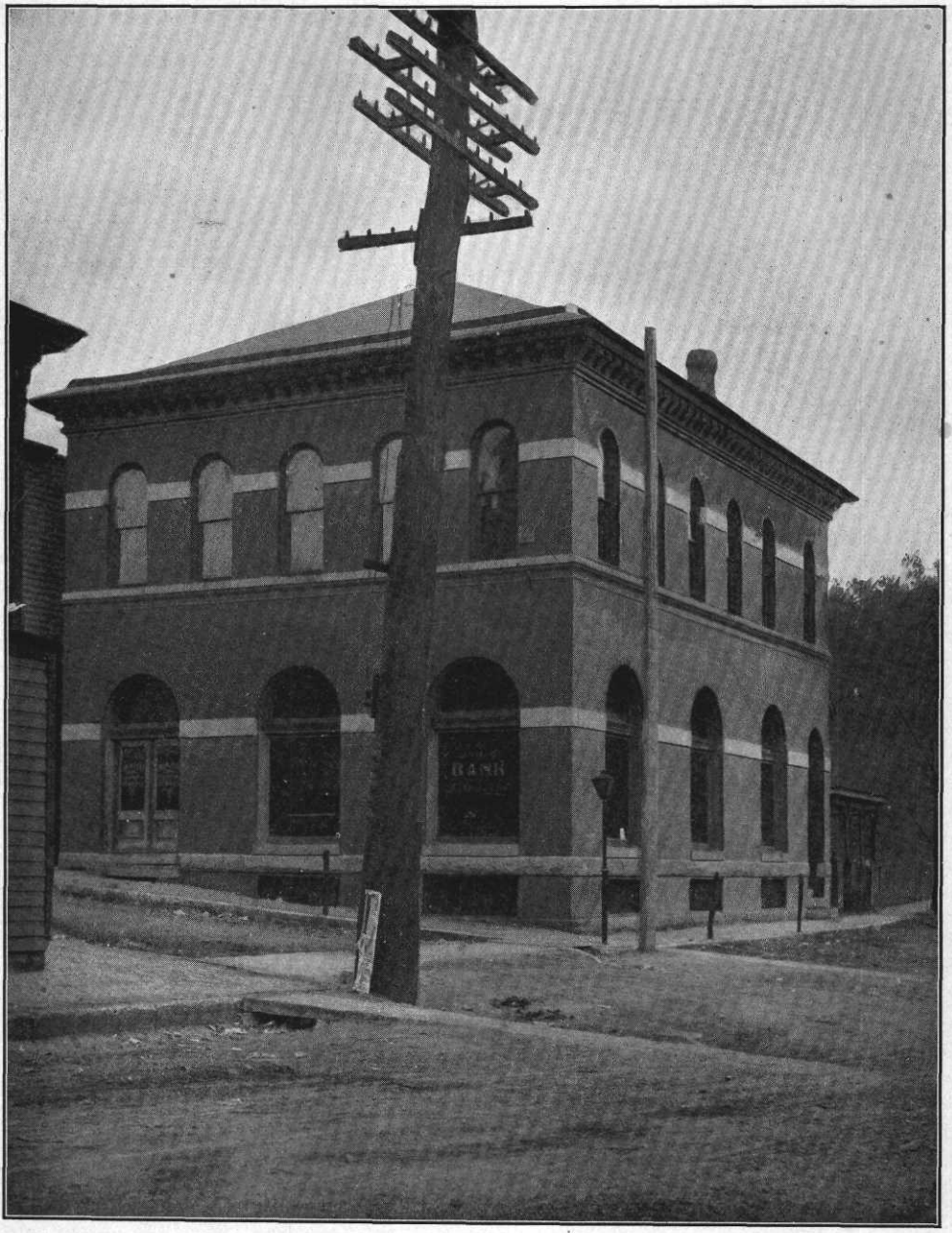
April 7, 1898 Sir Knight Francis B. Sappington was elected Eminent Commander.

Sir Knight Samuel G. Duvall was again elected Eminent Commander on April 5, 1900, and during the year presented to the Commandery an elegant Silver Service, Officers' Jewels and robes used in conferring the degrees. This Commandery acted as escort to the Officers of the Grand Lodge at the laying of the corner stone of the Masonic Temple in August, 1901. In March 1902 the Commandery moved into the Masonic Temple, which is equipped with moth proof cases for the uniforms of the Sir Knights, and special rooms for the storage of robes and paraphernalia used in the degrees. On June 4, 1903, Eminent Commander Samuel G. Duvall was presented with a Past Commander's Jewel by Sir Knight W. Nash Young on behalf of the Sir Knights.

On April 7, 1904, Sir Knight Elias B. Ramsburg was elected Eminent Commander. Grand Commander Summerfield Berry Medairy and Grand Captain General Edward Garrott Staley visited this Commandery November 8, 1905. On Ascension Day May 24, 1906, Saint Bernard Commandery No. 9 of Hagerstown, visited Frederick and attended Divine Service with Jacques de Molay Commandery. After parading the principal streets, the visiting Sir Knights were entertained at a Banquet in the Banquet Hall of the Masonic Temple. On Ascension Day 1907, Jacques de Molay Commandery made a pilgrimage to Hagerstown, and attended service with Saint Bernard Commandery. A delightful banquet was served at the Hotel Baldwin. Past Commander Adolphus Fearhake responded in a most pleasing manner to the toast "Jacques de Molay Commandery."

On April 2, 1908, Sir Knight Charles C. Waters was elected Eminent Commander. June 11, 1908, occurred the largest Templar demonstration ever held in Frederick. Representatives were present from four States and ten different Commanderies. Grand Commander Edward Garrott Staley, Grand Recorder John H. Miller of the Grand Commandery of Maryland; the Drill Corps of Beauseant Commandery, No. 8, of Baltimore; Antioch Commandery, No. 6, of Cumberland; Saint Bernard Commandery, No. 9, of Hagerstown, together with Jacques de Molay Commandery, paraded the streets of Frederick in the evening, making a procession of two hundred Sir Knights, with two bands of music. After the parade the Sir Knights, as the guests of Jacques de Molay Commandery, were taken to Braddock Heights, where they were entertained at the Hotel Braddock, which was decorated for the occasion and where a banquet was enjoyed.

Sir Knight A. LeRoy McCardell was elected Eminent Commander April 1, 1909. On June 19, 1909, over fifty Sir Knights and ladies went to Pen-Mar as the guests of Beauseant Commandery No. 8 of Baltimore. The Commandery was represented at the dedication of the Templar Room in the new Masonic Temple in Baltimore, by the Eminent Commander and others. A large delegation including the three principal officers attended the Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery held in Baltimore in November, 1909. On January 18, 1910, the Sir Knights were assembled in the Asylum



The Savings Bank of Brunswick.

to hear an address on Templarism by Past Commander Fearhake, one of the best informed Masons of this jurisdiction. At the conclusion of the address, Sir Knight A. LeRoy McCardell as the Eminent Commander and representative of the Sir Knights of Jacques de Molay Commandery presented Past Commanders Fearhake, Sappington, Ramsburg and Waters with Past Commander's Jewels especially designed for this Commandery.

It is the custom of Jacques de Molay Commandery to attend Divine service on each Ascension Day, and at the same time to engage in a short Templar parade. On Christmas Day they observe the beautiful custom of assembling in the Asylum at noon to drink a toast to the Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of the United States. The Drill Corps gives an Annual Exhibition Drill, to which the ladies and all Sir Knights are invited. The Drill Corps numbers thirty-two. Its officers are A. LeRoy McCardell, Commandant, Charles S. Howard, Right Guide, Harry J. Kefauver, Left Guide, Solomon D. Hedges, Secretary and Treasurer.

In April 1910 Jacques de Molay Commandery had a membership of 103, with six Past Commanders: Sir Knights Adolphus Fearhake, Samuel G. Duvall, Francis B. Sappington, Elias B. Ramsburg, Charles C. Waters, A. LeRoy McCardell. The officers for 1910 were A. LeRoy McCardell, Eminent Commander; Ira J. McCurdy, Generalissimo; Charles S. Howard, Captain General; Samuel G. Duvall, Treasurer; Francis B. Sappington, Recorder.

****

MOUNTAIN CITY LODGE NO. 29, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS, FREDERICK, MD.

The premier Lodge in Maryland in the Order of the Knights of Pythias, is Mountain City Lodge, No. 29, of Frederick. In the personnel of its membership, it takes rank with the best organizations in the State; in the good it is doing through the channels of sick and death benefits, it has touched an exceedingly goodly number of hearthstones in the community in having dispensed a sum fast approaching fifty thousand dollars; in the character of the ritualistic work of the Order, it is easily the primus inter pares in Maryland, and its First Rank Team is the best in the United States.

In the last seven years, it has initiated more candidates into the mysteries of Pythianism than any other Lodge in the Union, and has the distinction of having performed the initiatory ceremonies on the largest class of candidates for the First Rank (1116 in number) ever given by any Pythian Lodge in America, and it is exceedingly doubtful if any organization anywhere ever took into its folds a larger number at one time.

The history of Mountain City Lodge is a most interesting one. It was chartered in the City of Frederick on the evening of February 12th, 1869, just five years after the founding of the Order by Rathbone. At once it attracted to it the very best of the town's citizenship. For a considerable period, it was one of the best assets of the community. Then lodge strife in some mysterious way, struck it, and when the storm was over, but 28 faithful men were left clinging about its flag. For more than a decade, it struggled, few in numbers and poor in purse. In 1898 towards the latter part of the year, Edgar L. Miller who was a resident of the City but a member of another Lodge, conceived the idea of having its life renewed, and aided by Henry Wineberg, G. Waring Tyson, F. W. Obenderfer, Alonzo P. Marsh and others, a campaign for new members was inaugurated. Among the number secured, were H. Dorsey Etchison, Reno S. Harp, John H. Grove and Charles A. Landis, and these men immediately saw the possibilities there were in this fraternity, and in the short space of twelve years, from a discouraging beginning, Mountain City Lodge has grown from a membership of 28 to the largest in the Domain, of 434, and one of the largest in the Supreme Jurisdiction, and from a depleted treasury, to aggregated investments now of over $15,000. Besides several thousand dollars invested in paraphernalia, in this period, it has expended nearly five thousand dollars in sick and death benefits, and has spent an almost like sum in entertainments for its own and visiting brethren. Of the original charter members way back in 1869, but two remain in the marching ranks, Henry F. Steiner and William A. Simmons, all the others nearly having crossed the "great divide." In the near future, it is contemplated to erect the handsomest Pythian building in Maryland, and before the year 1911 is ended, every Pythian heart in Frederick will swell with conscious pride because a Pythian Castle will have been dedicated, to a great work, for great good for all the future, and to the honor of a great Order that is keeping pace with our national ensign in its pressing on to the remote corners of the earth.

At this time, the Lodge holds weekly meetings in what is known as the "Pythian Room" in the Masonic Temple, and every Monday evening, the portals are open, and especially to the stranger within the city's gates. The present

officers of the Lodge are Sourin Welty, C. C.; E. Russell Stockman, V. C.; Geo. T. M. Shuffler, P.; H. W. Kolb, M. W.; Chas. A. Landis, K. of R. & S.; Harrie E. W. Storm, M. of F.; W. W. Pickett, Treasurer; D. Charles Winebrenner, Hiram R. Heck and H. Milton Kefauver, Trustees.

Frederick City can well be proud of its secret societies, but when the history of them all is read and known, none for the record it has made, the things it has done for the betterment of mankind, and the splendid industry it has manifested in all things intended for the individual and public weal, appeals to the community with more force that as a consequence evokes well merited praise, than does this ever advancing Lodge of Pythianism, Mountain City, No. 29. Long may it live and prosper, and may its years ahead be filled with even nobler deeds than have the rich years of its past.

****

FREDERICK CITY LODGE NO. 100, INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

The strongest Order in America, numerically, is the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. America borrowed this fraternity from England, and to the credit of Maryland, Odd Fellowship had its beginning in Baltimore being launched into existence at the old tavern of the Seven Stars in 1819. From that time until the present, it has maintained steady growth, and among its earliest branches, was Adam Lodge, composed as it was of some of the best citizens of Frederick.

For many years, this Lodge flourished in Frederick and after a long life of usefulness, its charter was finally surrendered to the Grand Domain. In the early nineties, King David Lodge No. 50, was chartered, and since its formation, has been gradually advancing in membership as well as in material prosperity.

But as the men of Frederick as a rule are fraternally inclined, and the precedent having been set in several instances of the same organization having more than one branch in the town, it was deemed advisable by a number of them to have another Lodge of Odd Fellows, so the town was canvassed and the claims of the Order presented to the prospective membership, and as a result, Frederick City Lodge No. 100 was instituted with considerably over one hundred names on its roster, on the evening of August 26, 1908. The institution was conducted in person by Grand Master John W. Young of Cumberland, assisted by Grand Secretary William A. Jones, of Baltimore, and a number of other gentlemen who accompanied him, and took place in the lodge room on the second floor of the Masonic Temple, and where the Lodge still continues to meet every first and third Wednesday evenings in each month.

The present membership of Frederick City Lodge No. 100 is an even hundred. The officers of the current term are as follows: H. Dorsey Etchison, Noble Grand; Marion C. Rice, Vice-Grand; George W. Shoemaker, Chaplain; Hiram R. Heck, Sitting Past Grand; Charles A. Landis, Recording Secretary; Harrie E. W. Storm, Financial Secretary; Thomas A. Chapline, Treasurer; Hammond Urner, Charles F. Goodell and Hiram R. Heck, Trustees.

The membership of this Lodge has in it the representative professional and business men of Frederick, and all things point to a large career ahead, of usefulness in the community.

The meeting place of the Lodge is one of the largest and most attractive Lodge rooms in the State, and the regalia of the Lodge practically new, having only been recently purchased.

Being a beneficial Order, the benefits are three dollars weekly to members when sick or disabled, and one dollar per member to beneficiary or beneficiaries in case of death.

The Lodge has had no deaths since its institution, and in that time, only two cases of sickness reported.

****

I. O. O. F., FREDERICK, MD.

On January 11, 1898, about seventy-five persons met in Independent Hall, Frederick City, for the purpose of organizing a Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Of the number, fifty gentlemen who had previously signified their willingness to become members of the Order were present, the balance being Grand Lodge officers of the State of Maryland, and visiting brethren from Middletown, Thurmont and New Market.

Rufus A. Rager, to whom the credit for organizing the lodge is wholly due, called the assemblage to order, and in a brief manner stated the object of the meeting, whereupon Grand Master J. J. Kahler, assisted by D. G. M., Jas. Hofslette, Grand Secretary Jno. M. Jones, Grand Warden Richard Giboney, Grand Marshall E. S. Anderson, and P. G. Master Clifford Taylor, assumed charge of the meeting, and proceeded to organize a lodge for the purpose of initiating and conferring degrees upon those present for reception into the mysteries of the Order, as follows:

R. A. Rager, Fred Kopp, R. A. Bennett, J.

L. Massey, E. M. Ellis, G. F. Emmert, C. E. Saylor, E. G. Haugh, J. H. Cutshall, A. H. Harrington, S. T. Haffner, C. E. Cline, Jno. S. Newman, H. E. Krise, F. D. Owings, W. H. Beall, C. H. Biggs, E. J. Smith, W. B. Cutshall, J. W. Gaver, Edw. Hewes, G. L. Kauffman, Dudley Page, A. B. Hargett, J. L. Jordan, W. H. Hink, C. H. Uterwahle, J. M. Birley, H. M. Crumm, J. A. Saxton, H. D. Etchison, W. D. Hales, G. W. Tyson, C. E. Crane, H. F. Shipley, Francis Johnson, Harry Zimmerman, D. T. Steiner, H. D. Young, F. L. Stoner, E. M. Eader, M. F. Lease, Geo. H. Railing, L. T. Magil, Jr., G. W. Hemlein, W. A. Simmons, A. J. Fromke, H. B. Wilter, D. P. Buckey and P. M. Eader.

After initiating and conferring the three degrees the Grand Master proceeded to institute the lodge, when the following officers were installed for the ensuing six months:

Noble Grand, R. A. Rager; Vice-Grand, J. L. Massey; Recording Secretary, H. M. Cramer; Financial Secretary, F. D. Owings; Treasurer, G. Warren Tyson; Conductor, M. F. Leese; Warden, W. H. Beall. The new institution chose by unanimous vote the name of King David Lodge, No. 50, I. O. O. F.

King David Lodge has been very prosperous, losing only five members by death, and now numbers 83 members, being among the best residents of Frederick. The present officers of the Lodge are:

N. G., Chas. Seeger; V. G., Chas. Simmons; R. S., C. W. Keiser; F. S., R. A. Bennett; Treasurer, E. G. Hough; Chaplain, Rev. T. Freeman Dixi; P. G., Philip Seeger.

****

CHIPPEWA TRIBE NO. 19, IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN, FREDERICK, MD.

The Improved Order of Red Men is an organization or Society founded upon the manners, customs and traditions of the Aborigines of the American Continent. In this perpetuating many of the characteristics of that peculiar people who though not possessed of the light of revelation yet had an intuitive belief in the existence of a Great Spirit who ruled the universe.

The purposes of the Order, as defined in their fundamental law, are as follows. To perpetuate the principles of free government; instill into the hearts of our members a higher love and holier veneration for the flag of our country; cultivate a spirit of fraternal and brotherly love; care for the sick members, and provide for the widows and orphans of deceased members.

The manner of the accomplishment of the purpose of the Order is by the organizing in localities what are known as Tribes, in which the members pledge themselves mutually to the advancement of the principles and purposes for which the Order has been founded. In these Tribes each member pays a specific amount, known as dues, and upon the death of a member each contributes a fixed sum for funeral expenses and benefits from the funds thus received. There is paid to a sick or disabled brother weekly benefits, and in case of death, funeral expenses and benefits to the family of the deceased.

Chippewa Tribe, No. 19, Improved Order of Red Men, of Frederick, as an integral part of the organization, was instituted May 3, 1850. The first to be adopted into the Tribe were Samuel Snyder, Israel W. Suman, John D. Zieler, Wm. H. Hiteshew, Lewis W. Wolfe, Edward Lease, Peter Shaeffer, Wm. T. Duvall, Wm. Moling, Maurice Albaugh, Jacob Leilich, Geo. W. Dertzbaugh, Oliver Nusz, A. J. Wilcoxen, Geo. R. Gephart, Joel V. Hollebaugh and Isaac Suman.

The first officers of the Tribe, denominated as Chiefs, were Sachem, Samuel Snyder; Senior Sagamore, Israel W. Suman; Junior Sagamore, John D. Zieler; Chief of Records, Wm. H. Hiteshew; Keeper of Wampum, Lewis W. Wolfe; Prophet, Wm. T. Duvall.

It was not long after the institution of the Tribe that the Chief of Records, Wm. H. Hiteshew, died, and was succeeded by Joel V. Hollebaugh, in that Chieftaincy, and during its existence the place has been filled by Thomas H. Holbrunner, E. A. Gittinger, L. M. Englebrecht and John H. Bennett.

The office of Keeper of Wampum or Treasurer, has been filled by James M. Arnold, J. W. L. Carty, P. M. Engelbrecht, John C. Hardt and J. Henry Lampe.

The first public demonstration of the Tribe occurred on the 12th of September, 1851, the occasion being the reception of a banner, the gift of the ladies of Frederick, the address of the presentation being by Bradley T. Johnson, followed by a parade in which they were joined by Tribes from Baltimore, Hagerstown and other places of Maryland.

Chippewa Tribe has always been a potent factor in the Great Council of Maryland. Three of its members, John A. Steiner, John H. Bennett and J. Henry Lampe, have been elevated to the Chieftaincy of Great Sachem, and Walter Saunders, Edward A. Gittinger, John H. Bennett and J. Henry Lampe have been repeatedly elected to represent the Great

Council of Maryland in the Great Council of the United States.

As an illustration of the pecuniary benefits of the Tribe, the records show that there was paid for sick and funeral benefits during the year 1878, $1216.

Since the institution of the Tribe more than seven hundred have been adopted into its membership to whom have been taught its mysteries, principles and purposes.

****

ACACIA LODGE, NO. 155 A. F. & A. M.

Acacia Lodge No. 155, A. F. and A. M. is located at Thurmont, Md. Its regular communications are held on the second and fourth Monday evenings each month. Acacia Lodge owns its temple and holds its meetings in a beautifully equipped, electrically lighted room on the top floor. The Lodge held its first meeting under dispensations May 22nd, 1871 with Bro. Robert Lyon as its first Master and Bro. L. Randolph Waesche as its first secretary. A charter was granted the Lodge November 20, 1871. Its charter members numbered thirteen. The membership of Acacia Lodge at present is 75. Tyrian Lodge, Emmitsburg, Maryland, was constituted mainly by members of Acacia Lodge. The following are the elective officers of Acacia Lodge for the year 1910: Sanford, L. Shaffer, W. M.; Samuel Long, S. W.; Rev. Thomas G. Hill, J. W.; Geo. W. Stocksdale, Treasurer; Prof. H. D. Beachley, Secretary.

Past Masters.—L. Randolph Waesche, Elmer C. Kefauver, M. D.; Morris A. Birely, M. D.; H. D. Beachley, M. A.; Rev. Francis R. Bayley, Samuel B. Bennett, Rev. Guy P. Bready, Sanford L. Shaffer.

****

PHILANTHROPIC LODGE NO. 50, A. F. AND A. M., NEW MARKET, MD.

This Masonic Lodge, located at New Market, Frederick County, Md., is one of the oldest Lodges in the State, having been chartered nearly ninety years ago, November 20th, 1820. Its first Worshipful Master was William Downey. The Lodge continued to meet regularly until the year 1827, from which time we have no account whatever until the present Philanthropic Lodge was chartered on May 12th, 1874, and it now meets with regular communication. Its Charter Members were Dr. J. W. Downey, H. H. Hopkins, M. D., H. S. Lansdale, Wm. R. Dorsey, Thos. P. Mullinix, Wm. Downey, W. Duvall, Hamilton Stier and Geo. E. Talbott. Its first officers were J. W. Downes, W. M., H. S. Lansdale, S. W., and Wm Downey, J. W. At this time George E. Talbott was the first Secretary. The regular communications of the Lodge are the first and third Wednesdays of each month and its present membership numbers thirty-four. Its present officers are Frank Downey, W. M.; Thomas M. Waltz, S. W.; H. V. Murdock, J. W.; M. P. Wood, Secretary and Treasurer. The Past-Masters now living are M. G. Wood, Thomas M. Waltz, Frank Downey and Dr. H. H. Hopkins.

****

FERVENCY LODGE NO. 200 A. F. AND A. M., POINT OF ROCKS, MD.

Fervency Lodge No. 200 A. F. and A. M., was instituted by Grand Master Thos. J. Shryock, March 25th, 1898, A. L. 5898, and worked under dispensation until May 24th of the same year, when charter was granted. Of the eleven chartered members, W. F. Harrison, C. W. Wright, B. F. Stouffer, C. M. Elliott, Jno. A. Elliott, Dr. R. W. Trapnell, W. T. Colbert, W. Q. Stouffer, were dimitted from Brunswick No. 191, and other three, Dr. W. H. Johnson, Dr. Thos. B. Johnson, and G. A. T. Snouffer, were dimitted from Columbia Lodge No. 58, Frederick, Md. Fervency Lodge meet in their own building at Point of Rocks, Md., the first and third Saturdays each month at 8 o'clock p. m. Since its installation it has conferred the Master Mason degree upon 34 and enrolls a membership of 42 members at the present time. Its present officers are Geo. W. Lilly, Worshipful Master; Geo. H. Hickman, Senior Warden, Lawrence E. Sigafoose, Junior Warden; Jas. O. Hyder, Treasurer; W. Q. Stouffer, Secretary. W. Q. Stouffer being its first master he having previous to its installation been master of Brunswick Lodge No. 191.

****

TYRIAN LODGE NO. 205, A. F. AND A. M., EMMITSBURG, MD.

This Masonic Lodge, located at Emmitsburg, Frederick County, Maryland, was instituted on the 18th of December, 1906. Eleven members appear with their names on the Charter, which was dated November 21st, 1906. This Lodge meets every second and fourth Thursday in the month in the Annan Building, on the Square, in Emmitsburg. It is made up of the representative citizens of the town and its present membership numbers thirty. The present officers of the Lodge are: Dr. Daniel E. Stone, W. M.; E. L. Annan, S. W.; Charles

R. Hoke, J. W.; M. F. Shuff, Treasurer; W. D. Colliflower, Secretary.

****

BRUNSWICK LODGE, NO. 191, A. F. AND A. M., BRUNSWICK, MD.

Brunswick Lodge No. 191, A. F. and A. M., which meets on the second and fourth Thursday of every month, in Brunswick, Frederick County, Md., was chartered May 10th, 1892, by the Most Worshipful Grand Master, Thomas J. Shryock, of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, and his accompanying brethren, with twenty-five Charter Members. The first officers of the Lodge were Z. T. Brantner, W. M.; John T. Martin, S. W., and John F. Miller, J. W. The Lodge has been in existence now for eigtheen years and is composed of the best citizens of the town. Its present membership is fifty-nine, and its present officers are as follows: Max Schulman, W. M.; Alonzo Gosnell, S. W.; Charles B. Dinges, J. W.; David S. Lowery, Treasurer, and Albert S. Burch, Secretary.

****

GOOD SAMARITAN LODGE NO. 46, I. O. O. F., THURMONT, MD.

Good Samaritan Lodge No. 46, I. O. O. F., was instituted October 23, 1845, in Emmitsburg, and was removed to Mechanicstown, (now Thurmont) in the year 1848. The Lodge has a membership at this time of 182. The present elected officers are: Past Grand, R. O. Eyler; Noble Grand, Geo. J. Damuth; Vice-Grand, J. Irwin Mackley; Rec. Sec., Jas. H. Firor; Fin. Sec., Chas. E. Null; Treasurer, E. L. Root; Chaplain, Rev. J. W. Reinecke; Marshall, Wm. T. Weller; Trustees, Wm. H. Stull, Geo. N. English, Wm. O. Wertenbaker.

****

LOYALTY LODGE NO. 122, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS, BRUNSWICK, MD.

Loyalty Lodge No. 122, Knights of Pythias, located in Brunswick, Md., was organized October 24th, 1892, with a Charter Membership of 26, five of whom were members at that time who belonged to the Grand Domain of West Virginia. At present time the Lodge has a membership of 183 which is composed mostly of the most prominent citizens of the town. This Lodge is in a very prosperous condition. It also boasts of having a Uniform Rank Company which bears the name of the town in which it is located, (Brunswick Co. No. 5). Officers for present term are as follows: Chancellor Commander, J. E. Cage; Vice-Chancellor, W. W. Dean; Prelate, Elton Cooper; Master of Work, W. O. Sutter; Master of Finance, J. W. Main; Master of Exchequer, D. M. Wright, Jr.; Master-at-Arms, A. E. Stein; Keeper of Records and Seal, C. D. Shewbridge; Inside Guard, D. H. Oyerly; Outside Guard, E. T. Ault; Capt. of Degree Team, W. D. Kidwell; Trustees, B. F. Long, (chairman), J. E. Cage, W. P. Deavers, C. W. Hutts and D. H. Oyerly.

****

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES OF FREDERICK COUNTY.

From its earliest settlement Frederick County took high rank as one of the most fertile agricultural counties in the State, and this fact attracted the sturdy emigrants who came within its borders to pursue their agrarian avocations and reap the bountiful results which their labor assured them, as well as to enjoy freedom from religious intolerance and to dwell in peace and quiet in the healthful climate which prevailed here. While the fertile valleys and plains annually yielded an increase in response to the labor expended in the tilling of the soil, it soon became apparent that greater benefits would result from co-operation, and during the year 1820 there was a marked awakening among the agricultural population of the county. The necessity of adopting improved methods of husbandry and of infusing new life and energy into their work, if they were to maintain the reputation of being the most enterprising and prosperous community in the State, prompted a movement in the direction of combining individual energies and reaping the benefit of the experience and advice of all engaged in the pursuit of agriculture. The first steps in the direction of organization was taken on November 3, 1820, when "The Agricultural Society of Frederick County" was formed, thirty-four persons subscribing toward the enterprise. The officers of the Society were: President, William E. Williams; Vice-Presidents, District No. 1, Colonel Henry Kemp; No. 2, Colonel John McPherson; No. 3, John Thomas; No. 4, James Johnson; No. 5, Colonel G. M. Eichelberger; No. 6, William P. Farquhar; No. 7, Jesse Slingluff; No. 8, Joshua Delaplaine; No. 9, William Morsell; Secretary, Henry Willis; Treasurer, Thomas Shaw. The first exhibition of the Society was held May 23 and 24, 1822, at George Creager's Tavern, at Monocacy bridge, about two miles east of Frederick. This was the first agricultural fair held in Frederick County and the second ever held in Maryland.

At this fair or "cattle show," as the exhibition was then styled, "liberal premiums," aggregating $90.00, were paid successful competitors. The second fair was held in either 1823 or 1824, and on May 26, 1825, the third "cattle show" was held at Mrs. Cookerly's Tavern, at the Monocacy bridge. At this fair, besides premiums paid for live stock, awards were also made for best piece of carpet, best linen and best diaper.

On May 30 and 31, 1827, the fourth annual "cattle show, fair and exhibition and sale of domestic manufactures" was held at Libertytown. The officers were: Richard Potts, president; Joseph L. Smith, and Richard A. Willson, secretaries; and Thomas Shaw, treasurer. At this fair the premiums offered were paid in silver plate and aggregated $188.00. Beside the premiums offered for horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, there were premiums for plowing matches, and for domestic manufactures, which included broad-cloth, cassimere, cassinets, flannels, blankets, carpets, straw or grass bonnets for women and hats for men, willow and white oak baskets, etc.

Of succeeding fairs and cattle shows there is little known, until November 20, 1849, when the "Farmers Club" was organized for the purpose of reviving interest in agriculture and kindred pursuits. On November 22 a constitution and by-laws were adopted, and the following officers elected: President, Gideon Bantz; Treasurer, Ezra Houck; Recording Secretary, Singleton O'Neal; Corresponding Secretary, Edward B. Baltzell. The vice-presidents were: Frederick District, Richard Potts; Middletown, Peter Schlosser; New Market, Harry Dorsey; Liberty, S. D. Warfield; Woodsboro', Chester Coleman; Creagerstown, William Todd; Emmitsburg, Peter Grabell; Petersville, Henry Dunlop; Buckeystown, I. L. Davis; Jefferson, William Lynch; Urbana, John Montgomery; Catoctin, George Blessing; Hauvers, J. Harbaugh. Managers, Edward Buckey, Christian Steiner, Thos. H. O'Neal, Valentine Adams, and I. Brown. An address prepared by Richard Potts, Gideon Bantz and Edward B. Baltzell invited the farmers of the County to membership of the club, which held monthly meetings in the Frederick Academy building, at which agricultural topics were discussed. On March 5, 1850, William Baer delivered an address before the Club on the "Different Kinds of Soil Effects and Modes of Treatment," and during the same year a committee, consisting of William Baer, Samuel O. Tyler and Chester Coleman made a "very interesting and exhaustive report on manure and inspection."

On January 22, 1853, the "Agricultural Club of Frederick County" was organized, and the officers were: President, Lewis Kemp; Vice Presidents, William Richardson, Gideon Bantz, H. W. Dorsey, David W. Naile, Robert Y. Stokes, David Thomas, John C. Lane, Colonel Noah Philips, Joseph Eichelberger, Geo. P. Fox, Michael Sluss, Colonel Henry Dunlop, William Lynch, George Blessing, David Schindler; Treasurer, Christian Steiner; Secretary, Charles E. Trail; Managers, Valentine Adams, R. I. Lamar, B. A. Cunningham, William A. Albaugh and Cornelius Staley.

Much interest was manifested in the new organization, and on April 2, 1853, it was voted to hold an agricultural fair in October if $1,000 be raised. On May 21, 1853, the constitution was amended and the name changed to the "Frederick County Agricultural Society," which organization is still in existence and flourishing.

On June 4, 1853, the financial committee reported $1,757 subscribed for the holding of a fair, and October 12, 13 and 14 were the dates selected for the initial exhibition or cattle show. The fair was held on the "Barracks grounds" on South Market Street, Frederick, the east wing of the barracks being fitted up for the displays of domestic fabrication, machinery, etc., while stalls for live stock were provided in other portions of the grounds. The fair was a great success from every point of view, and the officers at once proceeded to effect a more permanent organization. The Society was incorporated June 3, 1854, the incorporators being Gideon Bantz, Valentine Adams, Michael Keefer, Samuel Tyler, Jacob Remsburgh, Christian Steiner and Singleton H. O'Neal.

In the year 1854 there was a general failure of crops in Frederick County because of unusual weather conditions, and the society felt called upon. "in view of the short crops of wheat and corn and other agricultural products, and the consequent prospect of an insufficient supply for home consumption in the county," to appoint a committee to investigate and report the "actual condition, quantity and quality of food for the inhabitants and for the stock of the county."

Subsequently fairs were held annually, until the beginning of the Civil War. As early as 1857 there was need for some form of entertainment, and a Mr. Elliott made several ineffectual attempts to make a balloon ascension with a "vitrol balloon."

In 1859, upon invitation, the Maryland State Fair was held in conjunction with the Frederick County fair, five acres of land, adjoining the barracks on the south, having been leased for the accommodation of the State Fair.

With the beginning of the Civil War the

holding of fairs was interrupted, and after the fair held in 1860, the last one held on the barracks grounds, no exhibitions were held until in 1868. The officers elected for the year 1861 held over for six years, and during the war the barracks were devoted to hospital purposes.

In May, 1867, the Society was revived, and active steps were taken to renew interest in again holding fairs. A movement was inaugurated to raise funds by selling life membership tickets which carried with them certain privileges, and with 139 life members the Society entered upon a new career.

The new officers of the Society were: President, Colonel C. Keefer Thomas; vice President, John Loats; Recording Secretary, William Mahoney; Corresponding Secretary, James McSherry; Treasurer, Edward Shriver. The old Barracks grounds were sold to the State of Maryland for a site for the new Maryland School for the Deaf and Dumb, and the fair association took steps to procure a new location, having in its treasury nearly $10,000. In September, 1867, the Society purchased for $4,500 fourteen acres of land, located in the eastern suburbs of Frederick, from General Edward Shriver, and several acres more from William F. Falconer, making the total area of the new fair grounds about 19 acres. Early in 1868 active steps were taken to fit up the new grounds for fair purposes. The grounds were enclosed, a one-third of a mile race track was constructed and commodious and susbtantial buildings and stabling erected. The first fair on the new grounds was held October 20 to 24, 1868, and was a magnificent success, being more largely attended than any previous fair ever held here, notwithstanding unfavorable weather during two days.

Ever since the war the Frederick Fair has enjoyed an enviable reputation, being universally acknowledged as the leading fair in Maryland, and is probably not surpassed by any fair in the country for the diversity of exhibits and variety of attractions. Annually it is patronized by hundreds of persons who come from all parts of the country. In 1870 President Ulysses S. Grant, accompanied by Secretary of the Navy Robeson, Postmaster-General Creswell, Admiral Porter and other distinguished visitors spent two days at the fair.

On October 12, 1871, Horace Greely was present and delivered an address upon agricultural topics. At this fair the new half-mile race track was used for the first time, since which time the track has been regarded as one of the fastest half-mile tracks in the country.

In 1872 General Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, delivered the annual address, and in 1873, and again in 1880, Hon. Daniel W. Vorhees, of Indiana, made the annual address.

In 1877 President Rutherford B. Hayes, with Secretary of War McCrarey, Attorney-General Deven and W. W. Corcoran, spent a day at the fair and were greeted by thousands of people from all sections of the country.

In 1875 additional land was purchased and the fair grounds enlarged, and subsequently, as the fair grew in popularity and there was need for more space to satisfy increasing patronage, other land was acquired until the present area of the fair grounds is about thirty-three acres, devoted exclusively to fair purposes. The fair grounds are conveniently located in the eastern suburbs of Frederick City, and in arrangement embrace every convenience necessary to promote the pleasure of the thousands of visitors who annually attend the fair. The beautifully shaded lawns and commodious exhibition buildings afford ample accommodations for all classes of exhibits, while the excellent stabling and race track annually attracts some of the best harness horses in the country to enter the speed contests. From the large open grand stand there is obtained a view of one of the prettiest and most fascinating landscapes to be found anywhere, which adds an indescribable charm to the varied means of entertainment that are rarely to be found at a county fair.

The management of the fair has ever been of a most liberal character, the executive officers always being successful farmers and business men, who were possessed of excellent judgment and progressive ideas. During the last few years the annual exhibitions have not only grown to vast proportions, but they have attained a degree of success, both financial and otherwise, that augurs well for the Society. The fair of 1909 had not an equal anywhere for variety and excellence of exhibits in every department, and the high character of every feature which goes to the making of a successful fair.

The officers for the fair of 1910, which will be held October 18, 19, 20, 21, are: President, John W. Humm; Vice President, Peter L. Hargett; Treasurer, Guy K. Motter; Secretary, Oliver C. Warehime; Managers, John W. Humm, Peter L. Hargett, G. A. T. Snouffer, Dr. Charles H. Conley, Martin E. Kefauver, David Cramer, P. Mehrle Hiteshew, R. H. Magruder, Guy K. Motter, J. Howard Allnutt, James H. Grove; Chief Marshal, Everest C. Harding; Superintendent of Privileges, Harry M. Cramer; Superintendent of Household Department, Samuel V. Doll.

The following have been the executive officers of the Frederick County Agricultural Society since its organization in 1853:

PRESIDENTS.

1853-54, Lewis Kemp; 1855-56, Outerbridge Horsey; 1857-58, Valentine Adams; 1859-60, Cornelius Staley; 1861-66, Edward Buckey, 1867-69, C. Keefer Thomas; 1870-71, John Loats; 1872-73, Dr. Fairfax Schley; 1874-75, B. I. Snouffer; 1876-77, William H. Falconer; 1878-79, James H. Gambrill; 1880-81, Dr. Fairfax Schley; 1882-83, Eugene L. Derr; 1884-85. D. Columbus Kemp; 1886, James H. Gambrill; 1887, John T. Best; 1888-89, George W. Miller; 1890-93, D. C. Winebrenner; 1894-1904, Charles N. Hargett; 1905, D. Charles Winebrenner; 1906-1908, G. A. T. Snouffer, 1909-1910, John W. Humm.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1859, William T. Preston; 1860-66, Lewis M. Thomas; 1867-69, John Loats; 1870-71, Dr. Fairfax Schley; 1872-73, B. I. Snouffer; 1874-75, William H. Falconer; 1876-77, James H. Gambrill; 1878-79, Dr. Fairfax Schley; 1880-81, Eugene L. Derr; 1882, A. T. Snouffer; 1883. D. Columbus Kemp; 1884-85, Dr. Fairfax Schley; 1886, John T. Best; 1887, George W. Miller; 1888-89, David C. Winebrenner; 1890-93, Charles N. Hargett; 1894, Eugene L. Derr; 1895-96, A. C. McCardell; 1897, Augustus W. Wilson; 1898-1900, Charles Wertheimer; 1901, Arthur Potts, 1902-03, J. Roger McSherry; 1904, D. Charles Winebrenner; 1905, G. A. T. Snouffer; 1906-08, John W. Humm; 1909-10, Peter L. Hargett.

TREASURERS.

1853-55, Christian Steiner; 1856, Singleton H. O'Neal; 1857-59, Christian Thomas; 1860-67, Edward Shriver; 1868-83, Calvin Page; 1884-88, Z. James Gittinger; 1889-91, William S. Miller; 1892-94, W. Irving Parsons; 1895, Henry Williams; 1896-1906, David V. Stauffer; 1907-10, Guy K. Motter.

RECORDING SECRETARIES.

1853-56, Singleton H. O'Neal; 1857-59, Christian Thomas; 1860, Edward Shriver; 1861-66, William Mahoney; 1867-74, Herman C. Koehler; 1875, Otis Johnson; 1876-77, George Morgan; 1878-79, W. Nash Young; 1880-83, Frederick A. Markey; 1884-1893, George Wm. Cramer; 1894-1903, Harry C. Keefer; 1904-06, J. Roger McSherry; 1907-10, Oliver C. Warehime.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES.

1853-55, Charles E. Trail; 1856, Edward Shriver; 1857-58, John L. Mines; 1859-60, Dr. Jerningham Boone; 1861-66, Henry Williams; 1867-68, James McSherry; 1869-77, Charles H. Keefer; 1877-85, J. William Baughman; 1886-93, Harry C. Keefer; 1894-1905, Lewis S. Clingan; 1906-1908, Harry M. Cramer.

****

THE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF FREDERICK COUNTY.

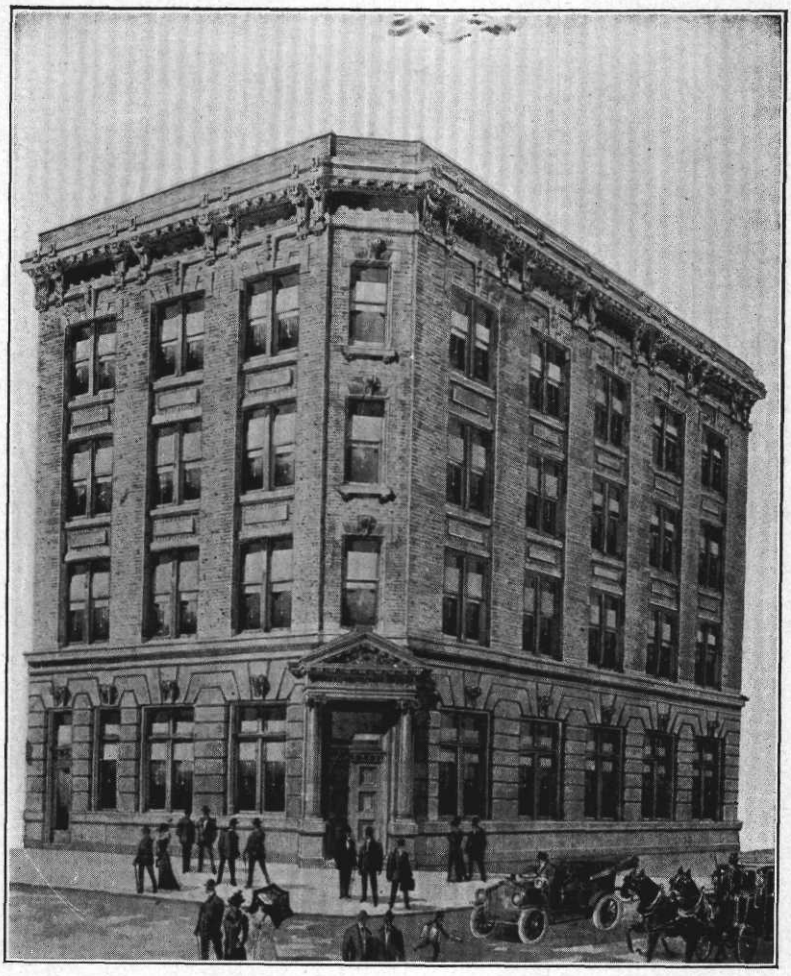
Among the first to be established in the State of Maryland, and the oldest insurance corporation in the County, is the Mutual Insurance Company of Frederick County, which was chartered in 1843, and commenced doing business May 6, 1844. The Company was organized to do a general fire insurance business, and during the first year of its existence placed on its books risks amounting to $436,587.

The incorporators of the company, all prominent business men of their day, were: William J. Ross, Lawrence J. Brengle, Patrick Tormey, Lewis Medtart, Zachariah T. Windsor, Edward Trail, Hugh McAleer, William H. Albaugh, Calvin Page, Francis Leuber, Ezekial Hughes, David Boyd, Joseph Dick, John Wilcoxon, William F. Johnson, John Ramsburg, Philip Hauptman, Robert Boone, George Hoskins, George Dertzbaugh, and Baldwin Woodward.

The first board of directors was composed of Lawrence J. Brengle, Lewis Medtart, David Boyd, Z. T. Windsor, Calvin Page, William H. Albaugh, Edward Trail, William J. Ross, Hugh McAleer, George I. Fisher, John Kunkel and Francis Leuber. On May 7, 1844 the board of directors organized by electing Laurence J. Brengle, president and treasurer; Patrick Tormey, secretary, and William H. Albaugh, survey or agent for the company.

Mr. Brengle resigned the presidency before his term expired, and on February 15, 1845, was succeeded by William H. Beall, who served until his death, April 27, 1847. William J. Ross was elected to the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Beall, and filled the office of president and treasurer until May 13, 1847, when Ezra Houck was elected. Mr. Houck served continuously until his death in 1878. From April 8, 1878 until February 27, 1888, George Markell filled the office, and upon his resigning Colonel Charles E. Trail was elected, and served until the day of his death, which occurred May 8, 1909, having occupied the position for more than twenty-one years. Adrian C. McCardell is now president of the company.

Patrick Tormey, the first secretary of the company, served from the date of its organization until August 17, 1848, when he resigned. On October 12, 1848, George Englebrecht was



Central National Bank, Frederick.

elected successor to Mr. Tormey, and he served until January 1, 1856, when J. William Birely was chosen to the office. Mr. Birely was secretary until May 2, 1865, when he declined a re-election and George William Cramer was elected and filled the office until his death in 1893. From November 11, 1893 until September 1, 1903, John H. Cutshall was secretary, and he was succeeded by the present incumbent of the office, O. C. Warehime.

The present officers of the Company are: President, A. C. McCardell; secretary and treasurer, O. C. Warehime; counsel, Milton G. Urner; directors, Joseph G. Miller, Dr. D. F. McKinney, A. C. McCardell, Milton G. Urner, James Houck, George A. Dean, R. S. J. Dutrow, O. P. Bennett, Dr. Steiner Schley, Casper E. Cline and Charles B. Trail.

For the past sixty-six years the company has, by careful and conservative management, prospered, and has always been one of the solid and substantial business institutions of the county. Its directors are, and always have been, careful and shrewd business men of the highest standing in the community. The home office of the company is located at 42, 44 and 46 North Market street, Frederick, where, in 1888 the company erected a four-story office building, which has been a credit to the company and an ornament to the city which it adorns. The building is built of red brick with brown stone trimmings very ornate and of beautiful design.

The business of the company is conducted upon the mutual plan, as its name would indicate, but no premium notes are now required, its charter having been amended in 1906 in order to eliminate the note feature of the business. The company confines its operations exclusively to writing risks in Frederick County, and does a careful and conservative business. The amount of risks in force aggregate nearly $1,500,000, and the surplus amounts to more than $25,000, giving the policy holders in this reliable old company, which during its entire career, has promptly and fully met every obligation incurred, ample protection and safety.

****

THE PEOPLES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF FREDERICK, MD.

Was incorporated December 10, 1907. The following persons were Incorporators and Directors for the first year: R. Rush Lewis, E. Charles Renn, J. Stewart Annan, Henry C. Remsberg, Charles C. Biser, J. Frank Thomas, Abraham Hemp, Jr., Emory L. Coblentz, Charles M. Shank, Martin C. Coblentz, Isaac M. Motter, Wm. B. Cutshall, McGill Belt, Daniel C. Kepler, and Wm. W. Doub.

The company was incorporated for the purpose of insuring dwellings, churches, school houses and farm property.

It began doing business on January 15, 1908, along the above lines, but on March 1, 1908, decided to do a general fire business, and has been operating along these lines since that date, doing business throughout the entire state, and writing over two millions of business the first 11 1-2 months.

The capital stock of the company is $100,000.00 (fully paid, with a surplus and reserve of $40,000). It now has $4,000,000.00 of business in force, covering about two-thirds of the State, and including in its scope almost every county in the State, except Southern Maryland.

At the last session of the Legislature, the company's charter was amended, authorizing an increase in its capital stock from $100,000.00 to $200,000.00 with permission to increase it to $1.000,000.00 in the discretion of the stockholders. The capital stock is now being increased to $200,000.00 and the company has recently re-written all of the business of the Maryland Fire Insurance Company of Easton, Maryland. The company has a very bright future, and from the aggressiveness of its managers in the past and the conservative methods used in building up its business, there is no doubt this company will develop to be one of the big Fire Insurance Companies of the East.

Its present Officers and Directors are as follows:

Officers: Emory L. Coblentz, President; R. Rush Lewis, Vice-President; Wm. W. Doub, Secretary; C. C. Biser, chr., Ex. Committee. Directors: R. Rush Lewis, Frederick, Md.; E. Chas. Renn, Frederick, Md.; Dr. D. E. Stone, Emmitsburg, Md.; Henry C. Remsberg, Middletown, Md.; Chas. C. Biser, Middletown, Md.; J. Frank Thomas, Frederick, Md.; Abraham Hemp, Jr., Jefferson, Md.; Emory L. Coblentz, Frederick, Md.; Martin C. Coblentz, Middletown, Md.; Chas. M. Shank, Middletown, Md.; Isaac M. Motter, Frederick, Md.; McGill Belt, Dickerson, Md.; Daniel C. Kepler, Middletown, Md.; C. R. Coblentz, Middletown, Md.; E. G. Cover, Easton, Md.; Wm. Reddie, Easton, Md.; Wm. Mason Sheehan,, Easton, Md.; F. G. Wrightson, Easton, Md.; W. F. Allen, Salisbury, Md.; S. L. Byrn, Cambridge, Md.; Zora N. Brinsfield, Eldorado, Md.

****

GRANGERS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Grangers Mutual Fire Insurance Com-

pany, of Frederick County, was incorporated, and began business in July 1876, its principal office being located at Middletown, Md. It is a purely mutual company, has no capital stock, and writes no business outside the state of Maryland. It was organized in response to a demand for cheaper and safer insurance, and is practically the outgrowth of Grange, or Farmers movement of 1873.

It was determined at the organization of the company, to insure nothing but all kinds of farm property, and country residences, and other property not more hazardous. Mills, Stores, Factories, Hotel and business risks of all kinds being prohibited, as well as city, and town property, practically making this a company of all picked risks. It was claimed that on account of the risks on this class of property, being widely separated, the company would not be subject to sweeping fires, and could not meet with heavy losses at any one time, which had been the cause of the failure of many companies. Experience has proved this to be correct, and it is further claimed that by the careful selection of their risks, the company has been enabled to furnish its members with the lowest rates of insurance, of any company doing business in the state. It is also claimed that this company writes a most liberal form of policy, its contracts not being complicated with the numerous restrictions usual with most companies. It has been successful from its formation and now has about Ten Millions of property insured.

The affairs of the company is managed by a Board of nine Directors, at present composed of the following members of the company: D. Edward Kefauver, John L. Routzahn, Peter E. Bussard, Samuel Poffinberger, George D. Dinterman, John Mason Grove, George W. Gaver, D. Grove White and Herman L. Routzahn. From this Board the following officers have been selected: D. Edward Kefauver, President; John L. Routzahn, Vice-President; Herman L. Routzahn, Secretary and Treasurer; Peter E. Bussard, chairman of Executive Committee.

John R. Shafer was the first president of the Company, and in 1886 was succeeded by George T. Whipp, who in 1901 was succeeded by D. Edward Kefauver, the present head of the company. Herman L. Routzahn was the first Secretary and Treasurer of the Company, and still occupies that position, having served continuously for nearly thirty-five years.

****

INDEPENDENT HOSE COMPANY NO. 1, OF FREDERICK, MD.

An unbroken record of service of 92 years gives the Independent Hose Company, of Frederick, the distinction of being the oldest volunteer fire company in the State of Maryland. Besides this it is the pioneer company in the State and one of the first in the United States to own and have in service a combination hose wagon and engine, controlled by motor power, a type of machine acknowledged to be the latest improvement in fire fighting apparatus.

While the organization of the Independent Hose Company was effected in 1818, the records, from that time until 1836, when the company was incorporated, have been lost. From the date of the organization however the company has been an efficient one, ranking as one of the foremost in the city and including among its members many of the most prominent citizens who have taken an active interest in the Company. From the earliest year, 1818, some of the most venerable and respected citizens have run with the apparatus, and the records of performances in subduing conflagrations live in the grateful recollections of the residents.

In August 19, 1845, the company purchased a lot, 31 feet front, extending half way back to Patrick street, the present location on East Church street, from Lawrence J. Brengle, for $750. Ground was broken on April 3, 1846, for the erection of a suitable engine house and hall, which was occupied immediately upon completion, the company moving from its first quarters, located near the Court House, where the hay scales have since been erected.

This building was occupied until 1895, when the present building was erected. The spacious engine room, the large hall on the second and third floors, together with the attractive pressed brick front, makes the building a good revenue producer, besides being a most attractive and commodious building.

The earliest water throwing apparatus was a small hand engine. This was augmented by a hand sucking engine, and then by a larger hand engine. This latter engine was the principal fire fighting apparatus until 1877, when it was sold to the Winchester Fire Company, and is now owned by the veterans of Philadelphia. On September 30, 1876, a committee, of which Captain James McSherry was chairman, recommended the purchase by the company of a steam engine, and by a final vote at a company meeting, January 21, 1877, a contract was entered into with the La France Company, whereupon was purchased the steamer, "Romeo;" price, $4,000.

In 1881, while responding to an alarm of fire, this engine was accidentally run over the guard rail of a bridge spanning Carroll Creek into the

creek, damaging it considerably. It was then exchanged for the present steamer, "Juliet," a 3rd class engine, rotary pump, which is still in excellent condition, able to render valuable service at a fire.

To render the company doubly efficient, and at the same time to respond to an alarm at a greater speed than with horse drawn apparatus, the company upon paying its mortgaged debt in 1907 incurred through the erection of the present building, appointed a committee, consisting of Frank L. Bentz, Wm. D. Zimmerman and Robert E. Delaplaine, to report on the advisability of purchasing up-to-date apparatus. This committee reported at a company meeting in April, 1907, advising in a lengthy communication the purchase of an auto combination engine. Accordingly on May 24, 1907, an agreement was entered into and a machine delivered in September, 1908, which was given a thorough trial and purchased at an unanimous meeting of the standing committee; price $4,-500.

The machine is an automobile combined gasoline fire engine and hose wagon, consisting of a standard automobile touring car equipment, mounted on a heavy pressed steel chassis, together with a triplex pumping machine engine, so geared together that by throwing a lever in one direction the six-cylinder auto-type engine will propel the vehicle as in an ordinary touring car, and by throwing the lever in the opposite direction the same engine operates the pump, throwing from one to three streams under a pressure of from 125 to 150 pounds, of 450 to 555 gallons of water per minute. The engine has a horsepower of 60 to 75, and the machine can travel at the rate of 15 to 30 miles per hour. It is furnished in brass trimmings, and is properly equipped, making it thoroughly up-to-date, and the most modern of fire fighting equipment. Since its installation the machine has rendered efficient service and with the other apparatus gives the company the acknowledged honor of being one of the best equipped volunteer companies in the State.

The Company has had since the organization four presidents. Casper Quynn served eight years, 1837-'45; Gen. Edward Shriver, 34 years, 1845-'79; Judge James McSherry, 28 years, 1879-1907, serving until Mr. Jacob Rosenstock was elected. In this year Judge McSherry was elected president emeritus for life.

There have been fourteen secretaries, Mr. Joseph Eisenhauer serving the most number of years and serving until 1907 when the present incumbent, Mr. R. E. Delaplain, was elected.

Capt. W. W. Saunders served in the capacity of vice-president for the longest period of time and Mr. W. A. Simmons as director serving 30 years. Mr. David H. Kolb has been active in the company since 1860 and has been serving continuously since 1878 as Chief Engineer.

The Company besides owning the handsome building, up-to-date apparatus, owns 1200 ft of hose. The Company is in an excellent condition and is managed by a standing committee composed of the officers and directors, with Mr. Jacob Rosenstock, president, and Mr. R. E. Delaplaine, secretary, who are always zealous in the company's welfare.

The present officers of the Company are: President, Jacob Rosenstock; Vice-Presidents, Thomas L. Zimmerman, Millard N. Nusz; Secretary, Robert E. Delaplaine; Assistant Secretary, Dr. A. Atlee Radcliff; Treasurer, Thomas A. Chapline; Directors, Philip Seeger, Dr. Noah E. Kefauver, Milton T. Engle, J. H. Fleischmann, Sr., C. B. Willard, Harry W. Bowers; Foreman, George Wallace; Assistant Foremen, David Zimmerman, C. Will Fout Rudolph Crouse, Philip Scheel; Chief Engineer, David H. Kolb; assistant Engineers, Harry Miller, Elmer Eader, C. Wm. Kolb, Charles Butcher; Firemen, Frank Salter, Harry Schell, Wm. Fleischmenn, Richard Creager; Chief Hose Director, William Heims; Assistant Hose Directors, Harry Brust, Charles Stewart, August T. Brust, Guy Brust; Chief Pipeman, Casper Killian; Assistant Pipemen, Charles Gilbert, Albert Baker, William Abrecht, John E. Wisner, Mathias Miller, Leonard Kreh, Walter Danner, George Wachter, Luther Abrecht, Allen Kline, Jr.; Surgeon, Dr. Frank H. Hedges; Chaplain, Rev. E. L. McLean.

****

JUNIOR FIRE COMPANY.

The origin of this company arose from a casual meeting in the last weeks in November 1838, of William Carlton, Alexander K. Mantz and George H. Webster, in Mr. Mantz's drug store, after they had witnessed the burning of Horatio Water's dwelling house on South street, and noticed the inadequate fire-fighting apparatus in use in Frederick at that time. These gentlemen published a notice in the "Herald" for a meeting to be held at the Dill House for the formation of a young men's fire company. At this meeting Mr. Carlton presided and Mr. Mantz was Secretary. On December 15th, 1838, another meeting was held and committees were appointed to solicit subscriptions. These committees reported from time to time the amounts subscribed until in January 1839 the City Council voted to make up the amount necessary to secure an engine, hose carriage, etc.

The full organization took place in the last weeks of January, 1839, with the following officers: William Pitts, President; William Carlton, Vice-President; Ezra Dadisman, Secretary; William Gittings, Treasurer; Directors, James Brunner, Samuel Camby, George L. Brengle, George F. Webster, James Bartgis and Alex. K. Mantz. The name "Junior" was chosen because most of the members of the Company were young men.

The Company contracted with John Rodgers, of Baltimore, for an engine for $1,000 and the lot 12 feet front in the rear of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank was donated by said bank, and the Engine House on said lot was built by the City Council. At a meeting held February 16, 1839, the leather hose was ordered from Dukeharts', of Baltimore, and reels from Henry Boteler, of this city.

On August 24, 1839, the "Junior" was received and was tested on the corner of Market and Church streets. She threw a good sized stream over the apex of town clock, 150 feet high, and a horizontal stream of 225 feet.

The present engine house on Market street was built in 1846, on the old Hart lot, and in 1872 was enlarged at an expense of $6,500. The first engine house in the rear of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank was a one-story brick building.

The Juniors purchased the first steamer that came to Frederick. It was built by the Silsby Manufacturing Company, of Seneca Falls, N. Y., and was put into service September 20, 1876. This Company also purchased the first Hook and Ladder Truck that was used in fire service in Frederick. It was bought from Chas. T. Holloway, Baltimore, in 1877.

In 1903 this company, first appreciating the necessity of a more modern fire fighting equipment in Frederick, appointed three members of its Standing Committee, Messrs. Daniel S. Steiner, John Eisenhauer and William M. Crimmins, to devise plans and arrange for the introduction of horses into the service of the Company. The Company remodeled the Engine House and on June 2, 1903, installed "Dan" and "Billy," a pair of handsome iron grey horses, to draw the engine, and also placed a driver on duty both day and night.

The Board of Aldermen were then petitioned for a fixed annual appropriation, and on August 1st, 1904, they made an annual appropriation of $1,000 a year to each Company and purchased a combination chemical hose wagon from American La France Engine Company, which was placed in service on November 21st, 1904, with horse and driver. In 1907 another horse was added for the hose wagon, and the company now had four horses and two drivers on duty at all hours.

In 1908, the Company purchased a Combination Metropolitan Steam Engine from the American La France Fire Engine Company, of Elmira, N. Y., at a cost of $4,500 which is the best fire engine ever used in Frederick.

On Sunday morning, March 20, 1910, Mr. Wm. B. Davis, known as "Uncle Billy," and who has driven the engine horses since their introduction in 1903, was suddenly killed while responding to an alarm of fire.

The Company has a membership of about 700, which is composed of many of the leading professional and business men of the city. It has acquired and owns real estate valued at $20,000 and personal property consisting of steam engine, combination hose wagon, 1500 feet of hose and four horses.

The incorporators of the Company were Ezra Houck, Samuel Diver, Ezra Dadysman, George F. Webster, William Yeakle, James Bartgis, John T. Rigney, William Carlton, P. Goodman, G. M. Couradt, Wm. H. Rigney. Its officers have been the following:

1840. President, Ezra Houck; Vice-Presidnet, Samuel Duer; Secretary, Ezra Dadysman; Treasurer, E. P. Eberts; Directors, James Brunner, Peter Goodmanson, Henry Boteler, Samuel Camby, George L. Brengle, A. A. Stambaught; Chief Engineer, John Bender; Assistant Engineers, John W. Birely, John D. Himmell.

1841-1850. President, Ezra Houck.

1851-1856. President, Ezra Doub.

1851-1873. President, John W. Birely.

1874-1897. President, Edward Koontz.

1897—— President. Hon. John C. Motter; Vice-Presidents, Charles Doll and J. Henry Lampe; Secretary, John Francis Smith; Treasurer, F. B. Sappington; Foreman, Geo. Wm. Shipley, Jr.; Chief Engineer, George Buesing.

****

THE UNITED STEAM FIRE ENGINE COMPANY, NO. 3, OF FREDERICK CITY, MARYLAND.

The United Steam Fire Engine Company, No. 3, of Frederick City, Maryland, was the offspring of the "Washington Hose Company," also of Frederick. The latter company was organized January 28th, 1837, and disbanded shortly after July 6th, 1844. The United S. F. E. Co., No. 3, was not formally organized until November 22d, 1845, when the citizens of what was then known as "Fire Ward" No. 2, met in accordance with a published call for a meeting, in primary school house No. 70. Mr.

Calvin Page was called to the chair, and Mr. P. L. Storm was selected as secretary of the meeting. All those present had been members of the "Washington Hose Fire Company" and were accepted as members of the new organization. At this meeting it was decided to call the Company "The Mechanicks Hose Fire Company," but at a later meeting, the name by unanimous consent, was changed to "United."

A brief retrospect of the "Washington Hose Fire Company" will afford a glance at a primitive Fire Company, and will suggest the wonderful progress which has been made in the course of more than fifty years in the fighting of fires.

The "Washington Hose Fire Company" occupied, when first organized, headquarters on East All Saints' street, and while organized entirely voluntarily by the citizens of "Fire Ward" No. 2, of Frederick, for the protection of their property, came directly under an "ordinance" passed January 14th, 1837, by the Aldermen and Common Council of Frederick, dividing the "Town of Frederick into Fire Wards." All taxable white male citizens residing within the limits of "Ward No. 2," were compelled to join the Fire Company of the ward. The only exception stated was that exempting "licensed and ordained ministers of the Gospel." Members were compelled to attend meetings of the Fire Company or pay a fine of 12 1-2 cents; "no excuses," as the rules stated, "would be taken." When a member failed to pay his fines, a bill was made out against him in the name of the "Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of Frederick," (for the Washington Hose Fire Company), and the member was compelled to pay. Fires were at that time fought by what was called a bucket brigade, the actors in which were called "Lane men." The Company had "Property Guards" and "Bag men." The latter carried large linen bags in which everything that could be rescued from fire was placed. The Washington Company had an engine, which was little more than a water tank, at which the buckets were filled with water during a fire.

As stated, the United Steam Fire Engine Company was organized in 1845. The first officers of the Company being Charles Mantz, President; Henry Boteler, Vice-President; William D. Lipps, Secretary, and George McCahan, Treasurer. The company occupied the building formerly the headquarters of the Washington Hose Company. A hand-engine was purchased from a Philadelphia firm, and the company was otherwise put into condition and prepared for active service. In 1848 the lot on South Market street, where the present building of the Company is situated, was purchased and the building thereon erected by the corporation of Frederick. February 22d, 1878, a modern steam engine was purchased by the Company. This engine has long been the pride of the "United Boys," and was named by them "The Lilly of the Swamp," by reason of the fact that the Company's engine house is located in the section of the city which used to be a swamp. The Company has recently added one of the very best and latest combination chemical and hose wagons, and four beautiful horses are now used to convey its fire fighting equipment to the places of conflagration. Few fire departments, even in the large cities, can claim a better fire-fighting equipment, or those who more successfully fight fires, than can Frederick's Fire Department.

The Company was incorporated October, 1905. Among those who have been president of the United Company are some of Frederick's best known citizens: Calvin Page, Hiram Bartgis, Benj. H. Blackston, Lloyd T. MacGill and Joseph W. Gaver. The present officers of the company are: Robert A. Bennett, President; John H. Frazier and Glenn H. Worthington, Vice-Presidents; H. R. Heck, Secretary; Wm. B. Storm, Treasurer; Grayson Haller, Foreman; and Moses Fisher, Chief Engineer.

****

THE ADDITIONS TO FREDERICK CITY.

As elsewhere stated, Frederick was laid out in 1745, while this portion of Maryland was still Prince George's County. As then formed it was only what is now the central portion of the town, it having since that period grown out in all directions. While it was being improved within its limits, another improvement was going on outside its boundaries. The first considerable addition was along the roadway called "The Great Conococheague Road," or sometimes the "Great Road," later the Baltimore and Frederick Town turnpike road, and now an extension of West Patrick street. The first lots were sold off here by Casper Myer, but his successors in the ownership of the land, the Bentzes, sold far the greater number, hence the name, "Bentztown." This portion of Frederick was never regularly platted, but the land was sold to suit the means and convenience of the purchaser, so the sizes of the lots vary. It was this portion of Frederick which suggested to Mr. Folger McKinsey, his *nom de plume*—the "Bentztown Bard"—known far and wide as the genius poet of Maryland, and it was along this street the incident occurred which inspired the poet Whittier to give us the beau-

tiful Civil War poem, "Barbara Fritchie," read and recited wherever the English language is spoken.

The first addition to Frederick to be laid off with regularity was that extending East Third street eastwardly beyond the Pennsylvania Railroad. In 1891 Mr. David Lowenstein, having previously acquired the land from the Jesuit Fathers, placed the plat of this portion on record among the land records of Frederick County, and proceeded to sell off lots. So well has this enterprise succeeded that now but little is left unimproved, and the taxable basis of the city has been much increased by the building up of this portion of the town.

Following the above, in 1894 the beautiful suburb, "Clarke Place," so named in compliment to General James C. Clarke, the prominent railroad magnate, formerly a citizen of Frederick, was laid out by the late Mr. Willard Keller, with whom was associated the late Dr. Joseph A. Williamson and Mr. Harry W. Bowers, now the Clerk of the Circuit Court. It is situated opposite the southern edge of the grounds of the Maryland School for the Deaf and Dumb, nearly at a right angle with South Market street. It was first outside the city limits, but in 1906 the Legislature passed an act enlarging the city when this, with other lands, was included within the outlines of the city. This addition was planned with great care; a fine macadam street extends along its whole length—about nine hundred feet; a concrete pavement of uniform width and a line of Norway Maple shade trees run the entire length of the street; and beautiful lawns are maintained around the houses. Business buildings are prohibited, and the whole is now improved with fine residences.

The next and most recent addition to Frederick is Rockwell Terrace, a name given in memory of the late Elihu Hall Rockwell, a prominent citizen who passed away some years ago, after having spent a long and useful life in this county as an educator and philanthropist. Mr. Rockwell was a native of Connecticut, but in very early life came south in search of a milder climate and settled in Liberty. In 1855 he acquired the greater part of the land now constituting Rockwell Terrace and built a residence thereon at the head of West Third street, where he died in November, 1883. After his death this property came into possession of Frank C. Norwood, who acquired more of the adjoining land, removed the Rockwell residence, and in 1905 laid out Rockwell Terrace, placed the diagram on record and extended West Third street westwardly through the same. The driveway of the street has been carefully macadamized; concrete sidewalks laid along the entire length of the street; Norway Maple shade trees planted along both sides; the grade of the streets and of the houses established; a sanitary system of sewerage installed; water supplied to each lot, and building regulations established to guarantee uniformity of character of houses erected. This part of the city is planned for residences only, all kinds of business being prohibitied. No intoxicants of any kind are allowed ever to be sold or in any wise traded in—such stipulations being made in the deeds to purchasers. The view east is along the full length of Third street; westwardly the horizon is bounded by the blue line of the Catoctin mountains, with Braddock in full view, together with the historic old National Pike, over which the stage coach in the early days carried Henry Clay, Thomas H. Benton, General William Henry Harrison and others connected with the country's growth, and which later, during the trying hours of the Civil War, was the highway along which the armies of both sections passed. The first lot was sold to Mr. Oscar B. Coblentz, and he began the first house in June 1907, since which time the street has been extended further west, and now is fully one thousand feet in length. Besides Mr. Coblentz the residents on this street are Mrs. John Calvin Cronise, Dr. Samuel T. Haffner, Frank C. Norwood, J. Travers Thomas, Paul Clarke Willard, Solomon D. Hedges, George Wilcoxen, O. C. Warehime, Mrs. William T. Mullinix, A. Leroy McArdell, Ira Miller, J. Clarke Kieffer, Joseph N. Joliffe and W. Mitchell Douglas. The first birth to occur on Rockwell Terrace was that of Caroline Thomas, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Travers Thomas, who was born April 17th, 1909, and the first death was Mr. William T. Mullinix, who died February 24th, 1910. All the houses have been built and dwelt in by the owners, and are fine, convenient and handsome homes, a credit to any city. Before long the extension will be further west and this section will be, even more than it is at this time, the finest portion of Frederick.

****

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND.

The recurrence of the four hundredth anniversary of the Discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, and the very general celebration of that event both in this country and in Europe, naturally excited an impulse to historic retrospect. So about the close of the year 1892 Dr. Charles W. Hoffman, the then

late law librarian of Congress, a man of great learning and progress, conceived the idea of forming a Historical Society for the purpose of studying the history and traditions of Frederick County, Md., which were known to be of such rich interest. In this movement Dr. Hoffman was most ably assisted by Mrs. Ann Grahame Ross and Mrs. John Ritchie.

The Historical Society of Frederick County was therefore formally organized December 31, 1892, consisting of thirty members, President, Col. Charles E. Trail; Vice-President, Judge John A. Lynch; Secretary, Dr. Charles W. Hoffman. For years the monthly meetings of the Society have been one of the most pleasant and profitable functions of the city. It was at first the custom to hold the meetings at the homes of the different members of the Society. Today the Society holds its meetings at its room, corner of Church and Market streets.

The Maryland Historical Society of Baltimore has always shown much interest in the Frederick Society, and through the courtesy of the late Judge Albert Ritchie and Dr. Bernard C. Steiner, has sent the Society the Maryland Archives and other of their publications. Dr. Cyrus Thomas, of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., has done much to aid the progress and research of the Society, sending genealogical and ethnological books and records. From this source and together with old newspaper files, quaint and interesting books and records and valuable manuscripts written by the members of the Society constitute the Archives, which have grown to be of true service and of value. Much is still being done to gather and preserve historical data, and papers pertaining to the history of the county and state.

Ex-Governor Enoch Lowe and George L. L. Davis, author of the "Day Star," both of Frederick County, did much toward preserving the historic treasures of our State. Thus the Frederick County Historical Society is justly heir to a great work and hopes to find and to become custodian of records and traditions that are of positive historic knowledge, and thus create historic feeling and sympathy with the past. For indeed Maryland owes much to Frederick County for its power and influence in founding its history. Here was the home of Thomas Johnson, Roger Nelson, Roger Brooke Taney, Francis Scott Key, and the birthplace of Admiral Winfield Scott Schley.

"In the delightful days of spring and autumn, many long jaunts have been made to distant points to investigate places of interest, such as Walkersville, Woodsboro, Liberty, Point of Rocks, Catoctin Furnace, Brunswick, 'Needwood', the home of Governor Thomas Sim Lee, near Burkettsville, 'Terra Rubra', the home of Francis Scott Key in Carroll county, and even so far as Charlestown and Leetown, in West Virginia, to visit the homes of General Charles Lee, General Gates and the 'Bower' the beautiful home of General Adam Stevens, all of Revolutionary fame."

The work of the Historic Society for the year 1908 and '09 has been most successful. The number of its membership is over thirty. Many of its interested charter members have died or moved from Frederick. The present officers are: President, Major E. Y. Goldsborough; Vice-President, Hon. Frank C. Norwood; Secretary, Miss Nellie Carter Garrott; Treasurer, Miss Anna B. Floyd; Custodian, Mrs. Francis Fenwick Smith.

The Executive Committee is composed of Dr. William Crawford Johnson, Mrs. J. Hanshew Markey, Mrs. Albert Pearre and Miss Willie Ritchie.

NELLIE CARTER GARROTT,
Secretary of Historical Society of Frederick County, Maryland.
June 19, 1909.

****

MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS.

Since the Civil War Frederick has maintained Military Organizations connected with the National Guard.

In 1869, one Battalion of the 12th Regiment Infantry, 1st Brigade, 3rd Division, M. N. G.

Company A. Captain James McSherry, Jr.
1st Lieut., Christian Eckstein.
2nd. Lieut., John H. Brunner.
2nd Lieut., Francis Brengle, vice Brunner, resigned.

Company B. Captain, Chas. H. Baugher.
1st Lieut., Otis Johnson.
2nd Lieut., Frank Clabaugh.

Company C. No officers commissioned.

Company D. No officers commissioned.

These companies gradually mustered out of service, and in 1880, the Frederick Riflemen, Independent Company, Maryland National Guard, took their place with the following officers:

Captain, James McSherry.
1st Lieut., S. Frank Thomas.
2nd Lieut., William S. Besant.

This company only existed one year, and in 1881 Company "A" 1st Battalion Infantry, Frederick Riflemen, was mustered into the State service with the following officers:

Captain, J. S. B. Hartsock.
1st Lieut., M. A. Woodward.

2nd Lieut., C. B. Tyson.

This company was superseded in 1887 by Company "A" 1st Maryland Regiment, with following officers.

