OLD KENT

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1875, by George A. Hanson, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington.

OLD KENT

Notes Illustrative of the Early Records

OF

KENT COUNTY, MARYLAND,

BY

GEORGE A. HANSON, M. A.

1648-49

SECTION 4. "January 13th, 1648.

I do appoint Jachary Wade to be my lawful Attorney to sue for, recover, and receive all debts belonging unto me, and also to demand the Lord Proprietary his rent corn, and to give discharge for the same, and what my said Attorney shall do therein, I do hereby ratify and confirm.

Witness my hand

MARGARET BRENT."

Liber A. C. P. Folio 14.

SEC. 4. A. GACHARY WADE, pardoned by Gov. Calvert 16th April, 1647. (See Sec. 1. A.

SEC. 4. B. The BRENTS. Mr. GILES BRENT and Mr. FULK BRENT, brothers, with their two sisters, Mrs. MARGARET BRENT and Mrs. MARY BRENT, came into the province of Maryland, the 22nd day of November, 1638, and were in some way by blood, affinity or friendship connected with the family of Lord Baltimore. They brought with them a considerable number of servants of both sexes.

A special writ, in the name of Cecilius, Lord Proprietary, dated 18th, Jan. 1638-39, directed to Mr. Giles Brent councilor and Mr. Fulk Brent, required them to attend a general assembly of the freeman at the "fort of St. Mary's on the 25th of Feb next." On the 20th March 1638, (1639 N. S.) Giles Brent, gent., took the required oath of office and became the Treasurer of the Province. On the 3rd day of February, 1639 (1640 N. S.) Capt. Giles Brent was continued and appointed "to be Commander of the Isle of Kent," for temporary purposes, as I have before stated. By a Grant, bearing date the 7th of September 1640, the land which he owned, near the Fort, on the Isle of Kent, one thousand acres, by virtue of a deed of gift from the Lord Proprietary, was erected into a Manor, under the name of "The Manor of Kent Fort." The site of this Manor included all that neck of land now commonly known and called by the name of Kent Point, the Southernmost extremity of the Isle of Kent. The Fort stood near to the first creek on the left hand side when sailing up what is now called the Eastern bay after passing Kent Point, and was probably the place where Clayborne made his first settlement. The Manor remained in the possession of the Brent Family for more than one hundred years. On the 16th of Dec. 1642, Mr. Giles Brent was, again, appointed Commander of the Isle and COUNTY OF KENT, and William Ludington, Richard Thompson, and Robert Vaughan, gent., were appointed Commissioners of the said County. In 1643 the Governor, Leonard Calvert, intending to visit England, by Commission, dated 11th April 1643, nominated and appointed "Mr. Giles Brent, esq., to be lieutenant general, admiral, chief captain, magistrate, and commander, as well by sea as land" of the Province of Maryland, and on the 18th day of November 1643, the appointment, as Governor, was fully confirmed by the Lord Proprietary. Gov. Leonard Calvert returned in the year 1644, and Mr. Giles Brent was appointed one of the Council. On the 9th June 1647, Gov. Leonard Calvert, "lying upon his death bed, yet in perfect memory," appointed "Thomas Greene Esq., one of the council of this province, to be governor of the same;" and the appointment was proved "by the oaths of Mrs. Margaret Brent, and Mary Brent, Frances Anketill, and James Linsey, who were all then present with him at the same time." Mrs. MARGARET BRENT, an unmarried lady, was the Administratrix of Gov. Leonard Calvert, dec'd.

SEC. 4. C. Mrs. MARGARET BRENT WAS THE FIRST WOMAN WHO EVER CLAIMED THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE IN AMERICA.

On the 10th of November the following proceeding took place in the provincial court, viz:

"This day the question was moved in Court, whether or no, Mr. Leonard Calevrt remaining his lordship's sole attorney within this province before his death, and then dying, the said Mr. Calvert's administrator was to be received for his lord ship's attorney within this province, until such time as his lordship had made a new substitution, or that some other remaining upon the present commission were arrived into the province. The governor demanding Mr. Brent's opinion upon the same quere, he answered, that he "did conceive that the administrator ought to be looked upon as attorney, both for receiving of rights into the Estate, and paying of due debts out of the estate, and taking care of the Estate's preservation, but not further, until his lordship shall substitute some other as aforsaid; and thereupon the governor conceived, and it was ordered, that the administrator of Mr. Leonard Calvert aforesaid should be received as his lordship's attorney to the intents above said."

