In all practicality, Maryland's history goes back many millions of years. In the time before recorded time, dinosaurs and other pre-historic creatures roamed the land. Thousands of years later, Native Americans, dubbed "Indians" by explorer Christopher Columbus, hunted, fished and farmed the fields, forests, rivers and creeks long before the white man sailed into their lives. Yet America's history books tend to begin the tales of the land in 1492 with the white man's discovery of America. From this starting point we will thus learn more about the people who explored, settled and tamed the land hereafter known as Maryland.

Captain John Smith

In the 112 years following Columbus's discovery of America, other explorers and adventurers from Spain and England visited the beaches and inlets of Maryland. Men like John Cabot, Giovanni de Verazano and Pedro Menendez Marques came first. However, in 1608 Captain John Smith was the first to thoroughly explore Maryland's Chesapeake Bay. As Smith sailed up the Chesapeake, every inlet and bay "fit for harbors and habitations" was entered, and all the islands were inspected. The results were incorporated into what Smith called "A Map of Virginia," published in England in 1612. Reprinted many times shortly thereafter, the map shows that Smith's voyagers paid close attention to the Eastern Shore, examined the Potomac River carefully, but had a hazy idea of the western head of the Bay and only a generalized notion of the lower Western Shore.

Queen Henrietta Maria

QUEEN HENRIETTA MARIA

Maryland was named in honor of Queen Henrietta Maria, (1609-1666), wife of Charles I of England (1600-1649). In 1644, Henrietta Maria left England for France. Her husband was executed in 1649. Her son, Charles II, ruled Great Britain and Ireland from 1667 to 1685, followed by her son James II from 1685 to 1688.

George Calvert, First Lord Baltimore

THE SIX LORDS BALTIMORE AND ANNE ARUNDEL

George Calvert, First Lord Baltimore.

Born 1580, died 1632; held title 1625 to 1632.

Calvert, like so many leading Europeans of his day, found the allure of riches in the New World and the Orient irresistible. Since early in the century, he had been a shareholder in the East India Company. In 1609 he purchased shares in the Virginia Company, which subsequently faced serious difficulties with the Jamestown settlement, and he later sat on its board of governors. Taking note of the problems plaguing Virginia during this time, Calvert in1620 made his own plans to settle Englishmen in America – on the shores of Newfoundland, where he expected farming and fishing to support a profitable colony. He acquired a royal grant on the southeast coast of the island and called the place Avalon after the mythical point where Christianity entered Britain.

Calvert's rivals had grown in political influence. In 1625 Calvert resigned his position as secretary and declared to his Protestant king that he had converted to Catholicism. Unable any longer to take the Oath of Supremacy (to recognize the ultimate authority of the king on English ecclesiastical affairs), he withdrew entirely from political life. James I nonetheless remained grateful to Calvert, and upon his leaving service bestowed the title Baron of Baltimore. (Note: Lord Baltimore was not a name, but a title; the family name remained Calvert.)

Calvert redoubled his efforts to found a settlement in America. He traveled twice to Newfoundland, taking new settlers with him. In the summer of 1629, shivering in Avalon, he had decided that its cold climate and rocky soil would never support a thriving colony.

Cecil Calvert, Second Lord Baltimore

Charles Calvert, Third Lord Baltimore

He wrote James's successor, Charles I, and asked for another grant, this one in the northern Chesapeake within the royal colony of Virginia. He and Lady Baltimore sailed southward and visited Jamestown, whose leaders greeted him with guarded politeness. Besides being "Romish" in religion, Calvert threatened to reduce the original size of Virginia. Calvert returned shortly to England to champion for lands he had explored nouth of Virginia, leaving his wife and children in Virginia.

In April, 1632, Calvert died as King Charles I signed the final charter to officially established a new English colony in honor of his wife Queen Henrietta Maria. Upon George Calvert's death, the grant converted to Calvert's eldest son and heir, Cecil, the second Lord Baltimore. The grant gave Lord Baltimore and his heirs powers in Maryland equal to the power of the king in England. He owed the king only two Indian arrows each year and one-fifth of all precious metals found in Maryland.

Cecil Calvert, Second Lord Baltimore

Born 1606, died 1675; held title 1632 to 1675.

Cecil Calvert, Maryland's first proprietor, received the charter of Maryland, carried out his father's plans, and ***settled the colony***. He gave the settlers greater rights in making laws and he also allowed religious toleration. Since some people did not want Calvert to have the colony, he remained in England to protect his Maryland rights.

Lady Anne of Arundell

Married Cecil Calvert at age 13 and became the mother of many. Her intellect was legend and her love of the arts strong. Anne Arundel County was named for her; also Annapolis was for a time called Anne Arundel Town in her honor. Anne died at the age of 34 and her husband had engraved on her tombstone, "Farewell, you most lovely of earthly beauties."

Charles Calvert, Third Lord Baltimore.

Born 1637, died 1715; held title 1675 to 1715.

At age 24, Charles was appointed Governor of Maryland. He spent much time in the colony. While he was Lord Baltimore the boundary dispute with Pennsylvania began. He lost his power of governing Maryland in 1691, but kept his property rights.

Benedict Leonard Calvert, Fourth Lord Baltimore.

Born 1677, died 1715; held title for two months.

In 1713 Benedict Leonard left the Roman Catholic Church to join the Church of England. He died soon after his father.

Charles Calvert, Fifth Lord Baltimore

Born 1699, died 1751; held title 1715 to 1751.

Charles Calvert was sixteen years old when he became Lord Baltimore. A guardian, named Lord Guilford, acted for him until he became of legal age. While he was Lord Baltimore, the King returned Maryland to the control of the Calvert family. Also, Pennsylvania and Maryland came to an agreement over their long boundary dispute. Maryland lost much territory.

Frederick Calvert, Sixth Lord Baltimore.

Born 1731, died 1771; held title 1751 to 1771.

Frederick liked travel and writing. He never visited Maryland, looking upon it chiefly as a source of money. The French and Indian War occurred while he was Lord Baltimore.

Henry Harford

Born 1760, died 1834.

As an illegitimate son of the last Lord Baltimore, Henry did not inherit the title; however, he retained ownership of Maryland until the Revolutionary War, when the colonies declared their independence.

Replica of the Dove

Reasons most settlers left England were:

a. power
b. money
c. fame, adventure
d. religion
   1. freedom of worship
   2. spread Christianity

THE SETTLERS

The settlers left England because of an oversupply of labor, high food prices, civil war and religious problems. They came in search of a nation with more work than hands, more land than people, and a society in which success was earned instead of an accident of birth.

Cecil Calvert, the second Lord Baltimore, set about planning the Maryland settlement amidst a climate of stern political and religious orthodoxy. Having dismissed Parliament, King Charles I ruled according to claims of royal prerogative. Puritans and Catholics suffered greatly for failing to conform to the Church of England. By 1633 Cecil had organized about seventeen gentlemen, most if not all of them the younger sons of Catholic gentry, to make the voyage and help finance it. More than a hundred ordinary folk, mostly Protestants who had some experience at farming, carpentry or brick making (vital skills needed for shaping a life in the New World), joined the expedition. Perhaps a few men brought their wives; probably no couple brought children too young to work.

With assistance from his backers and members of his family, Calvert outfitted two vessels for the ocean journey. The Ark, 350 tons, carried four small guns and measured between 90 and 110 feet in length; the Dove, an armed pinnace, was about one-seventh the size. Once loaded at Gravesend, the ships sailed down the Thames estuary. They stopped at Cowes on the Isle of Wight, where they furtively took on two Jesuit priests, Andrew White and John Altham, along with their servants and possibly a few more Catholic settlers. Cecil Calvert had intended to accompany the group, but fears of further attacks at home kept him in England. Leonard Calvert was sent to act as leader and governor and Catholics Jerome Hawley and Thomas Cornwallis were sent to serve as commissioners or assistants.

St. Clement's Island

FIRST LANDING

After battling severe storms that separated the two ships during their journey, the Ark and the Dove reunited in Barbados in January, 1634. In time, they came to anchor off an island located in the Potomac River. The first landing in Maryland was on St. Clement's Island, March 25 in 1634. The first Roman Catholic Mass in the English speaking colonies was celebrated on St. Clement's Island under a hand-hewn cross. Most of the settlers only spent the night on the island; the next day they moved southward and inland to the site of St. Mary's City.

In practical terms Calvert, scarcely an experienced adventurer, drew heavily from Captain John Smith's published account of early Virginia. Baltimore warned the settlers against dangerous dispersal in the hostile wilderness as eleven years before the natives had risen up and killed more than three hundred Virginians). He advised them to seat themselves in a town, frame their houses "in as decent and uniform a manner as their abilities and the place" would afford and build homes adjoining one another with land enough behind them for gardens.

His Lordship hoped not to fight Indians but to convert them. He expected the colonists all the same to take necessary precautions: to train able-bodied men in military skills and place the settlement where there was land enough for a fort. Calvert went on record as a loyal subject, listing as one of his aims the spread of King Charles's dominion.

His most admirable purpose, mixed in with the others, was religious toleration. Calvert counseled Hawley and Cornwallis above all to be "very careful to preserve unity and peace" between Protestants and Catholics, both on the voyage and afterward. Protestants received guarantees of "mildness and favor" as justice permitted. He requested Catholics on board ship to practice their faith as privately as possible.

The settlers were more concerned about the Indians, the uncertainty of human existence, bleakness, and the changes in the weather.

MATHIAS DESOUSA

One of the original settlers brought to the New World was an indentured servant of African and Portuguese descent. Mathias de Sousa served Father White until 1638, then became a mariner and fur trader. While living in St. Mary's City, he served in the 1642 legislative assembly of freemen. No record of his activities after 1642 remain.

INDIANS

In 1634, the Piscataway Indians of Southern Maryland gravely watched a ship sail up the Potomac River. It was the Dove which carried Leonard Calvert who had come to charter the land in the name of the Lord Baltimore. His purpose was to establish a haven for British Catholics where they could escape persecution from the Church of England.

Calvert was greeted by a delegation of 500 braves. The Piscataways had been told that Calvert and his men had come to enslave them. Father Andrew White, a Jesuit missionary traveling with Calvert in hopes of converting the Indians to Christianity, suspected the scare story had come from William Claiborne, a Virginian who had established a large and profitable trade consortium on Kent Island. When passengers on the Dove failed to launch the attack expected by the Piscataways, they were allowed to come ashore. Calvert then made a deal with Wannis, leader of the Piscataway Confederacy, permitting the white man to obtain a strong foothold on Indian land.