Captain, Quitman S. J. Beckley.

1st Lieut. Chas. B. Tyson.

2nd Lieut. William H. Shipley.

This company remained in the State service until the Spanish-American War 1898, when they were called into United States service, and became Company "A" in 1st Md. Volunteers, U. S. Army.

The officers and all but twenty men were rejected physically, and although known as the Frederick Company during the War, none of its officers were Frederick men.

When this company was mustered out of United States service at Augusta, Ga., on February 28, 1899, the members of the Company from Frederick City and Frederick County, about 15 in number, were given a big reception on their return home.

Among the men from Frederick City that served in Co. "A" 1st Md. Volunteers during Spanish-American War, were D. John Markey, Charles Graser, William Moberly, Chas. Ely, Louis Winkleman, Charles Shilling, Harry Glessner and Chas. Morgan.

On July 20th, 1905, the present Company "A" 1st Infantry Maryland National Guard, was mustered into the service of the State of Maryland by Col. Chas. D. Gaither, Inspector General of State, with the following members:

Dorsey Adams, Eugene Alexander, Frank L. Bentz, David O. Bowlus, George Bowlus, Lewis R. Dertzbaugh, Howard V. Dutrow, Walter Duvall, Harry Eader, Harry C. Edmonds, Oscar M. Fogle, Chas. D. Groff, Geo. A. Groshon, W. Harry Haller, Jno Alger Heard, Harry C. Hull, Harry J. Kefauver, Frank Kefauver, J. Harry Kennedy, Arthur Kreh, Harry J. Lebherz, William B. Lebherz, D. John Markey, Walter McDaniel, Fabian Posey, Chas. S. Price, Chas. Palmer, Roy R. Ruland, Jacob Schmidt, Harry O. Schroeder, F. Lester Smith, Leonard Storm, Bernard O. Thomas, Lester Toms, Raymond Toms, Preston Whipp, Paul C. Whipp, Alban M. Wood, C. Howard Young, Calvin Zellers.

The following were elected officers of the Company:

Captain, D. John Markey.

1st Lieut., Harry J. Kefauver.

2nd Lieut., Harry J. Lebherz.

This Company from its organization made a record for itself, and steadily forged to the front of the Companies of the State in general efficiency, and is now the highest ranking Company in the Maryland National Guard.

In 1908 they were rated first in their Regiment, and first in the State, in 1909 first in their Regiment, and third in State, and in 1910, first in Regiment, and first in State.

This company occupies the entire second floor of Independent Engine House, West Church Street, for its Armory.

Has attended encampments at Bel-Air 1905, Fort Howard, Md., 1907 and 1908; Westminster, 1909; also State Rifle Range every year, having at present 7 Expert Riflemen, 4 Sharpshooters, and 39 Marksmen out of 51 men.

The present officers of the Company in 1910 are:

Captain, D. John Markey.

1st Lieut., Harry J. Kefauver.

2nd Lieut., Frank L. Bentz.

1st Sergt., Walter H. McDannel.

Q. M. Sergt., I. M. Landauer.

Sergeants, F. Lester Smith, William M. Storm, Elmer Munshower.

Corporals, John H. Staley, J. Paul Brown, Harry L. Hagan, Russel O. Crouse, Guy W. Firor.

Musician, Chas. W. Griffin.

****

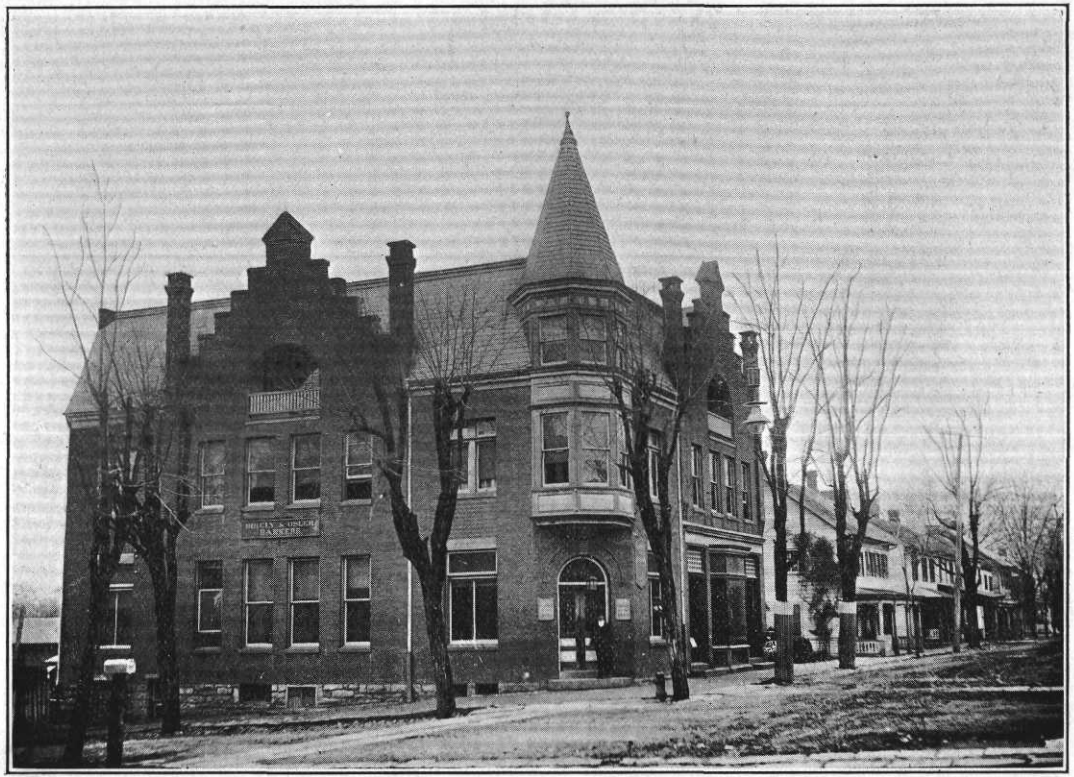
GENERAL JOHN F. REYNOLDS POST, NO. 2, DEPARTMENT OF MARYLAND, GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, FREDERICK, MARYLAND.

At a special meeting of the "Soldier's Legion," composed of ex-Union Soldiers of the War of 1861 to 1865, held at the office of Lieut. E. G. Goldsborough, Saturday evening, January 5, 1867, at 7 o'clock, steps were taken looking to the organization of a Post of the Grand Army of the Republic. Lieutenant Goldsborough was authorized to correspond with Major General A. W. Denison, with a view to said organization.

Wednesday, January 16, 1867, General Denison came to Frederick and a meeting was held in the Union League Room and Grand Army Post organized. There were present Lieutenant Edward Y. Goldsborough, Noble H. Creager, W. S. Groff, A. C. Scheirer, Charles A. Bishop, W. C. Davis, George W. Glessner, J. P. L. Storm, S. H. Levantin, J. Hoffman, G. E. Welty, J. A. Wheeler, R. Bowers, J. E. Pampel, Ira Tyler, J. Philips, E. Tall, E. Burras and E. M. Munford, who were mustered in as members of the Post. Comrade Goldsborough was elected Grand Commander, and the Post designated Post No. 2, of the Provisional Department of Maryland.

On April 3, 1867, Comrade Goldsborough was re-elected Past Commander.

December 18, 1867 delegates were selected to



The Thurmont National Bank.

form a permanent Department to supersede the Provisional Department. General A. W. Denison having been elected Grand Commander of the Department, issued an order February 3d, 1868, and assumes command as commander of the Department of Maryland, G. A. R.

On January 8th, 1868, Comrade Goldsborough was elected Senior Vice-Grand commander of the Department of Maryland, and resigned as Commander of Post No. 2.

February 3, 1868 General John A. Steiner was elected Post Commander of Post No. 2. On March 2d, 1868, two rooms were rented from the Independent Hose Company for the meetings of the Post.

July 1, 1868 Charles A. Bishop was elected Post Commander and re-elected December 30, 1868.

On September 25th, 1869, the following resolution was passed by the Post:

"Whereas, Hon. E. Y. Goldsborough being the founder of Post No. 2, and having done everything in his power to promote the interest of this Post and always ready to help a distressed comrade: be it

"Resolved, That this Post be called from this date, Goldsborough Post, No. 2, of Frederick, Md."

On December 20, 1869, William Glessner was elected Post Commander. From 1869 to 1874 the records of the Post were not kept, and on April 23d, 1874, the Post was reorganized by Assistant Inspector General B. F. Hawks, of Washington, D. C., as General J. F. Reynolds Post, No. 2, Department of Maryland, G. A. R., an order from National Headquarters having been issued that no Post should be named after a living comrade.

Under the reorganization the following commanders have been elected: June 2, 1879, George W. Glessner; Dec. 6, 1880, John A. Steiner; Dec. 5, 1881, George W. F. Vernon; Dec. 4, 1882, and again Dec. 3d, 1883, George W. Grove; Dec. 1, 1884, J. C. Sinn, Commander; J. E. Duvall, Quarter Master; Dec. 7, 1885, Eli Frost, Commander, and again Dec. 6, 1886; Dec. 5, 1887, Ira Tyler, Commander, and again 1888; 1889 John W. Kaufman, Commander; 1891 and 1892, Walter Saunders, Commander; 1893 and 1894, P. L. Hiteshew, Commander; 1895-1896-1897, P. M. Eader, Commander; 1898, M. L. Firestone, Commander; 1899, Isaac L. Crum; Dec. 1900, J. J. White; Dec. 2, 1901, W. P. Maulsby; Dec. 15, 1902, W. P. Maulsby; Dec. 7, 1903, J. J. White; Jan. 2, 1905, P. M. Eader; Dec. 18, 1903, J. H. Fleschman, and re-elected Dec. 3, 1906; Dec. 16, 1907, Dec. 7, 1908, and Dec. 6, 1909.

Post No. 2 was one of the first Post organizations in the United States and has always been recognized as one of the largest and most influential Posts of the Department of Maryland. It has done much good in caring for and aiding the old and needy soldiers and their families, in inculcating principles of Patriotism and loyalty in the rising generation, and in advocating fraternity between the North and the South.

****

FITZHUGH LEE CHAPTER, NO. 279, UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY, OF FREDERICK.

Motto: "Trust in God and leave results to Him." Chapter Flower: The Bleeding Heart.

The Chapter was organized in 1898 with a membership of twenty-two, with Mrs. L. Victor Baughman as the first President, which office was held by her, until 1902, when she declined to serve. She was then unanimously elected Honorary President for Life.

During the incumbency of Mrs. Baughman the Chapter increased four-fold, and her unbounded enthusiasm filled the Daughters with zeal to do, and work for the noble purposes of the organization. It was due solely to Mrs. Baughman's untiring efforts and assistance that the Chapter in its infancy was able to establish itself in rooms for the meetings of the body, and where records, library, historic paintings and relics might be housed.

The organization of the chapter was effected to collect and preserve documents and papers, to be used in compiling a true history of Frederick County during the war between the States. These documents were to include a complete record of the "Sons of Frederick County" who had served as officers or privates in the Confederate Army or Navy; also, to keep a record of all battlefields within the limits of said county.

Second: To aid or befriend Confederate soldiers in the community, or their families, should they be in need or suffering of any kind.

Third: To care for the graves of Confederate dead, where'er they might be interred in the county; to assist in any effort, which had in view the perpetuation of the memory of the "Heroes of the Confederacy."

With a three-fold duty facing them, it may be justly said of the Daughters, "They have only followed their forbears, in, that they have faced each and every duty, even tho' their numbers were few and sympathy for the "Cause" sometimes lacking in the Community.

Through this Chapter Confederate Veterans have not only received aid in time of need, but their families have been able to have their or-

phans placed in schools where they were educated and taught to support themselves in some of the gainful occupations.

The interred remains of Confederate soldiers, have been removed from county graveyards, when their last resting place was to give way to the march of time, and have been reinterred in Mt. Olivet cemetery in Frederick.

In the near future the Chapter will place a fitting marker on the Monocacy battlefield, to commemorate a most decisive victory for the Confederate forces under the command of Jubal A. Early, C. S. A., in the Battle of the Monocacy; this marker to be a sign to coming generations of the Southron's heroism and a testimonial of the chivalrous, undaunted spirit of their Sires.

The late General Fitzhugh Lee, whose name we bear and wear, gave for us in Frederick a lecture on the occupation of Cuba by U. S. forces which added much to our coffers, and to our edification.

The Chapter has been honored, at various times, by the presence at our meetings of the Chief Executive of the State; and the ever present friend, under all conditions, was the late lamented General Louis Victor Baughman. In all that we did that tended to perpetuate the glory, bravery, chivalry and heroism of the Sons of the Southland, he was our ardent Sponser, and the Chapter will never cease to regret and deplore the early demise of one of its most loyal advisers and friends.

All of the benevolent work of the Chapter has not been done at home, for in the eleven years of its existence, it has contributed in this State and others of the Southland, substantial aid, for benevolent and memorial work, to the amount of over seven hundred dollars.

The Robert E. Lee room, at the Pikesville Confederate Soldier's Home, is cared for by F. Lee Chapter, and each year money is sent for its maintenance and its occupants, to Mrs. Lucy Dorsey, of Baltimore, who kindly superintends this work for the Chapter

Monthly meetings of Chapter are held during ten months of the year, on the first Tuesday of each month in the Chapter Rooms, and all visiting U. D. C. are extended a cordial invitation to meet with us. At these meetings are read papers, prepared by the members; such papers being a record of service, and History of the Veterans, whom they (the Daughters) represent.

Memorial services are held the first Saturday in June, when Daughters, Confederate Veterans, Sons and children of the Confederacy wend their way to the last resting places of our Confederate dead and after simple but impressive services, strew the graves with flowers.

The Chapter aims not to accentuate bitterness of feeling but to keep alive the spirit in which and for which, their fathers fought, bled and died, the spirit of unstained honor, and loyal devotion to the Southland; to teach the children that tho' the "Cause" was lost, the men were not, and that the deeds of brave, loyal, upright men never die; and to be faithful followers of the motto of the Chapter "Trust in God and leave results to Him."

The officers of the Chapter at the present time are: Honorary, President for Life, Mrs. L. Victor Baughman; President, Mrs. Frances Dorsey Howard; 1st Vice-President, Mrs. Nannie Dixon Pearre; 2nd Vice-President, Mrs. Helen Abell Baughman Conley; Recording Secretary, Miss Mary Castle Ott; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Julia Alvey Worthington; Treasurer, Miss Emma Gittinger; Historian, Mrs. Maria Lee Palmer Smith; Registrar, Mrs. Elizabeth Pettingall McDaniel.

The deeds and exploits of the First Maryland Cavalry Co. D, C. S. A., will not be forgotten, if one may judge by the personnel of some of the officers of Chapter. Mrs. Howard is a daughter of late Lieutenant Wm. Dorsey, Mrs. Conley, of the late Gen. L. Victor Baughman, and Miss Ott, of Geo. M. Ott. Co. D, had many members from Frederick County, and Daughters must ever bear record of their deeds. Of each and every Confederate it may well be said:

"They fill our minds as they fill our hearts,
Their names and their deeds,
Like bayonet points when massed,
Blaze out as we gaze upon the past.
For those we lament,
There is this relief,
That glory sets by the side of our Grief."

Signed:

MARY CASTLE OTT,
Recording Secretary of F. Lee Chapter 279,
United Daughters of Confederacy of Frederick, Maryland.

****

GENERAL HISTORY OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Famous in being the birthplace and residence of men eminent in every profession and avocation in life, it is not surprising that Frederick county has been no lesss remarkable for the skill and talent of her medical men.

In the earliest history of the County, individual estates were large, towns were few in number, and their distances from each other great. Owing to its sparsely-settled condition and the difficulty of intercourse because of distance and

means of transportation, professional men were limited in number and chiefly confined to the towns. The attention of educated physicians was a luxury only to be enjoyed by those persons, few in number and widely scattered, who were possessed of wealth sufficient to procure their services, and culture and liberal education sufficient to appreciate their need. Our forefathers, therefore, when sickness and injury overcame one of their number, as in times of danger from other foes, were thrown upon their own resources. They were forced to rely upon the goodly virtues of home remedies and the knowledge of sickness acquired from hard personal experience. These circumstances, as the country became more thickly settled, led to certain men and women, in their respective neighborhoods, who had gathered from various sources some knowledge of the healing art and of ministering to the injured, to give more or less of their time to this work. They frequently, with good reason, by their clients were dubbed "Doctors." Many a heroic act and worthy deed by them no doubt was accomplished in the early days of this country.

Of course, this custom often degenerated into the worst forms of quackery, and it is not surprising that quite a number of men, from mercenary motives, resorted to the tricks of the charlatan to gain a livelihood at the expense of the ignorant sufferers. In truth, the country became infested with them, and on May 9th, 1754, we find record of one Jacob Foucht, a recent arrival from Germany, settling himself in Frederick, and, without medical education, advertising himself far and wide as possessed of marvelous power in the art of healing. He was one of many of the same sort who appeared simultaneously in various counties about this time and, as we will see later, led to very important results to the medical profession of the county, State and country at large.

It is surprising, however, that we find no record of medical men of moderate degree of ability in the very early history of Frederick County, and that its medical history should be ushered into existence all at once by men distinguished to such a high degree of skill in their profession and services to their country, and that their fame, exceeding the limitations of their environments, should have extended far and wide over this great, though thinly-settled country.

A short sketch of a few of these is here annexed.

Phillip Thomas.—The first physician of record in Frederick county was Phillip Thomas, who was born near Chestertown, Kent county, Md., on June 11th, 1747. He was the son of James Thomas. He was a pupil of Dr. Thomas Vandyke, of Philadelphia, and attended lectures at Philadelphia. He moved to Frederick, Md., August 1st, 1769. Dr. Thomas served as the chairman of the committee of safety of Frederick county during the Revolutionary War. He was Medical Purveyor of Frederick county from 1781 to 1783; elector for Washington; President of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland from 1801-1815, a period of 14 years, succeeding Dr. Upton Scott, of Annapolis, its first President, 1799-1801. Possessed of the respect and admiration of his associates to such a degree, he held this high office for a longer term than any subsequent incumbent. He delivered an address before the Faculty June 15th, 1802. He was married to Jane Contee Hanson, daughter of President John Hanson. He died at Frederick, Md., April 25th, 1815.

In a memoir of Dr. Upton Scott, a writer, referring to those who attended the first meeting of the first permanent organization of the Medical profession of Maryland, held in the Senate chamber at Annapolis June 3rd, 1799, says: "Among others were the revered Phillip Thomas and John Tyler, the celebrated 'coucher' of cataracts of Frederick, Md."

John Tyler.—Was born in Prince George's county, Md., June 29th, 1763; studied medicine under Dr. Smith, of Georgetown; was pupil at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, England, and received diploma, 1784; later also a pupil of John Hunter, Fordyce Pott, Baillie, and others; began practice of medicine and surgery at Frederick, Md., 1786. He was the first oculist in America, and acquired quickly a great reputation in Opthalmology. He was the first man in the United States to operate for a cataract, and patients came in great number and from long distances to be "couched." He was an officer in the Whiskey Insurrection in Pennsylvania, and was an elector of Jefferson. He was one of the founders of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty. Possessed of a competency, and his hearing becoming dulled by age, he retired from practice in 1835, and died in Frederick, October 15th, 1841. He was unmarried.

Wm. Hilleary.—Was born at Mt. Pleasant, Frederick county, Md., March 25th, 1775. He was the son of John and Anne Perry Hilleary; studied under Dr. Phillip Thomas for three years; was a surgeon of Col. Ragan's Regiment in the war of 1812; was a founder of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty in 1799. He educated quite a number of physicians of the western part of Maryland. He was a bachelor, and died March 15th, 1834.

Francis Brown Sappington.—Was born at Libertytown, Frederick county, Md., about 1760; married Anne Ridgley, November 2nd, 1783; practiced medicine and died at Libertytown in 1839. He likewise was one of the founders of the Faculty in 1799.

Joseph Sim Smith.—Was born in Calvert county, Md. He was the son of Dr. Clement Smith and grandson of Dr. Patrick Sim of Prince George's county, and father of Dr. Samuel P. Smith, of Cumberland. He was surgeon's mate, Maryland Line, until 1780, then was commissioned cornet in Armand's Partisan Legion, serving as such until 1782. After the Revolution he settled in practice at Taneytown, which was then in Frederick county; was Founder in 1799; Censor, 1803; Major of Militia, 1793; Justice of the Peace 1802-1807-1814-1819; married Elizabeth, daughter of Col. Thomas Price, of the Revolution; died September 5th, 1822.

These names represent not only Frederick county's share of the founders of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty, the best element of the profession of Maryland of this period, but also the highest type of their vocation anywhere. They were all liberally educated men and had graduated from celebrated foreign schools, or at Philadelphia, and had been the pupils of such men as Hunter, Cullen, Rush and others.

Owing to the sparsely-settled condition of the country, the benefits of association and organization seemed not to have impressed itself upon the profession early in the history of our country, and consequently we find but one Medical Society in this country organized previous to the Revolutionary War, namely, the State Medical Society of New Jersey, organized in 1766. Maryland ranks seventh in the order of the foundation of its State Medical Society, it being founded, as heretofore stated, in 1799. What peculiarly interests the medical profession of Frederick county, however, is the fact that the honor of the suggestion for its foundation and the conception of the sweeping power conferred upon it by the Legislature originated and was furnished by a Dr. Elisha John Hall, of Fredericktown. Because of the prevalence of quackery and the want of education among those professing to heal the sick, Dr. Hall opened up a correspondence with Dr. Chas. Frederick Wiesenthal, of Baltimore City, advising the organization of the medical profession and the securing of certain powers from the Legislature to regulate in the future, the medical affairs of the State.

On December 26th, 1788, Dr. Hall addressed a small local society of medical men in Baltimore, and so impressed them with the necessity of organization that, in 1799, the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland was chartered by the legislature of Maryland, and to this body was delegated, through its examining and licensing boards, absolute power over the Medical affairs—of the State, the right to examine into and pass upon the qualifications of applicants to practice medicine; to grant licenses and for sufficient cause to revoke the same. This body has continued, to the present time, to exert great influence over the medical profession of the State and in matters of health and sanitation over the community at large. In these efforts and results it has always received the active co-operation of the profession of Frederick county, numbers of whose members have aided in no small degree to maintain its high professional standard as a Society.

Among its officers we find:

President, Phillip Thomas, 1801-1815.

President, Jacob Baer, 1855-1856.

Vice-President, Jacob Baer, 1848-1849.

Vice-President, Wm. Waters, 1857-1858.

Vice-President, J. W. Downey, 1892-1893.

Vice-President, Franklin Buchanan Smith, 1903-1904.

In 1892 the Faculty, through another act of Legislature, again resumed the examination and licensure of the medical practitioners of the State, through a Board of Examiners. Dr. F. B. Smith, of Frederick county has been one of the members of this board since its institution.

Three sessions of the Faculty have been held in Frederick county. The first was held in 1857, when there was quite a revival in the interest in the profession in medical organization. At this meeting Dr. Wm. Waters, of Frederick, "delivered a very interesting and able oration." The convention was largely attended and handsomely entertained by the physicians of Frederick county. The second was held November 16-17, 1898, when most instructive and well-attended meetings were held in Kemp Hall. Papers were read by Drs. Osler, Chew, Young, Hammeter and others. Dr. Wm. H. Baltzell, president of the Frederick County Society, welcomed the members of the Faculty, and a largely-attended banquet at the City Hotel closed the meeting. The third was held in September, 1909, at Braddock Heights. This meeting was well attended and thoroughly enjoyed by the hundred or more members in attendance. The discussion of the Pure Food Law, State care of the Insane, and other general topics of vital interest to the community was very interesting, and these matters were put in shape for action before the next Legislature. Dr. T.

C. Routson, as president of the Frederick County Society, opened the meeting.

During the Revolutionary War, Dr. Adam Fisher and his son, John Smith Fisher, practiced medicine in Frederick. The former was most active as a soldier and a patriot during this war, and seemed rather to have served his Country in that capacity than as a surgeon.

In 1780, Dr. H. Schnebly was Medical purveyor for Frederick county.

In 1812 Dr. Wm. Hilleary served during the war as Surgeon in Col. Ragan's Regiment.

In 1822 Dr. Samuel Annan, then of Emmitsburg, Frederick county, Md., reported as of April 5th and August 22nd the first cases of Tracheotomy performed in Maryland.

In 1823 Dr. Wm. MacGill, of Frederick, tied both carotids in the same subject at an interval of one month for fungous tumor of the eyes, with relief. This was the first time the double operation had been done in America. He afterwards removed to Washington county, and there performed the first Lithotomy in that county, and Dr. Samuel Annan again performed Tracheotomy.

From 1818-1848 Frederick county continued to furnish its citizens with the best medical talent. During this period flourished the Tylers, the Baers, Hillarys, the Sappington and Sims families—producing a line of noted physicians, a West and a Goldsborough, all skillful physicians and surgeons, with reputations widely distributed over the State. In 1845 the following medical men live in Frederick:

Dr. Wm. Tyler, Record Street.
Dr. Wm. Tyler, N. Market Street.
Dr. Samuel Tyler, Record Street.
Dr. Wm. Bradley Tyler, Market Street.
Dr. John Baltzell, E. Church Street.
Dr. Wm. Waters, W. Second Street.
Dr. F. Schley, W. Church Street.
Dr. Richard Dorsey, W. Second Street.
Dr. Jonathan Shields, S. Market Street.
Dr. Edward Y. Goldsborough, W. Patrick St.
Dr. Albert Ritchie, W. Patrick Street.
Dr. Lloyd Duval, City Hotel.
Dr. Charles Smith, E. Patrick St.
Dr. Jerningham Boone, W. Second Street.
Dr. Edward Bantz, W. Church Street.
Dr. Wilson Kolb, E. Third Street.
Dr. Lloyd Dorsey, N. Market Street.
Dr. J. W. Geyer, City Hotel.

A short time previous to November 8th, 1847, the first Medical Society was organized in Frederick county, the following being an exact copy of a notice sent to its members at that time:

Frederick-Town, November 8, 1847.

Dear Sir: At the last meeting of the Medical Society of Frederick County, the Society appointed a committee to address Circulars to the members of our profession throughout the County, to solicit the members who have not united in the association to hand in their names who desire to become members. On the first Wednesday of December next, the code of Medical Ethics will be considered for adoption, and the Society feel particularly anxious that every member in the County should participate in the proceedings of that meeting. We therefore respectfully invite your attendance and hope you will notify the Secretary of the Society before the next meeting.

Very respectfully,
WILLIAM WATERS,
ALBERT RITCHIE,
SAMUEL TYLER,
Committee.

Among its members we find the names of Dr. Wm. Waters, Dr. L. H. Steiner, Dr. Jacob S. Baer, Dr. R. E. Dorsey, Dr. Chas. Smith, Dr. George Johnson, Dr. Eldrige Moberly, Dr. Thomas Sim, Dr. Wm. Hillary, Dr. George W. West, Dr. Thomas McGill, Dr. R. L. Annan, Dr. Albert Ritchie and Dr. Samuel Tyler.

This Society kept up spirited meetings and much good to the community at large was done in the dissemination of knowledge of preventive medicine. By its efforts the great epidemic of Asiatic cholera was prevented from gaining any foothold in Frederick county, and through the labors of its members, by inoculation and vaccination, the spread of several epidemics of smallpox was properly prevented. At its most flourishing period, 1857, it entertained the State Faculty.

We append a copy of one of the notices for a meeting of the Society, issued during its existence, which shows the high character of the work it was attempting and accomplishing.

Frederick City, January 15th, 1850.

Dear Sir: At an adjourned meeting of the Medical Society of Frederick County, held on the 29th day of December, 1849, a report was submitted by a committee appointed for the purpose, calling upon all its members to aid in forming a Museum for the benefit of the Association.

I have therefore been instructed to solicit contributions of specimens pertaining to any of the branches, especially those of anatomy and pathological anatomy; accompanying them, when practicable, with a history of the causes, symptoms, progress and treatment of the case. When specimens illustrative of pathological anatomy cannot be obtained, a full account of them would be desired.

The committee also urge upon you to prepare reports upon the epidemics, or epidemic, that may have occurred or may occur under your observation. They suggest the most violent forms of fever, particularly the congestive forms of disease, such as Autumnal Fevers, Scarlatina, Typhoid Fever, Measles and Nervous diseases properly socalled, accompanying them with the pathology and treatment.

In the event of your being unable to attend in person, you are earnestly requested to forward your communications to the Society. 'Tis sincerely hoped that a cheerful response will be given by the members of the Society to the above request.

At an adjourned meeting of the Society, held on the 12th inst., it was Resolved, That, for the future, the Association shall meet on the 4th Saturday of every month, at 2 o'clock P. M. By order,

Respectfully,

CHARLES SMITH,
Corresponding Secretary.

P. S.—All communications referring to, or specimens intended for the Pathological Museum, to be directed to Dr. Lewis H. Steiner, Curator.

From 1860 to 1880, Charles Smith, Wm. H. Baltzell, J. M. Geyer, Samuel Tyler, Justus Dunott, Geo. W. Crum, of Jefferson; Eldred Moberly, of New Market; Chas. Worthington, of Urbana; Greenbury Sappington, of Unionville; Wm. H. Wagner and Richard T. Hammond, of Woodsboro; R. L. Annan, of Emmitsburg; Wm. Boteler, of Middletown; Wm. H. Hillary and Geo. W. West, of Petersville, were among Frederick County practitioners. All were men not only of unusual ability and attainments in their profession, but of highest social polish and refinement.

During the war between the States, upon the roster of Federal Surgeons we find the names of Jacob Baer, as Acting Surgeon, 1st P. H. B. Infantry; Jerningham Boone, Surgeon P. H. B. Infantry; Joseph E. Beatty, Surgeon 2nd Infantry; Harvey Buhrman, Assistant Surgeon 11th Infantry and 7th Infantry; James Willard, Assistant Surgeon 1st P. H. B. Infantry. Upon the Confederate side: Wm. H. Johnson, of Adamstown; S. F. Thomas, Frederick, and others.

From 1870 to the present (1910) the profession has maintained its position in the front rank of the State. Those only will be mentioned who have passed away: Wm. H. Baltzell, C. W. Goldsborough, Wm. H. Wagner, E. E. Mulinix, Charles Smith, Francis F. Smith, Wm. H. Johnson, G. W. Crum, Wm. Boteler, Thomas Sim, Greenbury Sappington, George Johnston—all names fondly remembered by many still living for their devotion to duty and lives spent in unselfish works of charity and self-denial. It would be impossible here to narrate the history of them all, but we append a short notice of each and every one below. They were all heroes, and, though dead, their works still live.

MONTEVUE HOSPITAL.

In 1870 the people of Frederick county, with the endorsement of its Medical Profession, insisted upon better and more humane treatment of its insane, indigent, poor and sick. Through their efforts, instead of a new almshouse being built, with commendable forethought and public spirit they erected a Hospital, at that time far in advance of any county institution that then existed. It is worthy of record that the people of Frederick county rarely do anything in a half-hearted or indifferent manner. In erecting Montevue Hospital they made no exception and today, forty years since its erection, there is no institute of its kind its equal in size, equipment or the care it gives to the friendless whether made so by sickness, age or affliction of mind.

The names of the physicians in whose care this institute has been since its foundation, and upon whom largely the development of its capabilities and resources have depended, are annexed, with the time of service of each.

Dr. Wm. Wooten, 1870 to 1872.
Dr. Thomas Dunott, 1872 to 1894.
Dr. Justus Dunott, 1874 to 1882.
Dr. Bruce Thomas, 1882 to 1884.
Dr. S. T. Haffner, 1884 to 1886.
Dr. S. S. Maynard, 1886 to 1888.
Dr. S. T. Haffner, 1888 to 1890.
Dr. Franklin B. Smith, 1890 to 1898.
Dr. H. P. Fahrney, 1898 to 1902.
Dr. S. S. Maynard, 1902 to 1904.
Dr. Robert S. Tyson, 1904 to 1909.
Dr. H. P. Fahrney, 1909 to ——.

ORGANIZATION OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT OF FREDERICK COUNTY AND CITY, AND THE HISTORY OF THE EPIDEMIC OF DIPHTHERIA IN FREDERICK CITY.

Frederick County was the first county, and Frederick City the first City, in Maryland, outside of Baltimore, to organize, under the act of March 18th, 1886, Boards of Health, and enact such health regulations as are necessary for the protection of any community. Frederick City had been infected with a dire epidemic of diphtheria and its citizens were ter-

rorized by the almost daily deaths of their children when this measure was passed by the Legislature. A Health Department was organized with results so immediate and beneficial that the first report of the first Health Board of Frederick county deserves a most prominent place in the history of the medical annals of the county, and inasmuch as it so fully describes the causes of the epidemic, the means of its suppression and the results of the endeavors of its citizens and Health Board, it is submitted here in full.

Report of the Health Officer of Frederick County, from May, 1886 to November, 1887.

Board of Health for Frederick County.

William H. Lakin, President, Lander.

James U. Lawson, President, Hyattstown.

C. M. Thomas, President, Liberty.

Joseph H. Taylor, President, Emmitsburg.

*Elias Gaver, President, Myersville.

Franklin B. Smith, M. D., Sec'y. and Exec. Officer.

*Deceased

Board of Health for Frederick City, organized October, 1886:

Charles W. Ely, President; James McSherry, Franklin B. Smith, Health Officer.

REPORT.

The following report, which I have the honor to submit for your consideration, embraces a detailed history of the transactions of the Health Department of Frederick county from its creation in March, 1886, until November 1st, 1887, and inasmuch as the attention of this local board was chiefly directed to the improvement of the sanitary condition of Frederick City, it will comprise the history of the City Board of Health from its organization, October 4th, 1886, to July 1st, 1887, when I ceased to be the health officer for the city.

CREATION OF LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH FOR THE COUNTIES OF MARYLAND.

During the session of the last Legislature, the following law was enacted, and approved March 18th, 1886, creating a Board of Health for each county and defining its powers and duties:

ACT 1886, CHAPTER 22.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That whenever the State Board of Health shall have cause to believe that there is danger of Cholera, Small-Pox, or other dangerous or infectious disease invading this State or country, it shall be the duty of the said Board to take such action and adopt and enforce such rules and regulations as it may deem necessary to prevent the introduction or spread of such infectious or dangerous disease within this State, and any person or persons or corporation refusing or neglecting to obey such rules and regulations shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof in a court of competent jurisdiction, be fined not less than fifty dollars nor exceeding five hundred dollars for every such offense.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That the Board of County Commissioners of the several counties in this State shall, ex-officio, constitute a local Board of Health for their respective Counties and shall have and exercise all the duties of a Board of Health as provided in this act, except in cases where the charter of any city or town in the State contains provisions consistent therewith.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That such local Board of Health shall each appoint annually, in the month of May, or as soon thereafter as practicable, a county health officer, who shall be a well-educated physician, and who by virtue of such appointment shall be the secretary of such Board of Health and the executive officer; provided, that such health officer so appointed shall, if required by the Board of County Commissioners, render such medical and surgical service as may be needed by persons confined in the county jail or other county institutions.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That the local Board of Health of each county shall meet semi-annually in the month of May and October, and as much oftener as they may deem necessary, and may adopt all needful rules and regulations for the government of their respective bodies, subject to the provisions of this act; they shall establish the salaries of their respective health officers, and shall regulate all fees in connection with their own regulations; they shall act in conjunction with the State Board of Health, and report to the said Board such facts in reference to the sanitary condition of their respective counties as they may deem important or necessary.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That such local Boards of Health shall take cognizance of all unhealthy nuisances within the limits of their sanitary jurisdiction, and any person or persons or corporation refusing or neglecting, after due notice, to comply with the requirements of the said board in this respect, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars; all questions arising between local boards as to jurisdiction or their relative duty in the abatement of any particular nuisance shall be referred

to the State Board of Health for settlement.

Sec. 6. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of every county health officer, immediately after his appointment, to transmit to the secretary of the State Board of Health his full name and postoffice address; he shall keep an accurate record of the proceedings of the local Board of Health of which he is the secretary, as well as his own official acts, and furnish a copy thereof annually, in the month of October. to the secretary of the State Board of Health, together with such other information in regard to the sanitary condition of his county as he may deem interesting or valuable for publication in the biennial report of the State Board of Health.

Sec. 7. And be it enacted, That whenever any local or county health officer shall receive reliable notice, or shall otherwise have reason to believe that there is in the limits of his sanitary jurisdiction a case of cholera, small-pox, or other disease dangerous to the public health, he shall immediately investigate the matter and take all proper steps for the restriction or suppression of such disease or diseases, and the said county commissioners may incur and pay as other county expenses are paid the necessary and legitimate expenses thereof; he shall promptly notify the secretary of the State Board of Health of the existence of any epidemic or unusual sickness or mortality that may come to his knowledge within his own sanitary jurisdiction or contiguous thereto, and when thus informed, it shall be the duty of the secretary of the State Board of Health to co-operate with and aid the local health authorities in making scientific and practical investigation into the cause or causes of any existing disease, or in devising the most efficient means for its restriction or suppression, or for the exclusion of any threatened disease; and to this end he may exercise all the powers of the State Board of Health.

Sec. 8. And be it enacted, That all the provisions of the act of eighteen hundred and eighty, chapter four hundred and thirty-eight. to which this is a supplement, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby re-enacted and declared to be in full force and effect.

Approved March 18, 1886.

As soon as printed copies of this law were received, under its authority the Board of Commissioners for Frederick County on July 7th, 1886, duly organized themselves into a Board of Health and appointed me its secretary and executive officer.

Your health officer immediately began his labors, and on August 4th, in accordance with Sec. 6 of the aforegoing Act, notified the State Board of Health through its proper officer of the organization of this local board, and his appointment as its executive officer.

DIPHTHERIA IN FREDERICK CITY.

From August, 1881, Frederick had been experiencing an excessive mortality from diphtheria. This disease was destroying on an average fifty children per annum, or 3 1-2 per cent. of the population of the city under ten years of age; and while there was great dissatisfaction at this state of affairs, and several spasmodic efforts had been instituted to detect the cause and arrest the further progress of this scourge, nothing of any practical value had been done.

During the first few weeks after my appointment, numerous verbal complaints were heard by me from the citizens of Frederick and its vicinity, and on August 25th the following letter was received, which is here given in full because it presents the prevailing sentiment of the community at that time, and because from this date was initiated your efficient action in seeking out the causes of that dreadful plague and inaugurating with the efficient aid of the City Health Department the measures which have effectually stamped it out.

LETTER FROM HON. MILTON G. URNER.

Frederick, August 25th, 1886.

Dr. F. B. Smith, Health Officer for Frederick County:

Dear Sir: There are now within the "limits of your sanitary jurisdiction" in this city numerous cases of diphtheria—which is a "disease dangerous to the public health." As a citizen of Frederick. I call your attention to the prevalence of said disease in our midst, in the hope you will "immediately investigate the matter and take all proper steps for the restriction or suppression of said disease," as required by the Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the session of 1886, Chapter 21. I have the honor to be

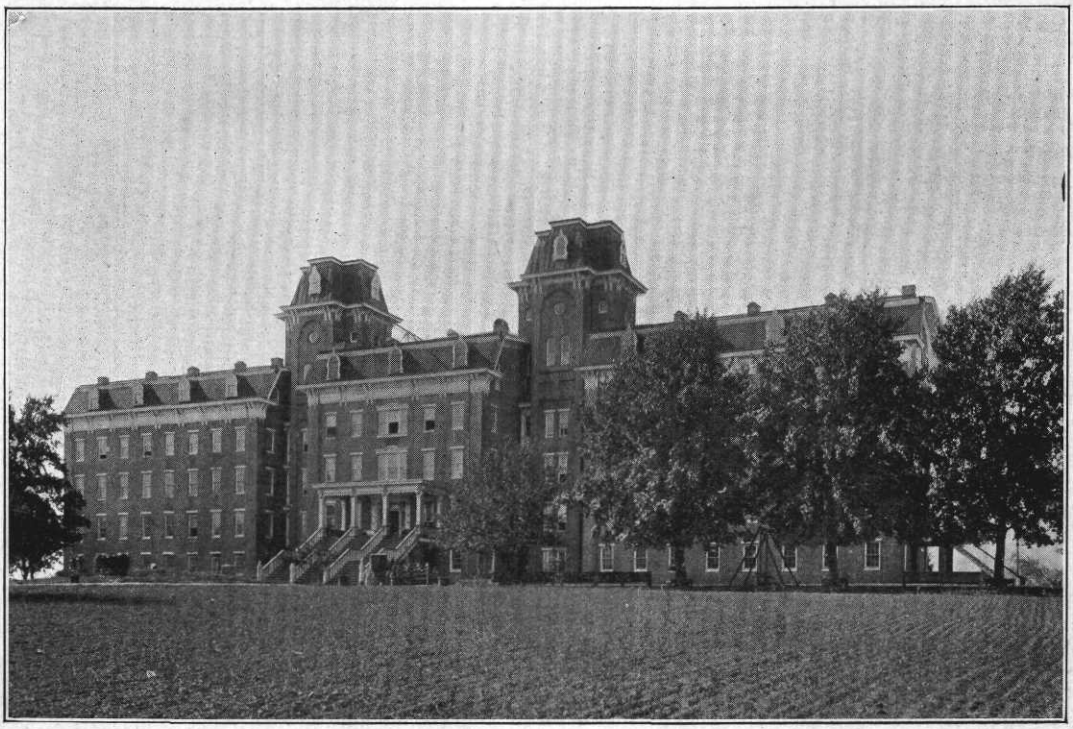
Very respectfully yours.

MILTON G. URNER.

Upon the receipt of these complaints, your honorable body was assembled and the whole matter laid before you. By resolution of the Board, I was authorized to make such an investigation into the then prevailing epidemic as would lead to a correct appreciation of its extent, cause and the proper mode for its suppression. Accordingly, a most careful personal examination into the more notable nuisances within Frederick City was entered upon by me,



Old Match House, Thurmont.



Montevue Hospital, Frederick.

and the results submitted to you in the following report, at your meeting, October 28th, 1886.

REPORT ON SANITARY CONDITION OF FREDERICK COUNTY.

Gentlemen: At the earnest solicitation of a number of prominent citizens of Frederick, and in accordance with the power in me vested by an Act of Legislature and the resolution passed at your last meeting, I would respectfully report that I have made a careful examination into the sanitary condition of Frederick City to ascertain, if possible, the extent, the cause and the means of repressing the great prevalence of diphtheria in our midst.

ITS EXTENT.

I have found that the disease has been limited to no particular locality of the city, appearing at different times during the last four years in all parts of the town, exempting no class or condition from its baneful influence; and wherever it has existed it has left behind it the same history of misery and death. Having no correct data from which to calculate the number of cases, we can only estimate them from the excessive mortality which has prevailed. A carefully prepared list of deaths for the past four years, so far as they have come to my knowledge, has been preserved by me and is herewith submitted:

From August '81, to February '82, in this city of less than 9,000 inhabitants, there were not less than 125 deaths. From February, '82, to February '83, not less than 53 deaths. From February, '83, to February, '84, not less than 58. From February, 84, to February, '85, not less than 47. From February, '85, to September, '86, not less than 35. Now, one thing is evident from this data: either the disease exists in a very malignant form, or there have been an enormous number of cases.

ITS CAUSES.

Possessed, as we are, of an unquestionably pure water supply, this usually potent factor in the production of such a disease as Diphtheria is wanting, and consequently we must look for causes more hidden, but not the less potent.

Believing that filth in the form of decomposing vegetable and animal matter, under certain favorable conditions of the atmosphere, are chiefly responsible for the maintenance, if not the origin, of the disease, my attention has been almost entirely directed to bringing to light the greatest agencies which exist in our city for its formation. They may be grouped under the following heads, which I will treat of separately:

1. The Canning Establishment.
2. Hog Pens and Stables and Compost Heaps.
3. Slaughter Shops.
4. Privies and Cess Pools.
5. Tanneries.
6. Carroll Creek.
7. Streets and Alleys, Gutters and Sewers.

THE CANNING ESTABLISHMENT.

On this place I find much to commend and much to condemn. So far as the process of handling the corn and making it into a healthy and cleanly article of food is concerned, nothing but praise must be accorded its management. So far as the buildings used for purposes of manufacture or storage of the articles when canned are concerned, they will compare favorably with, if not excel, any in existence. I find, however, on these same premises, in the present disposition of the offal and refuse; in the manufacture and subsequent transportation through our streets of corn husks in various stages of decomposition, as ensilage; in the washings and filthy discharge of vegetable matter and sour water through the streets into the creek, and in the inadequate and filthy privies of this establishment, just causes for my most earnest protest and your unmeasured condemnation.

I find an area of at least 100 feet square covered to the depth of from three to ten feet with green corn cobs, tomato offal and the manure of from 80 to 150 horses and mules. All this lies fermenting and rotting in the hot sun. This mass is expected to equal, when the season is over, 2,000 four-horse wagon-loads of compost, or 4,000 tons of the same, all to be hauled through our streets, a mixture deleterious to the health and disagreeable to the sensibilities of a civilized community.

I likewise find three large pits, or silos, for the manufacture of ensiliage out of corn husks, with a capacity of about 27,000 cubic feet each, one of which has already been filled. This, when made, is hardly less objectionable, in a sanitary point of view, than the compost heap before alluded to. So large is this mass of fermenting vegetable matter, that it creates sufficient odor to penetrate the houses of persons living in distant parts of the city, and proves a source of great annoyance to the people. This is a factor, in my opinion, of no little importance in the promotion of disease.

The water and washings from the cutting room, containing large quantities of corn, corn silk, and the water from the tanks used in the process room, are allowed to flow the length of All Saints' street, and along Market St., depositing in their course the solid matter, to ferment

and decay along the sides of the gutters. The remedies for these nuisances are plain and simple, and, all things taken into consideration, easy of application. The offal, corn husks and cobs, tomato skins, etc., ought all to be removed as fast as they accumulate, none being allowed to remain upon the premises any longer than twenty-four hours. The manure should be kept separate and removed at least once a week in summer, and once in two weeks in winter. The liquid discharges should be properly filtered before being allowed to now into the gutters of the city and conveyed to the creek. The privies should be so constructed as to contain all the dejecta, and disinfected thoroughly at frequent intervals.

HOG PENS.

While there may be fewer of these unnecessary evils in our midst than existed five years ago, yet their odors are none the less offensive, and the consequences they tend to entail none the less terrible. They are entirely unnecessary, in that they are an expensive luxury and by their filth breed disease and death in our midst.

To keep a pen clean is impossible, as it costs more to insure cleanliness than the value of the profit accruing. They should be abolished.

OUR SLAUGHTER SHOPS.

These, as far as examined by me, are in their present mode of management harbingers of no good to our community. They fill their neighborhoods with foetid odors, and our streets and gutters with putridity; most of them having no drainage; their filth is allowed to be churned into a mass of slimy putrescense in pig yards attached thereto, or to soak into the ground, to rise again in the shape of noxious gases. As a general rule this industry is marked by an utter disregard for sanitary law, and from the filth of many of these shops many cases of disease and death have been indisputably proven to have arisen. Their management ought to be strictly overlooked and the strictest cleanliness enforced upon them.

CESSPOOLS AND PRIVIES.

Frederick has no uniform system for the construction of these unfortunately necessary conveniences, consequently, they present every possible mode of construction. Many, situated above ground, in wet weather spread their filth over surrounding premises. Many consist of merely a pit, allowing all liquid to soak into the surrounding earth, and after saturating the earth give forth in their evaporation noxious vapors. Many consist of barrels without bottoms; many of boxes; some are walled pits, and others wells. While there is great reason to find fault with many of them because of their construction, a much greater danger arises from the loose manner in which they are managed under the municipal law. Subject to the rigid enforcement of no law of periodical cleaning, no law has been obeyed. These promoters of disease require careful regulation as to their build and times of emptying.

TANNERIES.

These industries have been individually examined by me and will compare favorably in cleanliness with any industry in the city. I would recommend that they be restrained from allowing any of the impure water from the so-called "bait" vats escaping into the creek, and likewise that the water from the currier's room be filtered to remove particles of fleshings before flowing into Carroll Creek.

CARROLL CREEK.

This stream, impure in its whole course, through town, has, in the vicinity of the dam and the old race, been in a disgraceful condition for years past. While the dam obstructs the filth, the race, passing, as it does, immediately through the gardens of twelve properties, affords every facility for the disposition of all kinds of filth. It receives the foul washings of the gas house and the contents of eight privies situated on its banks. This spring the race was a prominent factor, most probably, in causing four or five deaths from diphtheria in its vicinity. My recommendations as to the creek are:

1st. To prevent as far as practicable the flow of filth into the same by removal of the almshouse cesspools and all privies, whether outside the city or within the same, from its banks.

2d. To cause all filthy discharges which drain from other sources into its waters to first percolate through some filtering medium.

3d. To remove the dam absolutely, and to fill the race with ashes or clean earth.

OUR STREETS AND ALLEYS.

Our Corporate Authorities have been doing much in the past few years to remedy the want of gutters and proper grades in the various alleys of the town, but the amount remaining to be accomplished is appalling. Some of our alleys, though closely built up, have no gutters or competent drainage. Stagnant, green and foul water can be seen standing in many places. It behooves the corporate authorities to be awakened to the great danger arising from the want of proper drainage, especially in a city where the gutters are compelled to carry off

all kinds of liquid filth, and take immediate steps in some way to remedy this condition of affairs.

Now, this is a resume of what your health officer has found, and while many of these harmful nuisances were not first discovered by him, a report such as authorized by you would have been incomplete without referring again to them. While he is sorry that it has fallen to his lot to present so many things disagreeable to his fellow-citizens, yet, believing that to hide does not remove an evil, to equivocate does not ameliorate, and that words of flattery do not carry conviction to healthy minds, he hopes that the time has at last arrived when, with a true and healthy public spirit, our citizens will set themselves to work to eradicate these evils forever from our midst, and that in whatever manner this report may be criticised by them, they will accord it the honesty and good intent which actuates it.

Respectfully submitted by

FRANKLIN B. SMITH, M. D.

By resolution my report was adopted. I was directed to confer with the State Board of Health, and the following letter was sent to Dr. C. W. Chancellor, Secretary of the State Board of Health:

LETTER TO DR. C. W. CHANCELLOR.

Frederick, Md., August 31st, 1886.

Dr. C. W. Chancellor:

Dear Sir: Since the great epidemic of diphtheria in Frederick during the winter of '81 '82, this community has experienced at frequent intervals a disposition upon the part of this scourge to return with as great violence as at that time. Indeed, to tell the truth, there have been slight epidemics at frequent intervals, and during last fall one physician's list shows forty cases, and from that time to this there has been no week gone by without at least one malignant case and one death. The disease is here, and it only requires dampness and cold to bring it forth again into renewed activity. Our death rate from this disease previous to the fall of '81 did not average five per annum, and yet since that date it has jumped up to fifty. During the summer we have averaged from fiften to twenty cases all the time, and in one week lately I have the record of seven deaths. The people are ripe for sanitary measures, and our Board is desirous of initiating some radical changes in the next few days; and for this reason its secretary communicates with you to gain your advice and the authority of your Board in its first undertaking, viz: Causing Mr. ———— to remove the cobs and refuse of his factory day by day as it accumulates. Visiting this place Friday of last week, I find an area of 1-8 acre situated in almost the centre of the town, covered by corn cobs to the depth of three feet; and mingled with this sour and rotting mass, exposed to the intense heat we have had the past week, are the skins of hundreds of bushels of tomatoes, and the manure from 75 to 150 mules and horses. You can gain some idea of the amount of cobs by the fact that from 80,000 to 150,000 cans of corn are put up daily during the season of six weeks. In addition, he has since your visit to this city, built three large "silos," apparently about 30x30x30, to contain all the husks, which, fermenting, are made into "ensilage." This fermenting mass is carted and hauled through our streets during the entire winter. A team of ensilage alternates often with a team of manure or compost. Now, I am aware this city contains quite a number of nuisances, and our Board, together with its Health Officer, have plenty of "grit" to remove and remedy them all; but we feel that before we begin on the individual small nuisances this great one must be dealt with, and to that end we invoke your full power in addition to our own. As to it being a great nuisance, there is no question; but how to remove it is more difficult. The small fine of $50.00 would have no terror to its promoter, even if it could be inflicted once a week for the next six weeks, and I believe this is the limit of our power. I feel certain that unless this nuisance can be abated it will be useless for us to attempt other sanitary measures, such as the abolishing of hogs, institution of the garbage system, the compulsory erection of cesspools and privy vaults upon correct sanitary principles, and the institution of an abattoir. Now, this letter I wish you to treat in a measure confidentially, in that, while we are willing to acknowledge the deficiencies of our little city in sanitary matters, we are unwilling to have it considered a "pest house," "hot bed of disease" or injure its trade unnecessarily, which any too great publicity about this matter might do. The people are wrought up to the highest pitch already, and at the death of every new victim to diphtheria their alarm becomes greater, and an epidemic, if it may be so called, of twenty cases, is exaggerated into 150.

Please inform me what is best to be done as soon as convenient, as I desire to lay the matter before the Board at its next meeting, September 4th, as they have given me carte-blanche to

do anything and everything I see fit in the meantime.

Yours most sincerely,

FRANKLIN B. SMITH,

Secretary and Executive Officer.

Likewise, at this meeting, the following order was passed: "Be it ordered that the president of this board, by acting as a Board of Health, in conjunction with the secretary of this Board of Health, be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to make investigation into all complaints of nuisances within this County, and to take such action in the premises as to the said president and secretary under the law may seem proper, making report of their action to the Board at each of its meetings."

After this resolution the more notable nuisances, such as the canning establishment and the City Hotel were examined jointly by President Lakin and myself, and found but slightly changed from the condition stated in my report.

ACTION OF THE CITY ITSELF.

On September 8th, through the efforts of Messrs. D. Lowenstein, F. B. Sappington, G. J. Doll, et al., the Mercantile Association of Frederick was induced to assist us in this matter, and by their influence in turn cause the Board of Aldermen to use their power in remedying the bad sanitary condition of the City. By invitation of that body, my report was read before them, and a committee of ten were appointed, who on September 9th met the Board of Aldermen and presented the following memorial:

MEMORIAL OF THE MERCANTILE ASSOCIATION.

To the Honorable Board of Aldermen of Frederick City.

Gentlemen: At a regular meeting of the Mercantile Association of Frederick, held last night, we were appointed a committee to use all means in our power to aid in the improvement of the sanitary condition of our City.

1st. We desire that the Board of Aldermen pass a resolution earnestly urging the State Board of Health to visit Frederick, and cause to be removed some of the more prominent nuisances that now exist here, most prominent of which is an immense manure pile on the premises of one of our prominent manufacturers, composed of green corn cobs, green corn husks, tomato skins, and the manure from a number of horses and mules, which is piled out and allowed to rot in our midst, the vapor from which can be seen upon any warm day arising and being wafted all over our city, and the stench from which can be detected for squares around. On the same premises are three ensilage pits, each containing about forty cubic feet of fermented corn husks, which ought also to be removed from our corporate limits. There is also in the eastern section of our City a race ditch into which the washings from the gas house are allowed to run, and into which several privies empty. The State Board of Health ought also remove this nuisance. Dr. Franklin B. Smith, the secretary of the County Board of Health, has already communicated with the Secretary of the State Board of Health, asking them to come to our aid, but they have not yet responded, and we think that a resolution from you asking their prompt attention would result in speedy relief.

2nd. We ask your Honorable Board to pass an order directing all the city police to carefully examine all the premises in their respective districts, giving special attention to slaughter houses, hog-pens and privies, and wherever they find filth and nuisances to exist that they report the same to the Mayor, and that he immediately order the prompt removal of the same, in accordance with the ordinances of Frederick City, contained on pages 39-43 of the Statutes; and that the Mayor be asked to see that his orders are promptly obeyed, and if any property-owner neglects or refuses to remove any filth after due notification, that the Mayor be asked to impose the severest penalties permissible by the ordinance of the City.

3rd. We ask your Honorable Board to try and devise some system by which the garbage of the city can be daily collected and carted beyond our City limits. A few years ago, when hogs and hog-pens were abundant in our city, we had no trouble in finding plenty of persons who would gladly take our garbage daily to feed their hogs; but now, since there are not so many hogs kept within the limits, we have trouble to dispose of our garbage promptly, and while we do not want the hogs back in our city, and think that the few remaining ought to be excluded, yet we do want, and want badly, some system by which we can have the garbage of the city promptly removed daily. We think that if your Committee on Health would take this matter in hand they could establish a system by which carts would visit each house daily and carry off filth which is now often allowed to rot in back yards and gardens. We do not think this system would be very expensive, and the value of the garbage collected as a fertilizer ought nearly to pay for its removal.

4th. We ask that you have the gutters of the city limed once a week during the continuance of the hot weather, and have the streets

flushed with water at night as often as our water supply will permit.

5th. We ask that your Honorable Board repeal the present ordinance that grants a monopoly to one person to clean sinks, and that you open this business to competition; the only restraint is that it shall be done in as cleanly and odorless a manner as possible, subject to such rules as your committee on Health may adopt. The high prices charged by the monopoly tends to have persons neglect the cleaning of their sinks as often as necessary.

And now, Gentlemen, in conclusion, we will say that if you put forth an earnest effort to cleanse and purify our city, we pledge you the support of our Association, composed of the prominent merchants and business men of our city; and if in the performance of this duty it becomes necessary to spend some money, we think it will be well spent, if in so doing we can rid our city of the filth that feeds disease in our midst.

We are ready and willing to give our unstinted aid and endorsement to all efforts put forth by your Honorable Board for the abatement of all nuisances, and we call upon you, gentlemen, to protect measures at once to correct the evils that hang like a pall over our city, and endanger its further progress and prosperity.

A few years ago our beautiful mountain city enjoyed the reputation of being the healthiest city in the State. Now the impression is widespread that we have a city full of disease and death, and leaving out of the account all the horror and fears of ourselves and wives for the safety of our children; and coming down to the sordid matter of dollars, we say that something must be done to improve the health of our city or we, as merchants, will be seriously affected by the decrease in our trade, caused by our customers being afraid to visit our city. Whatever is done must be done quickly, so that we can send the glad tidings all over our county that we have cleaned out the filth from our city, and we can again welcome our customers to the healthiest city in the State.

G. JOS. DOLL, President;
F. A. MARKEY,
THOS. H. HALLER,
GEO. S. RODOCK,
D. LOWENSTEIN,
GEO. E. SHIPLEY,
A. C. M'CARDELL,
A. M. LANDAUER,
THOMAS E. POPE,
BENJ. F. BROWN,
Committee.

The aldermen passed the annexed resolutions, and thus united with the Mercantile Association in their call upon the State Board of Health to visit Frederick and assist our local board in abating such nuisances as they found to exist.

RESOLUTION OF BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolved, by the Board of Aldermen of Frederick, That the State Board of Health be and is hereby requested and earnestly urged to visit Frederick and exercise the powers in it vested, and cause to be removed from our midst certain prominent nuisances mentioned in the petition of the Mercantile Association of Frederick City, that a copy of the foregoing resolution be sent at once to the State Board of Health, and that the register in transmitting it urgently ask, in behalf of the board, in behalf of said Mercantile Association, and in behalf of our citizens generally, immediate attention to the same; that a copy of the petition of the Mercantile Association be placed at the disposal of the said State Board of Health, and said Board be requested to investigate generally the sanitary condition of our City, and the cause of any disease that exists here.

Passed Sept. 8th, 1886.

E. C. McSHERRY, P. B. A.

At this meeting the aldermen repealed the ordinance regulating the cleaning of cesspools, closets, etc. They enacted another, however, in its place, allowing competition in this business, with only such restriction as might be prescribed by the Committee on Health.

On September 10th, Dr. C. W. Chancellor, Secretary of the State Board of Health, arrived in Frederick, examined the premises of the canning establishment, took a general survey of the town, and met the Board of Aldermen and Mercantile Association at night. Here, in an address of some length, he reiterated the conclusions arrived at in 1882, as to the causes and mode of prevention of diphtheria, and published in full in the Fourth Biennial Report of the State Board of Health, January, 1882. At this meeting the Board of Aldermen passed an ordinance, by the votes of Messrs. McSherry, Eisenhauer and Fleming, creating a Health Officer for the City, and afterwards appointed me the same. On the 14th, "Health Notices" were distributed, calling upon and requiring all citizens to have their property and premises in a sanitary condition, thoroughly disinfected and all filth removed without the limits of the city. Most approved plans for disinfection of cesspools, privies, pig pens, cellars, etc., were at the same time published in this notice, and disinfectants furnished gratis to all applicants for

them at City Hall. To see that these notices were obeyed, the superintendents of streets made house-to-house inspections. They reported to the Health Officer each evening the results of their labors, noted down in suitable books furnished them.

1. The condition of all gutters, whether in good repair, whether clean and free from grass.
2. The condition of cellars, whether clean and free from decaying vegetable or animal matter, and whether dry and limed.
3. Premises, whether free from piles of compost, ashes and filth of any kind; whether properly drained.
4. Privies; their character of construction, whether well, walled, pit or surface; condition of repair, whether disinfected, and whether requiring cleaning.
5. Hog pens; mode of construction, number of contents, disposition of filth, and distance from nearest residence and street.
6. Stables; number of stock contained, disposition of manure.
7. Slaughter houses; disposition of blood, offals, etc.
8. Tanneries; disposition of vat liquor; fleshings, drainage and refuse.
9. Manufactories; condition of premises, disposition of refuse, condition of sanitary surroundings.

This work was most faithfully accomplished, and in the two weeks much filth was removed from the city that had been a potent factor in the promotion of disease. All premises, when reported by the superintendents of streets as being in a state of nuisance, were examined personally by your health officer. Formal written notices were served upon delinquents, and a satisfactory return of the same required within a limited period, and be it said to the credit of the city that, with the exception of two instances, the requirements of the Board of Health were cheerfully complied with and it was necessary to make no arrests and punish no offenders. Fifteen hundred and eighty premises were inspected, 58 gutters were found in filthy condition and cleaned; 28 gutters were found in faulty construction, and reconstructed; 121 yards and premises were found to contain piles of garbage and ashes, refuse, animal or vegetable and were cleaned; 510 privies were reported full and cleaned; 43 privies were reported not constructed properly and were reconstructed; 326 hog pens were reported, containing 1,037 hogs; 241 were reported filthy, and cleaned, disinfected, reconstructed or removed. In addition to this, many gutters belonging to the city itself were repaired, and every drain situated in the city and under the care of the city was thoroughly cleaned of all grass and filth, and limed. At the tanneries, they were compelled to remove fleshings in airtight barrels, disinfect their hides, and use due diligence in preventing any animal refuse flowing into the creek.

Slaughter Shops.—All manure and filth, compost heaps, etc. were removed from their enclosures, and their premises disinfected. No blood was allowed to flow in the gutters of the public streets from this time.

Manufactories.—A certain phosphate factory was restrained from the grinding of fish and other refuse animal matter. A certain glue factory was restrained from boiling glue in open vessels and from exposing fleshings without thoroughly deodorizing them. A certain canning establishment was restrained from allowing further refuse matter to flow into the public gutters and thence to the creek, by requiring the discharges from said establishment to be first filtered, and further disposition of tomato offal and manure upon its premises stopped.

Of all these nuisances, numbering over 1100, but 161 required formal written notices after personal interviews had been unsuccessful. Of these 161, but two persons resisted the authority of the Health Department. In most cases the mere verbal notices that this or that was wrong put the offender immediately at work to do his utmost to correct the evil. Nowhere was determined opposition met with, except at the canning establishment, its proprietor maintaining his right to manufacture the refuse corn cobs into compost, and the husks into ensilage, upon his premises. All ordinary means having been exhausted, application was made, by your direction and through the earnest solicitation of the City authorities, to the State Board for a notice from that body to abate this nuisance. On September 18th, the following notice was received and served upon its proprietor, and within the following week an amicable agreement was arrived at with him.

NOTICE AND LETTER FROM STATE BOARD AGAINST THE CANNING ESTABLISHMENT.

Office State Board of Health, Baltimore, Sept. 17th, 1886.

Mr. ————————.

Complaint having been received at this office that the present condition of your premises, located at Frederick City, Md., is detrimental to the public health, you are therefore notified to abate the nuisance complained of without delay, otherwise the attention of the authorities will be called to the matter and you will be proceed-

ed against according to the law, made and provided in such cases. By ceasing to make further deposit of vegetable matter thereon and in accordance with the accompanying letter.

C. W. CHANCELLOR, S. B. of H.

LETTER.

Jackson Piper, M. D., President.

C. W. Chancellor, M. D., Sec'y and Executive Officer.

Members of the State Board of Health.

State of Maryland,
Health Department,
Baltimore, Sept. 14th, 1886.

Jackson Piper, M. D., Towson, Md.
James A. Stewart, M. D., Balto. Md.
J. Crawford Neilson, C. E., Balto. Md.
J. M. H. Bateman, M. D., Easton, Md.
John Morris, M. D., Balto. Md.
Hon. C. B. Roberts, Attorney Genl., Westminster, Md.
C. W. Chancellor, M. D., Baltimore, Md.

————————Esq.

Dear Sir: The enclosed notice is issued after careful consideration of the evils complained of, in connection with your canning establishment, and also after having well weighed the value of the industry to the community in which it is located, as well as your own personal interest in the matter. The policy of the State Board of Health has uniformly been not to interfere with any industrial pursuit, until the protection of the public health absolutely demanded such intervention, and then to give the matter a purely sanitary consideration. In the present instance, while we are not prepared to assert that the origin and continuance of diphtheria in Frederick City is traceable directly to your establishment, yet we must believe that any considerable mass of decaying vegetable matter, such as now exists on your premises, is not only well calculated to promote the septic sore throat of diphtheria but it is indisputably a nuisance which may at any time become a potential factor in the production and maintenance of other diseases not less malignant than diphtheria.

It is a well-established fact that the inhalation of any disagreeable odor will tend to lessen vitality; while it is well known that the effluvium arising from the decay of large masses of vegetable matter such as the refuse of canning houses by infecting the surrounding air becomes a fruitful source of propagating and maintaining such diseases as diphtheria, dysentery, diarrhoea, etc.

The outcry of the citizens of Frederick against the nuisance created by your canning establishment, made to this board through the municipal authorities and the Mercantile Association, is too loud and unmistakably earnest to be longer unheeded, and it therefore becomes the duty of this board to institute positive proceedings for its suppression or abatement. With this view the executive committee of the Board of Health directs that the above notice be served, and that in future all the offal of your establishment shall be carried away in tight vehicles so as not to allow any solid or liquid part of it to fall upon the streets in the process of transportation, and that after removal from the factory it be burned or buried or scattered broadcast upon the fields where the sun may dry it, or harmlessly dissipate the moisture from the substances without occasioning nuisance to anyone. And it is further ordered that the mass already accumulated be thoroughly disinfetced by scattering over it a layer or stratum of lime, or plaster, not less than six inches in thickness, and that the said accumulation be removed at such time and under such precautions as may be directed by the City Health Officer.

Very respectfully yours,
C. W. CHANCELLOR, M. D.,
Secretary of C.

True Copy—Test:
LEWIS M. NIXDORF, Register.

The understanding or agreement arrived at on September 20th between Mr. ———— and your Health Officer was that the proprietor was to be allowed to deposit the cobs and husks from his factory upon the pile upon his premises for the further space of ten days, provided at the end of that time the factory would finish its work for that season; that the State notice in every other particular would be faithfully executed, and that during another canning season such disposition of the refuse would be made as would preclude the possibility of complaint. This agreement was made between Mr. ————, the proprietor of the canning establishment; Dr. Morris, of the State Board, and your health officer. From that time to this summer no reasonable complaint was instituted against this establishment that its owner did not immediately and cheerfully abate as soon as made acquainted with its nature. At the same time, but not for the same reasons, notices were asked and received from the same authority requiring:

1st. The owners of the dam to remove the same, and fill up the race during the month of December.

2nd. Requiring the proprietors of a certain

tanyard to cease allowing further flow of refuse into Carroll Creek, and to make certain improvements in the drainage of its premises.

On October 4th, the Board of Aldermen, through the efforts of Col. E. C. McSherry, and on the petition of the Mercantile Association, passed, by the vote of Messrs. McSherry, Fleming and Eisenhauer, the ordinance for the better preservation of the public health of Frederick City which, though imperfect in some of its provisions, was a great stride toward keeping the city in the cleanly condition it had now attained, and the rigid enforcement of which guarantees immunity from any serious epidemic in the future. Its provisions were:

Sec. 1. The formation of a City Board of Health, composed of three members, one of whom should be the City Health Officer.

Sec. 2. Makes it unlawful for decaying vegetable or animal matter to be retained within the City limits for longer than 24 hours.

Secs. 3, 4, 5. Relate to the restriction and proper construction of slaughter houses, the disposition of the offal, mode and times of disinfecting.

Secs. 6, 7. Impose certain restrictions upon such manufactories as generate noxious gases, offensive odors, etc.

Sec. 8. Limits amount of manure allowed upon the premises of livery stables, and prescribes the time for and mode of removal of the same.

Sec. 9. Imposes similar restrictions upon private stables.

Sec. 10. Requires the permit of the Board of Health to construct pig-pens, prescribes their mode of construction, disinfection and disposition of offal.

Secs. 11, 12. Describe the mode of construction of privies and cesspools, and prescribes the time and manner of disinfecting and cleaning the same.

Sec. 13. Enumerates the diseases held to be communicable and dangerous to the public health.

Sec. 14. Requires the report of the above diseases by householders to the health officer.

Sec. 15.—Requires the report of the above diseases to the health officer by the attending physicians, and the prevention of the children of infected families from attending schools.

Sec. 16. Makes unlawful the exposure of dead or living bodies affected by these diseases.

Sec. 17. Makes public funerals in case of death from these diseases unlawful.

Sec. 18. Prevents members of infected households from attending public places.

Sec. 19. Provides for proper disinfection of infected houses and clothing.

Sec. 20. Provides for the cleansing of cellars.

Sec. 21. Requires burial permits and registration of deaths.

Secs. 22, 23. Make the health officer and all Police responsible for the enforcement of the law.

Not only did the Board of Aldermen enact so stringent a law, but with commendable earnestness and good faith it appointed Capt. James McSherry and Mr. Chas. W. Ely members of the City Board of Health, gentlemen in full sympathy with all that pertains to the welfare of the city, and whose intelligence and character gave fresh impetus to the work already begun.

This ordinance was enforced from October 15th, 1886, and from that time all owners of existing hog-pens and slaughter shops, and all those intending to construct them, were compelled to obtain permits. All deaths were registered, certificates filed and burial permits issued; all cases of diseases dangerous to the public health reported and registered, and the children of infected families prevented from attending school for a reasonable time after reported convalescence.

Though this new ordinance seemed irksome and burdensome to many citizens of the town, and though there was some opposition to the enforcement of the hog-pen ordinance, as a general rule it was gracefully submitted to, and even those who contested its legality carried the matter in good temper to the court. On November 15th, after persistent refusal to obtain permits and construct pens in accordance with Sec. 10 of the Ordinance, two gentlemen of the town were arrested and fined by the Mayor. They appealed and carried their cases to the Circuit Court, where they were tried in February, 1887. The Board of Health was fully sustained, as well as the right of the Board of Aldermen to make and enforce all reasonable health measures. After this decision, the application for permits to build hog-pens declined from about 325 to about 100, and the number of hogs kept in the city from 1037 to about 300. Owing to the onerous restrictions placed upon them, many owning hogs at the time the ordinance was passed obtained permits, but after slaughtering their hogs for the winter, because of the decision of the court and the rigid enforcement of the law, refused again to apply for permits, and gave up this unprofitable and unnecessary luxury. On November 16th, because of a number of complaints having been made to me throughout the county about the great ravages of cholera among hogs, and because of the practice, dangerous to the general health,

of exposing large numbers of their bodies upon the lands; and because it was thought that in this way there was a great probability of this disease being spread from farm to farm, the following resolution was offered to your honorable body and was made thereupon an order and printed as such in several of the county papers.

"Resolved by the Board of Health of Frederick County, That the exposure of the bodies of the animals that have died of contagious or infectious diseases upon the lands within the limits of this county be and is hereby declared to be a nuisance, and as such makes the offender or offenders liable to the extreme penalty of the law in such cases made and provided. The bodies of such animals that have died of any communicable disease should be carefully buried at such depth, or so disposed of by the owners thereof, as to preclude the possibility of their being unearthed by other animals.

"By order of the Board of Health,

"FRANKLIN B. SMITH, M. D.,
"Sec'y and Executive Officer."

In January, the owners of the dam not having complied with the notice before mentioned to remove the same, and to fill up the race during the month of December, the State Board of Health were notified of their dereliction. In this matter the State Board acted with commendable zeal. Drs. John Morris and Piper promptly came to Frederick, and after inspecting this nuisance served a peremptory notice upon the owners of the same, to remove the obstruction on or before April 1st, or show just cause why they should not be prosecuted for non-compliance. Just as the time allowed expired, however, the Board of Aldermen bought the water right for $150, one-tenth of the amount formerly asked, and immediately removed the obstruction and filled the bed of the race, forever ending in this manner a great source of nuisance to the city.

With the opening of spring, the Health Laws were rigidly enforced. One by one all the water-closets were removed from the old race, numbering eleven, and from the banks of the creek numbering twenty-one, until June 1st, not a single water-closet remained to contaminate the waters of the creek.

KUNKLE'S OLD TAN YARD.

During the inspection made in October, 1886, the cause of the great number of cases of diphtheria on Carroll street was examined into, and certainly a very plausible reason was found. An old tan yard, unused for twenty years, with 180 vats filled with stagnant water, containing in some instances fleshings, hides, dead animals and all manner of filth, lay opposite the infected houses. The stench when the water of any of these vats was agitated was intolerable. The owner being a corporation, its resident agent was merely notified verbally, and within a short space of time, and at considerable expense, every vat was emptied, torn out, and the yard leveled and filled with clean earth, again illustrating the commendable spirit of Frederick's citizens and their willingness to meet any reasonable demand upon the part of the Health Department.

ALMSHOUSE NUISANCE.

