The Easton Star.

Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Foreign and Domestic News.

NEW SERIES. EASTON, MD., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1879. VOL XIV.--NO. 25.

THE EASTON STAR.

PUBLISHED TUESDAY MORNING, AT EASTON, MD.

T. E. ROBERTS, Editor & Proprietor.

TERMS:

Two Dollars cash in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid in advance. Clubs of Twenty, Thirty Dollars in advance.

☞No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the proprietor, till all arrearages are paid. No subscription will be taken for a shorter period than six months.

☞Communications will be promptly noticed under editorial head.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

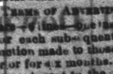
One square (10 lines) one insertion $1; and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. A liberal deduction made to those who advertise by the year or for six months.

Advertisements sent to the office not marked to the number of times to be inserted, will be marked till forbid and continued till ordered out, and charged according to regular rates.

Special Notices in Local column, 20 cents per line for each insertion.

To Travelers.

MARYLAND STEAMBOAT CO.



EVENING LINE BETWEEN BALTIMORE, AND EASTON, OXFORD, CAMBRIDGE AND CHOPTANK RIVER LANDING.

On and after Wednesday, Dec. 25, 1878, the steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT will leave Light-street Pier, foot of Camden, at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted, for Easton, Double Mills, Goldsborough's Wharf, Oxford, Clara's Point, Wallace's, Cambridge, Chancellor's Point, Jamaica Point, Secretary Creek, and Medford's wharf.

For Baltimore, steamer leaves on Monday, Wednesday and Friday Medford's Wharf at 2, Cambridge at 5, and Easton at 8 P. M. (making all intermediate landings,) arriving in Baltimore at 6 A. M.

FOR MILES RIVER FERRY.

The Steamer CHAMPION will leave same pier Monday and Friday mornings at 7 o'clock for St. Michaels Miles River Ferry (Easton); returning same day, leaving Miles River Ferry at 12 noon and stopping at Annapolis both ways. Fare 61.

Freight and Passengers taken up all stations on the James River Division and Delaware & Delaware railroads.

HOWARD B. ENSIGN, President.
Office 56 Light street, Baltimore.
oct 8

Delaware & Chesapeake

RAILWAY.

Fall and Winter Arrangement.

ON and after MONDAY, NOV. 4th, 1878, trains will run as follows:

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1.
Easton, Leave	7 45 AM
Woodland,	7 53
Cardova,	8 10
Hillsboro,	8 22
Gilsey,	8 25
Greensboro,	8 45
Godsboro,	9 00
Henderson,	9 15
Marydel,	9 25
Slaughters,	9 40
Kenton,	9 55
Clayton,	10 10
Wilmington,	10 40
Philadelphia,	12 20 PM
Baltimore,	1 45
Washington,	3 35
New York,	5 10

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2.
New York, Leave,	8 25 PM
Baltimore,	6 20 AM
Philadelphia,	9 00
Wilmington,	9 30
Clayton,	11 20
Kenton,	11 35
Slaughters,	11 50
Marydel,	12 00 PM
Henderson,	12 15
Goldsboro,	12 30
Greensboro,	12 50
Gilsey,	1 05
Hillsboro,	1 20
Cordova,	1 35
Woodland,	1 45
Easton, Arrive	2 00

All Freights must be at the various stations at least Thirty (30) Minutes before starting of trains, otherwise they will lay over Twenty-four hours.

J. L. CALDWELL, Supt.

Easton, Sept. 17th, 1878.

Farmers' and Merchants

Packet Line

The Schooners

Clara M. Leonard

and

Annie M. Leonard.

THE above boats are making weekly trips between Easton and Baltimore, and will do all kinds of freighting as cheap as any other line. Every effort will be made to give satisfaction. Our boats are NEW and built out of the very best material. Orders left with Messrs. G. E. Bowdoin & Co., Commission Merchant, corner of Bowley's Wharf and Pratt st., Baltimore, will be promptly attended to. Grain bought or taken at the lowest freight rates. All Grain stored in our Warehouse, in case of fire will be at the owners risk. Agricultural Lime delivered at the lowest cash price. Feeling thankful for past favors, we hope by strict attention to business, a continuance of the same.