Calvert's interpreter assured Wannis that the settlers on the Ark and Dove had not come to harm the people of the Piscataway nation. Many of the settlers had been persecuted themselves and had been run off their land. They would never do the same to others.

That information relieved the Piscataways, for they were constantly fending off attacks by Susquehannock Indians who swooped down from what is now Pennsylvania to raid their villages. It is likely that the Indians thought these white men could be of some use against their foes. And, thus began the friendship between Maryland settlers and the Piscataways. Wannis told Calvert about a village at the southern point of the river where the settlers could live. The Wicomico tribe expected to leave the village after the fall harvest in anticipation of Susquehannock raids. The northern tribes had been making a path down the Eastern Shore, raiding various Nanticoke villages. The Wicomico, who were a canoe ride away, feared they were next.

Leonard Calvert bought about 30 miles of land below the Wicomico River with bolts of fabric, axes, and other farm tools that would make life easier for the Indians. The settlers moved in among the Indians and started cutting down trees to build houses. This area became the State's first capital, St. Mary's City.

Employing Fleet, a Protestant, as interpreter, the new settlers could only speak vaguely of their wish to convert the Indians, but a chieftain on the Virginia side had a fascinating reply to Father Altham's pledge of peaceful intentions. "We will use one table," he said. "My people shall hunt for my brother, and all things shall be in common." Farther up, on the northern bank, a Piscataway child-emperor and his advisors offered the hand of friendship. In the minds of the Indians, tribal land belonged to everyone. Next dealing with the Yascomacoes below St. Clement's, he traded English-made axes, hoes, hatchets, and cloth for about thirty miles of land below what the English called the Wicomico River. The settlers could hardly have hoped for such a welcome.

Father White described the natives as painted in ghastly colors – red and blue lines on their faces – dressed in deerskin, and decorated with shells, teeth, beads, and feathers. They could throw a stick in the air and strike it with an arrow before it fell. The Indians looked warlike; miraculously, they seemed to be of a very loving and kind nature. He may have portrayed a people who knew the futility of resistance. Even so, Marylanders benefited from a lucky draw and the results of long-standing Indian struggles in the region.

The tribes living within Baltimore's grant, for the most part members of the Algonquin family, were loosely governed and truly peaceful. They farmed, fished, hunted, and lived settled lives in hamlets. Fewer than fifteen hundred of them dwelled on the eastern side of the Chesapeake, where they formed Choptank, Nanticoke, Pocomoke, and Assateague tribes. On the western shore there were many villages on what the settlers named the Patuxent River – Patuxent and Mattapanient sites – and on the Potomac, native peoples of the western shore numbered about another fifteen hundred. Much of the upper Chesapeake had cleared of heavy Algonquin population because the warlike Susquehannocks, a tribe numbering perhaps two thousand and living in a cluster of villages forty miles up the river that the colonist named after them, had conducted raiding parties to the south. For twenty years after the Maryland settlers landed they successfully befriended the closest Indian tribes by promising them protection from the Susquehannocks, who for their part acted as a buffer against their aggressive Iroquois enemies farther north.

By the 1700's whites had pushed Indians off their homelands and the Choptanks, Nanticokes, and Piscataways asked the colonial government to set aside sections of land for them.

Unhappy with these limited spaces as well as with a racial climate that prevailed against them, many Indians soon left Maryland. By the end of the 18th century, the Nanticokes and Piscataways had made pacts with the more powerful Iroquois tribes, once their enemies, in hopes of gaining some safe haven where they wouldn't have to conform to white men's rules. Those who stayed behind in Maryland lived quiet lives, often as tenant farmers.

WILLIAM CLAIBORNE

He arrived in Virginia as a young man in 1621 and rose from surveyor to Indian fighter, trader, and member of the council. In 1631 he built a stockade, church, and store on Kent Island. King Charles I granted Claiborne a license to trade in all areas of America not previously given to others; a move that made him very wealthy. With his new found power and status, Claiborne angrily resisted George Calvert's request for a Chesapeake land grant. He brushed aside messages noting the bounds of Lord Baltimore's domain. Fortunately for the Lord Proprietor and for lasting peace in the Chesapeake, the Kent Islanders eventually came to terms with the Calverts.

MARGARET BRENT

Mistress Margaret Brent, a Catholic gentlewoman, was one of the first women to settle in early Maryland. She arrived in the colony in 1638 with her sister and two brothers. She and her sister lived in St. Mary's City where she became an active member of the community. Maryland's first governor, Leonard Calvert, named Margaret as the executor of his will in June 1647. She had to manage his property, pay his debts, and turn the estate over to his heirs. The Assembly gave Margaret, as the governor's executor, authority to act as Lord Baltimore's attorney. She sold cattle

belonging to the Calverts in order to pay the soldiers, buy food, and avert a crisis.

In January, 1648 she appeared before the Assembly to demand two votes, one for herself as a landowner and one as Lord Baltimore's attorney. The delegates refused both requests. Lord Baltimore's anger over the sale of the cattle caused Margaret to leave Maryland in 1650, and the Brents moved across the Potomac to Virginia where Margaret died in 1671.

MARYLAND'S ACT OF RELIGIOUS TOLERATION (1649)

An Act concerning religion fulfilled the promise of toleration made to the Puritans. The law recognized the informal free exercise of religion that had marked the province since Cecil Calvert's instructions to the first settlers. The Toleration Act, as it came to be known, represented a high achievement in provincial government, the result of a balance of forces that worked for the general good. Unfortunately, it became one of the first victims of Puritan rule – a new law passed in 1654 forbade Catholics openly to practice their faith. No longer were Marylanders required to take an oath of loyalty to the Lord Proprietor upon receiving land grants. Other statutes outlawed sin, vice, and Sabbath breaking.

INDENTURED SERVANTS

Between the 1640s and late 1670s most newcomers arrived as indentured servants, largely single men, who paid fully for their passage. By Elizabethan custom they worked twelve or fourteen hours a day, every day but Saturday (when by usage they had afternoons free) and Sunday. They were liable to sale and subject to their master's discipline, which included what the statutes described as reasonable corporal punishment. Running away carried formal penalties of lengthened service. Neither men nor women could marry until they had completed or purchased their service contract. Women (whom men outnumbered

by a ratio of two or three to one) generally arrived in their early twenties.

Four or five years later, by the time they were freed, they were likely to bear few children and were subject to the poor health that lowered fertility. The indenture system played its own part in undermining English custom. After completing their service, servants received freedom dues from their master – clothing, corn, and a few tools – and the right to claim 50 acres of land.

THE CONVICTS

One home measure concerning crime and punishment greatly angered people in the Maryland colony. Great Britain, changing rapidly from a country of rural villages with common pasture lands to an industrial/ commercial nation, spawned a huge number of vagrants and lawbreakers. In 1717 Parliament adopted a policy of transportation which banished convicts to the American colonies, usually for a seven year term. Almost all of the convicts left England in vessels that made summer landings in Philadelphia or the Chesapeake. In the half century after Parliament enacted the transportation policy, more than ten thousand British vagabonds, thieves, and cutthroats made their way to Maryland as laborers who during their sentences could be bought and sold as indentured servants.

Typically males of humble origins, the convicts arrived at either Annapolis or Baltimore chained in groups of ninety or more, “wretched, ragged, and lean,” as one of them recalled. Buyers came aboard, looked in mouths, and haggled over prices. Some of these people had skills that made them invaluable as coopers, blacksmiths, carpenters, bricklayers, wheelwrights, glass-blowers, and the like. Most of them had no trade they could ply within the law, and if they did not go into farming, they went to users of heavy labor. Iron firms, among others, used felons as diggers, woodcutters, and drovers. Convicts worked in lumbering and shipbuilding.

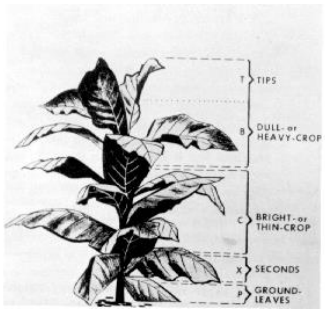
The felon population grew largest in the economically diverse counties near the major ports. Indeed criminal labor became one barometer of industrial activity. By 1755 in Baltimore, Anne Arundel, Charles and Queen Anne's counties one adult white male in ten was a British convict.

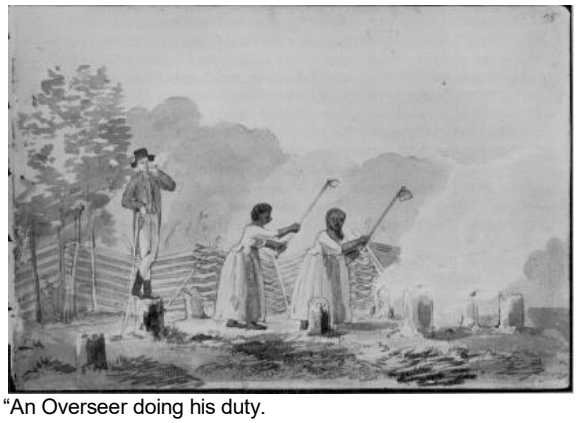
Even proponents of transportation admitted that it dumped the "Scum and Dregs" of Britain on American shores. Most of the ruffians looked the part – often deformed by scars, missing ears or fingers. They could be fearsome in appearance, ruthless, and threatening to their owners. The low, grubbing conditions in which many masters lived must also have influenced their dealings with these servants who bore the stamp of infamy.

In any event, accounts of abuse, which had not been strikingly common in cases of earlier indentures, appeared often in letters to England and in the public record. The Gazette remarked on the "Rigorous Usage and Ill-treatment of Masters to Servants." Few stories had happy endings. Convicts with skills did well in servitude and afterward; most other convicts lived miserable lives. Drunkenness was common among them, and in 1747 the Annapolis coroner noted the increasing incidence of felon-servant suicide. Americans could do little about convict transportation except to repeat protests.