For the past twenty years there has been constant complaint from the citizens of this county through whose lands Carroll Creek flowed in its course from Montevue Hospital to Frederick City, from the owners of ponds supplied by its waters, and from the citizens generally of the city, on account of the pollution of the stream by the refuse from the kitchen and water-closets of this institution. Containing over 300 inmates, all the discharges of this large asylum were allowed to flow directly and with no attempt at purification into the creek, and there deposit its filth along the banks. This nuisance first having been condemned by the City Board, was brought to your attention by me, and by your instruction, through the instrumentality of the present Board of Charities and Corrections, such improvements effected as to greatly mitigate, if not entirely remedy, this evil. The solid discharges from this place are now retained in cemented cess-pools and the liquid overflow from them forced to percolate at a depth of three feet through 100 yards of meadow land richly covered with grass before it reaches the creek.

OFFAL AND COMPOST HEAPS.

For a number of years one of our prominent butchers in a thickly settled portion of the city had been accustomed to dump all his offal, blood, manure, etc., in the yard adjoining his shop, where, by the admixture of street dirt and ashes, it was converted into a compost. During the summer of 1886, this accumulation amounted to several thousand four-horse loads of this material, and it is not surprising that near this place there had been a large number of cases of diphtheria and deaths from this disease. With the greatest expedition possible, at the request of the Board of Health, all this was removed. Similar deposits, but of less size, existed at various parts of the city, and were promptly removed.

CITY HOTEL.

One of the first nuisances examined into and remedied as far as practicable was the case of this well-known hotel. For several years previous to your existence as a Board of Health, the water-closets of this establishment, connecting through the cellar with a large cesspool on West Patrick street, were wont to overflow into the adjacent cellars, and the embarrassed proprietors were accustomed to relieve themselves of this disagreeable state of affairs by late at night bailing this overflow into the gutters of the public streets. It is perhaps needless to remind you that this was most peremptorily stopped, and never has this disgrace been allowed to occur since your organization. The cesspools and cellars were thoroughly cleaned and emptied and put into the best possible condition, compatible with the present arrangement; but it still remains, ready at any time in the future to become, by overflow in wet weather, a menace to the sanitary condition of surrounding properties, and as a problem as yet unsatisfactorily solved will demand in the future the earnest consideration and watchfulness of the health authorities. During the months of April and May, many small nuisances were abated. Several large wells used as cesspools, centrally, were filled and a different provision made for the drainage. Several were ordered to be covered securely and ventilated through neighboring chimneys. The streets, lanes, alleys, gutters and sewers of the entire city were scraped and afterwards swept with brooms, and the filth removed from the city.

In June, the Board of Aldermen, at the request of the City Board of Health, appointed Messrs. G. W. Tyson and Trego Landerkin, inspectors, and another careful inspection of the city made. Every nuisance, no matter how petty, was reported each evening in writing to the Health Officer. In this inspection, in addition to the requirements under that of last autumn, every privy not constructed according to the recent ordinance; every slaughter shop and hog-pen not complying with the recent law, and, because of the contemplated passage of a garbage law, every ash pile, was reported as a nuisance. Eight hundred and fourteen nuisances were reported. Of these, 178 were because of ash piles, which had accumulated during the winter; 99 were because of surface privies; 33 were for disregard of the Health Law by hog-pen owners; 87 were for neglect to disinfect water-closets; 49 for unclean gutters; 183 for full privies; 71 for unclean premises; 114 for unclean cellars. A comprehensive garbage law, which had been compiled by your Health Officer, at the suggestion of the City Board of Health, was submitted for the consideration of the Board of Aldermen, together with an estimate of the expense of carrying it out in an efficient manner. With true public spirit, it was passed, and after some delay the contract was awarded for $1,000 to a responsible party. The beneficent effect of this law is apparent to every citizen of Frederick. During the spring, notices were served upon a number of persons throughout the county for various petty offenses, several schools inspected and their sanitary surroundings improved.

On July 1, the Board of Aldermen accepted the resignation which I tendered them in June, and elected Dr. Wm. C. Johnson City Health Officer. He immediately entered upon his duties and began enforcing the notices required by the last inspection. On August 1st, owing to the many complaints that were filed with this department of petty nuisances located at some distance in the county, with the consent of the President of this Board, the following circular letter was sent to every country physician, enclosing at the same time a copy of the law.

Circular Letter.
Executive Office,
Frederick County Board of Health.
FRANKLIN B. SMITH, M. D.,
Sec'y and Executive Officer.
Frederick, Md., August 1st, 1887.

Dr. _____

Dear Sir: Enclosed please find a copy of Act 1886, Chapter 22, as passed by the last Legislature of Maryland, which constitutes the Board of County Commissioners a Board of Health and requires them to discharge the duties of such a Board and to appoint some physician in good standing to advise with them and to act as Secretary and Executive Officer to the Board.

The Commissioners, acting as a Board of Health, appointed me to the latter office, and this communication is addressed to you in order to obtain your assistance in the proper discharge of the duties imposed upon us. While the Board are desirous of extending the same great benefits of this law to the county as well as to Frederick City, and remove or abate each and every nuisance existing in the villages or upon the farms of the county, they nevertheless are unwilling to take notice of complaints actuated by malice or of a trivial character. Therefore, in order to avoid unnecessary expense and loss of time necessary for personal examination of the Health Officer into each and every nuisance situated in remote portions of the county, and yet that the salutary effect of this law may be extended to every neighborhood,

the Board of Health of Frederick County will require a certificate from at least one regular practising physician in good standing to accompany each complaint, in which said physician shall declare that he has personally examined into and is firmly convinced that the nuisance complained of is the cause of existing disease, or is likely to produce the same in the future.

These certificates, as well as the name of the complainants, will be considered confidential, and are only required to protect the Board of Health from unnecessary expense and labor. They likewise invite correspondence at any time from you with reference to the existing of any epidemic in your neighborhood, and notification of any disease, the existence of which is dangerous to the Public Health.

By order of the Board of Health,

FRANKLIN B. SMITH., M. D.,
Health Officer, Frederick, Md.

P. O. Box 514.

On August 22nd, complaint having been made to this office by the present City Health Officer and certain citizens of the city, of the condition of the Canning Establishment, it was inspected by me and its condition, in my opinion, found to be in direct violation of the spirit and letter of the notice served by the State Board of Health last year. This matter was again laid before your honorable body and a course of action definitely determined upon. To carry out this action, a notice was served upon its proprietor, and after he had stubbornly refused to abate the nuisance he was arrested and committed for the Grand Jury of Frederick County. About this same time the City Health Officer arrested this party, and he was brought before the Mayor and fined. On this he appealed. He was again arrested by the city, but this time the case was postponed from some reason ten days. At this trial, the evidence of the condition of the premises of his establishment on August 22nd was most conclusively against him, and his conviction quite certain. However, the greatest latitude was allowed by the city and county in the examination of witnesses, and from the evidence offered at that time it was proven at the same time with the above that the ten days of delay in submitting the case for trial had been unceasingly used in thoroughly removing all objectionable matter, and in so covering up what remained as to effectually hide it from view. Because of this and the statement under oath by the offender that his intention was to faithfully execute the notices served upon him, and the directions of the Board of Health in the future; that he would make no deposit from that time forth in his yard; that when the ensilage pits were filled he would securely cover them and would then day by day haul from his yards the accumulation of offal—because of this, and because the Board of Health desired plainly to refute any insinuation that it was in any way hostile to the manufacturing interests of this city, and because they desired to show themselves impartial judges, with a leaning to leniency, rather than expose themselves to the suspicion of seeking anyone's punishment, the matter, with the consent of all parties, was dropped or withdrawn, the attorney for the city making in effect this statement to the Mayor.

These are the facts, and as to any other statements or perversions made through the public press in order to overcome the unsavory notoriety into which its bad sanitary condition may have brought the factory or its possible loss of business on that account, we have nothing to do, our business being to do our duty and enforce the laws, irrespective of persons; not to engage in fruitless newspaper controversies with offenders or their attorneys. From this time on, no more complaint has been received against the Canning Establishment, and to the knowledge of your Health Officer a reasonable compliance with the most reasonable demands of the Health Department has been secured.

This case before the Grand Jury was withdrawn by the State's Attorney, with the statement that, the proprietor having since his arrest complied with the requirements of the Board of Health, they saw no good reason to further prosecute the case against him.

The Mercantile Association, when they noticed the untrue statements published as advertisements in the Baltimore Sun and American, again came forward to the support of the Health Authorities and passed unanimously the following resolution, most gratifying to those actively identified with the Health interests of the city and county.

RESOLUTION OF THE MERCANTILE ASSOCIATION.

"Resolved, by the Mercantile Association of Frederick County, That the efforts of the Health Officers of Frederick city and county, Drs. Wm. C. Johnson and Franklin B. Smith, to promote the health of our city and to suppress the causes of disease, merit the commendation of the community; that the condition of the city as to cleanliness is vastly superior to what it has been in any time in the past; that the health of the city has greatly improved, and we have recently been free from diseases as far as any community could expect; that we can now boast

of as healthful a city as any other place of its size, and we cannot but commend the fidelity, the skill, the efficiency and the fearlessness with which the health officers, the Board of Health and the corporate officials have discharged their duties. Great reforms have been introduced and carried out successfully and we now have a city to which we can point with pride as to its cleanliness and health. Whilst all this is true, we urge upon the health officers to continue their vigilance without regard to persons, whether rich or poor, and to compel all to have a proper regard for the health of our community; and we assure these officers they shall have the support and appreciation of the business men of the city, as well as their confidence in their intelligence and skill, knowing that their talents and integrity will at all times bear favorable comparison with that of others, whether at home or abroad.

"The above resolution was unanimously adopted by the Mercantile Association of Frederick, at a regular meeting, Tuesday evening, Sept. 6th, 1887.

"F. B. SAPPINGTON, Sec'y.

"C. J. DOLL, President."

STATISTICS.

I herewith offer for your consideration the statistics of deaths, cases of contagious diseases, etc., for the year ending November 1st, 1887.*

You will see that the great object of our labors has been apparently attained, and if anything can be deducted from their examination two conclusions are evident.

1st. That diphtheria was caused by the bad sanitary condition of the city.

2nd. That the removal of the cause removed the disease. You will note that no sooner were organized efforts put forth for removing the disease than it began to abate.

The Board unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the aforegoing report be adopted and printed, and that this Board before adjourning sine die express their high appreciation of the services rendered to it and to the people of this county by their Health Officer; and

"Resolved, That the Board of Health express its appreciation of the active support and cooperation of some not officially identified in the work just performed, but whose active sympathy and aid have nonetheless made more easy the attainment of the results achieved, namely: Among the Medical Profession, Dr. Wm. H. Baltzell, and among the papers, the Frederick News, which has never ceased giving its active support and encouragement to the cause of sanitation."

All of which is respectfully submitted.

The Commissioners of Frederick County, Ex-officio the Board of Health.

FRANKLIN B. SMITH, M. D.,
Health Officer, Frederick, Md.

Frederick County to this time has continued to be on the alert, and no epidemic has invaded its territory, owing to the watchful care and vigilance of its health officers. The health officers for Frederick city and county have been:

COUNTY.

Dr. Franklin B. Smith, May, 1886-1888.
Dr. S. T. Haffner, May, 1888-1892.
Dr. W. H. Baltzell, May 1892-1896.
Dr. D. M. Devilbiss, May, 1896-1900.
Dr. S. T. Haffner, May, 1900-Dec. 1903.
Dr. T. E. R. Miller, Dec. 1903-May 1908.
Dr. C. F. Goodell, May 1908.

CITY.

Dr. F. B. Smith, 1886--1887.
Dr. W. C. Johnson, 1887-1889.
Dr. S. S. Maynard, 1889-1892.
Dr. F. B. Smith, 1892-1895.
Dr. S. S. Maynard, 1895-1898.
Dr. C. F. Goodell, 1898-1901.
Dr. S. F. Thomas, 1901-1904.
Dr. S. F. Thomas, 1904-1907.
Dr. I. J. McCurdy, 1907-1910.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF FREDERICK CO.

On October 29th, 1898, the present Frederick County Medical Society was organized and it has contained upon its roll nearly all of the practicing physicians of Frederick county. From the minutes of the first meeting, held in the grand jury room of the court house, Frederick, Md., October 29th, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, we copy the following minutes of Dr. I. J. McCurdy, secretary. In response to an invitation from Dr. Franklin Buchanan Smith to every legally registered physician of Frederick county who had graduated from a regular school of Medicine, the following physicians assembled in the grand jury room of the

*Here was published in detail the statistics of deaths for the year ending November, 1887, from which it was shown that, instead of fifty deaths having occurred, as during the preceding six years, there was only a mortality from diphtheria of ten, and seven of these occurred during the execution of the aforegoing improvements. From February 1st, 1886, to February 1st, 1887, a period of one year after the above reforms, only two deaths occurred from diphtheria.

Frederick county court house at 12 o'clock noon:

Dr. J. E. Beatty, Middletown; (Removed to Baltimore.)
Dr. E. L. Beckley, Middletown; (active.)
Dr. J. W. Downey, New Market; (deceased.)
Dr. Chas. W. Goldsborough, Walkersville; (Deceased.)
Dr. Howard H. Hopkins, New Market, (Deceased.)
Dr. H. H. Hopkins, Jr., New Market; (Dropped.)
Dr. John J. Liggett, Ladiesburg; (Active.)
Dr. David M. Devilbiss, Woodville; (Active.)
Dr. T. E. R. Miller, Lewistown; (Dropped.)
Dr. E. D. Neighbors, Lewistown; (Active.)
Dr. Richard W. Trapnell, Point of Rocks; (Active.)
Dr. D. E. Stone, Mt. Pleasant; (Active.)
Dr. O. B. Stone, Libertytown; (Active.)
Dr. Fisk Elgin, Brunswick; (Dropped.)
Dr. T. P. Sappington, Unionville; (Deceased.)
Dr. Elmer C. Kefauver, Thurmont; (Active.)
Dr. M. A. Birely, Thurmont; (Active.)
Dr. Wm. H. Baltzell, Frederick; (Deceased.)
Dr. S. T. Haffner, Frederick; (Deceased.)
Dr. Wm. C. Johnson, Frederick; (Active.)
Dr. Wm. H. Johnson, Adamstown; (Deceased.)
Dr. T. B. Johnson, Adamstown; (Active.)
Dr. Franklin Buchanan Smith, Frederick; (Active.)
Dr. Ira J. McCurdy, Frederick; (Active.)
Dr. Wilson A. Long, Frederick; (Active.)
Dr. Harvey F. Getzendanner, Frederick; (Demitted.)
Dr. Harry P. Fahrney, Frederick; (Active.)
Dr. Wm. C. Boteler, Frederick; (Demitted.)
Dr. Frank H. Hedges, Frederick; (Active.)

The following physicians wrote, approving the movement, and desired to come, but were deterred from various causes. They all appeared, however, at subsequent meetings and subscribed to the By-Laws and Constitution:

Dr. Levin West, Brunswick; (Active.)
Dr. J. D. S. Young, Creagerstown; (Dropped.)
Dr. C. N. Schildtnecht, Burkittsville, (Deceased.)
Dr. George H. Riggs, Ijamsville; (Active.)
Dr. J. T. Sim, Libertytown; (Deceased.)
Dr. John E. Boomwell, Ridgeville; (Deceased.)
Dr. F. F. Smith, Frederick; (Deceased.)
Dr. Wm. McPherson, Catoctin; (Honorary.)

By-Laws and Constitution were adopted, and the first officers of the Society were elected at this meeting. Their names, and those succeeding them to the present time, are here appended.

OFFICERS OF FREDERICK COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

October 29, 1898.—President, Dr. Wm. H. Baltzell; Vice-Presidents, Dr. J. E. Beatty and Dr. Wm. H. Johnson; Secretary, Dr. Ira J. McCurdy; Treasurer, Dr. F. B. Smith; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. Wm. C. Johnson; Librarian, Dr. S. T. Haffner.

January 10, 1900.—President, Dr. J. E. Beatty; Vice-Presidents, Dr. Sim and Dr. Wagner; Secretary, Dr. Ira J. McCurdy; Treasurer, Dr. F. B. Smith; Corresponding Secetary, Dr. W. C. Johnson; Librarian, Dr. H. F. Getzendanner.

January 9, 1901.—President, Dr. J. J. Liggett; Vice-Presidents, Dr. S. T. Haffner and Dr. D. E. Stone; Secretary, Dr. Ira J. McCurdy; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. H. P. Fahrney; Librarian, Dr. J. E. Beatty.

November 13, 1901.—President, Dr. S. T. Haffner; Vice-Presidents, Dr. F. B. Smith and Dr. R. W. Trapnell; Secretary, Dr. Ira J. McCurdy; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. H. P. Fahrney; Treasurer, Dr. W. C. Johnson; Librarian, Dr. J. E. Beatty.

November, 1902.—President, Dr. F. B. Smith; Vice-Presidents, Dr. C. W. Goldsborough and Dr. D. E. Stone, Sr.; Secretary, Dr. Ira J. McCurdy; Treasurer, Dr. W. C. Johnson; Librarian, Dr. H. P. Fahrney.

November 11, 1903.—President Dr. C. W. Goldsborough; Vice-Presidents, Dr. D. M. Devilbiss and Dr. E. L. Beckley; Secretary, Dr. Ira J. McCurdy; Treasurer, Dr. W. C. Johnson; Librarian, Dr. H. F. Getzendanner.

November 9, 1904.—President Dr. Wm. H. Wagner; Vice-Presidents, D. M. Devilbiss and E. L. Beckley; Secretary, Dr. Ira J. McCurdy; Treasurer, Dr. W. C. Johnson; Librarian and Delegate, Dr. F. B. Smith; Board of Censors, Drs. F. B. Smith, E. L. Beckley, Wm. H. Wagner, D. E. Stone and R. W. Trapnell.

November 8, 1905.—President, Dr. E. L. Beckley; Vice-Presidents, Dr. C. F. Goodell and D. E. Stone; Secretary, Dr. Ira J. McCurdy; Treasurer, Dr. W. C. Johnson; Librarian, Dr. H. P. Fahrney; Censor, Dr. C F. Goodell.

November 14, 1906.—President, Dr. J. W. Downey; Vice-Presidents, Dr. J. H. Leib and Dr. W. C. Johnson; Secretary, Dr. Ira J. McCurdy; Treasurer, Dr. W. A. Long; Delegate, Dr. Franklin B. Smith; Censor, Dr. Wm. H. Wagner.

November, 1907.—President, Dr. D. E. Stone; Vice-Presidents, Dr. E. D. Neighbors and Dr. T. C. Routson; Secretary, Dr. Ira J. McCurdy; Treasurer, Dr. W. A. Long; Censor, Dr. C. T. Sappington.

November 11, 1908.—President, Dr. T. C. Routson; Vice-Presidents, Dr. H. S. Hedges and Dr. C. F. Goodell; Secretary, Dr. F. B. Smith; Treasurer, Dr. W. A. Long; Censor, Dr. C. H. Conley; Delegate, Dr. Ira J. McCurdy.

November 10, 1909.—President, Dr. H. S. Hedges; Vice-Presidents, C. F. Goodell and Ira J. McCurdy; Secretary, Dr. F. B. Smith; Treasurer, Dr. W. A. Long; Censor, Dr. J. O. Hendrix.

Since the first meeting the following additional names have been added to its roll of membership:

Dr. Chas. F. Goodell, Frederick, Md., (Active.)
Dr. J. M. Goodman, Frederick, Md.; (Active.)
Dr. John B. Brawner, Emmitsburg, Md.; (Active.)
Dr. C. T. Sappington, Frederick, Md.; (Active.)
Dr. D. E. Ramsburg, Frederick, Md.; (Demitted.)
Dr. R. C. Fout, Kemptown, Md.; (Active.)
Dr. J. G. Thomas, Adamstown, Md.; (Active.)
Dr. B. C. Thomas, Frederick, Md.; (Active.)
Dr. J. W. Downey, Jr., Baltimore, Md.; (Demitted.)
Dr. E. O. Belt, Washington, D. C.; (Dead.)
Dr. J. A. Long, Frederick, Md.; (Active.)
Dr. B. H. Hoke, Myersville, Md.; (Active.)
Dr. Geo. W. Yourtee, Burkittsville, Md.; (Active.)
Dr. Maximus Whitehill, Unionville, Md.; (Dropped.)
Dr. S. S. Maynard, Frederick, Md.; (Active.)
Dr. E. D. Neighbors, Lewistown, Md.; (Active.)
Dr. C. L. Wachter, Sabillasville, Md.; (Active.)
Dr. S. F. Thomas, Frederick Md.; (Dead.)
Dr. H. V. Dutrow, Panama; (Demitted.)
Dr. Roy V. Hauver, Middletown, Md.; (Never qualified.)
Dr. D. F. McKinney, Lime Kiln, Md.; (Active.)
Dr. H. S. Hedges, Brunswick; (Active.)
Dr. John A. Gibson, Burkittsville; (Demitted.)
Dr. Wm. H. Kable, Woodsboro; (Active.)
Dr. D. E. Stone, Jr., Emmitsburg, (Active.)
Dr. C. H. Conley, Adamstown; (Active.)
Dr. C. W. R. Crum, Brunswick; (Active.)
Dr. Samuel Cleggett, Petersville; (Active.)
Dr. T. Clyde Routson, Buckeystown; (Active.)
Dr. A. J. Smith, Jefferson; (Active.)
Dr. T. E. R. Miller, Lewistown; (Demitted.)
Dr. A. A. Lamar, Middletown; (Demitted.)
Dr. Robert L. Annan, Emmitsburg; (Deceased.)
Dr. T. E. Hardy, Burkittsville; (Deceased.)
Dr. Ralph Browning, Myersville; (Active.)
Dr. Chas. H. Diller, Double Pipe Creek; (Demitted.)
Dr. E. E. Mulinix, Urbana; (Deceased.)
Dr. J. W. Getzendanner, Myersville; (Demitted.)
Dr. J. H. Leib, Mt. Pleasant; (Deceased.)
Dr. Ira H. Beall, Libertytown; (Demitted.)
Dr. A. G. Horine, Brunswick; (Active.)
Dr. Wm. H. Wagner, Woodsboro; (Demitted.)
Dr. M. I. Zimmerman, Walkersville; (Active.)
Dr. John D. Nicodemus, Walkersville; (Dropped.)
Dr. Wm. E. Gaver, Mt. Airy; (Demitted.)
Dr. F. H. Sidwell, Johnsville; (Active.)
Dr. Robert L. Hammond, Woodsboro; (Demitted.)
Dr. Merton S. Pearre, Unionville; (Active.)
Dr. E. L. Bowlus, Middletown; (Active.)
Dr. L. E. Brown, Frederick; (Active.)
Dr. J. O. Hendrix, Frederick; (Active.)
Dr. T. A. Poole, Washington; (Active.)
Dr. J. J. Remsburg, Walkersville; (Active.)
Dr. Wm. M. Smith, Frederick; (Active.)

From the above lists the present (1910) membership of the Frederick County Medical Society can be determined, all those physicians marked "Active" being in good standing. Of the honorary members elected since the society's organization, Dr. H. Jerningham Boone, elected November 5th, 1898, and Drs. Geo. Johnson, Fairfax Schley and Wm. Boteler, elected a little later, all are dead.

The Society was incorporated soon after its organization. Its articles of incorporation were approved by the court on November 15, 1898, and recorded January 11, 1899, in Record of Corporations No. 2, folio 413, etc., in the records of the clerk's office of Frederick county, Md. Its objects and purposes were set forth as follows:

(a). The separation of regular from irregular practitioners of medicine.

(b). The association of the profession proper for purposes of mutual recognition and fellowship.

(c). The promotion of the character, interests and honor of the fraternity, by maintaining the union and harmony of the profession of the county, and aiming to elevate the standard of medical education.

(d). The cultivation and advancement of the science, by our united exertions for mutual improvement, and our contributions to medical literature.

It was signed by:

WM. H. BALTZELL,
IRA J. M'CURDY,
S. T. HAFFNER,
FRANKLIN BUCHANAN SMITH,
J. E. BEATTY,
WM. CRAWFORD JOHNSON,
WM. H. JOHNSON.

The society on September 16, 1903, amended these articles of incorporation by adding the following articles to its previous charter:

"Article 9—The object and aim of the said The Medical Society of Frederick County shall be purely benevolent.

"Article 10—The said corporation shall have the power to erect, maintain and operate hospitals, sanatoriums and asylums, to be located within this State, and to establish and maintain a library for the elevation and instruction of its members; and to establish a training school for nurses, with the right to confer degrees and diplomas upon the nurses who shall pursue the course of instruction laid down and prescribed by the physicians in charge, and who shall be found competent upon examination, to be graduated from said training school; and that said hospital, sanatoriums, asylums, library and training school for nurses shall be under the control and direction of the board of trustees of the said the Medical Society of Frederick County which said board of trustees shall be duly elected at a meeting of the said society, and shall hold office, as such, for the term of one year, or until their successors shall be elected and qualified.

"Article 11.—The president and secretary, by and with the advice and consent of the board of directors, shall have the power to receive contributions, both public and private, and be authorized to borrow money for the purpose of advancing the interest of said corporation, and shall be empowered to pledge as security therefore, any and all assets of said corporation. As witness our hands and seals, this 16th day of September, A. D., 1903."

These articles were signed by:

Test—John Francis Smith.

FRANKLIN BUCHANAN SMITH, (Seal.)
CHARLES W. GOLDSBOROUGH, (Seal.)
DANIEL E. STONE, (Seal.)
WM. CRAWFORD JOHNSON. (Seal.)
IRA J. M'CURDY. (Seal.)

and recorded in Record of Corporation, folio 561, one of the Corporation Records of Frederick County.

The causes leading to the action of the Medical Society in enlarging its powers and thus amending its charter were as follows:

At the suggestion, and through the untiring energy in soliciting from house to house, by letter and influence, donations from individuals, corporations and the State; through her personal generosity in donating considerable sums of money and the lots on which the hospital is built, Miss Emma J. Smith, of Frederick City, succeeded in founding the Frederick City Hospital. On the 26th day of March, 1897, associating with her the following well-known and prominent ladies of the city, she formed the organization known and chartered as "The Frederick City Hospital Association:"

Founders—Miss Emma J. Smith, Mrs. Hamilton Lindsay, Mrs. Upton A. Sharetts, Mrs. William Worman, Mrs. P. D. Fahrney, Miss C. Estelle Castle, Mrs. Margaret E. S. Hood, Mrs. Cyrus Thomas, Mrs. Hanshew Markey, Miss Ella V. Houck, Mrs. A. C. McCardell, Mrs. J. A. Williamson, Mrs. Franklin B. Smith, Mrs. Jacob B. Tyson, Mrs. Belle Mathews, Mrs. E. Y. Goldsborough, Miss Ella Shriver, Miss M. Janet Williams, Mrs. Ignatius Goode, Miss Emma R. Gittinger, Mrs. George R. Dennis, Mrs. Anne Mantz, Mrs. Louisa Sappington, Mrs. James McSherry, Mrs. Hammond Urner, Mrs. William Nicodemus, Mrs. Aaron Rosenstock, Mrs. Albert Hunichen, Miss Lila Smith, Miss Nan E. Routzahn.

This association gradually grew in power and influence, but, unfortunately, friendly relations between it and the medical profession of the county were never established. On the one hand, it seemed hard for the medical profession of the county to reconcile with its ideas of the correct management of a public hospital that the medical affairs of the hospital should be made subservient to the inexperience of a board of lady managers; on the other hand, the hospital having been organized and built without the aid of the medical profession in any great manner, but chiefly through the untiring energy of the ladies, they felt it equally hard to give up any of what they considered their prerogatives, or delegate any part of the absolute

power which they held over their creation. Of course, this led to very foolish and bitter controversies. On the one hand, the physicians refused to indorse the hospital, and the Medical Society, failing to reconcile the government of the Frederick City Hospital with its ideas of the correct management of a public hospital, the code of ethics of the American Medical Association, or with its conception of what was due its dignity as the representative of the profession at large, by resolution forbade its members to accept any office or serve in any official capacity in said hospital; and further by resolution discountenanced its encouragement by its members, except under unavoidable circumstances. The ladies, in turn, refused absolutely to have a medical staff for the hospital, and in defiance of the many overtures made to them by the cooler heads of the medical profession put the absolute management of the Hospital in the hands of a female superintendent, who was subject only to an executive committee of young ladies with neither training nor experience in the management of such institutions. Hence the adoption of an amended charter, and the institution of the Emergency Hospital, corner of Market and South streets. The Emergency Hospital was opened November, 1903, by the Frederick County Medical Society, and for three years occupied a prominent place in the medical history of the county. Here the physicians were governed as well as the hospital and nurses, by trustees selected by the Medical Society. Success attended the efforts of the society, and the hospital flourished. Seventy of the seventy-five practitioners of medicine in the county became actively interested in the management, and patronized it by sending to it their patients. The very best trained nurses were secured and every man of eminence as a surgeon in Maryland had operated under its roof. The following physicians of Frederick County and members of the Medical Society were trustees:

E. L. Beckley, M. D.; Morris A. Birely, M. D.; Ralph Browning, M. D.; Samuel Clagett, M. D.; C. W. R. Crum, M. D.; D. M. Devilbiss, M. D.; J. W. Downey, M. D.; H. P. Fahrney, M. D.; C. W. Goldsborough, M. D.; S. T. Haffner, M. D.; H. S. Hedges, M. D.; W. C. Johnson, M. D.; W. H. Kable, M. D.; A. A. Lamar, M. D.; J. H. Leib, M. D.; W. A. Long, M. D.; I. J. McCurdy, M. D.; Geo. H. Riggs, M. D.; T. C. Routson, M. D.; F. B. Smith, M. D.; D. E. Stone, M. D.; R. W. Trapnell, M. D.; Wm. H. Wagner, M. D.; Levin West, M. D.; Geo. W. Yourtee, M. D.

A board of three hundred patronesses, headed by Mrs. A. L. Eader, worked unceasingly for its success. The Legislature of Maryland, notwithstanding the opposition, unjust and malicious, of a few very influential individuals, gave it an annual appropriation. Its success was marvelous. Through the exceeding care and skill of its operators, experience of its nurses and the indefatigable attention of its corps of post operative attendants, the most difficult operations were performed successfully, and an absenec of mortality recorded which has never been surpassed.

During these three years the advocates of the Frederick City Hospital were not inactive. Lady managers, one by one, influential in the founding and organization of the Frederick City Hospital, because of acts of sympathy and friendly efforts for the new hospital, were made unwelcome at the meetings held at private houses of the board, and supplanted by others favorable to the views of the majority when they omitted attending the meetings thus held. The whole community was divided by the advocates of either side into a state of partisanship not exceeded by the condition of affairs during the Civil War. All classes of society were drawn into this controversy. It was truly most deplorable.

In 1906 certain prominent individuals of the State, among them the Governor, interested themselves in the controversy, which had become State wide. They thought, after examination into the merits of the differences between the two factions, that some means should be adopted for its settlement. A form of agreement to settle all points in dispute between the Medical Society and the board of managers of the Frederick City Hospital was drawn up by them and submitted to the respective parties engaged in the controversy. This provided for such changes in the medical management of the two institutions as would be mutually satisfactory, and the amalgamation of the two plants into one.

On the one hand, the Medical Society, deploring the rancor and bitter rivalry existing between institutions supposed to be founded upon charity and supposed to inculcate ideas of beneficence and good will in a community, and acknowledging the disinterested motives which apparently inspired the authors of these efforts to secure peace, to a man, signed the agreement. The other side to the controversy, however, could not or would not view the matter in the same way, and notwithstanding the earnest efforts of the promoters of this scheme, it fell through, and such pressure was brought to bear upon those who formulated these overtures that they withdrew further support. Certain facts were, however, brought out at this time;

namely, that the lady managers of the Frederick City Hospital had so modified their former government as to allow certain licensed physicians of Frederick county a voice in the medical management of the institution, and much more reasonable rules were laid down for the relation of physicians and their patients. After this episode, the Emergency Hospital never flourished, and the Medical Society felt it useless to continue further a fight intended for the benefit of the community, but which caused only enmity and ill-will. When the parties promoting the scheme of peace were themselves cowed into silence, and notwithstanding their pledges, deserted those to whom they had pledged their aid and who had sacrificed cheerfully their personal interest for what was represented as the public good, there was nothing for the Medical Society to do but retire from the fight as gracefully as possible. The Emergency Hospital during its life was run strictly as a public charity and public institution, rendering to the public a strict account of its stewardship and absolutely showing no favor or partiality to any of the medical profession. The Emergency Hospital was closed January, 1907, the Medical Society selling the property and disposing of its effects, leaving untouched $1,200 in the treasury at Annapolis, available to its credit, and a prospective legacy under the will of Mrs. Liggitt of $30,000.

Since the closing of the Emergency Hospital and the reorganization of the American Medical Association the Medical Society has withdrawn any limitations upon its members in their relation to the Frederick City Hospital, and has taken a friendly interest in promoting its welfare, though the majority of its members deplore the fact that a public institution, supported chiefly by the munificence of the State and general public, should be managed as a strictly private sanatorium.

As an evidence of the good faith and intentions of the Medical Society, an unsolicited invitation to hold a series of public clinics, for the instruction of the members of the profession, extended by certain physicians connected with the Frederick City Hospital, was promptly accepted, and for the conduct of the first clinic a most eminent city surgeon secured. The lady managers, however, notwithstanding the source and circumstances attending the invitation, peremptorily turned the whole matter down.

Nothing of moment has occurred in the Medical history of this society since, except the usual quarterly meetings, and the monthly meetings for prosecuting the post-graduate studies, which are now held in the rooms of the Y. M. C. A.

The following is as correct and full a list of the physicians of Frederick county as it has been possible to obtain. Credit is to be given in their compilation to Scharf's History of Western Maryland, Cordell's Medical Annals of Maryland, and the kindness of many medical men of Frederick County:

Annan, Andrew, born at Emmitsburg, Md., April 29th, 1805. Graduated M. D., University of Maryland, 1827. Member State Constitutional Convention 1864. Member Maryland Legislature 1874. Died at Emmitsburg, July 7th, 1896.

Annan, Robert Landales. Born at Neelytown, N. Y., November 22nd, 1765. M. D., University of Pennsylvania 1789. Practiced at Emmitsburg, Md. Died July 12th, 1827.

Annan, Robert Lewis. Born at Emmitsburg, Md., February 22nd, 1831. M. D., University of New York, 1855. Practiced at Emmitsburg. Died January 14th, 1907.

Annan, Samuel. Half brother of Dr. Andrew Annan. Born at Philadelphia, 1797. M. D., University of Edinburgh, 1820; thesis, "De Apoplexia Sanguinea." President Royal Physical Society, Edinburgh, 1820. Assistant Guy's and St. Thomas' Hospitals, London, 1820-'21. Practiced at Emmitsburg 1822-'25 and reported, April 5th and August 22nd, 1822, the first recorded cases of tracheotomy performed in Maryland. Founder of Washington Medical College, Baltimore, 1827. Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, Washington Medical College, 1827-'34. Orator, Medical and Chirurgical Faculty, 1835. Attending Physician, Baltimore Almshouse, 1839-'45. Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky., 1846-47. Professor of Practice, Transylvania University, 1848. Superintendent Western Lunatic Asylum, Hopkinsville, Ky., 1853-'57. Surgeon Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Line Steamships to Liverpool. Surgeon C. S. A. 1861-'64. Invented an instrument for prolapsus uteri. Died at Church Home, Baltimore, January 19, 1868.

Baer, Charles J. Born at Frederick City, Md., August 8th, 1823. Son of Jacob S. Baer. Educated at Frederick Academy, Baltimore City College and St. John's College. M. D., University of Maryland, 1845. Vaccine Physician, Baltimore, 1846. Settled for practice at Middletown, Frederick county, Md. Examining Surgeon of his Congressional district during the Civil War. At Battle of South Mountain attended Col. R. B. Hayes and saved his arm. Practiced twenty-seven years. Later life spent in agriculture in Roanoke county, Va. Died in Virginia, April 30, 1888.

Baer, Jacob Shellman. Born in Frederick county, Md., May 22, 1783. Son of Henry Baer M. D., University of Pennsylvania, 1808. Surgeon to Regiment of Western Maryland troops at Battle of North Point, 1814. Vice-President Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland 1848-51. President Medical and Chirurgical Faculty, 1855-'56. Practiced at Frederick city and Middletown, Frederick county, for fifty-seven years. Died in Frederick City, April 10, 1866. Assistant Surgeon 1st Regt., P. H. B., U. S.

Baer, Michael Shellman. Born in Frederick county, Md., 1795. Brother of J. S. Baer. University of Maryland, 1818. Lived and practiced in Baltimore. President of Medical and Chirurgical Faculty, 1852-53. Died in Baltimore, June 8th, 1854.

Baker, Charles D. Born near Frederick city, Md., September 8th, 1857. A. B., 1879; A. M., 1882, Lebanon Valley College, Annville, Pa. M. D., University of Maryland, 1881. President, Washington County Medical Society 1898-'99. Of Rohrersville, Washington county, Md.

Baltzell, John. Author of "Essay on Sweet Spring Waters," presented at the Convention of 1802. Federal Gazette, June 16, 1802. Of Frederick city, Md. Born 1774. M. D., University of Pennsylvania. After practicing a number of years retired. Died 1854. Lived where Loats Orphanage is now on Church street.

Baltzell, Wm. H. Born at Frederick city, Md., 1832. Studied under Drs. Wm. and Samuel Tyler. A. B., Princton 1851. M. D., University of Pennsylvania 1854. Practiced four years in Chicago. Practiced in Prince George's county, 1861-'65. Married daughter of Judge F. J. Nelson. President of the Medical Society of Frederick county. Attendant Physician to Deaf and Dumb Institute. Died September 19, 1899.

Bantz, William. Born 1790. M. D., University of Pennsylvania 1812. Died at Frederick city, Md., March 10, 1823.

Beatty, Joseph Edward. Born at Frederick city, Md., July 11, 1839. Educated at Frederick Academy, graduating in 1855. M. D., University of Maryland 1861. Assistant Surgeon in the United States Army 1861-62; Surgeon, 1862-65; Division Surgeon, U. S. A. Ninth Army Corps; 1865. Health Officer of Middletown, Md. Moved to Baltimore about 1904, where he is now located.

Beall, Ira W. M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, 1893. Located at Libertytown, Frederick county, Md.

Beckley, Edward Luther. Born at Woodsboro, Frederick county, Md., March 26, 1858. Educated at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg. Attended medical lectures at the University of Virginia and Jefferson Medical College. M. D., Jefferson Medical College, 1879. Practicing at Middletown, Md.

Beckley, G. Herbert. Born at Woodsboro, Frederick county, Md., December 5th, 1862. Educated at Roanoke College, Salem, Va., Ph. D., Maryland College Pharmacy, M. D., Maryland Medical College 1878 and 1900, respectively. Practicing at Middletown, Md.

Belt, Alfred McGill. Born in Frederick county, Md., March 18, 1874. M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, 1881. Organized the first free dispensary for women in Maryland, 1881. Attending physician, Free Dispensary for Women, 1881-85. Retired from practice and located in Frederick, Md.

Belt, Edward Oliver. Born in Frederick county, May 19, 1861. M. D., University of Maryland. 1886. Began practice in Frederick county. Later resident physician of Presbyterian Eye, Ear and Throat Charity Hospital, Baltimore. Founder and Surgeon of the Episcopal Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital, Washington, D. C. Surgeon Freedmen's Hospital. Professor of Ophthalmology and Otology, Howard University, Washington, D. C. After locating in Washington in 1889 he became local Surgeon of the B. & O. railroad. Was a member of the Frederick County Medical Society. On returning to Washington from a visit to Frederick he was killed in the terrible railroad disaster at Terra Cotta December 30th, 1906.

Birely, Morris A. Born at Ladiesburg, Frederick county, 1872. M. D., University of Maryland, 1894. Practiced at Thurmont since July, 1894. See Biography.

Biser, Tilghman. Born near Burkittsville, November 10th, 1805. M. D., University of Maryland, 1826. Died at Burkittsville, May 12th, 1874. He was the first physician of record who persistently advocated the administration of cold water to cases of fever.

Boone, H. Jerningham. Born in Frederick county, Md., January 16, 1821. Surgeon 1st P. H. B. and 13th Regiment Infantry, U. S. A. in war between the States, 1861-65. Practiced in Frederick and Buckeystown. Died at Point of Rocks, February 20th, 1908.

Borgan, John N. C. Frederick, 1769. Said by Scharf to have been with the Hessians. Afterwards married Miss Koontz, daughter of Henry Koontz.

Boteler, Wm. Clarence. Born in Frederick county, August 4th, 1855. Educated at Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg and Johns Hopkins University. M. D., University of

Maryland 1878. Post-graduate course at Jefferson Medical College. Clinical Assistant in Ophthalmology and Otology and interne at Maryland University Hospital. Surgeon U. S. Indian Agency, 1879. Professor of the diseases of the eye and ear at North-western Medical College at St. Joseph, Mo. Professor of Ophthalmology, Otology and Rhinology, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Kansas City, Kansas. Publisher of the North American Medical Review and of the Missouri Valley Medical Journal. Vice-President Medical Department of the Kansas City University. Returned to Maryland 1897. Left and went West about 1905.

Boteler, Wm. E. Born Pleasant Valley, Md., October 20, 1822. M. D., Washington University, Baltimore, Md., March 3, 1846. Practiced at Middletown 1852-1904. Died August 14th, 1904.

Bourne, Wm. G. (Colored) M. D., Shaw Union School of Medicine, Raleigh, N. C., 1902. Visiting Physician to Montevue Hospital. Practicing in Frederick City, Md.

Bowlus, E. L. Born April 4th, 1872. A. B., Johns Hopkins University, 1897. M. D., University of Maryland, 1906. Interne at Maryland University Hospital, 1905. Dispensary University Hospital, 1907-1908. Member of the Frederick County Medical Society. Practicing at Middletown, Md.

Brown, Louis Emmitt. Born February 8, 1881. M. D., Baltimore Medical College, 1903. Externe at Maryland General Hospital. Practiced at Fort Wayne, Ind., until 1909. Deputy Health Officer of Fort Wayne. Interne Hoke Hospital, Fort Wayne. Went to Philadelphia 1909 and was chief interne at St. Christopher's Hospital. Now located in Frederick, Md. Practicing with Dr. J. O. Hendrix. Member of the Frederick County Medical Society, by transfer from the Fort Wayne County Medical Society, Ind.

Brashears, Belt. Born in Frederick county, 1770. M. D. (said to have studied in Philadelphia). Married Ann Cook and settled at Shepherdstown, W. Va. After a short time returned to Maryland. Practiced successfully at New Market, Frederick County, Md., where he died 1834, at the age of 64.

Brawner, John B. Born in Virginia, August 16th, 1852. In the drug business from 1865-1870. M. D., University of Maryland, 1872. Settled at once at Emmitsburg, and has been in active practice there ever since. Physician Mt. St. Mary's College and St. Joseph's Academy.

Browning, Ralph. Born April 26, 1869. M D., Baltimore Medical College, 1897. Practicing at Myersville, Md. See Biography.

Bromwell, John E. Born 1840 at New Market, Frederick county, Md. M. D., University of Maryland, 1867. Practicing at Ridgeville, Frederick county., Md.

Burck, Lewis A. M. D., Atlantic Medical College, Baltimore, 1895. Practicing in Frederick City, Md.

Burkitt, Newton. Of Frederick county, Md. Practiced in Frederick county. Was a member of Medical and Chirurgical Faculty 1827, and died about 1853.

Buhrman, Harvey. Born in Frederick county. M. D., University of Maryland. Surgeon of 7th Regiment Volunteers, U. S. A., war 1861-65. Located at Frederick City after the war; was physician to jail. Removed to Foxville, Frederick county. Died 1904.

Carey, Robert C. I. M. D., University of Pennsylvania, 1829. Of Frederick county, Md.

Claggett, Samuel. Born in Petersville, Frederick county, Md., January 21, 1873. Educated at St. John's College, Annapolis. M. D., University of Maryland, 1898. Member of Frederick County Medical Society. Practicing at Petersville, Frederick county, Md.

Coale, Wm. Born in Frederick county, Md., 1805. M. D., University of Maryland, 1827. Died in Frederick county, 1842.

Coblentz, Jacob. Born in Middletown, Frederick county, Md., March 17, 1795. M. D., University of Maryland, 1819. Practiced at Middletown, Frederick county, Md., 1819-38. Deacon and Ruling Elder in the Reformed church. His health breaking down he removed, in the fall of 1838, to Dayton, Ohio, where he engaged in the drug business. Died at Dayton, February 15, 1861.

Coblentz, Horace B. Born in Middletown, Frederick county, November 15, 1871. M. D., University of Maryland, 1896. Practicing at Washington, D. C.

Cockey, John Paul. Born August 24th, 1796. Son of John Cockey, of Bloomfield, Md. M. D., University of Maryland, 1817. Died November 27, 1859, and was buried at Frederick City, Md.

Cockey, Joseph Cromwell. Born in 1808. M. D., University of Maryland, 1835. Member of the Baltimore City Council. Died at Frederick, Md., October 18, 1881. Aged 73.

Conley, Charles H. See Biography.

Cox, Gover E. Born in Frederick county, Md., August 11, 1820. M. D., University of Ohio. 1840. Practiced at Harper's Ferry, Va., and Uniontown, Md. M. D., Washington University, Baltimore, 1844. Removed to Baltimore 1852. He paid special attention to di-

seases of women. Died in Carroll county, Md., August 19, 1883.

Creeger, William. Practiced and died at Middletown, March 10, 1848. Aged 36 years, 6 months, 17 days.

Cromwell, Edward A. M. D., Washington Medical College, Baltimore, 1830. Of Frederick county, Md. Member of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, 1833. Died ——.

Cromwell, Joseph M. M. D., Washington Medical College, Baltimore, 1830. Of Frederick City, Md. Member of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, 1830. See lists of 1843-48.

Crum, Charles W. R. Born February 20, 1862. Educated at St. John's College, Annapolis; Franklin & Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa. A. B., Johns Hopkins University, 1884. M. D., University of Maryland, 1888. Practices at Brunswick, Md.

Crum, George Washington. Born March 12, 1811, near Jefferson, Md. Son of John Henry Crum. Educated at Frederick College, Frederick, Md. M. D., University of Maryland, 1832. Practiced first at Clear Spring. Practiced at Jefferson, Frederick county, Md., 1847-90, retiring in latter year. Died March 15, 1892.

Crum, John Henry. Born at Jefferson, Md., August 7, 1854. M. D., University of Maryland, 1875. Practiced at Burkittsville a short time; afterward at Jefferson until his death, November 12, 1885.

Culler, John Jacob. Born November 28, 1822. M. D., University of Maryland, 1848. Jefferson. Died March, 1900.

Cullen, Victor Francis. Born 1881. M. D., Johns Hopkins University, 1906. Licensed, 1906. Physician in charge of State Sanatorium for Tuberculosis, Sabillasville, Md.

Derr, Hamilton K. M. D., University of Maryland, 1881. Practiced in Woodsboro. Now located in Hagerstown, Md.

Devilbiss, David M. Born April 13, 1845. Read Medicine with Dr. Thomas W. Simpson, of Liberty. M. D., University of Maryland, 1872. Practices at Woodville, Md.

Devilbiss, John. Practiced at Creagerstown, Frederick county, Md. Moved west, then came back. Lives at Westminster.

Donsife, H. L. M. D., University of Maryland, 1864, of Woodsboro.

Dorsey, Harry W. Born and practiced at New Market, Md. Died in Washington, D. C., a few years ago.

Dorsey, John W. Born 1750. Assistant Surgeon, U. S. N., July 16, 1803; resigned July 9, 1807. Of Liberty, Frederick county, Md. Died in 1823.

Dorsey, Lloyd. M. D., University of Maryland, 1821. Died 1857, Frederick, Md.

Dorsey, Lloyd, Jr. Son of Lloyd Dorsey.

Dorsey, Nicholas. Southern Army. Son of Lloyd Dorsey.

Dorsey, Richard. M. D., University of Maryland, 1824. Censor, 1840. Of Frederick City, Md. Was a member of Medical and Chirurgical Faculty in 1824. Died about 1855.

Downey, Jesse Wright. Born near New Market, Md. Educated at Rock Hill College. M. D., University of Maryland, 1869. Vice-President of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, 1892-93. Assistant Surgeon 1st Regiment, M. N. G., 1893-98. Resided at New Market, Md., where he died, June 25, 1910.

Downey, J. W., Jr. Born at New Market, Md. Son of Dr. J. W. Downey. M. D., University of Virginia, 1905. Located at "The Wentworth," Cathedral and Mulberry Streets, Baltimore, Md.

Dunott, Daniel Zacharias. Born at Frederick City, Md., February 11, 1870. Son of T. J. Dunott. Educated at Seilers Academy, Harrisburg, Pa. M. D., University of Pennsylvania, 1891. Surgeon of the Western Maryland Railroad. Practices in Baltimore.

Dunott, Justus. Father of Thomas J. M. D., Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. Located in Frederick about 1865. Removed to Southern Maryland about 1880 and died in Cecil county a few years later.

Dunott, Thomas J. Born at Philadelphia, May 29, 1831. Son of Dr. Justus Dunott. Educated at Philadelphia High School. Pupil of his father. M. D., Jefferson, 1852. Attending physician Philadelphia Dispensary, 1852-53. Practiced at Elkton, Md., 1853-58. Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., 1861. Surgeon First Maryland Cavalry, 1862. Discharged for disability, 1863; Acting Assistant Surgeon, 1864-65. Practiced at Frederick City, Md., 1865-73; at Harrisburg, Pa. 1873-93, Chief Medical Officer City Hospital, 1873-93. Surgeon Pennsylvania Railroad, 1892. President Dauphin County Medical Society. Died at Philadelphia, May 20, 1893.

Dutrow, Howard V. M. D., University of Maryland, 1904. Practiced in Frederick, 1904-1906. Now contract surgeon U. S. Government at Corozal, Panama Canal Zone.

Duval, Grafton, (Federal Gazette, June 25) Born in Maryland, 1780. Educated at St. John's College. M. D., University of Pennsylvania, 1802. Member of the Executive Council of Maryland. Died at "Merryland Tract," Frederick county, Md., August 22, 1841.

Duval, Lloyd T. Born in Frederick county, 1823. M. D., University of Pennsylvania. Practiced two or three years in Frederick City, then moved to Point of Rocks, Frederick county, Md., where he practiced and died November 20th, 1874, aged fifty-one years.

Eichelberger, C. D. Emmitsburg, Frederick county, Md. M. D., University of Maryland, 1868.

Eichelberger, James W. Born at Abbottstown, Pa., June 17th, 1804. Son of James Eichelberger. M. D., University of Maryland, 1827. Practiced all his life and died at Emmitsburg, Md., August 12th, 1895.

Eichelberger, James W., Jr. Emmitsburg. M. D., University of Maryland, 1870. Born October 5th, 1849. Practicing at Emmitsburg, Md.

Everhart, Elijah. Came from Virginia to Middletown. Practiced a short time and returned to Virginia.

Fahrney, Henry P. Born in Keedysville, Washington county, Md., April 14th, 1870. B. E., Juniata, Huntingdon, Pa., 1888. Pharmacist, 1888-92. M. D., Jefferson Medical College, 1895. Physician in charge of Montevue Hospital for the Insane, Frederick City. Resides at Frederick City.

Fahrney, Peter D. Born June 21, 1843. M. D., University of Philadelphia (Eclectic), 1867. Resides at Frederick City.

Fisher, Dr. Adam. Born May 1st, 1786. 1812 in Army.

Fisher, John. Practiced in Frederick 1769.

Fisher, John Smith. Practiced in Frederick 1776.

Fleming, Thomas A. M. D., University of Pennsylvania, 1831. Of Frederick county, Md.

Forman, Edwin K. Surgeon 6th Maryland Volunteers, U. S. A., war '61-'65.

Fulton, Robert. Born in Frederick county, Md., April, 1803. Pupil of Dr. John Baltzell. M. D., University of Maryland, 1827. Always resided and practiced at Baltimore, Md. Died May 30, 1880.

Garrott, John D. M. D., University of Maryland, 1826. Of Frederick county, Md.

Gatton, Edgar M. M. D., University of Pennsylvania, 1832. Of Frederick county, Md.

Gaver, Wm. E. Born near Middletown, Frederick county, Md., March 21, 1863. Educated at Middletown High School. M. D., University of Maryland, 1888. Post-Graduate course Johns Hopkins Hospital. Resides at Mt. Airy, Md.

Getzendanner, John W. Born April 22, 1851. Studied with Dr. Chas. Smith. M. D., University of Maryland, 1870. Practicing at Myersville, Md.

Getzendanner, Harvey F. See Biography.

Gibson, Joshua Gregg. Born at Romney, Va., (now W. Va.), 1823. A. B., Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pa. M. D., University of Pennsylvania, 1846. Settled in practice at Charleston, W. Va., and practiced there a few years, marrying Susan Waters, daughter of Dr. Wm. Waters, of Frederick, Md. In 1840 became a partner of Dr. Waters. After some years, his health failing, he removed to the country and engaged in farming. A few years after, was a farmer and practitioner in Jefferson county, W. Va. Moved to Shepherdstown, 1881; in drug business there 1881-94. Died in Shepherdstown, 1894.

Geyer, J. W. Practiced medicine in Thurmont, then in Frederick, 1855-1860. Lived at City Hotel; had office N. E. corner Court and Patrick streets.

Goldsborough, Charles W. Born March 29th, 1841. M. D., University of Maryland, 1863. Practiced at Walkersville, Md. Died February 6th, 1908. President of Frederick County Medical Society, 1903-1904.

Goldsborough, Charles Henry. Born at "Richfields," Frederick county, Md., February 14th, 1800. Son of Wm. Goldsborough. M. D., University of Maryland, 1823. Began practice at Walkersville, Md., and continued until his death. Died at Walkersville, Frederick county, 1862.

Goldsborough, Edward Yerbury. Born at Frederick, Md., December 5th, 1797. Son of William Goldsborough. Educated at Frederick Academy. Studied under Drs. Baltzell and Potter. M. D., University of Maryland, 1852. Died near "Richfields," Frederick county, November 14th, 1850.

Goldsborough, Howes. Born in Dorchester, Md., November 20, 1771. Son of John and Caroline Goldsborough. Lived in Dorchester county, later in Frederick county. Censor Baltimore, Clerk of Dorchester court. Married Mary McMullan, of Duck Creek, Del. Died in Dorchester county, October 20th, 1804.

Goldsborough, John S. Born September 12th, 1835. M. D., University of Maryland. Assistant Surgeon U. S. A. General Hospital. Retired from practice after war on account of ill-health, and died May 9th, 1885.

Goldsborough, Leander Worthington. Born at Frederick City, Md., May 21, 1804. M. D., University of Maryland, 1828. Surgeon of U. S. A. Died at Philadelphia, June 28th, 1891. Edward, Leander and Charles H. Goldsborough were brothers.

Goldsborough, Wm. S. Born at Frederick, Md., November 29, 1830. M. D., University of Maryland, 1851. Died May 14, 1855.

Goodman, James Munroe. See Biography.

Goodell, Charles F. See Biography.

Gross, H. B. Born in Frederick county, Md. M. D., University of Maryland, 1871. Located at Jefferson, Md.

Haffner, Samuel T. See Biography.

Hardy, Thomas Edwards. Born 1829, Hillsboro, Ohio. M. D., Baltimore Medical College, 1849. Settled in Burkittsville, 1852. Died April 11th, 1907.

Hammond, Richard T. Born March 28, 1815. M. D., Washington Medical College.

Hammond, Robert L. See Biography.

Hauver, Roy V. Born September 17th, 1874. M. D., Baltimore Medical College, 1904. Practicing in Middletown, Md.

Hebbard, Ebenezer Bradford. Of Frederick county, Md.

Hedges, Frank Hill. Born at New Bloomfield, Pa., September 25, 1870. Educated in public and private schools. A. B., Pennsylvania College, 1893. M. D., University of Maryland, 1898. Married Miss Mullinix, daughter of Dr. E. E. Mullinix. Practices in Frederick, Md.

Hedges, Henry Slicer. See Biography.

Hellen, Dr. Came from Calvert county. Practiced at Urbana from about 1863 to 1874. Moved back to Calvert county and died there.

Hendrix, John Oliver. See Biography.

Hilleary, Thomas. In 1828, practicing at Petersville, Md. Dead.

Hilleary, J. W. Practicing at Petersville in 1825. Dead.

Hilleary, William. Born at Mt. Pleasant, Frederick county, Md., March 25, 1775, son of John and Ann Perry Hilleary. Studied under Dr. Phillip Thomas for three years; never graduated. Surgeon Colonel Ragan's regiment, war of 1812. Never married. Educated a number of physicians of the western part of Maryland. Died March 15th, 1834, aged 58.

Hobbs, Warner. Born November 22, 1787. Son of Wm. Hobbs, of Samuel. Married Elizabeth Dorsey, 1816. Surgeon of 13th Regiment of Frederick county Militia, May 13, 1813. Resided in Frederick county, Md.

Hoke, Bradley H. See Biography.

Hopkins, H. H. Born Baltimore county, Md., February 2, 1848. M. D., University of Maryland, 1869. Practiced at New Market, Frederick county since 1869. Married Miss Downey, sister of Dr. J. W. Downey. Died June 26th, 1906.

Hopkins, H. H., Jr. Born at New Market, February 21, 1875. M. D., University of Maryland, 1895. Practicing at New Market, Frederick county, Md.

Horine, A. G. See Biography.

Hudson, Robert H. Of New Market, Frederick county, Md. Practicing and a member of Medical and Chirurgical Faculty in 1813. Died about 1848.

Hughes, George. M. D., University of Maryland, 1819. Of New Market, Frederick county, Md.

Hume, C. E. Practicing at Adamstown, Md. M. D., University of Maryland, 1906.

Jamison, Brooke I. See Biography.

Jarboe, J. T., Adamstown, Frederick county. Moved to Washington county, Md.

Johnson, George. Born near Frederick City, Md. Son of Worthington Johnson. A. B., Princeton, 1851. M. D., University of Pennsylvania, 1854. Practiced at Frederick City, Md., 1854-1891. Retired in 1891, on account of his health. Died ——.

Johnson, William Crawford. Son of George Johnson. Born 1856. A B., Princeton, 1875. M. D., University of Pennsylvania, 1878. Physician to Maryland Institute for Deaf and Dumb, Home for Aged, and P. E. Orphanage. Located and practicing medicine Court Square, Frederick, Md.

Johnson, Chas. Worthington. Born at Frederick, Md., September 28, 1805. Son of Baker Johnson and father of General Bradley T. Johnson. A. B., Princeton, 1825. M. D., University of Pennsylvania, 1828. Died in Frederick county, Md., 1883.

Johnson, James T. Born near Frederick City, Md., 1794. M. D., University of Pennsylvania, 1816. Practiced for a long time near Urbana, Md., later removing to Frederick Town where he continued to practice until his death, 1867.

Johnson, James Thomas. Born in Charles county, Md., July 26, 1828. Son of Dr. James Johnson. Pupil of Dr. J. W. R. Dunbar. M. D., University of Maryland, 1848. Partner of Dr. Eldred Moberly. Practiced at New Market, Frederick county, until 1861. Medical Purveyor, Charlotte, N. C., in the war 1861-65. Practiced in Virginia. Returned to Maryland for a few years. Health Officer, Huntsville, Ala. A model physician and gentleman. Died at Huntsville, August 9, 1899.

Johnson, John. Brother of Thomas Johnson, first Governor of Maryland. Practiced medicine in Frederick. Was born, probably in Calvert county, August 29, 1745, and died at Frederick, Md., April 18th, 1811. Office was located on West Patrick street.

Johnson, Samuel. Of Frederick, Md.

Johnson, Samuel A. M. D., University of Maryland, 1828. Of Creagerstown, Frederick county, Md.

Johnson, Thomas W. Of Israel's Creek, Frederick county, Md. Died about 1848.

Johnson, William H. Born July 1st 1827. M. D., University of Maryland, 1849. Served in C. S. A. Died December 13th, 1901. Practiced for some time before war '61-65 in Missouri. After the war at Adamstown, Md.

Johnson, Thomas B. See Biography.

Kable, Wm. H. See Biography.

Kefauver, Elmer C. See Biography.

Keller, Jacob. Born October 12th, 1808. Practiced at Middletown, Frederick county, Md. Died March 16th, 1874.

Kemp, Wm. Miller. Born in Frederick county, Md., February 21, 1814. Educated at Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md. M. D., University of Pennsylvania, 1834. Located at Frederick City, but moved to Baltimore, 1839. Vice-President Medical and Chirurgical Faculty, 1859-'70. City Physician and President of the Board of Health, Baltimore, 1855-'61. President of the National Quarantine and Sanitary Association, 1858. President of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty, 1882-'83. Died at Baltimore September 6th, 1886.

Knight, James. Born at Taneytown (which was then in Frederick County) February 14th, 1810. Educated at Mt. St. Mary's College, Md. M. D., Washington Medical College, Baltimore, 1832. Practiced in Baltimore and Cincinnati for a short time. Settled at New York City, 1835. Limited his practice to Orthopedic Surgery. Died in New York City, October 24th, 1887.

Kolb, Wilson, W. M. D., Washington Medical College, Baltimore. Practiced at Woodsboro, Frederick county, Md.

Lamar, Austin A. Born in Wolfsville, Frederick county, February 5th, 1876. M. D., Baltimore Medical College, 1898. Licensed, 1898. Proprietor and superintendent of private sanatarium at Middletown, Md.

Lamar, Lewis. Born in Burkittsville, Frederick county, May 8, 1838. M. D., Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, 1867. Located at Wolfsville until 1904, when he retired. Died October 15, 1908.

Leatherman, Marshall Edward. Born at Lewistown, Frederick county, Md., 1851. Educated at Roanoke College, Salem, Va. M. D., Washington University, Baltimore, 1872. Graduated from the Post-Graduate Medical School, New York, 1892. Practiced medicine for a few years at Lewistown, then moved to Thurmont and practiced with Dr. Wm. White. Moved to Washington, 1892, and enjoyed a large and lucrative practice until his death in 1907. He was married in 1873 to Miss Florence Ramsburg, of Walkersville, Frederick county, Md.

Leatherman, Daniel I. Born at Lewistown, Frederick county, Md., March 16th, 1861. Educated at Roanoke College, Salem, Va. M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, 1886. Located at Thurmont and practiced there four years. Removed to Williamsburg, Pa. He here did a large amount of surgery for various manufacturing plants. He married Miss Kate A. Wissler, who after her marriage graduated M. D. from the Woman's Medical College, Philadelphia, 1895. They have recently spent much time traveling in Europe. Contemplates post-graduate work at Johns Hopkins and subsequent location in some city.

Leib, Joseph H. Born York county, Pa., 1852. M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, 1879. Practiced at Mt. Pleasant until his death in 1908.

Liggett, John J. See Biography.

Linthicum, James Garrott. Born at Urbana, Frederick county, Md., November 26th, 1834. Settled at Baltimore, 1852. M. D., University of Maryland, 1859. Served six terms in City Council. Professor of Practice of Medicine, Baltimore University, twelve years. At present Emeritus Professor and President Board of Trustees.

Long, James A. Born in Virginia. M. D., Maryland Medical College, 1903. Specialty, eye, ear and throat. Located North Market street, Frederick, Md.

Long, Wilson A. Born Rebesburg, Kent county, Pa., January 30th, 1859. M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, 1882. Located in Frederick, 1885. Member of Board of U. S. Pension Examiners.

Long, Joseph W. See Biography.

Lynn, George. Born in Frederick county, Md., 1756. Son of Judge David Lynn, of Frederick county, a native of Dublin. Married Nancy Venable. Had no children. Entered the Continental Army while yet in his teens. Practiced in Newton, Frederick county, Va. Returned to Cumberland, 1847. Neat in person and dress; his boots must shine like satin. Quiet and reserved, kindly and generous. Died at Cumberland, 1852.

Mackenzie, A. Ross. Born 1864. M. D., Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Philadelphia, 1895. Licensed, 1905. Proprietor of Hydropathic and Electropathic Sanitarium since 1906. Located South Market Street, Frederick, Md.

Maris, G. W. 1840-1866, Middletown, Md. Went to Springfield or Dayton. Very bright, but not popular.

Manro, Jonathan J. M. D., University of Maryland, 1825. Of Frederick county, Md.

Marlow, Thomas. M. D., University of Pennsylvania, 1818. Of Frederick county, Md.

Maynard, S. S. See Biography.

McElfresh, J. H. Born near New Market, Frederick county, Md Son of Henry McElfresh. Censor 1819. Moved to Frederick City and gave up practice.

McCurdy, Ira Jay. See Biography.

McComas, Wm. G. Born 1868. M. D., Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, 1893. Licensed, 1893. Office and residence 113 East Third street, Frederick, Md.

McGill, Chas. B. Born in Maryland. Brother of Thomas J. McGill. M. D., University of Maryland, 1833. Of Jefferson, Frederick county, Md.

McGill, Samuel, son of Thomas J. McGill. Born at Jefferson June 10, 1842. M. D., University of Virginia, 1863. Practiced and died at Leesburg, Va., March 2nd, 1905.

McGill, Thomas J. Born June 25, 1812. M. D., University of Maryland, 1834. Practiced at Jefferson, Md., until 1856, then moved to Frederick. Was located on West Patrick street, later removed to Record street, to the house which was formerly occupied by Dr. Wm. Tyler. Died June 2, 1886, and was buried in St. Mark's Cemetery, Petersville, Md.

McGill, Wardlaw, son of T. J. Born in Frederick county, Md., May 22, 1846. Educated at Frederick City College. Attended his first course of lectures at Jefferson Medical College. M. D., University of Maryland, 1867. Practiced at Cumberland, Md., for seven years; health failing. Studied eye, ear and throat diseases under Dr. J. J. Chisolm, Baltimore. Settled at Asheville, N. C., as specialist, and continued as such until his death, October 27, 1888.

McGill, William. Practiced in Frederick county, 1823. Noted surgeon. Afterwards moved to Hagerstown.

McKinney, D. F. Born Jersey Shore, Pa., August 19th, 1830. M. D., Pennsylvania Medical College, 1859. Surgeon U. S. A., 87th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, War 1861-'65. Located near Frederick 1865. U. S. Pension Examiner.

McPherson, Wm. Smith. Born in Adams county, Pa., March 14th, 1792. Educated at Dickinson College. M. D., University of Pennsylvania, 1817. Practiced in Frederick county 1836. President of the Fredericktown Savings Institution. Director of the Central Bank. Served in the War of 1812 at the Battle of North Point, in Capt. Steiner's company. Died in Baltimore 1879.

McPherson, Wm. S. See Biography.

Miller, T. E. R. See Biography.

Mitchell, Thomas E. Came here as surgeon in U. S. A. during war. Located on West Second street. Married Miss Ramsburg. After war went to Clarksville, Neb., where he died about 1906.

Moberly, Eldred W. Born January 3rd, 1803. Pupil of Dr. Wm. Bradley Tyler. M. D., University of Pennsylvania, 1824. Married daughter of Dr. Belt Brashear. Practiced for sixty years. Died at New Market, Md., September 24, 1887.

Moberly, Bradley. Born at New Market, Md. Son of Eldred W. Moberly, of New Market. M. D., University of Maryland, 1870. Died at New Market, 1878.

Moran, John J. Born 1820. M. D., University of Maryland, 1845. Practiced at Bladensburg. Employed as examining surgeon for U. S. Army at Frederick City during War '61-'65. Removed to Baltimore. Attended Edgar Allan Poe in his last illness at Washington University Hospital (Church Home). Published an account of this in pamphlet 1876. Died at Baltimore December 13, 1888, aged 68 years.

Motter, George Troxell. Born at Emmitsburg, Md., April 5th, 1842. A. B., Dickinson College, 1862. A. M., Dickinson College, 1865. Attended Bellevue Medical College, New York, and the University of Nashville, Tennessee. M. D., University of Nashville, 1865. Medical cadet and acting assistant surgeon U. S. A. 1864-'65. Has practiced in Taneytown, Md., since 1866.

McSherry, William. M. D., University of Maryland. Practiced 1860-'65 in Frederick, Md. Died about 1868.

Mullinix, Elisha E. Born August 21st, 1850. M. D., University of Maryland, 1874. Practiced long and successfully at Urbana and died from exposure in visiting patients. Was a member of the Frederick County Medical Society. Died March 5th, 1907.

Nelson, Arthur. Appointed from Maryland surgeon's mate Eighth Infantry, October 31st, 1817. Resigned May 1st, 1818. Of Frederick county, Md.

Nelson, John. Surgeon of 6th Regiment, Maryland Line, 1777-'78. Married Catherine Washington, of Virginia. Died at Frederick, Md., 1806.

Neighbors, Eutaw D. Born February 24th, 1859. M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, 1882. Studied under Dr. Wm. H. Baltzell. Contract surgeon to Indian Agency at Red Lake, Minn., for several years, then returned to Frederick county and locat-

ed at Lewistown, 1887. Member of the Frederick County Medical Society.

Nicodemus, John D. See Biography.

Norris, Basil. Born in Frederick. Connected in 1852 with the Medical Department, Washington, D. C.

Patterson, William. Born in 1802. M. D., University of Maryland, 1826. Died in Frederick county, Md.

Pearre, Merton S. M. D., University of Maryland, 1900. Member of the Frederick County Medical Society. Located at Unionville.

Perkins, William H. Born in Frederick county, Md. In the U. S. A. during the war '61-'65. M. D., Island College Hospital, 1868. Member of the House of Delegates, 1878. A founder and President of the Washington County Medical Society, 1881. Practiced and died at Hancock, Washington county, Md., September 11th, 1896.

Perry, Benj. C. M. D., Baltimore Medical College, 1906. Licensed same year and located at Urbana. See Biography.

Perry, Dr.——. After serving in the army C. S. A., located in Buckeystown, but later left. Residence unknown.

Poole, T. A. See Biography.

Poole, Bushrod. Born in Carroll county, 1806. Schoolteacher. Studied Thomsonian system; never graduated. Practiced at Buckeystown. Died 1889.

Potts, Richard. Graduate in medicine. Practiced very short time in Frederick. Went in the army. Died July 15th, 1866, aged 38 years.

Pryor, James W. M. D., University of Maryland, 1828. Resided at Middletown, Frederick county, Md. Later moved to Ohio.

Ramsburg, John J. See Biography.

Reinhart, David Jerome. Born at Middletown, Frederick county, Md., March 26, 1845. Pupil of Dr. Isaac N. Wood, of New Market. M. D., University of Maryland, 1871. Settled at Baltimore 1878. Sanitary Inspector, Health Department of Baltimore, 1898-1900. Practicing in Baltimore.

Riddlemoser, William. Practiced at Middletown. Moved to Smithsburg, Washington County, Md.

Riggs, Geo. H. See Biography.

Ritchie, Albert. Born near Frederick, Md. M. D., University of Pennsylvania, 1826. Vice-President Medical and Chirurgical Faculty, 1853-'54. Practiced at Frederick all his life and died there 1858.

Roth, Amos A. Came from Pennsylvania. Graduated at Mercersburg. Was a prominent Homeopath and practiced in Frederick from 1870-1895. Deceased.

Routson, T. Clyde. Born in Carroll county, 1873. M. D., University of Maryland, 1899. Licensed, 1899. President of the Frederick County Medical Society 1908-1909. Practicing at Buckeystown, Md. See sketch.

Runkel, John. Of Emmitsburg, Md. Is said to have practiced in Frederick county 1792-1803.

Sanderson, W. R. Born in Maryland, 1810. M. D., University of Maryland, 1834. Died at Frederick, Md., November 17, 1887.

Sappington, Augustus. Father of James C. M. D., University of Maryland. Practiced for some time in Libertytown, Md., and died there about 1905.

Sappington, Clifford T. See Biography.

Sappington, Francis Brown. Son of Francis Sappington, of Libertytown, Frederick county, Md. Married Ann Ridgley, November 2, 1783. Died at Libertytown about 1839 at an advanced age.

Sappington, G. R. Born Frederick County. M. D., University of Maryland, 1834. Practiced at Unionville, Md. Died 1885.

Sappington, James C. Son of Augustus. Born Frederick County. M. D., University of Maryland, 1900. Practicing at Libertytown, Md.

Sappington, Thomas. Born at Libertytown, Frederick County, Md., October 16, 1816. Son of Col. Thomas Sappington. Grandson of Dr. F. B. Sappington. Educated at St. John's College, Frederick, Md. Attended one course of lectures at the University of Maryland, a second at the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated 1839. Practiced at Libertytown, 1835-'53, then removed to Baltimore. Retired about 1876. Died at Baltimore, August 11th, 1903.

Sappington, Thomas P. Born at Unionville, Md., February 7th, 1847. Son of Dr. G. R. Sappington. A. B., Calvert College, New Windsor, Md., 1867. M. D., University of Maryland, 1869. A charter member of Frederick County Medical Society. Practiced at Unionville from 1869 to 1909. Died December 8, 1909.

Sappington, Sydney B. Born February 12th, 1827. M. D., University of Maryland. Practiced at Libertytown until 1876, when he retired. Died March 20, 1898.

Schamel, H. F. M. D., University of Maryland, 1897. Practicing at Brunswick, Md.

Schneider, Gerard Joseph. Born at Dusseldorf, Germany. Partner of Dr. Godfrey Wise. Died in Frederick City, Md., December 26, 1821.

Schnebley, H. Purveyor for U. S. A. for Frederick County, Md., in 1780.

Schildnecht, C. N. M. D., University of Maryland. Practiced at Burkittsville, Md., for 20 years. Died about 1907.

Schley, Fairfax. Born October 11, 1823. M. D., University of Maryland, 1846. Retired, 1855. Engaged in the drug business until his death, having bought out Fisher's Drug Store, opposite the City Hotel, which is now conducted under the name of Schley Brothers. He was quite prominently identified with the Maryland School for Deaf and Dumb and the Frederick County Agricultural Society. He died February 1st, 1903.