It was at the General Assembly which met Thursday, the 20th of January 1648-49 , that this remarkable lady Miss MARGARET BRENT made her application to the Legislature "to have a vote in the house for herself, and another as his lordship's attorney." This was refused peremptorily by the Governor, THOMAS GREENE, and the lady "protested in form against all the proceedings of that Assembly unless she might be present and vote as aforesaid." This is the first, and a notable one, instance of the right of suffrage being claimed and demanded, by a female in America. Miss BRENT was a well educated, well bred, intellectual and refined woman, and her name cannot be used as a precedent for the unsexed Bloomerites of the present day who are called "strong-minded women," in derision, because they are ambitious to father the follies of silly-minded men and emulate their secret vices. The Assembly decided with great propriety, in refusing to Miss Brent a seat and vote in the house of assembly. "Not that women in general, or this lady in particular, are or were not endowed with sufficient understanding to perceive and direct the true interests of a state, but in popular assemblies there would be an indelicacy in their mingling in the order of debate with the opposite sex; while at the same time experience in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to whose character that of our Maryland lady may be aptly compared, has abundantly demonstrated, that monarchical power cannot be more safely lodged than in female hands."

While Gov. Leonard Calvert was in Virginia, driven out of Maryland by Clayborne and Ingle, as I have, before, narrated, through want of other means, to pay the soldiers, whom he had enlisted and engaged to attend him in the recovery of the province, had expressly pledged to the soldiers, that "their hire and wages" should be paid out of the stock or personal property "upon his lordship's plantation." Miss Brent was a woman of vigorous character, and with great strength of mind proceeded to claim and prosecute all the rights due to ,and strictly fulfilled all the moral as well as legal obligations of the deceased. She did not ask the question, had Go.v Leonard Calvert the right to make the pledge he had given, but commenced, at once, to sell the cattle upon his "lordship's plantations" and distribute the proceeds to the soldiers. With this conduct his Lordship was excessively displeased and vented against her name "bitter investives," The Assembly, however, in their spirited letter and address, generously defended her, and added as a very strong reason, "that the soldiers would never have treated any other with that civility and respect; and, though they were even ready at several times to run into mutiny, yet she still pacified them." The historian gallantly remarks, "This does great honour to the character and understanding of this lady, and is one, among numerous examples to be found in history, where power lodged in female hands, if prudently exercised, is more readily obeyed and submitted to than the same would have been if administered by one of the other sex."

SEC. 5. Some suits for trespass, debt, and other causes, and very many for slander, appear upon this record, about the year 1648. Jno. Salter and his Will dated the 20th day of March named of cases but especially Capt. Thomas Bradnox and Mistress Bradnox.

SEC. 5. A. JOHN SALTER. From his Will dated the 20th day of March 1660, I make the following extract:

"4. I give and bequeath unto my daughter Law Rebecca Lumbard three cowes known by the names of stare, damsell and simple."

5th. I give and bequeath unto my beloved Wife Jane all the rest of my whole Estate moveable and immoveable also I leave her my whole sole Executrix of this my last Will—

6th I do desire that my Loving friends Mr. William Course and Mr. Henry Morgan be overseers of this my last will and Testament to be a help to my said Wife and Child, &c."

Liber A. No. 1. fol. 89.