The Maryland council complained in 1719 that transportation, threatening the peace and property of the colony, would discourage worthier immigration and prompt settlers then in Maryland to depart. Marylanders and Virginians worried that the convicts might unite in rebellion with slaves. The provincial court in 1721 reported criminal prosecutions much increased since the late Importation of Convicts. Despite ongoing protests, convict transportation remained in force, with many

Marylanders holding that the policy punished them, not the criminals.





"An Overseer doing his duty.

TOBACCO

By the time the Maryland settlement began to thrive, tobacco was firmly established as the money crop for the Chesapeake region. Both the climate and the soil were suitable, and there were many European customers for the "stinking weed" as it was known. Planters around the Chesapeake Bay concentrated on producing tobacco. They then used the money they received for their crop to buy manufactured goods from Europe. In time, larger planters began to buy cloth, tools, and other items in quantity, which they then sold to their less wealthy neighbors. In return, they took the small planter's tobacco or gave him credit. Marylanders planted Orinoco, which grew well in Maryland soils. Yet, with each successive season, yield tended to drop as erosion and soil exhaustion took their toll. Planters worked their fields as long as possible, then moved on to new fields further scattering the population. In the 1690s a series of changes helped the uncertain planter make up his mind on the labor question. King William's War between England and France ended in 1697. Sugar prices fell, giving an advantage to tobacco investment, making the Chesapeake a more profitable destination for slave traders. Parliament in 1698 abolished the Royal African Company monopoly, opening up the trade in slaves.

Maryland tobacco growers who could afford the investment took an important step and chose blacks. The Tobacco Coast had met the Slave Coast.

AFRICAN-AMERICANS

Port records proved how quickly Maryland planters seized upon slave labor. About 4,000 slaves arrived in the colony between 1695 and 1708, an average of 300 per year. Major demographic changes took place in

Prince George's, Calvert, Charles, and St. Mary's Counties, where more than half of all Maryland slaves lived.

Among the original thirteen American colonies only Virginia imported more slaves than Maryland. A law passed in 1663 recognized that black service usually was perpetual. It also scheduled punishments for English servants who ran away with Negroes and other Slaves. An act of the next year, clearly decreeing that all blacks in Maryland and all who arrived afterward were servants "durante vita" (during their lives), evidently sanctioned what had already become familiar practice. Unless a black could prove that he had contracted his labor for a matter of years, the law presumed him to be a slave.

Maryland free blacks rose sharply in numbers between the Revolution and early nineteenth century. The change came with noteworthy suddenness on the Eastern Shore. There were antislavery societies at Choptank and Chestertown, and the Quaker-Methodist influence argued strongly for moral motives among the membership.

Kunta Kinte was the African who arrived in Maryland aboard the slave ship *Lord Ligoner* in 1767. He is immortalized in the Pulitzer Prize winning book, ***Roots***, by Alex Haley. His arrival in Annapolis is celebrated each autumn.

ANNAPOLIS, CAPITAL OF MARYLAND

In 1694, the General Assembly designated Anne Arundel Town as the capital and in February 1695, the government moved from St. Mary's City to the port city. After Queen Mary's death in December 1694, Anne Arundel Town was renamed Annapolis for her sister, the heiress apparent, Princess Anne, who later became a Queen. In the next 100 years, Annapolis was destined to play an important part in the new nation's establishment of a democratic government.

Old Senate Chamber

A. General George Washington resigned his commission as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army.
B. The U. S. Congress ratified the Treaty of Paris ending the American Revolution.
C. Thomas Jefferson appointed the first United States ambassador.

THE FRENCH & INDIAN WAR

England and France fought this war between 1754 and 1763 over the land in the Ohio River Valley, mainly affecting the settlers in Western Maryland. French explorers enlisted the help of the Indians, thus frightening many settlers into leaving the area for Frederick, Annapolis and Baltimore. Even after Fort Cumberland and Fort Frederick were built, settlers did not feel comfortable in returning to the area, thus simultaneously slowing the growth of Western Maryland and increasing that of Central Maryland.

MASON & DIXON LINE

Throughout the 1600's, land disputes arose when settlers farmed too close to other state's borders. Over time, Maryland lost many thousands of acres to Virginia and Pennsylvania during these disputes. Finally, in 1763, two men, Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon were jointly employed by the Penns and Lord Baltimore to survey the boundary line between Pennsylvania and Maryland. Considering the hardships endured and the tools they used, even by today's standards, the work of Mason and Dixon is considered to be extremely accurate. The stone markers put in place to establish the boundary have the Calvert coat of arms engraved on the Maryland side and the Penn coat of arms on the Pennsylvania side. Mason and Dixon also surveyed the boundary between Delaware and Maryland.

THE STATE HOUSE

The cornerstone for the present State House was laid in 1772, but construction was delayed by the Revolutionary War so the building was not occupied until 1780. The intricate wooden dome designed by Joseph Clark was completed in 1793 and was built

with wooden pegs, not nails. Maryland's State House served as the nation's first peacetime capitol from November 26, 1783 to August 13, 1784. No other State House has ever had this distinction.

The Old Part

A. The Old Senate Chamber with Charles Willson Peale's painting of Washington, Lafayette, and Tench Tilghman, Washington's secretary and aide-de-camp.
B. The Silver Service from the Battleship U. S. S. Maryland.
C. The largest wooden dome in the United States constructed with wooden pegs.
D. The Old Archives Room.
E. The Tourist Information Office.

Thomas Johnson nominated his friend George Washington as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army.

Today, the Maryland State House stands as the oldest State House in continuous legislative use in the United States. A wide black marble line in the floor of the main lobby divides the old part 1772-1779 from the newer part 1902-1905. It is a Registered National Historic Landmark.

MARYLAND'S TEA PARTY

A Tea Party, similar to the Boston Tea Party, which repudiated the British Stamp Act, occurred on a vessel called the Peggy Stewart, in Annapolis in October 1774. Anthony Stewart, the owner of the ship, tried to land the nearly two thousand pounds of tea by quietly paying the tax even though he had already joined Maryland's non-importation society, and had promised not to buy goods from England. A meeting was held in Annapolis, and many demanded that the merchant be punished. He publicly apologized for trying to bring in the tea, although tea was only a small part of the cargo and he had paid the tea tax chiefly to land the rest of his goods. He offered to burn the tea, but not his ship and the rest of the cargo. This satisfied the majority, however the leader of the mob kept the crowd stirred up against the merchant. On October 19 Stewart ordered the ship run aground. He himself set fire to it.

MARYLAND'S FIRST STATE GOVERNOR

Thomas Johnson (1732-1819), the first Governor of the state of Maryland was unanimously elected governor three times (the limit permitted), each term lasting one year. Thomas Johnson lived at Rose Hill Manor, Frederick. Rose Hill Manor, which was built in the 1790's, stands today as an excellent example of rural Georgian architecture and an important symbol of America's historical heritage.

Charles Carroll of Carrollton

Samuel Chase

THE FOUR MARYLAND SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

CHARLES CARROLL - (1737-1832)

Charles Carroll of Carrollton, born in Annapolis on September 19, 1737, was the only son of Charles Carroll of Annapolis and Elizabeth Brooks, and the grandson of Charles Carroll The Settler. The Carrolls became one of the richest families of 18th century America. Carroll's teen-age years were spent in France, where he was taught by English Jesuit priests. Later he became a student of English law at the Middle Temple, the legal center of London.

From 1777-1800, Carroll was a member of the Maryland Senate; from 1783-84, he was president of the Maryland Senate; from 1789-92, he was a member of the United States Senate. Carroll was an organizer and director of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, for which he broke ground on July 4, 1828. He was the only catholic signer and for the last six years of his life, Carroll was the last living signer.

SAMUEL CHASE - (1741-1811)

Samuel Chase, the son of Thomas Chase, an Anglican clergyman, was born in 1741 at the

family farmhouse near Princess Anne, Somerset County, Maryland. The youth received his early education in Baltimore, mostly in the classics. Between the ages of 18-20, Chase read law with an Annapolis lawyer and joined the bar. He was elected to the Maryland legislature where he retained his membership for two decades. From the beginning, he opposed the Royal Government. In 1765, officials denounced him for his participation in the violent protests of the Sons of Liberty against the Stamp Act. He was an outspoken champion of independence and a passionate and heated speaker. Chase led the campaign that defeated conservative opposition and aligned his colony with others in the struggle for independence. Chase traveled to

William Paca

Thomas Stone

Montreal with other members of an important commission which tried and in the end failed to persuade Canada to join the Americans in their War against Crown. He was appointed to the Supreme Court and served until his death.

WILLIAM PACA - (1741-1799)

William Paca, the second son of John Paca, and Elizabeth Smith, was born at Chilbury Hall near Abingdon, Maryland. His father was a prominent planter and landowner. William Paca probably received his early education from private tutors. When he was 15 years old, he began his studies at the College of Philadelphia - now the University of Pennsylvania. After his graduation he returned to Annapolis, where he studied law under the eminent Stephen Bordley. Later he sailed for England, where he studied law. He was elected to the Lower House of the General Assembly in 1767. Paca won a seat in the colonial legislature (1768), where he joined Samuel Chase and others in protesting the powers and actions of the Proprietary Governor. In 1773, he became a member of the Maryland Committee of Correspondence. Paca's most noteworthy efforts were on the state level. Between

1778-1782, Paca served with distinction as chief justice of the state Superior Court and then as chief judge of the Circuit Court. In 1782, he was elected Governor of Maryland. Elected two more times, Washington appointed him as a Federal district judge in 1789. He held this position until 1799, the year of his death.

THOMAS STONE - (1743-1787)

Thomas Stone was born in 1743. Following instruction in the classics at private schools of Charles County, Stone studied law under Thomas Johnson. He became a member of the bar (1764). For several years, he practiced law at Frederick Town, Maryland, then he settled in his home county, where he resumed practice.

Refer to the phrase "Carroll Chase(d) Paca with a Stone." to remember the four signers of the Declaration of Independence from Maryland.

John Hanson

In 1774, Stone was appointed to the provincial convention, which later sent him to Congress. He was less enthusiastic about independence than most Congressmen. He heartily favored reconciliation, almost up to the time of the vote on independence. In addition, he was one of the few delegates who favored peace negotiations with the British in September 1776, some two months after the adoption of the *Declaration of Independence*. He died in Virginia in 1787.

THE OLD LINE STATE

According to some historians, General George Washington bestowed the appellation "Old Line State" on Maryland because of the magnificent performance of regular troops in several of the more important engagements in the Revolutionary War. The troops of the Maryland Line ranked among the finest in the Continental Army.