Shaaff, John Thomas. Born in Frederick county, Md., 1752, of German parentage. Practiced at Annapolis for some years. Treasurer of Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, 1799-1801. Member of the Governor's Council, 1798-1800. Visitor to St. John's College, Annapolis, 1802. Removed to the District of Columbia. Vice-President of Columbia Institute. A founder of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, 1819. Practiced for many years in Georgetown, D. C., and died there May 3, 1819. (A daughter of Dr. Shaaff married Bishop Johns, of Virginia.)

Sharretts, Upton A. M. D., Hahnemann College, Philadelphia. Enjoyed large and lucrative practice in Frederick City from 1880 to about 1900, when he retired, on account of his health. He removed to Colorado Springs, where he died about 1907.

Shields, Jefferson. M. D. Practiced in Frederick City for some time previous to 1860, and died there.

Shorb, J. A. M. D. Practiced in Frederick County. Deceased.

Sidwell, Frank H. M. D., University of Maryland, 1880. Member of the Frederick County Medical Society. Practicing at Johnsville, Frederick County, Md.

Sim, Joseph Thomas. Born January 31, 1838. M. D., Jefferson Medical College, 1860. Practiced at Libertytown with his father until 1870, then alone until he died February 28, 1905.

Sim, Thomas. Son of Joseph Sim. Born 1802. M. D., University of Maryland, 1823. Practiced at Woodsboro until 1837, then at Libertytown until death, 1870.

Simpson, Thomas. Practiced at Libertytown, Md. Born April 16, 1832. M. D., Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, about 1853. Died at Libertytown, Frederick County, Md., May 8th, 1894.

Simmons, Thomas Warfield. Born at "Hopeland," Frederick County, Md., June 16, 1836. Educated at Loudon Military Academy. M. D., Jefferson Medical College, 1861. Located at Hagerstown, 1864. Invented a splint in 1872 for fracture of lower extremity entitled "Suspenso-Extensory." Health Officer of Hagerstown, Md., 1889. Died at Hagerstown.

Smith, Charles. Born October 24, 1823. M. D., University of Pennsylvania, 1845. Dr. Smith enjoyed during his life the esteem of a very large clientele, extending over the whole of Frederick County. He was a gentleman of most agreeable manners, unblemished moral character, firm in his political and religious convictions, most lavish in his work for charity. He died February 20, 1888.

Smith, Franklin Buchanan. Born at Frederick, Md., April 10, 1856. A. B., Princeton, 1876. A. M., Princeton, 1879. M. D., University of Pennsylvania, 1878. Health Officer Frederick County and City Physician and Surgeon to Montevue Hospital. Surgeon B. & O. Railroad. Ex-Surgeon of Pennsylvania Railroad. Ex-Member of the Board of Pension Examiners. Vice-President and member of the Board of Medical Examiners. See Biography.

Smith, Francis Fenwick. Born May 24, 1828. M. D., Jefferson Medical College, 1854. Practiced with his brother, Charles, in Frederick. Member of the Frederick County Medical Society. Died August 26, 1900.

Smith, Alvey J. Born 1865. M. D., University of Maryland, 1898. Began practice at Wolfsville, moved to Braddock 1907, then to Jefferson, 1908, where he now resides. Member of the Frederick County Medical Society.

Smith, Wm. Meredith. Son of F. F. Smith. Born, 1878. M. D., Georgetown University, 1904. Licensed, 1905. Practices with T. B. Johnson, M. D. East Patrick street, Frederick, Md.

Smith, James K. Of Middletown. Entered U. S. A. 7th Maryland Regiment. Never returned to Frederick county.

Springer, Thomas. Of Frederick County, Md. Practiced at Middletown, Md. Dead.

Steiner, Lewis Henry. Born Frederick, Md., May 4, 1827. A. B., Marshall College, Mercersburg, Pa., 1846. A. M., Yale, 1869. M. D., University of Pennsylvania, 1849. Practiced in Frederick, 1849-'52; Baltimore, 1852-'61; again at Frederick, 1861. Professor of Chemistry, Maryland College of Pharmacy, 1856-'61 and 1864-'65. President of the American Academy of Medicine, 1879. Member of the Senate of Maryland, 1871-'83. Chief Inspector of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, Army of the Potomac, War 1861-'65. Librarian Enoch Pratt Library, 1884-'92. Died in Baltimore, February 18th, 1892.

Stewart, Alexander. Of Frederick County, Md. (Hammersley has this: "Stewart, Alexander, born ——. Appointed from Maryland Major 26th Infantry, March 25, 1813. Transferred to 5th Infantry, October, 1814; disbanded June 15, 1815. Second Lieutenant, Corps of Artillery, December 4th, 1819, transferred to Third Artillery June 1st, 1821. Resigned June 1st, 1882.)"

Stone, D. E. See Biography.

Stone, D. E. Jr. Born at Mt. Pleasant, Frederick County, Md. M. D., University of Maryland, 1900. Practicing at Emmitsburg since 1900.

Stone, O. B. Born September 24, 1870. M. D., University of Maryland, 1893. Practicing at Libertytown, Md.

Story, Asa. Of Frederick County, Md. Member of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty, 1819. Deceased.

Stultz, C. A. Woodsboro, Md. M. D., Southern Homeopathic College, Baltimore, 1893.

Taney, Augustine. Practiced at Emmitsburg, Md. Born, 1797. Pupil of Dr. Swope, of Taneytown. M. D., University of Maryland, 1821. Died 1853.

Thomas, Bruce. M. D., University of Maryland, 1852. Pension Examiner in Frederick for a number of years. Physican to Montevue and jail for several years. Retired from active practice about 1900. Has resided in Washington, D. C., for the past few years.

Thomas, Bernard O. M. D., University of Maryland, 1905. Licensed, 1906. Practicing in Frederick, Md.

Thomas, Joseph Gaffney. Born, 1881. M. D., Baltimore Medical College, 1905. Member of the Frederick County Medical Society. Practicing at Adamstown, Md.

Thomas, John Hanson. Born at Frederick, Md., September 23, 1813. Son of Hanson Thomas and grandson of Dr. Philip Thomas. (Founder) Pupil of Dr. Ashton Alexander. Educated at University of Virginia. Settled at Baltimore, 1834. M. D., University of Maryland, 1836. Retired from practice, 1839. President of the Merchants' National Bank, of Baltimore, 1839-'79. Member of the City Council several terms. Member of the Legislature, 1861. Prisoner of war for several months. Died at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., July 15, 1881.

Thomas, Jacob. Born January 19, 1827. Son of Robert L. Thomas. M. D., 1848. Practiced a short time at Columbus, Ohio. Died November 22, 1894.

Thomas, Philip. See above.

Thompson, I. Davis. Born in Frederick County, Md., 1832. M. D., University of Maryland, 1861. Began practice at Towson, Md. Assistant Surgeon C. S. A., 1862; later Surgeon. Resumed practice at Baltimore, 1865. Assistant Physician Mt. Hope Retreat for the Insane. Surgeon, Northern Central, Baltimore and Potomac and Western Maryland Railroads. Died at Baltimore, June 14, 1881.

Tilden, John. Born in 1760. Surgeon in Revolution. Practiced at New Town, Frederick County, Md., until death. Also a minister. Died at New Town, Md., July 21, 1838.

Todd, Benjamin H. Practicing at Ridgeville, Md. M. D., University of Maryland, 1874.

Trapnell, Richard W. Born at Annapolis, Md., October 27, 1844. Read medicine January 1st, 1874, at 26 years of age, with Dr. G. W. West, of Frederick County. M. D., University of Maryland, 1866. Resides at Point of Rocks.

Troxell, J. G. Practiced in Frederick County, near Mt. St. Mary's.

Tyler, R. Bradley. Born at Frederick, Md., October 7th, 1833. M. D., University of Maryland, 1855 (?) Died at Frederick, Md., June 18th, 1896.

Tyler, Wm. Bradley. Born at "Brough," Prince George's county, Md., May 31, 1788. Pupil of Dr. Philip Thomas, of Fredericktown, 1806. M. D., University of Pennsylvania, 1809. Physician to the Marine Hospital, Baltimore, 1809-1810. Practiced at Leesburg, Va., 1810-'14, and at Fredericktown, Md., 1814-'42. Censor, 1831. Died at Frederick City, Md., September 9, 1863.

Tyler, John. See above.

Tyler, Samuel. Born at Frederick, Md., December 10, 1820. Son of Wm. Tyler. Student of his father. M. D., University of Pennsylvania, 1842. "The first Surgeon in Maryland to adopt anesthetics in Surgery." Died at Frederick, Md., July 26. 1856.

Tyler, William, Sr. Born in Prince George's County, Md., May 5, 1784. Pupil of his uncle, (John Tyler, of Frederick). M. D., University of Pennsylvania, 1804. A very popular and successful practitioner for sixty-one years. Founder and president until his death of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Frederick. Director of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. Intimate friend and elector of Andrew Jackson. Died at Frederick, Md., April 12, 1872, after sixty-six years of practice.

Tyson, Robert S. Born— M. D., Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Philadelphia, 1900. Visiting physician to Montevue Hospital, 1906-1909. Practicing in Frederick, Md., East Church street.

Wachter, Millard. Practiced at Woodsboro, Md. Went West.

Wachter, Leander W. Born July 19, 1826. Son of a Lutheran minister. M. D., University of Maryland. Practiced at Ellerton, Frederick County, for fifty years. Died February 2, 1902.

Wachter, Charles L. See Biography.

Wagaman, Samuel M. Born in Frederick County, Md., 1873. M. D., University of Pennsylvania, 1901. Practiced a short time at Middletown, Md., now at Hagerstown, Md.

Wagner, Wm. H. Born August 7, 1830. M. D., Pennsylvania Medical College, Philadelphia, 1853. Practiced at Woodsboro, 1856, until his death, 1907.

Warfield, Jesse Lee. Born in Frederick County, Md., November 27, 1801. Son Alexander Warfield. Student Dr. S. Baker, Baltimore, Md. M. D., University of Maryland, 1823. Practiced in Frederick County, 1823-'32. Moved to New Windsor, 1832; to Westminster, 1846, and to Baltimore, 1868. President of the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank. Died near Baltimore, February 9, 1887.

Ware, Dr.———. Practiced at Buckeystown, later at Emmitsburg, Md.

Waters, William. Born, 1800. M. D., University of Maryland, 1824. Censor, 1840. Orator at meeting of Medical and Chirurgical Faculty at Frederick City, Md., 1857. Vice-President of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty, 1857-'58. Died at Frederick City, Md., July 7, 1862. Most successful and popular physician of Frederick County.

Waters, James K. See Biography.

Weagley, C. W. C. Born in Waynesboro, Pa., 1856. M. D., University of Maryland. Made a specialty of eye and ear work. Practiced at Burkittsville and Burkittstown, Md. Died 1886.

Weise, Godfrey. Practiced in Frederick in 1820. Popular and had a large practice.

West, George Washington. Born in Frederick County, March 14, 1803. M. D., University of Maryland, 1825. Practiced sixty years and died at Petersville, Frederick County, Md., August 8, 1888.

West, Levin. See Biography.

White, William. Born at Taneytown, Md., November 5, 1824. M. D., University of Maryland, '49. Practiced at Thurmont and died February 6th, 1885.

Whitehill, Maximus. Born 1853. M. D. University of Maryland, 1876. Practicing at Unionville.

Willard, E. H. See Biography.

Willard, James. U. S. Army Corps War 1861-'65, 1st P. H. B. Born Brunswick, April 21st, 1820. M. D., University of Maryland, 1843. Died July 30, 1907.

Willard, John Thomas. Son of Peter Willard. Born near Broad Run, April, 1832. M. D., University of Maryland, 1858. Practiced at Newbern, N. C., on account of ill health at first, then returned to Frederick County. Practiced and died at Wolfsville, Frederick County, Md., November 11, 1860.

Wilson, William M. M. D., University of Maryland, 1821. Gave up medicine for business.

Wooten, Wm. Turner. Born in Montgomery County, Md., November 21, 1828. Son of Dr. John Wooten. M. D., University of Pennsylvania, 1846. Practiced at Clarksburg, Montgomery County, until 1850, when he moved to Frederick, Md. Never married. Served as Surgeon in Col. Carmack's Regiment, 1812, at Battle of Bladensburg. Died at Frederick, September 14, 1896.

Worthington, C. N. Born February 15, 1826. Graduated M. D. at Louisville. Practiced at Urbana, Frederick County, and died May 21, 1898.

Worman, Worman. M. D., Homeopath. Practiced in Frederick. Born December 12, 1812. Died March 21st, 1898.

Wright, James. See Biography.

Young James. M. D., University of Maryland. Practiced at Buckeystown, Md.

Young, John D. S. M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1887. Practices at Creagerstown, Md.

Young, Wm. B. Practiced at Middletown, Md. Entered C. S. A.

Yourtee, George W. See Biography.

Zacharias, John Forney. Born at Frederick City, Md. Educated at Frederick Academy. M. D., Jefferson Medical College, 1860. Practiced at Fredericktown, 1860-'61. In C. S. A., 1861. Assistant Surgeon C. S. A., 1862-'65. Practiced at Leesburg, 1865-70. Afterwards at Cumberland, Md. "During my service in the hospital at Danville, Va., I first used maggots to remove the decayed tissue in Hospital gangrene, and with eminent satisfaction. In a single day they would clean a wound much better than any agents we had at our command. I used them afterwards at various places. I am sure I saved many lives by their use, escaped septicaemia, and had rapid recoveries."

Zimmerman, Charles. Son of George F. Zimmerman. Born Frederick County, Md. M. D., New York Homeopathic College. Died at Braddock Heights, Md., 1908.

Zimmerman, L. M. Born in Frederick County, Md. M. D., University of Maryland,

1864. Practiced at Myersville many years, then removed to Hagerstown, where he now resides.

Zimmerman, M. I. Born, 1849 M. D., Washington University School of Medicine, Baltimore, Md., 1872. Member of the Frederick County Medical Society. Located at Walkersville, Md.

Written by
DR. FRANKLIN BUCHANAN SMITH,
Frederick, Md.

****

FREDERICK BAR.

The following is a list of members of the Frederick bar, with the dates of their admission or of licenses granted them to practice:

William Cunningham	1749
Daniel Dulaney, Jr.	1749
Henry Darnall	1752
Edward Dorsey	1752
Stephen Bordley	1755
Richard Chase	1755
Lloyd Buchanan	1755
Eastburn Bullit	1760
Thomas Johnson	1760
James Keith	1761
James Tilghman	1765
Townly Rigby	1768
Thomas Johnson	1778
Robert Smith	1783
David Ross	1783
John McDowell	1784
Henry Ridgely	1785
Edward Nichols	1785
Joshua Dorsey	1785
Roger Nelson	1786
Richard Potts	——
John Gardner Hamilton	1789
Basil Howard	1790
Abraham Shriver	——
George Price	1791
Arthur Shaaf	1791
John Thompson Mason	1791
William Claggett	1792
James Cookery	1792
James Johnson	1795
Richard Brooke	1797
John Hanson Thomas	——
William Cranch	1798
Francis Scott Key	——
John Buchanan	1800
Roger Brooke Taney	1801
Upton Lawrence	1802
William Ross	1805
R. S. Pigman	1806
Wm. T. T. Mason	1806
Upton Scott Reid	1808
Otho Lawrence	1812
John S. Shriver	1812
John Nelson	——
James Dixon	——
Dennis Hagan	1815
James Somerville	1815
John Kilgore	1816
John Andrews	1816
Thomas C. Worthington	1817
Joseph M. Palmer	1817
Benjamin Jones	——
Franklin Anderson	1818
Robert N. Martin	1819
F. A. Schley	1819
Roger Perry	1819
C. Birnie, Jr.	1821
J. T. Brooke	1821
Richard H. Marshall	1822
Benjamin Price	1822
Wm. M. Blackfoot	1823
William Schley	——
James M. Cole	1828
William J. Ross	1828
Alex. Manning	1828
Samuel Tyler	1831
Edward Schley	1833
James Dixon Roman	1834
John R. Key	1834
James Raymond	1835
James Williams	1835
Charles H. Pitts	1835
A. M. Sterett	1835
James W. Pryor	1835
Frederick Coppersmith	1836
Eugene H. Lynch	1837
George A. Pearre	1838
John Miller	1838
Charles B. McKierna	1838
Thomas M. Markell	1839
James McSherry	1840
Robert Ford	1840
Francis B. Sappington	1840
Worthington Ross	1841
Robert J. Taylor	1841
M. B. Luckett	——
Jervis Spencer	1842
Enoch L. Lowe	1842
William McSherry	1842
John W. Baughman	1843
John H. O'Neill	1843
Grayson Eichelberger	1843
William M. Merrick	1844
Joseph P. Jenks	1844
L. P. W. Balch	1845
Charles Schley	1845
Jacob M. Kunkel	1845
Corydon Beckwith	1845
Henry D. Motter	1846
Wm. C. Sappington	1846

Henry McElfresh 1847
Robert Wilson 1847
Francis D. Young 1847
B. F. Wright 1847
Perry A. Rice 1848
Wm. D. Philips 1848
M. P. Gallagher 1849
John F. Tchan 1849
Luther M. Reynolds 1850
Ross Johnson 1850
John A. Lynch 1851
Hunter Brooke 1851
Frederick J. Nelson 1851
John J. Harding 1851
John E. Smith 1852
William L. Schley 1852
Ephriam Carmack 1852
Z. S. Claggett 1852
George K. Shellman ..... ——
J. W. Price 1853
George A. Hanson 1853
John F. Baughman 1853
John Johns 1853
Charles Lee Ammon 1853
William P. Maulsby 1854
John Ritchie 1854
Charles H. Hoffman 1854
George W. Sands ..... ——
Isaac E. Pearson 1854
B. J. Semmes 1855
W. H. Wills 1855
A. K. Syester 1856
Thomas M. Monroe 1856
John H. Falconer 1856
A. K. Venimel 1857
George Schley 1858
Charles W. Rosss 1858
Andrew H. Dill 1858
Edward O'Brien 1859
John P. Poe 1860
Spencer C. Jones 1860
John W. Hedges 1860
Calvin C. Raymond 1861
William T. Hamilton 1861
James H Grove 1862
James W. Pearre 1862
James Murdock 1863
Milton G. Urner 1863
Lloyd Luckett 1864
D. S. Wright 1865
Francis Brengle 1865
Charles V. S. Levy 1866
Adolphus Fearake, Jr 1866
Joseph Trapnell 1866
Charles Webster 1867
John E. R. Wood 1867
John L. Carlisle 1867
B. F. M. Hurley 1867
I. F. McCreery 1867
George A. Pearre 1868
Cyrus W. Poole 1868
John C. Motter 1868
Isaac E. Pearson, Jr 1868
Valerius Chriswell 1869
Robert Stoke 1870
John B. Tyler 1870
H. G. Sleeper 1870
Charles H. Maulsby 1870
Carlton Shafer 1870
Joseph P. Ryan 1871
George E. Price 1872
William H. Hinks 1872
Charles W. Derr 1872
W. Otis Tyler 1873
Noah Bowles 1873
Charles H. Wood 1874
William Ritchie 1876
William Wilcoxon 1876
Robert H. McGill 1877
Benjamin H. Richmond 1877
Charles M. Gilpin 1878
P. Frank Pampel 1878
Edward S. Eichelberger 1878
Clayton O. Keedy 1878
Silas M. Morgan 1879
Charles Light Wilson 1879
Frank C. Norwood 1879
Zachary T. Brown 1879
Charles B. Trail 1880
Charles F. Markell 1881

Present members of the bar not in the foregoing list:

Edward Y. Goldsborough 1861
Christian H. Eckstein 1866
William P. Maulsby, Jr 1866

Citizens of Frederick County, admitted to the Frederick County Bar, from and including the year 1882 to July 1, 1910:

Benjamin F. Reich, Dec. 4, 1882.
L. Upshur Dennis, Dec. 4, 1882.
Baker Johnson, Jan. 20, 1883.
Henry Nienaber, Mar. 14, 1883.
Willard C. Keller, May 2, 1883.
Vincent Sebold, Jan. 2, 1884.
F. Marion Faubel, Mar. 14, 1885.
Frank L. Stoner, July 7, 1885.
Jacob Rohrback, July 15, 1885.
John W. Kolb, Feb. 23, 1887.
Glenn H. Worthington, Jan. 3, 1888.
Harvey H. Rouzer, Oct. 5, 1888.
William H. Purnell, Oct. 5, 1888.
J. Roger McSherry, June 24, 1889.
H. Dorsey Etchison, Nov. 2, 1889.
Thaddeus M. Biser, Sept. 20, 1890.
Hammond Urner, Sept. 2, 1891.
John S. Newman, Aug. 16, 1892.

Alfred Ritter, Jan. 15, 1894.
Roscoe C. White, Aug. 30, 1894.
Reno S. Harp, Aug. 31, 1894.
Edward Hewes, Oct. 23, 1895.
Charles P. Levy, Nov. 19, 1895.
George R. Dennis, Jr., Sept. 5, 1896.
John Francis Smith, Sept. 5, 1896.
Richard P. Ross, Sept. 15, 1896.
Samuel A. Lewis, Nov. 27, 1896.
John Wood, Feb. 3, 1897.
J. Frank Butts, Aug. 13, 1897.
Frank C. Pearre, Sept. 7, 1897.
Joseph W. Gaver, Dec. 9, 1897.
Lloyd T. McGill, Jan. 6. 1898.
Jesse F. R. Heagey, Jan. 6, 1898.
Albert S. Brown, Jan. 6, 1898.
Arthur D. Willard, Jan. 6, 1898.
Emory L. Coblentz, Jan. 6, 1898.
Chas. C. Waters, May 31, 1898.
D. Princeton Buckey, Sept. 4, 1899.
George A. Pearre, Jr., Sept. 4, 1899.
Milton G. Urner, Jr., Sept. 13, 1899.
Aaron R. Anders, Feb. 5, 1903.
Fabian Posey, Aug. 4, 1903.
Edward J. Smith, Jan. 13, 1904.
Bernard W. Thomas, July, 1905.
Guy K. Motter, Aug. 15, 1905.
Clem C. Ausherman, July, 1906.
Oscar B. Coblentz, July, 1906.
Leo Wineberg, Jan. 17, 1907.
H. Kieffer DeLauter, April 13, 1907.

****

CIVIL LIST.

Citizens of Frederick County who have filled the office of Governor of the State:

Thomas Johnson, 1777-79; Thomas Sim Lee, 1779-82, 1792-94; Francis Thomas, 1841-44; Enoch Louis Lowe, 1851-54.

Citizens of Frederick County who have represented Maryland in the Senate of the United States:

Richard Potts, 1793.

Congressmen from Frederick County to the Continental Congress:

John Hanson, 1781-83; Thomas Sim Lee, 1783-84; Richard Potts, 1781-82.

Natives of Frederick County who have been members of either House of Congress since the adoption of the Constitution:

Upton Sheredine, the first member-elect; George Baer, formerly cashier of Frederick County Bank; Daniel Sheffey, Representative from Virginia; Henry S. Geyer, Senator from Missouri (married Sheffey's sister); James Cooper, Senator from Pennsylvania; Francis Brengle; Francis Thomas; George Cary, Representative from Georgia, son of Dr. John D. Cary, editor of *The Key;* William Schley, Representative from Georgia, and elected Governor of Georgia (1834) on the Union Jackson ticket; John H. Farquhar, Representative from Indiana; Henry R. Warfield; Henry W. Hoffman; Roger Nelson; John Nelson; William Cost Johnson; Jacob M. Kunkel; John Ritchie; Frederick Green, Representative from Tiffin District, Ohio, son of Capt. Lewis Green; John F. O'Neil, Representative from Zanesville District, Ohio; John A. McMahon, Representative from Ohio; Milton G. Urner.

Judges of the Court of Appeals from Frederick County:

Richard Potts, appointed 10th October, 1801; Madison Nelson, elected 1867; William P. Maulsby, appointed 1870, to fill vacancy caused by death of Madison Nelson until next general election; John Ritchie, appointed in 1881, and afterwards elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Richard J. Bowie.

Judges of the General Court from Frederick County:

Alexander Contee Hanson, appointed 9th March, 1778.

Chancellors of the State from Frederick County:

Alexander Contee Hanson, appointed 3d October, 1789.

Judges from Frederick County in the County Courts for the Fifth Judicial District, comprehending the Counties of Frederick, Washington, Montgomery and Allegany:

Richard Potts, chief justice, appointed 8th January, 1791, and reappointed chief justice 15th October, 1796; William Claggett, chief justice, appointed 28th January, 1802.

Judges from Frederick County in the County Courts for the Fifth Judicial District, comprehending the Counties of Frederick, Washington and Allegany.

John R. Key, associate judge, appointed January, 1791; Upton Sheredine, associate judge, appointed January, 1791; William Claggett, associate judge, appointed 28th January, 1806; Abraham Shriver, associate judge, appointed 29th January, 1806; Roger Nelson, associate judge, appointed 7th May, 1810; Richard Marshall, associate judge, appointed 1842.

Judge of the Third Judicial Circuit, comprising Frederick and Carroll Counties:

Madison Nelson, elected 1851.

Judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit, comprising Frederick County:

Madison Nelson, elected 1864.

Judges from Frederick County in the Sixth Judicial Circuit, comprising Frederick and Montgomery Counties:

Madison Nelson, chief judge, elected 1867, died Jan. 1, 1870; John A. Lynch, associate judge, elected 1867; William P. Maulsby, chief judge, appointed 1870, to fill vacancy caused by death of Madison Nelson, until next general election; John Ritchie, appointed March 16, 1881, chief judge, to fill vacancy caused by death of Richard J. Bowie, elected in 1870, and who died in March, 1881.

Frederick County State Senators:

1776, Upton Sheredine; 1781, Abraham Faw; 1786, Thomas Johnson; 1791; Joshua Dorsey; 1801, Dr. John Tyler; 1804, Roger Nelson; 1806, David Shriver; 1811, Thomas Hawkins; 1816, Roger Brooke Taney; 1821, Joshua Cockey; 1826, John Nelson; 1831, Thomas Sappington; 1836, Wm. Schley; 1837, John Lee; 1838, Richard Potts; 1844, Casper Quynn; 1846, David W. Naill; 1850, Jacob M. Kunkel; 1854, Wm. Bradley Tyler; 1857, Anthony Kimmel; 1861, Grayson Eichelberger; 1865, Charles E. Trail; 1867, Joshua Biggs; 1871, Dr. Lewis H. Steiner.

Members of the House of Delegates from Frederick County from 1749 to 1882:

1749, Henry Wright Crabb, Thomas Owens, Joseph Chaplaine, Daniel Dulaney, Jr.; 1750, Thomas Owens, John Smith Prather; 1751-53, Daniel Dulaney, Jr., Nathan Magruder, Capt. Henry Wright Crabb, Joseph Chaplaine; 1754-55, Capt. Henry Wright Crabb, Joseph Chaplaine, Capt. Edward Sprigg, Josiah Beall; 1756, Joseph Chaplaine, Josiah Beall; 1757, Capt. Joseph Chaplaine, Edward Dorsey, Thomas Beatty, Col. Thomas Cresap; 1758, Capt. Henry Wright Crabb, Edward Dorsey, Capt. Joseph Chaplaine, Col. Thomas Cressap; 1759-60, Capt. Joseph Chaplaine, Edward Dorsey; 1761, Col. Thos. Cresap, Thomas Beatty, Nathan Magruder, Joseph Chaplaine; 1762, Capt. Joseph Chaplaine, Nathan Magruder; 1763, Col. Thomas Cresap, Capt. Joseph Chaplaine, Nathan Magruder, Thomas Beatty; 1764-65, Col. Thomas Cresap, Joseph Chaplaine, Fielder Gantt, James Smith; 1766, John Gantt, Joseph Chaplaine, James Smith; 1767, Capt. Wm. Luckett, Col. Thos. Cresap, Capt. Joseph Chaplaine, Thomas Jennings; 1768, Thomas Cresap, Thomas Jennings, Wm. Luckett; 1769, Thomas Jennings, Wm. Luckett; 1770, Wm. Luckett; 1771, Wm. Luckett, Jonathan Hager, Thomas Sprigg Wootton, Charles Beatty; 1773, Thomas Sprigg Wootton, Charles Beatty, Jonathan Hager, Henry Griffith; 1774, Henry Griffith, Jacob Funk; 1775, in Provincial Convention, Middle District, Charles Beatty, Baker Johnson; Lower District, Henry Griffith; Upper District, Wm. Baird. For June, 1776, in addition to the above, John Stull. 1776, Provincial Convention, August 14th, Lower District, Thomas S. Wootton, Jonathan Wilson, Wm. Bayly, Jr., Elisha Williams; Middle District, Adam Fischer, Upton Sheredine, Christopher Edelen, David Shriver; Upper District, Samuel Beall, John Stull, Henry Schnebely, Samuel Hughes; 1777, Christopher Edelen, Philip Thomas, Jacob Young, Upton Sheredine; 1779, George Stricker, John Hanson, John Beatty, Fielder Gantt; 1780, Fielder Gantt, Richard Potts, Normand Bruce, John Hanson; 1781, John Hanson, Thomas Beatty, Samuel Duvall, David Shriver; 1782, David Shriver, Thomas Ogle, Samuel Duvall, Peter Mantz; 1783, Thomas Beatty, David Shriver, Nathan Hammond, Thomas Ogle; 1784, Thomas Beatty, Thomas Gantt, John D. Carey, David Shriver; 1785, Abraham Faw, John Beatty, Mountjoy Bayly, John D. Carey; 1786, Abraham Faw, Peter Mantz, Thomas Johnson, Mountjoy Bayly; 1787, Thomas Sim Lee, Thomas Johnson, Abraham Faw, Richard Potts; 1788, Richard Potts, Abraham Faw, John McPherson, John Gwinn; 1789, Abraham Faw, David Shriver, Mountjoy Bayly, Joshua Dorsey; 1790, Jacob Gomber, Thomas Beatty, Mountjoy Bayly, John McPherson; 1791, John Ross Key, William Beatty, Patrick Sim Smith, George Burkhart; 1792, William Beatty, Joshua Dorsey, Francis Brown Sappington, Roger Nelson; 1793, Wm. Beatty, Mountjoy Bayly, Roger Nelson, Benedict Jameson; 1794, George Baer, Jr., Benedict Jameson, Wm. Beatty, David Shriver; 1795, George Baer, Valentine Brother, William Beatty, David Shriver; 1796, Valentine Brother, Allen Quynn, Jr., Wm. Beatty, David Shriver; 1797, Henry Ridgely Warfield, John Thomas, Upton Bruce, Joshua Gist; 1798, Henry Ridgely Warfield, John Gwinn, John Thomas, Upton Bruce; 1799, Francis B. Sappington, Henry R. Warfield, John Thomas, David Shriver; 1800-2, David Shriver, Thomas Hawkins, Roger Nelson, Henry Kemp; 1803, Thomas Hawkins, David Shriver, Daniel Clark, Henry Kemp; 1804, Daniel Clark, Joab Waters, Joshua Cockey, Thomas Hawkins; 1805, Thomas Hawkins, Joab Waters, Joshua Cockey, Henry Kuhn; 1806, Thomas Hawkins, Joab Waters, Henry Kuhn, Benjamin Biggs; 1807, Benjamin Biggs, Thomas Hawkins, Henry Kuhn, David

Shriver, Jr.; 1808, George Baer, John H. Thomas, Francis B. Sappington, John Thomas; 1809, John Thomas, George Baer, John H. Thomas, John Schley; 1810, John Schley, Richard Brooke, Joseph Swearingen, Joshua Cockey; 1811, Joseph Swearingen, Thomas Jones, Isaac Shriver, William Tyler; 1812, John Graham, Ignatius Davis, Richard Potts, Joshua Delaplane; 1813, John Thomas, John Delaplane, John Hanson Thomas, John Grahame; 1814, John Thomas, Joshua Howard, Joseph Taney, Sr., Jno. H. Thomas; 1815, John Thomas, Joseph Taney, Joseph Howard, James Johnson; 1816, Richard Potts, Joseph Taney, Joshua Howard, Ignatius Davis; 1817, Thomas Hawkins, Beane S. Pigman, William Downey, George Buckey; 1818, Joshua Cockey, Thomas C. Worthington, John H. Smith, Thomas Hawkins; 1819, Alexander Warfield, William Ross, Plummer Ijams, Thomas Hawkins; 1820, Alexander Warfield, Robert G. McPherson, Ignatius Davis, Joshua Cockey; 1821, Henry Kemp, Beane S. Pigman, Henry Culler, Upton Bruce; 1822, Henry Kemp, Francis Thomas, William P. Farquhar, John Fisher; 1823, Henry Kemp, John Fisher, Nicholas Turbutt, Joseph M. Cromwell; 1824, Henry Kemp, Joseph M. Cromwell, William P. Farquhar, Samuel Barnes; 1825-26, John C. Cockey, Samuel Barnes, Thomas Sappington, William P. Farquhar; 1827, Francis Thomas, David Kemp, Nicholas Holtz, Isaac Shriver; 1828-29, David Kemp, George Bowlus, William S. M. McPherson, Jacob Shriver; 1830, David Richardson, David Kemp, Evan McKinstry, John H. McElfresh; 1831, William C. Johnson, Davis Richardson, Evan McKinstry, Abraham Jones; 1832, William C. Johnson, Abdiel Unkefer, David Schley, Thomas Hammond; 1833, David Schley, Joseph M. Palmer, Abdiel Unkefer, John Sifford; 1834, William Roberts, Robert Annan, Francis Brengle, Daniel Duvall; 1835, William Willis, Robert Annan, Daniel Duvall, Isaac Shriver; 1836, Francis Brengle, George Bowlus, Joshua Doub, Jacob Matthias; 1837, Daniel S. Biser, John W. Geyer, George W. Ent, Ezra Cramer; 1838, John McPherson, George Schley, Daniel S. Biser, Grafton Hammond; 1839, John McPherson, Daniel S. Biser, Jacob Firor, John H. Simmons, Casper Quynn; 1840, David Richardson, Joshua Motter, William Lynch, Edward A. Lynch, David W. Naill; 1841, Cornelius Staley, John H. Simmons, James M. Schley, Daniel S. Biser, John W. Geyer; 1842, Davis Richardson, Wm. Lynch, James J. McKeehan, Thomas Crampton, Daniel S. Biser; 1843, Edward Buckey, Wm. Lynch, Otho Thomas, David W. Naill, Edward Shriver; 1844, Edward Shriver, Daniel S. Biser, John H. Worthington, Wm. Cost Johnson, Thomas E. D. Poole; 1845, Daniel S. Biser, Enoch Louis Lowe, Henry Boteler, George Zollinger, Francis J. Hoover; 1846, Peter Grabill, Jacob Root, George Doub, Thomas Turner, Jeremiah G. Morrison; 1847, Wm. Lynch, Gideon Bantz, John Need, Peter Graybill, John D. Gaither; 1849, Thomas H. O'Neal, Wm. P. Anderson, Benjamin A. Cunningham, Jacob Root, Daniel S. Biser; 1852, Davis Richardson, James M. Coale, John Lee, William P. Anderson, James M. Geyer; 1853, Davis Richardson, James M. Coale, John Lee, Wm. P. Anderson, Joseph M. Geyer, George W. Ent; 1854, Lewis M. Motter, W. C. Sappington, J. T. Johnson, W. T. Gittings, William E. Salmon, David Thomas; 1856, Lawrence J. Brengle, James L. Davis, James S. Carper, Daniel Grove, Peter Hauver, Wm. N. Wolfe; 1858, John B. Thomas, Oliver P. Harding, Stephen R. Bowlus, Jacob Root, John Koons, Ulysses Hobbs; 1860, Thos. J. Claggett, David W. Naill, Jonathan Routzahn, John A. Johnson, Wm. E. Salmon, Andrew Kessler; 1861, (December session), Thomas Hammond, James M. Coale, Hiram Buhrman, Joshua Biggs, Thomas Johnson, Henry R. Harris, (April session) Andrew Kesler, Jr., Thomas J. Claggett, Jonathan Routzahn, John A. Johnson, Wm. E. Salmon; 1862, Thomas Hammond, James M. Coale, Henry R. Harris, Hiram Buhrman, Joshua Biggs, Thomas Johnson; 1864, Charles E. Trail, Upton Buhrman, Joshua Biggs, David Rinehart, Oliver P. Snyder, Thomas Hammond; 1865, David J. Markey, Samuel Keefer, David Agnew, Thomas A. Smith, Upton Buhrman, David Rinehart; 1867, J. R. Rouser, Upton Buhrman, Henry Baker, John L. Linthicum, Thomas Gorsuch, J. A. Steiner; 1868, Ephriam Albaugh R. P. T. Dutrow, Charles F. Wenner, Noah Bowlus, Thomas G. Maynard, Joseph Byers; 1870, Noah Bowlus, John B. Thomas, Wm. White, John T. McCreery, J. Alfred Ritter, Henry R. Harris; 1872, Lycurgus N. Phillip, Charles W. Miller, Theodore C. Delaplane, Jonathan Routzahn, Charles W. Rowe; 1874, John A. Koons, Job M. Miller, Lewis Lamar, John L. Nicodemus, Andrew Annan; 1876, Christopher M. Riggs, William H. Hinks, Henry Clay Naill, Robert E. Linthicum, John A. Koons; 1878, Christopher M. Riggs, Peter Lugenbeel, Lot Hartsock, William H. Hinks, Wm. J. Leib; 1880, Charles L. Wilson, George W. Remsburg, Christopher M. Riggs, Edward Bernard, Wm. L. Culler; 1882, Charles L. Wilson, T. E. R. Miller, Joseph E. Webster, B. D. Chambers, P. Lugenbeel.

Deputy Commissioners:

1749-54, John Darnall; 1754-57, Reverdy Ghiselin; 1757-59, J. Dickson; 1759-61, John Darnall; 1761-64, Peter Butler; 1764-76, Thomas Bowles.

Register of Wills:

1776-1805, George Murdock; 1805-15, Richard Butler; 1815-25, Henry Steiner; 1825-45, George M. Eichelberger; 1845-51, Thomas Sappington; 1851-57, George Hoskins; 1857-63, Absalom P. Kessler; 1863-67, Thomas L. McLain; 1867-73, Sebastian G. Cockey; 1873-79, John R. Rouzer.

Clerks of Circuit Court:

1776-78, Richard Potts; 1778-79, Richard Butler; 1779-1815, William Ritchie; 1815, Tobias Butler; 1815-35, John Schley; 1835-45, Henry Schley; 1845-51, William Bradley Tyler; 1851-57, Edward Shriver; 1857-63, B. G. Fitzhugh; 1867, Daniel S. Biser; 1867-73, Charles Mantz; 1873-79, Thomas Gorsuch.

Sheriffs:

1748, John Thomas; 1750, George Gordon; 1759, James Dickson; 1760, Samuel Beall; 1763, Thomas Prather; 1765, George Murdock; 1766, George Scott; 1769, Normand Bruce; 1772, James Hackman; 1773, Lawrence O'Neil; 1775, Thomas French; 1776, William Beatty; 1779, Valentine Brother; 1782, Christopher Edelin; 1785, Thomas Beatty; 1788, Peter Mantz; 1791, Tobias Butler; 1794, Richard Butler; 1797, Abner Ritchie; 1800, Lawrence Brengle; 1803, George Creager, Sr.; 1806, George Creager, Jr.; 1809, Ezra Mantz; 1812, Maris Jones (died); 1814-15, Joseph M. Cromwell; 1818, William M. Beall; 1821, Thomas W. Morgan; 1824, Thomas Charlton; 1827, John Rigney; 1830, Peter Brengle (died); 1832, Matthias E. Bartgis; 1833, Mahlon Talbot; 1836, Thomas Gourley; 1839, Henry Houck; 1842, George Rice, of James; 1845, Adam Custard; 1848, Norman B. Harding; 1851, Casper Mantz; 1853, Israel C. O'Neil; 1855, Mahlon Roderick; 1857, Michael H. Haller; 1859, Joseph M. Ebberts; 1861, Michael Zimmerman; 1863, John A. Steiner; 1865, William B. Tabler; 1867, Nathan O. Neighbors; 1869, Hiram Bartgis; 1871, Robert Lease; 1873, Thomas H. Willard; 1875, John Sweadner; 1877, William Richardson; 1879, J. S. B. Hartsock.

The General Assembly by an act of February, 1777, established the Orphans' Court, to be held by not less than three justices of the peace. This court was empowered to take all probate of wills, grant letters of administration and letters testamentary, also warrants to appraisers in cases where there was no dispute, and in every respect had the same power, jurisdiction, and authority in connection with the register of wills that the deputy commissary had before that time in connection with the County Court. This court was authorized to bind out as apprentices orphan children the profits of whose estates were not sufficient for their maintenance, the children of beggars, illegitimate children, and the children of parents out of the State, where a sufficient support was not afforded. By the act of 1798 the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, had authority to appoint and commission three men of integrity and judgment to be justices of the Orphans' Court, and to hold their offices until their successors were appointed. under the constitution of 1838 and legislative enactments in pursuance thereof, the judges held office for four years.

The first court was held Oct. 13 and 14, 1777. The following is a full list of its judges from 1777 to the present time:

Judges of the Orphans' Court:

1777, William Blair, Upton Sheredine, William Beatty, Joseph Wells, Normand Bruce; 1778, William Beatty, Upton Sheredine, Christopher Edelin, William Blair; 1779, Philip Thomas, William Beatty, Christopher Edelin, Upton Sheredine; 1780; Upton Sheredine, William Beatty, Philip Thomas; 1781, William Beatty, William M. Beall, Philip Thomas, Upton Sheredine; 1782, Upton Sheredine, William Beatty, William M. Beall; 1783, George Scott, John Harrison, William Beatty, William M. Beall; 1784, Upton Sheredine, William Beatty, John Harrison, William M. Beall, George Scott; 1785-86, William Beatty, George Scott, Upton Sheredine; 1787-91, Henry Darnall, William Beatty, William M. Beall, George Scott, Upton Sheredine; 1791, William Beatty, Francis B. Sappington, Patrick S. Smith, William M. Beall, Henry Darnall; 1792-95, Upton Sheredine, F. B. Sappington, William M. Beall; 1795-1800, Upton Sheredine, Francis B. Sappington; 1801, John N. Charlton, Henry Darnall, F. B. Sappington; 1802-4, Patrick McGill, John Schley, William Ballinger; 1804-6, John Schley, Henry Kuhn, Patrick McGill; 1806-13, Henry Kuhn, Henry Kemp, John Schley; 1813, John McPherson, Ignatius Davis, George Baer, Robert Cummings; 1814, Henry Steiner, Ignatius Davis, John McPherson; 1815-19, Ignatius Davis, John McPherson, Peter Mantz, John Graham; 1819-27, Henry Kemp, Henry Kuhn, Peter Mantz; 1827-31, Jacob Steiner, Henry Kemp,

Henry Kuhn; 1831-35, Davis Richardson, Henry Kemp, John L. Harding; 1835-39, Robert Boons, Nicholas Turbutt, Davis Richardson; 1839-43, M. E. Bartgis, George Smith, John Harritt; 1843-47, George Bowlus, Gideon Bantz, Washington Burgess; 1847-51, William Mahoney, Joshua Dill, Isaac Brower; 1851-55, E. L. Delashmutt, William Lowe, Joseph Easterday; 1855-59, William Lowe, John Montgomery, John A. Simmons, A. P. Kessler; 1859-63, B. A. Cunningham, John McPherson, John A. Simmons; 1863-67, Amos Cunningham, George Hoskins, James Brunner, L. J. Brengle, Joseph Routzahn; the last two vice Cunningham and Hoskins, resigned; 1867-71, Henry Houck, Jonathan D. English, John A. Simmons; 1871-75, H. G. Maynard, George W. Dutterar, W. J. Black; 1875-79, John Higman, Thomas M. Holbruner, W. J. Black; 1879-83, John T. Lowe, Daniel Castle, of T., Augustus W. Nicodemus.

November 18, 1756, John Murdock was appointed surveyor in the room of Isaac Brooke, the only two in the county until after the convention of 1776, as disclosed by the records.

The first surveyor in the county under the first constitution was John Hanson, Jr., and the next one George Dent, appointed in April 1782, and who served until he resigned, Dec. 20, 1783. His successor was Samuel Duvall, qualified Jan. 3, 1784, and went out in 1811.

Surveyors:

1811, Lawrence Brengle; 1814, John Woodrow; 1823, George Getzendanner; 1825, Corbin West; 1830, Horatio G. O'Neil; 1838, Elihu H. Rockwell; 1839, Thomas H. O'Neil; 1845, A. I. Barney; 1853, Singleton H. O'Neil; 1855, Joel Hall; 1857, Jesse Rupp; 1859, W. H. Hilleary; 1861, John S. Ramsbaugh; 1865, I. Thomas Browning; 1873, John S. Ramsbaugh; 1879, R. A. Rager.

State's Attorney:

Bradley T. Johnson, John A. Lynch, E. Y. Goldsborough, John Ritchie, Francis Brengle (appointed), Milton G. Urner.

Collectors and Treasurers:

1803, Lawrence Brengle; 1806, George Creager; 1809, George Baltzell; 1830, Adam Larentz; 1832, Joseph Schell; 1840, John Sifford; 1841, George Beckenbaugh; 1843, Patrick O'Neal; 1844, Elias L. Delashmutt; 1846, Elisha Howard; 1848, Thomas C. Brashear; 1850, Dr. John W. Geyer; 1852, John Bartholow; 1854, John Need; 1856, Arthur Delashmutt; 1858, Zachariah T. Windsor; 1860, Daniel Castle; 1862, Samuel D. Geisinger; 1866, William M. Feaga; 1868, Daniel Michael; 1870, Lloyd H. Herring; 1872, George W. Miller; 1875, William H. Miller; 1878, Peter W. Shafer; 1880, D. H. Routzahn.

Trustees of County Poor:

1786, Basil Beall, Thomas Price, Jacob Steiner, Nicholas Tice.

The Levy Courts originally consisted of the justices of the peace, and by the act of 1798 were seven in number. By later enactments the number was increased, and the county was divided into districts, with one from each district sitting on the board.

Subsequently five commissioners took their places, and performed the duties previously transacted by the Levy Courts.

The Levy Court, or board of commissioners, had general charge of the business of the county in making levies, laying assessments, appointing supervisors, constables, school officers, and other local and county officials. It had jurisdiction over all the county's finances, over all roads, bridges, and highways. Until the creation of Levy Courts the duties performed by them had before that been under the control of the County Courts, but as population increased new boards were found necessary to meet the exigencies of the time.

We give a full list of the justices of the Levy Court and of the commissioners from 1803 to the present time, a period as far back as the public records show them:

Levy Courts and Commissioners:

1803.—Ignatius Davis, Joseph Swearingen, Henry Williams, Alexander Warfield, of Charles, Henry Kuhn, Andrew Shriver, Benjamin Farquhar. This court appointed Adam Frusham to take care of the hay-scales and court-house. The following judges of election in the different districts were chosen: First, Edward Tillard, Francis Hoffman, Christian Kemp; Second, Richard Butler, Jacob Getzendanner, Nicholas Holtz; Third, Edward Boteler, Devalt Williard, Joseph Miller; Fourth, John Briggs, Nathaniel Porter, Peter Shover; Fifth, Normand Bruce, James Mark, Ludwig Kesseling; Sixth, Joseph Wells, Charles Stevenson, Dr. John Baker; Seventh, Joab Waters, Jeremiah Browning, Isaac Wright. The constables appointed for the year were Jacob Boyer, Jr., East Frederick Town Hundred; Adam Frusham, West Frederick Town; John Stults, Israel's Creek; Thomas Knox, Upper Monocacy; Joseph Hedges, Manor; John Westfall, Tom's Creek; Abraham Bankert, Piney Creek; John Gibbony, Taney Town; Wm. Dern, Pipe Creek; Merryman Stevenson, Westminster; Jacob

Kiler, Union; Horatio Marlow, Linganore; Francis Hagan, Sugar Loaf; John Kephart, Lower Monocacy; Jacob Martin, Lower Catoctin; Arthur Boteler, Middle Catoctin; William Brown, Upper Catoctin; John Shepherd, Berlin; Jacob Lawrence, Middletown.

1804-5—Joseph Swearingen, Henry Williams, Alexander Warfield, of Charles, Andrew Shriver, Benjamin Farquhar, Christian Kemp, John Hoffman.

1806.—John Clempson, John Hoffman, Christian Kemp, Andrew Shriver, Alexander Warfield, Henry Williams, Joseph Swearingen.

1807-11.—Same board save Benjamin Biggs, *vice* Henry Williams.

1812.—Same board save Mordecai Haines, *vice* John Clempson.

1813.—Col. John Thomas (Maryland tract), James Johnson, Alexander Warfield, John Hoffman, Benjamin Biggs, Joseph Taney, Stephen Steiner.

1814—Above board save William Hilleary and Joseph M. Cromwell, *vice* Thomas and Hoffman.

1815.—Same board save James Morrison and John McKalys, *vice* Hilleary and Taney.

1816.—Alexander Warfield, Benjamin Biggs, Stephen Steiner, James Morrison, Otho Spriggs Wm. P. Farquhar, Joshua Gist.

1817-18.—Alexander Warfield, Benjamin Biggs, Stephen Steiner, James Morrison, Wm. P. Farquhar, William Murphy, Jacob Matthias.

1819.—Same board save Wm. B. Head, *vice* Benjamin Biggs.

1820.—Andrew Shriver, John Hoffman, Christian Kemp, John Mantz, John Kniver, Lewis Birely, William Morsell.

1821.—Same board save Robert Fulton, *vice* John Mantz.

1822-23.—John Hoffman, Christian Kemp, William Morsell, Robert Fulton, Joseph Swearingen, John Fisher, William Shepherd.

1824.—Same board save Evan McKinstrey, *vice* William Shepherd.

1825.—John Hoffman, Christian Kemp, William Morsell, Robert Fulton, Joseph Swearingen, John Fisher, Evan McKinstrey, Zebulon Kuhn, John McGeehan, Henry Baker, John Harbaugh.

1826.—Same board save Nelson Luckett, *vice* Joseph Swearingen.

1827.—Same board save Adam Lorentz, *vice* Nelson Luckett.

1828.—John Hoffman, Christian Kemp, William Morsell, Robert Fulton, Evan McKinstry, Zebulon Kuhn, Henry Baker, Adam Lorentz, John Harbaugh, Abraham Wampler, George Troxell.

1829.—Christian Ramsburg, Valentine Shryock, Henry Burkman, George Troxell, Abraham Wampler, Henry Baker, Evan McKinstry, Robert Fulton, William Morsell, Christian Kemp, John Hoffman.

1830.—George Zollinger, John H. Simmons, Christian Getzendanner, Jacob Weller, Jesse Slingle, Frederick Crabbs, William Shaw, Joseph Smith, Henry Smith, Wm. H. McCannon. This board ordered the sale of the old poor-house establishment, but possession of same to be retained until the new building was completed and ready for receiving the poor.

1831.—Grafton Duvall, Moses Warman, James Simmons, Abraham Jones, William Miller, Singleton Wootten, David Foutz, Martin Eichelberger, Frederick Troxell, Solomon Forrest, Abraham Wampler. Moses Warman was appointed to superintend the new poor-house and farm.

1832.—Moses Warman, James Simmons, Abraham Jones, William Miller, Singleton Wootten, David Foutz, Martin Eichelberger, Frederick Troxell, Solomon Forrest, John Cost, Thomas Springer.

1833.—Moses Warman, James Simmons, William Warman, Elisha Nelson, William Miller, David Foutz, Martin Eichelberger, Jacob Matthias, John Cost, Thomas Springer, Henry Culler.

1834.—Moses Warman, James Simmons, William Warman, William Miller, Martin Eichelberger, Frederick Troxell, Solomon Forrest, Jacob Matthias, Thomas Springer, Henry Culler, James L. Higgins, James Smith, Jeremiah G. Morrison.

1835.—Moses Warman, James Simmons, William Warman, Martin Eichelberger, Frederick Troxell, Solomon Forrest, Jacob Matthias, Thomas Springer, James Smith, Jeremiah G. Morrison, William Lynch, James L. Higgins, Evan McKinstry.

1836.—The same board with exception of William Dudderar, *vice* William Warman.

1837.—James Simmons, Patrick O'Neill, Thomas Springer, M. Eichelberger, Frederick Troxell, William Dudderar, Solomon Forrest, William Miller, William Lynch, J. G. Morrison, Abel Russell, Elias Crutchley.

1838-39.—Same board save Daniel Duvall, *vice* James Simmons.

1840.—George Zollinger, Daniel Duvall, Abel Russell, Israel Ramsburg, Patrick O'Neill, John R. Curtis, Benedict Boone, William Dudderar, R. Annan, J. J. McKeehan.

1841.—William Lakin, Israel Ramsburg, George Zollinger, Daniel Duvall, Jacob Trayer, Valentine Adams, William Dudderar, Daniel Hoover, Jacob Root, George Kuhn.

1842.—George Harmon, Elias Lilly, John Smith, L. D. Warfield, Valentine Adams, John Lease, Daniel Duvall, William Lakin, Israel Ramsburg, George Zollinger.

1843.—Joseph Easterday, William Grove, J. T. C. Miller, Daniel Duvall, John Lease, Valentine Adams, L. D. Warfield, Michael Sluss, M. Eichelberger, David Devilbiss.

1844.—B. A. Cunningham, J. T. C. Miller, M. Eichelberger, John F. Elder, L. D. Warfield, Washington Burgess, Samuel Wolfe, E. Cramer, Henry Dunlap, Henry Boteler.

1845.—B. A. Cunningham, C. Staley, J. T. C. Miller, M. Eichelberger, J. F. Elder, L. D. Warfield, John Bartholow, S. Walp, E. Cramer, Henry Dunlap, Henry Boteler.

1846.—Thos. H. O'Neill, J. J. McSheehan, J. T. C. Miller, Otho Thomas, Jacob Fox.

1847.—Thomas H. O'Neill, George P. Fox, William Norris, Noah Phillips, John F. Elder.

1848.—Winchester Clingan, Jacob T. C. Miller, William Norris, Noah Phillips, Joseph Willhide.

1849.—W. Clingan, Harry W. Dorsey, L. D. Warfield, Jacob T. C. Miller, George W. Shank.

1850.—William C. Martin, Thomas Crampton, John B. Thomas, John Reifsnider, George W. Shank.

1851-53.—James Pearre, Valentine Adams, John B. Picking, David Schindle, Joel Hall.

1854-55.—J. G. Morrison, George Thomas, of H., Samuel Keefer, Michael Keefer, David Kailor.

1856-57.—Nathan Nelson, Samuel Keefer, Stephen R. Bowlus, John R. Mills, Solomon Krise.

1858-59.—Valentine Adams, Hiram H. Mullen, Thomas Winter, Michael Shank, R. P. T. Dutrow.

1860-61.—Valentine Adams, George T. Whip, David Rinehart, John Witherow, William Metzger. Mr. Adams, president of the board, died in March, 1860, and was succeeded by John Montgomery.

1862-63.—Nicholas Norris, Joseph Routzahn, Horatio Little, Joseph G. Miller, William Watkins.

1864-65.—Joseph Routzahn, Z. G. Harris, M. S. Hensperger, Joseph G. Miller, Lewis Crawford.

1866-67.—Joseph G. Miller, Lewis Crawford, Z. G. Harris, George W. Dudderar, Hanson J. Rudy.

1868-69.—D. C. Johnson, Daniel Leatherman, John W. Buzzard, M. T. Starr, Charles Gross.

1870-71.—D. C. Johnson, Joshua Motter, Lebbeus Griffith, C. Keefer Thomas, Joseph B. Brown.

1872-73.—Joseph Cronise, Lewis Crawford, Joshua Albaugh, Charles Hooper, John W. Staup.

1874-75.—Lewis Crawford, George J. Whip, John W. Staup, Z. G. Harris, A. W. Nicodemus.

1876-77.—Joseph Wood, Ezra Toms, Samuel Hargett, A. R. Simmons, Daniel Biser.

1878-79.—John Witherow, S. R. Bowlus, D. M. Whipp, Joseph Cronise, S. D. Devilbiss.

1880.—Thomas A. Smith, of T., George H. Ambrose, Peter Dudderar, Daniel Smith, of J., Thomas R. Jarboe, Samuel M. Buzzard *vice* Mr. Ambrose, deceased.

Commissioners of the Tax:

Under the act of Assembly of 1797, five commissioners were appointed in each county to ascertain the quantity of land in the respective counties, and to calculate the amount of the average value thereby established. No clergyman, practicing attorney, physician, sheriff, clerk, ordinary keeper, mariner, or inspector could be appointed. To them were returned the lists of able-bodied men liable for militia duty. They were empowered to call the assessors before them and correct their valuations of property, and to alter and correct the accounts on the charge of property. The commissioners for the years 1798, 1799, and 1800, while the law was in operation, were Joshua Howard, Peter Mantz, Thomas Beatty, Samuel Skinner, Thomas and John Gwinn.

Frederick County Members of Constitutional Conventions:

First State Convention in 1776, Adam Fischer, Upton Sheredine, Christopher Edelin, David Schriver.

State Convention of 1788 to ratify the Federal Constitution, Thomas Johnson, Thomas Sim Lee, Richard Potts, Abraham Faw.

State Constitutional Convention of 1851, Francis Thomas, Edward Shriver, Wm. Cost Johnson, John D. Gaither, Daniel S. Biser, Robert Annan.

State Constitutional Convention of 1864, Samuel Keefer, Frederick Schley, David J. Markey, Andrew Annan, Henry Baker, B. A. Cunningham, Peter G. Schlosser.

State Constitutional Convention of 1867, William P. Maulsby, Frederick J. Nelson, Harry W. Dorsey, Outerbridge Horsey, William S. McPherson, John B. Thomas, De Witt C. Johnson.

Justices of the County Courts at the first organization of the State Courts in 1777:

Normand Bruce, William Blair, Upton Sheredine, William Beatty, Joseph Wells, Ja-

cob Young, George Scott, Christopher Edelin, James Johnson, Wm. Murdock Beall, Carleton Tannehill, William Luckett, Jr., John Lawrence, Basil Dorsey, David Shriver, Joseph Wood, Jr., Ephriam Howard, George Haas, James Flemming, Charles Warfield.

OFFICIALS OF FREDERICK COUNTY FROM 1882.

Clerks of the Circuit Court.

Adolphus Fearhake, Jr..... 1879 to 1885
W. Irving Parsons ..... 1885 to 1891
John L. Jordan ..... 1891 to 1897
Douglass H. Hargett ..... 1897 to 1903
Samuel T. Haffner ..... 1903 to 1909
Harry W. Bowers..present clerk, elected 1909

Registers of Wills.

James P. Perry ..... 1879 to 1885
Hamilton Lindsay ..... 1885 to 1891
James K. Waters ..... 1891 to 1897
Charles E. Saylor ..... 1897 to 1903
William B. Cutshall ..... 1903 to 1909
Samuel D. Thomas, present Register, elected 1909.

Sheriffs.

Robert Barrick ..... 1881 to 1883
George W. Grove..... 1883 to 1885
Luther C. Derr..... 1885 to 1887
Alonzo Benner ..... 1887 to 1889
Otho J. Gaver ..... 1889 to 1891
William H. Cromwell ..... 1891 to 1893
Daniel P. Zimmerman ..... 1893 to 1895
Andrew C. McBride ..... 1895 to 1897
Albert L. Patterson..... 1897 to 1899
Charles P. Troxell..... 1899 to 1901
Harvey R. Lease..... 1901 to 1903
Charles T. K. Young..... 1903 to 1905
John H. Martz..... 1905 to 1907
George Edward Myers..... 1907 to 1909
William G. Grimes, present Sheriff, elected 1909.

State's Attorneys.

John C. Motter.....1879 to 1883
Frank C. Norwood ..... 1883 to 1887
Edward S. Eichelberger..... 1887 to 1891
Edward S. Eichelberger..... 1891 to 1895
William H. Hinks..... 1895 to 1899
Glenn H. Worthington..... 1899 to 1903
Arthur D. Willard..... 1903 to 1907
Arthur D. Willard, ...re-elected 1907

County Commissioners.

1881 to 1883.—Thomas R. Jarboe, Henry Keller, Josiah Valentine, Nicholas C. Stansbury, Henry A. Hinea.

1883 to 1885.—George W. Padgett, John W. Ramsburg, George W. Etzler, James U. Lawson, William H. Lakin.

1885 to 1887.—J. Hiram Taylor, Cephas M. Thomas, William H. Lakin, James U. Lawson, Elias Gaver.

1887 to 1889.—Joseph G. Miller, Henry J. Maxell, Thomas Hightman, S. Theodore Stauffer, Charles A. Eyler.

1889 to 1891.—Eugene L. Derr, David Fisher, Josiah Englar, John Peter Jones, Jonathan Biser.

1891 to 1897.—Melville Cromwell, Franklin G. House, James H. Delauter, William M. Gaither, William Morrison.

Four-year term from 1897.—George A. Dean, William H. Horman, Singleton E. Remsburg.

Two years from 1897.—George P. Grossnickle, Abraham S. Zentz.

Four years from 1899.—James O. Harne, George A. T. Snouffer.

Four years from 1901.—William H. Blentlinger, Lewis H. Bowlus, John H. Etzler.

Four years from 1903.—William H. Hogarth, David G. Zentz.

Four years from 1905.—H. Milton Kefauver, Lincoln G. Dinterman, Lewis H. Bowlus.

Four years from 1907.—J. Stewart Annan, William H. Hogarth.

Four years from 1909.—Lincoln G. Dinterman, Charles W. Johnson, Charles W. Zimmerman.

County Surveyors.

Rufus A. Rager..... 1881 to 1883
Jeremiah Fox ..... 1883 to 1885
William H. Hilleary..... 1885 to 1887
William H. Hilleary..... 1889 to 1891
William H. Hilleary..... 1891 to 1893
Edward Albaugh ..... 1893 to 1895
Edward Albaugh ..... 1895 to 1897
Edward Albaugh ..... 1897 to 1899
James W. Troxell ..... 1899 to 1901
Rufus A. Rager ..... 1901 to 1903
Rufus A. Rager ..... 1903 to 1905
Rufus A. Rager ..... 1905 to 1907
Rufus A. Rager ..... 1907 to 1909
Emory C. Crum, present Surveyor, elected 1909.

County Treasurers.

This office created by Act of 1896.
George L. Kauffman..... 1897 to 1899
Alexander H. Ramsburg..... 1899 to 1901
Charles C. Biser ..... 1901 to 1903
Charles C. Biser ..... 1903 to 1905
George W. Crum..... 1905 to 1907
George W. Crum ..... 1907 to 1909
Daniel Z. Padgett, present Treasurer, elected 1909.

State Senators.

Noah Bowlus ..... 1883 to 1887
Milton G. Urner ..... 1887 to 1891
Jacob M. Newman .....1891 to 1895
Frank C. Norwood ..... 1895 to 1899
Jacob Rohrback ..... 1899 to 1903
David M. Devilbiss ..... 1903 to 1907
John P. T. Mathias, present Senator, elected 1907.

House of Delegates.

1883 to 1885.—Charles F. Markell, Harry C. Keefer, Andrew A. Annan, John M. Morrison, John J. Henshew.

1885 to 1887.—Oscar P. Crampton, William T. Chiswell, Carlton Shafer, Frank L. Stoner, Melvin P. Wood.

1887 to 1889.—Jacob Rohrback, Daniel E. Buckey, George R. Stottlemyer, Manasses J. Grove, William P. Morsell.

1889 to 1891.—F. Granville Thomas, Frank C. Norwood, Ephraim L. Boblitz, William P. Morsell, John W. Kauffman.

1891 to 1893.—Richard F. Sappington, J. Sheridan Biggs, J. Roger McSherry, Joseph W. Gaver, Manasses J. Grove.

1893 to 1895.—Melvin P. Wood, John R. Rouzer, James P. Perry, Andrew A. Annan, George W. Crum, Jr.

1895 to 1897.—Job M. Miller, John R. Rouzer, George W. Crum, Jr., Melvin P. Wood, Charles F. Markell.

1897 to 1899—John R. Rouzer, Thomas Hightman, E. Elmer Harn, J. Frank Butts, Harry E. Chapline.

1899 to 1901.—Simeon L. Bast, D. Princeton Buckey, Charles C. Waters, Samuel R. Brown, William H. Lakin.

1901 to 1903.—William H. Harry, Thomas Hightman, John P. T. Mathias, Augustus W. Nicodemus, James W. Smith.

1903 to 1905.—Lewis D. Crawford, Eugene L. Harrison, William H. Harry, Philip L. Hiteshew, James W. Smith.

1905 to 1907.—Aaron R. Anders, Charles C. Eyler, George J. Luckey, William L. Richards, Charles A. Nicodemus.

1907 to 1909.—Aaron R. Anders, John C. Castle, Charles C. Eyler, Samuel T. Hickman, Harry J. Kefauver.

1909 to 1911.—Clement C. Ausherman, John C. Castle, Peter L. Hargett, James P. Harris, William O. Wertenbaker.

Judges of the Orphans' Court.

1883 to 1887.—John H. Keller, John T. Lowe, Robert Stokes.

1887 to 1891.—George Koogle, Benj. G. Fitzhugh, George W. Shank.

1891 to 1895.—John R. Mills, Harrison Miller, Bernard Colliflower.

1895 to 1899.—John W. Grinder, William R. Young, Henry B. Wilson.

1899 to 1903.—Russell E. Lighter, G. Blanchard Philpot, Roger M. Neighbors.

1903 to 1907.—Jacob M. Birely, Russell E. Lighter, William H. Pearre.

1907 to 1911.—William H. Pearre, John E. Phleeger, George H. Whitmore.

Chief Judges of the Circuit Court.

Hon. James McSherry, elected November 1887.

Hon. James McSherry, elected November, 1903. (Died October 23, 1907.)

Hon. Glenn H. Worthington, appointed November, 1907.

Hon. Hammond Urner, elected November, 1909.

Associate Judges of the Circuit Court.

Hon. John A. Lynch, elected November, 1882.

Hon. John T. Vinson, elected November 1882.

Hon. James B. Henderson, elected November, 1895.

Hon. John C. Motter, elected November, 1897.

****

FREDERICK RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Frederick Railroad Company is a corporation formed on December 7th, 1909, by the consolidation of the Frederick and Middletown Railroad Company, the Jefferson and Braddock Heights Railway Company and the Washington, Frederick and Gettysburg Railway Company. These companies were all of the local railroads which entered the City of Frederick, and, together with five miles of road leading from Middletown to Myersville, known as the Myersville and Catoctin Railway, constitute all of the local railroads of Frederick County. A brief history of each one of these constituent corporations will be given to show the development of railroad interests in this county.

FREDERICK AND MIDDLETOWN RAILROAD COMPANY.

For more than fifty years there was much talk, discussion and planning of a railroad from Middletown to Frederick in order to get an outlet for the produce arising in the fertile Middletown Valley, for, before the advent of the present railroad, the only means by which the enormous quantity of produce could be put

upon the market was by hauling the same to Frederick City, and the National Pike, being the main artery for this produce, was always filled with teams hauling produce either in or out of this fertile valley. The great difficulty encountered by all propositions for building a railroad into this valley was the crossing of Catoctin Mountain, five miles west of Frederick. The difference in elevation of the top of this mountain and Frederick City is something over seven hundred feet, and made it practically impossible to operate with steam a line of railroad built over this elevation. It was, therefore, deemed impractical to seriously consider the construction of a railroad into this valley until electricity became practical as a motive power.

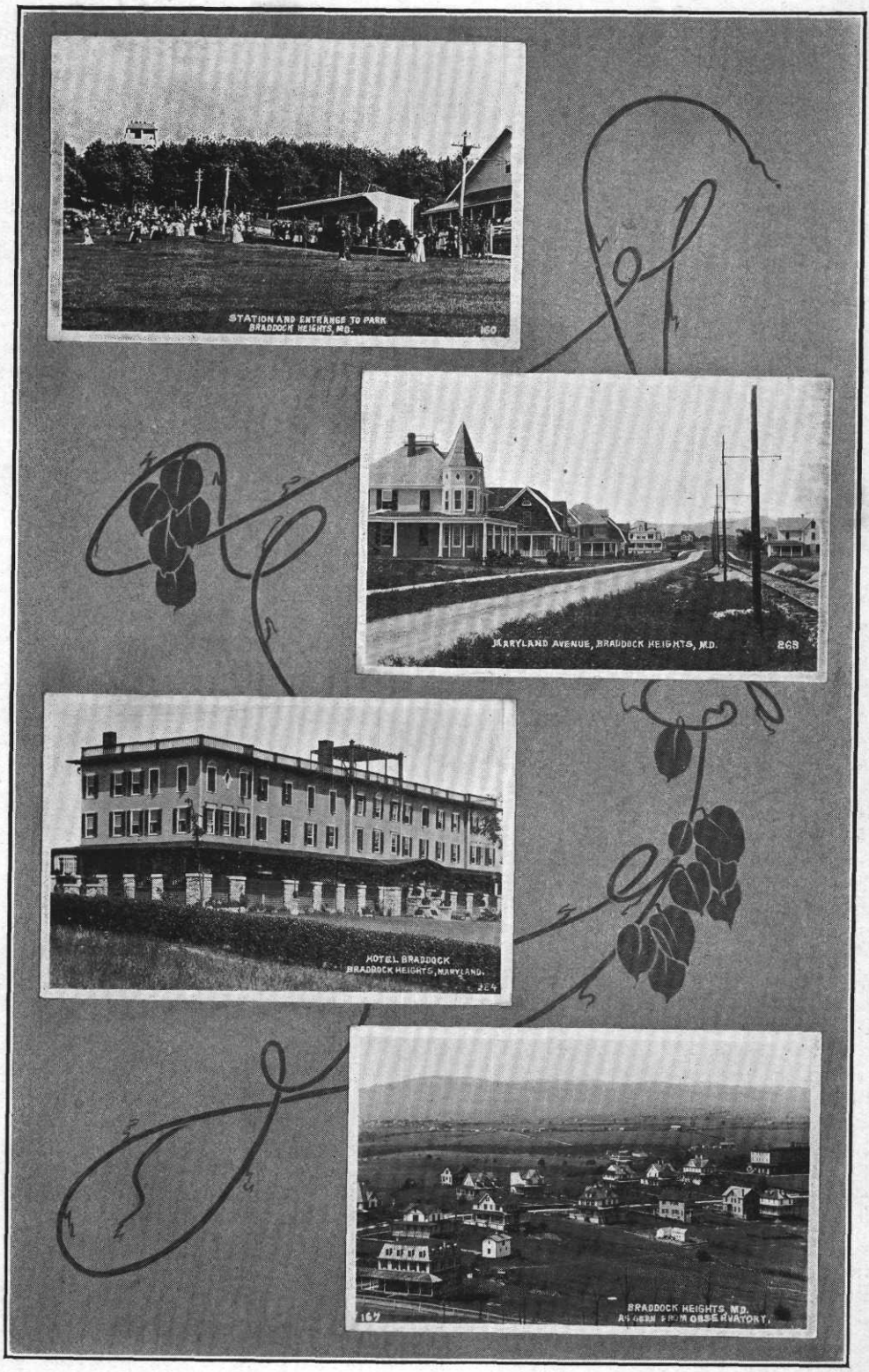
The incorporation of the Frederick and Middletown Railway Company was only an outgrowth of a corporation entitled the "Frederick and Middletown Valley Passenger Railroad Company," incorporated upon April 23, 1893, under the general laws of the State of Maryland. The incorporators were two gentlemen from New York and some local gentlemen from Frederick, who later became identified with the railroad now under discusssion. By Chapter 531 of the Acts of 1894 of the General Assembly of Maryland, the Frederick and Middletown Railway Company was incorporated. The incorporators were: Peter W. Shafer, D. Edward Kefauver, Peter H. Bussard, Charles H. Coblentz, Herman L. Routzahn, George William Smith, Dr. Upton A. Sharretts, Thomas H. Haller and Charles V. S. Levy. The incorporators constituted the first Board of Directors. A little investigation developed that simply a passenger railroad into this valley would not be profitable. Therefore the incorporators of the Frederick and Middletown Railway Company, with the foresight characteristic of these men, obtained a charter from the Legislature entitling them to haul both freight and passengers and to operate the same with steam, electricity or any other approved motive power.

The history of this railroad from that time on would seem almost like fiction to the modern financiers. The directors determined to build this eight miles of railroad if $50,000 in stock would be subscribed. There was little thought at that time of putting a bond issue upon the road. There was no part of the people's money given to promoters or to the payment of salaries because every one of the officers served without pay until the road became a going concern. The Board of Directors organized by electing George William Smith, President; D. Edward Kefauver, Vice-President; Herman L. Routzahn, Treasurer; Dr. Upton A. Sharretts, Secretary; Charles V. S. Levy, Attorney; and these officers were continued until the road was constructed.

By the summer of 1895 the requisite amount of stock had been subscribed and in the Fall of the same year rights of way as far as Braddock Heights were purchased and, by the Spring of 1896, the rights of way had all been purchased and the work of grading and construction begun. The road was completed as far as Braddock Heights about August 1st, 1896, and as far as Middletown by October of the same year. The question of the kind of motive power to be used for the operation of this road was one that caused considerable discussion and, by more than usual wisdom the decision was for electricity. At that time there was no road in this part of the country operated by electricity which carried freight. It is, therefore, to the credit of the promoters of this enterprise that they were pioneers in the construction of a railroad operated by electricity for the purpose of carrying freight as well as passengers. With a limited amount of capital subscribed there were no available funds to erect a power house and so the Company contracted with Mr. Bosley, who was then operating the Frederick City lighting plant, for the furnishing of power, and with the power furnished by Mr. Bosley this road was operated for more than a year.

The running of the first cars from Frederick to Braddock Heights was the occasion of considerable joy among the people of Frederick County. Many had thought it impossible that a car could pull the 8 per cent. grades which were necessary in order to scale the mountain. Great crowds taxed the two cars with which the Company started in operation to their utmost capacity, and on August 23rd, only a few weeks after the road had been in operation as far as Braddock, a car in descending the mountain toward Frederick became unmanageable and dashed down the mountain at a terrific rate of speed and finally jumped the track after it had gone on its course for more than a mile, but fortunately but few people were injured. This, however, was a serious set-back to the new enterprise but, with the indomitable will and energy which characterized the management, and especially the President, George William Smith, the road was pushed to its completion and put into successful operation.