C. R. LEONARD & BRO.

Office in same room with R. B. Dixon on Dover street, Easton.

may3,77

Herd Book Jersey Bull

CHROME,

I have purchased of Jas. W. Tyson, Esq., of Baltimore, the registered Jersey Bull "Chrome, Herd Register No. 1748, by "Druid," Herd Register No. 899, out of "Mat," Herd Register No. 1793, and offer his services to the public at $25.00 per cow.

"Chrome" was dropped Sept. 16, 1875, is a solid dark color, short switch and tapering, with a good udder, and is the pride of this justly celebrated herd.

Robert Hough,
"Knightly," Miles River Neck.
apr23yr

Royal Insurance Company;

OF LIVERPOOL.

ESTABLISHED IN 1845.

PROUD & CAMPBELL, District Managers,

Baltimore, Maryland.

Gross Assets	$20,326,765 8
Assets in the United States	2,681,892 9
Surplus as regards policy-holders larger than the entire Fire Insurance Company in the world	6,540,865 43
Net fire income of the Company for 1877	4,014,3[illegible] 9[illegible]
United States income during the year 1877	1,771,131 45
Losses paid since organization	33,344,345 73

Insures town and country property at equitable rates. Policies issued for two, three, four and five years, upon dwellings, schools, farm property, or chattels, at reduced rates. All losses adjusted and paid through the Baltimore office without reference to Liverpool or elsewhere

D. C. AVERY, Agent,
Easton, Md.
nov19-1y

ENLARGED

Remodelled, refitted, repainted and replenished with a large and complete stock of Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Inks, Pencils, Mucilage, Blank Books, Musical Merchandise Stereoscopes and Views, Pictures, Picture Frames, Toilet Articles, Fruits, Nuts, Confectionery, &c., &c. Every article in cardboard every line for sale at lowest possible prices.

All the leading papers and Magazines supplied to subscribers at publishers prices.

G. W. MINNICK,
opposite the post.

WANTED—Agents, Male or Female, to take charge of our work in their own locality. Capital not required; we will start you. $10 per day made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

Jennings' Eau Dentifrice,

An elegant, safe and efficient Mouth Wash for sale by Henry & Goldsborough.

Crude Carbolic Acid—

An excellent disinfectant, kills Vermin &c. For Sale by

HENRY & GOLDSBOROUGH.

Lumber Business.

A. H. WORDEN,

Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of

BUILDING MATERIALS,

EASTON, MD., at Railroad Depot.

Lumber, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Doors, Moulding, Lime, Hair, Nails, &c.

Buy Your

LUMBER

OF

E. E. JACKSON & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail

LUMBER DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

Office and Yards, 18 West Falls Avenue,
Near Pratt Street Bridge

BALTIMORE, MD.

We have all the concentrated Facilities, Conveniences, Capital and Experience for the conversion of our timber into lumber and supplying through first hands from the stump.

☞See our lumber and learn our prices before buying elsewhere.

Home Office, Salisbury, Md. | Washington Yard, 13th St. & Ohio Ave. | Suffold Lumber Co., Suffolk, Va.

February 11, 1879-1yr

OAKLAND.

STEAM SAW & PLANING MILLS.

PINE, HEMLOCK, CYPRESS

AND OAK

LUMBER

SHINGLES, LATHS, PICKETS, MOULDINGS, CASINGS, FRAMES, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, LIME AND HAIR,

LOCUST AND CEDAR POSTS.

We have always on hand a full supply of MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, GEORGIA and WHITE PINE, and HEMLOCK

Timber,

with facilities unequaled in the State for manufacturing and filling orders promptly and delivering anywhere. We invite a comparison with city or other dealers.