JOHN HANSON - (1715-1783)

The first President of the United States in Congress Assembled was a Marylander,

John Hanson. After the ratification of the Articles of Confederation (the instrument of government before the Constitution), the Continental Congress in Philadelphia, elected John Hanson as first President of the United States in Congress Assembled. He began his one year term in November 1781. George Washington, who addressed Hanson as "Mr. President," was the first president elected under the provisions of the Constitution once it was ratified in 1787.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE

Founded in 1782 in Chestertown, Maryland, Washington College is the tenth oldest college in the United States. George Washington, for whom the College was named, was an early benefactor and member of the College's Board of Visitors and Governors.

ROAD TO PEACE

The formal ratification of the *Treaty of Paris* ending the Revolutionary War took place in Maryland's State House on January 14, 1784. Congress, with nine states represented, ratified the treaty of peace, also known as the *Treaty of Paris*. New Jersey and New Hampshire had one delegate present. New York and Georgia were not represented.

THE ANNAPOLIS CONVENTION

For four days in September 1786, the Annapolis Convention discussed the need to improve trade among the states. Only five states sent representatives to the convention. Surprisingly, Maryland did not attend. The five states in attendance decided that all the states meet in a new convention in Philadelphia the following May for the purpose of changing the Articles of Confederation to make the central government stronger. If the Annapolis Convention had not failed, the United States would not have the oldest Constitution in the world today.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION AND THE CONSTITUTION

The convention met in Philadelphia between May and September of 1787. Maryland sent five delegates: Luther Martin, John Francis Mercer, Daniel Carroll, James McHenry, and Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer. Two of the state's most influential political leaders, Samuel Chase and Charles Carroll of Carrollton, chose to remain at home. Instead of revising the Articles of Confederation, the men in Philadelphia wrote a completely new Constitution providing for a new federal government that would have the power to raise money from taxes, declare war, and regulate trade. The Articles of Confederation made the states equal partners with the central government, but the new Constitution took away many of the states' powers and created a strong national

Maryland became a state on April 28, 1788 - The 7th state.

Benjamin Banneker

government that had the power to make the states do what it chose. The Philadelphia Convention offered this new Constitution for the states' approval on September 17, 1787. The State of Maryland overwhelmingly approved it, without amendment, on April 28, 1788, making it the seventh state to ratify the U. S. Constitution. Within two months of Maryland's vote, South Carolina and New Hampshire ratified, bringing the total to nine the number of votes needed to make the Constitution the law of the land.

Men like Paca and Chase continued to work for amendments to the Constitution that would protect the rights of the states and individuals. Their efforts succeeded when the first ten amendments to the Constitution, known as the Bill of Rights, were adopted in 1791. The Bill of Rights guaranteed freedom of speech, assembly, and worship, freedom of the press, and the right to trial by jury.

BENJAMIN BANNEKER: (1731-1806)

Inventor

Benjamin Banneker was a distinguished mathematician, a maker of scientific instruments, and an author who published an annual Farmer's Almanac between 1792 and 1802. In 1791, Banneker was an assistant to Major Andrew Ellicott, the surveyor appointed by President George Washington to lay out the boundaries of the District of Columbia. President Thomas Jefferson was one of the many Americans who recognized and appreciated his genius. Banneker's accomplishments were all the more remarkable because he was a free black in a slave society. He was born in Ellicott Mills, now known as Oella, and received the help of a local Quaker family in obtaining his early education. The quality and originality of his mind led him to continue to learn through independent study and scientific experimentation throughout his productive life.

WASHINGTON, DC

Washington, DC was designated as the location for the new nation's capital. The "District" was 10 square miles, theoretically, half located in Maryland and the other half in Virginia. In reality, Maryland gave 69 miles and Virginia gave 31 miles. In 1846 Washington, DC returned Virginia's property.

THE WAR OF 1812

The origins of the War of 1812 lay in America's need for foreign commerce. After independence, treaties regulated American relations with the British Empire, but many Americans believed that these treaties were biased against the United States. The problems worsened when war erupted between Britain and France, causing American trade to become a victim of European politics.

Americans claimed the right of neutrals to trade with all sides, especially the European New World colonies, where American produce brought high prices. The British

tried to blockade European ports to prevent goods from reaching France. France argued that anyone trading with Britain was its enemy. America was caught in the middle. The tide of war shifted against America by 1813. Despite occasional successes, defeats outnumbered victories on land and on sea. By 1813 a British blockade all but closed the Chesapeake Bay, and ships of the British fleet roamed the Chesapeake at will. The British burned and looted Havre de Grace and Frenchtown, and attacked St. Michaels as well as isolated farms around the Bay. Then they decided to attack the American capital. Their purpose was to humiliate the national government. A British victory at Bladensburg opened the gates to the national capital and threatened Baltimore. The defense of Baltimore was one of the few bright moments in the War of 1812.

Francis Scott Key

Francis Scott Key

Baltimore's defense was better planned and executed than defense of the national capital. The defenders correctly anticipated the British strategy of attacking the city by water and overland. North Point was the most probable landing site for the army. The star-shaped Fort McHenry blocked access to the city by water. The fort was immortalized in the poem written by Francis Scott Key, a lawyer from Frederick, soon after he witnessed the bombardment of Fort McHenry. The words in his poem were set to music and gained instant popularity. "The Star Spangled Banner" became the national anthem by an act of Congress in 1931.

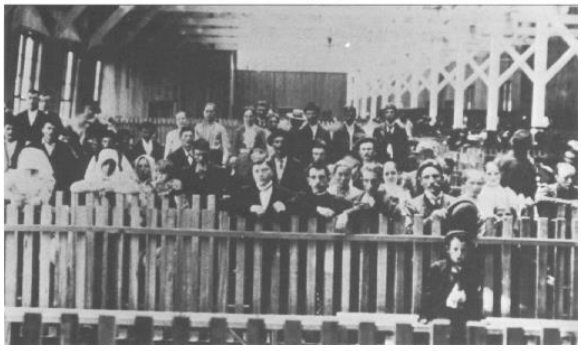
Under the cloak of the night bombardment so vividly remembered by Francis Scott Key, the British army withdrew. They reboarded their ships on September 14, and the fleet sailed away. The successful defense of Baltimore was one of several victories that restored American pride by the end of the war. Peace came to the United States in 1814.

DEFENDER'S DAY

September 12, celebrates the successful defense of Baltimore during the Battle of Baltimore, War of 1812.

MARY PICKERSGILL

Mary Pickersgill of Baltimore's Old Town sewed the flag that flew over Ft. McHenry inspiring Francis Scott Key to write the Star Spangled Banner. It took Pickersgill six weeks of hand-work to make the massive 30 x 42 foot flag with 15 stars on a field of blue and the red and white bars. This most famous of all American flags was the one that was "still there" over the ramparts of Fort McHenry in the dawn of September 14, 1814. Pickersgill was paid handsomely for her efforts. A receipt for $405.90 is among the items on display at the Star Spangled Banner Flag House and 1812 Museum.



THE REGIONS OF MARYLAND

During the years following the War of 1812, the nation turned inward, concentrating on American problems and building their new nation. Explorers, then pioneers, then settlers, moved westward, developing more and more of the nations open spaces. Cities grew. Immigrants crossed the Atlantic in great numbers and added their labor to the efforts of native-born Americans.

Maryland changed greatly during the first half of the nineteenth century. Its population grew from 319,728 at the first federal census in 1790, to 583,034 in 1850. Some of this growth was caused by natural increase, some by migration from other states, but with most by European immigration. Marylanders pressed for political changes, especially for a more democratic government than had been provided by the state constitution of 1776. More people and new technology also brought major economic changes.

LIBERIA

Liberia was founded for free African-Americans who were willing to return to Africa. An area of Liberia was named for Maryland. In 1790 only one in thirteen Maryland blacks was free; by 1810 the number was one in three. The feelings of the black people in Baltimore (and other large towns) against African Colonization were strong. No more than a few hundred Maryland blacks finally agreed to emigrate.

ROGER BROOKE TANEY

As Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, Taney (pronounced "Tawnee") swore in seven presidents of the United States, the last being Abraham Lincoln. Born in 1777, he was most noted for the writing of the Dred Scott Decision, an opinion ruling that slavery was justifiable and legal under the United States Constitution. Justice Taney married Anne Key, sister of Francis Scott Key.

Frederick Douglass

FREDERICK DOUGLASS: ABOLITIONIST

Frederick Douglass was an outstanding abolitionist spokesman in the 1840s and a defender of black rights during Reconstruction. Born into slavery in 1817, Douglass spent his early years working in the fields of Talbot County on the plantation of Edward Lloyd V. At nine he was sent to Baltimore City. Frederick Douglass lived in Baltimore twice, the first time between 1826 and 1833. During the first two years he was primarily a companion to a boy his own age. The boy's mother taught Frederick the alphabet in violation of the custom of keeping slaves ignorant. When the son went to school, Frederick went to work in the shipyard doing odd jobs. He eventually became a caulker. Frederick learned of the abolitionists during this time. He returned to St. Michaels in Talbot County in 1833.

Frederick Douglass returned to Fells Point in Baltimore in 1836 and worked again as a

caulker. He lived on his own and enjoyed more independence. In 1838 he escaped from slavery by disguising himself as a sailor and taking the train to Philadelphia. His bold plan worked, and, as a free man, he became a leading abolitionist during the pre-Civil War years. He dedicated the rest of his life to working for black rights, and he died in 1895.

THE CIVIL WAR

Marylanders had always known that any war between North and South would be fought on their soil. Not only did their state border the Confederacy, but it surrounded Washington, DC on three sides. To most nineteenth-century military strategists, there was no more important target than the enemy's capital, which meant that Maryland would be a critical military theater. Maryland was a slave state, but it also was one of the original 13 states of the Union.

When the Civil War began in 1861, Marylanders were divided in their loyalties between the Union and the Confederacy. After Virginia joined the Confederacy the fate of Washington, DC depended on whether Maryland remained in the Union. If Maryland joined the Confederacy, Washington, DC would be surrounded by Confederate territory. Union forces rushed across Maryland to defend the nation's capital. Maryland was forced to stay in the Union when Lincoln suspended Habeus Corpus, but many individual Marylanders joined the Confederate armies. It was truly a war of brother against brother, as so aptly demonstrated by the Shriver family of Carroll County.