The needs of the road soon demanded more power than Mr. Bosley was able to furnish. So a year or two after the road was first opened to traffic the Company erected its own power house, which has furnished power for the operation of the road up to the present time. Before



Views of Braddock Heights.

the road was completed the promoters found that the amount of stock subscribed was totally inadequate to complete the proposition. Therefore, a bond issue was put upon the road, but such confidence did the Board of Directors have in the final outcome of the enterprise that the securities issued by this company were guaranteed. All obligations of the Company were promptly met.

Before the completion of the road as far as Braddock Heights the enterprising promoters of the railroad had secured a large tract of land on the mountain top and, by the time the railroad was in operation, they had a dancing pavilion and observatory erected upon what is now known as Braddock Heights, and from which no more picturesque view can be seen anywhere. The development of this summer resort is practically allied with the history of the railroad and the passenger receipts were very materially increased by the passengers going to and from this popular resort. The equipment and roadbed of this company were constantly improved to meet its growing needs. Suffice it to say that the farmers of Middletown Valley immediately ceased hauling their products by teams over the mountain when the railroad company was in a position to handle it, and, contrary to the predictions of many, practically all of the produce that has gone in or out of this fertile valley has been hauled over this railroad in cars holding from eight to ten tons each.

The pushing of the project to a successful completion was largely due to George William Smith, President, who not only devoted his time and energy but was willing to put up his individual resources to carry the project through, and his conservative management brought the property into constantly better physical condition.

In the Fall of 1905 the controlling interest in this property was sold to Baltimore people and Mr. James E. Ingram, Jr., was made President of the Company; Mr. J. Roger McSherry, of this city, Vice-President. The Baltimore interests immediately took up the proposition of developing and extending the lines of this Company. They increased the equipment, put on additional cars, increased the capacity of the power house, improved the roadbed and improved the park at Braddock Heights which had been purchased by the Railroad Company, and in general added to the value of the property. Soon after, a new corporation was formed under the general laws of Maryland called the Frederick and Middletown Railroad Company, which took over all of the interests of the Frederick and Middletown Railway Company, and the incorporators of the Frederick and Middletown Railroad Company were: J. Roger McSherry, Frank H. Callaway, James E. Ingram, Jr., Emory L. Coblentz and Robert P. Graham. The Frederick and Middletown Railroad Company continued in possession of the Baltimore interests until the year 1908 when the controlling interest in this property was again purchased by Frederick people and Mr. Emory L. Cobletz was made President of this road. It is interesting to note in connection with the development of this proposition that the Mayor and Aldermen of Frederick were exceedingly liberal in the franchise given to this home company. They were given practically an unrestricted franchise for the use of a number of the streets of the city, and on some of these streets the right to use any motive power was granted. However, on account of the progressive spirit of the merchants on Patrick street the road was constructed upon Patrick street, they having petitioned the railroad company to run the railroad down that street.

The officers of the Frederick and Middletown Railroad Company at the time of its merger into the Frederick Railroad Company were: Emory L. Coblentz, President; John C. Motter of I., Vice-President; Thomas H. Halley, Treasurer; Richard P. Ross, Secretary.

JEFFERSON AND BRADDOCK HEIGHTS RAILWAY COMPANY.

The construction of this railroad was the outcome of the progressive spirit of the purchasers of the Frederick and Middletown Railway Company and especially of James E. Ingram, Jr., President. The Jefferson and Braddock Heights Railway Company was incorporated under the general laws of Maryland by J. Roger McSherry, James E. Ingram, Jr., Robert P. Graham, Frank H. Callaway, Emory L. Coblentz, Richard P. Ross and Thomas H. Haller, on June 12, 1906. This road embraces five miles and extends from Braddock Heights where it intersects the Frederick and Middletown Railroad, to Jefferson. The construction of this railroad has done much toward developing and extending Braddock Heights and is one section of the contemplated line to Brunswick, a point six miles South of Jefferson. This road is well constructed of new material, well ballasted and has been, ever since its completion, operated successfully by the Frederick and Middletown Railroad Company interests. It was merged into the Frederick Railroad Company on December 7, 1909.

THE WASHINGTON, FREDERICK AND GETTYSBURG RAILWAY COMPANY.

It has long been contemplated by many citizens of Frederick and vicinity that a line of railroad leading from the Capitol of the United States, Washington, D. C., to Gettysburg by way of Frederick would be a good proposition. with these two points as the ultimate terminals of the road, a corporation called the Frederick, Thurmont and Northern Railroad Company was incorporated by the Legislature of Maryland, in the year 1898. The incorporators were: John C. Motter, Franklin Buchanan Smith, William H. Hinks, David C. Winebrenner, Charles Wertheimer, Charles C. Waters, Rufus A. Rager, L. Victor Baughman, John P. T. Mathias, Charles E. Castle, Isaac S. Annan, Ezra R. Zimmerman, William L. O'Hara, Thomas C. Hays, John R. Stoner, Alexander Ramsburg, Dr. Thomas E. R. Miller and John Baumgardner. The first officers of the Company were as follows: Col. L. Victor Baughman, President; Isaac S. Annan, First Vice-President; Alexander Ramsburg, Second Vice-President; Charles C. Waters, Secretary; Dr. Franklin B. Smith, Treasurer; William H. Hinks, Counsel.

Several surveys were made and some franchises obtained in the City of Frederick but no actual construction work was done by this corporation. In the year 1902, by application to the Legislature of Maryland, the name of this corporation was changed to the Washington, Frederick and Gettysburg Railway Company. It was not until the year 1905 that the actual work of construction of this railroad was taken up. Mr. D. Columbus Kemp was elected President, Charles C. Waters, Secretary, and Dr. Franklin B. Smith, Treasurer. Stock subscription books were opened and, after considerable effort, a sufficient amount of subscriptions were obtained to warrant the commencement of the construction of the road. The first section ordered to be built was from Frederick to Lewistown, a distance of ten miles. This road was constructed on a minimum grade of 2 1-2 per cent with new 70 pound rail and was finished as far as Lewistown sometime in the year 1907. There was at that time a short line of railroad extending from Thurmont to Catoctin Funace, a distance of 3 1-2 miles, known as the Monocacy Valley Railroad Company. The Washington, Frederick and Gettysburg Railway Company acquired this property by purchase. The next link to be constructed was from Lewistown to Catoctin Furnace. This was immediately done and, on January 1st, 1909, the operation of the road from Frederick to Thurmont was begun. At Thurmont this road connects with the Western Maryland Railroad, with which Company it has established traffic agreements. The road entered Frederick over Fourth street, but on account of the operation of the railroad by steam, the residents of Fourth street objected to its being continued there, and so, by application to the Mayor and Aldermen of Frederick, a franchise for the use of either steam or electricity was granted upon Fifth street in said City.

The officers of this Company at the time of its merger into the Frederick Railroad Company were Dr. Franklin B. Smith, President; Charles Wertheimer and Alexander Ramsburg, Vice-Presidents; Charles C. Waters, Secretary, and Oscar B. Coblentz, Treasurer.

Since the merger of the three railroads into the Frederick Railroad Company extensive improvements have been mapped out. What was formerly the Washington, Frederick and Gettysburg Railroad is now being connected with the Frederick and Middletown Railroad by the building of a belt line around the Eastern end of the City. The Frederick Railroad Company has decided to electrify the Washington, Frederick and Gettysburg Railway and establish a new freight and passenger terminal at the corner of Carroll and Patrick streets, Frederick City, Maryland. By working agreements with the Western Maryland Railroad Company and allied corporations, a new freight connection is given to Frederick City with the outside world, and the location of the terminals of this Company makes it a strong competitor with the Pennsylvania and B. & O. Railroads for the large freight business which originates and which is brought into Frederick City. The officers of the Frederick Railroad Company elected in February, 1910, were Emory L. Coblentz, President; Dr. Franklin B. Smith, Vice-President; Charles C. Waters, Secretary; Thomas H. Haller, Treasurer. In addition to the officers the Railroad Company is managed by a board of eighteen directors. Mr. Emory L. Coblentz, the President of the Frederick Railroad Company was the moving spirit in consolidating these properties, and the excellent results obtained by his management of the Frederick and Middletown Railroad Company bespeaks great success for the consolidated Companies.

The history of these properties would not be complete without a brief sketch of the Myersville and Catoctin Railway Company. This was a corporation formed under the general laws of Maryland to build a railroad from Middletown to Myersville, a distance of five miles.

This corporation was formed and the railroad constructed about two years after the railroad had been incorporated and operated from Frederick to Middletown, and it bespeaks much for the progressive spirit of the people of Myersville and community. This railroad was leased and is now operated by the Frederick Railroad Company interests, but the controlling stock is owned by the Hagerstown Railway Company interests who have since connected it with their system by constructing a line from Hagerstown to Myersville.

The Hagerstown Railway Company and the Frederick Railroad Company are working harmoniously for the interest of the traveling public. Through cars are maintained from Frederick to Hagerstown, thus enabling a passenger to leave the hotel in Frederick and be deposited in front of the hotel in Hagerstown without change of cars. The companies now have traffic agreements for freight and it is fair to assume that in the near future these properties will be operated practically as one corporation.

The Frederick Railroad Company stands well with the people of Frederick County and is regarded as an integral part of Frederick County. The management of the Company is awake to the demands and best interests of the people and the people in return are well satisfied with the excellent accommodations which are given them. Considering the difficulties encountered by operating over heavy grades, the service of this company is entirely sufficient to meet the requirements of the community.

****

EMMITSBURG RAILROAD.

The Emmitsburg Railroad was incorporated by the Act of Assembly approved March 28th, 1868. The incorporators were D. G. Adelsberger, Joseph Brawner, Joshua Walter, E. S. Taney, Joseph Byers, Dr. Andrew Annan, Isaac Hyder, George W. Rowe, Dr. James W. Eichelberger, Sr., Christian Zacharias, Michael Adelsberger, Lewis M. Motter and John K. Taylor, all of whom are now dead except D. G. Adelsberger and E. S. Taney.

Under this charter the Company was authorized to build from Emmitsburg to a point on the Western Maryland railroad west of the Monocacy River, to be determined by the Board of Directors.

The leading spirits in raising the money for its construction were Rev. John McCloskey of Mt. St. Mary's College, D. G. Adelsberger of Emmitsburg, and Joshua Biggs of Rocky Ridge. The survey was made by Joseph S. Gitt, who also surveyed the Western Maryland road, and a large portion of the work of construction was done by John Donogohue, but before it was completed the funds gave out and the Sisters of Charity of St. Joseph's came forward with a substantial subscription to the bonds issued, which insured its completion. The first train was run November 22, 1875, and the road has been in continuous operation ever since.

After several years of effort it was found the road could not pay the interest on the first mortgage bonds issued, and they were scaled down and a new mortgage given, which after some years was also defaulted and in 1896 the road passed into the hands of J. Roger McSherry, Vincent Sebold and Isaac S. Annan as Receivers.

In 1897 the receivers sold the road to a syndicate of bondholders, and the Company was reorganized under the general incorporation laws of the State. The first board of directors under the reorganization were James A. Elder, W. A. Himes, Vincent Sebold, W. G. Blair, Dr. J. B. Brawner and Jesse H. Nussear. Mr. J. A. Elder was made president, but lived only a short time and was succeeded by W. A. Himes of New Oxford, Pa. Mr. Himes also only lived a short time, and was succeeded by Hon. John C. Motter, of Frederick, and Vincent Sebold was made General Manager and Treasurer.

When the new management assumed control of the property the road consisted of very little more than the traditional "two streaks of rust and the right of way," but from the earnings of the road they have practically rebuilt the entire line, replacing the old iron rails with 60 pound steel rails, the old wooden bridges with substantial new iron structures, ballasted the road throughout, purchased new motive power and renovated all the rolling stock. They rebuilt the depots, put up grain elevators to facilitate the handling of grain and built concrete coal chutes for use of the public and the Company.

All these improvements were made without placing any bonded or floating debt on the property, and for the last seven years have paid a small dividend of two per cent. to the stockholders.

In 1906 the Charter of the Company was amended by the Maryland Legislature to enable it to extend in any direction in Frederick County, buy, lease or consolidate with any other Company, and to operate by steam or electricity.

The road is only seven miles in length, and always was and is now almost entirely owned by local people. While it is small it is of great importance to the community and gives more

train service than any other road of its size in the State, some times operating the solid vestibule trains of the Western Maryland over its line.

The officers of the road are now, Hon. John C. Motter, President; Rev. J. O. Hayden, Vice-President; Rev. B. J. Bradley, Comptroller; B. S. Jenkins, Secretary, and Vincent Sebold, General Manager and Treasurer. The operation of the road is in the hands of Mr. Vincent Sebold, and has been for the time of its reorganization, who has under him a corps of efficient agents and employes.

****

BRADDOCK HEIGHTS.

The history of Braddock Heights begins with the advent of the railroad to this point in August, 1896. About the time that the promoters of the Frederick and Middletown Railway Company had determined to construct this road, they purchased a large tract of land on top of Catoctin Mountain at a point where the railroad crosses the mountain, which they named Braddock Heights. In the interest of developing the railroad they immediately constructed on the highest point an observatory from which can be viewed four states, namely: Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia. From this point one can see Round Top at Gettysburg and can get a most excellent view of the gap in the mountains at Harper's Ferry where the Potomac and Shenandoah rivers break through, as well as a view of two of the most beautiful valleys in the world, Frederick and Middletown Valleys. A dancing pavilion was next added near the observatory. It has been necessary from time to time to enlarge this pavilion until now it is one of the largest dancing pavilions in the State of Maryland. The interests of the Railroad Company soon became so close to the development of the park at Braddock that the owners of this park sold the part, including the dancing pavilion, observatory and 76 acres of land, to the railroad company. Upon this ground the Railroad Company has since erected an auditorium with a seating capacity of 800 people and an eating booth and canteen. They have spent much money in beautifying the ground, erecting swings, laying out walks and planting trees. Free music is furnished by the railroad company for dances from two to three nights a week during the summer season, and on Sunday evening a band and concert is given by the famous Braddock Heights band. All of these are well attended by people from Frederick and the adjoining towns of Frederick County as well as the people who now reside at Braddock Heights.

Not only did the promoters of the Frederick and Middletown Railroad Company buy the park property but a large quantity of land which they realized would lay the foundation for a beautiful summer resort. Accordingly in 1899 a development company known as the Braddock Heights Improvement Company, was incorporated by George William Smith, John C. Motter, Thomas H. Haller, D. Edward Kefauver and Lewis F. Kefauver. This Company laid off a section of land into building lots and as would be expected everybody was afraid to buy. The location of the lots were beautiful but it was practically open country at this time, but George William Smith, with his usual faith and energy, erected a cottage overlooking Frederick City. This was in the Spring of 1899. He was followed by Thomas H. Myers and Mrs. Ida M. Markey, who both erected cottages. Soon the people began to realize the advantages of this location. The Braddock Heights Improvement Company laid off an additional plot of ground into lots and in the meantime Mr. D. G. White, one of the pioneer residents of Braddock, laid off a part of this land into lots, and within the space of three or four years from the time of the erection of the first house, some twenty-five cottages had been erected on this mountain resort, and in a few years the Braddock Heights Improvement Company had sold out all of its holdings.

In the year 1906 Mr. Patrick E. Long, the proprietor of the City Hotel, bought six acres of ground and erected what is known as the Braddock Hotel. This is conceded by all who see it as one of the finest locations for a hotel anywhere in the United States. A party of enterprising men of Frederick purchased a tract of land and erected what is known as Camp Schley Inn, which has proved to be a popular place for people to stop. After the Braddock Heights Improvement Company had sold all of its lots, it became necessary to open up new places for building, and a corporation known as the Braddock Building and Development Company was formed under the General Laws of the State of Maryland. The incorporators were D. Edward Kefauver, Emory L. Coblentz, J. Roger McSherry, Geo. Wm. Smith and Thomas H. Haller. The officers were: D. Edward Kefauver, President; Calvin R. Coblentz, Vice-President; Emory L. Coblentz, Secretary; Thomas H. Haller, Treasurer. This Company proceeded to develop and improve their property immediately. They applied for and constructed a model state road under the Shoemaker Road Law for a mile and a half on top of Braddock, opening up on each side of this roadway beautiful building lots.

The demand for water by this time had become so great that it was necessary to provide a permanent water system. So accordingly the Braddock Heights Water Company was incorporated. The officers of this Company are: President, Oscar B. Coblentz; Vice-President, George William Smith; Secretary, Emory L. Coblentz; Treasurer, George M. Gittinger. This company has obtained all of the water rights in the neighborhood and has erected at a cost of $20,000.00 a model water supply system. The water is obtained from springs at the foot of the mountain, collected into concrete reservoirs, elevated to the top of the mountain, where it is served to the patrons through cast iron pipes by gravity.

The Braddock Building and Development Company at a great expense graded its lots for one hundred and twenty feet in width and have laid a concrete sidewalk in front of every lot. There have been a considerable number of these lots sold and some twelve houses up until the summer of 1910 have been erected thereon. There are now over fifty cottages at Braddock Heights, where in the year 1899 there was nothing but a wilderness.

During the summer season every available cottage and room is occupied by boarders coming from Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Norfolk. The scenery is magnificent, weather is delightful. It is easily accessible, being only a twenty-five minute car ride from Frederick with a very reasonable fare, and a little over an hour's ride from Hagerstown. It is adapted to year-around residents, for the past years over one-half of the cottages having been occupied by families the entire year around. The growth and healthful condition of the development bespeaks for this as one of the most beautiful towns in Maryland. The extension of the trolley line from Braddock Heights to Jefferson runs through the property of the Braddock Building and Development Company, and even beyond the property of this Company, Baltimore people have purchased land and have erected beautiful dwellings. It being located within easy access of the fertile farms of Frederick and Middletown Valleys, fresh produce is brought to the doors of the cottages, making it desirable from every point of view. The residents have every modern convenience, electric lights, local and long distance telephone, all at reasonable rates. There has been recently erected at this popular resort a large casino at a cost of more than $15,000.00. This casino contains a large roller skating floor, bowling alleys and other places for amusement and exercise. It has proven to be a very popular feature at this already popular resort.

This resort is also located on the National Pike which crosses the top of Catoctin Mountain at a point where the railroad crosses it. The National Pike being the highway accepted by the State of Maryland to be taken over, improved and kept in repair by the State as a through artery from Baltimore and Washington to the West, the completion of this highway will open up this resort to the automobilists and will be a most excellent place for a night's sojourn.

FROM BRADDOCK HEIGHTS.

(By T. C. Harbaugh.)

I gaze afar from Braddock toward the glowing
West,
Where with a matchless brush the sun paints
old South Mountain's crest,
'Neath beetling crag and dark ravine, 'neath
bush and hoary tree,
Thro' daisied meads and poppied fields Catoctin
hunts the sea;
I look across a valley entrancing in my eyes,
As lovely as the gardens fair of storied paradise—
Not lovelier than Canaan old which Moses saw
afar
When he led God's chosen children under Orient
sun and star.

I see beneath my restless feet a highway leading
down
To where arise with sacred pride the spires of
Middletown.
Deep in the valley like a gem set in some crown
of old,
And round it in their beauty lie the harvest
fields of gold;
The turnpike, winding in and out, now peeps,
now disappears
Until beyond the town it finds the mountain
rich in years—
Rich in years and old in story, burdened with
its ghostly lore,
Crowned with legends wild, pathetic that will
live forever more.

I see the gap among the hills, blue- circled, far
away,
Where Harper's Ferry nestles 'neath its towering walls of gray—
Where Shenandoah's crystal tides Potomac's
ripples wed
And Maryland Heights in grandeur rise above
the nuptial bed;
I turn away a moment to a landscape lovelier
still

Where bloom the fields that circle 'round historic Myersville,
And far beyond the village fair the mountains lift again,
The blue peaks rising high above the rich and fruitful plain.

There's Jefferson, and far away the Peaks of Otter show,
And in the East of storied fame the spires of Frederick glow;
Among the trees, through fertile fields the white road wanders down
Till lost among the happy homes of Barbara Freitchie's town.
Methinks I hear the tuneful bells that chime above the street,
To prayer the people calling in their accents low and sweet,
And yonder old Monocacy, once crimson, seaward flows
Thro' haunt of duck and timid hare, thro' fields of rye and rose.

O what a matchless landscape from old Braddock can be seen!
The fields in summer's harvest garb, the woods in living green,
The creeks like threads of silver winding thro' the valleys fair
While scents of bloom and garnered hay perfume the ambient air;
Has not the hand of genii opened 'neath the vaulted skies
For me the wondrous gates of gold that lead to Paradise?
The heart grows still a moment as I gaze from Braddock's throne,
And then the soul with rapture cries: "'Tis Maryland, my own!"

From "Middletown Valley in Song and Story."

****

POEMS OF FREDERICK COUNTY BY FOLGER M'KINSEY, THE BENTZTOWN BARD.

CATOCTIN VALLEY.

The clover in the stubble and the cutters in the corn,
With songs of sweethearts drifting o'er the dewey deeps of morn;
The cattle in the rye field and the tinkling herd-bell there,
With echoes from the hillsides where Catoctin's ridges flare;
The valleys of Catoctin, and the glades that sweep between,
With autumn's golden footsteps on the meadow's fading green:
Ah, dream me vales of beauty,
And dream me hills of light—
The sweet Catoctin valleys
Bring me golden dreams tonight!

South Mountain says good-morning, and the Heights of Braddock stand
To part the golden valleys of our western Edenland;
The far Potomac flashes where Virginia's shadow treads,
And wild with rugged beauty rocky foot-hills lift their heads;
The dear Catoctin valleys and the stubble fields that lie,
Too sweet to live forever and too sweet to ever die:
Ah, bring me silver pictures
In frames of light and gold—
The sweet Catoctin valleys
And the green hills round them rolled!

The morning mist is wreathing above the quiet lanes;
A sister of the sunshine, far away, with sweet refrains,
Sings up the dawn of duty and the call to men who bow
Their backs above the handles of the moldboard and the plow;
The valleys of Catoctin, and the fallow glebe they turn
Who walk the ways of wonder where the wild rose paints the burn:
Ah, lift the songs of gladness,
And lilt one song for me—
The sweet Catoctin valleys,
With their dream-song drifting free!

I knew them in the spring-time, and when the summer came;
I love to dream of autumn climbing up those hills of flame;
I yearn to see the homesteads in their sweet sleep of delight;
The moon of soft September, silver-fingered, walks the night,
And down Catoctin valleys, and by that crystal stream,
The sisters of the shadows waltz with wine-red lips of gleam:
Ah, banjo, plink your music,
Swing taut the fiddle bow,
Where feet of fay and fairy
In the tender dream-dance go.

O savers of the fodder in sweet Catoctin dells,
Lay by the golden harvest when the autumn
Weaves its spells!
The horns, the horns, are calling, the hounds
are on the trail,
The ladies in the red coats join the revel in the
vale!
The valleys of Catoctin, the glades of gold and
green,
The hills the autumn colors with the glory of
her sheen:
Good morning, oh, good-morning,
Ye dells, ye dales of light;
The sweet Catoctin valleys,
And the lips that kiss good-night!

OUT OF A FREDERICK WINDOW.

Out of a Frederick window—a glimpse of a
far-off hill;
Out of a Frederick window—a vale and a rip-
pling rill;
Out of a Frederick window—a mountain with
crown of snow,
And a long, white road through the valley that
sweeps like a bowl below:
Out of a Frederick window—the fields of the
winter wheat,
And over it all Catoctin, with the town at its
green-girt feet!

Out of a Frederick window—a window that
looks to the West,
The beautiful blue hills dreaming the dream of
the wintry rest;
Snow-crowned, gleaming and splendid; sombre
when dusk drifts down
And the bells of the twilight echo from the
spires of the beautiful town:
Out of a Frederick window—the old pike wind-
ing far,
The vales and the bending river, the peaks and
the evening star!

Out of a Frederick window—a glimpse of the
naked trees,
Braddock upon the summit, and the echo of
melodies
When the bees in the summer orchards and the
hillside birds set fire
To the heart of the listening dreamer as they
sang in a sweetheart choir:
Out of a Frederick window—the meadows of
furze and bloom,
And love in a faded garden with her foot on a
silver loom!

Out of a Frederick window—I see and shall see
it again,
Through the smoke of the noisy cities, the dust
of the feet of men,
A vision of hill and valley, and peak on peak
of snow,
And the turnpike winding, winding through
the orchard-lands below:
Out of a Frederick window—a calm world,
fair and sweet,
Where the peaches bloom in the summer and
the cradles swing in the wheat!

Out of a Frederick window—a car climbs over
the hill,
The steel wires sing in the valley and the cows
come down to the rill;
The phantoms of old, sweet faces, the shadows
of old friends, glide,
And a great dream breaks into morning with
a young heart by my side:
Out of a Frederick window—the valleys, and
there they lie,
The peaks of the loved Catoctin in the blue of
a wintry sky!

THE SHADOWS OF CATOCTIN.

In the shadows of Catoctin, in the green arms
of the hills;
In the sweet, old, pleasant valleys, where the
water turns the mills;
In the meadows of the clover and the broad
leagues of the wheat,
Where the shadows of the mountains and the
valley-shadows meet;
They are laying friends and comrades, loved
companions, to their rest,
In the shadows of Catoctin, where they loved
to be the best!

I have loved them, oh, so dearly! I have missed
them, oh, so long!
I have touched their hands in dreaming, I have
kissed their lips in song.
I have wandered many summers in the shad-
ows of the hills;
I have roamed the blossomed meadows, I
have lingered by the rills;
But the sunbeams, how they sadden, where so
many loved ones rest,
In the shadows of Catoctin, where they loved to
be the best!

One by one the leaves are falling, year by year
the daisies creep
O'er another mound of sorrow where a loved
one lies in sleep;
Youth is passing, life is blending with the gray
glow of the night,
And we sometimes feel the blurring of the tear-
drops on our sight;

And we sometimes go so lonely where the old friends are at rest;
In the shadows of Catoctin, where they loved to be the best!

Yesterday they laid another where the old hills o'er him lean;
How his heart so loved the mountains, how he gloried in the scene,
When upon their summits gazing all God's golden beauty lay
In the valleys of His glory stretching miles and miles away!
How he kindled at that beauty, how it warmed and cheered his breast,
In the shadows of Catoctin, where he loved to be the best!

In the shadows of Catoctin it shall be so lonesome now,
For their light shall not be lifted to the love-light of his brow,
And alone in dreams we'll linger where he used to love to be,
Where their beauty drifted downward from the wings of mystery;
Now the old hills rise around him in his quiet inn of rest,
Neath the shadows of Catoctin, where he loved to be the best!

In the sunshine of the valleys it is beautiful to dream;
On the summit of Catoctin glory flutters in the gleam;
And wherever I may wander I am sure that I shall see
The old hills of Catoctin and shall hear them call to me—
For I love them more than ever for the loved that are at rest
In the shadows of Catoctin, where they loved to be the best.

THE BELLS OF OLD ST. JOHN'S.

In the quiet, green-walled city where the clustered steeples stand,
Where the heart beats with the spirit of the heart of Maryland,
Mingling sweet reverberations with the rippling of the stream,
Ringing westward toward the mountain, ringing down the vales of dream—
Oh, the bells of old St. John's how from tongue to tongue they speak
As they sound their solemn music at the sunset of the week!

In the angelus of summer, in the vesper of the day,
When the care and toil and heartache of the city sink away,
Far above the voice of Mammon, far above the rumbling street,
Ringing out the old evangels and the old hymns soft and sweet,
In their tender, silver music, in their soft, divine revere,
The bells of old St. John's are drifting music to my ear!

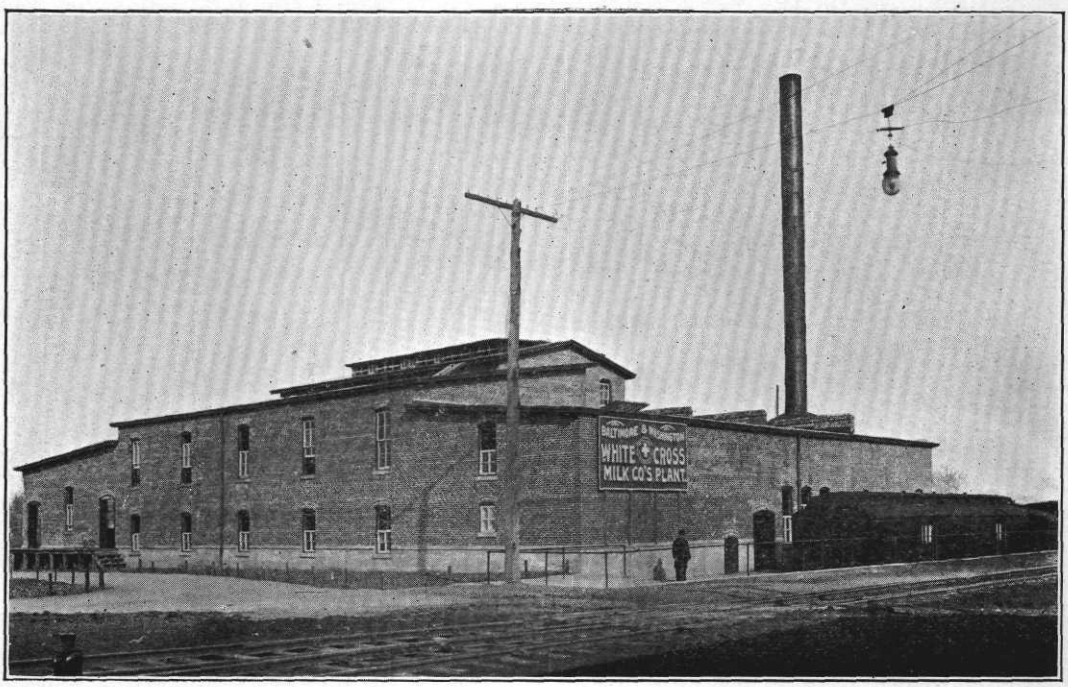
Where they dwell in calm seclusion, spending lives in golden deeds,
Kneel the sisters in the convent as they tell their sacred beads,
And around them, welling onward, like a tocsin of the times—
Ah, the golden, holy music in the ringing of the chimes,
In the tintinnabulation throbbing o'er the city there
When the grave priests chant the vesper and the great world bends in prayer!

Down the valleys of that Eden of the golden-hearted State,
O'er the blue and mist-bound ridges of the wandering mountain gate;
O'er the conflict and the striving, o'er the life of day by day,
Where the people hear the whisper of the dreams that call away;
Hark the bells of old St. John's, and the sweet old hymns they ring,
As within their cross-crowned steeple in the eventide they swing!

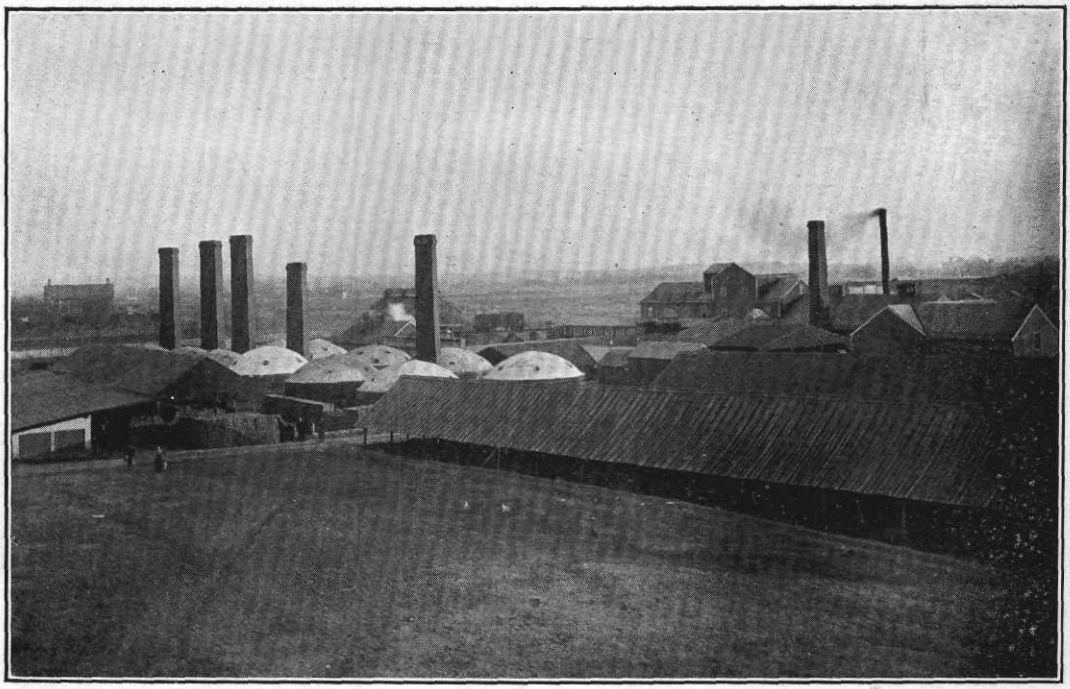
Old Catoctin hears their message; all across the sunset slopes
Ring the itinerant staccatos nad the silver-sounding tropes;
Through the years their voices, ringing, send their echoes where I go,
Loud upon the blasts of winter, soft upon the summer glow;
And the quiet, green-walled city, once again in dreams I seek,
When the sweet bells chime their music at the sunset of the week.

MORNING ON THE MOUNTAIN.

Morning on the mountain where the blue Catoctin lies.
A band of border beauty round the azure Frederick skies.



White Cross Milk Co. Plant, Frederick.



Frederick Brick Works.

Morning on the mountain, and from out the vales of sleep
A wing of silver music rising o'er the wakening steep.
Morning on the mountain
Where the blue Catoctin lies,
And Frederick in the valley
With a sunbeam in her eyes.

Morning on the mountain—don't you hear it patter sweet
From Middletown to Jefferson on silver-shining feet;
A-tripping and a-dancing, and the first thing there it stands,
With Frederick spread before it like a bouquet in its hands.
Morning on the mountain,
Climbing up the Braddock hills,
While the mountain nymphs are wading
In the crystal mountain rills.

Morning on the mountain, with the sun behind the peak,
And now and then a twitter where the birds begin to speak;
And, lo, the woods are waking, and where farmhouse chimneys lift
The faery smoke-wreathes slowly on the mists of morning drift.
Morning on the mountain,
With the Potomac far away,
But Maryland to Virginia
Whispering still a sweet good day.

Morning on the mountain where the foot-hills of the blue
Sweep round the sweet Catoctin in their spangled gleams of dew;
The far-off river rolling in the Frederick vale of morn,
And all the Maryland Manor like an Edenland of corn.
Morning on the mountain,
Look away, away o'er all,
As down the hills of beauty
Dance the dreams of Prospect Hall.

Morning on the mountain where the blue Catoctin keeps
Its vigil o'er the city where the sainted summer sleeps.
Morning on the mountain, and beneath its shadows, oh,
So many loved who slumber 'neath the green tents dark and low!
Morning on the mountain,
And my heart, Catoctin wings
To the gates where memory lingers
And the harp of memory sings.

THE VALLEY REGISTER.

The Valley Register, published at Middletown, Frederick County, by George C. and Chas. K. Rhoderick, was established in 1844 as the *Catoctin Whig,* a Clay campaign paper, By H. L. Brady. In December of the same year Mr. Brady and Mahlen Rhoderick formed a partnership in the publication of the paper. In 1850 Mr. Brady purchased Mr. Rhoderick's interest. In March 1855, the plant, practically worthless, became the property of the late Elder George Bear. Mr. Geo. C. Rhoderick, son of Mahlen Rhoderick, then but 20 years old, was put in charge of the paper, and being a practical printer, he made a success. One year later, in May, 1856, the paper was sold to the late Dr. Edward Bowlus and Mr. Rhoderick and they changed the name to the *"Valley Register."* In 1858, Mr. Rhoderick became the sole proprietor. He saw the paper grow from less than 200 subscribers in 1855 to 2,200 in 1906, the year in which his death occurred. Mr. Rhoderick's two sons, George C. and Charles K., who had gone into the office with their father at an early age, took charge of the paper at their father's death, enlarged it from 4 to 8 pages and at this time it has a sworn weekly circulation of 2,500 copies, circulating in nearly every State in the Union.

****

THE BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON WHITE CROSS MILK COMPANY.

The Baltimore and Washington White Cross Milk Company, with its office and plant in Frederick City, was organized in 1909 with the following officers: Mr. E. L. Cockrell, of Washington, D. C., president; twelve directors, one of the board is Mr. David Lowenstein, of Frederick; and Mr. L. J. Lamy, superintendent of the plant.

The buildings of the plant which are situated in the southeastern part of Frederick, on the Baltimore and Ohio R. R., were erected at a cost of $60,000. The building is a handsome two-story edifice of brick and concrete, 128 feet long and 88 feet wide, thoroughly sanitary and strictly fire proof. It has a capacity for handling and storing 10,000 gallons per day, and was put in operation November 1, 1909. The company has its own cold storage and electric plants, its switch and track from the office, where the milk is loaded in special refrigerator cars, for Baltimore and Washington. The purpose of the company is to supply pure milk to Baltimore, Washington and Frederick. This is accomplished by concentrating

the milk by extracting the water, thus reducing its volume three-fourths. To restore it to its natural state, three parts of pure water must be added.

The plant and dairies are under the supervision of the City Health Department, of Washington, D. C., where the company's main office is located. All the milk is thoroughly tested and inspected in Frederick before it enters the bottling department. A corps of white-clad workmen receive the milk, empty it into a huge can on a scales platform in which each man's shipment is weighed separately, and immediately give the cans a thorough washing, with a final rinsing in scalding water in a machine provided for the purpose, thoroughly sterilizing each can. After being weighed in the large can, a cock in the bottom of the can is turned and the milk flows in a trough through an opening in the cement wall dividing the receiving room from the one in front of it, into a vat, with a capacity of 1000 gallons. This vat is furnished with a series of strainers through which the milk passes before reaching the bottom of the vat, whence it is pumped to the second floor of the building, where it passes through the process of concentration. The plant has six concentrators and a capacity of ten thousand gallons of milk per day. This plant is a great boon to the farmers of Frederick County as it pays the highest market price for pure milk delivered daily, and offers to them the greatest incentive to increase the quality as well as the quantity of their dairy products.

****

DR. LAMAR'S SANITARIUM.

Dr. Lamar's Sanitarium, Middletown, Maryland, owned and personally conducted by Dr. A. A. Lamar, of Middletown, Md., is a private institution for the reception and treatment of Medical, Surgical, Obstetrical and Rest Cure Cases, that are not contagious. Having every facility for the giving of the most modern and approved treatments to its patients, each patient receiving direct personal attention of the physician and nurses. The *"Valley Register,"* of Middletown, Md., in an unpaid write-up says: "Dr. Lamar's Sanitarium is not only an ornament to our town, of which the people of Frederick County can well feel proud, but it is one of the best and most modernly equipped institutions in the State of Maryland. This statement is not our own, but is the expression of medical and surgical men from a distance, who have inspected it."

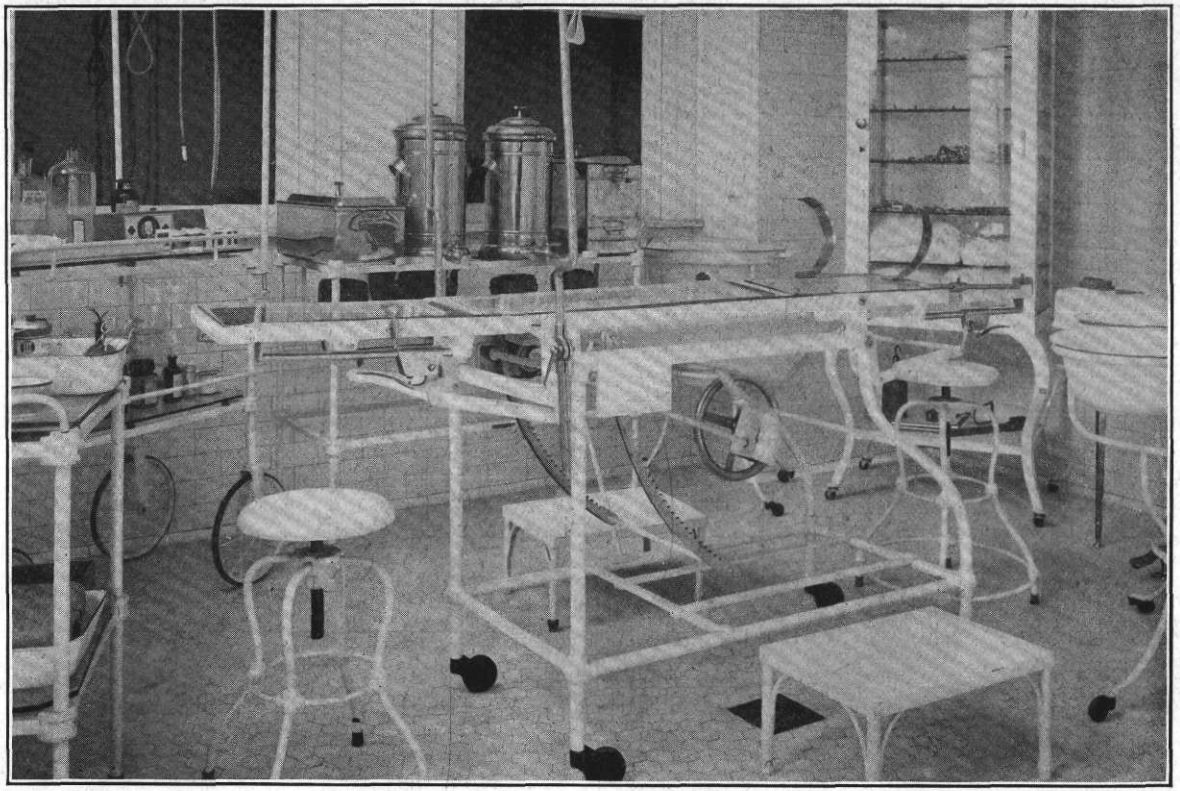
LOCATION:—Dr. Lamar's Sanitarium is located on the old National Turnpike, the main thoroughfare of Middletown, Md., at a point which is almost the geographical center of the famous Middletown Valley, noted for its rugged, varied and exquisite natural scenery, its high altitude, its fertility and an atmosphere that is always dry and invigorating. Nature seems to have intended this valley as an ideal place for the sick, a place where the weary and weak can rest and recuperate.

THE MAIN BUILDING, which is pictured herein, is a large imposing brick structure, finely planned and strongly built, is three stories high and contains 21 rooms; these comprise the offices, reception-room, library, parlor, dining-hall, kitchen, bath-rooms, bed-rooms, laboratory and operating room. Architecturally, the wide veranda, as will be seen by the picture, is a very handsome piece of work, extending along the entire front of the main building and out over the sidewalk, intended for the use of guests as a lounging place, promenade or an observation point.

THE INTERIOR:—Entering the wide hall, or main corridor, from the front entrance we find on the right, the handsome office of the resident physician furnished and equipped for the proper handling of the business matters of the Sanitarium. Adjoining is the private consultation office, equipped with the latest examining and diagnostic instruments. To the left of the main entrance is the handsomely furnished reception room or parlor, for the use of guests. Communicating and sliding doors lead to the library or reading room, furnished in exact duplicate with the parlor, and supplied with fully stocked library, containing many volumes from the pen of standard authors, as well as the leading magazines and periodicals. The large door in the extreme end of the hall opens into the dining hall, a spacious room, well warmed and lighted and complete in every detail, comparing with the best; just beyond the dining-hall is the large kitchen. In the rear of the main hall, is the main stairway leading to the bed-rooms on the second and third floors. The bed-rooms in Dr. Lamar's Sanitarium, are all large and cheerful, strictly private and each room an outside room, with adequate light and ventilation, and are comfortably furnished with hot water heat, gas, call-bells, etc. The furnishings of each room consists of a finely constructed regulation hospital iron bed, white enameled, tastefully trimmed with brass, complete with comfortable felt mattresses of the best quality, fine blankets and counterpanes. The sanitary iron bedside tables, are white



Dr. Lamar's Sanitarium, Middletown, Md.



Operating Room, Dr. Lamar's Sanitarium.

enameled, with plate glass tops. The white enameled dressers, washstands, leather upholstered oak reception and rocking chairs harmonize very nicely with the bed coverings. The floors of all bed-rooms, as in the entire building, are specially treated, so that germicidal solutions can be freely and often used. The walls of the bed-rooms are papered with patterns of pleasing design, except those rooms used for surgical cases—these are heavily coated with enamel water-proof paint, so they can be treated in the same manner as the floors.

THE OPERATING ROOM, which is pictured herein, is situated on the top floor of the extreme western wing of the building, is a large and spacious room with lofty ceilings and exceedingly well lighted by windows and skylight, with a western and southern exposure, having four large windows in the side walls and three double windows in the skylight, the latter so constructed that the light is evenly distributed and therefore never glaring. The entire room, including the floor, walls and ceiling, are tiled with white marble, of the kind and quality as used in the most progressive operating rooms in this country, laid in a special brand of cement to resist the action of acids and various disinfectants that must be used often for cleansing purposes. The windows and doors are all incased in white Italian marble, which harmonize very agreeably with the white tile of the floor, walls and ceiling. The floor, which is formed by two-inch hexagonal mosaic blocks of tile, is so laid as to slope to the center of the room, where there is a drainage opening, which is used to carry off the water when the room is washed and flushed by a hose attached to a spigot. All corners of this room have rounded angles, thereby eliminating the danger of septic matter and infectious material getting into these places, where it would be difficult to remove. The equipment of the operating-room consists of a modern surgical lavatory connected with a pedal attachment, which permits hot and cold water to be turned on or off by the foot. With this attachment, the surgeon and his asssistants can scrub and otherwise wash their hands when preparing or getting ready for an operation without touching anything with their hands. The operating-table is one of Boldt's latest patterns, constructed of metal, white enameled, with movable plate glass top, which can be raised or lowered at the will of the operator. The cabinets for instruments, gauzes, sponges, ligatures, solutions, dressing and other material used at the time of a surgical operation, are so constructed as to be air and dust proof, thus being beyond the possibility of a bacterial infection. The other furnishings of this room, such as an immersion basin on legs, instrument tables, solution bowls, irrigating and dressing outfit, sterilizers, water-boilers, glass and enamel ware, are of the latest and best pattern that can be obtained in this country. In fact, this room is equipped with all necessary appliances of the most modern design, so arranged as to facilitate work for which the room was constructed, and at the same time to carry out the most advanced ideas governing surgical operations of this date. For the benefit of those who may not be acquainted with Dr. Lamar's Sanitarium and its equipment, we have procured a few reproductions from actual photographs which show only the general effect of its appliances and furnishings.

OTHER ITEMS.—The Sanitarium is delightfuly located, all sides being open, with a large lawn on the south and west. From the south and west windows there is a fine view of the South Mountain Battle-field and the Harper's Ferry Gap. The upper veranda gives a fine view of both east and west Main Street.

The entire building is lighted from a gas plant in the cellar and is heated by hot water. There is a cellar under the entire building, divided into four compartments, all with concrete floors.

****

THE UNION MANUFACTURING CO.

The Union Manufacturing Company of Frederick, Md., occupies a unique position in the manufacturing world. The history of its inception and organization makes interesting reading. Not so much because of the birth of an industry to which came success after living through many periods of depression; overcoming obstacles, apparently insurmountable and experiencing vicissitudes that tried men's souls —but because the will and determination of its far-sighted promoters effectually destroyed a prejudce against honorable employment that would have marred the happiness of families and retarded the progress of a city, which marks a new era in its industrial life. It is a well-known fact that prior to 1887, the employment of female labor in a Factory or Mill or even in a Store was almost unknown; due partly to a mistaken idea that it was demeaning to be so employed—but frequently expressed desires of some level headed girls to engage in some clean, light occupation, whereby they might secure for themselves an honorable and independent livelihood was communicated to certain business men in Frederick who after

careful and intelligent consideration took up the idea of establishing a Hosiery Mill.

Five gentlemen, Messrs. David Lowenstein, M. E. Getzendanner, Jno. Baumgardner, Geo. H. Zimmerman and Thos. H. Haller—ever alert to advance the interest of Frederick as well as being deeply concerned in the betterment of the condition of its girls, influenced almost entirely by motives of philanthropy, secured a charter and founded the Frederick Seamless Hosiery Co. with a capitalization of $5,000. Mr. Jno. L. Johnson, a bright young man of Philadelphia, Pa., who came with strong credentials for experience and ability, was selected to take charge of the factory as managing superintendent and the plant was started with eighteen knitting machines. It was by no means an easy task to convince the girls that they were not compromising themselves by operating a knitting machine, nor was it less difficult to satisfy them that they really dignified their position in their efforts to become self dependent by their personal endeavors. But a campaign of individual education was begun and through the untiring efforts of Mr. Johnson, who never faltered but always measured up fully to his requirements —coupled with the personal assistance of each Director, the infant industry began to take on life and was soon winning for itself a name for its products.

To produce only perfect, dependable hosiery, was the slogan of the mill—to satisfy without dispute its many patrons was its adopted policy. The wisdom of this conclusion soon demonstrated itself and the reputation of the little mill began to grow—the demand for its hosiery increased until it became necessary to quadruple its capacity to supply its growing patronage. So in 1889 the Frederick Seamless Hosiery Co. was merged into the Union Manufacturing Co., with a capital of $50,000. The original five directors becoming the incorporators and directors of the new company receiving into partnership in the company by stock subscriptions, some of the strongest financial interests in the city. A large tract of land was purchased in the east end of the city and on it erected two, up-to-date modern mills and a well-appointed dye house. One mill, 40x105 feet, three stories, was most thoroughly equipped to make Hosiery—the other, 40x105 feet, two stories, to make Shirts. The latter enterprise was abandoned in about six months and both mills devoted to the Hosiery end. The business of the company has steadily grown, the confidence of the trade in the business methods of the company coupled with the high standard of workmanship maintained by the Company creating such a demand for Frederick Hosiery, that the mill is always sold ahead. New buildings have been added from time to time, old machines replaced with the latest improved ideas—modern appliances installed until now the Union Manufacturing Company has one of the most modern and best equipped mills in the country. It has over 35,000 feet of floor space, two large 200 H. P. boilers, a 50 H. P. engine, 1000 light electric dynamo, a perfectly appointed dye house and printing plant which ranks as one of the foremost in its efficiency—a sprinkler system has been recently installed and an additional fireproof warehouse constructed.

Over three hundred persons are employed here and it is a matter of no little gratification to the management to know that it is the concensus of opinion among manufacturers that few similar industries have a body of employees possessed of so high an order of intelligence, many of whom have savings bank accounts while some own real estate purchased from their accumulation. This being a most flattering compliment to the thoughtfulness, interest and wisdom of the original promoters, who ever had an abiding confidence that such salutary results could be secured.

Frederick is unquestionably indebted to these courageous men for their energy, perseverance and public spirit. Their faith in the ultimate outcome and determination to make their proposition succeed was a great stimulus and encouragement to other enterprises and went far to refute the delusion that Frederick was a finished City. Though to some it seemed like carrying coal to New Castle, to buy raw material in the very centres in which the manufactured article must be sold, the fact remains, that Frederick Hosiery has won its fight for recognition, merit has been triumphant and today the merchants, from Maine to the Gulf and from the Golden Gate to the Atlantic Coast, not only have on their counters but are glad to sell the reliable products of the Union Manufacturing Company.

A most unusual condition exists here—the original officers of 1887 are its present officers and to each is due equal credit for the present results for each has labored for a common end—the company's success.

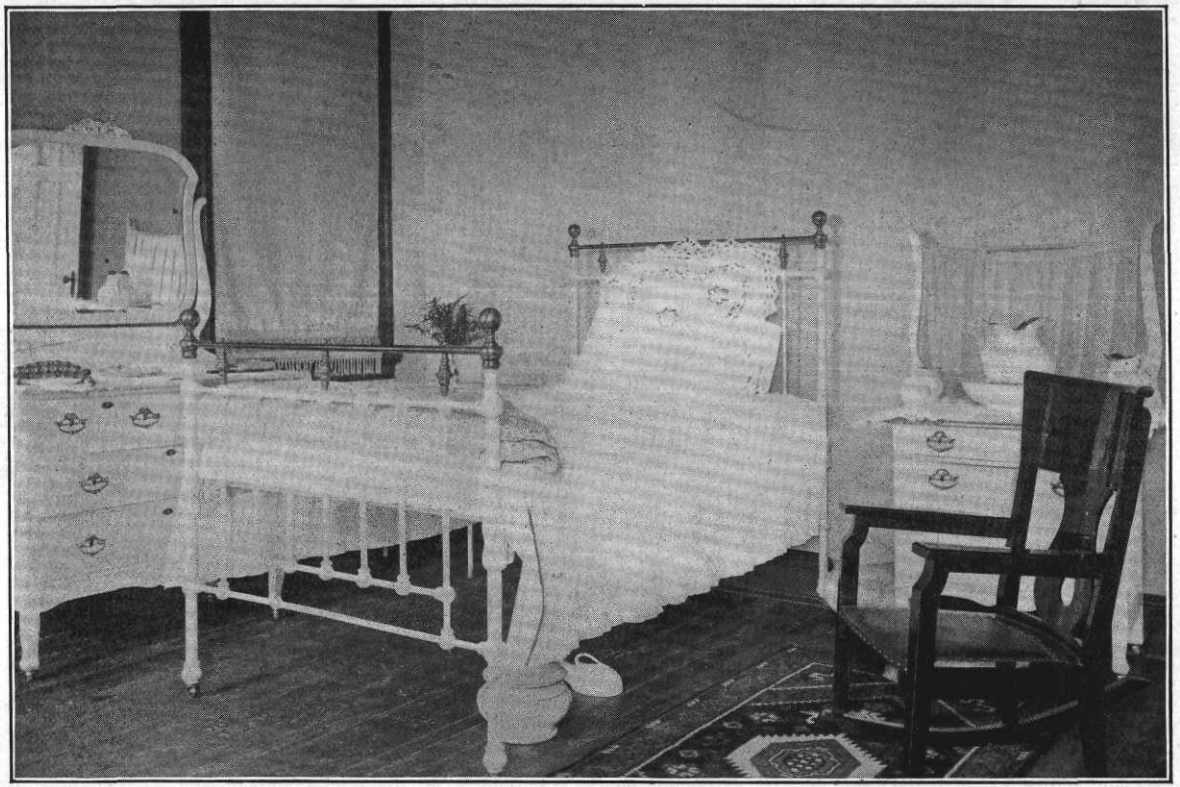
The officers are:

David Lowenstein, President.

Thomas H. Haller, Vice-President.

George H. Zimmerman, Treasurer.

John L. Johnson, Managing Superintendent. who with M. Eugene Getzendanner and Jno. Baumgardner constitute the Board of Directors. All of these gentlemen occupy strong



Private Bed Room, Dr. Lamar's Sanitarium.

positions in the community and are recognized factors in the commercial life of Frederick.

Early in the history of the Company, Mr. Jno. M. Given, an active and progressive sales agent of Pittsburg, with headquarters in New York, became identified with the development of the work and labored unceasingly in his efforts to bring about success in his department, with most satisfactory results.

When we are confronted with the unfortunate terminations of previous efforts to establish manufacturing enterprises in Frederick, the fortunate condition of the Union Manufacturing Company in maintaining a foothold and contributing so generously to the prosperity of its people is a cause of commendation and general congratulation.

****

THE GREAT SOUTHERN PRINTING AND MANUFACTURING CO.

The Great Southern Printing and Manufacturing Company, one of the largest printing establishments in Maryland, is located in the Mutual Ins. Bldg., North Market Street, Frederick, Md. Beginning in 1880 with a small job printing office on the third floor of the old MacGill building, where the Citizens' National Bank now stands, under the firm name of Schley, Marken and Delaplaine, the plant developed steadily, passing from their old quarters to the corner of Court and Patrick streets, and from there to the upper story of the Whalen building, near the Square Corner and finally in 1887 to the present handsome, capacious building. The firm passed through several changes bearing the name of Schley & Delaplaine and W. T. Delaplaine & Company, keeping the latter title until its corporation as the Great Southern Printing and Manufacturing Company in June, 1888.

The first officers of the corporation were William T. Delaplaine, president; P. D. Fahrney, vice-president; C. S. Howard, secretary; Thomas Schley, treasurer.

Recognizing the demand in Frederick for a good, newsy daily paper, the firm in 1883 under the name then of Schley & Delaplaine, issued *"The Daily News,"* which was followed in a few months by *"The Weekly News."* The paper was then a 5-column folio of four pages. However, the founder and manager, William T. Delaplaine, was determined to establish the supremacy for *"The News,"* and with indomitable energy and perseverance, he pushed the enterprise in a most successful manner, in spite of opposition and discouragement. To maintain a leadership, the *"Morning Call"* and *"The Times"* were purchased and consolidated with *"The News."*

From this time, the Great Southern Printing and Manufacturing Company has grown wonderfully and has extended its activities to enormous proportions. Besides issuing at present one of the best daily papers in the State and also a good Semi-Weekly, the firm has built up a large printing business extending to all parts of the State. *"The News"* is independent in politics. The paper has a wide circulation and has enjoyed during its entire existence the confidence and support of the public, having always endeavored to cover the newspaper field in a conservative, unprejudiced and reliable manner. The paper is a cleanly printed 7-column quarto of eight pages. It contains thorough reports of foreign events as well as local, as the paper maintains excellent telegraphic service with the outside world.

The present equipment of the Great Southern Printing and Manufacturing Company is complete and up-to-date. Linotype machines, a large Web press and other machines for job printing, enable the plant to turn out rapidly excellent work of all kinds. Electricity and steam are both used as power. Through proficient management the establishment has never missed the issuance of a daily paper since the foundation, and the printing work has proved quite satisfactory.

The officers of the corporation are: Lewis E. Birely, president; Robert E. Delaplaine, vice-president; George Birely, treasurer; C. S. Howard, secretary and general manager.

****

THE OX FIBRE BRUSH COMPANY.

The Ox Fibre Brush Company has long been recognized as the leading manufacturing enterprise in Frederick County, Md., and the most extensive plant of its kind in the world. This important industry was established in 1890, at the old Page Foundry on West South St., under the name of the Palmetto Fibre Company. Its first president, John K. Robinson, Sr., died in May, 1907.

Eight or ten years ago the name of the company was changed, and the businesss removed to the present location on the south side of East Church St., extended. The plant covers about twelve acres of ground, and its buildings, factory, sawmill, stock and warehouse, afford 75,000 feet of floor space. More than three hundred men and boys are employed in the works, not counting a large clerical force. In addition to the main works in Frederick, the company has establishments to treat Cabbage Pal-

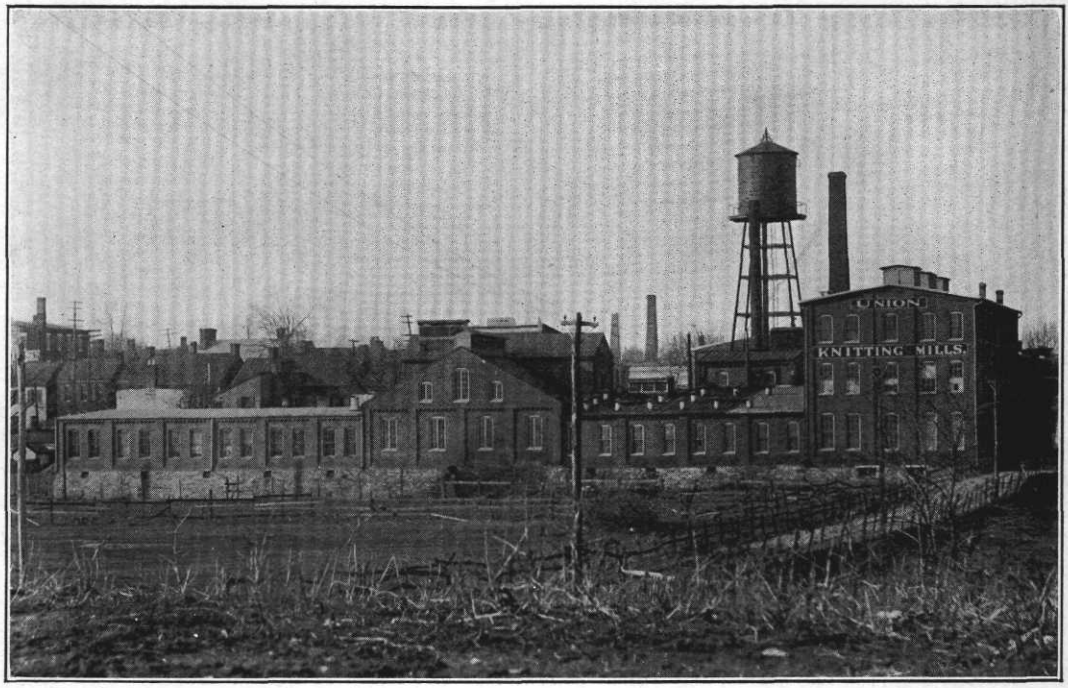
metto fibre at Sanford, Florida; and branch offices in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago and San Francisco.

The factory is thoroughly equipped for the manufacture of all kinds and grades of Fibre brushes and its product is sold all over the country. The machines used in the works are the patented inventions of Mr. McC. Young, vice-president of the company, and were manufactured and set up by the company. The patented brush machines also are manufactured by the company for the foreign trade, and have been shipped to New Zealand, Brazil, Chili, Sweden, England, Belgium and France. The company owns in all some fifty patents, foreign and domestic, all of them inventions of Mr. Young. Mr. Young, who is a native of Washington, D. C., came to Frederick in 1856. He has been engaged in inventing machinery for various purposes and many of his patents are now in use in a number of manufacturing establishments among others the machines in use in the factory of the Diamond Match Company. The officers of the Ox Fibre Brush Company are: John K. Robinson, Jr., president; McClintock Young, vice-president; and Alfred McEwen, secretary and treasurer. The out-put of the factory, twelve million brushes, or one to every eight inhabitants of the United States per annum, will give some idea of the vast extent of the industry carried on in Frederick by the Ox Fibre Company, which has agents, scattered over the world; in Mexico, Brazil, Russia, China, India and even in far off benighted Liberia, busy all the year round, selecting, buying and shipping fibres to the works in Frederick. Everything used in the making of brushes is received by the company in a crude state, and from these various articles the brush is made, finished, and packed in boxes for shipment to all parts of the world. It is not a matter of assembling parts to make the finished product, for all the parts are made at the Frederick plant, even the boxes in which the goods are shipped are made from lumber brought from the neighboring mountains.

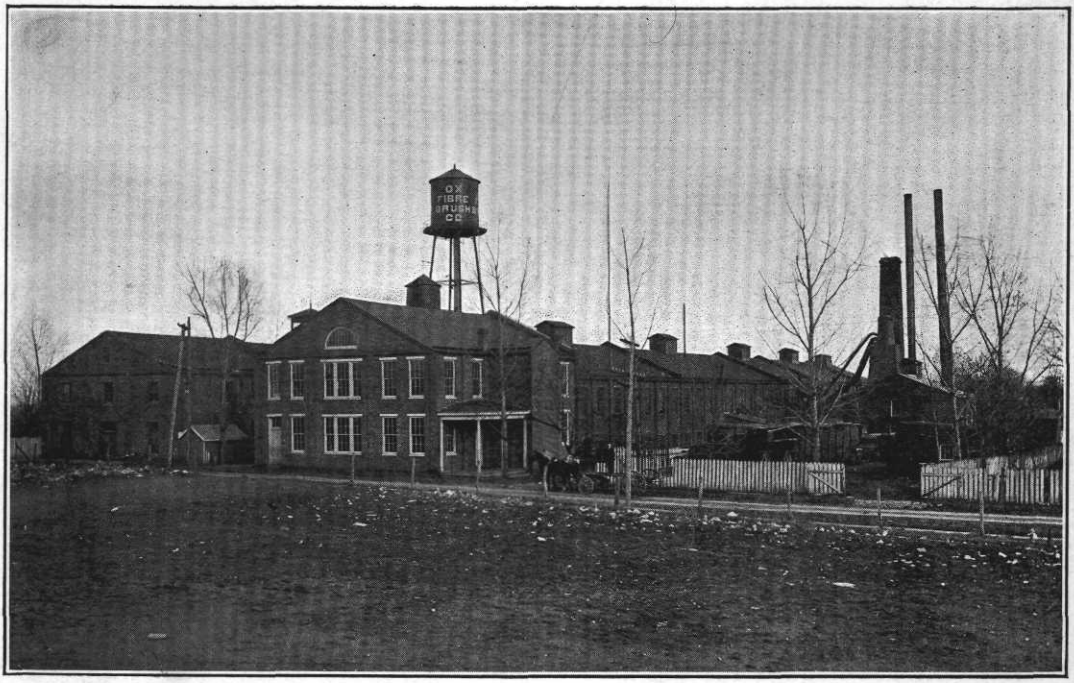
Every one, young or old, rich or poor, knows what a scrubbing, shoe, horse, whitewash brush, or a street broom looks like, but few know or think of the care and knowledge required for the satisfactory manufacture of these lowly household articles. When the fibres are received from all quarters of the globe, they are put through a secret process which gives them the extraordinary elasticity, toughness, and durability for which they are famous throughout the world. When the Cabbage Palmetto was first used, its natural color suggested the hair of the red Devon ox. This animal combining great strength and toughness, with long life, makes the prefix "ox" especially appropriate in view of the qualities of the products of the Ox Fibre Brush Company.

After they are subjected to this special treatment, the fibres are assorted and cleaned, and are then ready to be turned into brushes. To do this they are merely placed in an automatic machine which fastens them with staples into wooden backs. The wooden backs, which have been shaped from the rough lumber, go into the same automatic machine. All the manual labor required is the moving of a lever and the machine bores holes in the backs and fastens the fibres where they belong. This is said to be the only machine of its kind in the country, and in the same plant there are two other machines which have the same distinction. These are the automatic trimming machines, where the fibre in the brush is trimmed to equal lengths, and finally, the automatic sanding and polishing machine by which the backs are polished and varnished, and the brushes made ready for packing and shipping. When finished, the brushes are packed in veneer boxes, unlike any in the whole world so that, no matter where one may be found, you can be sure that it came originally from Frederick, Md. These boxes are made of chestnut brought from the mountains near by, and are as strong as iron.

Even the machines used in the making of the brushes and boxes are manufactured at the plant on Church St., for in addition to a large machine foundry, the Ox Fibre Brush Company has its own engineering department with a corps of expert designers and draftsmen, who are experimenting incessantly to still further improve the ingenious inventions used exclusively in this plant.



Union Knitting Mills, Frederick.



Ox Fibre Brush Works, Frederick.

CHAPTER XXIX

FIRST CENSUS OF FREDERICK COUNTY, 1790

Dixon, Thomas
Stevenson, Richard
Schools, Thomas
Arnold, Anthony
Ackerman, George
Arnold, John
Arnold, William
Bennet, Benjamin
Baxter, Benjamin
Brower, Emanuel
Becraft, George
Butt, George
Baker, Henry
Britewell, John
Boiler, Joseph
Beall, John, Junr.
Butler, John
Bond, Nicholas
Bale, Peter
Boyer, Philip
Barnes, Philip
Boarden, Sephous
Babs, William
Boddington, William
Brightwell, William
Crumbecker Abraham
Clary, Benjamin
Crumbecker, Catherine
Clarke, Clement
Clary, David
Crawford, David
Crowl, Devalt
Crawford, David, Junr.
Cooper, George
Coagh, Henry
Clew, Henry
Craybill, John
Campbell, John
Cummins, James
Crawford, James
Crawford, John
Cumpston, Margaret
Crowl, Margaret

Chapman, Nathan
Craybill, Peter
Couden, Sarah
Compton, William
Clary, William
Cummings, William
Clarke, William
Devilbiss, Adam
Davis, Amos
Devilbiss, Casper
Duttero, Conrod
Dorsey, Daniel
Dorsey, Elizabeth
Dorsey, Eli
Dorsey, Eli (of Edwd)
Davis, Garret
Deale, George
Durbin, John
Danner, Jacob
Dorsey, John
Dodson, John
Deale, John
Dimsey, John
Deakus, John
Davis, Philip
Danner, Samuel
Dorsey, William (of Thos.)
Dickenstreet, William
Evans, Ezekiel
Etsler, John
Engler, Jacob
England, John, Junr.
England, John Senr.
Everly, John
England, Jacob
Ensey, Jacob
Farguhar, Allen, Junr.
Farquhar, James
Farquhar, Samuel
Farquhar, William
Farquhar, William Junr.
Flegle, Felty
Goslen, Amos

Gloss, George
Gist, Joshua
Gilbert, Jacob
Gosnel, Joseph
Grimes, Joshua
Gittinger, John
Grimes, Nicholas
Gardner, Tobias
Greenwood, Yost
Hockman, Mary
Harkman, Abraham
Hardy, Arnold
Hall, Benjamin
Hoss, Margaret
Howard, Ephraim
Hosplehorn, George
Hans, George
Hope, Esther
Hartsock, Henry
Hull, Jacob
Hans, Jacob
Hibbert, Joseph
Hinkle, John
Hockman, John
Hammond, John
Howard, Joshua, Esqr.
Harrison, James
Hans, Joseph
Hensy, John
Hosplehorn, Ludwrick
Hans, Michael
Howard, Martha
Hans, Nathan
Hoy, Nicholas
Hobbs, Nicholas, Esqr.
Harris, Nathan
Hammond, Vachel
Isenburg, Enoch
Isenburg, Gabriel, Junr.
Justice, Griff
Justice, Elizabeth
Israel, John, Junr.
Israel, John, Senr.