Our constantly increasing business is an evidence of fair prices

We have also BUILDING HARDWARE and a full line of General Merchandise for country trade.

W. W. TUNIS & BRO.,
OAKLAND MILLS. EASTON, MD.
January 14, 1879-1yr

HEADACHE NEURALGIA PILLS

CELERY "Dr. C. W. Benson, a practicing physician, at 106 N. Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md., (who has paid much attention to nervous diseases,) has discovered that Extract of Celery and Chamomile combined in a certain proportion invariably cures either bilious, dyspeptic, nervous or sick headache, neuralgia and nervousness. This is a triumph in medical chemistry, and sufferers all over the country are ordering by mail. He prepares it in pills, at 50c. per box. The Doctor is largely known and highly respected in Baltimore.—*Ex. Med.*

BALTIMORE, July 27, 1874.

Dr. C. W. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills have cured my wife of a severe form of neuralgia of ten years standing; she had it every week or ten days, and suffered almost everything but death with it. We think these pills worth their weight in gold.

REV. H. SCHLICHTER,
Pastor Salem Mission.

For sale by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists in this town.

Price 50 cts. a box. Mailed free to any address.

Office No. 106 N. Eutaw Street, Baltimore, Md.

PETER C. KILLEN,

Blacksmith, Wheelwright, and Machinist,

Dover Street, Easton, Maryland,

is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line with promptness and at reasonable prices.

Having secured the services of an experienced Horse Shoer, especial attention will be given to this branch of the business. $1.00 for plain shoes, and $1.25 for steel toe—10 per cent. off for cash down. Farmers and others are respectfully requested to give him a trial, after which his work will speak for itself. dec19-3m

CROQUET,

Base Balls & Bats,

LARGE stock, older and cheaper than ever before offered in this market.

G. W. MINNICK,
opposite the post.

The American Farmer

ESTABLISHED 1819.

For a Third of a Century under the Same Management.

Adapted to the systems, the crops, the people of this section, its editorial force enlarged, and its corps of volunteer correspondents more numerous than ever including men of eminent success in their respective departments of farm work, it will aim to be in 1879 better, brighter, more useful than at any time in its past useful career, and to deserve to be a welcome visitor to every farmer and farmer's family.

Besides the Staple Crops, special attention is given to Live Stock, Home-made and Artificial Manures, the Dairy, Fruits, Flowers, the Household, the Grange &c.

Subscribe now. New subscribers for 1879 will receive free three numbers of 1878, if their names are in before Jan. 1.

$1 50 a year. To Clubs of five or more, only $1. Address,

SAM'L SANDS & SON, Publishers,
128 W. Baltimore St., (sign of Golden Plow.)
BALTIMORE, MD.

SELLERS' COUGH SYRUP!

Over 1,000,000 bottles sold. It is the most popular remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, BRONCHITIS, and all THROAT and LUNG diseases. Has been in use for half a century. Doctors recommend it. J. S. Fennell, Long P. O., Ill., says: "It saved my two children from the grave." A. L. Jackson, of Baltimore, Md., also says: "It will cure the worst cough immediately." Take no other! Prices, 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1.00 per bottle. SELLERS & CO., Pittsburgh.

Henry & Goldsborough, Agents, Easton.

Nail Brushes and Hair Brushes,

in great variety. Also Flesh Brushes, for sale by Henry & Goldsborough.

Wanted—

To buy Corn and Oats.

J. H. T. Hubbard.

Preserve Your Teeth—

A fine lot of Imported Tooth Brushes just rec'd by Henry & Goldsborough

Mules for Sale.

JOHN C. GALE, EASTON has a number of fine Mules for Sale. He always has on hand several

HORSES FOR SALE.

March 12, 1878-tf

Miscellaneous.

Written for THE STAR.

THE WORTHIES OF TALBOT.

BEING CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE BIOGRAPHICAL ANNALS OF THAT COUNTY.