As expected, for four years – from April 1861 to April 1865 – the state served as just such a center of military activity. Vast armies marched across its territory. In addition to the 31 military engagements fought in Maryland, hundreds of minor raids and skirmishes made the fighting more than a matter of reading newspaper accounts of

distant battles. It was not by chance that the war's first casualties were Baltimore civilians. Later, spies, blockade runners, and dealers in contraband, or smuggled goods found the state a convenient base for their operations. Point Lookout in Southern Maryland served as a Union hospital and later as a Confederate prisoner of war camp.

ANTIETAM - (SHARPSBURG)

The Bloodiest Day of the Civil War

The battle of Antietam (or Sharpsburg) represented the first of Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee's two attempts to carry the war into the North. More men were killed or wounded at Antietam on September 17, 1862, than on any other single day of the Civil War. Although neither side gained a decisive victory, Lee's failure to carry the war effort effectively into the North caused Great Britain to postpone recognition of the Confederate government.

MONOCACY

Known as the "Battle that Saved Washington", the battle of Monacacy on July 9, 1864 between 18,000 Confederate forces under General Jubal Early, and 5,800 Union forces under General Lew Wallace, marked the last campaign of the Confederacy to carry the war into the North.

One of the Confederate objectives of this campaign was to capture Washington, DC. Although this battle was a military victory for the Confederates, it was also a defeat. Time spent for battle cost the Confederates a day's delay in marching on the federal capital. General Lew Wallace's defense along the Monocacy bought critical time to allow Washington to be reinforced.

CLARA BARTON (1821-1912)

Clara Barton founded *the American Red Cross*. She had earned the reputation as "Angel of the Battlefield" while tending the needs of the wounded during bitter clashes of the Civil War. Her final home in Glen Echo, Montgomery County served as

headquarters for the American Red Cross from 1897 to 1904. It was established as a unit of the National Park Service in 1975.

UNDERGROUND RAILROAD

One way that many men and women rebelled against slavery was escape. A network called the Underground Railroad aided runaways as they made their way northward to freedom. En route "conductors" helped fugitives who were sometimes hidden under hay in a farmer's wagon or the hold of a boat. Often they traveled under the cover of darkness. Sometimes the fugitives even pretended to be a conductor's slave. The conductor led one or a small group of slaves from one "station" or safe hiding place to another. Stations were sometimes the home of a free black or Quaker family, sometimes a free black church, sometimes even a boat that sailed the Chesapeake Bay.

Many people hid fugitives in their homes, frequently at great risk to themselves. These people often built a special trap door to the basement, covering it with a rug and perhaps a table or chair. The runaways then could hide in a secret underground room until it was judged safe for them to move on to the next station.

Harriet Tubman

Harriet Tubman, born a slave in Dorchester County, became Maryland's best-known conductor on the Underground Railroad. After her own escape to the North in 1849, she returned many times to lead between 200 and 300 others to safety. Her most frequent route took her from southern Maryland through the Delmarva Peninsula and on to Philadelphia. After 1850, when the federal Fugitive Slave Act required that northern states return escapees, the Underground Railroad network reached through the northern states to Canada. She lectured to abolitionist societies throughout the North between raids.

EMMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

On January 1, 1863, Lincoln freed slaves in the Confederacy through his Emancipation Proclamation. Ironically, Maryland's slaves were not included because under the terms of the Emancipation Proclamation only those held in bondage in states "where the people were in rebellion against the United States" were to be "forever free." Maryland was not in rebellion, officially being on the side of the North, so its slaves remained in bondage for another two years – until the Maryland General Assembly enacted a new constitution.

African American Marylanders participated in the Civil War, just as they had in the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, and every other war the nation has fought since its founding. Some 9,000 manned six regiments during the war with the South and participated in major battles.

Six African American veterans of the Civil War, among them Christian Fleetwood and William H. Barnes, were later awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for bravery. Free African-Americans owning property had been allowed to vote during Maryland's first 150 years. That right was taken away in 1810. In 1870 they were allowed to vote again.

MATTHEW ALEXANDER HENSON

(1866-1955)

Matthew ("Matt") Alexander Henson was born August 8, 1866, in Charles County, Maryland the son of a slave. Henson left Washington at the age of thirteen, walked to Baltimore, Maryland and lived around the waterfront. Soon he shipped as a cabin boy on a schooner under the command of a Captain Childs. This skipper taught him the rudiments of simple mathematics and navigation. The voyage carried him to China. Returning to Washington, he found employment as a porter in a hat shop on Pennsylvania Avenue.

One day, Lt. Robert E. Peary visited this store, observed Matt Henson at work and became impressed with him. Henson was invited by Lt. Peary to join him on a canal surveying expedition to Nicaragua. He accepted. Henson accompanied Peary on each of his seven expeditions into the Arctic and Polar regions. He was chosen by Peary to be a member of the party of six to make the final dash to the pole. Peary paid him this compliment, *"He is my most valuable companion. I could not get along without him."* Overcome with exhaustion and crippled by the loss of most of his toes by frostbite, Peary sent Henson forward to make final observations and calculations, and await his arrival. Forty-five minutes later, Peary, driven up on his sled by four Eskimos, joined Henson. Peary's check confirmed the discovery of the North Pole (1909). Admiral Peary and Matthew Henson are both buried in Arlington Cemetery.

THE NEW INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY

Once the turmoil of the Civil War subsided, Maryland turned its attention to building industry. Industries existing before the war had expanded, and new industries were begun. As the years passed more people worked in industrial jobs and more people moved into the cities and towns where the factories were located. In their daily lives, people used increasing numbers of factory-made products.

TWO WORLD WARS (1917-1945)

On Good Friday, April 6,1917, the headlines of the Baltimore Evening Sun screamed, "PRESIDENT PROCLAIMS WAR!"

MARYLAND MILITARY PARTICIPATION

Once this country entered the war, Marylanders united to help the Allies achieve victory. The state provided 62,424 men to serve in the United States Army, Navy, and Marine Corps. A smaller number of white women, fewer than 1,000, served as army nurses or as naval clerical workers. Blacks made up 11,500 of the military volunteers, or 18.4 percent of the total. The army and the navy built many forts, camps, and bases within Maryland to train officers from all over the United States. Perhaps the most important of these was Camp Meade; a training center located in the rural area between Baltimore and Washington because of the number of railroads that passed nearby. More than 100,000 men received training there before the war was over. At Camp Holabird, located near the new town

of Dundalk, the army built a center to train soldiers to use its new motorized vehicles.

The changes that took place during and after World War I, touched every aspect of Marylanders' lives. Wartime industries brought economic expansion. Peacetime production introduced new consumer goods that made daily life easier. Americans continued their movement away from the countryside and into cities. As the cities became more crowded, people who could afford to began to move to the suburbs. War and depression both led to increasing government involvement. State and local government undertook responsibilities they had never considered before. The federal government played a more active role in state and local affairs. Despite all the changes, Maryland still retained many of its local characteristics. Eastern Shore and southern Maryland watermen and tobacco growers kept their old ways.

The American Creed

I believe in the United States of America as a Government of the people, by the people, for the people; whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic, a sovereign Nation of many sovereign States; a perfect union, one and inseparable, established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice, and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes. I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it; to support its constitution; to obey its laws; to respect its flag, and to defend it against all enemies.

THE AMERICAN'S CREED

William Tyler Page, born in Frederick, was the author of the American's Creed. It was written in 1918 in the course of a nation-wide contest on the subject.

THE END OF WAR

The armistice was signed on November 11, 1918. The celebration began, with singing and dancing in the city streets.

The war was finally over. In all, 1,752 Marylanders lost their lives, half of them from disease unrelated to battle. By early in the summer of 1919, the troops who had survived were home, ready to return to "normalcy."

RETURN TO PEACETIME PURSUITS

Normalcy, for most people, meant attempting to return to the way things had been before the war. For businessmen, the post-war period was one of expansion and propriety. Business was stimulated in part by growth of transportation networks in the

state. In every industry, new technology and new plants brought new jobs to the Maryland economy.

PROHIBITION

The world war itself had helped reforms. Many reformers advocated prohibition, the passage of a constitutional amendment forbidding people to sell or consume alcoholic beverages. The amendment was ratified nationally in 1919; however, Maryland did not pass a law of its own to provide for its enforcement.

The Free State. The nickname "Free State" was created by Hamilton Owens, editor of the Baltimore Sun. Maryland was denounced as a traitor to the Union for refusing to pass a State Prohibition enforcement act.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE

A national constitutional amendment was needed in order for women to vote. Maryland women had campaigned for a national amendment every year since the twentieth century began. In 1917 many American women used the patriotic rhetoric of wartime to argue for their right to participate in a democracy through voting. Maryland refused, on the basis of states' rights, to ratify the Nineteenth Amendment, woman's right to vote. When 36 other states ratified it in August, 1920, it became the law of the land and Maryland women finally were able to vote. The first woman elected to the Maryland House of Delegates, Mary E. W. Risteau, won election as a Democrat in 1921.

MARY RISTEAU

First Woman in Legislature

"Woman has ceased to be a rib and has become man's right hand," Miss Risteau said in 1921 after her election to the House

of Delegates. After serving two terms in the House in the 1920s, the Democrat became the first woman to serve in the state Senate, 1934.

After her first election, Miss Risteau conceded that she had been a little intimidated by the prospect of being the first woman in what had always been an all male institution. She said she had decided to run for the office "on a dare."

A few months later, she said there was nothing to it. "It's no more exciting than a church sewing circle," the state's first well-known woman politician said of the state legislature. Mary E. W. Risteau died July 24, 1978.

BUSINESS

Better land and water transportation spurred the growth of Maryland manufacturing, trade, and food production. At the new Bethlehem Steel plant at Sparrows Point, the number of workers declined after the end of the war, but the plant's steel production rose. The old industrial district of Canton became a major center for growth because real estate was less expensive there. A new Standard Sanitary plant was built in Canton, and Western Electric built a factory to make telephone parts. Across the outer harbor, the American Sugar Company built a modern refining plant. In the inner harbor, Coca-Cola built a bottling plant, and McCormick Spice opened a factory. In suburban Towson, the Black and Decker Company opened a huge concrete and steel factory filled with the latest labor-saving mass production machinery.