SEC. 5. B. THOMAS BRADNOX was pardoned by Gov. Calvert the 16th April 1647. (See Sec. 1. A.) He held many positions of honor in Kent and will soon appear as the Sheriff of Kent by commission sent to him by the hands of Mr. John Coursey, by his "Loving friend Tho. Hatton." He came into the Province of Maryland in 1644 with his Wife Mary, and men servants, John Phillips and Edward Williams." (LIBER A. No. 1, Fol. 84.) In the same LIBER, Folio 157, we find that Mary, his widow, won the affections of an honorable man who settled all her property upon her for her own exclusive use:

KNOW ye that I John Vickire of the County of Kent in the province of Maryland being truly affected in Love to Mary the Relict of Capt. Thomas Bradnox of the same place deceased being fully determined God willing to take her to my Wedded Wife and make her one with myself for happy time to Come Therefore Know ye that in consideration of the great good will Love and Affection that I the said John Vickerire hath and beareth to the said Mary which by God's Grace I intend to make my Lawfull Wife to the intent that those goods Lands and Chattles hereafter in these presents specified shall remain and Continue unto her the said Mary as her own proper Estate. * * *

Dated the sixth day of August 1664.

State of Maryland, Kent County, Sct:

I hereby certify that the aforegoing contained in sections 5 A. and 5 B.) are true and correct extracts, taken from LIBER A. No. 1, For transcribing Old Records, fols. 89, 84 and 157, a Land Record of Kent County.

In testimony where of I here. (SEAL) unto set my hand and affix the seal of the Circuit Court for Kent County, on this fifteenth day of April in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-five.

D. C. BLACKISTON, Clerk.

1649-50

SEC. 6. In the bill of sale from MARGARET BRENT to Zachary Wade and Edd Claxston, in June, 1649, for a cow, she styles herself "Attorney for my brother, Giles Brent." In the gift of "Marie Brent," to John Deane's son, George, of a cow and calf, in 1651, she styles herself "Attorney to my brother, Giles Brent." (Liber A. C. P. Fols. 33-35).

SEC. 6. A. WILLIAM STONE. We have seen (Sec. 1. B.) that ,upon the death of Gov. Calvert, THOMAS GREENE was made Governor. His administration did not give entire satisfaction to the inhabitants and was not pleasing to Cecilius Calvert the Lord Proprietary. On the 6th of August 1648, WILLIAM STONE was commissioned by the Lord Proprietary of the Province, to be "Chief Governor, General, Admiral, Marshall Chief Captain and Commander as well by sea as by land" of the Province of Maryland. On the 12th day of Aug. 1648, Thomas Greene, esq., Captain John Price, his Will dated the 20th da yof March and Captain Robert Vaughan were made the "privy council of state," on the same day Thomas Hatton, gent., was appointed the Secretary of the Province of Maryland, and John Price was constituted "Master Muster General" of the same. The appointment of WILLIAM STONE was a stroke of policy. CHARLES I. was a prisoner, the Parliament had triumphed, the army dictated to Parliament, and "OLD BEELZEBUB," as OLIVER CROMWELL was called, ruled the army. At the time of his appointment WM. STONE, Esq., was an inhabitant of Northampton County in Virginia, and is stated to have been "a zealous Protestant, and generally knowne to have beene always zealously affected to the parliament," and moreover "had undertaken in some short time to procure five hundred people of British or Irish descent to come from other places and plant and reside within our said province of Maryland." During the administration of GOV. WM. STONE the ACT CONCERNING RELIGION was passed of which I have spoken. To show that I am not alone in the opinion I then expressed I quote the following, viz:—"The error (as it appears to be) of a learned annalist" (Chalmers, where he says, in his encomium on this act, that this assembly of 1649 was "composed chiefly of Roman Catholics," has propagated the opinion, generally adopted, that this act of religious toleration proceeded from a Catholic government; an opinion certainly incorrect as to those who now administered the Maryland government, since unquestionably the governor and most of the council were Protestants, (of the old Church of England perhaps) and in all probability, a majority of the assembly were so, with some few Puritans mixed with them. The act of assembly may be said, indeed, to have been a political measure of a Roman Catholic nobleman, and so far the Roman Catholics are entitled to all the credit which may accrue to them from this measure of an individual of their sect. But, without the slightest endeavor to detract from the personal merit of Cecilius, Lord Baltimore, it may be safely maintained, that the history of affairs throughout the British empire in Europe, at this period of time, clearly demonstrates, that this measure of general religious toleration, now adopted by his lordship, flowed rather from a prudent policy than any personal general disposition to a general religious toleration." Bozman, Vol. ii, p. 365. CHARLES I. was beheaded the 30th January 1649,and immediately after the house of commons passed an ordinance —"That no person, whatsoever should presume to declare Charles Stuart, son of the late Charles, commonly called the prince of Wales, or any other person, to be King, or chief magistrate of England, or Ireland, or of any dominions belonging there unto, by colour of inheritance, succession, election, or any other claim whatsoever; and whoever contrary to this act, presume to proclaim, & etc, should be deemed and adjudged a traytor, and suffer accordingly.". Governor GREENE issued a Proclamation, on the 15th November 1649, declaring that,—"Whereas Charles of blessed memory King of England, &c., is lately deceased, &c., that his eldest son Charles the most renowned prince of Wales the undoubted rightful heir to all his father's dominions is hereby proclaimed King Charles the second of England, &c., LONG LIVE KING CHARLES THE SECOND." He also "to further the common rejoicings of the inhabitants on that occasion," declared and pronounced " a general pardon to all and every the inhabitants of this province for all and every offence and offences by them or any of them committed since the last general pardon." I suppose the event was celebrated with loyal jollity in Kent, but I doubt that a single Psalm of praise was sung among the shad bellies at Providence. This bold Proclamation and act of treason on the part of Gov. Greene was afterwards assigned as one of the strongest and special reasons why Maryland required "reducement" more than any other Colony, and why Lord Baltimore, a Roman Catholic, should be deprived of his government of the province.