DR. ENNALLS MARTIN.

Sæpe potentibus herbarum usurque medendi
Maestus, et multos profuit ipse tuis artes.
—VIRGIL.

At all times the destroyers of men, and not their preservers have borne off the higher honors and the greater rewards.—Those who hurt, and not those who heal have received the most praise and pay. There were Machaon who, as Homer tells us, sucked the clotted blood from the wound of Menelaus,

—"and sovereign balm infused
Which Chiron gave and Æsculapius used;"

and aged Iapis, who, as Virgil says, of all the proffered gifts of Apollo, preferred to know the powers and uses of healing medicines, and who, by his unostentatious skill restored Æneas to the ranks of battle. What insignificant personages are these in song and story compared with those great leaders whom they cured! And yet the poets tell us they were brave as well as wise. It is in the power of all to call over a long catalogue of the heroes of the battle fields of our Revolution; but how many of the names of those other heroes of the hospitals can be mentioned who, not less devoted, not less self-sacrificing, not less patriotic, without glory plied their silent art for the alleviation of suffering of the cause of life! Warren won his title to fame by dying at Bunker's Hill a soldier, not a physician.—Rush is remembered as the signer of the Declaration of Independence, not as the surgeon general of the army of Independence. Shippen is known, if known at all beyond his profession, as the founder of a great school, not as the Director General and organizer of the medical department of the incipient government; and if posterity shall hear of Craik, it will be of him as the attendent upon Washington upon his deathbed at Mount Vernon, and not as the surgeon-in chief to the same great man at the head of his army at Yorktown. Talbot has had her hero of this class, who served his country during her times of trial, in that line of honorable duty to which he had been called, with the same small meed of praise. Of him it is now proposed to present a brief memoir, that, perchance, by it, the name of DR. ENNALLS MARTIN may be rescued from entire oblivion.

The very respectable family to which this gentleman belonged, and which besides himself, has given several other distinguished men to the State, has been seated in Talbot county from the very earliest days of its settlement. Of three brothers who emigrated from Hertfordshire, England, about the middle of the seventeenth century, two settled in Maryland and one in Virginia. The founder of the family in Talbot was Thomas Martin, who was the grand father of Dr. Ennalls Martin. He came into possession of the land, by patent or purchase, now known as "Hampton," in Island Creek Neck, and this long remained the seat of the family.* Upon this estate was born August 23rd, 1758, the subject of this memoir, his father being Thomas Martin, the second of the name and lineage, and his mother a Miss Ennalls, of Dorchester county. The very retired neighborhood, and indeed the county itself of his birth, affording, at that time few advantages for higher education, he was at a very early age sent to the Academy at Newark, a school then acquiring excellent reputation, and afterwards organized as a college. Here he is said to have shown those studious habits that continued with him through life, and to have distinguished himself by his facility in the acquisition of the Latin and Greek languages in which he became proficient. After completing the usual course of studies in this Academy, he was in 1777 removed to Philadelphia, to enter upon his professional studies, it having been resolved by his parents to train him up as a physician. The Revolutionary war was then in progress. Young Martin shared in the patriotic order which inspired so many of the young men of the time. Dr. William Shippen, to whose instruction in the art and science of medicine, he had been consigned by his parents, was in this year, by appointment of General Washington, made Director General of the medical department of the army. There was pressing need in that department for assistant surgeons and medical cadets:—Dr. Shippen was ready to perceive how he might turn to profitable account to the colonies the enthusiasm for liberty, and the eagerness for professional knowledge displayed by his pupil; so Martin was placed in that division of the military service which had charge of the preparation and dispensing of medicines. This was in accordance with the medical curriculum of the times, when a course of practical pharmacy was the necessary initiation into the higher departments of the profession. But a privilege was granted to medical cadet Martin, to attend lectures during the season of winter, when his services were not in such demand as during the active campaigns of the army. He proved himself to be a skillful apothecary, as well as an apt scholar. Upon the recommendation of his preceptor, he was during the year duly commissioned by Congress Hospital Surgeon's Mate, and his commission dated from June 1st, 1777. He was assigned to the Hospital at Bethlehem, Pa., then the principal hospital for the main army, having Dr. William Currie for an associated surgeon's mate, a gentleman, who subsequently became well known to the profession for his contributions to medical literature. His duties did not call Martin into the field to follow the army, and his medical studies were not interrupted. Indeed, he could hardly have been placed in more favorable circumstances for prosecuting those studies, for he was permitted during the winter to attend the lectures in the Medical School at Philadelphia, which had but recently (1765) been established, and to which Doctors Shippen and Rush were giving, as professors, its first distinction. At the same time the army hospital gave him opportunity for the observation of disease at the bed side, for witnessing the great surgical performances of the operating table, and for watching the results of medical treatment.