Aircraft manufacturing was another thriving industry in Maryland during the 1920s and 1930s. Air travel had its start in Maryland

in 1908, when the Wright brothers persuaded the U. S. Army Signal Corps to experiment with flying machines at College Park, in Prince George's County. College Park Airport was a stop for airmail service between Washington and New York and a testing ground for development of the helicopter. Baltimore's Logan field, built in 1919, was supplemented with a municipal airport in 1929. Fairchild Industries built a large aircraft plant in Hagerstown. The Glenn L. Martin Company of Cleveland built a major aircraft factory on land along the Middle River.

POSTWAR PROBLEMS

Marylanders experienced postwar problems along with prosperity. People who did and people who did not want change opposed each other bitterly. Many businesses found that their workers were determined to share in the new prosperity. Labor unrest raised fears of radicalism among some Americans. The Ku Klux Klan attracted some, who joined partly to preserve their definition of "Americanism," which meant exclusion of some racial, ethnic, and religious groups.

THE GREAT DEPRESSION

Economic expansion ended in the 1930's when a worldwide depression brought severe public and personal hardships that neither individual communities nor the state could remedy. The economic crisis of the Great Depression had been foreshadowed in the slowed agricultural economy of the late 1920s. Businesses lost confidence and began to lay off workers in 1929, after the New York Stock Exchange crashed. By the

end of 1932, one-fourth of Maryland farmers were near bankruptcy, and 100,000 people in Baltimore had no income.

FARMERS AND WATERMEN

For farmers, the depression began shortly after the end of World War I. Despite the nation's industrial growth during the war, one-fourth of Maryland's families still relied on agricultural income. After the war, overseas demand for crops dropped, and so did prices. Farmers already deeply in debt were in no shape economically to withstand the drought of the summer of 1929, the worst drought in the state's history. Maryland farm losses that year reached $38 million. For watermen, the 1920's brought a declining supply and demand for seafood. Over-harvested oyster beds yielded fewer oysters, and American consumers began eating fewer shellfish. Increasing pollution of Bay waters had an impact on the shellfish trade, also.

THE GREAT CRASH AND ITS IMPACT ON MARYLAND

Newspaper headlines on October 29, 1929, were filled with stories from New York about the great crash of the stock market. Nine million shares traded hands in one day, with losses totaling $14 billion. For many Marylanders, the stock market losses seemed far away. But as the months passed, industries stopped building new plants and buying new machinery. Instead of investing in manufacturing, they began to sell off their inventories of goods already produced and lay off their extra workers.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Although it came more slowly, when the Great Depression did come to Maryland, it caused great distress to every part of the state. Women and blacks were the first to lose their jobs. By 1931 almost one-third of all union workers were unemployed, and another one-third could find only part-time work. By Christmas of 1933, 23,000

families in Baltimore, 1 family out of every 6, were out of work. Unemployment also grew in the counties, reaching a high of 46 percent in Somerset County during the winter of 1933-34. People without jobs began to draw on their savings to pay for necessities. Even so, between 1930 and 1935, the value of goods sold at retail to Maryland citizens dropped from $619 million to $462 million

THE NEW DEAL

Early in 1933 a new administration took office in Washington which changed America's approach to the enormous problems of the depression. Under President Franklin D. Roosevelt, the national government created programs to provide relief. An expanded federal government and its work force spilled over from the District into nearby Maryland counties. This initiated suburban growth there which increased rapidly during World War II.

WORLD WAR II AND THE END OF THE DEPRESSION

Renewal of war in Europe in 1939, not New Deal programs, ended hard times in Maryland and the nation. World War II placed heavy military and industrial demands on the people of Maryland. People from rural counties and nearby states flocked to Baltimore to work in war industries. Housing for new workers and the creation of new industries surrounded Baltimore with a new ring of suburbs. Factories making aircraft and weapons rapidly expanded, bringing new life to smaller cities like Frederick and Cumberland. Farms became more productive and more mechanized, producing greater quantities of food with a smaller work force.

MARYLAND MILITARY PARTICIPATION IN WORLD WAR II

Maryland sent 242,023 men and women into service in the armed forces. At the end of the war, 4,375 of them were dead or missing. Many of the deaths in World War I were due to disease, but most of the World War II dead were killed in action or died of wounds and injuries suffered in battle. White Marylanders for the most part served in one of six army military units. The 29th Infantry Division, made up of armed National Guard units from Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and the District of Columbia, formed an important part of the Allied European invasion force at Omaha Beach on D-Day.

In addition, Marylanders formed five general hospital units in the army: the 18th and 118th, from the Johns Hopkins Medical School; the 42d and 142d, from the University of Maryland Medical School; and the 56th, organized by Baltimore physicians, which served as a front line hospital in Europe. The others provided medical care in the Pacific theater of war, serving in India, the Fiji Islands, Australia, Manila, and Leyte in the Philippines.

Both the political and the military establishment were still committed to complete segregation in the armed services at the outbreak of World War II. They accepted the idea that equality within separate units was possible, just as blacks were coming to the conclusion that separation was inherently unequal and therefore not acceptable. Black Marylanders were not trained in hometown units, like their white counterparts, but were scattered throughout the army. Over the opposition of many military leaders, President Roosevelt promised that black volunteers and draftees would play a combat role in all branches of the armed services. The president was responding to persistent criticisms of segregation and discrimination in the armed forces voiced by the black press, including Baltimore's *Afro-American*.

By the end of World War II, military training bases, defense posts, testing sites, air fields, and medical centers were an even more important part of the state's economy. Five hundred million dollars was spent in Maryland to expand older bases such as Fort Meade and to create new ones like Andrews Air Force Base. The army alone had 65 installations within the state. Most of them were small offices consisting of maintenance or service units. Others, such as Aberdeen Proving Ground, comprised hundreds of thousands of acres and became small cities in themselves.

WASHINGTON SUBURBS

The Maryland suburbs of Washington, DC, were among the fastest growing areas of the state after 1945. Returning war veterans and new government workers flocked to the countryside of Montgomery and Prince George's counties. By the 1950s business, government, and industry followed the population shift to the suburbs. By the 1980s these Maryland suburbs had become a key part of Washington's growth.

SUBURBIA

Middle-class whites looked for newer homes and better schools far away from the more crowded centers of the cities. Few had any desire to return to the countryside, but the suburbs and, eventually, whole new towns offered them what they considered a better type of urban life. The cities of Baltimore and Washington peaked in the 1940s, then, like the rural areas, they began a steady decline. By 1970 Baltimore no longer ranked among the nation's ten largest cities. Too much of its population had fled from the city into the suburban counties of Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Harford, and Howard. Similarly, Washington lost residents to nearby Montgomery and Prince George's counties. Howard county, lying between the two cities, grew the fastest of all, especially once the new town of Columbia was built.

JAMES ROUSE: URBAN PIONEER

Born on the Eastern Shore, James W. Rouse combined social activism with his business ventures. In 1939 he and a partner, Hunter Moss formed a company to originate FHA loans for single-family housing. With key people serving in the military during the war, the business hit a lull; however when returning veterans created an increase in housing demand, the company was well-positioned to respond. By 1954, the company expanded into commercial real estate deals, thus opening the door for development of shopping centers. During the early 60s, the Rouse Company dramatically broadened its scope of activities. In partnership with Connecticut General Life Insurance, the company began secretly (in order to keep prices low) buying up farmland in Howard County for the planned city of Columbia. This residential project encouraged racial integration in pleasant surroundings. His urban marketplaces have also been designed to draw people of all incomes and racial backgrounds to the central city.

MARYLAND'S NEW ECONOMY

In the post World War II years Maryland's growth and change was clearest in its economy and in the way its people made a living. Not only did farming become less important, but there was also a gradual shift away from industry and other blue collar jobs and toward a greater dependence on jobs in services, government bureaucracy, and new technology.

Memorial Stadium was built on Baltimore City's 33rd Street and dedicated in 1954 to "All who valiantly fought and served in the World Wars." Memorial Stadium remained the home of the Baltimore Colts football team until 1983 when the franchise was moved under cover of darkness to Indianapolis and to the Baltimore Orioles until 1992 and their move to the new Oriole Park at Camden Yards. Near the new stadium is the restored home and baseball museum of "The Babe".

GEORGE HERMAN "BABE RUTH"

While he never played at Memorial Stadium, Babe Ruth is forever associated with Baltimore and baseball. He was a member of the 1914 Baltimore Orioles, International League. Born in Baltimore on February 6, 1895, the Babe went on to have a legendary career in major league baseball, setting records that lasted for more than a generation.

FIRST CIVIL RIGHTS LAW

Foreign relations helped to account for Maryland's first civil rights law. Newly independent African countries had sent emissaries to New York and Washington; much to the embarrassment of the Kennedy administration, Maryland restaurant and motel keepers refused to serve black diplomats, who soon united in protest. The State Department phoned Governor J. Millard Tawes (1894-1979) to urge change: Maryland segregation threatened relations with friendly governments and gave the United States a regrettable image abroad.

VERDA FREEMAN WELCOME

Verda Welcome (1907-1990) was a teacher, a pioneer in the civil rights movement, a trail-blazing legislator for a quarter of a century and a creative political organizer. She was the first black woman to serve in the state senate anywhere in the United States. Senator Welcome lifted barriers in public facilities in Maryland for all of its citizens regardless of race. She fought for equal treatment for women in the workplace, and battled for dignity in life for the poor and the defenseless.

THURGOOD MARSHALL (1908-1995)
"Mr. Civil Rights"

On October 2, 1967, Thurgood Marshall began his duties as an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. He thus became the first black ever to sit on the highest court in the nation. From August 24,

1965 to his nomination to the nation's highest court, Justice Marshall was solicitor general of the United States, the first black man to be the government's lawyer. Before assuming his duties as solicitor general, he had served for a number of years as a member of the U. S. Second Circuit Court of Appeals. While chief attorney for the NAACP, Marshall made his reputation as perhaps the greatest constitutional lawyer of this century and certainly the most widely known legal mind in America. Marshall laid the basis of legal cases firmly establishing the right of Negroes to serve on juries and to vote in Democratic primaries in the South, to travel from state to state free of Jim Crow, to be free of restrictive covenants denying them the equal right to the use and purchase of property, and to receive a public school education without discrimination or segregation.