Isenberg, John
Isenberg, Jacob
Justice, Jessee
Justice, Margaret
Isenberg, Nicholas
Keller, Daniel
Kiger, John
Kensler, James
Kiger, Leonard
Kemp, Peter
Knight, Samuel
Lemmon, Adam
Lavely, Christian
Landis, Henry
Lemmon, Jacob
Lookenpeale, Jacob
Lawrence, Martha
Lookenpeale, Peter
Leatherwood, Samuel
Lard, William
Markley, Adam
Miller, Benjamin
Markley, Ephraim
Murray, Edward
Moyers, Peter
Miller, Geo.
Markley, Gabriel
Moyers, Henry
Maynard, Henry
Murray, James
McDaniel, Joseph
Myers, John
Maynard, John
Mumford, John
McDaniel, James
Miller, Joseph
McDaniel, Redman
Merryman, William
Merady, Simon
Moore, Tobias
Madcap, Thomas
Mesler, Ulrick
Murkle, William
Nicodemus, Henry, Senr.
Norris, John
Norris, John, Junr.
Nicodemus, John
Nichols, James
Ovelman, George
Orr, John
Orbit, William
Onseller, Sarah
Polston, Andrew
Prude, Conrad
Polston, Cornelius
Pusey, George
Poole, Henry, Senr.
Parish, Gilbert
Polston, James
Parish, Richard
Peter, Warner
Plain, David
Writing, Andrew
Richards, Aaron
Root, Daniel
Reinhart, David
Rip, Henry
Riffle, Jacob
Stoner, Ann
Selman, Adam
Spoon, Conrod
Stoner, David
Stevenson, Daniel
Stevenson, Edward
Swadener, Elizabeth
Stoner, John
Stripe, Jacob
Smith, Jacob
Spurrier, Levin
Strouse, Nicholas
Soam, Peter
Stripley, Peter
Simpson, Richard, Senr.
Stringer, Richard
Smedley, Samuel
Shepherd, Solomon
Spurrier, Thomas
Shipley, Uriah
Smouse, Henry
Tagan, Jacob
Talbot, James
Umstead, Nicholas
Upcraft, Robert
Warman, Andrew
Riting, Andrew
Wood, Basil
Wood, John
Warfield, Elizabeth
Winters, George
Welsh, Henry
Warman, Henry
Willets, John
Wright, Joel
Waggoner, John
Worman, Jacob
Wells, Joseph
Wood, Jonathan
Wood, Joseph
Wood, James
Winters, Jacob
Wood, Joseph
Wolfe, Martin
Wampler, Peter
Yorgan, Henry
Yon, John
Young, Philip
Overholts, Isaac
Nieuman, Frederick
Will, Henry
Light, Judy
Crowl, Henry
Merchant, Charles
Crecher, George
Squires Michael
Dorsey, William, Junr.
Swadner, Andrew
Wampler, David
Yond, Jacob
Bailey, Joseph
Shipley, Vachel
Cummings, Robert
Crumbecker, John
Bear, Michael
Rodepouch, Frederick
Madding, William
Herring, John
Murray, Eli
Herring, Elijah
Condall, William
Adams, Andrew
Albaugh, Christian
Albaugh, David
Albaugh, John
Andis, Matthias
Hanhart, Martin
Albaugh, Peter
Albaugh, Philip
Andis, Paul
Albaugh, William
Albaugh, William, Junr.
Albaugh, Zachariah
Bentley, Abner
Bostian, Anthony
Beamer, Adam
Barnhart, Benjamin
Bolsell, Charles
Barrack, Christian
Buzzard, Daniel
Boyer, David
Bentley, Elijah
Baker, Frederick
Bierly, George
Barrack, George
Barrack, Frederick
Brown, Hannah
Barrack, Henry
Beamer, Henry, Junr.
Bostian, Henry
Browning, Jeremiah
Beard, Margaret
Barrack, John
Barrack, Jacob
Beatty, James
Brightwell, John
Boiler, Joseph
Barrack, Jacob (of Wm.)
Barker, John

Baker, Joseph
Barrack, John, of Jno.
Beall, John
Baker, John
Bryan, James
Burrier, Leonard
Bentley, Levi
Barnet, Luke
Bailey, Major Mountjoy
Bostian, Michael
Brashears, Nathan
Burket, Nathaniel
Boone, Nicholas
Beard, Peter
Barrack, Peter
Barnett, Robert
Bucken, Robert
Baker, Samuel
Bentley, Solomon
Boyer, Teterick
Barrack, William
Beatty, William, Esq.
Brawner, William
Campbell, Ann
Cline, Adam
Creager, Adam
Cassell, Abraham
Crapster, Abraham
Cron, Alexander
Creager, Conrod
Cumber, Christian
Crumbaugh, Conrod
Clance, Charles
Carmack, Evan
Cramer, George
Creager, George
Curts, George
Cramer, George
Curtis, Henry
Cregar, Henry
Cookerly, John
Carmack, John
Cooper, John
Crum, John
Colleberger, John
Cramer, John
Crum, John, Junr.
Campbell, John
Cumpston, Mary
Crow, Michael
Campbell, Martha
Crowell, Margaret
Copple, Nicholas
Cramer, Peter
Clapsaddle, Paul
Compter, Peter
Coale, Richard
White, Benjamin
Cock, Samuel

Carmack, William
Crum, William
Cramer, William
Duttero, Jacob
Delaplane, John
Devilbiss, John
Delaplane, Joseph
Devilbiss, John
Dahoof, Nicholas
Deale, John
Dolhammer, Uly
Dick, Peter
Dern, William
Dorsey, William
Eckhart, Anthony
Eader, Abraham
Eader, George
Epperly, Jacob
Epperly, Jacob, Junr.
Epperd, Philip
Fogle, Baltzer
Fox, Baltzer
Fox, Casper
Fundebaugh, Cath.
Fundebaugh, David
Fundebaugh, Daniel
Fogle, Matthias
Fox, George
Fogle, Henry
Flenner, John
Filler, Jacob
Fundebaugh, Lazarus
Fox, Michael
Frieze, Michael
Fox, Matthias
Fox, Peter
Fishbrun, Philip
Fine, Peter, Senr.
Fulton, Robert
Gaver, Christian
Graybill, John
Grimes, John
Glistons, John
Grabs, John
Grimes, Martin
Garver, Martin
Gassaway, Robert
Garver, Samuel, Jun.
Garver, Samuel, Senr.
Grimes, William
Gilmore, William
Half, Abraham
Hufford, Christian
Harker, Cornelius
Hosselton, Edward
Hover, Elizabeth
Condell, Zachariah
Hawk, George
Hartsock, George

Hoile, George
Hoff, Garret
Himes, Henry
Herd, Jacob
Hines, John
Hartsock, John (of Nichs.)
Harlin, Joel
Hooper, James
Hardman, Michael
Hedge, Mary
Hoover, Mary
Hartsock, Elizabeth
Hufford, Philip
Hawk, Paul
Hedge, Peter
Hines, Philip
Hone, Samuel
Howe, Samuel
Hammer, Tobias
Iler, Conrod
Jumper, Christian
James, Daniel, Senr.
Iler, John
Keller, Jacob
Jacobs, Philip
Jones, Richard
Johnson, William
Knave, Bostian
Kitterman, Christian
King, Charles
Kelleberger, George Adam
Kitterman, George John
Coontz, George
Keller, George
Keller, Juliana
Kinzio, Henry
Klise, Henry
Lemon, Adam
Link, Adam
Lenginfelter, Barnet
Ludith, Daniel
Lutz, George
Lock, John
Logmire, John
Lease, Jacob
Late, Michael
Lemon, Peter
Longsworth, Solomon
Lamar, William
Leace, William
Musgrove, Benjamin
Mort, Conrad
McBride, Daniel
Myers, Frederick
McMin, George
Miller, George
Maynard, Henry
McMullen, Mary
Loyd, Thomas

McKenzie, John
Miller, John
Melton, Joseph
Mumford, Jacob
Mort, John
Marks, John
Mensher, John
Miller, John
Moyer, John
McKenzie, John
Mort, Matthias
Mills, Richard
Miller, Sarah
Maynard, Thomas
Mock, Valentine
Moore, William
Naylor, Alexander
Norris, Benjamin
Need, Christopher
Nelson, Henry
Nashbaum, John
Noland, Michael
Ovelman, Henry
Ovelman, Jacob
Occerman, Jacob
Orand, Jacob
Ovelman, Michael
Pettinger, Benjamin
Beltser, Christopher
Poole, Conrod
Pettinger, Danl., Jun.
Stoner, David
Phillips, John
Pettinger, John
Pagan, John
Powright, Lawrence
Pringle, Margaret
Putesbaugh, Peter
Pettinger, William
Runner, Abraham
Rheam, Baltzer
Riddle, Benjamin
Richards, Caleb
Root, Daniel, Senr.
Richards, Catharine
Rye, Henry
Read, Henry
Rasler, Henry
Renner, John
Ringer, John
Rheam, John
Rhodes, Jacob
Ringer, Jacob
Rasler, Michael
Reynolds, Thomas
Renner, William
Roy, William
Stutt, Adam
Smith, Adam, Junr.
Smith, Adam, Senr.
Sponseller, Andrew
Strine, Adam
Simpson, Basil
Snyder, Baltzer
Sailer, Christian
Smith, Christian
Stevens, Charles
Sailer, Daniel
Sowers, Frederick
Sappington, Dr. Francis B.
Stitley, Frederick
Sensen, George
Shank, George
Shoemaker, John
Stitley, Jacob, Junr.
Sowers, Jacob
Stoner, Jacob
Stutt, Catharine
Stouder, John
Stephenson, John
Snider, John
Stoner, John
Snouk, John
Sleets, John
Simmons, Jacob
Steele, James
Smith, John (Tanner)
Stitely, John
Stitely, Jacob
Stoner, John, Junr.
Snider, John, Junr.
Sim, Joseph
Shroyer, Leonard
Shank, Michael
Swamley, Margaret
Spensinger, Michael
Stribe, Peter
Smith, Peter
Stephens, Peter
Smith, Philip
Smith, John (of Philip)
Snonk, Peter
Stimble, Peter
Sim, Patrick
Storep, Peter
Simpson, Richard, Junr.
Sowers, Sophia
Stallions, Samuel
Springer, Susanna
Sheredine, Upton, Esqr.
Smith, William
Sim, William
Sim, Anthony
Waters, Azel
Warfield, Alexander
Wood, Abraham
Winebrenner, Anthony
Waters, Andrew
Waggoner, Adam
Warfield, Basil
Williams, Edward
Wind, George
Wickham, Henry
Warfield, Henry
Wolfe, Jacob
Wood, Joseph
Whiteneck, John
Werns, Jacob
Wetsell, Jacob
Wolfe, Mary
Weaver, Philip
Wickham, Robert
Walse, Samuel
Whitecraft, Samuel
Wyer, William
Yandis, Daniel
Yandis, John
Young, Philip
Arnold, Archabald
Arter, Daniel
Appler, Jacob
Angel, John
Adams, Joseph
Arter, Michael
Angel, Philip
Addelspurger, Thomas
Barnhart, Anthony
Black, Adam
Benson, Benjamin
Brininger, Casper
Bower, John
Beeler, Daniel
Bost, Felty
Brown, George
Barnover, George
Bosley, Gideon
Brown, Henry
Blueback, Benjamin
Brown, Joshua
Brasilton, Isaac
Bumbgardner, John
Bishop, John, Senr.
Burgoon, Jacob
Bricker, John
Brothers, Jacob
Booker, John, Jun.
Baum, John
Buffington, Jacob
Bricker, Jacob
Booker, John, Senr.
Brothers, John
Boyer, Mary
Bumgardener, Michael
Bruce, Norman
Babylon, Philip
Beam, Philip
Baum, Peter

Beard, Paul
Bowers, Stephen
Colclaysier, Daniel
Shadd, Daniel
Cover, Eve
Cresman, Frederick, Jr.
Cresman, Frederick Snr.
Cassel, Jacob
Coe, John, Senr.
Clemson, John
Coe, John, Junr.
Crowl, Michael
Coontz, Mary
Crouse, Philip
Cruise, Paul
Comp, Peter
Chadd, Samuel
Durbin, Benjamin
Drumbar, Conrad
Deverbaugh, Christian
Dahoof, Christian
Dern, Frederick
Dutters, John
Devendall, John
Davis, John
Dodson, Michael
Dell, Nicholas
Durbin, Thomas
Durbin, Thos. Bond
Durbin, William
Egg, Jacob
Erbaugh, Margaret
Estep, Thomas
Eckler, Jacob
Estep, William
Erbaugh, Wendle
Farquhar, Allen
Flegle, Charles
Fisher, David
Frock, Daniel
Flegleson, George, Junr.
Fisher, George
Featherbin, Jacob
Ferguson, John
Freeman, Jacob
Fringer, Jacob
Fuss, John
Flegle, John
Firmwalt, Lawrence
Farquhar, Moses
Foutz, Michael
Fisher, Mary
Fogle, Michael
Furney, Nicholas, Senr.
Fuss, Philip
Flegle, Valentine
Gist, David
Grandadam, Francis
Gramer, Jacob
Gist, John
Gwynn, John
Greenhalt, Jacob
Hawn, Andrew
Heener, Conrad
Hyter, Phoeby
Hartsock, Daniel
Hawn, David
Hodgkiss, Edward
Havener, Geo.
Heldebright, George
Hawn, George
Humbert, George
Hand, Henry
Harsh, Harman
Hyner, Herbert
Hoffman, Henry
Heldebridle, Jacob
Hyde, Jonathan
Hichew, Jacob
Harman, Jacob
Hull, John
Hecker, Barbara
Heldebridle, John
Hepner, John
Harman, John
Hawn, Jacob
Hawn, Jonathan
Havener, Michael
Hagrader, Mary
Hand, Mathias
Hans, Martin
Hans, Mordecai
Hines, Martin
Hichew, Philip
Hendricks, Meriah
Hand, William
Haslet, William
Jacobs, John Conrad
Kline, Daniel
Kemp, Judith
Koons, Abraham
Kephart, David
Keefer, Frederick
Kirby, Joseph
Keys, John
Kesler, John
Kirtsmiller, Leonard
Kibler, Michael
Kenworthy, William
Leppo, Mary
Lease, Conrod
Laugh, David
Lemon, Solomy
Lambert, Geo.
Lemmon, Jacob
Logsdon, John, Jun.
Lambert, John, Senr.
Lister, John
Lane, John
Lister, Nicholas
Lamb, Pearce
Miller, Abraham
Moore, Abraham
Myerly, David
Majors, Elias
McKensey, Eli
Myerly, George
Myers, Geo.
McKensey, Henry
Matthias, John
Maxwell, William
Miller, John
Myers, Jacob
McHaffy, Jane
Mitting, John
Marker, John
Majors, Nathaniel
Moser, Peter
Mony, Richard
Myers, Mary
Utto, William
Perkinson, Edward
Pepple, John
Painter, John
Piper, Jacob
Pepple, Jacob
Pheasant, Samuel
Powell, William
Reece, Andrew
Rowland, Abraham
Roop, Joseph
Rick, Christopher
Roberts, Henry
Russel, Jacob
Richardson, John
Runkles, Jacob
Reece, John
Right, John
Ritinger, John
Ritingmyer, Michael
Reniker, Paul
Roberts, William
Shriver, Conrad
Hardman, John
Stults, Conrod
Stevenson, Charles
Sulivane, Cornelius
Shriver, David
Spangler, George
Stevenson, Henry
Sill, Henry
Shearman, Jacob
Snuffer, John
Snider, Jacob, Senr.
Snider, Jacob, Junr.
Slick, John
Sharrett, John

Slife, John
Shriner, John
Stem, John
Smith, Tice
Smith, John
Simmons, Isaac
Switzer, Lud
Sap, Leonard
Sigerfors, George
Switzer, Matthias
Shirvy, Modelena
Smith, Mary
Shriner, Peter
Stults, Mary
Snarr, Philip
Shoemaker, Peter
Lane, Peter
Stuller, Ulrick Sen.
Stansbury, William
Stevenson, William
Smith, William
Slick, William
Sowers, William
Taney, Frederick
Talbot, Ann
Uler, Andrew
Wigart, Andrew
Winters, George
Wentz, Frederick
Wygart, George
Werner, John
Wright, Joseph
Weaver, John
Wells, James
Woolery, Jacob
Wampler, Lod
Waggoner, Michael, Senr.
Waggoner, Michael, Junr.
Werble, Philip
Warner, Peter
Wilson, Thomas
Wymert, Valentine
Winchester, William
Young, Andrew
Yengling, John
Zacharias, Daniel
Werner, Elizabeth
Smith, John
Durbin Mary
Thirkpine, John
Bishop, Vachel
Mikesell, Jacob
Pepple, Peter
Sower, Geo.
Ford, Stephen
Jones, William
Winegardner, Conrod
Koldenbaugh, Andrew
Reid, Hugh

Michaelhein, Francis
Sell, Adam
Sunbrun, Charlotte
Stonecypher, Martin
Serr, James
Sanbach, Francis
Sell, Henry, Junr.
Getty, Francis
Reeves, Prudence
Myers, Nathan
Cromer, John
Powder, Jacob
Winchester, Stephen, Esq.
Crawford, John
Lowry, John
Eckart, Geo.
Harker, Julot
Winters, Adam
Bricker, Henry
Welsh, Thos.
Shad, William
Oustler, Ormond
Rader, Jacob
Anders, John
Colleberger, Jacob
Cremian, Charles
Harsh, Conrod
Cookerly, Jacob
Wood, John
Bishop, John
Isenberger, Nicholas
Nickey, David
Wilson, William
Richards, William
Kitterman, John
Warfield, Absolom
Wright, Anthony
Barnes, James
Thomas, John
Erbaugh, William
Ritinger, Ann
Hawn, John
Harlin, Daniel
Hall, James
Smith, Middleton
Wickart, Christian
Way, Arnest
Good, Jacob
Kise, Abraham
Myers, George
Gassaway, Samuel
Albaugh, Daniel
Cyphered, John
Stidley, Frederick
Bostion, Philip
Bower, Abraham
Smith, Christian, of Wm.
Stricker, Jacob
Dean, John

Fine, Philip, Junr.
Smith, Henry
Borice, Laurence
Hedges, Andrew
Armis, Jacob
Wood, Charles
Binger, Michael
Beamer, Matthias
Helvery, Edward
Gorson, Charles
Link, Thomas
Newport, James
Fine, Peter, Junr.
Gay, Henry
Burket, Joseph
Lath, Henry
Umber, William
Borell, George
Witting, Sarah
O'Bryan, Terence
Baker, Francis
Whitmore, George
Slice, Thomas
Fuss, Concord
Beklote, John
Steller, Ulrick
Deale, Leonard
Cramer, Jacob
Richards, John
Tate, Mathew
Allison, John
Addison, Robert
Anderson, William
Biddle, Andrew
Buzzard, Andrew
Ransburg, Aaron
Burket, Christian
Beall, Tabitha
Busey, Charles
Beall, Elisha
Burket, George, Junr.
Boyer, Hobertus
Brandensburg, Jacob
Barnes, John
Beall, Joseph
Beall, John
Bear, John
Beall, Nathan
Boggis, Samuel
Burgee, Thomas
Baldwin, Thomas
Brashears, William
Ballinger, Cassa
Clay, Adam
Cheney, Charles
Cook, George
Cutsell, Peter
Clay, John
Covel, John

Clary, John
Camp, Peter
Connor, Thomas
Cain, William
Cecil, William, Senr.
Carvil, William
Cox, William
Cecil, William, Junr.
Duval Benjamin
Dorsey, Basil
Dorsey, Edward
Duning, James
Duvall, Mary
Davis, Richard
Darnall, Thomas
Duvall, William, Senr.
Duvall, William, Junr.
Edelen, Christopher
Edmondson, Roger
Fogle, Adam
Falkner, Gilbert
French, Israel
Fowler, John
Fair, Michael
Freeman, Richard
Fowler, Zadock
Griffith, Caleb
Griffith, Elisha
Green, Francis
Gibson, Hannah
Gabble, Joseph
Gardner, John
Griffith, Orlando
Griffith, Philip
Grover, Thomas
Hardigel, Catharine
Hyat, Eli
Harding, Elias
Hobbs, Greenbury
Hobbs, John
Hall, Joseph
Hinton, John
Hyatt, Meshech
Hall, Nicholas
Hillery, Osborn
Hillery, Ralph
Herner, Richard
Holland, Ruth
Hammett, Robert
Howell, Stephen
Henis, Samuel
Hillary, Thomas
Hobbs, William
Hall, William
Hall, William Murdock
Harding, Zephaniah
Jacobs, Daniel
Ingman, Edmund
Ijams, John
Ijams, Plummer
Ijams, Richard
Johnson, Roger
Kirk, Benjamin
Keepers, Isaac
Koontz, John
Kendel, James
King, John
Kinley, Shadrach
Linton, Benjamin
Leggs, Charles
Luther, George
Linton, Jeremiah
Luther, Jacob
Leak, James
Linton, Samuel
Linton, Samuel, Junr.
Linton, Zachariah
Mussetter, Christian
Mahony, Daniel
McDonald, Francis
Mobley, James
Macelfish, John
Macelfish, Jane
Moore, James
Mobley, Lewis
Mossetter, Michael
Mealey, Michael
Maynard, Nathan
Maclefish, Philip
Murrel, Robert
Maynard, Richard
Maynard, Thomas, Senr.
Mitchell, Thomas
Mark, Thomas
Morsell, William
Murphy, William
McLain, William
Norwood, Jeremiah
Newcomer, William
Night, William
Orinand, Andrew
Orinand, Michael
Plummer, Abraham
Pourtney, Anthony
Plummer, Isaac
Plummer, Joseph
Plummer, Jesse
Plummer, Joseph (of Saml)
Patterson, Joseph
Plummer, James (of Saml)
Plummer, Moses
Plummer, Robert
Plummer, Samuel
Plummer, Sarah
Petser, Samuel
Plummer, Thomas
Purdie, William, Senr.
Pencoast, William
Plummer, Yate
Plummer, James (of Thos.)
Ramsour, Adam
Rine, Casper
Ruliff, Gilbert
Ramsower, Henry
Richardson, John
Rate, James
Ragan, John
Rine, Michael
Roberts, Richard
Roy, William
Simmons, Belinda
Shelman, David
Smith, George
Snider, Jacob
Snider, Jacob, Junr.
Silver, Margaret
Sadler, Michael
Sane, Philip, Junr.
Sprigg, Thomas
Stevens, William
Talbot, Benjamin, Senr.
Turner, Charles
Talbot, John
Talbot, Joseph
Topery, Joshua
Taylor, Isaac
Tomlinson, Jessee
Turner, John
Turner, Philip
Taylor, Henry
Turner, William
Turner, William James
White, Elisha
Winter, Frederick
Wolf, Henry
Ward, John
Warfield, John
Warter, Job
Wilson, Isaac
West, Joseph
Williams, John
Webber, Robert
Waters, Samuel
Wheeler, Samuel
Wilkes, Thomas
Wood, William
Webb, William
Rippen, Thomas
Wilson, John
McDaniel, Ann
Swindley, Danl.
Waggoner, Joseph
Lett, Elijah
Lett, Aquila
Sigfrids, Godfrey
Sprigg, Thomas
Smith, Jeremiah

Boone, Jacob
Norris, Edmund
Glover, John
Hilton, Susanna
Taylor, Charles Philpot
Johnson, William
James, Samuel
Cole, Dennis
Han, Lewis
Roseberger, Frederick
Hagerman, John
McLain, John
Button, David
Graybill, Jacob
Adkins, William
Nublock, Geo.
Ragan, Daniel
Brayfield, John
Ford, Joseph
Hayes, John
Smith, John Hamilton
May, Benjamin
Baker, John
Smith, Isaac
Shafer, Stephen
Griffith, Patty
Yingling, Adam
Sigfrid, Geo.
Connor, Edward
Griffin, William
Waugh, William
Shrieves, William
Clothes, Geo.
McGee, John
Smith, James
Clance, John
Jones, John
Littlejohn, Geo.
Door, William
Tobine, Michael
Shanks, Ignatius
Barnot, James
Wheeler, Robert
Styer, Jacob
Hurly, James
Perry, James
Kirk, Thomas
Knight, Joshua
Knight, James
Wayman, John
Brush, John
Macelfish, Charles
Bennet, John
Busey, Henry
Price, Thomas
McAtee, James
Purdie, William, Junr.
Bradey, James
Finch, John

Fluehart, Massy
Milla, John
Jones, Joshua
Gosling, Henry
Stattings, Phineas
Lett, Jemima
Martin, Charles
Selman, Thomas
Scruble, Henry
Daker, Henry
Clarke, Richard
Hilleary, Margaret
Hilleary, Jeremiah
Brasford, Thomas
Hill, Anthony
Ryan, Thomas
Jones, Zachariah
Howard, Charles
Duvall, Mareen
Vanfenson, Arnold
Jones, Lewis
Simpson, Amos
Lar, Henry
James, Samuel
Bryan, Josiah
Rop, Mary
Collins, William
Lanthrow, George
Duvall, Lewis
Adams, Martin
Adams, Thomas
Angel, Charles
Armstrong, James
Agey, Jonathan
Alexander, Thomas
Andrews, William
Bower, John
Biggs, William, Senr.
Beamer, Philip
Black, Andrew
Barr, Archabald
Bouden, John
Biddle, George
Brooke, Ralph
Bowersock, Geo. A.
Bigsler, Samuel
Bankard, Jacob
Baker, John
Black, Frederick
Baldwin, Elijah
Baldwin, Daniel
Bushman, Henry
Brooke, Roger
Buchanan, Doctor John
Bentley, Eli
Boyle, Daniel, Esqr.
Burke, John
Barnhart, Michael
Biggs, Jacob

Beam, Peter
Clunt, Jacob
Cornell, Richard
Cover, Yost
Cover, John
Collendine, Jacob
Crouse, Valentine
Cress, Valentine
Clunt, Andrew
Conly, John
Coonts, Henry, Senr.
Kesselring, Lodowick
Cornell, Benjamin
Coontz, Paul
Crapster, Rudolph
Cramer, Casper
Craglo, George
Crouse, John, Senr.
Crabbs, George
Cover, Earhart
Clunt, Adam
Coontz, William
Clabough, Frederick
Crowl, Peter
Cover, Jacob
Clabough, John of Fredk.
Clabough, Charles
Davis, Phineas
Eickard, Joseph
Erb, Christopher
Erbaugh, Laurence
Eckard, Michael
Elder, Thomas
Elder, Francis
Eckis, John
Evans, John
Estep, James
Fickle, Jonathan
Furney, Abraham
Fickle, Matthias
Furney, Philip
Ferguson, Samuel, Junr.
Ferguson, Samuel
Fare, Charles
Fletcher, Jacob
Fuss, William
Fringer, Nicholas
Good, George
Groff, John, Senr.
Galt, Matthew
Groff, John, Junr.
Gwinn, John, Esq.
Good, Adam
Gordon, Joseph
Good, Eleanor
Gilleland, Hester
Hesson, Wendle
Hesson, Baltzer
Herner, Michael

Hammer, Francis
Harris, John
Honewalt, Lodowick
Hainds, Edward
Heck, George
Hubbert, Peter
Hubbert, Philip, Junr.
Hammer, Jonas
Hull, Andrew, Senr.
Hawn, Lodowick
Harris, Thomas
Herner, Christian
Hill, Abraham
Hill, James
Hess, Charles
Hill, Richard, Senr.
Hill, Isaac
Hill, Richard, Junr.
Hill, William
Hagan, Patrick
Hughes, John
Herner, George
Hubert, Philip
Hull, Andrew, Junr.
Hill, Joseph
Iron, John
Jameson, Robert
Inch, Peter
Jones, John
Jones, Thomas
Keefer, Henry
Kesler, Jacob
Key, John Ross, Esq.
Carr, James
Kelly, George
Laney, John
Lingenfelter, Daniel
Lingenfelter, Valentine
Lemon, John
Leech, Benjamin
Love, Robert
Lynn, Nicholas
Long, Daniel, Senr.
Lynn, Michael
Leech, James
Lewis, Sarah
Lingenfelter, Geo.
Logan, Andrew
Love, James
Long, Peter
Munshour, Nicholas
Markland, John
McKaleb, Joseph
Michael, Peter
Miller, Jacob
Matthias, Joseph
Miller, Stephen
Midhour, John, Senr.
McPherrin, Samuel, Senr.
McPherrin, Samuel, Junr.
Mefferd, John
Miller, John
McAlister, Alexander
McCune, Samuel
Marke, Peter
Martin, Jacob
Miller, Martin
Miller, George
Miller, Martin, Jun.
Martin, George
Moaler, Jacob
Moaler, Solomon
Majors, James
McPherrin, William
Montz, Jacob
McComb, William
Newcomer, Samuel
Need, Magdalena
Nail, Philip
Nichodemus, Valentine
Null, Valentine
Null, Wendle
Null, Michael
Nell, Philip
Nipple, Stephen
Null, Jacob
Nutter, Zacob
Noel, John
Orendorf, Peter
O'Hara, Henry
Oler, Peter
Oler, Geo. Adam
Putonberger, Michael
Poor, Abraham
Poorman, John
Pettit, James
Philips, Reece
Paxton, William
Paxton, Thomas
Peale, David
Pole, Thos. Samuel
Panter, Henry
Rice, George
White, William
Rinedollar, Geo.
Rinedollar, Henry
Rosenplot, John
Rice, Casper
Rinehart, George
Reed, Jacob
Rinehart, Felty
Rudicill, Tobias
Reece, John
Real, Michael
Rinedollar, Matthias
Rice, Andrew
Rudolph, Peter
Rogers, Owen
Rufcorn, Christian
Slider, Peter
Sawyer, Matthias
Six, Henry, Senr.
Six, Geo.
Shealy, Christian
Sane, Philip
Shiner, Philip
Shroyer, Matthias
Stump, George
Smeak, Simon
Stagner, Peter
Stump, Leonard
Slider, Simon
Shull, Stephen
Shull, John
Stonecypher, Daniel
Sink, George
Stimble, Jacob Senr.
Storme, John
Smith, Capt. John
Shroyer, Jacob
Sheets, Jacob Junr.
Sheets, John
Sparkes, Joseph
Spaulding, Henry
Smith, Jacob, Senr.
Smith, Jacob
Sharrer, Lodowick
Six, John
Shrader, John
Shaner, Peter
Shilling, John
Storme, Joseph
Verterbaker, Jacob
Shaw, Victor
Six, Philip
Sunbreen, John
Shunk, Peter
Sharrer, Tobias
Sterling, Jonathan
Troxall, Jacob
Taney, Joseph
Duttero, Conrod
Trucks, John
Thomson, Hugh
Trucks, George
Welty, John
Wimmer, Abraham
Wilson, Caleb
White, Andrew
Will, Nicholas
Wolfe, Christopher
Will, George
Wyville, Stephen
Westbay, Hugh
White, Abraham
Woolart, Ludwick
White, Christopher

White, Henry
Yengling, Frederick
Yengling, Margaret
Yengling, Jacob
Smith, Doct. Joseph Sim
Crapster, John
Woodrow, John
Medzler, Nicholas
Bristo, Samuel
Adams, Ann
Hart, Philip
McSherry, Barnabas
Lufft, George
Swope, Henry
Wait, Joseph
Cornell, Jacob
Need, George
Kennedy, Henry
Fisher, Christian
Crawl, Peter
Scepter, Joseph
Semble, Jacob, Junr.
Arnd, John
Pepple, William
James, Thomas
Myers, Jacob
Baker, Frederick
Mantle, Michael
Little, Joseph
Staples, William
Brednick, Henry
Shonce, Christopher
Price, Benjamin
Sponceller, Michael
Smith, John (Cooper)
Dennis, Jacob
Burgman, Christopher
Frank, George
Rimby, Peter
Marshall, William
Dunn, Robert
Crouse, John, Junr.
Charlten, John, Usher
Rudicill, Jacob
Copeland, Philip
Good, Isaac
Baker, Henry
Knox, John
James, Samuel
Britton, William
Ryley, Doyle
Sink, Jacob
Walker, William
Quinner, Jacob
Hammer, Michael
Lee, Dudley
Davis, Elizabeth
Butler, Thomas
Derr, Jacob
Goshour, John
Seipe, Henry
Conrod, Jacob
Cuddy, Henry
Wyer, John
James, John
Angle, Jacob
Stump, Adam
Erb, John
Agie, Peter
Ambrose, Catharine
Ayle, Daniel
Anderson, Edward
Byerly, Jacob
Bine, Adam
Beall, Basil
Beall, Collimore
Bouse, Christian
Brunner, Elias
Bear, George
Beamer, Henry
Belt, Hickison
Bruner, John
Biggs, John
Bear, John
Bringle, Laurence
Bookey, Matthias
Bruner, Stephen
Brawner, Thomas
Crickbaum, Conrod
Coon, Christian
Clise, Frederick
Coontz, George
Clem, George
Coppersmith, George
Cross, Henry
Calflesh, John
Colour, Jacob
Cregar, John
Crowl, Isaac
Crist, Jacob
Calf, John
Cattero, Jacob
Culb, Isaac
Cregar, Laurence
Carey, Mary
Christ, Michael
Crowl, Nicholas
Collins, Hodijah
Crist, Philip
Cregar, Valentine
Crum, William
Derr, Bostian
Devoyer, Edmund
Devilbiss, George
Domer, George
Donnehow, Hugh
Delander, John
Devilbiss, John
Derr, John Martin
Derr, George
Deane, Robert
Elder, Guy
Elder, William, Junr.
Freshower, Adam
Flemming, Arthur
Fouts, Baltis
Fowler, Clement
Fouts, Henry
Faro, Henry
Flannagan, Hugh
Fralick, Henry
Freshour, Mariah
Freck, Jonathan
Flemming, John
Flannagan, Lackland
Frecker, Philip
Flemming, Thomas
Funderbough, Walter
Grosheng, Abraham
Getsingtanner, Baltser
Gilbert, Barnet
Getsingtanner, Christian of B.
Gauk, Christian
Gantt, Fielder
Getsingtanner, Jacob, Senr.
Getsingtanner, Jacob
Getsingtanner, John
Gritshall, John
Green, Samuel
Goodman, William
Holts, Benedict
Hinkle, Baltis
Hull, Benjamin
Head, Biggar
Hedge, Charles
Heffner, Catharine
Herring, Casper
Hildebrand, Erasmus
Heffner, Frederick
Heffner, Frederick, Junr.
Holtsman, Frederick
Helman, Harman
Jackson, Henry
Haff, Jacob
Houk, John
Hedges, Jacob
Holts, Jacob
Heckathon, Jacob
Housman, Jacob
Holtsman, Jacob
Highfield, Jonathan
Holtsman, Jacob, Jun.
Hinkey, John
Hildebrand, Mary
Hedge, Mary
Hone, Michael
Hefner, Michael

Hefner, Michael, Jun.
Houk, Peter
Holmes, Peter
Harrison, Richard
Head, William
Head, William, Junr.
Johnson, James, Esq.
Julian, John
Ikenbread, Mary
Johnson, Thomas, Esq.
Knouff, Adam
Kemp, Frederick
Kemp, Henry
Kelly, Hugh
Kemp, John
Kiger, Leonard
Kemp, Peter
Livers, Anthony
Lefever, Christian
Linebaugh, Christian
Licklider, Conrod
Lefever, Elias
Licklider, George
Lemon, Jacob
Late, Leonard
Livers, Nathaniel
Licklider, Peter
Lilly, Richard
Lilly, Thomas
Morningstar, Susanna
Miller, Anthony
Miller, Abraham, Senr.
Moore, Alexander
Myers, Bostian
Miller, Daniel
Measle, Frederick
Main, George
Myers, George
Marshall, James
Miller, Jacob
Magill, John
McDonald, Jacob
McDonald, James
Miller, Jacob, Junr.
Moser, Leonard
Morningstar, Philip
Myers, Stephen
Ogle, Alexander
Ogle, James
Prutsman, Daniel
Prutsman, Elizabeth
Pentz, Jacob
Pup, John
Pingley, Christian
Patterson, John
Prutsman, John
Price, Philip
Pup, Peter
Price, Thomas

Ramsburg, Adam
Reece, Adam
Reece, Adam, Junr.
Ridge, Benjamin
Ramsburg, Christian
Ridge, Ephraim
Rob, Frederick
Ream, George
Reynolds, Hugh
Ramsburg, John
Ramsburg, Jacob
Reed, John
Ringer, Mathias, Junr.
Ringer, Mathias
Rogers, Patrick
Ridge, William
Snouk, Adam
Souder, Adam
Stull, Adam
Stoner, Benedict
Simmon, Baltis
Shoup, Christian
Springer, Christian
Stull, John
Shryock, Christian
Shiff, Godfrey
Shafer, Conrod
Shryock, Daniel
Stofer, Elias
Shriver, Frederick Wm.
Shoup, George
Shofe, John
Giddy, Peter
Scis, Geo.
Simmerman, Geo.
Shaver, George
Staley, Henry
Stuffle, Henry
Shaffer, John
Shaver, Jacob
Staley, Jacob
Staley, Joseph
Stoner, John
Sin, Jacob
Shitoacre, John
Smith, Joshua
Smith, John
Staley, John, Junr.
Spoon, John
Shingle, Laurence
Storme, Magdalena
Staley, Melchor
Smith, Matthias
Shoup, Matthias
Sheon, Nicholas
Sin, Elizabeth
Staley, Peter
Shaver, Peter
Scis, Paul

Smeak, Simon
Selby, Samuel
Shelmerdine, Stephen
Shryock, Valentine
Smith, William
Streaver, Yockman
Thomas, Christian
Thomas, Francis
Troxall, Frederick
Tuttero, George
Tuttero, George, Junr.
Trout, Jacob
Tofler, Peter
Troutman, Peter
Westenhaver, Christian
Weelfly, David
Whetcroft, Edward
Woolhide, Frederick
Woolhide, Frederick, Junr.
Woodrick, George
Weller, John, Junr.
Weller, Jacob
Weller, Jacob, Junr.
Wood, Richard
Werner, Jacob
White, Joseph
Wolf, Peter
Woolhide, John
Young, Casper
Young, Daniel
Young, George
Young, John
Yont, John
Yesterday, Michael
Young, Peter
Waggoner, Adam
Biggs, Benjamin
Crawford, Moses
Troxall, David
Jones, John
Etsler, George
Barnhart, David
Stoner, Casper
Thomson, William
Boyd, Abraham
Brawner, Elizabeth
Montgomery, Edward
Wright, Henry
Wolf, Simon
Ocker, Christian
Noah, Conrad
Fox, Henry
Coplin, Philip
Shuman, Jacob
Miller, John
Pot, Benedict
McGill, Patrick
Crama, Jacob
Smith, Nicholas

Pharoah, Leonard
Mullen, Nicholas
Stokes, James
Lickfletter, George
Girton, Sylvester
Noland, James
Rady, Henry
Windsor, Modelena
Streavy, Paul
Eden, Robert
Fogelson, George
Crafts, Thomas
Ketterman, Stoffel
Shringer, Matthew
Cannen, Jacob
Livers, Thomas
McCusick, John
Barnet, Luke
Westford, Thomas
Fuller, Samuel
Rock, John
Orbit, Philip
Durst, Henry
Watson, Samuel
Goodman, Philip
McKensie, David
Reckard, John
Walter, Jacob
Shriver, Henry
Fortune, Charles
Durst, Philip
Goodman, William, Junr.
Bevengton, Henry
Westerhaver, Christopher
Loudenbaugh, Conrod
Kemp, Frederick, Sen.
Barnhart, George
Haldebrand, Joseph
Hester, William
Wortakel, George
Ambrose, Henry
Allison, James
Armstrong, John
Artman, Michael
Artman, William
Blackburn, Alexander
Boon, Abraham
Briner, Abraham
Sweeny, John
Bryan, Edward
Braner, Henry
Brown, Joseph
Crise, Henry
Bruner, Peter
Buzzard, Peter
Brown, Robert
Bouser, Stoph
Brown, William, Jur.
Cooper, Archibald

McCormack, Daniel
Collins, Humphrey
Crabbs, Henry
Cooper, James, Jun.
Crist, Jacob
Knouff, John
Knouff, John, Junr.
Calf, John
Crabbs, John
Calf, Jacob
Crist, John
Clabough, John of Jno.
Cooper, James
Kemp, Lodowick
Copeland, Matthias
Coon, Philip
Croan, Robert
Cleland, Samuel
Carrack, Samuel
Currans, William
Delosier, Daniel
McDonald, Samuel
Davis, Thomas
Elder, Arnold
Elder, Charles
Elder, Elisha
Elder, William, Junr.
Elder, Phebe
Elder, Clementina
Emmit, Samuel
Elder, William
Emmit, William, Esqr.
Fevery, Jacob
Faris, John
Flora, John
Fleck, Lucas
Fry, Martin
Freck, Philip
Flemming, Robert
Fream, Richard
Gordon, Daniel
Grove, Henry
McGary, John
Gump, John
McGorgan, John
Gates, Jacob
Hill, Abraham
Hoffman, Adam
Hagan, Alexander
Hoover, Christian
Hockensmith, Conrod
Harbough, Christian
Henning, Casper
Hobbs, Charles
Hammer, Jacob
Hockensmith, George
Harbaugh, George
McHenry, Henry
Hoover, Hans Wendle

Harbaugh, Jacob
Harbough, John
Hammer, John
Hornacre, Isaac
Hayes, Jonathan
Hockensmith, Jacob
Hughes, James
Hoover, John
Hughes, Joseph
Harbaugh, Lodowick
Hockensmith, Michael
Harmar, Marks
Patterson, Thomas
Jennings, Richard
Koon, Christian
Kill, George
Keever, Lodowick
McKeen, William
Love, Benjamin
Love, David
Loy, Frederick
Lynn, Henry
Love, Hugh
Linebaugh, Jacob
Livers, Mary
Lips, Philip
Lemmon, Richard
Muckaberry, Abraham
Messner, Christian
Marker, Catharine
Matthews, Conrod
Martin, David
Miller, Frederick
Mesner, George
Matthews, Henry
Matthews, John Jun.
Martin, Jacob
McMahen, James
Morrison, James
Matthews, John
Minute, James
Miller, Lodowick
Martin, Matthias
Miller, Philip
Mathews, Philip
McAtee, George
Maxwell, Thomas
Murdock, William
Meredith, William
Nusey, John
Nickum, John
Oler, Andrew
Overholts, Abraham
Iler, Frederick
Hover, George
Ott, George
Hover, Jacob
Ogle, Joseph
Oyler, Jonas

Ott, Jacob
Oler, Laurence
Ott, Michael
Oler, Philip
Ott, Peter
Ott, Abigail
Ott, George, Junr.
Parks, James
Proutman, Jacob
Porter, Nathan
Patterson, Nathaniel
Row, Arthur
Robinson, Charles
Ritter, Elias
Row, George
Rosier, Henry
Riffner, Henry
Ringland, John
Ryan, James
Ramsay, Joseph
Rosebaugh, Isaac
Riffly, Jacob
Row, Michael
Ryley, Thomas
Roberts, William
Slush, Andrew
Smith, Amos
Stewart, Alexander
Smith, Christian
Slonacre, Christian
Smith, Daniel
Sheets, Frederick
Smith, George
Smith, George, Junr.
Stringer, George
Shroyer, John (Tanner)
Shroyer, John, Senr.
Smith, Jacob
Smith, John
Stevenson, James
Sheets, Jacob
Stoner, Jacob
Snider, John
Shields, James
Stevenson, John
Stricker, Michael
Smith, Michael
Smith, Matthias
Shaver, Peter
Shaver, Philip
Singer, Samuel
Steckle, Simon
Shields, William
Sweeney, William
Thomson, Ralph
Thomas, Christian
Tanner, David
Thomas, Jacob
Thomas, Isaac

Troxall, John
Troxall, John, Junr.
Toughman, John
Tanner, Jacob
Troxall, Jacob, of Peter
Troxall, Peter
Thompson, William
Valentine, Henry
Valentine, Jacob
Valentine, John
Whitmore, Abraham
Williard, Andrew
Whitmore, Benjamin
Whitenhaver, Christopher
Wolf, Daniel
Whitmore, David
Weaver, George Jr.
Whitmore, Henry
Williams, Henry
Whitmore, Jno.
Wilson, Joseph
Withero, John
McWilliams, John
Williard, John
Wilson, Michael
Williard, Peter
Williard, Philip
Renit, Robert
White, Sarah
Wilson, Thomas
Young, John
Zacharias, Mathias
Newman, Jacob
Hoptman, Henry
Little, Barnet
Cockran, Daniel
Cridler, John
McDonald, Margaret
Shields, William, Junr.
Dugan, John
Sook, Henry
Nunemacker, Philip
Hoover, Jacob
Simmon, Jacob
McGuire, Ross
Boner, Geo.
Canon, Mary
Buchanan, William
Nelson, Peter
Richard, John
McKain, William
Wright, Joseph
Smith, Thos.
McIlroy, James
Beale, George
Keever, Jacob
Keever, Abraham
Keefer, Casper
Iser, George

Burk, James
Honups, Michael
Matthews, Chidley
Connor, James
Whitmore, Benjamin, Jr.
Clarke, Joseph
Boos, John
Fulam, John
Calf, John, Senr.
Frame, George
Harbaugh, Jacob, Jr.
Nelson, Roger, Esqr.
Ridge, Cornelius
Dunning, Patrick
Kiser, Decus
Hardmar, William
Douglas, Thos. Fogerty
King, Jacob
Turnbaugh, William
Moore, James
Taney, Henry
Whitmore, Jacob
McNeale, Archabald
Webb, Benjamin
Thomson, Jno. of Wm.
Sage, Samuel
Flora, Abright
Davis, William
Shadd, Philip
Williams, Jacob
Harshman, Wm.
Grove, John
Swope, Barnet
Lowry, David
Hardy, Solo.
Cron, Michael
McFear, Patrick
McLaughlin, James
Kile, William
Kennedy, Ann
Sweney, Edward
Crawford, John
Erbaugh, Jacob (of Lodo.)
Smith, Christopher
Smith, Peter
Jones, David
Bryan, William
Beaty, Jacob
King, George
Fulham, John
McKissick, Margt.
Funk, Rudolph
Beaver, John
Craling, Teteril
Caster, Thos.
Stuffy, Andrew
Stulk, James
Averly, Adam
Arnold, Andrew

Ankrom, Aaron
Ambrose, Christopher
Shalt, Elizabeth
Arnold, Henry
Ashmond, Henry
Ambroser, Henry
Ambrosier, Henry, Senr.
Albright, Henry
Arnold, John
Artman, John
Alexander, Jacob
Averhart, Jacob
Ancrum, Jacob
Ancrum, Richard
Alexander, Valentine
Buger, Bartho
Buzzard, Catha.
Baker, Conrod
Bizar, Daniel
Buger, Daniel
Butler, Edward
Byser, Frederick
Barger, Frederick
Bowersmith, George
Bigly, Henry, Junr.
Brodeback, Henry
Bowsinger, Henry
Biggerly, Henry, Senr.
Blessing, Jacob
Belt, Jeremiah
Bergeseer, Jacob
Byser, Jacob, Junr.
Bartholomew, John
Buzzard, Jacob
Burton, Elizabeth
Burton, Jacob
Byser, Jacob
Bricket, John
Beckenbaugh, Leonard
Bowser, Noah
Bambridge, Peter
Buzzard, Samuel
Brown, Stoffel
Beard, Samuel
Brandenburg, Samuel
Bower, Peter
Boalus, Valentine
Brandenburg, Wm.
Beaver, William
Brandensburg, William, Jr.
Beckwith, Benjamin
Blickenstaff, Yost
Kern, Adam
Coplintz, Adam
Crone, Conrod
Craft, Frederick
Cost, George
Custard, George
Cannon, Geo.
Cassel, Geo.
Colman, Henry
Coplintz, Harman
Coplinger, Jacob
Carnes, John
Cain, John
Coons, Jacob
Colman, Joseph
Cost, Jacob
Carter, John
Carn, Jacob
Callaman, John
Collier, Michael
Collins, Matthew
Cloninger, Philip
Coplintz, Peter
Cline, Peter
Cassel, Thomas
Devar, Abraham
Duttero, Baltser
Downing, Benjamin
Deloyder, David
Delashmut, Elias
Drill, Jacob
Detro, John
Deloyder, Jacob
Deloyder, John
Dobb, Jacob
Isburn, Robert
Everett, Valentine
Fry, Anough
Fluke, Barbara
Funier, Henry
Fluke, Henry
Fisher, Henry
Frasher, Henry
Falling, Henry
Funk, Peter
Fulwiler, Jacob
Fluke, John
Fluke, Barbara
Frazier, Jonathan
Fisher, Peter
Fink, Philip, Sen.
Fulier, Robert
Frazier, Thomas
Ferguson, William
Frazier, William
Fox, Frederick
Garret, Barton
Gaver, Daniel
Garsinger, David
Kernhart, George
Gittings, Jeremiah,
Gwinn, Joseph
Grossnickle, John
Grove, Jacob
Gilbert, Jeremiah
Garver, Michael
Gisert, Melchor
Gaver, Peter
Grossnickle, Peter
Gilbert, Thomas
Misker, Valentine
Herring, Adam
Harshberger, Barnabas
Harshman, Christian
Howe, Caleb
Hay, Daniel
Hook, Daniel
Hinklehouser, Deterick
House, George
Hillary, John
Hedge, Joseph
Holland, Jonathan
Hook, James
Hackney, Jacob
Haverley, Michael
Holland, Otho
Hutrel, Peter
Hawk, Peter
Hodge, Shadrack
Harrison, Thomas
Hawkins, Thomas
Hagerty, Thomas
House, William
Iseminger, Adam
Icough, Adolph
Ireland, Alexander
Jameson, Benedict
Johnson, Joseph
Johnson, John
Ireland, Jonathan
Johnson, Robert
Johnson, Thomas
Knouff, Adam
Kugle, Adam, Senr.
Kesler, Andrew
King, Andrew
Kemp, Conrod
Kephart, Jacob
Kenough, Henry
Kier, Jacob
Killer, Jacob
Kefauver, Jacob
Keller, John
Keller, Philip
King, Mary
Knife, Michael
Knife, Michael, Junr.
Kefauver, Philip
Keller, Philip, Senr.
Kefauver, Peter
Keale, Peter
Lemaster, Abraham
Leakin, Abraham, Senr.
Leatherman, Daniel
Leatherman, Godfrey

Lighter, Henry
Long, John
Laurence, Jacob
Lynch, John
Leaken, John
Lamb, John
Ludy, John
Lemon, Lodowick
Lemar, Richard
Long, Stoffel
Lee, Thomas Sim, Esqr.
Luckett, William, Esqr.
Linginfelter, Valentine
Mensh, Adam
Main, Adam
Mockett, Andrew
Miller, Conrod
Moser, Conrod
Morgan, Conrod
Mathery, William
Miller, Elizabeth
Maine, Frederick
Miller, Frederick, Junr.
Michael, George
Miller, Frederick
Maine, George
Markell, George
Marker, George
Miller, Henry
Moyer, Joseph
Messeburg, Jacob
Moser, John
Miller, Michael
Miller, Nicholas
Miller, Peter
Mitchell, Peter
Magruder, Samuel
Mitchell, Stophel
Mitchell, Theodore
Mock, Thomas
Moser, Valentine
Moser, Valentine, Junr.
Moothers, Valentine
Magruder, William, Esqr.
Marlow, William
Neff, Adam
Nisewarner, Christian
Neff, Daniel
Nicholson, Francis
Neff, Henry
Neff, John
Nisewanger, John
Osterday, Christian
Ogden, Joseph
Osterday, Christian, Junr.
Peckenbaugh, Susanna
Philpot, Barton
Philpot, Charles
Poe, George
Powlas, George
Pepper, Henry
Prather, John
Prather, Enoch
Putman, John
Powlas, Nicholas
Putman, Philip
Phillips, Samuel
Philpot, Zachariah
Routsong, Adam, Junr.
Rawlings, Aaron
Rice, Benjamin
Ricker, Conrod
Rouderbush, Daniel
Ramsburg, John, Junr.
Roud, Henry
Redburn, Henry
Richards, Jacob
Ridgely, Jacob
Riddlemoser, Michael
Ruble, Peter
Rodenpeler, Philip
Rechard, Peter
Ridgely, Richard
Rudy, Peter
Rice, Ann
Smith, Andrew
Smelser, Adam
Shoemaker, Christian
Shryer, Christian
Shrader, Conrod
Stottlemyer, David, Junr.
Swaggert, Daniel
Stottlemyer, Devalt
Sheon, David
Sueman, Eleanor
Staley, Elizabeth
Stemple, Frederick
Shaaff, George
Shaveler, George
Stockman, George
Smith, Henry (of Henry)
Staley, Henry
Smith, Henry
Shrader, Henry
Slifer, John
Shean, Jacob
Shank, John
Smith, Jacob
Saggersy, Jacob
Shemmy, John
Shryer, Jacob
Stone, John
Sheffer, John, Junr.
Smith, John, of Jacob
Smith, John
Sheckles, John
Simmons, James
Serjeant, James
Stomble, Joseph
Speelman, Jacob
Staley, Jacob
Swearingon, Joseph
Smith, John
Smith, Leonard
Sturm, Jacob
Swimburger, Michael
Swearinger, Margaret
Shafer, Philip
Shunk, Philip
Sensebaugh, Peter
Sommers, Jacob
Sergeant, Snowden
Swearingen, Thomas
Sommers, Valentine
Shilkinack, William
Smith, Mary
Tusnier, Andrew
Thrasher, Benjamin
Tenbell, Isaac
Tenbal, Jonathan
Turner, Jacob, Junr.
Titcus, Jacob
Turner, Jacob
Thomas, Jacob
Toms, John
Thomas, Leonard
Troutman, Michael
Trine, Susanna
Trett, Paul
Toms, Samuel
Templing, Samuel
Thresher, Thomas
Toms, William
Tucker, William
Wortal, John
Uhlry, Henry
Uhlry, Michael
Wiles, George
Weaver, Daniel
Williard, Davolt
Wells, Ducket
Wilyard, Elias
Winbegler, Francis
Weaver, George
Whiskey, Margaret
Westman, Jacob
Westenberger, Jacob
Weatherfield, Jacob
Whip, Jacob
Weakly, James
White, James
Weadle, Jacob
Holsopple, Mary
Wilyard, Philip
Widle, Peter
Wiles, Thomas
Young, Conrod

Yost, George
Young, John
Yonsy, John
Yates, Ignatius
Yost, Lodowick
Yonsy, Peter
Condell, William (of Davy)
Mulinix, Robert
Wade, John
Wheeler, Richard
Barnet, Jacob
Parish, Gilbert
Dorsey, John (of James)
Justice, Ezekiel
Cock, Casper
Crain, Robert
Cockran, Robert
Devoy, John
Richards, Joshua
Clary, William
Franklin, Charles
Baney, George
Dorsey, David
McLain, Joseph
Crone, Robert
Norton, Isaac
Heck, Daniel
Myers, Peter
Philbel, William
Sile, Conrod
Potter, William
McKee, Samuel
Rister, Samuel
Cornicle, Danl.
Kelly, Thos.
Clary, David
Plaster, Joseph
Whitehead, Joseph
Geering, John
Poole, Henry, Jr.
Mason, Robert
Smith, Jacob
Wood, Henry
Brightwell, Richard
Wright, Joseph, Junr.
Runey, John
McMahens, James
Black, John
Redick, Leonard
Shoester, Joseph
Roberts, William
Umstead, Enoch
Dage, Jacob
Beatty, William
Justice, Aquila
Dodson, John
Isenberger, Henry
Davis, Gilbert
Davis, Francis

Ball, Henry
Richardson, John
Bab, John
Lavely, Jacob
James, William
Koontz, Henry
Leek, William
Parron, Samuel
Nelson, Burges
Stormes, Isaac
Beckworth, Mary
Pepple, Abraham
Beaverd, John
Dahoof, Henry
Farver, Margarett
Shethouse, Peter
Gather, William
Wayman, Thomas
Hargwager, Henry
Snider, Peter
Stringer, John
Rister, Michael
Adams, Joseph
Fulker, Christopher
Castleburg, Benja.
Ingler, David
Girty, George
Poonsock, Jacob
Pringman, Michael
Faw, Abraham
Snertzell, Geo. W.
Pifer, Philip
Hisler, Nicholas
Margin, John
Swartz, Valentine
Hickson, Thomas
Olix, Michael
Adams, George
Bear, Jacob, Senr.
Bear, Jacob, Junr.
Baltzell, Jacob
Weaver, Christian
Schley, Thomas
Ogle, Thomas
Evit, Woodward
Steiner, Jacob, Junr.
Ebert, Adam
Shelman, John
Gombar, Jacob
Ingle, Peter
Wondenbarker, Adam
Stoner, Christian
Burket, George
Tillard, Edward
Martz, George
Spangler, George
Carn, Michael
Adams, Valentine
Hart, Christian

Shull, Catherine
Himes, Lawrenec
Reel, Frederick
Ramer, Michael
Bookey, Matthias
Ketsinderfer, John
Haas, Michael
Brunt, Stoffel
Cossell, Daniel
Miller, Andrew
Croy, John
Bruner, Catherine
Callister, Sarah
Moyer, Michael
Measle, Jacob
Measle, Casper
Judy, Martin
Bierly, Frederick
Gombar, John
Yontz, Catharine
Adlum, John
Bargor, Philip
Risner, Tobias
Tice, Nicholas
Shankneer, John
Winemiller, Henry
House, William
Coonts, Baltser
Bogan, Frederick
Heck, Margaret
Crabb, Thomas
Bonnet, Christian
Mantz, Peter, Esqr.
Mantz, Casper
Delacour, Joshua, Fredk.
Schley, John Jacob
Schley, George Jacob
Lontz, Leonard
Shull, Frederick
Waugh, William
Wise, Mary
Mantz, David
Mantz, Francis
Charlton Eleanor
Shell, Charles
Lynch, Susanna
Hower, Nicholas
Koons, Henry
Vanhorn, Benjamin
Hoffman, Jacob
Parks, John
Prangle, Christian
Fessler, John
Hanson, Jane
Harrison, Catharine
Thomas, Doct. Philip.
Potts, Sarah
Neale, John
Shew, Jacob

Somersett, Thos.
Winter, John
Lingenfelter, John
Kline, Mary
Kline, Frederick
Bear, Geo., Junr.
Houser, Michael
Duvall, Samuel
Howman, Peter
Shiner, Adam
Shiner, Valentine
Testel, John
Young, Jacob, Esq.
Dyer, Martha
Hower, Daniel
Crush, Conrod
Coonts, Henry, Sen.
Barnhold, Ann
Candle, Jacob
Pence, George
Ingle, Peter, Junr.
Buchers, Richard
House, Thomas
Burkett, John
Smith, James
Wandell, Jacob
Bear, Catharine
Riggs, John
Mackey, Robert
Clements, William
Williams, John
Waling, John
Brim, Henry
Gilleland, Philip
Gatrell, Charles
Hollow, Christopher
Peters, John
Hollow, Michael
Hollow, Michael, Junr.
Speaker, John
Hollow, Godfrey
Lott, Philip
Rate, Alexander
Crise, Henry
Johnson, Doct. John
Wane, Isaac
Gross, Sarah
Durf, Jacob
Quicksel, Mary
Coller, Jacob
Ironmonger, John
Hall, John
Lewis, Jacob
Kline, Stephen
Kimes, Henry
Hutchin, John
Kerr, John
Waters, George
Brown, Simeon

Thomas, Wm.
Murquit, Michael
Norris, Samuel
Levy, David
Waters, Peter
Beaty, Thomas, Esq.
Kisinger, Francis
Levy, Jacob
Thomas, Samuel
Taylor, Thomas
Goss, Gideon
Metzker, Jacob
Wisher, Christian
Hinghew, Frederick
Shelman, Jacob
Nixendurf, Samuel
Pence, Margaret
Hersbeyer, Adam
Bear, Henry
Snider, George
Storm, Leonard
Madery, Nicholas
Baltzel, Christian
Penders, Jacob
Luckess, Luck
Bear, William
Fie, Joseph
Bruner, Jacob
Wigel, John
Adams, Jeremiah
Baltzer, John
Kipelrinjer, Martin
Wesenger, Peter
Tolks, Catharine
Walker, John
Mates, Michael
Hardman, Christian
How, George
Smith, Peter
Kessner, Michael
Half, Margaret
Hoffman, George
Olix, Adam
Englebright, Conrod
Shaaff,, Casper
Wints, Jacob
Fielding, Michael
Crook, Revr. John A.
Hocks, Frederick
Stuner, Frederick
Boyd, Andrew
Clark, James
Rinehart, George
Shafer, Henry
Low, Jacob
Bartman, Christophel
Snider, Jacob
Dunuman, William
Hain, Jacob

Fink, Adam
Fox, Elizabeth
Stoore, George
McGrah, James
Juright, Justice
McDanel, Alexander
Kephart, Peter
Gipps, Nicholas
Richer, Henry
Morhefer, Peter
Heckman, Stephen
Brown, Godfrey
Devilbiss, Christopher
Pringle, Christian
Smith, Philip
Dull, Joseph
Kulp, Michael
Kulp, Michael, Junr.
Miller, Conrod
Graybill, Peter
Mahoney, Sophia
Frombech, Rev. Jacob
Baker, Mary
Fultz, Margaret
Row, Michael
Guyer, Adam
Charles
Shanhols, Frederick
Shultz, Catherine
Grossman, John
Simmerman, John
Leap, William
Eberts, George
Cain, Jacob
Staufer, Daniel
Titlow, Christian
Forble, Jacob
Brown, Michael
Hoffman, George
Davis, William
Balsel, Jacob
West, Jacob
Harding, Richard
Roads, Barbara
Row, James
Proder, Conrod
Neghalf, Nicholas
Walter, Jacob
Stalkman, Catharine
Everhart, Michael
Aunbert, Christian
Limbreck, Daniel
Herbert, Catharine
Weaver, Michael
Coffman, John
Kitwilder, Jacob
Whitmore, Michael
Keller, Catharine
Lilly, Samuel

Bonum, Malachia
Keller, Jacob
Conrod, Elizabeth
McKan, Bartholomew
Henry, Conrod
Tetlow, Abraham
Bowly, Jacob
Bowly, Charles
Snodyell, Jacob
Wilson, Thomas
Cronise, Henry
Getert, Valentine
Foley, Henry
Conrod, Henry
Cronise, John
Fie, Henry
Shavock, Adam
Lice, Erasmus
Bruner, Peter
Common, George
Prangle, Laurence
Nuse, Michael
Sheffy, Adam
Eckart, Christian
Campbell, John
Hostetter, Henry
Haven, Catharine
Butt, John
Smith, John
Gardner, Lewis
Craglow, William
Gunsaw, George
Young, Andrew
Fauble, John
Hardman, Joseph
Brangle, George
Bontz, Adam
Bradley, Thomas
Bell, Babby
Shiseler, Jacob
Bontz, Henry
Roar, Rudolph
Dull, Conrod
Shultz, David
Durf, Samuel
Klinehart, Francis
Keisler, George
Roar, Jacob
Wise, Jacob
Ramsburg, John, Junr.
Bartle, Jacob
Watts, Martin
Ritchie, William, Esqr.
Ritchie, Abner
Dyer, Edward
Cary, John Dew
Riley, Patrick
Connar, William
Roar, Philip

Bruner, Modelena
Lowe, Andrew
Ogle, Benjamin
Butler, Richard
Fisher, John
Gombar, John, Junr.
Miller, Jacob
Booker, Frederick
Steiner, Jacob
Kenop, Mary
Bruner, John
Meddert, James
Miller, Samuel
Miller, Godlip
Norris, Barnet
Sealer, Henry
Trisler, Michael
Leatherman, Henry
Battsell, Michael
Hoffman, Jacob
Kephart, John
Shine, Philip
Coon, Henry
Baker, Christian
Mires, Jacob
Garnhart, Henry
Grove, Rachel
Hoofnogle, Peter
Semmer, Elizabeth
Keller, Adam
Ott, Michael
Guyer, John
Getsentanner, George
Booker, John
Hoffman, George
Lombrick, Henry
Prangle, Christian
Borham, Mercy
Baker, Peter
Fye, Simeon
Chopper, Philip
Houk, Jacobs
Road, Christian
Filker, Jacob
Elknand, Mary
Simmon, Jacob
Miller, William
Bear, George
Knouff, Jacob
Elbert, Catharine
Lear, Daniel
Brothers, Henry
Hole, Jacob
Baltzel, George Jacob
Buckias, John
Gipps, Abraham
Shafer, Philip
Minshel, Joshua
Fluke, Peter

Tyler, Doctor John
McCleary, Henry
Ritchie, Mary
Runkle, Rev. William
Hirley, Frederick
Beall, Wm. M., Esq.
McPherson, John, Esq.
Murdock, George, Esq.
Mantz, Isaac
Ritchie, John
Hoffman, John
Woodward, Benedict
Johnson, Baker, Esq.
Potts, Richard, Esq.
Shields, Patrick
Hunter, William
Springer, John
Rights, Anthony
Wells, Thomas, Jun.
Paxton, Nathaniel
Holland, Wm.
Bear, Hugh
Priner, Abraham
Brown, Robin
Angle, Peter
Angle, George
Brade, George
Miller, John
Knu, George
Hale, George
Mullen, Nicholas
Bell, Nathaniel
Brothers, John
Graham, John
Hatherly, Benjamin
Clark, James
Mire, John
Moyer, Joseph, Junr.
Moyer, Peter
Miller, John
Stottlemyer, George
Stottlmyer, Jacob
Hoover, Jacob
McClary, Wm.
Glasby, Mathias
Kerr, Thomas
Eitly, Wm.
Ford, John
Holliday, John
Spake, Conrod
Peter, Enoch
Yates, Thomas
Morrow, Teter
Young, John Jacob
Burn, Henry
Brandenburgh, George
Stimmer, George
Yudy, Philip
Melcher, Philip

Reed, Jacob
Boghier, Peter
Conrod, John
Rerter, Felty
Michael, Conrod
Limmon, John
Liver, Nicholas
Lenmon, Abraham
Lambert, Joseph
Digman, Anne
Baker, Adam
Iford, Jeremiah
Allsock, John
Baker, Martin
Storm, Wendle
Kirfover, Nicholas
Peckenbaugh, Peter
Adams, Stophel
Loufer, Frederick
Horine, Tobias
Summers, Jacob
Braize, John
Mitchel, Leonard
Hale, Thomas
Wolfly, David
Sheredine, Paul
Earl, James
Gaston, John
Sims, Thomas
Bread, George
Hiltebrand, Henry
Hurley, William
Kensler, Uley
Noland, James
Selby, William
Combs, Henry
Show, Conrod, Junr.
Philips, James
Tobridge, John
Leather, George
McGorvin, Dennis
Hershberger, Henry
Nichols, Philip
Martin, Jacob
Lantz, John
Phillen, Henry
Davis, John
Krumer, Adam
Toole, James
Hesler, William
Thresher, Elias
Lamar, William
Lamar, Lemack
Hagan, Andrew
Deaver, Michael
White, John
Leakins, Daniel
Leakins, Abraham, Jr.
Haney, John

Howard, Elizabeth
Clary, Wm.
Rice, Joseph
Perrill, Thomas
Callaman, Moses
Mansfield, John
McCormack, John
Sergeant, Sarah
Brent, George
Cox, Elisha
Frasier, Sarah
Frasier, John
Gittings, Colmore
Shinogle, George
Smith, Patrick Sim, Esq.
Frasier, Sarah
McLamar, Archibald
Reynolds, James
Goodwin, Richard
Farthing, Aaron
West, Erasmus
Clark, John
West, Thomas
West, Joseph
Trenton, Richard
Smith, Sampson
Hinton, John, Junr.
Vickery, George
Denny, Stophel
Blessing, George
Porter, Samuel
Allbough, Simeon
Wiles, James
Engle, Peter
Yousi, George
Sombower, Adam
Carver, Michael
Eller, Elizabeth
Paker, George
Fink, Philip, Junr.
Korr, Casper
Comb, Henry
Miller, George
Wiseman, Conrod
Arnold, David
Harley, Joshua
Young, Henry
Alexander, Henry
Jacobs, Joel
Young, Jacob (of Conrod)
Firestone, Nicholas
Barnes, Nachel
Hardman, Daniel
Helker, Christian
Yerrick, John
Clipper, Felty
Beckett, William
Smith, John (of Jno.)
Phelps, Eli

Giseberd, Andrew
Organ, Thomas
Marlow, Thomas
Keller, John
Shafer, John, Junr.
Yandes, George
Foutch, John
Drine, Susannah
Keller, Philip, Jur.
Powell, Thomas
Mottor, Valentine
Mottor, Henry
Snuer, Henry
Stone, Jacob
Jackson, James
Snerr, Henry
Stottelmire, David, Jur.
Gelashee, Mathew
Sheuman, Aaron
Tarr, Philip
Smeltzer, Andrew
Lezer, Zachariah
Coons, Thomas
Houp, Nicholas
Behind, Jacob
Briger, Peter
Ulith, Henry
Reed, Jacob
Bambridge, Absolam
Dutteron, Jacob
Dull, Peter
Eicker, Barnabas
Miller, George
Heck, Andrew
Boutsong, Adam, Jun.
Luser, Daniel
Smith, Jacob, Junr.
Kugle, Adam
Kugle, John
Bagle, Henry
Bockman, Andrew
Shuffler, Peter
Sheffer, Peter
Daily, John
Toms, Jacob
Sommer, Christian
Dusinger, Jacob
Toms, Abraham
Holsopple, Frederick
Duble, Isaac
Leatherman, Joseph
Blukenstaff, Ulerick
Main, John
Lopp, Henry
Mark, Joseph
Mires, Jacob
Carringer, David
Boohoup, John
Brown, Peter

Arnold, Zachariah
Arnold, Samuel
Gaver, John
Brake, Peter
Stile, Philip
Hobrick, John
Rice, Michael
Niceinger, Magdalena
Smith, Conrod
Williams, Daniel
Hargess, Elizabeth
Smith, Michael
Fock, Hugh
Hobrick, John
Kisler, Henry
Koons, Jacob
Michael, Lodwich
Hutt, Samuel
Orr, Nicholas
Leister, George
Daganhart, Christian
Babylon, Philip
Bakely, Henry
Kimes, Jacob
Matteny, George
Harine, Lodwick
Fester, Daniel
Collins, Mathias
Moyer, Samuel
Esburn, Jane
Hedge, Shadrack
Cornickle, Daniel
Shewen, Cornelius
Walter, Michael
Chilcote, James
Helms, Nicholas
Durbin, Cornelius
Heavener, Andrew
Snider, John
Watkins, Samuel
Culp, Philip
Oliver, Thomas
Pulbough, Joseph
Paddy, William
Else
Hains, Nathan
Harrisson, Benjamin
Light, Elizabeth
Colden, Jacob
Mackabie, Allen
Murray, Edward
Fluhart, Stephen
Elliott, Thomas
Jones, Thomas
Lamar, Thomas
Swomley, Daniel
Hughes, Jesse
Wessley, Henry
Hall, Gabriel

Barnes, Elisha
Farmer, William
Bean, Walter
Pennybaker, Samuel
James, John
Hardinger, Christian
Gist, Jonathan
Wright, Samuel
Wright, William
Hutton, Joseph
Ovelman, Jacob
Flenner, Daniel
Barnhart, David
Poling, Elias
Kump, Peter, Junr.
Bayplot, John
Emery, John
Arthur, Frederick
Beak, Jacob
Franklin, Thomas
Lescalute, William
Crawford, James
Daddisman, Jacob
Cassel, Henry
Moore, Matthias
Wampler, Jacob
Hoff, Leonard
Fowler, James
Hilbert, Margaret
Flegle, John
Crisher, Nicholas
Myers, Joseph, Junr.
Owings, Beale
White, Ann
Riley, John
Casner, William
Crawford, Elias
Montgomery, Thos.
Hollingsworth, Jacob
Stem, Matthias
Ogly, Peter
Cover, Abraham
Fuss, John
Brown, Ann
Winters, John
Hains, William
Wright, David
Wright, Henry
Toole, Catharine
Sloregenhoupt, Philip
Angel, Jacob
Yengling, Jacob
Goodley, Henry
Moyers, Joseph, Senr.
Roadpouch, Frederick, Ser
Kemp, Mary
Chadd, William
Ford, William
Stephenson, Maryman

Burns, George
Estep, Zachariah
Long, Jacob
Mikesell, John
Fivecoat, Peter
Fester, George
Hafley, Stephen
Bishop, John, Jur.
Hawk, Peter
Heck, John
Rife, Christopher
Hoyer, Jacob
Riffle, Ludwick
Trisnen, Philip
Tomlin, Hugh
Baltsell, Jacob
Rue, Jacob
Keele, Henry
Linebaugh, Adam
Anders, Herbert
Bloom, Adam
Linebaugh, Samuel
Overholtz, Isaac
Black, Abraham
Thomas, Isaac
Hamilton, John
Snouk, Adam
Thomas, Amos
Dennis, Jacob
Eichelberger, Leonard
McAnair, Samuel
Reynolds, James
Parsons, Robert
Nail, Jacob
Nail, Daniel
Miller, John, Junr.
Wise, John
Winse, Michael
Crawford, Moses
Bankard, Henry
O'Hara, Daniel
Wile, Peter
Cress, Simon
Stonecypher, Jacob
Cornelius, James
Duttero, Frederick
Curran, Michael
Worshall, Augustus
Glass, Samuel
Kennedy, Mary
Ormant, Mary
Bowen, Christopher
Yengling, Christopher
Osler, Ormond
Bankard, Abram
Crawford, James
Frolaback, John
Kepler, George
Hichen, Jacob, Junr.