SEC. 6. B. This was a period of almost universal alarm to our fathers, "upon the earth distress of nations with perplexity, men's hearts failing them for fear, and for looking after those things which are coming on the earth." There were wars and rumors of wars, of nations rising against nations and of people against kingdoms, and all these were the beginnings of sorrow and trouble. The political sky was dark, lowering and portending of danger. Every ship that came from England brought tidings of stupendous events, fraught with alarm. A revolution, such as the world had never seen, was taking place in the Mother-Country, unsettling the minds and consciences of men, tearing from its roots the ancient order of things and subverting all previously conceived notions of Religion, order, and morality. While the more thoughtful were pondering these weighty matters, the whole community was excited by the ceaseless hostility of the Aborigines. At the General Assembly begun and held at St. Mary's on the 2nd day of April 1649, it was deemed necessary to enact "An Order of Assembly for the Defence of the Province, as the present Times will permit." We can perceive from its provisions how emergent the necessity was. It orderd "that through the whole province it shall be lawful for the freemen in every hundred to assemble themselves together at some place to be nominated within their hundred by the commander or other office * * * on the three last days of the Months of April, May, June, July, August, and September next following and then and there by the major voice of the persons present to propose and conclude of such orders and ordinances as they shall judge meet and necessary for the defense of each particular hundred for the month next following, * * * and because it is generally thought fit that the best and speediest way of preservation of the province may be by way of rounding, it is ordered, * * * that five guns or more shall be taken from such rounders for a general and true alarm to all the inhabitants, through the whole province, any three guns or more from any inhabitants shall be taken for a true alarm in like manner, and every master of a house and family neglecting with three guns to answer such alarm (after proof made that he learned the same) shall be fined to the lord proprietary 100 lb. tob'o and cask for every such neglect, and any one causing or making a false alarm upon just proof made shall be fined to the lord proprietary for every such offence 100 lb. casked tobacco as aforesaid, * * * * that no inhabitant able to bear arms shall go out of the limits of the plantation where he is usually resident either to Church or upon any other occasion whatsoever without his arms well fixed and a sufficient quantity of powder and shot about him, * * * that every master of a family shall provide for himself sufficient arms and ammunition, and for every hired servant or other sojourner also residing and dwelling in his house this year, viz't, one fixed gun, 2 lb. of powder and eight pound of shot pr. head, with gun and ammunition, by virtue of this order every such master as aforesaid may bring the same to accompt and recover the same upon every such sojourner and if hired servant, any such master may accompt or deduct the same out of the wages of every such hired servant, if he be not already provided. See "Assembly Proceedings, from 1637 to 1658."

SEC. 6 C. By the Act of 1649, chap. viii, "An Act for Planting of Corn." "Every taxable Person planting Tobacco was obliged to plant and tend two Acres of corn on forfeiture of 50 lb. Tobacco for every half Acre he should fall short of that proportion, besides 50 lb. of Tobacco per Acre to be paid to the Constable and his Assistant.