As the NAACP's lawyer, he won not only thirty-two out of thirty-five cases taken by him before the United State Supreme Court but also the respect of his opponents by his careful, precise, and objective arguments.

As his reputation grew, Marshall received lucrative offers from some of the nation's leading law firms to pay him several times more than the NAACP, but he felt it his duty to remain in the thick of the battle to make America what it ought to be. Marshall said, "My commitments have always been to justice for all people, regardless of race, creed, or color."

THE TRANSPORTATION REVOLUTION

For years Marylanders had argued the pros and cons of building a bridge across the Chesapeake Bay. Opponents cited the immense cost of such a project, fear for the bay's ecological balance, and threats to the fishing industry. Finally, Governor William Preston Lane, Jr., made the dream a reality by introducing a state tax of two cents for every dollar spent by consumers. Bridge construction on the first span began on October 1, 1949.

The spectacular Chesapeake Bay Bridge opened with a ribbon cutting ceremony on July 30, 1952. The bridge was one of the largest public works projects in Maryland ever undertaken up to that time; it cost $112 million. Almost 2 million travelers passed over the bridge in its first year of use. By 1973 the state had to open a second, parallel, span. Today one of the state's most popular annual events is the Bay Bridge Walk, where vehicular traffic is stopped to allow thousands of pedestrians to enjoy the 4.3 mile jaunt.

With their annual traffic surpassing 10 million travelers by 1982, the bridges over the Bay had a tremendous impact on Maryland's Eastern Shore. A boom in real estate, retail sales, land development, and tourism changed the traditionally rural lifestyle of the region. In addition to the hundreds of thousands of weekend and holiday visitors to the beaches, new permanent residents came to build homes along the shore.

OCEAN CITY

Ocean City, which had been a small town before World War II, blossomed into the state's major resort by the 1960s. Even fierce Atlantic hurricanes did not stop the rapid development of Ocean City. Each year tourists from Maryland and many other states spends millions of dollars enjoying the beaches and pleasures including world-class golf course, amusement park rides and the specialty shops of Ocean City.

WILLIAM DONALD SCHAEFER

Baltimore City was also undergoing a transformation by the late 60's early 70s. William Donald Schaefer born in Baltimore in 1921 has spent his entire adult life in public service. He earned a law degree in 1942, served in the army as a colonel from 1942 until 1945. After his stint in the army, he returned to the University of Baltimore to

earn his Master of Laws degree in 1951. Elected to the City Council in 1952, then to the office of mayor in 1971, he spent the next fifteen years promoting economic development as a means of jobs for lower class and middle class citizens. His work with Jim Rouse in transforming the Inner Harbor area with Harborplace and the Gallery, bringing the National Aquarium and the Science Center are perhaps his finest achievements. Schaefer was elected Governor of Maryland by a wide margin, fueled in some part by his no nonsense "Do It Now" philosophy of government, serving until 1994. He remains still in public service, lecturing at the University of Maryland School of Public Policy, and currently serves as the State's Comptroller.

JACOB BLAUSTEIN

He was a self made millionaire who started American Oil Company out of a horse drawn wagon. American Oil is now a part of British Petroleum. His company came up with two marketing ideas. They were the drive through filling station and the metered pump. The first Amoco retail outlet was on Cathedral Street in Baltimore.

EUBIE BLAKE

He was the best jazz musician of the 20th century and lived to the age of 100. Just prior to his death he made the classic remark "If I had known I was going to live this long I would have taken better care of myself". He wrote the song that Harry Truman used in his presidential campaign of 1948 –"I'm Just Wild About Harry".

WILLIAM PRESTON LANE

He was a "Profile in Courage". As the Attorney General of Maryland, he sent state troopers and the National Guard to the Eastern Shore to investigate and locate the person or persons responsible for three lynchings that took place on the shore. This action cost him re-election in 1934. To him, achievements mattered most, not longevity in office. Ten years later as Governor he pushed the first state sales tax through the legislature. It is still with us.

Ripken Foundation Mission

To use baseball as a tool for helping young people develop positive character traits such as leadership, teamwork and good sportsmanship, as well as a healthy lifestyle.

CLAIRE McCARDELL
(1905-1958)

Claire McCardell was born in Frederick, Md and for a time attended Hood College. She drew the fashion conscious people of the U.S. away from Paris. Any department store is filled with her creations including pedal pushers, wraparound dresses, spaghetti straps, and revealing swimwear. For many years reviews of her radical designs were spotty, but, in 1938 she created the "monastic" dress. It was simple in design and a hit with the ladies. This shy small town Maryland lady became known as the "Mother of Modernism."

CAL RIPKEN, JR..

Cal Ripken, Jr. retired from baseball after 21 seasons with the Baltimore Orioles in October, 2001. In 1995, Ripken broke Lou Gehrig's record for consecutive games played (2,130) and ended his streak in 1998 after playing 2,632 consecutive games. In 2002, Cal's streak was voted by fans as the most memorable moment in baseball history. He truly is baseball's all-time Iron Man.

In 2001, the Cal Ripken, Sr. Foundation was founded by Cal Ripken, Jr. and Bill Ripken. Their intention is to reach out to underprivileged kids who may not have the chance to develop the skills needed for baseball and the "game of life." They were both inspired by their father's teachings and work ethic and want to give back to the community.

Michael Fred Phelps

Swimmer Michael Phelps has set the record for winning the most medals, 22, of any Olympic athlete in history.

Born on June 30, 1985 in Baltimore, MD. Phelps began swimming when his two older

sisters, Whitney and Hilary joined a local swim team. Whitney tried out for the U.S. Olympic team in 1996, at the age of 15, but injuries derailed her career. At age 7, Phelps was still "a little scared" to put his head under water, so his instructors allowed him to float around on his back. Not surprisingly, the first stroke he mastered was the backstroke.

Phelps became a superstar at the 2004 Olympic Games in Athens, Greece, winning eight medals, including six gold, tying with Soviet gymnast Aleksandr Dityatin (1980) for the most medals in a single Olympic Games.

In 2012, his Olympic medal count increased to 22, and in 2016 he set another new record with 28 Olympic medals.

Maryland's history was shaped by the efforts of many people coming from different countries with different cultures, languages and a heritage unique to their people. ***The following strives to impart only a broad based idea of the various generalities associated with the major groups of immigrants to the new colony (and later the new state), which may be defined as stereotypes. These stereotypes are meant to impart only an idea as to how various ethnic groups worked, worshipped and prospered in Maryland.***

IMMIGRANTS

Immigration was responsible for much of the nation's growth during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. In some large cities in other states, immigrants and their children out-numbered the native-born population and rapidly gained influence. Maryland's foreign-born population lagged somewhat behind the national average during this period. Immigrants made up about 10 percent of the state's total population between 1870 and 1900.

In Maryland, as throughout the nation, immigrants tended to settle in the cities. Most, but by no means all, of these immigrants to Maryland lived in Baltimore. By the 1870s and 1880s a "new immigration" had begun. People from eastern, central, and southern Europe began to cross the Atlantic. During the decade after the Civil War, American life had grown more complex. New people, new industries, bigger cities with all their problems, had changed forever the old, agrarian way of life. From 1870 to 1917 Maryland and the nation were occupied largely with their own problems and their own adjustment. That attitude was destined to change dramatically.

THE ENGLISH

The English had the greatest impact on Maryland and our nation. Maryland was chartered and named by the English. We speak English. Our political system is English. Even our laws are based on English Common Law, for example, trial by jury, innocent until proven guilty, etc. We adapted the British system of bureaucracy, and all the paper-keeping rituals that go with it; example, probate of a will, land survey.

Some of our sports come from England, such as horse racing and fox hunting. Our Georgian mansions, which stress balance and symmetry, are named after King George I, II, III, and IV of England.

THE WELSH

In the 1800s, mining company executives made special recruiting trips to Wales to find skilled miners to supervise the mining of coal. They came to hand-carve the slate that ended up as stairs, sidewalks, and roofs at the Johns Hopkins University and the U. S. Naval Academy. They mined the Maryland marble used in the Empire State Building and the National Cathedral in Washington. Slate tombstones from the 1800s still bear proverbs of ancient Welsh poetry form. Marylanders Robert Morris, financier of the American Revolution, and US Supreme Court Chief Justice Roger Brook Taney, who were of Welsh descent.

THE SCOTS AND THE SCOTS-IRISH

Scots brought with them a variety of skills. They were preachers, teachers, machine builders, shepherds, and merchants. In the 18th century, the merchants became influential in the tobacco trade. Toward the middle of the century, Scottish stores in the Chesapeake became important centers for purchasing tobacco in return for British merchandise. These were especially important to the economy of the area along the Potomac. The stores extended long-term credit to small

planters, enabling them to purchase goods. Actually, the term "Scotch-Irish" is an Americanism believed to have begun in Maryland. The first reference to the Scotch-Irish is contained in a report from Secretary of Maryland Sir Thomas Laurence in 1695. In the late 16th and early 17th centuries, the British government encouraged those living in the Scottish Lowlands to move into Catholic Ireland in hopes of increasing the number of Protestants who would be loyal to the British crown there. Descendants of these Scots living in Ireland came to be known as Scotch-Irish when they came to America.

THE IRISH

The first Irishman in Maryland may have been one of the 120 or so laborers on the *Ark* and the *Dove* who, in 1634, arrived at St. Clement's Island in the Potomac. Thousands of Irish followed them. Some fled British persecution and many were forced to leave Ireland for the threat of starvation during the Potato Famine in the 1840s.

An Irishman, Commander Joshua Barney, is said to have hoisted the first American flag in Maryland over the sloop *Hornet* in 1776. He went on to command the naval flotilla that defended Washington, DC during the War of 1812. Charles Carroll of Carrollton was one of the Maryland signers of the Declaration of Independence.

At the time of the Revolution, approximately 25 to 30 per cent of the immigrants arriving were from Ireland, and some historians have estimated that 40 per cent of the Revolutionary Army were Irish or of Irish descent.

The Irish had a strong religious faith, usually Catholic, and love of music and dancing. They also organized political machines and labor unions. Baltimore is one of the first cities in America to celebrate

St. Patrick's Day with a parade. Originally celebrated as the advent of Christianity in Ireland, now it is observed as a rite of spring.