Teter, Jacob
Sheets, Martin
Parah, Charles
Cloud, Mordecai
Shanam, Catharine
Carver, John
Spigler, Israel
Helbert, George
Hope, William
Summerman, Michael
Pate, Edward
Waters, Dyer
Bageunt, William
Fisher, William
Turner, Solomon
Lear, Garrett
Dun, Barnet
Finch, Thomas
Barnes, Edward
Bannister, James
Hetherly, Benjamin
Falkner, Alexander
Mason, Jonathan
Barnes, David
Harris, Elizabeth
Roberts, John
Hersey, Christopher
Turner, Thomas
Deuker, John
Plummer, Eleanor
Shryock, Daniel
Clark, Joshua
Blohorn, William
McElfresh, Henry
Plummer, Jonathan
Shriner, Peter
Barker, Fielder
Dorsey, Evan
Beavington, Henry
Wolf, John
Sommers, Thomas
Sheets, Henry
Linger, John
Ungelby, Zachariah
Davis, Barnet
Ingham, Joshua
McKader, Sarah
Strevert, Edward
Flemming, Thomas
Manklin, Benjamin
Wallace, Robert
Hilton, John
Todd, Alexander
Arnold, John
Selman, Gassaway
McDudel, John
Brian, James
Davis, Luke
Gist, Elizabeth

Holler, Peter
Smith, Henry of Nics.
Booghier, Jacob
Clark, John
Hamer, George
Kline, George
Pathoover, Edward
Smith, Francis
Cassberry, Jane
Fitchtuck, John
Ward, Francis
Warren, James
Smith, Leonard
Broadband, Joseph
Miller, John
Smith, Joshua
Stouder, Joseph
Philberger, Frederick
McBee, Hugh
Wright, Joseph
Ford, John
Athey, Wilson
Modden, William
McCulloh, Lewis
Deal, Benjamin
Ake, Jacob
Neal, Dennis
Spund, Joseph
Stowder, Joseph
Carr, John
Ihleburger, Frederick
Seagler, Jacob
Elder, Joseph
McLocklin, James
Williams, Clement
McLocklin, Alexander
Brian, Martin
Morrow, Archabald
Rakus, Henry
Kupers, Isaac, Junr.
Yist, Philip
Huccle, John
Martin, James
Setdown, Elizabeth
Honeburger, John
Magawer, Patrick
Mourer, Conrod
McDear, Patrick
O'Neal, Archabald
Sawer, Adam
Cough, George
McClue, William
Streaer, Jacob
Mayer, John
Heatch, Elizabeth
Stoop, Margaret
Canadey, Ann
Webbs, Benjamin
Landey, Richard

Hunter, William
Mefford, Philip T.
Secafuse, John
Snider, Christopher
Shover, George
Oldam, William
Collard, Joseph
Feaster, George
Beall, Theadore
Tabler, Jacob
Jacove, Jacob
Thomas, William
Mathews, John
Mower, Andrew
Long, Jacob
Segafuse, Peter
Calfleash, John
Alexander, John
Fitsgerald, James
Richardson, Richard
Atlow, Priscilla
Armstrong, Priscilla
Thomas, Daniel
Arthur, Henry
Custard, Manuel
Longsworth, Robert
Adkins, Charles
Summerwell, James
Wertz, Michael
Davis, Ignatius
Perry, Sarah
Scoggins, Ann
Briscoe, Robert
Martin, John
Tabler, Michael
Lett, Rosalin
Jacobs, Richard
McDaniel, Mary
Dulen, Francis
Harding, William
Magruder, Susannah
Hill, Thomas
Stewart, Posey
Hill, Joseph
Simmerly, Mathias
Grosman, Simon
Howard, Joseph
Marshal, William
Cumbridge, George
Thomas, John
Perril, Basil
Yesterday, Martin
Perril, Samuel
Ball, Daniel
Carns, Jacob
Canaday, Soloman
Lett, Zakariah
Thomas, William (of Wm.)
Lett, Daniel

Stewart, Benjamin
Lewis, David
Thomas, Levy
Wheeler, Robert
Hilton, John
Lett, Robert
Durm, John
Cumpton, John
Harding, Gary
Chism, John
Dawson, Nicholas
McDead, Robert
Chism, Thomas
Jacobs, William
Goodman, Joseph
Jacobs, Benjamin
Jacobs, John
Ball, John
Carnegle, Catharine
Limpley, John
Limpley, Peter
Cruso, Robertson
Coblin, James
Dunkin, Theodore
Stover, Philip
Noland, Philip
Ancell, Priscilla
Hughes, Levy
Herkerthrow, George
Yesterday, Margaret
Nicholas, John
Davis, Walter
Fogle, Christian
Howard, Cornelius
Thomas, Gabriel
Brandensburgh, Frederick
Darnall, John
Darnall, Henry, Esq.
Proof, Jacob
Parnell, Bedwell
Prush, David
Nashorn, Conrod
Nashorn, Paul
Nashorn, John
McClain, William
Whip, John
More, John
Farthing, James
Leather, John, Junr.
Leather, John
Beall, James
Shafer, Adam
Beall, Nenian
Cramer, Mary
Shiveley, John
Johnson, Joshua
Hagerty, John
Zealer, Yost
Hargat, Abraham
Whip, Martin
Jose, George
Marker, Christian
Fest, Michael
Thomas, Gabriel (of Felty)
Nicholas, George
Paggett, Josiah
Renner, William
Odd, Robert
Winepegler, Henry
Winepegler, George
Hofman, Adam
Baggal, Benjamin
Cramer, Casper
Collins, Patrick
Mastetler, George
Stoher, Michael
Hill, Henry R.
Hill, Penelope
Pepper, John
Hill, Benjamin
Pepper, John, Junr.
Hill, Robert
Dashnall, George
Carperton, John
Hardman, Nicholas
Tarlton, Jeremiah
Briscoe, Ralph
Kile, John
Everhart, Lawrence
Head, Richard
Cassiman, William
Beaumont, William
Marshal, Alexander
Firestone, Mathias
Shriner, Peter
Storp, George Adam
Kephart, Simeon
Williams, William
Everhart, Peter
Jeffison, Henry
Fife, Jonathan
Thomas, Edward
Thomas, Benjamin
Davis, John
Harrison, William
Davis, Nathaniel
Pagget, Josiah, Jun.
Nelson, Arthur
Brookover, Thomas
Quynn, John
Fryer, Richard
Stevenson, Richard
Duncan, William
Coy, Christopher
Tucker, Stephen
Hatting, John
Collins, Robert
Genkins, Joab
Livers, Thomas
Cating, Joshua
Cheeseman, Frederick
Dawson, William
Warfield, Anne
Fox, Henry
Woodman, Thomas
Ridgeway, James
Briner, John
Nichols, James
Lamb, Henry
Carter, John
Delashmet, Lindsay
Delashmet, Basil
Thomas, Rebeccah
Dillon, William
Smith, Henry
Gisberts, Gisbert
Hill, Thomas
Smith, Joseph
Michael, Andrew
Michael, William
Johnson, John
Johnson, Thomas
Tansey, Lidia
Hill, Joseph
Burger, William
Pagget, William
Watkins, Christopher
Sedge, Henry
Bright, Sarah
Thomas, John
Wortz, Michael
Gant, Margaret
Thomas, George
Gyer, George
Thomas, John
Vatgin, Stephen
Morris, Jonathan
Darnall, Philip
Smith, Joseph
Howard, James
Howard, Edward
Thomas, Valentine
Thomas, Gabriel, Junr
Thomas, Stofel
Ramsberg, George
Lonk, Christopher
Wolf, Adam
Show, Conrod
Whiskey, Augustus
Whip, Tobias
Wren, Catharine
Simmerman, George
Briar, Godfrey
Lawfer, Chanta
Stubs, Catharine
Songor, Stephen
Ott, Barnet

Toup, George
Simmerman, Michael
Simmerman, John
Fukney, Peter
Fouts, William
Shots, Michael
Busson, Benjamin
Breiner, Stephen
McCusey, John
Kufer, Christian, Junr.
Kufer, Christian
Moseback, Henry
Foutz, Michael
Watgain, Christian
Kemp, Lodwik
Howser, Margaret
Kemp, Catharine
Harget, Peter
Hatter, George
Chatel, Thomas
Bowers, John
Hime, Andrew
Renner, Michael, Junr.
Pagaent, William
Smith, Jacob
Bost, Michael
Wooman, Christian
Smith, Jacob
Dutterow, John
Toffler, George
Randall, Samuel
Loffer, Lodwick
Loffer, Michael
Statzler, George
Goldshine, Arnes
Whiskey, Margaret
Parsins, John
Tabler, William
Renner, Charlotte
Furtney, Catharine
Furtney, Daniel
Furtney, Peter
Jones, Thomas
Renner, Isaac
Tatler, Melcher
Hoffman, Francis
Hoofer, Leonard
Williams, Elizabeth
Coutz, Devalt
Colier, Edward
Ungerfer, Frederick
Swadner, Henry
Shreader, John George
Williams, James
Edzler, Daniel
Gliston, John
Shivers, Richard
Medoo, Henry
Taylor, Conrod

Wallace, Samuel
Hart, Ellis
Boyer, John
Bankard, Christopher
Steel, Abraham
Gun, Alexander
McKenzie, Thomas
Gahart, Adam
Dagan, George
Wolfkill, John
Hasler, Urith
Cola, William
Comber, Christian
McKaleb, David
Gesty, Jacob
Boran, Lawrence
Rife, Christian
Kins, John
Meyors, Robert
Snosinger, Joseph
Stoner, Christian
Miller, Michael, Junr.
Nestor, Jacob
Baker, Henry
Lambert, Peter
Slush, John
Slumer, George
Luster, Michael
Sole, Peter
Tetrick, Martin
Beard, Frederick
Gettes, Alexander
Lenport, George
Traxall, Jacob, Junr.
Utto, Peter
Fox, John
Sargent, George
Hiter, William
Thompson, William
Moyer, Christian
Ugly, Peter
Colterbaugh, Frederick
Lickfetter, Joseph
Sandbaugh, Philip
Herrin, Daniel
Miller, Robert
Michael, William
Garver, Martin
Rylett, Edward
Overholse, George
Citterman, John
Sanders, Samuel
Athey, Jacob
Shepherd, John
Naw, George
Combaugh, Michael
Beans, Francis
Stallions, Benjamin
Myers, William

Lean, John
Goswell, Charles
Sponseller, Jacob
Dail, John
Witseller, John
Boon, Charles
Swadner, John, Jur.
Mett, Francis
Crice, John
Sawers, Balser
Browning, Benjamin
Bowden, John, Jur.
Butler, William
Hartsock, John
Duttero, George
Devilbiss, George
Hemp, Philip
Cromer, Jacob
Myers, Stephen
Beamer, Henry
Beamer, Tice
Barrack, William
Ernst, Jacob
Wallis, Elizabeth
Wallis, Renchart
Mills, John
Cain, John
Gay, Henry
Mirlvey, Michael
Holliway, Edward
Burrier, Philip
Fine, Philip
Albaugh, Daniel
Win, John
Eader, Jacob
Leakins, William
Nelson, William
Devine, John
Dawden, William
Dean, John
Young, Nicholas
Bower, Abraham
Smith, John
Hall, John G.
Snider, Philip
Root, Daniel, Junr.
Nave, Balser
Deal, Samuel
Horine, Daniel
Everly, George
Lutz, Nicholas
Copple, Philip
Fogle, Henry
Screwel, George
Barrack, Peter
Custus, Henry
Simpson, Benjamin
Shafer, Jacob
Plus, William

Neal, Alexander
Hardman, Henry
Brothers, John
Fisher, Philip
Tipple, John
Luccessle, Michael
Fisher, Henry
Climmer, Laurance
Habb, Richard
Frickburger, John
Frost, George
Semmer, Adam
Parret, Peter
Adams, George
Carter, John
Holce, Nicholas
Fagler, Henry
Bore, Michael
Hox, Mathias
Linebaugh, John
Bent, Samuel
Flemming, Joseph
Martz, George
Cline, Nicholas
Gessenger, Charles
Angel, Peter
Kelse, Eccard
Hedge, Andrew
Candler, Jacob
Trimble, Michael
Hefner, Cutlip
Wedrick, Marten
Brushier, Stephen
Spealman, Laurance
Crust, Henry
Dorchey, John
Larkins, George
Grose, Henry
Creaver, Varney
Doratha, Patrick
Mathews, Peter
Flanagan, Malachia
Brice, John
Sowder, Adam
Genspur, John
Mullan, Nicholas
Frink, Henry
Bail, William
Hahecoh, Frederick
Simmerman, George
Lap, William
Keil, Henry
Caldwell, James
Creager, Daniel
Haslet, William
Defauld, Rachel
Knox, James
Rekenbaugh, George
Lindsay, Oliver

Faromite, Henry
Nuse
Hoffman, Nicholas
Clem, Henry
Boyer, Michael
Cashier, John
Haws, John
Reidenhorn, Barnet
Connelly, Hugh
Nale, Bosteon
Landers, Roger
Sailor, Frederick
Moser, Michael
Lidd, Henry
Shafer, Eve.
Coons, Nicholas
Snider, Lodwick
Livers, Elizabeth
Livers, Ignatius
Nacviker, Archibald
Bell, Cephas
Chalhek, Andrew
Avery, George
Beckwith, Lamach
Lisler, William
White, Elisha
Strisler, John
Salmon, Edward
Groshart, Adam
Lilly, Henry
Gantney, Adam
Cephas, Frederick
Valette, Alexander
Pierpont, Amos
Miller, Jacob
Coons, George
Willer, Mathias
Willer, John
Willer, Daniel
Atman, William
Stoner, Henry
Sham, Peter
Miller, John
Waggoner, Joseph
Brand, Christopher
Chunk, Joseph
Yanser, Christopher
Crobough, Lodwick
Hoffman, Frederick
Janeth, Thomas
McDaniel, Francis
Carter, Solomon
Powel, William
Creager, John
Springer, Edward
Lambert, Christopher
Miller, John
Peter, Frederick
Smith, John

Cryer, William
Campbell, James
Grushong, John
Simmers, Thomas
Clem, Michael
Hanley, Stephen
Creager, Adam
Harp, John
McAfee, Daniel
Livers, William
Rife, Henry
Fry, Jacob
Wolf, George
Cromer, Frederick
Bush, John
Fry, Daniel
Pherson, Leonard
Hoofer, Jacob
Hardy, William
Recop, Susanah
Caughman, Jacob
Willer, Jacob
Willer, Jacob, Jun.
Anders, Lawrence
Willers, John, Senr.
Penser, Godfrey
Yost, John
Coons, George
Williams, Clement
Tallhill, Henry
Johnson, Peter
Cantour, Christian
Siss, Godfrey
Prutsman, Lodwick
Pelshill, Uly
Cannon, Adam
Shoup, John
Thompson, Leck
Haffler, Jacob
Rass, Daniel
Carver, Jacob
Riffle, Joseph
Dumburger, Mary
Noel, Blosius
Miller, Henry
Stoner, George
Flower, Nicholas
Case, Robert
Bushman, Jacob
Slates, Frederick
Darr, George M.
Merring, Wolfgong
Snider, George
Miller, Henry, Senr.
Algier, Rachel
Eck, Conrod
Master, Rinehart
Shoup, Henry
Navel, Peter

Septer., Frederick
Septer, John
Brown, Jacob
Fisor, Jacob
Fisor, Nicholas
Mertz, George
Long, Conrod
Blair, Samuel
Brown, Peter
Wimast, Henry
Varner, Adam
Brown, Daniel
Lingenfelter, Christian
Keifer, Philip
Springle, Peter
Snider, Catharine
Study, Lodwich
Rice, Thomas
Routsong, Conrod
Yingland, Abraham
Yingland, John
Leister, Conrod
Study, Martin
Long, John
Miller, Philip
Tannin, Aquila
Cromrind, John
Daman, Frederick
Yonker, Jacob
Ettinger, Jacob
Starner, Christian
Feeser, Adam
Carter, Susanna
Mixel, Peter
Kemp, John
Sailor, Henry
Lingenfelter Peter
Lingenfelter, Michael
Henish, Jacob
Miller, Jacob
Hanes, John
Beagle, Nicholas
Dill, Esther
Dill, Nicholas
Gilbert, Rachel
Gilbert, Francis
Erehart, George
Beagle, Tobias
Houke, Jacob
Linderman, John
Coons, Henry
Smith, Jacob
Wolf, Andrew
Norris, Nathaniel
Switzer, Rudolph
Moyer, Daniel
Helchew, Nicholas
Harrisson, Benjamin
Strine, Adam
Shoemaker, Jacob
Mort, Peter
Springer, Jacob
Fogle, Frederick
Larkins, John
Sponseller, Jacob, Junr.
Watt, Thomas
Rippin, Thomas
Dean, Hezekiah
Shittenhelm, Frederick
Jumper, Jacob
Jumper, Mary
Litt, Henrv
Fox, Casper
Erbin, James
Hammond, Ormand
Johnson, Robert
Hickenmiller, John
Miller, Devalt
Miller, John
Miller, Peter
Amelung John Frederick
Gripencurl, Diderick
Harpoke, John F. C.
Messing, Christian
Cramer, Balth
Muller, Jacob
Brandt, Christian
Balheim, H.
Messenkop, C.
Giseler, George
Eccerhart, Martin
Becel, Carl
Impson, H. Wm.
Cocklenkerg, Adam
Stanley, Thomas
Metzger, John
Apel, H. Wm.
Bear, Gorg
Madery, John
Becker, H.
Schade, John Julius
Burshank, William
Giseler, John
Horn, David
Meinhard, Jacob
Rund, H.
Gabler, H. Wm.
Wend, Henry
Rodensick, Henry
Brauner, Frederick
Feurhacke, George
Sengstake, Philip
Wollsmeeer, H.
McKogh P.
Will, H.
Seitz, Henry
Knop, Carl
Ellengenger, Christian
Moor, Wm.
May, Benjamin
Bodenoe, David
Weiss, L.
Bosenberg, Henry
Heigeman, John
Pole, John
Hahn, Lud
Hohne, Loohnd
Tuppel, Christian
Bader, Anton
Triemer, Lem'precth
Sekildler, I.
Bohn, Otto
Schemich, Casper
Preine, C.
Smith, Math
Kespel, Bell
Clark, James
Sherder, H.
Gerhard
Week, Michael
Runecker, H.
Kramer, George
Grambo, H.
Hartman, I. I.
Erhart, Carl
Kluet, John
Schreiler, Henry
Smith, Andrew
Smith, Aloysius
Haupt, Math
Haase, I.
Iter, Anton
Croehan, J. M.
Hane, Jacob
Tupir, Revd.
Neith, Lorentz
Bouche
Stouver, John
Erb, Peter
Finefrock, Henry
Boyer, Henry
Boyer, John
Wively, John
Fox, Henry
Epley, Jacob
Fumenfelter, Phoenix
Smith, George
Wolf, Michael
Markle, Nicholas
Boyer, Henry, Senr.
Shilling, Conrod
Sheets, Peter
Shilling, John
Morris, Benjamin
Soyer, John
Crabb, Ralph
Mahoney, James H.
Regden, John E.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX NO. 1.

[From the Maryland Geological Survey.]

Frederick County is the parent County of Western Maryland. When erected in 1748 it comprised the entire State west from Prince George's and Baltimore Counties. The present county extends from Pennsylvania on the north to Virginia on the south, from the crest of South Mountain to the Linganore Hills. Its soil is fertile, the climate bracing and healthy, the scenery magnificent and varied, its natural resources of great value. It is drained principally by the Monocacy river into the Potomac. The western portion of the county is divided from the main valley by Catoctin Mountain, extending across the county parallel with South Mountain, which is the local name for the Blue Ridge. Between the Catoctin and South Mountain lies Middletown Valley, a beautiful farming region.

Frederick County is comprised in what is known in Maryland as the "Piedmont Plateau." The Piedmont Plateau is a low plateau of complex origin whose rolling surface is traversed by highlands and cut by valleys that at times trench the uplands as deep gorges. From the fact that the physiographic features of the Appalachian Region which lies to the westward are contemporaneous in origin with those of the Piedmont Plateau it is reasonable to suppose that no sharp line can be drawn between the two districts. The boundary can in fact with almost equal propriety be placed at the foot of North Mountain as at the foot of the Catoctin Mountain, although all things considered, it has seemed best in Maryland to divide the two regions at the point where the first pronounced mountain range is reached.

The Piedmont Plateau is divided into two regions called respectively the Eastern Division and the Western Division which are separated by Parrs Ridge that gradually rises to an elevation of several hundred feet above the general surface of the Piedmont Plateau. This highland has an average elevation of 800 to 900 feet, rising to the northward in Carroll County and in the nearby regions of Pennsylvania to 1100 feet but gradualllly declining southward across Howard and Montgomery counties until it reaches the lowland elevations of the Piedmont Plateau toward the Potomac Valley.

Parrs Ridge forms the divide between the streams flowing directly into the Chesapeake Bay and those flowing into the Potomac river.

The Piedmont Plateau is made up of remnants of old plains cut out of the high plateau that formerly stretched across the district from the Appalachian Region and passed beneath tide just beyond the edge of the Coastal Plain where it now forms the floor on which the Coastal Plain sediments rest. The eastern division is much less deeply eroded than the western with the result that more frequently remnants of the oldest plains are found in the former than in the latter district. On the other hand, the later plains, but poorly developed along the eastern margin of the Piedmont, become gradually more pronounced westward, the youngest plains being well defined in the drainage basis of the Monocacy and along the Potomac. These old plains, now represented only by remnants of their earlier surfaces, are technically known as peneplains by physiographers. A *peneplain* is the name given to an area that has been reduced by erosion to approximately a level surface but little above the seas level of the period of its formation, but which may still have unreduced knobs or *monadnocks* in the inter-stream areas.

The several plains recognized in the Piedmont district are known as the Schooley, the Weverton, the Harrisburg, and the Somerville peneplains, all of which, like the district to which they belong, have been traced far beyond the confines of the State.

The Schooley peneplain, so named from Schooley Mountain in Pennsylvania, is represented in the higher crests of Parrs Ridge and

throughout the eastern division of the Piedmont Plateau. A conspicuous remnant of this old plain is also shown in the crest of Sugar Loaf Mountain in the western division of the district while the same surface is continued westward in the more or less level crests of the Catoctin and Blue Ridge mountains. This old peneplain which has a nearly uniform elevation of 1800 feet throughout the eastern portion of the Appalachian Region, slopes more rapidly from the crest of the Catoctin Mountain eastward, being represented in Sugar Loaf Mountain at a height of about 1300 feet and in Parrs Ridge at an elevation of 1000 to 1100 feet, the greatest heights being found toward the Pennsylvania line. Across this western district the slope is about 30 feet to the mile. The Harrisburg peneplain, so named from its occurrence about Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, where level-topped surfaces representing this peneplain are well displayed, lies at an elevation of about 600 feet in the eastern part of the Appalachian district and thence gradually declines eastward, reaching about 500 feet in the lower Monocacy Valley. To the northward along the Monocacy drainage basin this level slowly rises toward the headwaters of the Monocacy as well as laterally to the interstream highlands represented by the Catoctin Mountain on the west and the Parrs Ridge district on the east.

Maryland's territory falls naturally into three sharply contrasted provinces: an eastern coastal plain bordering the Atlantic Ocean and surrounding the Chesapeake Bay; a central plateau; and a western region of mountains. These three main physiographic divisions were found capable of further differentiation into seven topographic belts, and these seven subordinate regions are each composed of a distinct series of geological formations.

The separateness of the formations is less pronounced in the two divisions of the Coastal Plain, although the northeast-southwest trend of the nearly horizontal beds produces a predominance of the later Cenozoic formations on the Eastern Shore and of the Mesozoic and early Cenozoic deposits on the Western Shore.

In the Piedmont Plateau the twofold character of the province is more marked geologically. On the eastern side of Parrs Ridge the ancient sediments are highly metamorphosed by a development of new textures and minerals due to the recrystallization of the material under great pressure. This division is also marked by the presence of large masses of granular igneous rock which consolidated at great depths beneath the surface of the earth. On the western side of the median ridge the sediments are less metamorphosed and less thoroughly recrystalized although their original textures have been more or less obliterated. There is also marked lack of deep-seated igneous rocks which are here represented by smaller masses of surface volcanics, both acid and basic, which have been less thoroughly recrystallized than their analogues in the eastern district. Along the western border of this western district between the Monocacy and the mountains, the early Paleozoics have only slightly changed, the blue limestones of the Frederick Valley resembling the contemporaneous limestones of the Hagerstown Valley farther west. Immediately east of the mountains the earlier rocks are covered with the slightly inclined unmetamorphosed red and gray sandstones and conglomerates of Mesozoic age and intruded by the diabase dikes of the same period.

A knowledge of the character of the major structures along the eastern Atlantic coast from New Jersey southward and the position of the Maryland deposits with respect to these structures is also necessary for a proper understanding of the structural relations of the Piedmont deposits of Maryland. The facts given below are familiar to students of American geology, but it seems desirable to restate them in relation to the Piedmont rocks under discussion.

Among the more striking features of the continental structure along the eastern coast of the continent is the generally northeasterly trend of the folds in the rocks constituting the Appalachians. This structure holds for most of the territory from Alabama to Maryland and from New York City northward to the Canadian boundary. In the regions of Maryland and Pennsylvania, however, there is a marked deflection of these parallel folds, with the result that they are found to trend in Pennsylvania almost due east and west from the Maryland line to the Delaware. Beyond the Delaware the formations gradually resume their northerly trend.

Starting on the west with the faulted and sharply folded anticlines of the Blue Ridge, bordered on either side by Cambrian rocks and associated igneous masses, one may pass successively eastward through Maryland across the gently eastward sloping limestones of the Frederick Valley, which in turn, appear to dip under the so-called semi-crystallines or phyllites of the Piedmont. Between the eastern limits of the limestones and the western boundary of the marbles of the eastern division of the Maryland Piedmont, in Frederick, Howard, and Carroll counties, is an area in which is a vast mass of more or less metamorphosed rocks including old volcanics, both acid and basic,

gneisses and schists, limestones and phyllites which are similar to the rocks of the eastern division of the Piedmont. These various rocks show the same order of occurrence, but the manner in which this sequence is repeated again and again has not yet been deciphered. While the detailed structure is not fully known, it seems probable that there exists in this part of the State a very open general structure by which the beds lie almost horizontal in their major folds, with a much compressed and occasionally overturned subordinate structure, which, because of the numerous minor folds, give to the rocks an appearance of highly inclined and complicated folding.

The older rocks of the Piedmont have suffered more or less recrystallization and textural modification since their formation. This metamorphism has not been uniformly distributed over the entire region, but is much accentuated in the eastern portion of the Maryland area, where the rocks are thoroughly recrystalized and often lack in great measure their original textures. The original clays and sands of the sedimentaries have been changed to micaceous schists, gneisses, and quartzites and the various igneous rocks have been greatly modified in texture and occasionally in mineralogical composition. The textural change which is most evident is a marked development of lamination or schistosity which is to be noticed in all of the rock types. The change from massive to schistose rocks has not been uniform over the entire district or even over the more metamorphosed eastern section, but seems to be locally accentuated along lines which probably indicate zones of greater dynamic action.

The schistosity developed in the rocks of the Piedmont partakes of the general northeast-southwest trend of the province and varies in dip, sometimes to the eastward and sometimes to the westward. It is present in both the sedimentary and igneous rocks. In the latter, it is sometimes so strongly developed that the resulting rocks, in small areas, present the appearance of metamorphosed sediments, although one may find all gradations between the unaltered massive types and the equivalent fissile schists. In the sedimentary rocks the schistosity is developed to a degree which greatly obscures the original bedding and oftentimes renders the determination of bedding-planes impossible.

The development of schistosity is accompanied by a recrystallization of the affected rocks, which may simply result in a new development of the mineral species found in the original rock or in a molecular rearrangement producing many new minerals. Thus the gneisses are composed of recrystallized quartz, feldspar, and micaceous material, while the feldspars of some of the granites, the meta-rhyolites, gabbros, and diorites have been changed to epidote, and the pyroxenes to fibrous or compact hornblende. The new minerals usually lie with their longer axes parallel to the planes of schistosity. In the case of the mica-schists, phyllites, and slates the original material has been changed to muscovite, chlorite, and quartz with accessory minerals such as garnet, staurolite, cyanite, etc.

The division of the Piedmont Plateau into an eastern district composed of much metamorphosed, highly crystalline rocks, and a western district characterized by less metamorphosed, so-called "semi-crystalline," rocks has long been recognized but was first sharply emphasized by the late Professor Williams in 1891, who regarded the eastern area as composed of rocks far more ancient than those in the western district and that they extended westward, forming a floor upon which the younger phyllites were deposited. He also believed that the eastern district had already been much folded and metamorphosed before the phyllites had been laid down. As a conclusive argument against the identity of age of the semi-crystalline rocks of the western district and the holocrystalline rocks of the eastern district, he summarized five points which have been much weakened by later more detailed work in the area. There remain, however, many noticeable differences between the rocks of the region about Baltimore and those of Carroll, Howard, and Frederick counties and the division into districts is still retained in the present discussion because of these differences, and also because the amount of knowledge gained by the present Geological Survey is very different in respect to the two districts. The eastern district has been mapped in detail and the facts regarding the geology of this region are now sufficient to determine many of the problems which this exceedingly complex region presents. The western district, on the contrary, because of the lack of suitable maps, is much less completely understood and the statements concerning it must be regarded as based upon much less satisfactory information.

The rocks of the Piedmont of Maryland as a whole, may be divided into several groups, the highly crystalline metamorphic sedimentaries of the eastern district, with their associated igneous rocks, their less altered equivalents of Cambro-Ordovician age in the western district, with their associated volcanic rocks and the much younger sedimentary and igneous rocks of the Mesozoic.

The limestones of the Frederick Valley and the underlying quartzite of the mountains are indistinguishable from the corresponding rocks on the western side of the Blue Ridge. The limestones are fossiliferous and show clearly that their age is Cambro-Ordovician—the same as that of the limestones of the Shenandoah Valley. The rocks of the eastern side of the district are progressively more metamorphosed eastward and are practically devoid of fossils, although a few doubtful forms were found near Frederick Junction years ago. The natural interpretation is that these rocks are younger than the limestones of the Frederick Valley since the latter are dipping to the eastward beneath the mass of micaceous argyllites and sandstones. The frequent appearance of limestone valleys indicates that the structure is not simple and the finding of volcanic rocks similar to those of the Blue Ridge requires that judgment regarding the actual age of these eastern rocks be held in abeyance until the area has been mapped in detail.

At the present time it is possible to recognize the following types of rocks:

Areas of quartzite, chiefly in ridges more or less timbered, have been occasionally found in the preliminary study of the western district of the Piedmont. They appear to be similar lithologically to the Weverton sandstones of the mountains on the west. The stratigraphic position of these silicious rocks with relation to the marbles and limestones has not been established. At times they appear to be above the latter and at other times below them. The more detailed work of the future will probably show their true positions and it is quite possible that there are several quartzose layers situated at different horizons.

The schists of the region include many of the more metamorphosed areas of what were formerly called phyllite, and future work will doubtless show considerable diversity of character in the rocks which are here united as a single unit. It is known that among them are both acid and basic volcanics, some of which have been distinguished upon the map. The main mass is composed of highly argillaceous micaceous rocks which, on disintegration and decomposition, form the "isinglass" soil of the region.

THE MARBLES.—The highly calcareous rocks here referred to embrace those lying east of the Frederick Valley. They are more crystalline than are those of the latter locality and are, so far as is known, devoid of fossils. Whether or not they are local areas of more highly metamorphosed limestones of Shenandoah age has not been definitely settled, but this conclusion appears to be the one naturally suggested by the areal distribution of the marble exposures.

These marbles, which are frequently beautifully colored, occur in long narrow valleys, especially in the region of the Western Maryland Railroad. Exposures are few, owing to their relative weakness, and most of the areas underlain by these rocks are excellent farming lands. In the marbles, especially when they are associated with volcanic rocks, are small deposits of lead and copper, but no one of these appears to be profitable under present market conditions.

THE SCHISTS AND ARGYLLITES.—Clearly overlying the marbles and separated from them by unconformities are certain schists and argyllites, part of the mass formerly called phyllites. The areal distribution of these overlying argillaceous rocks has not been determined and even the lithologic criteria for separating them from the older schists lying unconformably under the marbles have not been recognized. The work of discriminating these two lithologically similar formations and the determination of their areal distribution cannot be accomplished until topographic maps have been made for Carroll, Frederick, and Montgomery counties. Until that is done it is necessary to regard them as members of a complex whose relationships are yet to be deciphered.

WEVERTON SANDSTONE.—Isolated areas of quartzitic sandstone similar to the sandstone of the mountains are developed along the eastern side of the Monocacy Valley in Frederick County. The most extensive deposit of this formation occurs in Sugar Loaf Mountain, near the boundary of Montgomery County. Here the sandstone is very homogeneous, fine grained, and compact, and very light in color. This formation continues towards the north in a few insignificant patches, and similar quartzites of undetermined correlation occur at several points in the western Piedmont.

THE SHENANDOAH LIMESTONE.—Along the extreme western border of the plateau country in the Frederick Valley is an extensive development of Shenandoah limestone similar to the more extensive development of this formation in the Hagerstown Valley. This limestone has been largely worked for agricultural and structural lime and by its disintegration high-class farming lands have been produced.

THE NEWARK FORMATION.—The rocks of Triassic age are mainly confined to the western margin of the Piedmont Plateau and are represented by both sedimentary and eruptive materials. The deposits of the Newark forma-

tion unconformably overlie the limestone and phyllite which have been above described and cover a considerable area. Beginning as a belt some ten miles in width in northern Carroll and Frederick counties, the formation gradually narrows toward the south, until in the region of Frederick its full width does not exceed one mile, while at one point directly to the west of Frederick the continuity of the beds is completely broken. Farther southward in western Montgomery County the belt of Newark deposits again broadens to a width of several miles.

The rocks of this formation consist largely of red and gray sandstones and conglomerates of both silicious and calcerous varieties. The finer grained and deeper colored deposits generally have their individual elements united by a ferruginous cement, while the calcareous conglomerate, which is largely made up of rounded limestone pebbles, is generally imbedded in a reddish matrix. All of the deposits present structures which indicate that they were formed in shallow water, the coarse conglomerates, the ripple-marked surfaces, and the tracks of animals all pointing indisputably to this conclusion.

THE BASIC VOLCANICS in the Piedmont and in the mountains seem to be remarkably alike. They are essentiallly bluish-green with white masses of epidote and quartz which on exposure become dull gray or yellow. The honeycombed or amygdaloidal character of many of the masses increases the individuality of these rocks which usually form rough surfaced ledges or areas thickly strewn with characteristic boulders. The original character of these basic volcanics was that of a diabase or andesite, but the subsequent metamorphism which they have suffered has often rendered them schistose and obscured their original appearance. Several more or less parallel and extended areas of these epidotic rocks will doubtless be found in the western district of the Piedmont, where they are usually noticeable as low ridges or rocky outcrops.

THE ACID VOLCANICS.—When only slightly metamorphosed, as in certain localities in the Blue Ridge, the acid volcanics are close-grained, dark bluish-gray or purplish rocks, frequently speckled with small feldspar phenocrysts. In the Piedmont occurrences, however, these highly silicious volcanics have usually been modified by pressure until, in extreme instances, they are fissile slates. In the quarry, they may appear solid and massive and flecked with feldspars, but even here the schistosity is generally evident. The more metamorphosed phases of these acid volcanics—meta-rhyolites —have often been overlooked among the phyllites, and subsequent detailed mapping in Frederick and Carroll counties will doubtless show them more abundant than has hitherto been thought. They usually carry more or less potash, which fact, with their easy disintegration, explains the excellence of the soils which they produce.

These same rocks occupy considerable areas in the mountains but here their higher altitude and inaccessibility render them less important. The unconformity between these phyllitic metarhyolites and the overlying rocks is seen by the frequent absence of one or more of the younger formations.

THE DIABASE.—The sandstones and shales of the Newark formation, as well as the rocks of earlier age, are found penetrated by dikes of the igneous rock diabase. These dikes extend across the area, for the most part, in a north-south direction, and throughout central Frederick and Carroll counties, where the covering of sandstones and shales has been removed, are found penetrating the limestones and phyllites. It seems probable that the dikes, referred to as occurring in the eastern division of the Piedmont Plateau, are of contemporaneous origin. The diabase is holocrystalline and is composed chiefly of plagioclase and pyrozene with olivene and magnetite. The rocks penetrated have been at times considerably metamorphosed by the molten rock, which was forced into their fissures, generally with a hardening of the beds by partial solidification and re-crystalization. The diabase decomposes with considerable rapidity, although the surface is generally covered with large boulders of undecayed material which show characteristic weathering.

The igneous rocks of the Appalachian district are limited to the eastern division of the Blue Ridge and Catoctin mountains. The igneous rocks of the Blue Ridge-Catoctin area may be classified under the heads of Acid volcanics, Basic volcanics, and Granites.

The acid volcanics of the Appalachian district of Maryland occupy an irregular area north and northeast of Myersville near the head of the Middletown Valley between the Blue Ridge and Catoctin mountains. They form the higher slopes of the headwaters of Catoctin Creek and extend well up to the state line. They are closely related to similar masses in Pennsylvania and Virginia and are represented in several smaller outlying masses, some of which have already been described. The rocks are close-grained, usually completely crystalline mixtures of quartz and feldspar which often show characteristic flow, spherulitic and

even lithophysal textures. They were evidently formed by the eruption of a silicious magma to or near the surface under conditions similar to those shown by the more recent volcanic rocks of the far west. During the long periods of time since their eruption they have been much changed in character. The original glass has been changed to a mosaic of quartz and feldspar by slow crystallization thereby changing the luster of the rocks from vitreous to stony. Their color, when fresh, is dark-blue or gray or occasionally red and when long exposed to the weather light gray or pinkish white. The rocks included here have been called "porphyry," quartz-porphyry, quartzite, aporhyolite, metarhyolite, etc., and have occasioned much discussion as to their origin and probable content of copper because of their similarity to the copper-bearing rocks of Lake Superior.

The basic volcanics of the Maryland Appalachian district are more wide-spread than the acid volcanics, occupying between two and three times as much surface as the latter. Like them they are also represented in masses of similar rock to the north and south of Maryland, and in detached bodies to the east of Catoctin Mountain. They were formed by intrusions of basic material both before and after the formation of the acid volcanics. The products of these intrusions, which were originally quite similar, have been changed by the varying conditions to which they have been subjected since they were first formed. The present rocks have been classed by Keith, who has studied them most carefully, as "Andesite" and "Catoctin schists." The andesite is found in adjacent areas in Virginia but has not been recognized in Maryland where the sole representative of the basic volcanics is the Catoctin schist. This schist forms practically all of the region between the eastern flanks of the Blue Ridge and the western flanks of Catoctin Mountain, except the central area occupied by acid volcanics and the southwestern part of the Middletown Valley along the Potomac where the volcanic rocks seem almost crowded out by the numerous intrusions of granite. The Catoctin schist in fresh exposures is light bluish-green in color and its presence is usually indicated by a surface strewn either with gray or yellow slabs of the weathered schists or by blocks of quartz and epidote. Keith has shown that the original rock was a diabase which has now lost most of its characteristic features through the metamorphism which has developed the marked schistosity. The volcanic character of the original rock is occasionally attested by the presence of amygdaloidal varieties which resulted from cooling near the surface.

Intimately intermingled with and cutting the acid and basic volcanics are intricately anastamosing bodies of granite which occur in long narrow belts varying in breadth from a yard to six miles, with an average width of perhaps 100 yards. By far the greatest development is in the valley lands north of the Potomac River in the Middletown Valley. The granites vary somewhat in the coarseness of their grain and show marked evidences of metamorphic modification, the rocks sometimes resembling silicious schists. They carry only a moderate amount of mica and are frequently garnet, or epidote-bearing, the garnet-bearing variety being well exposed along the Potomac River between Weverton and Harper's Ferry.

The ancient crystalline rocks between the Catoctin Mountain and the Chesapeake afford varied mineral substances and many varieties of valuable building stone.

The marbles and limestones are perhaps the most uniformly distributed of all the building stones in the State, for larger or smaller areas may be found in Baltimore, Carroll, Howard, Frederick, Montgomery, Washington, Allegany and Garrett counties. These differ widely, however, in character, mode of occurrence, and geological age. Unlike the granites, gneisses, and serpentines, they are not confined to the central portion of the State, called the Piedmont Plateau, since they are found well developed in the broad Hagerstown and Frederick valleys and in the more mountainous areas of the Alleghanies. The exposures are almost always poor on account of the relative readiness with which these rocks break down under atmospheric agencies, and from the same cause they usually occur in valleys and seldom along ridges or the crests of mountains, as the sandstones do. Moreover, whenever there occur sufficient bodies the valleys are characteristically broad, flat, and very fertile.

The most interesting building material in the entire State of Maryland is the "Potomac marble," "calico rock," or "Potomac breccia," which has been used occasionally for the greater portion of a century. The chief interest in this rock rises from the fact that, as stated by Merril, it is "the only true conglomerate or breccia marble that has ever been utilized to any extent in the United States."

This conglomerate is found in several places along the eastern slope of the Blue Ridge and has been quarried near Washington Junction on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The quarries are small affairs, which have been operated spasmodically. The one most active-

ly operated is located about a mile east of the Washington Junction station.

This rock was first brought into notice by Mr. B. H. Latrobe, Superintending Architect in the construction and repair of the Capitol and White House before and after the War of 1812. The columns which were then procured are still standing in the old House of Representatives, now used as Statuary Hall. The quarries whence they were obtained have never been fully developed, although Mr. Latrobe thought that he had found in the newly discovered marble of the Potomac an inexhaustible resource of the most beautiful building materials easily accessible by water. The conglomerate consists of pebbles of limestone of varying size which sometimes reach a foot in diameter, although usually averaging about two or three inches. The fragments, which are both well rounded and angular, range in color from gray to blue and dark blue, and occasionally pebbles of quartz, chloritic schist, and white crystalline marble occur. All are imbedded in a red calcareous matrix mixed with a greater or less amount of sand.

In the Frederick Valley little has ever been done towards quarrying the blue limestone for building purposes, as almost all of the stone which has been taken out has been burned for lime which finds a ready market. The buildings in Frederick show that there has been some quarrying for building material, since several of them are built of limestone and almost all of them have limestone foundations or sills.

The Triassic or "Seneca Red" sandstones are the only ones quarried in Maryland which possess a recognized reputation in the market, or which furnish material for more than local work. The formation in which they occur is extensively developed along the eastern edge of the United States from Connecticut southward through New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Virginia and in scattered areas into North and South Carolina. It is from rocks of the same age that the well-known building stones from Portland, Connecticut, Prallsville, New Jersey, and Humelstown, Pennsylvania, are quarried. This formation enters Maryland from the north near Emmitsburg, and continues with varying width through Carroll, Frederick, and Montgomery counties to the Potomac River. Between these limits there is an almost continuous belt locally known as the "red lands" which is divided into two areas by a small exposure of the underlying Shenandoah limestone a few miles west of Frederick, where the whole of the Triassic has been removed by stream erosion.

In either direction from this point the formation widens to about 16 miles at the Mason and Dixon Line and 4 miles where it crosses the Potomac. East of this belt in the southwestern corner of Montgomery County there is also a broad area of the same formation which is continued southward into Virginia. It is to this southern area that the quarrying of sandstone is almost entirely confined. The prominent quarries are situated near the mouth of Seneca Creek, Montgomery County, on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal about 25 miles northwest of Washington.

The first use of the Seneca stone is not known, although it is evident that blocks of this material were utilized prior to the Revolution. The beds from which the building stones are now obtained lie west of Seneca Creek, on the left bank of the Potomac River, where the dip is some 15 to 20 degrees to the southwest. The sandstone beds themselves differ very much, not only in color but also in hardness and texture. Some are fine-grained and can be wrought to a sharp arris, others are coarse-grained and may assume the character of a conglomerate.

The texture of the stone which is placed upon the market is exceptionally good. It is very fine-grained and uniform and is not at all shaly, and shows little or no disposition to scale when exposed to the weather. The particles of quartz are evidently distributed through a fine, scarcely perceptible cement, and over the entire face there are very minute flakes of muscovite which brighten the general appearance of the rock. Occasionally in larger blocks there are seen small bands of coarser grain which indicate the bedding, and in a few instances this alternation in texture is emphasized by variation in the colors of the cement.

One of the most valuable features of the Seneca sandstone is the extreme readiness with which the stone may be carved and chiseled when it is first quarried. It is then soft enough to be easily cut and the texture is sufficiently uniform to render the stone satisfactory for delicate carving. As is frequently the case with all building stones the rock after exposure loses the readiness with which it may be worked and becomes hard enough to turn the edge of well-tempered tools. It is this hardening on exposure which protects and preserves the delicate tracery sometimes seen in the finer examples of dressing in blocks from these quarries.

The color of the Seneca Creek sandstone as furnished varies from a homogenous light reddish-brown or cinnamon to a chocolate or deep purple-brown. When freshly quarried the col-

ors are even brighter than after the rock has been exposed some time, the rock presenting tones of a light reddish fawn color. The color changes with the composition. With an increase in quartz the luster of the rock becomes brighter and with an increase in feldspar the tone of the rock becomes grayer, while an increase in the amount of cement deepens the color.

Throughout the entire extent of the Triassic as exposed in Maryland there are small local quarries developed to supply the demands for foundations and occasionally for more pretentious buildings. The general demand, however, is more than overcome by the cost of transportation in all but the most favorably situated localities. There are, however, many occurrences which will prove of value as the country becomes developed and improves its facilities for distributing its resources as building stones, because of the lack of demand and of transportation facilities.

CAMBRIAN OR "MOUNTAIN" sandstone extends across the State in two parallel bands of dense quartzites which form the Blue Ridge and Catoctin mountains. These quartzites were originally porous sandstones, which have subsequently been thoroughly consolidated by a dense silicious cement. Similar rocks also occur in the small detached area of Cambrian sandstones which forms Sugar Loaf Mountain. The rock has never been brought prominently into the market, although it has been used quite extensively for railroads, canals, roads, and a few individual buildings.

Ores of iron are found widely distributed in Maryland from the older crystalline rocks down to the more recent deposits, but the most extensive accumulations thus far discovered are the brown hematite and pegmatite of Frederick County, the carbonate ore of Prince George's County, and the iron ores belonging to the coal measures of Western Maryland.

Mineral paint has been produced at several points in Maryland and in widely different geological horizons. Large quantities have been obtained in the past from the brown iron-ore deposits in Frederick County, but nothing is being done at the present time in that region.

The copper ores of Maryland are found in the eastern and western divisions of the Piedmont and in the Blue Ridge. In every instance they appear to be associated more or less directly with igneous rocks though sometimes the ore may be best developed in rocks of some other character. The copper deposits lie in a series of zones which follow the general structural lines of the region. Three of these zones, or "veins" as they were called, prior to the opening of the Lake Superior copper region about 1844, and later of the Montana and Arizona mines, were considered of no mean importance, and did actually make Maryland for a time a copper-producing State. The first of these zones extends along the Linganore Hills in Frederick County from New London northward, through Liberty to Union Bridge, the ore occurring in limestones and slates or metarhyolites.

The Frederick Valley, at the eastern base of the Catoctin range, has two main series of soil types. The shales and sandstones of the Triassic (Newark) series give rise to the *Penn* series of soils, investigated and mapped in the Trenton, New Jersey, and the Lebanon-Dauphin, Pennsylvania, areas. The Newark brownstone gives rise to a red sandy loam soil and subsoil, known as the *Penn sandy loam*. Sandstone fragments are common in both soil and subsoil. The subsoil approaches a clay loam in many cases. The type is easily tilled, but the crop yields are rather small. The *Penn loam* consists of a dark red loam surface soil underlain by a heavier red clay loam subsoil. The surface is gently rolling and fairly well drained. The soil is esteemed as almost equal in fertility to the much better known limestone soils of the region. The *Penn clay* is very similar, except that both soil and subsoil are a stiffer clay. Wheat, corn, and grass are the principal crops.

The limestone soils which cover the southern part of the Frederick Valley are the *Hagerstown loam* and *Hagerstown clay*. The *Hagerstown* loam has a surface soil which consists of a brown or yellow loam about 12 inches deep. It grades downward into a yellow clay loam which extends to a depth of 2 feet or more, which in turn is underlain by a stiff, tenacious red clay. The surface of the type is rolling to gently undulating, and the area is well watered by numerous streams. Of these Antietam Creek drains the Hagerstown Valley and the Monocacy River is the chief stream in the Frederick Valley. The Hagerstown loam is one of the strongest, most durable, and most fertile soils occurring east of the Alleghany Mountains. It frequently produces 30 bushels of wheat, 60 bushels of corn, and 2 tons of hay per acre. It is also adapted to apple orcharding and serves as a basis for extensive dairy operations. The land is high-priced but not expensive. The majority of farms on this type are improved with good houses and barns and little land in the area can be purchased for less than $60 per acre.

The *Hagerstown clay* differs from the Hagerstown loam chiefly in lacking the more loamy surface soil. The subsoil material of

the loam is closely the equivalent of the surface of the clay. The Hagerstown clay is a little more difficult to work than the loam type, but it constitutes a strong and fertile wheat and grass soil. Small ridges and knolls occur throughout both of these types. They are occupied by a sandy loam soil of the same Hagerstown series. Such areas produce fair grass and grain crops and also bear good apple orchards. All of these types have originated from the decay and solution of limestone rock. The soils are not especially rich in lime, as this material has largely been dissolved during the processes by which the soil was formed. The physical texture of these types is improved and good tilth secured by generous applications of lime. This causes a granulation of the soil and aids all the processes which constantly prepare plant food from the soil mass.

The region comprised in the Catoctin and Blue Ridge mountains and the included Middletown Valley is known to contain among others the *Porters series* of soils mapped in similar areas in Virginia and North Carolina. The famous mountain peaches of Maryland are produced on the *Porters black loam* of the mountain coves and valleys of the region. The soil is a brown sandy and stony loam having a rich dark-brown or black color, due to large amounts of organic matter. The soil is fertile, but is difficult of cultivation for ordinary crops on account of its stony character and steep slopes. It is only partially utilized for peach orchards, and the industry may be more extensively developed. The Newton (Albemarle) pippin can also be raised with profit in this region and in the Middletown Valley. The Valley lands are formed of loams and clays derived from the weathering of volcanic rocks. They are well adapted to wheat, corn, oats and grass, and constitute good soils for apple culture.

****

APPENDIX NO. 2.

Boundaries of Frederick County and the Election Districts.

(From publications of the Maryland Geological Survey.)

In the fertile valley of the Monocacy the growth in population was very rapid and by 1748 it appeared wise to erect a new county for their accommodation. The act by which this was decreed enacted that

"Beginning at the lower Side of the Mouth of Rock Creek, and thence by a strait Line joining to the East Side of *Seth Hyatt's* Plantation, to Patuxent River....then with *Patuxent* River to the Lines of Baltimore County, and with the said County to the Extent of the Province; and that all the Land lying to the Westward and Southward of the said Lines be included in the new County aforesaid, and that after the Commencement of this Act the said new County shall be called *Frederick* County ....."

Up to this time there had been little or no conflict between the settlements along the western border of Baltimore and the eastern side of Prince George's County. With the rapid influx of settlers from Pennsylvania and their easterly extension from the Monocacy valley over what is now western Carroll County, it became necessary to more sharply define the western boundary of Baltimore County. It was therefore enacted in 1750, Chapter 13, that the boundary between Frederick and Baltimore counties should be as follows:

"Beginning at a spring called Parr's Spring, and running from thence N. 35 degrees E. to a bounded white oak standing on the west side of a waggon road, called John Digges's road, about a mile above a place called Burnthouse Woods, and running thence up the said road to a bounded white oak, standing on the east side thereof, at the head of a draught of Sam's creek; thence N. 55 degrees E. to a Spanish oak standing on a ridge near William Robert's, and opposite to the head of a branch called the Beaver-Dam, and running thence N. 20 degrees E. to the temporary line between the provinces of Maryland and Pennsylvania, being near the head of a draught called Conewago, at a rocky hill called Rattle Snake Hill ....."

The location of this eastern boundary of Frederick County cannot be determined with entire accuracy but certain of the early maps of the State show it approximately as represented on the accompanying plate for this date. No change appears to have been made in this line until the erection of Carroll County nearly a century later.

Up to the outbreak of the Revolutionary War no further change was made in the limits of Frederick County. Permanent settlements of Germans had in the meantime been made at Middletown, Taneytown, Sharpsburg, Thurmont, Union Bridge, Emmitsburg and Woodsboro as well as in the Hagerstown valley. At the Constitutional Convention of 1776 it was decided to divide this widely extended and now more or less populous Frederick County into three counties, Washington, Montgomery, and Frederick, corresponding to the Upper, Lower, and Middle Districts of Frederick County. The line of separation determined by this Con-

vention was as follows: From the mouth of the Monocacy a straight line was drawn to Parrs Spring, or the headwaters of the Patuxent, and the portion of Frederick County lying to the south and east was assigned to Montgomery County. The second line ran along the crest of South Mountain from the temporary line to the Potomac River. All the territory lying west of this was assigned to Washington County. In this way Frederick County was limited on the north, west, south and southeast by its present bounds. Its eastern boundary was modified by the erection of Carroll County in 1836, and again in 1838 when the boundary lines were defined as running from Rocky Creek, one of the headwaters of the Monocacy River as it crosses the State line, thence with the said creek until the same is merged into the Monocacy River, thence with the latter to the mouth of Double Pipe Creek, thence up Double Pipe Creek to the mouth of Little Pipe Creek, thence with the latter stream to the mouth of Sam's Creek, which it follows to its head.

FREDERICK CO. ELECTION DISTRICTS.

1798 Ch. 115. County divided into 7 election districts.

1799 Ch. 48. Confirms Acts of 1798 Ch. 115.

1799 Ch. 50. Commission appointed to divide county into 7 election districts.

1802 Ch. 82. County divided into 9 election districts.

1803 Ch. 19. Confirms Acts of 1802 Ch. 82.

1803. Ch. 46. Commission appointed to lay off county in 9 election districts who report to the County Clerk.

1821 Ch. 35. County laid off and divided into 11 election districts.

1822 Ch. 6. Confirms Acts of 1821 Ch. 35.

1824 Ch. 13. Commission appointed to lay off election districts authorized.

1824. Ch. 84. 3d election district divided into two precincts.

1826 Ch. 31. Erects additional election districts from parts of the 6th and 7th districts to be known as the 12th election district [apparently not confirmed.]

1826 Ch. 188. Supplementary commission appointed.

1829 Ch. 168. Erects additional election district from parts of the 3d election district to be known as the 12th election district. Commission appointed subject to confirmation.

1830 Ch. 35. Erects additional election district from parts of the 6th and 7th election districts to be known as the 12th election district.

1830 Ch. 146. Confirms Acts of 1829 Ch. 168.

1831 Ch. 112. Erects two additional election districts, the 13th and 14th.

1832 Ch. 165. Confirms Acts of 1831 Ch. 112 and appoints two commissioners to lay out the bounds.

1834 Ch. 27. Erects a 13th election district by a Commission.

1834 Ch. 213. Supplemental act filling vacancy caused by death.

1835 Ch. 256. Carroll County erected from parts of Frederick and Baltimore counties.

1836 Ch. 91. Confirms and units of districts 1, 2, 14, 15, 3, 10, 4, 5, 11 as existing before Act of 1835 Ch. 256 and that the limits of districts 9 and 8 shall remain the same except insofar as modified by the lines of Carroll County.

1843 Ch. 232. Commissioners appointed to lay off a new district [15?] from Frederick and Creagerstown districts.

1847 Ch. 52. Commissioners appointed to lay off new district [16?] from parts of Hauvers and Middletown election districts.

1847 Ch. 147. Commissioners appointed to lay off a new district [17?] from parts of Buckeystown and New Market election districts.

1852 Ch. 100. Commission appointed to lay off and establish new election district out of parts of 8th, 9th and 11th districts.

"Commencing at the mouth of Linganore Creek, thence up said creek to the head of William Jones' Mill dam, thence with a straight line as near as may be to Jacob Harmiss' dwelling house on the road leading from Liberty town, to Bigg's Ford on the Monocacy River, thence down said river to the place of beginning."

1852 Ch. 261. Beginning at the Frederick district line above George Blessing's, and running thence in a straight line, as near as practicable to intersect the Catoctin Creek, where the road leading from Smithsburg to Frederick city crosses said creek, excluding the aforesaid George Blessing's dwelling; thence to the bridge lately built across the branch coming from Palmer's mill, on the road leading from the old Hagerstown road to Wolfsville; thence to intersect the Washington county line above Jacob Renner's including said Renner, thence with said Washington county line until it intersects the turnpike leading from Frederick to Hagerstown, thence to Shoemaker's school house; thence to Koogle's school house; thence to intersect the road leading from Beallsville

to Middletown at Kennet's mill; thence to intersect the Frederick district line above George W. Sumners; thence with the said Frederick district line to the point first mentioned above."

1852 Ch. 279. Commissioners appointed to erect new election district out of Creagerstown, Emmittsburg, and Hauvers districts.

"Beginning at the summit of the Catoctin mountain, near the furnace, and running thence to a point near the blacksmith shop of Michael Zimmerman, thence from said shop along the public road to Thomas Metcalfe's land, thence with a straight line to John R. Boller's house, including said house, and the village of Graceham, thence along the public road leading from Mechanicsburg to the Emmitsburg cross road, thence along the Emmitsburg road to a point where the branch, known as Beaver Dam, crosses said road, thence in a straight line to a point north of John A. Martin's house, thence in a northern direction to William Boller's farm, thence with the Emmitsburg road, leading to Wolf's tavern, to the cross roads from Mechanicstown to Sabellesville, thence with a straight line to Harman's farm, thence with the south side of the road to the new cut road, near Gat's farm, and thence with a straight line to the place of beginning."

1854 Ch. 143. Erects a new election district [19?] as follows:

"Commencing at or near the stone bridge across Pipe Creek, near Diffendall's Mill; thence by the most suitable line to some point at or near Ladiesburg; thence by the most suitable line to the Hill School House; thence to some point at or near the Copper Mine School House; thence with the Copper Mine Road, to some point at or near Nicholas Norris's farm, from thence to Sam's creek, the dividing line between Frederick and Carroll counties, and thence with said dividing line to the place of beginning."

1856 Ch. 168. Divides the 2d election district into two precincts "by a line running from the Frederick and Woodsborough Turnpike Bridge, with the Turnpike road to Frederick City, and thence through Market street of said City, with the Turnpike road to the Monocacy Bridge; on the Georgetown Turnpike road."

1860 Ch. 332. Transfers portions of Buckeystown and Frederick districts to the Jefferson district by the following lines:

"Commencing at the top of Catoctin mountain, between the property of William Hurshberger and Henry Culler, at the county road, and running thence with said road to the Frederick and Harper's Ferry Ridge road, at Mrs. Stockman's, and thence between the property of William Smith and William Hargate; thence between the property of John and Daniel Snider; thence in a straight line between the property of Jacob Remsburg and Hamilton Gisbert, and thence to strike the branch at the Georgetown road; thence along said road, at the foot of the mountain, to the Trammelstown road, and thence up said road to the top of the Mountain, to the district line between Jefferson and Buckeystown districts."

1861 Ch. 74. Divides the western precinct of election district No. 2 into two precincts.

1862 Ch. 53. Divides the 2d election district into 2 precincts and repeals Acts of 1861 Ch. 74.

1862 Ch. 149. Polling place of 10th election district changed to Smithfield School House.

1872 Ch. 179. Defines the boundary of the 18th election district as follows:

"Commencing at the junction of the Buffalo Road and Talbot's Branch; thence running with said branch to the crossing of the Unionville and Linganore Public Road; thence with said road to the old Annapolis Road to the intersection of the New Market Road; thence with said road to Forrest Grove School House; thence with a straight line to the reservoir on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad known as number thirteen; thence to the tobacco house on the Kemptown Road, formerly owned by Brook Buckstone; thence with the Buffalo Road to the place of beginning."

1872 Ch. 204. Divides the 2nd election district into 4 precincts.

1878 Ch. 179. Additional election district No. 19, erected from part of No. 8 with the following bounds:

"Beginning at a white oak tree at the intersection of the Coppermine road with the Johnsville District line, running thence south to the spring-house of Henry Carter, thence with spring branch to New Liberty road, thence south to the bend in the public road west of the dwelling house of William H. Baker, thence with said public road until it intersects the Woodville District line, thence with said line to the Carroll county line, thence with said Carroll county line until it intersects Johnsville District line, thence with said line to the place of beginning."

1878 Ch. 250. Additional election district, No. 20, erected from portions of 2d and 3d election districts with bounds as follows:

"Beginning at the southwest corner of Mechanicstown district line and running with said election district line, bearing slightly southeast, to the crossing of the road leading from Eicholtz's mills to Lewistown, at a point near

the dwelling-house of A. G. P. Wiles, thence in a southeasterly direction to the Woodsborough election district line on the Monocacy river, touching the north corner of George L. Devilbiss' dwelling-house, and with the Woodsborough election district line on a southerly course to Bigg's ford on the Monocacy river, thence bearing a northwesterly course to the north corner of Bethel church, thence bearing still a northwesterly course to intersect the Catoctin election district line at a point where said line strikes the Hamburg road, and thence with Catoctin district line in a northerly direction to the place of beginning, the territory included within these boundaries to be known by the name of Lewistown District or election district number twenty."

1884 Ch. 149. Additional election district, No. 21, erected from a portion of the 2d election district.

"Commencing at the northeast corner of Frederick election district, number two, and thence running with the western boundary of said district to its intersection with the Shookstown road; thence with the middle of said road to its junction with the county road leading by the artesian wells; thence from the said junction to the southeast corner of Edward Kemp's dwelling-house; thence with a straight line to the centre of the bridge over the creek at Aubert's fording on the Rocky Spring road; thence with a straight line to the junction of the county road leading past Charles T. F. Howard's with the road leading to Parson's (formerly Getzendanner's) mill; thence with said road in its centre to the mouth of the lane leading to Frederick and Emmittsburg turnpike; thence from the mouth of said lane with a straight line to the boundary of the Lewistown election district at its intersection with the county road leading by and from D. Lunday's limekilns to the Frederick and Emmittsburg turnpike; thence from said intersection in a northwesterly direction with the dividing line between Frederick election district number two and Lewistown district number twenty to the first mentioned place of beginning on the Catoctin mountain, said election district to be called Tuscarora district or election district number twenty-one."

1888 Ch. 217. Gives County Commissioners power to create new election districts whenever in their judgment necessity arises.

1894 Ch. 78. Divides the 12th election district into two precincts, the first coextensive with the town of Brunswick.

1896 Ch. 401. Additional election district, No. 22, erected from portions of the 3d and 12th election districts with the following bounds:

"Begining on the line dividing Frederick and Washington counties, on South Mountain, at a point known as White Rock; from thence running in a southeasterly direction to the Catoctin creek, in a southerly direction to where the Broad Run creek enters said Catoctin creek; then up the Broad Run creek to the entrance of a branch running from Harley's or "Boone's" pond; from thence with said branch to where it crosses the road leading from Burkittsville to Petersville; thence with said road to the entrance to Gouveneur road; thence with said Gouveneur road westwardly across the Burkittsville and Knoxville road in a straight line to the top South Mountain at the dividing line between Frederick and Washington counties; thence with said mountain and dividing line to the place of beginning."

1898 Ch. 155. Additional election district, No. 24, erected from a portion of the 2d election district with the following bounds:

"Beginning on the Catoctin mountain, at a point where Jefferson district or election district No. 14 and Middletown district or election district No. 3 join on the boundary of Frederick district or election district No. 2; thence running easterly with the line of "Ballenger district" No. 23 to the southeast corner of the Mount Philip farm house; thence northeasterly with the line of the said "Ballenger district," at the southeast corner of Frederick Orland's dwelling house; thence northerly following the road of the said Frederick Orland to the public road known as "Butterfly Lane" thence northeastwardly by a straight line to the Baltimore and Fredericktown turnpike road at the entrance to a private road or lane leading into the premises of W. W. Mines, on said turnpike; thence by and with the middle of said lane northwardly in a straight line to a point one hundred yards northeast of said W. W. Mines' residence; thence from said point due north by a straight line until it intersects the southern outlines of Tuscarora election district No. 21; thence by and with said outline westwardly to where it intersects the dividing line between Middletown and Frederick district, aforesaid; thence by and with the line or lines between said districts to the place of beginning." To be known as "Braddock district or No. 24."

1898 Ch. 203. Additional election district, No. 23, erected from parts of the 1st, 2d and 14th election districts with the following bounds:

"Beginning on the Catoctin Mountain at a point where Jefferson district, or Election Dis-

trict No. 14, and Middletown district, or Election District No. 3, join on the boundary of Frederick district, or Eelection District No. 2; thence running easterly with the line of Braddock District No. 24 to the southeast corner of the Mount Philip farm house; thence northeasterly with the lines of the said "Braddock District" to the southeast corner of Frederick Oland's dwelling house; thence northerly following the road of the said Frederick Oland to the public road known as "Butternly Lane;" thence easterly with said road until it reaches the Frederick and Jefferson turnpike road in a northeasterly direction until it intersects the Frederick and Ballinger's creek turnpike road; then with said Frederick and Ballinger creek turnpike road and the Point of Rocks road until it intersects the road leading from said Point of Rocks road to the Red Hill school house road, and continuing with said road until it reaches the Frederick and Jefferson turnpike road, near the second tollgate on said turnpike road on the summit of Catoctin mountain; thence with the summit of said mountain in a northerly direction through Jefferson Election District No. 2 to the place of beginning....To be known as Ballenger District or Election District No. 23."

1898 Ch. 230. Dividing election district No. 5 into two precincts.

"The fifth election district of Frederick county, commonly known as Emmittsburg district, is divided into two separate and distinct voting or election precincts as determined by a division line beginning at the Pennsylvania State line in the middle of the public road leading from Emmitsburg in said district to Gettysburg, in the State of Pennsylvania, and running thence by a southerly course along the middle of said road to the fountain in the public square at Emmitsburg and Frederick Turnpike to the first toll gate thereon, and thence along the middle of the Emmitsburg and Creagerstown public road to the southern line or boundary of said district; and all that part of said district lying west of said division line shall be and constitute precinct No. 1, and all that part lying east of said line shall be and constitute precinct No. 2 of said district."

1904 Ch. 85. Additional election district, No. 25, established from 2d precinct of No. 12 election district.

"That the boundaries of the said "Brunswick District" or "Election District No. 25" shall be the corporate limits of the town of Brunswick and coincident with the limits of the second voting precinct of said District No. 12, as the same were fixed by the Acts of 1894 Ch. 78.

1904 Ch. 596. Additional election district [26] erected from portions of the 11th and 13th election districts with the following bounds:

"Beginning at a point on the Monocacy river, in Woodsborough District, or Election District No. 11, now known as Link's ford, and running with the east bank of said river to the Frederick and Woodsborough turnpike bridge, over said river known as the Ceresville bridge; then with said Frederick and Woodsborough turnpike road to the place where said turnpike road intersects the Frederick and Libertytown turnpike road; then with the center of said Frederick and Libertytown turnpike road to the covered bridge over Israel's creek, known as Creamer's bridge; then with the west bank of said Isael's creek to the public road known as Johnson's lane; then with said public road to a point where the said public road intersects the public road known as the Ridge road, leading from Morgan's mill to the village of Mount Pleasant; then in a straight line to a point where the public road known as the Dutrow road intersects the public road known as Water street road; then with said Dutrow road to a point where said road intersects the public road leading from Libertytown to the Frederick and Woodsborough turnpike road known as the Middle road, being a point on the line of the Liberty District or Election District No. 8; then with said Liberty and Mount Pleasant District line to a point on said line at the southeastern corner of James Boane's land; then with the Woodsborough District line to a point where the said line intersects the Bostian's Mill public road at a point near Charles Nolley's residence; then in a straight line from said public road to a point on the Woodsborough and Frederick turnpike road known as Smith's School House; then in a straight line from the place of beginning.... to be known as Walkersville District."

****

APPENDIX NO. 3.

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.

Roster of Maryland Troops, 1757-1759.

[Calvert Papers.]

[Reprinted from the Maryland Historical Magazine, September 1910.]

That the following roster of Maryland troops in the French and Indian war has been preserved to us is due to the disputes between the two branches of the Assembly and to their dif-

ferences with Governor Sharpe. The lower house always expressed a willingness to make provision for a small body of provincial troops, but on terms which the upper house consistently refused to accept; or if the two houses by chance agreed on any plan, it was one that the Governor could not accept without yielding some prerogative of the Proprietary. Braddock's defeat aroused the Assembly to action, and at the February session of 1756, after much bickering, the sum of £40,000 was voted for His Majesty's service. At subsequent sessions the Assembly declined to do more than provide for the support of 300 Militia, who could not be sent beyond Fort Frederick nor used as a fixed garrison for Fort Cumberland. Captain Dagworthy was given the command of the Maryland troops sent to the frontiers of Frederick County in 1754, and in 1756 took part in the construction of Fort Frederick. Fort Cumberland, though a Royal Fort, had been built by the Virginians on Maryland soil, which may account for the objection of the Assembly to providing a garrison and for the later dispute as to precedence in command between Colonel Washington and Colonel Dagworthy.

The correspondence of Governor Sharpe fully covers this period. It appears that he at first supported the Maryland troops by advancing money on the supposition that he would be reimbursed; later he maintained them through private subscription; and finally as the ledger shows, from money advanced by General Amherst.

The records from which this roster is compiled, consist of 53 muster rolls and an indexed ledger, which is dated 1762. They show service from October 9th, 1757, up to which time the troops had been paid in one of the ways mentioned above; but it is probable that some of the men had been with Captain Dagworthy as early as 1754. These records were most carefully kept in order to secure payment for the men in spite of the Assembly's refusal to provide for them and final settlement appears to have been made March 16th, 1763. There are twelve rolls each for the companies of Captains John Dagworthy, Alexander Beall, Joshua Beall, Francis Ware, and seven for that of Richard Pearis. As the spelling varies greatly on the different rolls, that of the ledger has been followed throughout, and in addition to the "short" dates, indicating time of service, the "remarks" found in the ledger and index have been inserted.

The Maryland troops were present with Captain Dagworthy at Braddock's defeat; they suffered severely at Major Grant's defeat near Fort DeQuesne, September 14th, 1758; they lost a number of men during the attack on the advanced post at the Loyalhanna, October 12th, 1758; and they were present at the occupation of Fort DuQuesne, November 25th, 1758.

Capt. Pearis' company was disbanded May 31st, 1758 and the men draughted into the other companies; and by order of Governor Sharpe, the companies of Captains A. Beall, J. Beall and Francis Ware were disbanded December 30th, 1758 and the best of the men sent to join Captain Dagworthy. Some additional facts connected with the life and services of Captain Dagworthy may be found in the Papers of the *Historical Society of Delaware,* Nos. 10 and 48.

Adgate, Elias. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to O. 23, 1758. Deserted.

Allen, John. Sergt. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

Anderson, Daniel, Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. My. 9 to Je. 4, 1758. Taken away by the Virginians as a deserter from them.

Anderson, John. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. Dagworthy's co. Je. 1 to D. 8, 1758. Deserted.

Arvin, William. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to S. 14. 1758. Killed.

Atkinson, Charles Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ja. 22. 1759. Deserted.

Bailey, John, Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757, to D. 26, 1758. Deserted.

Baker, Nathaniel. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ja. 29, 1758. Discharged.

Barker, Thos. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

Barker, Thomas. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. J. Beall's co. Je. 1 to D. 30, 1758.

Barnes, George. Sgt. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to F. 16, 1758. Discharged.

Barrackman, John. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ja. 10, 1758. Discharged.

Barrett Thomas. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My 31, 1758; Capt. J. Beall's co. Je. 1 to D. 30, 1758.

Barrier, George. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ja. 27, 1758. Discharged .

Beall, Alexander. Captain. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

Beall, Edward. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

Beall, Joshua. Captain. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

Beall, Levin, 2d Lieut. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to N. 8, 1758; 1st. Lieut. Capt. A. Beall's co. N. 9 to D. 30, 1758.

Beall, Rezin. 2d Lieut. Capt. Ware's co. N. 9, to D. 30, 1758.

Beard, James. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9,

1757 to D. 30, 1758; Capt. Dagworthy's co. D. 31, 1758 to Ja. 27, 1759. Deserted.

Benfield, Samuel. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758. Deserted.

Bennet, John. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to My 31, 1758. Discharged.

Bennet, John. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. J. Beall's co. Je. 1 to D. 30, 1758.

Benyan, Parslow. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. J. Beall's co. Je. 1 to N. 8, 1758.

Binford, Charles. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9 to N. 8, 1758.

Bird, Benjamin. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to N. 8, 1758.

Bishop, Henry. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to Je. 6, 1758.

Bishop, Thomas. Drummer. Capt. J. Beall's co., O. 9, 1757 to N. 8, 1758.

Black, John. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ja. 29, 1758. Discharged.

Blake, Philip. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

Blois, John. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 26, 1758. Deserted.

Bodige, Benjamin. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 2, 1758. Died.

Boswell, Edward. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to Jy. 2, 1758. Deserted.

Brightwell, John. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to N. 8, 1758.

Brinkley, James. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. A. Beall's co. Je. 1 to D. 30, 1758.

Broadway, John. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to F. 16, 1758. Delivered to the 35th Rgt. as a deserter from it.

Brown, George. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. J. Beall's co. Je. 1 to D. 30, 1758.

Brown, Richard. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. Dagworthy's co. Je. 1 to D. 27, 1758. Deserted.

Brunton, Alexander. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to O. 23, 1758. Deserted.

Bryan, William. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

Buckingham, Richard. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 8, 1758. Discharged.

Bumgardner, Chrisley. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758; Capt. Dagworthy's co. D. 31, 1758 to Ap. 26, 1759. Discharged.

Burns, Robert. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 8, 1758. Discharged.

Bush, Solomon. Sgt. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

Butler, John. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to F. 16, 1758. Discharged.

Campbell, William. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 16, 1759. Deserted.

Caperoon, Richard. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to Je. 8, 1758.

Card, Benson. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 7, 1757. Discharged.

Card, Sabriet. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 7, 1758. Discharged.

Carmichael, Neal. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758; Capt. Dagworthy's co. D. 31, 1758 to Ap. 26, 1759. Discharged.

Carn, Balsum. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 16, 1759. Made Drummer F. 17, 1758; Reduced Je. 9, and deserted Ap. 16th, 1759.

Carr, John. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to S. 14, 1758. Killed.

Carrick, Joseph. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 7, 1758. Discharged .

Carrigen, Hugh. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to S. 14, 1758. Killed.

Cavinaught, William. Sgt. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

Charnal, Nicholas. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co O. 9, 1757 to Je. 1, 1758. Deserted.

Chilton, Robert. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ja. 22, 1759. Deserted.

Clarke, Robert. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 17, 1759. Deserted.

Clegatt, Charles, Sr. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Je. 1, 1758. Discharged.

Clegatt, Charles, Jr. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9 to D. 7, 1757. Deserted.

Clifft, James. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

Coe, William. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758. Discharged.

Cole, John. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

Collins, William. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Mr. 2, 1759. Died.

Colmure, George. Cpl. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. A. Beall's co. Je. 1 to D. 30, 1758.

Colville, Joseph. Pr. Capt. Pearce's co. O. 9 to N. 23, 1757. Deserted.

Connoly, John. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 27, 1758. Deserted.

Connoly, Philip. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. S. 20 to N. 26, 1757. Deserted. Returned from desertion.

Cooke, Nathaniel. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 25, 1758. Deserted.

Courtney, William. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9. 1757 to F. 16, 1758. Discharged.

Craig, George. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My 31, 1758.

Crampton, John. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to N. 8, 1758.

Crawford, Charles. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. D. 27, 1757 to F. 28, 1759. Deserted.

Cray, William. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 8, 1758.

Creswell, Joseph. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My 8, 1758. Deserted.

Crossly, Philip. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to F. 9, 1759. Died.

Current, James. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ja. 29, 1758. Discharged.

Current, Mathew. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9 to D. 13, 1757. Discharged.

Dagworthy, John. Captain O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 26, 1759.

Davis, David. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. J. Beall's co. Je. 1 to D. 30, 1758.

Davis, Even. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758. Capt. Dagworthy's co. Je. 1, to D. 9, 1758. Deserted.

Davis, Honical. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to N. 9, 1758.

Day, John. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to O. 12, 1758. Promoted to Cpl. Ja. 9, 1758. Killed O. 12, 1758.

Day, Leonard. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Je. 22, 1759. Deserted.

Dean, Samuel. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

Dennis, John. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9 to N. 23, 1757. Deserted.

Dodd, Morris. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 8, 1758.

Dogan, William. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to S. 14, 1758. Killed.

Dorret, Garnet William. Drummer. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to O. 17, 1758. Deserted.

Dorret, John. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to F. 16, 1758. Discharged.

Doyle, John. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9 to O. 25, 1757. Discharged.

Dugmore, Edward. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to S. 14, 1758. Killed.

Duke, Basil. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9 to D. 7, 1757. Discharged.

Duncan, John. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to S. 14, 1758. Killed.

Dunstill, Charles. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to N. 11, 1758.

Eades, Samuel. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

Eagenton, Sabriet. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to N. 8, 1758.

Eagleston, Abram. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758. Capt. Dagworthy's co. Je. 1 to S. 14, 1758. Killed.

Earley, Francis. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758. Made Cpl. O. 13, 1758.

Eatry, Jacob. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to F. 14, 1758. Discharged.

Edwards, William. Pr. Capt. Dagworth's co. O. 9, 1757 to Je. 12, 1758. Died.

Enniss, Wallis. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to N. 8, 1758.

Evens, Even. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

Evens, Thomas. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to N. 8, 1758. Made Cpl. F. 18, 1758. Reduced again S. 2, 1758.

Evens, William. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758. Capt. J. Beall's co. Je. 1 to Jy. 4, 1758. Deserted.

Fahee, Thomas. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

Farrell, Thomas. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

Faulkener, John. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to N. 8, 1758.

Fell, John, Sgt. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ja. 22, 1759. Deserted.

Fielding, John. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

Fields, Henry. Sgt. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

Fields, Mathew. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. Dagworthy's co. Je. 1 to D. 28, 1758. Deserted.

Findlay, Patrick. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 16, 1759. Deserted.

Fitzgerald, John. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to Jy. 8, 1758.

Fitzgerald, Morriss. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

Fitzpatrick, Thomas. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. A. Beall's co. Je. 1, to D. 30, 1758.

Fitzwater, Levin. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to S. 14, 1758. Killed.

Flannegan, Richard. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to Je. 14, 1758. Killed.

Floyd, James. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, to D. 7, 1757. Discharged.

Ford, Edward. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9 to Ap. 2, 1758. Deserted.

Ford, Joseph. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to O. 18, 1758. Deserted.

Foster, Adam. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 21, 1758. Died.

Francis, Joseph. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758. Deserted D. 3, 1757. Returned again D. 28, 1757.