*The Hampton estate is now in the possession of descendants of the late Thomas H. Leonard, Esq., of this county.

Assistant Surgeon Martin remained at Bethlehem during the greater part of the war, virtually, indeed, until its close, not resigning until 1782, sometime after the surrender at Yorktown in 1781. His services therefore extended over a period of about five years, and during that time it is said of him, that he was never absent from his post, except when attending lectures, but twice, once to visit his parents in Maryland, and once to repair to Saratoga, in obedience to orders, for the purpose of superintending the removal to the hospital at Bethlehem, of the sick and wounded of the armies, after the defeat of Burgoyne by General Gates, in October, 1777. For his faithful and persevering performance of duty at Bethlehem, like other of the officers of the Revolution, he was very inadequately paid by Congress. There was compensation however in the valuable instruction which he received; and many years later, his native State of Maryland, in recognition of his patriotic devotion and his useful services, and also in consideration of the depreciation of his pay from Congress, voted him the sum of 478.; 10s, 9d.; an act of liberality and justice which did not meet the entire approbation of that portion of his fellow citizens with whom he was not in political accord, and which subjected those gentlemen who sustained it in the General Assembly to the censures of the economists of the day. Dr. Martin, throughout his life, was accustomed to speak of the time spent at Bethlehem as the most pleasant and profitable part of his career, having had ample opportunities for the study of his profession, agreeable work, pleasant society, and, what his brother officers in the field could not always obtain, excellent fare, derived from the wild game which abounded in the neighborhood.

While attending to his duties as hospital surgeon he had been able to attend two full courses of medical lectures at the Philadelphia school. The skill which he displayed as a dissector persuaded Dr. Shippen, the professor of Anatomy, to appoint him Demonstrator to the class; and he had applied himself with such zeal and ability that he was occasionally permitted, in the absence of the professor, to lecture in his stead. He was accustomed when speaking of this portion of his life, to refer to the difficulties of procuring subjects for anatomical dissection, as a great impediment to the pursuit of this department of medical science. The indignation of the people against the professors and students for their efforts to obtain the necessary material, was not founded wholly upon a regard for the dead, but upon superstitious, of which there are remains to this day. The degree of Bachelor of Medicine had been conferred upon him, and when about to leave the medical school to which he had rendered services quite equivalent to the honors conferred, Dr. Shippen, his preceptor, offered him many inducements to remain in the city of Philadelphia and to continue his connection with the institution. It was proposed to him that he should accept the chair of adjunct professor of Anatomy; but this was declined, as he was persuaded that a general practice in his native county would prove more remunerative than the emoluments of such a position, even though couple with such rewards as might be derived from the exercise of his profession in a large city. That he committed an error of judgment, he in after years was ready to confess, and this he attempted, ineffectually, as will be seen in the sequel, to remedy. It is venturing little to say that upon a wider field than that in which he exercised his undoubted abilities, he would not have remained the obscure country physician, but would have acquired eminence in his profession for both learning and skill. It was the intention of Dr. Martin, after receiving his first degree to apply the next year for the final degree of Doctor of Medicine. But this purpose he never carried out, but many years later the University of Maryland, conferring this honor upon him, unsolicited, received honor in return, by this generous act.