1650-51.

SEC. 6. D. The state of public affairs was now becoming every day more precarious; and the minds and inclinations of the people were so variable and uncertain that "WILLIAM STONE, esq., GOVERNOR, with the Consent of the UPPER and LOWER HOUSES of ASSEMBLY, at a General Session thereof, begun the 16th and ended the 29th day of April 1650," thought it expedient to pass, with great solemnity, "An Act or Recognition of the lawful and undoubted Right and Tittle of the Right Honorable Caecelius Lord Baron, of Baltimore, absolute Lord and Proprietary of the Province of Maryland, unto the said Province, and unto all Islands, Ports and Creeks, to the same belonging. (See Act. 1650, Chap. xxiii.)

SEC. 6. E. On the 3d of Oct. 1650, the English parliament passed an ordinance which among other things recites, that, "whereas the islands and other places in 'Americ,a where any English are planted, are and ought to be subject to and dependent upon England, and hath, ever since the planting thereof, been and ought to be subject to such laws, orders, and regulations as are and shall be made by the parliament of England." This ordinance gave forth no uncertain sound of warning and was finally, followed up by the "reducement" of the West India Islands and Virginia and the reconstruction of Maryland. This ordinance gave occasion to the reports of which we will presently speak. 7.

(continued next week.)

NOTICE TO CITY TAXPAYERS

The time limit for the payment of city taxes will expire on April 1 according to law. All taxpayers who have not yet paid their taxes on their real estate, personalty, and automobiles are urged to do so at their earliest convenience. On all taxes unpaid as of January 1, 1933, interest is due from September 1, 1932. The time is approaching when spring and summer work will begin, and in order to make needed improvements and to meet outstanding obligations promptly, it is necessary that all outstanding taxes be paid on or before April 1. Please give this matter your prompt attention.

By order of

THE MAYOR AND COUNCIL.

Thos. D. Bowers, Clerk mr25-2t.

Subscription to the Transcript $1.50 per annum.

$2,181,335.20 State Gas Tax Available For County Road Maintenance From First County Levy After April 21, 1933

State Roads Commission Will Either Maintain County Roads Or Pay Interest and Maturing County Road Bonds Or Build New Roads To Extent Of Each County's Share Of Lateral Road 1½c. Gas Tax Plus Federal Aid When Federal Aid Is Appropriated Again This Year.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS TO RECOMMEND DETAILS OF EXPENDITURES—PRESENT COUNTY ROAD PERSONNEL TO BE EMPLOYED FIRST.

Governor Ritchie on the 21st of April signed the State Administration Gasoline Tax Bill and so put its provisions into effect throughout the State. The new law makes available $2,181,335.20, or seventy per cent. of the 1½c. lateral road gasoline tax, for (1) the payment of interest or retirement of county road bonds, (2) the maintenance of county roads, (3) the construction of additional new roads in any county when maintenance costs and road debt service does not exhaust the county's usual share of the 1½c. lateral road gas tax.

A part of any county's share of this tax may also be spent to maintain municipal streets and to pay debt service on municipal street bonds under an allocation to be recommended by the County Commissioners.

The State Roads Commission will begin maintaining the county road systems and paying the county road debt service in each Maryland county at the start of each county's usual fiscal or administrative year, which begins with the next county levy after the final enactment of this law on April 21, 1933.

The tax relief possible through State payment of county road maintenance and county road debt service could not have been given in any Maryland county before October 1, 1933, when the appropriations made in the State budget passed by the 1933 Legislature begin and which is the commencement of the next State fiscal year, except through amendment of the present State Roads Commission's budget for the current State fiscal year. Such amendment will be immediately initiated by the State Roads Commission and Governor Ritchie has expressed his approval, which will allow the money now accumulating under the 1½c. lateral road gas tax to be expended from the date of the next levy in any Maryland county in the same manner that this fund will be expended for the twenty-four months of the next two State fiscal years which follow October 1, 1933, under the terms of the new State budget and new road law.