Frazier, Peter. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9 to D. 7, 1757. Discharged.

Freeman, Aaron. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to O. 16, 1758. Discharged.

Freeman, Benjamin. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. D. 31, 1758 to Ap. 26, 1759.

Freeman, Benjamin. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to O. 12, 1758. Killed.

Freeman, Esias. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

Freeman, Nathaniel. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758. Wounded O. 12, 1758.

Freeman, Richard. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My 31, 1758; Capt. Dagworthy's co. Je. 1 to D. 26, 1758. Deserted.

Freeman, Samuel. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758; Capt. Dagworthy's co. D. 31, 1758 to Ap. 18, 1759. Deserted.

Freeman, Thomas, Sgt. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 26, 1759.

Fryer, William. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. Ware's co. Je. 1 to N. 8, 1758.

Games, Francis. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9 to D. 7, 1757. Discharged.

Garrett, John. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to N. 8, 1758. Deserted.

Garrett, Richard. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

Genater, John. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. A. Beall's co. Je. 1 to S. 14, 1758. Killed.

Gelstrap, William. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. J. Beall's co. Je. 1 to Je. 16, 1758. Died.

Glazier, Frederick. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Mr. 16, 1759. Mustered as a private Centinel from N. 9, 1758 to Mr. 16, 1759 and then deserted.

Glibra, John. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

Godson, James. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. Dagworthy's co. Je. 1 to Jy. 28, 1758. Deserted. Say discharged.

Goodwin, Mathew. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. Dagworthy's co. Je. 1, 1758 to Ja. 2, 1759. Deserted.

Gorman, John. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 26, 1759.

Gorrell, James. Ensign. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to Je. 28, 1758; Ens. Capt. Dagworthy's co. Je. 29, 1758 to N. 8, 1758; 2d Lieut. N. 9, 1758 to Ap. 26, 1759.

Grahame, Robert. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 8, 1758.

Graves, James. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758; Capt. Dagworthy's co. D. 31, 1758 to Ap. 16, 1759. Deserted.

Grey, James. Pr. Capt. Pearce's co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758.

Grey, Sabriet. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

Griffin, Benjamin. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 26, 1759.

Grimes, Hugh. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

Gundy, Robert. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 26, 1759.

Gutridge, James. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to My 31, 1758. Discharged.

Hack, John, Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

Hamilton, James. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My 31, 1758; Capt. J. Beall's co. Je. 1 to D. 30, 1758.

Hamilton, John. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. J. Beall's co. Je. 1 to D. 30, 1758.

Hamilton, William. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ja. 12, 1758. Discharged .

Harbin, Anthony. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758.

Hardiker, Richard. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

Harrison, Burr. Ensign. Capt. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to N. 9, 1758; 2d Lieut. N. 9. to D. 30, 1758.

Harriss, Joseph. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

Harriss, Michael. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My 31, 1758; Capt. Ware's co. Je. 1 to N. 8, 1758.

Harwood, John. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 8, 1758. Discharged .

Harwood, Richard. Pr. Capt. Pearce's co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. A. Beall's co. Je. 1 to D. 30, 1758. He is called Howard.

Harwood, Samuel. Cpl. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

Harwood, Thomas. Cpl. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758. Made Cpl. N. 9, 1757.

Hasty, Peter. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to O. 12, 1758. Killed.

Havens, Farewell. Drummer. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

Hawkins, Edward. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758; Capt. Dagworthy's co D. 31, 1758 to Ap. 16, 1759. Deserted.

Hays, Charles. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

Hazard, Michael, Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758.

Heinzman, Henry. Surgeon. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758. Promoted and taken to the king's hospital, Jy. 29, 1758.

Henderson, Daniel. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 8, 1758.

Henderson, William. Cpl. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758. Made Sgt. F. 17, 1758.

Hendley, John. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

Hewman, Benjamin. Pr. Capt. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to N. 8, 1758.

Higgs, John. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758.

Hill, Henry. Drummer. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to F. 16, 1758. Discharged.

Hill James. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to S. 14, 1758. Killed.

Hill, Jonathan. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to N. 8, 1758.

Hill, Silvester. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My 31, 1758; Capt. A. Beall's co. Je. 1 to N. 8, 1758. Deserted.

Hillen, David. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9 to D. 7, 1757. Discharged.

Hillen, Jacob. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. J. Beall's co. Je. 1 to N. 8, 1758.

Hillen, John. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ja. 29, 1758. Discharged.

Hillen, Thomas. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758; Capt. Dagworthy's co. D. 31, 1758 to Ap. 26, 1759.

Hope, Henry. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. A. Beall's co. Je. 1 to D. 30, 1758.

Hobson, Thomas. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 4, 1758. Deserted.

Hodges, John, Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 16, 1759. Deserted.

Hodgins, Robert. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. Ware's co. Je. 1 to N. 8, 1758.

Holt, Philip. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ja. 13, 1758. Discharged.

Horner, James. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758. Deserted.

Hozier, Joshua. Pr.. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 26, 1759.

Hudson, Jeremiah. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9 to N. 2, 1757. Died.

Hughs. Thomas. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to O. 17, 1758. Deserted.

Hunt, John. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 27, 1758. Deserted.

Hunter, William. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9 to D 7, 1757.

Hurley, Edmond. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to Mr. 10, 1758. Discharged.

Hurst, Jacob. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

Hutchinson, William. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to O. 23, 1758. Deserted.

Hyde, Philip. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 26, 1758. Deserted.

Ives, William. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Jy. 11, 1758. Deserted .

Jacobs, Samuel. Copl. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

Jacobs, Thomas. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 16, 1759. Deserted.

Jefferson, John. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's Co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 13, 1757. Discharged.

Jennings, William. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to N. 8, 1758.

Johnson, Duncan. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758; Capt. Dagworthy's co. D. 31, 1758 to F. 22, 1759. Deserted.

Johnson, Arthur. Sgt. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 26, 1759.

Johnstoun, Andrew. Cpl. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to N. 26, 1758. Reduced N. 18 and deserted on 26th.

Jones, John. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to N. 8. 1758.

Jones, Joseph. Drummer. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. Je. 1, 1758 to Ap. 16, 1759. Deserted.

Jones, Nehemiah. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758.

Jones, Thomas. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

Jones, William. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. Je. 4 to Je. 8, 1758. Returned from desertion.

Jordon, William. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. S. 20, 1757 to My 31, 1758. Deserted.

Justice, William. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 20, 1758. Died.

Keech, John. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758. Made Cpl. O. 13, 1758.

Kempton, Thomas. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to N. 1, 1758. Deserted.

Ketcherside, James. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

Kidd, John. Ensign. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Je. 29, 1758. Resigned.

King, Francis. Cpl. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Je. 28, 1759. Mustered as Sgt. from N. 9, 1758. Died.

King, Robert. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, to D. 24, 1757. Discharged.

King, William. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. A. Beall's co. Je. 1 to D. 30, 1758.

Labrouse, Benjamin. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to Je. 8, 1758.

Lemaster, Jacob. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30 1758.

Lawson, John. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. A. Beall's co. Je. 1 to D. 30, 1758.

Leason, Samuel. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9 to D. 7, 1757. Discharged.

Lee, Daniel. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ja. 16, 1758.

Lee, John. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. J. Beall's co. Je. 1 to S. 14, 1758.

Lee, Thomas. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. N. 9, 1757 to N. 8, 1758.

Lego, Charles. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. J. Beall's co. Je. 1 to N. 1, 1758. Deserted.

Leonard, Robert. Sgt. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to F. 16, 1758. Discharged.

Letroe, John. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

Levar, John. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 24, 1758. Died.

Linch, Thomas. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9 to Ap. 26, 1757.

Linn, William. 1st Lieut. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 26, 1759.

Linton, James. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

Linton, John. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 26, 1758. Deserted.

Locker, Thomas. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 4, 1758. Deserted.

Lofflin, Joseph. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

Long, Baker. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to N. 17, 1758. Discharged.

Love, Aaron. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My 31, 1758; Capt. A. Beall's co. Je. 1 to D. 30, 1758.

Love, Philip. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to N. 8, 1758; entered a cadet F. 9, 1758; Ensign, Capt. Dagworthy's co. N. 9, 1758 to Ap. 26, 1759.

Lucas, Barton, Cadet. Capt. J. Beall's co. N. 11, 1757 to N. 9, 1758; Ensign. Capt. A. Beall's co. N. 9 to D. 30, 1758.

Lyon, James. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to Je. 9, 1758. Not found on later rolls.

McCoombs, Patrick. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 10, 1758. Deserted.

McCoy, James. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to S. 14, 1758. Killed.

McCubbins, William. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758.

McDonald, Jonathan. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 8, 1758.

McGafferty, Cornelius, Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to N. 8, 1758. Deserted.

McGill, Rowland. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

McGinta, John. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

McGowen, James. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

McKey, George. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 16, 1759. Deserted.

McKinniss, John. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ja. 13, 1758. Discharged.

McKinny, John. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

McLaland, James. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

Macmannon, Hugh. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 2, 1758. Deserted.

McNeal, James. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

McRae, Duncan, 1st Lieut. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. A. Beall's co. Je. 1 to S. 14, 1758. Killed.

McSwain, George. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 14, 1757 to Je. 17, 1758. Killed.

Madding, Francis. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

Madding, Mordecai. Cpl. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

Maken, John. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My 31, 1758; Capt. Dagworthy's co. Je. 1, 1758 to Ap. 26, 1759.

Manery, Samuel. Sgt. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9 to N. 3, 1757. Died.

Marshall, James. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

Marshall, Thomas. Pr. Capt. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to O. 10, 1758. Deserted.

Martin, Thomas. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 25, 1758. Died.

Mason, Edward. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. Je. 1 to N. 8, 1758. Removed from Capt. Pearis' co.

Mason, Edward. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758.

Mason, William. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My 31, 1758; Capt. Dagworthy's co. Je. 1 to 14, 1758. Discharged.

Mass, John Baptist. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. J. Beall's co. Je. 1 to D. 30, 1758.

Masterson, Hugh. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ja. 9, 1758. Joined the Royal Americans.

Mathews, William. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

Mathews, Thomas. 2d Lieut. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. A. Beall's co. Je. 1 to O. 12, 1758. Killed.

Maxwell, John. Cpl. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758. Reduced to private O. 14, 1757.

May, Edward. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My 31, 1758; Capt. J. Beall's co. Je. 1 to O. 24, 1758.

Mearns, Samuel. Surgeon. Captain Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 26, 1758.

Meeks, William. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. F. 17 to N. 8, 1758.

Metre, Nicholas. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co.

O. 9, 1757 to Je. 1, 1758. Discharged.

Miller, John. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9 to N. 18, 1757. Deserted.

Miller, William. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to N. 12, 1758. Died.

Mills, William. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. Ware's co. Je. 1 to D. 30, 1758.

Monroe, Alexander, Sgt. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My 31, 1758; Capt. A. Beall's co. Je. 1 to D. 30, 1758.

Monroe, Robert. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to S. 14, 1758. Killed.

Moodie, Hugh. Cpl. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. A. Beall's co. Je. 1 to N. 8, 1758.

Mozeley, Charles. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

Mudd, George. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 8, 1758.

Murdock William. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 26, 1759. Mustered as Cpl. from N. 9, 1758.

Murphew, William. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's. co. D. 2, 1757 to Ap. 26, 1759.

Murphew, William. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to O. 12, 1758. Killed.

Musgrove, Benjamin. Cpl. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to O. 12, 1758; Made Sgt. N. 4, 1757. Killed.

Naylor, Benjamin. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. Dagworthy's co. Je. 1 to Je. 12, 1758. Died.

Naylor, George. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758; Made Cpl. S. 3, 1758.

Naylor, Joshua. Sgt. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. J. Beall's co. Je. 1 to D. 30, 1758.

Nash, Thomas. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 26, 1759.

Neal, James. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

Neall, William. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 8, 1758. Discharged .

Neilson, William. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

Nevo, John. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to Jy. 4, 1758. Deserted.

Nicholas, Henry. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to N. 6, 1757. Died.

Night, George. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

Night, Samuel. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ja. 12, 1759. Deserted.

Norriss, John. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

Nowell, James. Cpl. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 16, 1759. Deserted.

Noyer, Thomas. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. J. Beall's co. Je. 1 to D. 30, 1758.

Ogleby, John. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758. Died Ja. 28, 1759.

Owings, John. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

Pack, Simon. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to S. 14, 1758. Killed.

Page, Thomas. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ja. 18, 1758. Died.

Paulin, Robert. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. Dagworthy's co. Je. 1, 1758 to Ja. 22, 1759. Deserted.

Pearis, Richard. Captain. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758.

Pearson, Thomas. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

Peddicord, William, Cpl. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758. Made Sgt. F. 9, 1758.

Peirce, Peter. Sgt. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

Pemberton, Richard. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 8, 1758. Deserted.

Perkins, John. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. J. Beall's co. Je. 1 to N. 8, 1758.

Perkins, Thomas. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9. 1757 to My. 31, 1758. Discharged.

Perkins, William. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

Petit, Lewis. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. J. Beall's co. Je. 1 to N. 8, 1758.

Phipps, John. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758. Discharged.

Pickerell, Samuel. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. A. Beall's co. Je. 1 to N. 8, 1758.

Pindle, Philip. Sgt. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30. 1758.

Pingrave, Francis. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ja. 25, 1759. Died.

Plummer, George. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to N. 8. 1758.

Plunket, Robert. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

Porter, John, Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to Jy. 2, 1758. Deserted.

Poulter, Hugh. Pr. Capt. Pearis co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. J. Beall's co. Je. 1 to D. 30, 1758; Capt. Dagworthy's co. D. 31, 1758 to Ja. 22, 1759. Deserted.

Powell, John. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

Powell, Samuel. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758. Discharged.

Powell, Thomas. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ja. 29, 1758. Discharged.

Prather, Henry. 2d Lieut. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to N. 8, 1758.

Prather, Thomas. 2d Lieut. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; 1st Lieut. Capt. Ware's co. Je. 1 to O. 12, 1758. Killed.

Prees, Henry. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to N. 8, 1758.

Pudiver, Thomas. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to Je. 8, 1758.

Queen, Richard. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 4, 1758. Deserted.

Ragan, John. Cpl. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 16, 1759. Deserted.

Rally, Isaac. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. A. Beall's co. Je. 1 to O. 12, 1758. Killed.

Ramsey, John. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to Je. 8, 1758.

Rathell, Aaron. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to F. 16, 1758. Discharged.

Redburn, Samuel. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to O. 23, 1758. Deserted.

Reymour, Joseph. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. A. Beall's co. Je. 1 to D. 30, 1758.

Reymour, William. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758. Capt. Dagworthy's co. Je. 1, 1758 to Ap. 16, 1759. Deserted.

Reynolds, George. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 26, 1758. Deserted.

Reynolds, James. Sgt. Capt. J. Beall's co. Je. 1 to D. 30, 1758. Reduced to a private Ag. 14, 1758; Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. D. 31, 1758 to F. 28, 1759. Deserted.

Rhodes, Thomas. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. A. Beall's co. Je. 1 to N. 8, 1758.

Riley, James. 1st Lieut. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

Roberts, Isaac. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. Ware's co. Je. 1, to D. 30, 1758.

Roberts, John. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. A. Beall's co. Je. 1 to D. 30, 1758.

Robinson, Charles. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. Je. 1 to Ag. 8, 1758.

Robinson, Charles. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 4, 1758. Deserted.

Rowles, Thomas. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to S. 14, 1758. Killed.

Ross, George. Commissary.

Rowles, Francis. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

Rowles, John. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to N. 8, 1758.

Ruff, Sabriet. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

Ruffneck, William, Cpl. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758. Promoted.

Russell, John. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

Russell, Thomas. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

Sadler, William. Pr. Capt. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to N. 8, 1758.

Sapp, Robert. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758. Capt. A. Beall's co. Je. 1 to O. 12, 1758. Killed.

Sasser, Benjamin. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to N. 23, 1758. Deserted.

Saunders, George. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to N. 8, 1758.

Saunders, John. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 7, 1758. Discharged.

Scaggs, Isaac. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 26, 1758. Deserted.

Scaggs, James. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ja. 22, 1759. Deserted.

Scaggs, Richard. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 26, 1758. Deserted.

Scott, Zachariah. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758. Made Cpl. O. 13, 1758.

Sharpe, John. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to O. 18, 1758. Deserted.

Shaw, Robert. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 30, 1758; Capt. A. Beall's co. Je. 1 to D. 30, 1758.

Shelby, Evan. 1st. Lieut. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 28, 1758. Promoted.

Short, Hugh. Cpl. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1758 to O. 12, 1758. Killed.

Simpson, Anthony. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. A. Beall's co. Je. 1, to N. 8, 1758.

Simpson, James. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to F. 8, 1758. Died.

Simpson, John. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to F. 16, 1758. Discharged.

Simpson, Thomas. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758; Made Cpl. F. 17, 1758. Made Sgt. O. 13, 1758.

Sims, James. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9 to O. 23, 1757. Died.

Skinner, Henry, Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Cadet. Capt. J. Beall's co. Je. 1, 1758; Ensign. Je. 29 to D. 30, 1758.

Slater, Isaac. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9 to O. 25, 1757. Discharged.

Slater, John. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ag. 8, 1758.

Smith, Daniel. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ja. 17, 1759. Died.

Smith, James. Pr, Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to Je. 28, 1758. Discharged.

Smith, Michael Luke. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758. Deserted.

Smith, McCarthy. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to N. 8, 1758.

Smith, Thomas. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758; Capt. Dagworthy's co. D. 31, 1758 to Ja. 22, 1759. Deserted.

Smith, Thomas. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. My. 9, 1758 to Ap. 26, 1759. Mustered as Cpl. from N. 9, 1758.

Smith, William. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

Smith, William. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 26, 1759.

Southerland, James. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. Mr. 10 to N. 8, 1758.

Southerland, John. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to Je. 12, 1758. Died.

Spencer, Francis. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ja. 29, 1758. Discharged.

Spikernal, Robert. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9 to O. 22, 1757. Died.

Spring, Douglas. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

Steel, John. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

Stevens, Solomon. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9. 1757 to My. 31, 1758.

Stillwell, Nathaniel. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 16, 1759. Deserted.

Stillworth, John. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 4, 1758. Deserted.

Stoddard, Thomas. 1st Lieut. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758. Resigned.

Stokes, Peter. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758. Dagworthy's co. D. 31, 1758 to Ja. 24, 1759. Died.

Stokes, Thomas. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ja. 29, 1758. Discharged.

Suitor, Charles. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My 31, 1758; Capt. A. Beall's co. Je. 1 to D. 30, 1758.

Summer, John. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to Je. 8, 1758.

Summersfield, John. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 16, 1759. Deserted.

Summervell, Alexander, 2d Lieut. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to N. 8, 1758; Capt. J. Beall's co. N. 9 to D. 30, 1758.

Surrat, Joseph. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My 31, 1758; Capt. J. Beall's co. Je. 1 to D. 30, 1758; Capt. Dagworthy's co. D. 31, 1758 to F. 27, 1759. Deserted.

Tandy, Richard. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

Tarvin, Richard. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to O. 18, 1758. Deserted.

Tate, James. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

Tayler, James. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to F. 22, 1759. Deserted.

Teater, George. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 31, 1758; Capt. Dagworthy's co. D. 31, 1758 to Ap. 26, 1759.

Teater, Samuel. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9 to D. 30, 1758; Capt. Dagworthy's co. D. 31, 1758 to Ap. 26, 1759.

Terrell, John. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to S. 14, 1758. Killed.

Thomas, Richard. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

Thompson, Collin. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to Je. 4, 1758. Delivered to the Virginians as a deserter from them.

Thompson, James. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to O. 11, 1758. Killed.

Thompson, John. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 16, 1759. Deserted.

Thompson, William. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

Threasher, John. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to O. 23, 1758. Deserted.

Tomlinson, Richard. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to N. 8, 1758. Deserted.

Tracey, Peirce. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 16, 1759. Deserted.

Tremble, Moses. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 16, 1759. Deserted.

Truman, Richard. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

Tucker, John. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 8, 1758. Dicharged .

Tucker, James. Cpl. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758. Made Sgt. Ag. 15, 1758.

Tucker, John. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to O. 16, 1758. Discharged .

Tucker, Littleton. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O 9, 1757 to S. 14, 1758. Killed.

Tucker, Stephen. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

Turney, Charles. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My 31, 1758. Capt. A. Beal's co. Je. 1 to D. 30, 1758; Capt. Dagworthy's co. D. 31 1758 to Ap. 16, 1759.

Tycer, John. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My 31, 1758; Capt. J. Beall's co. Je. 1 to S. 14, 1758. Killed.

Vaughan, William. Sgt. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My 31, 1758; Capt. A. Beall's co. Je. 1 to D. 30, 1758; Capt. Dagworthy's co. D. 31, 1758 to F. 28, 1759. Deserted.

Walker, Nathan. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 26, 1759.

Ward, Samuel. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9 to D. 7, 1757. Discharged.

Ware, Francis. Capt. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

Waters, James. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9,

1757 to My 31, 1758; Capt. J. Beall's co. Je. 1 to O. 10, 1758.

Watson, Walter. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758. Capt. J. Beall's co. Je. 1 to S. 14, 1758. Killed.

Watts, Henry. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to N. 9, 1758.

Watts, Samuel. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My 31, 1758. Capt. J. Beall's co. Je. 1 to D. 30, 1758.

Wattson, Henry. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 26, 1759.

Webb, James. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

West, William. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to O. 23, 1758. Deserted.

Wheeler, Charles. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ja. 28, 1759. Deserted.

Whetherford, Thomas. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 26, 1759.

White, Edward. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to Je. 8, 1758.

White, John. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to F. 16, 1758. Made Cpl. N. 5, 1757. Discharged.

Whitman. John. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Ap. 8, 1758; deserted D. 3, 1757; retaken and mustered from D. 9, 1757 to Ap. 8, 1758, then discharged.

Whittington, William. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9 to N. 29, 1757. Discharged.

Wilkinson, Alexander. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

Williams, Dunbar. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9 to N. 29, 1757. Discharged.

Williams, John. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My. 31, 1758; Capt. J. Beall's co. Je. 1 to D. 30, 1758; Capt. Dagworthy's co. D. 31, 1758 to Ja. 22, 1759. Deserted.

Williams, Joseph. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

Williams, Thomas. Pr. Capt. Ware's co., O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758.

Willis, John. Copl. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9. 1757 to My 31, 1758; Capt. Dagworthy's co. Je. 1 to D. 26, 1758. Deserted.

Willson, John. Cpl. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758; reduced O. 14, 1757. Made Cpl again O. 13, 1758.

Willson, Peter. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 26, 1758. Deserted

Willson, Thomas, Sr. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 8, 1758. Deserted.

Willson, Thomas, Jr. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My 31, 1758; Capt. Dagworthy's co. Je. 1, 1758 to Ap. 16, 1759. Deserted.

Wingfield, Thomas. Pr. Capt. A. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to D. 30, 1758; Capt. Dagworthy's co. D. 31, 1758 to Ja. 22, 1759. Deserted.

Wogan, Henry. Cpl. Capt. J. Bealls' co. O. 9, 1757 to N. 8, 1758.

Wood, Sabriet. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to My 31, 1758. Deserted.

Wood, William. Pr. Capt. Dagworthy's co. O. 9, 1757 to Jy. 11, 1758.

Woolridge, Roger. Pr. Capt. Pearis' co. O. 9, 1757 to My 31, 1758. Capt. J. Beall's co. Je. 1 to N. 1, 1758. Deserted.

Wright, George. Pr. Capt. Ware's co. O. 9, 1757 to N. 8, 1758.

Younger, Gilbert. Pr. Capt. J. Beall's co. O. 9, 1757 to S. 14, 1758. Killed.

INDEX TO VOLUME I

A

Aborigines 12
Acacia Lodge, No. 155 A. F. & A. M..... 548
Accidents, Railroad 399; 400
Adams, Brooks 113
Adams, John 103; 127
Adams, John Quincy, marries Louisa Johnson, 111; Starts C. & O. Canal.. 152
Adamstown 321
Additions to Frederick City, The..... 557
Advocate, the Republican..... 249
Agriculture 278
Agricultural Fair 278
Agricultural Societies of Frederick County 549
Albaugh, Zachariah 283
All Saints' Church..... 9; 11
All Saints' Parish, Frederick..... 427
Amelung, J. F., Glass Works..... 268; 325
Amusements in Frederick 135; 284
Anderson, Rev. G. W..... 294
Annan, Andrew 585
Annan, Horner & Co., Bankers, Emmitsburg 536
Annan, Robert Landales 585
Annan, Robert Lewis 585
Annan, Samuel 585
Annapolis 102
Ansbury, Lieut. Thomas, account of Captivity in Frederick 97
Antietam, Battle of 380
Appendix No. 1..... 648
Appendix No. 2 656
Appendix No. 3 660
Apple's Church 334; 470
Araby 322
Arms, Manufacture of..... 87
Armstrong, Archibald 211
Arnold, Benedict, Letter to B. Booth.... 331
Arrest of Citizens 372
Arrest of Members of Legislature..... 371
Artesian Wells 210
Assembly, Members of..... 127
Associate Judges of Circuit Court 607
Atlantic Cable, first message..... 284
Aughinbaugh, Edward 348

B

Baer, Charles J..... 585
Baer, George 168
Baer, Jacob Shelman 586
Baer, Michael Shellman 586
Baird, Maj. Wm..... 31
Baker's Chapel, Baker's Valley 456
Baker, Charles D..... 586
Ballot, first election by..... 129
Baltimore, Lord, offer to settlers..... 1
Baltimore & Ohio, first train to Frederick, 229; celebration, 229; first locomotive, 231; to Point of Rocks, 231; History of the road, 231; 232; litigation with the canal, 234; Judge Buchanan's decision, 235; old line reconstructed, 236; Brunswick yards, 237; first telegraph, 241; Receivership, 243; accident in 1877, 400.
Baltimore and Washington White Cross Milk Company, The..... 617
Baltzell, John 586
Baltzell, Wm. H. 586
Bananas, the first 247
Bank of Frederick County robbed..... 264
Banks, Gen. 373
Banner of Liberty 326
Bantz, Mrs. Gideon 374
Bantz, William 586
Barbecues 129
Bard Richard, account of captivity among Indians 45
Barnes, Major Samuel 251
Barracks at Frederick, 90; French prisoners 141; 224.
Bartgis, Mathias 126; 248
Baughman, J. W. 251; 373
Baulus Chapel, Middletown 454
Beall, Ira W..... 586
Beatty, Charles 97
Beatty, Joseph Edward 586

Beatty, Wm. 125
Beckley, Edward Luther 586
Beckley, G. Herbert 586
Bell, Alarm 282
Bell and Everett procession 363
Bells of Old St. John's, The (Poem).... 616
Belt, Alfred McGill 586
Belt, Edward Oliver 586
Bench and Bar 298
Bethel Church of the Monocacy Valley Charge 482
Birkbeck, Morris 175
Biser, Daniel S. 288
Biser, Tilghman 586
Block houses 31
Boone, H. Jerningham 586
Booth, Bartholomew, 10; 225; 328; Letter from Robt. Norris, 329; From Benedict Arnold, 329.
Borgan, John N. C. 586
Boteler, Alex R. on Rumsey..... 340
Boteler, Wm. Clarence 586
Boteler, Wm. E. 587
Boundary Disputes 68
Boundary stones 71
Boundaries of Frederick County and Election Districts 656
Bouquet, Col. Henry, ... 41
Bowlus, E. L. 587
Braddock, Gen., arrives with 1,400 regulars, 29; Confers with Washington and Franklin, 29; Gets wagons, 30; detained in Frederick, 29; Franklin's account 41; Orderly Books, 53.
Braddock Heights,... 323, 399; 404; 608; 612
Braddock Heights, From (Poem) 613
Braddock Heights and Jefferson electric road 400
Braddock Spring 323
Brashears, Belt 587
Brawner, Cath. 179
Brawner, John B. 587
Brengle, John, Company in war of 1812.. 167
Brent, Robt. J. 343
Brethren Church, Pleasant View 497
Bridge, People's, celebration 185
Brien, John 335
British prisoners 97
Bromwell, John E. 587
Brown, John, 297; Insurrection, 346; Summary of the outbreak, 352; trial of, 353; Senate investigation, 354; bodies removed, 355; execution, 359; Examiner's comments, 358.
Brown, Louis Emmitt 587
Browning, Ralph 587
Brunswick 239
Brunswick Lodge No. 191, A. F. and A. M., Brunswick 549
Brunswick yard 237
Buchanan elected President 296
Buchanan, Judge J., sentence of Burke.. 179
Buckeye Blacksmith 255
Buckeystown 321
Buckingham Industrial School 518
Buckingham School 321
Buhrman, Harvey 587
Bunkley, Miss Josephine and "the escaped Nun" 294
Burck, Lewis A. 587
Burgoynes' Army, imprisoned in Frederick 97
Burke, Thomas, sentenced to death..... 179
Burkitt, Newton 587

C

California Gold fever 281
Calvert, Caecilius, Letter about Mayer, 7; about German settlers 7
Calvert, Leonard 1, 333
Campaign of 1840, 253; of 1841, 256; of 1860, 363.
Canal convention 149
Canal, C. & O., 149; chartered, 150; dimensions, 150.
Carey, Robert C. I. 587
Carroll, Charles 1; 129; 321
Carroll, Charles, Barrister 103
Carroll, Charles the elder, tract on Pipe Creek 3; 6
Carroll, Daniel of Duddington 10
Carroll, James 1
Carroll, John Lee 321
Carroll County, meeting for division of Frederick, 215; formed, 216.
Carroll's Delight 10
Carroll's Manor 1; 321
Catoctin Clarion 335
Catoctin Furnace 1; 106; 265; 335; 342
Catoctin Mountain 404
Catoctin stoves 335
Catoctin Valley (Poem) 614
Census of 1790 219
Centennial of Independence 396
Central National Bank of Frederick..... 532
Change, scarcity of 253
Chapline, Col. Joseph..... 33
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Company, 149; Various acts, 151; first meeting, 151; Congress subscribes, 151; subscriptions to stock, 151; J. Q. Adams breaks ground, 152; great expectations, 153; coal traffic, 154; competition with railroad, 155; length, 156; stock, 156; eight million loan, 157; opened to Cumberland, 158; Presidents of, 159; in the war time, 159; flood of 1889 and receivership, 161; sale, 162.
Chief Judges of the Circuit Court..... 607

Chimney Rock 405
Chippewa Tribe No. 19, Improved Order of Red Men, Frederick 547
Cholera in 1832, 213; scare in 1849, 215; in 1854, 215.
Chronicle, The Md. 248
Churches in 1798, 269; in 1910, 406.
Church, Log, the first German..... 3
Church of the Brethren, Beaver Dam.... 460
Church of the Brethren, Frederick City.. 462
Church of the Brethren, History of..... 459
Church of the Brethren, Locust Grove.... 463
Church of the Brethren, Middletown Valley Congregation 460
Church of the Brethren, Monocacy Congregation 462
Church of the Brethren, near Monrovia.. 463
Church of the Brethren, Rocky Ridge.... 462
Church of the Brethen, Rocky Spings Congregation 463
Circuses 284
Citizen, the Frederick..... 251
Citizens' National Bank of Frederick, The 527
Citizens' Savings Bank of Thurmont, The. 535
Civil List 599
Civil War, preparations for, 361; 369; Lee in Maryland, 375.
Clagett, Judge Wm., dies..... 180
Claggett, Bishop Thos. John..... 306; 332
Claggett, Samuel 587
Claggett, Thos. J. arrested 371
Clarke, James C..... 403
Clearing House 404
Clemments, Wm. charges against..... 129
Clemson, Thomas 326
Clerks of Circuit Court 602; 606
Clock, Town 174
Coal, Cumberland 154
Coale, James M..... 157; 325
Coale, Richard 212
Coale, Wm. 587
Coblentz, Jacob 587
Coblentz, Horace B. 587
Cockey, John Paul 587
Cockey, Joseph Cromwell 587
Coffin handbills 191
Coins, foreign, value of 223
Cole, Maj. H. A. 380
Cole's Cavalry 384
Collectors and Treasurers 603; 606
Colonization Society 219
Columbia Lodge No. 58, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons 536
Colvill, Capt. John 333
Colvin, John B..... 249
Colvin, Mrs., school 225
Commissioners of the Tax 605
Committees of correspondence and observation 85
Confederate Memorial Association..... 395
Confederate Monument 396
Confederate soldiers from Frederick..... 382
Confederates enter Md., 375; reception in Frederick, 377.
Congressmen to Continental Congress from Frederick Co. 599
Congress districts 130
Congressional elections 126
Connolly, Dr. John, Tory plot, 91; arrested, 92; Smith's narrative, 92.
Conococheague settlement 31
Constitution 1776 126
Constitutional Convention 95; 287
Constitutional Conventions, Members of.. 605
Cooper, James 372
Copper mines 275
County Commissioners 603; 606
County, new, proposed 281
County newspapers 246
County Treasurers 603; 606
Court House, first, 25; second, 25; burnt in 1861, 394; new court house, 394.
Court martial, Col. Butler..... 141; 142
Cox, Gover E. 587
Craik, James, letter to B. Booth..... 330
Craik, Wm. 299
Crampton's Gap, war monument 404
Creager, John 323
Creager, William 588
Creagerstown 4; 323
Cresap, Michael, 31; 87; 88; Logan affair, 88; death of, 88; family of, 88.
Cresap, Thomas, 14; 21; 22; his children, 23; 31; 33; 72; 78; 102; 144.
Cromwell, Edward A. 588
Cromwell, Joseph M. 588
Crum, Charles W. R. 588
Crum, George Washington 588
Crum, John Henry 588
Culler, John Jacob 588
Cullen, Victor Francis 588
Cumberland road 172; 173
Curfew 180
Currency, 180; 222; 223; 253; issued by Frederick, 253.
Custis G. W. P. letter from 248

D

Darnall, John 75
Davidson, Rev. Patrick 449
Deaf and Dumb Asylum 397
Debt, imprisonment for 209
Deerfield Church 456
Dennis, Judge James U. on Wm. Schley. 308
Deputy Commissioners 602
Derr, Hamilton K. 588

Devilbiss, David M. 588
Devilbiss, John 588
Diphtheria in Frederick City 566; 568
Dixon, James 314
Dodge Chapel 455
Dollyhide mines 276
Dorsey, Harry W. 588
Dorsey, John W. 588
Dorsey, Lloyd 588
Dorsey, Richard 588
Douglas, Henry Kyd 379
Douglas, Stephen A. in Frederick..... 363
Downey, Col. 380
Downey, Jesse Wright 588
Downey, J. W. Jr. 588
Drill, wheat 279
Drought in 1854 278
Duels, 193; 257; "the Polite," 307.
Dulany, Daniel 1
Dulany, Patrick 1
Dunkards 87
Dunmore, Lord 91
Dunott, Daniel Zacharias 588
Dunott, Justus 588
Dunott, Thomas J. 588
Dutrow, Howard V. 588
Duval, Lloyd T. 589
Duvall, Gabriel 205
Duvall, Grafton 588

E

Early, Gen. Raid, 386; Levy on Frederick, 386
Easter celebration by Germans..... 98
Eddes, Wm. letter about back country.... 73
Eden, Gov. 85; 103
Education, ... 225; 226; 404
Eichelberger, C. D. 589
Eichelberger, Ed. S..... 398
Eichelberger, Grayson 398
Eichelberger, James W. 589
Eichelberger, James W., Jr..... 589
Ege, M. M. 342
Elder, Bishop 11
Elder, Wm. 10; 324
Election Districts 656
Election of Senators, movement for..... 212
Elections, Viva Voce, 129; ballots introduced, 129; property qualifications abolished, 129; in 1807, 132; in 1808, 132; in 1812, 134.
Electors, "Glorious 19," 212
Electric lighting 399
Electric railroad 399; 400
Ely, Chas. W. 398
Embargo, effect on Frederick..... 132
Emergency Hospital, The 584
Emmitsburg 324; 405
Emmitsburg Chronicle 325
Emmitsburg Railroad 611
English families 10
Enoch Chapter, No. 23 Royal Arch Masons 542
Enoch Council, No. 10, Royal and Select Masters 543
Ent, Capt. G. W. 168; 169
"Escaped Nun," 294
Eschbach, Rev. E. R., Pastorate of..... 415
Evangelical Reformed Church..... 406
Evangelical Reformed Church, Historic Sketch of 406
Everhart, Lawrence 183; 322
Examiner, The 251; 358; 374; 392; 393
Executions 281

F

Faithful, Capt. Wm. T. 376
Fahrney, Henry P. 589
Fahrney, Peter D. 589
Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Frederick, The 526
Faux, W. visits Frederick 176
Female Seminary, Burkittsville 504
Fervency Lodge No. 200, A. F. and A. M., Point of Rocks 548
Fifth Judicial District Judges from Frederick County 599
Fires 395
Fire Companies 180; 395
First Census of Frederick County..... 623
First Md. Regiment 372; 380
First National Bank of Frederick, The.. 524
First National Bank of Monrovia, The... 530
Fischer, Geo. J..... 209
Fitzhugh, Clagett, captures Cook..... 351
Fitzhugh, Peregrine 342
Fitzhugh, Wm. 342
Fitzhugh, Wm. H. Mrs..... 184
Fitzhugh Lee Chapter, No. 279, United United Daughters of the Confederacy, Frederick 561
Fleet, Capt. Henry 20
Flood in 1868 395
Flook, Gaver, Leatherman, Summers, Grossnickle & Co., The Banking Firm of, Myersville 531
Fort Frederick 32
Forty-Niners 281
Foundry, Government 218
Fourth of July celebrations, 174; Fiftieth, 177; 178.
France, war with 141
Franklin, Benj., confers with Braddock at Frederick, 29; gets wagons, 30; 42; account of Braddock, 41; gets supplies for officers, 43.
Franklin Savings Bank of Frederick, The 525

Frederick Academy of the Visitation.... 510
Frederick Bar 597
Frederick City Lodge No. 100, Independent Order of Odd Fellows 546
Frederick City Hospital Association 583
Frederick College 224; 225; 520
Frederick Copper Mining Co. 276
Frederick County National Bank, The.. 527
Frederick County Bank robbed..... 264
Frederick County, Poems of 614
Frederick county erected, 25; boundaries, 26; condition of in Indian war, 37; in 1795, 139; in 1805, 143; in 1817, 143; descriptions of, 175; 176; 177; in 1790, 219; in 1810, 270; condition during the war, 383; popu. 1860, 393.
Frederick and Middletown Railroad Company 607
Frederick population in 1797, 270, oldest building, 282; a theatre of war, 373; Levy on by Gen. Early, 386; street improvement, 398; electric street lights, 399; industrial progress, 401; water supply, 210; 402; buildings, 402.
Frederick Railroad Company 607
Frederick Troops in Union Army..... 391
Frederick and Middletown electric road, 399; accident on, 399; 400.
Frederick and Penna Line R. R..... 402
Fredericktown, laid out, 2; 24; first Court House, 25; old buildings in, 25; in 1775, 73; 93; streets in 1797, 135; paving commission, 136; schools and industries, 136; Mrs. Royall's dscription, 186; street lights, 209; Water Co., 210; issues notes, 253; 269.
Fredericktown Savings Institution, The.. 533
Free negroes 219
French and Indian war, 28; 31; frontiers abandoned, 39; settlers defenceless while there is wrangling about taxes, 39; return to homes, 40.
French and Indian War Muster Roll.... 660
French prisoners in Frederick 141
Fritchie, Barbara, 377; Ballad, 377, 378.
Fritchie, Caspar 96
Fulton, Robert 589

G

Gaffney, Father 447
Gaither, Henry 138
Gapland 404
Garfield Church 456
Garrott, John D. 589
Gas in Frederick 209
Gatton, Edgar M. 589
Gaver, William E. 589
Gazette, Maryland 248
General History of the Medical Profession 562
Geological Formations 648
Getzendanner, John W. 589
Geyer, J. W. 589
Georgetown 146; 147
Georgetown Chapel, Walkersville 454
German Bibles 11
German Churches, first 5, 6
German language in Frederick, 1; abandoned, 11.
German prisoners 99
German Settlers, home life of, 9; services in Revolution, 8.
German settlers, 1; why they came, 2; confusion of names, 2; 7.
Germans passing through to Virginia, 2; Van Meeter's party, 4; party lands at Annapolis 7.
Gettysburg campaign 384
Geyer, Henry S..... 252
Gibson, Joshua Gray 589
Gilmor, Major H. 384
Gist Family 218
Gist, Gen. Mordecai 217
Gist, Joshua, ... 216, 217
Glass Works 268; 325
"Glorious 19" 212
Gold Dollars 222
Goldsborough, Charles Henry 589
Goldsborough, Charles W..... 589
Goldsborough, Edward Yerbury 589
Goldsborough, Howes 589
Goldsborough, John S. 589
Goldsborough, Leander Worthington..... 589
Goldsborough, Maj. E. Y..... 387
Goldsborough, Wm. S. 589
Good Samaritan Lodge No. 46, I. O. O. F., Thurmont 549
Government Foundry 218
Governors from Frederick County 599
Grace Chapel, Brunswick 491
Graceham, 5; First Church in, 5.
Graceham Moravian Church 494
Grand Army of the Republic, Gen. John F. Reynolds Post, No. 2, Department of Maryland 560
Grangers Mutual Fire Insurance Co..... 553
Graves, John George and Adam 96
Great Southern Printing and Manufacturing Co., The 621
Green Spring Furnace 106
Gross, H. B. 590
Gruber, Jacob, trial of..... 195
Gun tax 132

H

Hager, Jonathan, 80; 144; 147; naturalized, 148; 149.

Hagerstown 74
Hamilton, Wm. T., candidate for Congress, 261; 287; 288; 293; 296.
Hangings 281
Hanson, Alex. Contee, Chancellor..... 124
Hanson, Alex. Contee, Jr., mobbed in Baltimore 133
Hanson, John, ... 93; 96; 123; 124
Hanson, John Jr., letter to Randolph.... 91
Hanson, Peter Contee 137
Hardwicke, Lord Boundary Decision 71
Hardy, Thomas Edward 590
Harkey, Rev. S. W. 422
Harne, Overton 247
Harper's Ferry, insurrection at, 346; summary of, 352.
Harrison campaign, 253; meeting in Frederick, 254; campaign songs, 254; 255; rolling the ball, 254.
Harrison, Wm. Henry, visits Frederick.. 255
Harvest wages 279
Hauver, Roy V. 590
Hayes, Pres. R. B..... 322; 382
Health Boards, Creation of Local 567
Health Department, Organization of..... 566
Hedges, Frank Hill 590
Helfenstein, Rev. Jonathan 411; 464
Hellen, Mrs. Walter 112
Henninghausen, L. P..... 7
Herald, The Frederick 249
Hessian prisoners, 99; welcome LaFayette 185
Hicks, Gov. 362
High Knob 405
Hilleary, William 563; 590
Historical Society of Frederick County, The 558
Hite, Jost and Van Meeter's grant..... 4
Hiteshew, Capt. P. L..... 382
Hiteshew, Lieut D. C. 380; 382
Hobbs, Warner 590
Hoffman, Henry W..... 296; 297
Holtz, Nicholas 282
Hopkins, H. H. 590
Hopkins, H. H., Jr. 590
Hornet, The 249
Horse racing 285
Horse rakes 279
Horsey, Outerbridge Senator..... 265
Hospital, Union Military 373
Hospitals 403
Hospitals, Military 374, 381
House of Delegates, Members of... 600; 607
Hudson, Robert H. 590
Hughes, Maj. Daniel 283

I

Ijamsville, slate 277
Immigrants, Germans 1
Imprisonment for debt..... 209
Income Tax, repudiated 263
Independent Hose Company No. 1, Frederick 554
Indians, 12; battle between, 12; relations with the whites, 12; Susquehannas, 12; Smith's description, 12; Wm. Penn's description; habits of, 14, 15; dance described by Washington, 15; disappear from Frederick County, 28; French and Indian war, 28; Captivity among, 34; Wayne's campaign against, 139; Osage visit Frederick, 142.
Internal Improvements, Jackson vetoes,.. 192
I. O. O. F., Frederick 546
Iron Furnace 325, 335
Iron, Pig, Catoctin Furnace 335
Iron shipments 277

J

Jackson, Andrew, vetoes pub. improvements, 174; campaign of 1828, 190; coffin handbills, 191; 193.
Jackson, Stonewall, horse presented 377
Jacques de Molay Commandery No. 4, K. T., Frederick 543
Jacques, Lancelot 107
Jail burned in 1862, 394; rebuilt, 395.
Jefferson and Braddock Heights Railway Company 609
Jefferson, negro church in..... 219; 333
Jenks, Dr. Wm. D..... 218
Jesuit Novitiate 446
John Brown Insurrection 346
Johns, Bishop John 433
Johnson, Bradley T., 110; 250; 371; 372; 377; 382; 385; 396.
Johnson, Charles Worthington 590
Johnson, Col. Thomas 333
Johnson, George 590
Johnson, James 10
Johnson, James T. 590
Johnson, James Thomas 590
Johnson, John 590
Johnson, Joshua 102; 111
Johnson, Louisa, 111; marries J. Q. Adams, 111; letter to John Grahame, 111; her trip from St. Petersburg to Paris 113.
Johnson, Roger 108, 325
Johnson, Thomas, 1; his ancestors, 101; marries, 102; his threat to Eden, 103; nominates Washington, 103; elected to Congress, 104; recalled to the State, 104; elected Governor, 104; letters from Washington, 104, 105; moves to Frederick, 105; Johnson, Thomas, commissioner for Federal City, 105; land grant to, 106; 108; ancestors at Yarmouth, 110; sells Frederick county property, 138; 147.

Johnson, Wm. Cost, 192; duel with Wm. Schley, 193; 218; nominated for Governor, 256; 263. 333.
Johnson, William Crawford 590
Johnson, William H. 591
Johnsville 343
Judges of Court of Appeals from Frederick County 599
Judges of Orphans' Court ... 602; 603; 607
Junior Fire Company 555

K

Kane, Marshal George P..... 371
Keller, Jacob 591
Kemp, William 591
Key family 313
Key, Francis Scott, 299; how he wrote the Star Spangled Banner, 299; Monument dedicated 303; Col. Watterson's address, 304; monument at Golden Gate, 303; at Baltimore, 305; memorial Association, 305; Ode by F. McKinsey, 307; Key family, 313.
Key, John Ross 194
Key, Philip Barton 130
Key, the account of Frederick in 1798, 269; 275.
Kemp, Abram 282
Kenly, Gen. John R..... 372
Kerosene lamp, first 284
Kessler, Andrew, arrested 371
Kieffer, Rev. Henri L. G. 419
Kimmel, Col. A. 247
Knight, James 591
Know Nothing 287; 293
Knox, Dr. Samuel 449
Knoxville 274
Kunkle, Jacob M. 261; 296, 335
Kunkel, John B. 335; 342

L

Ladiesburg 343
Ladies' Relief Association 374; 392
La Fayette, visits Frederick, 182; reception and entertainment, 183; death of, 211; memorial services, 211.
Lamar, Austin A. 591
Lamar, Lewis 591
Land grants, ... 11
Lawrence, Otho 179
Lawrence, Upton 343
Leatherman, Daniel I. 591
Leatherman, Daniel and Descendents.... 460
Leatherman, Marshall Edward 591
Lee, Gen. Robt. E. 353; 375
Lee, John, 182; 185.
Lee, Philip 10
Lee, Richard Henry, letter to B. Booth, 331; 332.
Lee, Thomas Sim, 10; 115; elected Governor, 117; letter from Washington, 119; 120; 121; 122; 126; sells part of Needwood, 138.
Leib, Joseph H. 591
Legislature, session of 1861 in Frederick, 369; 370; 371; committee to visit Lincoln, 370.
Legislature threatened 78
Levy Courts and Commissioners ... 603; 606
Lewis, Capt. Wm. 138
Lewistown 343
Liberty Copper Co. 276
Libertytown 325
Lincoln, Abraham, in Frederick..... 381
Lingan, Gen. James, killed by mob..... 134
Linthicum, James Garrott 591
Log Church 3
Log cabin and hard cider campaign..... 253
Long, James A. 591
Long, Meadows 31; 41
Long, Wilson A. 591
Lotteries 141
Lowe, Enoch Louis, 287; nominated for Governor, 290; inaugurated, 291; goes South, 291; address to Virginia, 292; his family and death, 292; resolutions at Union meeting, 366.
Loyalty Lodge No. 122, Knights of Pythias, Brunswick 549
Luckett, John, letter to B. Booth 331
Lutheran Church, Bethany, Brunswick.. 506
Lutheran Church, Burkittsville Charge.. 504
Lutheran Congregation, Creagerstown, History of 476
Lutheran Church, Emmitsburg 466
Lutheran Church, Evangelical, Frederick 420
Lutheran Church, Jefferson Charge 503
Lutheran Church, Manor Charge 505
Lutheran Church, Mt. Moriah 505
Lutheran Church, Mt. Zion 503
Lutheran Churches in Middletown Valley 499
Lutheran Church, Petersville 504
Lutheran Churches, Summary 506
Lutheran Church, St. Paul's, The First.. 502
Lutheran Church, St. Paul's The Second. 503
Lutheran Church, The First..... 500
Lutheran Church, The Second 500
Lutheran Church, The Third 501
Lutheran Congregation, Walkersville 484
Lutheran Church, Weaverton 504
Lynn, George 591
Lynch Lodge No. 163, A. F. & A. M..... 541

M

McClellan, Capt. Wm. 41
McClellan, Gen. Geo. B., follows Lee through Frederick 379

McComas, William G. 592
McElfresh, John Hammond 313; 592
McElroy, Father 447
McGill, Charles B..... 592
McGill, Samuel 592
McGill, Thomas J. 592
McGill, Wardlaw 592
McGill, William 592
McKaig, T. J., 261; 288; debate with Hamilton, 289.
McKinney, D. F. 592
McMurray, Louis, 400; factory, 400.
McPherson, John, ... 180; 265
McPherson, Wm. Smith 592
McSherry, James, History of Md..... 315
McSherry, Judge James, oration on Stamp Act, 78; 317.
McSherry, William 592
Mackenzie, A. Ross 591
Magruder, Patrick 131
Manufactures 136; 267; 269; 401
Marshall, John 205
Marshall, Rd. H..... 265
Martial Law in Frederick..... 372; 377
Maryland Chronicle 126
Maryland Gazette 248
Maryland Line 327
Maryland National Guard 372
Maryland School for Deaf..... 397
Maryland School for the Deaf, Frederick. 520
Maryland Troops 1757-1759, Roster of... 660
Mason & Dixon's Line 68
Mason, John Thompson 298
Massacres of settlers, ... 31; 37; 38; 39
Matches, first made in Mechanicstown.. 334
Maulsby, Wm. P. 250; 370; 373; 374; 375; 380; 384; 385.
Mayer, Christopher Bartholomew, ... 7
Mechanicstown 334
Medical Society of Frederick Co..... 580
Medical Society of Frederick Co., Officers of 581
Mennonites 87
Mercer, Gen. 152
Merrick, Capt. Richd. T., 265; Company for
Merryland Tract 333
Meteoric Shower 214
Methodism in Frederick 457
Methodist Episcopal Church, History of.. 456
Methodist Episcopal Church, New Market 488
Methodist Episcopal Church, Urbana Circuit 486
Methodist Protestant Church, Frederick Circuit 487
Methodist Protestant Organization, The Buckeystown 487
Methodist Sunday School, Frederick, organization of 458
Methodists, Strawbridge Church..... 11
Mexican War 265
Middletown 322; 404
Middletown Savings Bank of Middletown, The 528
Military Companies in 1792, 138; recruiting, 138; in 1812, 163.
Military Convention 264
Military Organizations 559
Miller, Rev. John 450
Mineral Springs 322
Minerva, The 249
Mines, 275; Zinc, 343.
"Mint Drops" 222
Mitchell, Thomas E. 592
Moberly, Bradley 592
Moberly, Edward W. 592
Moran, John J. 592
Money, depreciated, 99; issue of paper, 136; 180.
Monitor, Plates of..... 335
Monocacy, Battle of, 387; monuments, 389; 390.
Monocacy Manor, 1; 327; sale of lots, 327.
Monocacy River, improvement. 174; 245; 269
Monocacy road 3
Monocacy Village, 2; 4; Churches in, 4.
Montevue Hospital 566
Moravians, 4; 5; found Graceham, 5.
Morgan, Capt. 87
Morning on the Mountain (Poem)..... 616
Morris, Robert, Letter to B. Booth.. 329; 331
Motter, George Troxell 592
Mountain City Lodge No. 29, Knights of Pythias, Frederick 545
Mount Saint Mary's College 521
Mt. Olivet Cemetery 226; 395
Mt. Olivet U. B. Church, Pleasant Walk 456
Mt. St. Mary's 324
Mt. Vernon U. B. Church, Daysville.... 455
Mt. Zion Church (Union) 503
Mt. Zion U. B. Church, Myersville..... 456
Muhlenberg, Rev. Dr. 4; 5. 9
Mullinix, Elisha E. 592
Mutual Insurance Company, of Frederick, The 552
Myersville 343
Myersville Charge 502
Myersville Savings Bank 529

N

Nail, Capt. H. Clay..... 398
Nail making 136
National Road..... 173; 174; 283
Negro jubilee, 220; fair, 222.
Negro Church in Jefferson..... 219
Negroes, free 219
Needwood 10; 122; 138; 332

Neighbors, Eutaw D. 592
Nelson, Arthur 592
Nelson, John 131; 592
Nelson, Roger 131; 133
New Bremen 268
Newmarket 326
Newspapers 126; 246
Nicke, Rev. 420
Nixdorf, Henry M. 378
Norris, Basil 593
"Nun, the escaped," 294
Nyberg, Rev. 420; 478

O

Observation, committee of 94
O'Conner, Joseph, trial of 212
Otterbein Chapel, Harbaugh's Valley 455
Otterbein Memorial Church, Frederick.. 453
Otterbein, Rev. Philip William 408
Out of a Frederick Window (Poem) 615
Ox Fibre Brush Company, The 621

P

Paca, Wm. 147
Palatines 7
Palmer, John, describes Frederick in 1817 143
Palmer, John Williamson on Thos. Johnson (Note) 101
Palmer, Jos. M. 314
Palmetto Fiber Brush Co. 401
Paper Mills 269
Parks, John, tea burnt 83
Patterson, William 593
Pearre, Merten S. 593
Penn, Wm., describes Indians 13
People's Bridge 185
People's Fire Insurance Company of Frederick, The 553
People's National Bank, of Brunswick, The 530
Perkins, William H. 593
Petersville 327
Petersville District 332
Pierce and Scott campaign 293
Pillow, Maj. Gen. G. J., Court of Inquiry 266
Pioneers, manner of living, 16; their food. 17; value of salt, 17; hunting, 17; 18; their houses. 17; wedding customs, 18, 19; massacres by Indians, 31.
Philanthropic Lodge, No. 50, A. F. & A. M., New Market 548
Plecker, Yost 96
Poe, Adam and Andrew 343; 344; 345
Point of Rocks 321
Political campaigns 287, 292
Poole, Bushrod 593
Potomac Home Brigade,.. 373; 375; 376; 380
Potomac, boats on, 147; trade on, 147.
Potomac Navigation Co., 126, 127; Runaway servants, 137; rations for workers, 137; 145; commission, 145; charter, 145; tolls, 145; boats, 146; 149; 151.
Potts, Richard 127; 128; 186; 593
Press 246
Presbyterian Church, Emmitsburg..... 467
Presbyterian Church, Historical Sketch of 448
Price, Capt. Benj. 138
Price, Wm., 158 duel with F. Thomas, 257.
Prisoners, British, 97; 99; French, 140.
Property assessments in 1841..... 218; 279
Property qualification abolished..... 129; 130

R

Racing 285
Rake, horse 279
Railroad, B. & O., 229; Metropolitan, 244; 402
Railroad, first train to Frederick, celebration 229
Ration for Potomac Company hands..... 137
Reapers 279
Recruiting 382
Relief Association, Ladies' 374
Reformed Church, Burkittsville Congregation 475
Reformed Church, Emmitsburg 486
Reformed Church, First, Brunswick..... 476
Reformed Church, Faith, Petersville 476
Reformed Church, Glade Charge 474
Reformed Church, Grace, Frederick 417; 435
Reformed Church, Grace, Knoxville..... 476
Reformed Church, Grace, Pleasant Hill .. 473
Reformed Church, Grace Trinity, near Pearl 469
Reformed Church, Jefferson 412; 483
Reformed Church, Manor Charge, The.. 493
Reformed Church, Middletown, History of 463
Reformed Church, Mt. Pleasant Charge.. 467
Reformed Church, Mt. Pleasant Congregation 469
Reformed Church, Rocky Hill 468
Reformed Church, Sabillasville charge.... 471
Reformed Church, St. John's, Woodsboro 488
Reformed Church, Trinity, Thurmont... 470
Reformed Church, Utica 473
Reformed Church, Utica charge 473
Reformed Church, Zion, Charlesville.... 473
Registers of Wills ..... 602; 6[illegible]
Reinhart, David Jerome .....
Republican Advocate .....
Republican, The .....

Revolution, war of, 81; meeting at Tom's Creek, 81; committees of correspondence, 85; Arming for, 85; Cresap's, Price's and Morgan's Companies, march to Boston, 87; marksmanship, 89; enlistments, 90; Dr. Connolly's plot, 91.
Reynolds Post G. A. R. 396
Richmond, Benj. A. 319
Ridge Road 327; 333
Ringgold, Samuel 166, 168
Ritchie, Albert 593
Ritchie, John 397
Roads, improvement of, 171; turnpikes, 171; 172; Western road, 171; built by banks, 172.
Robbery of Fred. County Bank 264
Rocky Springs Church 453
Rohr, Philip 283
Ross, Wm., 183; address to LaFayette, 184; 186.
Ross, Wm. J. 398
Roth, Amos A. 593
Rouzer, Daniel 334
Rouzer's Tannery 334
Royall, Mrs. Anne, visits Frederick 185
Rudy Family 382
Rumsey, James, 137; 335; part of mechanism made at Catoctin Furnace, 335; account of his life, 335; trial of boat, 336; in England, 336; death, 337; Early life, 338; exclusive rights granted by Md. and Va., 339; trial at Shepherdstown, 340; will, 341; monument to, 342.
Runkle, Rev. William 410

S

Sabillasville 8
Sabillasville Church 455
Sabillasville, Sanitorium at 403
Saint Matthew's Congregation on the Manor 493
Salmon, Wm. E. 371
Saloons 277
Sanderson, W. R. 593
San Domingo refugees 135
Sanitarium, Dr. Lamar's 618
Sanitary Condition of Frederick 135
Sanitary Condition, Report on 569
Sappington, Augustus 593
Sappington, Francis Brown 564; 593
Sappington, G. R. 593
Sappington, James C. 593
Sappington, Sydney 593
Sappington, Thomas 249, 593
[illegible]ppington, Thomas P. 593
[illegible]gs Bank of Brunswick, The 530
[illegible]necht, C. N. 594
[illegible]r, Rev. Michael 407
Schlatter, Rev. Michael, trip through Frederick 4; 5
Schley, Benj. 372
Schley, Fairfax 594
Schley, Frederick A. 293; 311
Schley, Thomas 269
Schley, Wm., 306; duel, 307.
Schley, W. S. 284
Schneider, Gerard Joseph 593
Schools 136; 224; 225
Schultz, Edward T. 3
Schwerdfeger, Rev. Samuel bought 8
Scott, Gen. 266
Seton, Mother 511
Settlements, 1; back in 1772, 73.
Settlers, Lord Baltimore's offer, 1; from the Tidewater, 1.
Seven Years' War 28
Shaaff, John Thomas 594
Shadows of Catoctin, The (Poem) 615
Sharpe, Gov. builds Ft. Frederick, 32; 37 letter to Calvert, 38; 102.
Sharretts, Upton A. 594
Shelby, Evan 124
Shell, Henry 96; 97
Sheradine, Upton 127
Sheriffs 602; 606
Shinplasters, ... 253; 263
Shipments from Frederick 277; 278
Shriver, Col. Edward 288
Shriver, David 282
Shriver, Judge Abram, charges against 181; 265
Sidwell, Frank H. 594
Silk culture 218
Sim, Joseph Thomas 594
Sim, Thomas 594
Simmons, Thomas Warfield 594
Simpson, Thomas 594
Sisters of Charity 446
Sisters of the Visitation 447
Six Nations, Claim of 72
Sixth Judicial Circuit Judges from Frederick County 600
Slate at Ijamsville 277
Slaveholders convention 220
Slavery 219; 220; 392
Slaves 180; 392
Slaves of Gov. Frank Thomas sold 221
Slaves, price of, 221; conspiracies against, 220; fugitive, 221; suit against railroad, 221; condition of, 222; fugitive, 265.
Smallwood, Wm. 147
Smith, Alvey J. 594
Smith, Capt. John 13
Smith, Charles 594
Smith, Francis Fenwick 594
Smith, Franklin Buchanan 594
Smith, Geo. Wm. 399
Smith, J. F. D., account of escape 92

Smith, Joseph Sim 564
Smith, Wm. Meredith 594
Sons of Liberty 78
South Mountain Battle of..... 375; 380
Southworth, Mrs. E. D. N..... 377
Stages 189
Stamp Act declared void, 75; burial of, 76; Bronze tablet erected, 77; Repudiation Day a holiday, 77; 79.
Staley, Rev. G. L..... 333
Star shower in 1833..... 214
Star Spangled Banner 303
State Government formed..... 95
State House 102
State Sanitorium 403
State Senators from Frederick County 600; 607
State's Attorneys 603; 606
Statistics, Board of Health 581
Steiner, Capt. Henry 281
Steiner, Dr. Josephus M., kills Maj. Arnold 281
Steiner, Dr. L. H. 392; 397
Steiner, Jacob, dies of cholera 215
Steiner, Lewis Henry 594
Stemble, Admiral Roger 323
Stewart, Alexander 595
Stockton, George and Isabella, story of.. 33
Storms 395
Stone, D. E. Jr. 595
Stone, E. R. H. 179
Stone, O. B. 595
Story, Asa 595
Strawbridge, Robert 11
Street lights 209
Streets of Frederick 135
Stricker, Col. George..... 8
Stuart, Gen. J. E. B. raid..... 382
Stull, John 83
Sueman, Peter 96
Sugar Loaf Mountain 280
Sunday Drinking 277
Surveyors 603; 606
Sutcliff, Robert, describes Frederick Co. in 1805, ... 143
Swiss, in Harbaugh's Valley 9
Syester, A. K. 296
St. Ignatius Church, Urbana..... 498
St. John's Catholic Church 443
St. John's Chapel, Burkittsville..... 491
St. John's Church, The First, near Myersville 501
St. John's Church, The Second, near Myersville 502
St. John's Congregation, Buckeystown... 493
St. John's Female Benevolent and Frederick Free School 446
St. John's Female Seminary 333
St. John's Literary Institute 446
St. John's Seminary 226
St. Joseph's Academy 324
St. Joseph's College and Academy for Young Ladies, Emmitsburg..... 511
St. Joseph's Church, Buckeystown 498
St. Joseph's Church, Emmitsburg 497
St. Luke's Chapel, Pleasant Valley..... 491
St. Mark's Church 332
St. Mark's Parish, History of..... 490

T

Taney, Augustine 595
Taney, Michael, kills John Magruder.... 197
Taney, Roger Brooke, 129; defends Gen. Wilkinson, 164; 181; 193; defends Gruber, 194; opposed to slavery, 196; moves to Baltimore, 196; his youth in Calvert, 197; Attorney-General of Md., 200; of the U. S., 201; Sec. Treas, 203; dinner in Frederick, 203; Chief Justice, 205; Dred Scott Case, 205; statue, 206; S. T. Wallis' oration, 206; 299.
Tanneries 275
Tasker's chance 10; 24
Tea burning 83
Telegraph, the first line 241; 245
Third Md. Reg. 380
Thomas, Col. C. K. 322
Thomas, Bruce 595
Thomas, Francis, nominated for Governor, 256; sketch of, 256; 257; duel with Wm. Price, 257; his family, 257; in Congress, 257; elected Governor, 258; message to legislature, 258; marriage, 258; domestic unhappiness and his pamphlet, 259; divorced, 260; accuses Judge Legrand, 260; why he lost the Presidency, 261; death, 261; Union speech in 1860, 366; 373.
Thomas, Gov. P. F..... 288
Thomas, Jacob 595
Thomas, John, (father of Francis).... 283
Thomas, John Hanson 164; 595
Thomas, John, tried for murder 280
Thomas, Joseph Gaffney 595
Thomas, Philip 563
Thompson, I. Davis 595
Thompson, John P..... 249
Threshers 279
Tilden, John 595
Tom's Creek meeting, 81; other meetings, 82
Tories condemned to death, 96; executed for treason, 97.
Town clock 174
Townsend, Geo. Alfred 404
Thurmont 333; 335
Thurmont National Bank, The..... 531
Trail, Charles E..... 373
Trapnell, Richard W. 595
Trinity Congregation, Adamstown 493

Trinity Reformed Chapel, Frederick..... 416
Trollope, Mrs. Francis, description of stage ride 188
Troops, 139; sham battle in Hagerstown, 139; recruiting for war with France, 141; in War of 1812, 166; muster rolls, 169; meeting of veterans, 168.
Trummelstown 322
Trustees of County Poor 603
Turnbull, Capt. Nicholas..... 169
Tyler, John 563
Tyler, R. Bradley 595
Tyler, Samuel 315; 595
Tyler, William Bradley 595
Tyler, William, Sr. 595
Tyrconnel 333
Tyrian Lodge No. 205, A. F. and A. M., Emmitsburg 548
Tyson, Robert S. 595

U

Underwood, Wm. B..... 249
Union Army in Frederick..... 379
Union Chapel, near Libertytown..... 468
Union Manufacturing Co., The..... 619
Union meeting in 1860..... 365
Union, The Dem..... 250
Unionville 343
United Brethren Church, History of.... 452
United Brethren Church, Thurmont.... 455
United Steam Fire Engine Company, No. 3, Frederick 556
Urbana 325
Urbana Dist., settlers in..... 9
Urner, Milton G. 397
U. S. Senators from Frederick County.... 599

V

Vaile, Charles, describes Frederick..... 189
Valley Register, The 323; 617
Valley Savings Bank of Middletown..... 534
Van Buren 254
Van Swearingen, Gen Joseph, ... 323
Viva Voce elections abolished..... 129
Volunteer, The Independent..... 249
Vorhees, Dan. W., defends Cook..... 353

W

Wachter, Leander W. 596
Wachter, Rev. Michael 481; 483
Wagaman, Samuel M..... 596
Wages, harvest 279
Wagner, Rev. Daniel 411
Wagner, Wm. H. 596
Walkersville Savings Bank, The..... 531
Wallis, S. T., oration on Taney..... 206
Warfield, Jesse Lee 596
War between the States, 369; peace restored, 394.
War correspondent monument 404
War of 1812, 163; call for troops, 165; meeting of Veterans, 168; muster rolls, 169, colored Veterans, 170.
Warfield, Edwin, 77; speech of..... 81
Washington, Charles, letter to B. Booth.. 332
Washington, Frederick and Gettysburg Railway Company 400; 610
Washington, George, visits Col. Cresap, 15; describes Indian dance, 15; 21; with Braddock, 31; letters to Johnson, 104, 105; letter to Gov. Lee, 119; 120; visits Frederick, 137; visits John Ross Key, 137; his death, 138; letter about Frederick, 137; plan for Potomac improvement, 144; 147; French marshal, 247; 268; 335; 337; 338; 339.
Washington Junction 321
Washington, Samuel, letter to B. Booth.. 332
Washington's birthday celebration, ... 141
Washington's monument 178
Waterloo 332
Water supply for Frederick 210; 402
Waters, William 596
Wayne's campaign 139
Weagley, C. W. C. 596
Wedding customs of pioneers..... 18; 19
Weise, Godfrey 596
Weld, Isaac, Jr., description of Frederick in 1795..... 139
Weller, Jacob 455
Weller, Joseph 334
Weller's Church, Thurmont 455
West, George Washington 596
Western Maryland railroad, ... 334; 402
Western road, completed..... 181
Wetzel, Brothers 343
Wever, Casper W., removed by Jackson, 192; 271.
Weverton, 271; Industries at, 272; sale of, 275
Wharton, Dr. John O..... 299
Wheat crop in 1808, 133; prices, 277.
Wheat drill 279
Whiskey insurrection 140
Whiskey, manufacture of, 140; price, 277.
White Rock 405
White, William 596
Whitehill, Maximus 596
Willard, James 596
Willard, John Thomas 596
Wilkinson, Gen. James, 142; court martialed, 163; his career, 164; settles in Frederick county, 165.
Williams, Henry 125
Williams, Otho Holland 87; 89

Williams, Rev. Robert H..... 451
Williamson, Peter, narrative of his captivity 34
Wolfsville Congregation 502
Wolfsville Church 456
Woman's College, The 507
Wood, Joseph 11, 326
Woodsboro Savings Bank, The..... 535
Woodsborough 326
Woodville District 343
Woolen Mills 271
Wooten, Wm. Turner 596
Workingmen's meeting in 1860..... 364
Worman, Worman 596
Worthington, C. N. 596
Worthington, Thos. Contee..... 166; 169

Y

Yancey, Wm. L..... 363
Yellow fever in 1793 135
Yellow Springs 322
Yorktown prisoners 99
Young Men's Christian Association..... 506

Z

Zacharias, John Forney 596
Zacharias, Rev. Daniel 412
Zimmerman, Charles 596
Zimmerman, L. M. 596
Zimmerman, M. I. 597
Zinc Mine 343

INDEX TO ILLUSTRATIONS

All Saints' Episcopal Church.....facing 432
Apple's Church, Thurmont.....facing 192
Baker S. Jamison .....facing 336
Bennett's Creek M. E. Chapel .....facing 456
Birthplace of Rear Admiral W. S. Schley .....facing 320
Brunswick Flouring Mill.....facing 72
Central National Bank, Frederick..facing 552
Christ Reformed Church and Chapel facing 464
Church of the Brethren, Pleasant View ..... facing 96
Citizens' National Bank, Frederick.facing 528
Co. A, First Infantry, Frederick..facing 366
Court House, Frederick.....facing 400
Dr. Lamar's Sanitarium .....backing 618
Evangelical Lutheran Church, Frederick .....facing 424
Evangelical Reformed Church and Chapel, Frederick .....facing 408
Faith Reformed Church .....facing 440
Francis Scott Key .....facing 304
Frederick Brick Works .....facing 616
Fredericktown Savings Institution.facing 536
Grace Reformed Church, Knoxville facing 464
Grossnickle's Church of the Brethren ..... facing 272
Headquarters of Gen. Lew Wallace facing 80
Home of Barbara Frietchie.....facing 64
Home of Charles R. Hildebrand...facing 256
Home of the late John W. Baughman ..... facing 384
Home of the late L. Victor Baughman ..... facing 248
"Ingleside," Gen. Beaufort's Headquarters .....facing 366
Interior of St. Peter's Catholic Church, Libertytown .....facing 376
Judge Roger Brooke Taney .....facing 208
Lutheran Church and Chapel, Knoxville .....facing 192
Lutheran Church, Middletown....facing 504
Maryland School for Deaf and Dumb ..... facing 400
Meadow Brook Farm .....facing 24
Methodist Episcopal Church, Libertytown .....facing 488
Methodist Episcopal Church, Mt. Pleasant .....facing 352
Methodist Protestant Church, Buckeystown .....facing 424
Monocacy Church of the Brethren..facing 288
Montevue Hospital .....facing 568
Mt. St. Mary's College .....facing 520
Mt. Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church, Woodsboro .....facing 272
"Needwood Forest," Knoxville....facing 224
New Pleasant Hill Church of the Brethren .....facing 506
Northeast Corner Market and Patrick Streets, Frederick .....facing 320
Old Basil Dorsey Home.....facing 16
Old B. & O. Depot, Frederick.....facing 232
Old Catoctin Furnace.....facing 40
Old Hagan Tavern .....facing 136
Old Jug Bridge .....facing 224
Old Methodist Episcopal Church, New Market .....facing 160
Old Match House .....facing 568
Old Lutheran and Reformed Church, Creagerstown .....facing 96
Old Kemp Homestead .....facing 136
Old Kemp Mill .....facing 40
Old Renner Homestead .....facing 16
Old Zentz Mill .....facing 24
Old Zimmerman Homestead.....facing 250
Operating Room, Dr. Lamar's Sanitarium .....backing 619
Ox Fibre Brush Works.....facing 624
"Poplar Terrace" .....facing 248
Presbyterian Church, Emmitsburg..facing 448
Private Bedroom, Dr. Lamar's Sanitarium .....facing 620
Prospect Hall .....facing 64
Providence Methodist Protestant Church Kemptown .....facing 488
Reformed Church of the Incarnation facing 480

Reformed Church, Mt. Pleasant...facing 352
"Rose Hill," Home of Gov. Thomas Johnson .....facing 80
St. Elias Lutheran Church.....facing 472
St. John's Catholic Church, Frederick, ... facing 512
St. Joseph's Catholic Church, Emmitsburg .....facing 496
St. Joseph's Catholic Church on the Manor ..... facing 376
St. Joseph's College .....facing 512
St. Matthew's Reformed Church...facing 440
St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Jefferson ..... facing 160
The Old Baker S. Jamison Home..facing 176
The Old Bloomberry Mill.....facing 72
The Savings Bank of Brunswick..facing 544
The Thurmont National Bank.....facing 560
Thomas Johnson .....facing 104
Thomas Sim Lee Memorial Tablet..facing 120
Trinity Reformed Church, Adamstown ..... facing 288
Union Knitting Mills.....facing 624
United Brethren Church, Myersville, facing 456
Views of Braddock Heights.....facing 608
Washington's Headquarters in Frederick ..... facing 232
Wesley Chapel, Urbana.....facing 392
White Cross Milk Co. Plant.....facing 616
Woman's College, Frederick.....facing 508
Young Men's Christian Association.facing 506
Zion Episcopal Church, Urbana....facing 392