In "the memorable year of 1783," as he calls the year of the acknowledgment by Great Britain of the independence of the United States, Dr. Martin took up his residence in Easton, Talbot county, Maryland, and entered actively upon the practice of his profession in all its branches. He had brought with him a reputation for learning acquired in the best school and under the best instructors of the country; and for skill in the observation and treatment of disease and injury obtained by long attendance in the army hospital. To these advantages he added the influence of a large family connection of the first respectability. His success was assured from the beginning, and this success but increased his diligence, attention and devotion to both the science and the art of medicine. While he continued to be a student of the best literature of his profession, he was a yet more diligent student of nature in her abnormal operations. The young physician must almost necessarily rely for guidance upon the teaching of others, but as the materials for independent opinion and conduct accumulate, the ability to free himself from the shackles of mere authority and routine, and to adopt a course of thought or action that is marked out by his own reason or the indications of his own observation, belongs only to those of superior order of mind.—When that course has been proven by the tests of time, such independence and perspicacity are the marks of the highest order of professional intelligence. These marks were exhibited by Dr Martin. At a time when the dicta of Dr. Rush were almost as supreme in this country, as were the aphorisms of Hippocrates, of old, he presumed to call them in question. In particular he dared to doubt the propriety of applying the precepts of the sanguinary code of this great teacher to the treatment of certain inflammatory affections and forms of fever. Although he was of the independent character of mind, he was not one who found justification for his disregard of authority in his own impulses. It was not from a mere spirit of differing that he differed.—Few men showed greater willingness to learn from others; but again few men showed a greater reluctance to obey directions, that were not accompanied by reasons for obedience. He was self-reliant; but did not disdain assistance.

His methods of treatment were, in general of the heroic character. They were positive, not expectant. His remedies were drastic, his doses were formidable, and their results were unequivocal and palpable. Even his manner towards his patients was rough—almost brutal. He had a thorough conviction of the efficacy of medicine in the cure of disease, when properly administered. He prescribed with that decision which was born of this conviction, and of his own competency. None of those doubts that harass the sceptical, or that paralyze the timid practitioner, affected him in his therapeutics. He fully believed in his art and in himself; and he would permit no one who employed him to express or show any doubt of the value of either. His strong will and self-assertion impressed almost every one with a conviction of his ability; and if there was any reluctance upon the part of the sick to use the remedies he prescribed, he overcame that reluctance by a resort to physical compulsion. He has been known to seize a hesitating or unwilling patient around the neck, and while holding his nose with one hand, to pour his hideous draughts down his throat, when he opened his mouth to gasp for breath. Such conduct, we think, and the like, instead of injuriously affecting his practice, was taken to be only an eccentricity, if not really an evidence of superior genius. No physician but one who thought, and had reason to think his services indispensable could have dared to do much that tradition relates of Dr. Martin, whose rough manners and fearful dosing are yet remembered almost with trembling by the older members of this community.†

The practice of Dr. Martin, when at its height extended over the whole of this county and into those adjoining. His services in consultation were thought to be of especial value. He may have owed a part of his reputation among the people as a consulting physician to the fact that he was as little regardful of professional as of social etiquette, and without much regard to the feelings, or the interest of his brethren. He did not hesitate to express his disapprobation of any course of treatment that an attending physician had been pursuing, if it did not meet his approval. Indeed a case is mentioned, where he openly rebuked a practitioner, who had been attempting to follow with servility Dr. Martin's own advice, as laid down in his published essay, giving the astonished doctor to understand that the best of written rules, were a bad substitute for even a poor judgment—a declaration, which, of course, was unanswerable, and made with a courseness that was unpardonable. In his practice he always expressed a preference for surgery, his services in the military hospital and in the dissecting room having given him manual dexterity with the knife and other instruments. But situated as he was in the country, there were few opportunities afforded him for the employment of his skill, or an indulgence in his surgical *penchant*.