THE FRENCH

On the southern edge of Baltimore lived descendants of French Arcadians expelled by the British from Nova Scotia. They had landed in Baltimore during the French and Indian War. More French refugees, fifty-three ships with white planters and their families, together with some blacks and mulattos, arrived in 1793 when a slave uprising in the French colony of Saint-Dominique (soon Haiti) turned into a race war.

THE GERMANS

Augustine Herman, a German born merchant, arrived in Maryland as a diplomatic representative of Governor Peter Stuyvesant of New Netherlands. Educated, ambitious, and a man of means, he found the Calvert plan of manors and nobility highly attractive. He offered to draw a map of Maryland to help Lord Baltimore identify the proper boundaries of his grant, an offer that Cecil Calvert very quickly accepted. From 1660 - 1670, Herman drew the map, a work of cartographic art, whose accuracy made it essential in Calvert's boundary struggles. In 1663, the General Assembly naturalized Herman, making him the first naturalized American.

Germans comprised the largest group of non-English speakers in Maryland. The first wave of immigrants (1700s) included Moravians and Lutherans. The second wave (1800s) included Jews and Catholics fleeing religious persecution in their homeland. Other Germans emigrated because of disastrous harvests. The English employed Hessian soldiers during the Revolution.

Many soldiers stayed after the war and settled around Frederick seeking land, a commodity impossible to find in

their crowded homeland. There was great economic dislocation after the Napoleonic Wars.

Baltimore was the port city for the North German Lloyd Line. More Germans passed through Baltimore than any other city in the nation. Most German immigrants who came to the United States either paid for their voyage within a certain time, or were sold into servitude for a fixed period to cover the cost of their passage. Perhaps half the Germans who came to Maryland were "redemptioners", indentured servants. In 1817, state and federal laws were enacted outlawing the redemption system. German immigrants had the advantage of established and prosperous predecessors. The German Society, founded during the 18th century helped immigrants from Germany, Austria and Switzerland find jobs and provided aid in times of crises. German immigration continued well into the 20th century. The German community was so strong that in 1868 it convinced the Maryland legislature to have every general law published in German as well as English, and to provide for German translators at all trials. In both Baltimore and Cumberland, German language schools, churches and newspapers served their communities.

THE SCANDINAVIANS

The Scandinavians were used to living alone in the forests of their native land, so the lonely frontier was a prime opportunity to establish individual homesteads. Finnish and Swedish immigrants brought skills that were very useful in settling frontier Maryland. Scandinavian settlers introduced the log cabin in Maryland, as well as interlocking wooden fencing of split timbers. They were good mariners and shipwrights and developed long shallow draft boats, which plied the Potomac and its tributaries. The Finns introduced a new type of weaving to this continent that has

become identified with American folk art. The largest number of Scandinavians came from Norway. Many seamen met their future wives in Maryland and stayed on, taking jobs as engineers in Baltimore factories and starting their own businesses, often as ship's chandlers. Some Swedes came to Maryland in the 20th century, leaving Pittsburgh to work in the expanding subsidiary of Pennsylvania Steel at Sparrows Point, near Baltimore. Copper miners moved from the Midwest to settle in Western Maryland in the 1930s.

THE GREEKS

The first documented Greek in America was Michael Ury (Youris). He became a naturalized American by an act of the Maryland General Assembly in 1725, a year after he immigrated to the colony.

The Greeks did not bring much with them in the way of personal goods because they did not intend to stay. They came looking for work and intended to return to their homeland. Most Greeks came to Maryland and America between 1890 -1910. The confectionery business and restaurants attracted Greek emigrants.

THE ITALIANS

The first Italian to occupy public office was Onorio Razzolini. He came to Maryland in the early 1730s to be a tutor for Lord Baltimore's illegitimate son Lord Swingate. Later the Fifth Lord Baltimore appointed him Armourer and Keeper of the Store of Maryland, which placed him in charge of the defense of the colony. The first Italian settlers in Baltimore came as sculptors and artisans. They also became railroad workers, stevedores, fruit peddlers, grocery store clerks and owners, cobblers, barbers, tailors, bricklayers or furniture makers. They shaped politics and went into sports. Most Italians are Catholics, so they settled near a Catholic Church. The role of the Catholic priest played an important part in

their lives. The early Italian arrivals of the 1870's rented housing near the Baltimore waterfront, and moved into the neighborhood known as Little Italy as they became more economically stable. Maryland was the home of the first Columbus Day parade in the country, and has the oldest statue honoring Columbus in the United States.

THE POLES, CZECHS, ESTONIANS, LATVIANS & LITHUANIANS

In the late 1800s and early 1900s, immigrants arrived from Eastern and Southern Europe. The Czechs came to Maryland in the 1870s because of severe economic depression in Bohemia and political dissatisfaction with their government. The Poles, Lithuanians and Latvians emigrated because of political dissatisfaction. Poland was divided between Germany, Austria, and Russia. Lithuanians and Latvian men were forced into the Russian army. Russia prohibited the Lithuanians from being taught Lithuanian in school. Poles, Czechs, Estonians, and

Latvians were displaced by the World Wars or fled Soviet domination of their land.

Once in Maryland, they tended to work as laborers, they shoveled coal into the holds of ships, worked steam-powered machinery, handled garbage, worked on city projects or in hard times broke rocks for charitable organizations that offered soup for gravel.

AFRICAN-AMERICANS

The first black residents came to the colony, not willingly, but as laborers or slaves, many who remain nameless and faceless today. One exception is Kunta Kinte, whose arrival in Annapolis is commemorated with a plaque on City Dock thanks to his descendent Alex Haley. For over two hundred years, African Americans served as the main labor on farms and plantations of the Eastern Shore and Southern Maryland. The institution of

slavery remained lawful in Maryland until the year 1864, however, in 1760 both the Quakers and the Methodists began to protest, resulting in over 8,000 blacks living free by 1790. Although laws still prohibited them from certain jobs, they began to farm or work in stables, hotels and inns. During the Civil War, Maryland had six African-American regiments fighting with the Union Army. By 1870, African-Americans had won the right to vote, and by 1900 over 30,000 black farmers lived in Maryland (2,000 owned their own property) and 2,000 worked as fishers and oystermen on the Chesapeake Bay. During this time, most blacks remained poor, and they were not allowed to attend public elementary schools until 1867, not high schools until 1889.

However, important progress was made. In 1867 Centennial Biblical Institute was formed (later becoming Morgan State College, now Morgan State University); John H. Murphy founded the *Afro American* newspaper in 1890; and Provident Hospital was established in the late 1890s.

OTHER IMMIGRANTS

Other immigrants have recently come from South and Central America in order to avoid political and social strife in their homelands, to find jobs and make a better life for their families. Our most recent immigrants have arrived from Asia: China, India, Korea, Vietnam, and the Philippines, also to avoid political strife in their homelands. The Japanese in particular think that economic and educational opportunities are more accessible in the United States.

JEWISH ANCESTERY

One of the first Jews in Maryland was Jacob Lumbrozo, a physician from Portugal who arrived in St. Mary's in 1656, and soon ran into trouble with the colony's religious laws. Although Maryland had passed a religious toleration act in 1649, granting freedom of religion to Christians, such freedoms did not

extend to Jews. Anyone who denied the divinity of Christ could be executed. Lumbrozo was arrested and sentenced to die, but was later granted amnesty. To avoid future problems, Lumbrozo changed his first name to John and thereafter signed statements acknowledging the divinity of Christ.

For several decades, Jewish leaders lobbied Maryland lawmakers to give Jews the same rights as Christians. Although Jews no longer faced capital punishment for failing to swear to the divinity of Christ, test oaths remained mandatory to hold elected office. Several attempts were made to eliminate the restrictions. Finally, in 1826, the so-called "Jew bill" passed. This bill, introduced by state legislator Thomas Kennedy, repealed the discriminatory test oath resulting in civic equality. That same year, Solomon Etting and Jacob Cohen were elected to the

Baltimore City Council. Following repeal of the oath, Jewish immigration increased. The first wave of immigrants came from Germany in the 1830s and 1840s. These immigrants tended to be small merchants, and their arrival coincided with a strengthening of Jewish religious and political identity in Maryland.

After the Civil War and Reconstruction (late 1800s), upheavals in Russia and Eastern Europe prompted a second wave of immigration to Maryland. These new immigrants were chiefly fleeing programs and persecution.
In the 1890s, Baltimore's Jewish population was divided into two groups; relatively affluent German Jews and the new Russian Jews, who settled in East Baltimore. The Jews who immigrated between 1830 and 1880 were small shopkeepers and traders thwarted by restrictive laws and weak economies in Bavaria, Austro-Hungaria, the Rhineland and Switzerland. On the other hand, the Russian Jews were escaping poverty, army service, pogroms, and

violence. Thus, the German and Russian Jews were separated by their language and also divided by class. In the garment industry, for example, German Jews often owned the factories while Russian Jews worked in them. In Maryland, Jews founded such well-known stores as Epsteins, Hochschild Kohn, Hutzlers, Hess Shoes, Hamburger & Sons, and Shavitz Furniture. Jews made up nearly the entire garment industry around the turn of the century. Nehemiah Myer Cohen and Israel Cohen built the Giant Foods grocery empire. Wealthy Jewish families such as the Meyerhoffs are remembered for their great acts of philanthropy.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

The Society of Friends (more commonly referred to as Quakers) suffered in old and New England alike during much of the seventeenth century. Under Puritan rule in Maryland, especially in 1658-59, the Quakers were fined, whipped, jailed, and banished.

A defining belief of the Friends is that of non-aggression and peaceful approaches to social problems. William Southby, one of the builders of the Third Haven Meeting House (circa 1682) in Talbot County, is widely regarded as the first American to write against slavery. As early as 1746, John Woolman actively preached against the practice of slavery as he traveled throughout Maryland. It is believed that because of his preaching, many Friends set their slaves free.

The Society of Friends are also credited with establishing the first public library in the province at the Third Haven Meeting House; many of these books and records tracing various transactions from 1676 forward are held today in the Hall of Records in Annapolis.

THE METHODISTS

John Wesley organized the Methodist Society at the Foundry in London, England in 1738. John Wesley expected Methodists to do not only "works of piety" but "works of mercy", believing that both of these fused together put a Christian on the path to perfection. The religion was first practiced in Maryland, at the Strawbridge Shrine in New Windsor by Robert Strawbridge, the first Methodist convert and preacher in the U.S. (early 1760s). .