County Commissioners to Recommend Expenditures

The new State law for the first time gives the Boards of County Commissioners of the twenty-three counties of the State a definitely determined status in connection with the expenditure of State Roads appropriations and specifically authorizes County Commissioners to make the original recommendations covering the expenditure of the county's share of the 1½c. lateral road gas tax in the following language quoted from Section 7(a) of the new law:

"Prior to the time each year when the annual tax levy is made in each county, and upon the second Monday of each year, and thereafter from time to time, the State Roads Commission shall seek the recommendations of the County Commissioners or other duly constituted public authorities of the several counties having jurisdiction over roads and streets thereof with respect to the following matters, to wit:

(1) What part of the funds allocated to the county under the provisions of this section shall be expended for the construction of Lateral Roads as part of the State Road system;

(2) What part shall be expended for the construction, reconstruction, and maintenance of county roads or bridges or municipal streets;

(3) What part shall be expended for debt service;

(4) What specific roads shall be constructed, reconstructed, or maintained under the provisions of this section, and what methods and material shall be used therein and the estimated cost thereof;

(5) The manner and amount in which funds allocated for the construction, reconstruction or maintenance of county roads shall be divided and expended in, upon and with respect to the several municipalities, sections and roads of said county; and

(6) The base rate of pay to be paid for unskilled labor employed by the State Roads Commission in the said county in connection with the construction, reconstruction o. maintenance of county roads and municipal streets.

"The County Commissioners or other duly constituted public road or street authorities of the several counties and municipalities shall have the right to submit at any time, and from time to time, recommendations with respect to the foregoing."

State Roads Commission Has Final Determination

The State Roads Commission has final determination of the engineering, cost, allocation, construction, material, location and other recommendations of the Boards of County Commissioners, but is required for the first time by the new law to take formal action and to notify any Board of County Commissioners in detail whenever the State Roads Commission is unable to concur in the recommendation of a Board of County Commissioners in the following language also quoted from Section 7(a) of the new law:

"In the event that the State Roads Commission is not able to concur in the recommendations of the County Commissioners or other duly constituted local road or street authorities, it shall notify the recommending authority in detail as to the reasons why such approval is withheld, and the recommending authority shall thereupon, if requested, be entitled to a formal hearing before the State Roads Commission before final action is taken with respect to such recommendations."

Each county will receive approximately the following amount for county road maintenance, debt service on county road bonds, or new road construction under the provisions of the new law, as stated in column 1, hereunder, and the amount to be so received is an amount which represents the number of cents in the county tax rate appearing in column 2. This fund is distributed between the counties as the total public road mileage of each county compares with that of the entire State. In addition to the proceeds of the 1½c. lateral road gas tax, stated in the following columns, regular Federal aid for road construction in an expected amount of $895,409.60 when received this year from the Federal government will be spent in the counties for the same purposes that each county's share of the lateral road gas tax is expended, and this fund will add approximately forty per cent. to the amount available for direct tax reduction in each of the Maryland counties:

County	Lateral Gasoline Tax Allotment Lateral Road 1½c. Gasoline Tax 70%-30% Allocation of Gasoline Tax Receipts 1½c. Lateral Road, Anticipated for the Year Ending September 30, 1934 (1)	Allotment of Gasoline Tax in Terms of Cents on Levies (2)
Allegany	$ 82,018.20	$.106
Anne Arundel	84,199.54	.170
Baltimore	184,322.82	.114
Calvert	33,156.30	.593
Caroline	78,309.93	.522
Carrol	142,004.92	.407
Cecil	95,106.20	.238
Charles	80,273.14	.819
Dorchester	89,652.38	.354
Frederick	181,923.36	.287
Garret	115,392.63	.572
Harford	117,137.70	.238
Howard	62,822.45	.354
Kent	62,604.32	.388
Montgomery	121,500.37	.134
Prince George's	106,449.16	.176
Queen Anne's	77,219.27	.475
St. Mary's	67,403.26	.779
Somerset	57,369.12	.498
Talbot	49,952.58	.266
Washington	119,537.17	.157
Wicomico	87,907.81	.293
Worcester	85,072.07	.408

The State Roads Commission is writing the Boards of County Commissioners for each of the twenty-three counties of the State this week, asking their recommendations as required by the new law. Upon receipt of these recommendations the State Roads Commission will arrange conferences with the Boards of Commissioners at the latter's convenience. It is expected that many of the meetings will be held at the county seats, particularly as the details of the employment of present county road personnel, the use of present county road equipment, and the cost, location and type of maintenance can all more advantageously be discussed in the county affected.

A second statement dealing with this important subject matter, including more details of administration, will be available at an early date.

THE STATE ROADS COMMISSION OF MARYLAND,

G. CLINTON UHL, *Chairman*,
E. BROOKE LEE,
ROBERT LACY,
Commissioners.

L. W. BARROLL
Counsellor-at-Law
EQUITABLE BUILDING
Corner Fayette and Calvert Streets
Baltimore

MONEY TO LOAN
IN SUMS TO SUIT ON GOOD REAL ESTATE.
JOHN D. URIE, Atty.
Attorney at Law
Chestertown, Maryland

STEPHEN R. COLLINS
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Court St., Chestertown, Md.

INSURANCE
It is better to be glad than sorry, therefore do not neglect to place insurance on your HAY and WHEAT as soon as in stack or barn with
JAMES G. BECK,
Chestertown, Maryland

Phone Johnny the on spot for Coal—149.



There is comfort to be found in our coal for two reasons. One is berause it is rlean quality clear through and the other is that you can purhase it of us at a fair priue.

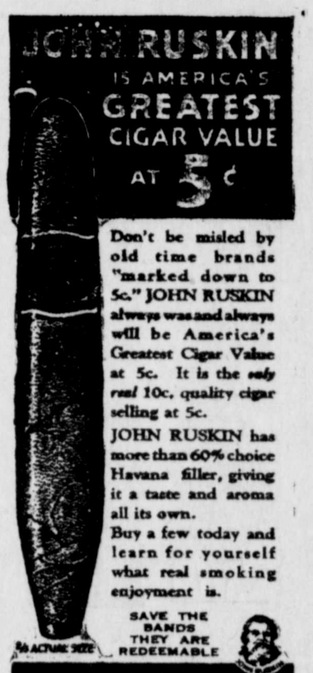
C. W. Kibler & Sons
Chestertown, Maryland

Stavely & Bowers
Large Lumber Yard
AND
Hardware Emporium
AT LYNCH'S, MARYLAND

All Grades of LUMBER and MATERIALS
All Kinds HARDWARE
FARM GATES kept on hand.
All Kinds ROOFING
LIME by the barrell
CEMENT AND HAIR
OUR BLACKSMITHING
WHEELRIGHT SHOPS
are thoroughly equipped to do all kinds of Blacksmithing and Repairing.

LET US SUBMIT AN ESTIMATE for building any kind of structure.

Stavely & Bowers

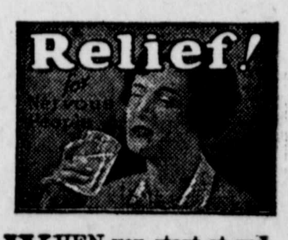


Don't be misled by old time brands "marked down to 5c." JOHN RUSKIN always was and always will be America's Greatest Cigar Value at 5c. It is the *only real* 10c, quality cigar selling at 5c.

JOHN RUSKIN has more than 60% choice Havana filler, giving it a taste and aroma all its own.

Buy a few today and learn for yourself what real smoking enjoyment is.

John Ruskin
BEST AND BIGGEST CIGAR VALUE



WHEN you start at sudden noises, worry over trifles, can't bear the noise that children make, feel irritable and blue—ten to one it's your nerves.

Don't wait until your overwrought nerves have kept you awake half the night and paved the way for another miserable day. Take two teaspoonfuls of Dr. Miles' Nervine and enjoy the relief that follows. Take two more before you go to bed. Sleep—and wake up ready for the day's duties or pleasures.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is now made in two forms—Liquid and Effervescent Tablet. Both are the same therapeutically.

Liquid or Effervescent Tablets at all drug stores.
Price $1.00



DR. MILES' NERVINE Liquid

Subscription to the Transcript $1.50 per annum.

©Maryland State Archives msa_sc3326_scm8227-0598