The reputation he had acquired in Talbot, and which really had extended into distant portions of the state, persuaded him, in the year 1818, to surrender his practice to his son-in-law, Dr. Edward Spedden, and to remove from Easton to Baltimore, believing that he would there be able at once to acquire a remunerative and less laborious practice; and besides would attain that distinction among his professional brethren, which was his ambition, and which he felt to be his due, but from which he was debarred by reason of the secluded section in which he lived. But, like most physicians who have attempted similar adventures, he was disappointed in his expectations, and after a short residence in Baltimore he returned to Easton, resumed his former practice, in the laborious prosecution of which he spent the remainder of his life.

The career of the practitioner of medicine, especially of the country practitioner, is but little diversified. His life is spent in one round of duty, full of petty crises involving life and death it may be to a few, but marked by no great events that can interest the world at large, or that can distinguish his own career. But there are a few circumstances in the life of Dr. Martin which should not go unrecorded, as they will serve to characterize him, and also to illustrate the annals of this county.

In the year 1793 there was much alarm in the town of Easton because of the presence in Philadelphia of the Yellow-fever. A public meeting of the citizens was held to devise measures for the prevention of its introduction into the town, and its propagation, if it should appear. Among others adopted was the appointment of a Board of Health to inspect all persons coming from the infested city. This Board was constituted of physicians exclusively, of whom Dr. Martin was one. It may be well enough to say, no cases of the disease were known in Easton or the county, during the epidemic.

In the year 1798 a number of the leading physicians of the State united in a petition to the General Assembly for an act of incorporation, and in January of the following year their petition was granted by the passage of a bill constituting certain persons therein mentioned a body corporate, under the title of "The Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of the State of Maryland." Among the provisions of this bill was the granting to this society the power to issue licenses to practice medicine within the State, to those persons who should prove their competency before a "Board of Examiners" to be selected, seven from the Western and five from the Eastern Shore. Of the original petitioners and corporators Dr. Ennalls Martin was one; and at the first meeting of the Faculty, June 11th, 1799, at Annapolis, he was elected one of the Board of Examiners for this Shore, the other members of that section of the board being, Doctors James Anderson, Jr., of Kent, James Davidson of Queen Anne's, Perry E. Noel and Stephen Theodore Johnson, of Talbot.* At a general meeting of this Faculty at Baltimore in July, 1801, committees for each city and county in the State, entitled Medical Censors, were appointed, the principal duty of which was to see that "the Medical and Chirurgical law, be not infringed by unlicensed practitioners, and that the penalties thereof be inflicted upon trespassers." Dr. Ennalls Martin, and Dr. Stephen Theodore Johnson was selected as the Censors for Talbot. At this same meeting Dr. Martin was made one of an Executive Committee of fifteen, selected from the two sections of the State, and the members of this committee were also Examiners. These honorable positions in this society, he held for many years. In 1818 he was elected president of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty, which is indicative of the estimation in which he was held by his professional brethren. How long he held this place is not known. In the year 1830 he received a similar testimonial from this body by being chosen one of its delegates to the General Medical Convention, which assembled at New York, in the Spring of that year, for the purpose of revising the American Pharmacopœia.

To Doctor Martin this county is largely indebted for the introduction of one of the greatest benefactions that medical science has conferred upon the human race, namely vaccination. The discovery of the prophylactic modifying influence of the cow pox upon the terrible disease of variola, dates as it is well known from 1798. Its introduction, however, into common use met with many prejudices and other impediments, so that it was not until 1803 that it was resorted to in Talbot county. In 1802 an article appeared in the *Maryland Herald*, published at Easton, recommending its virtues; but in 1803 a still more extended one was printed over the signatures of J. T. Martin, and other prominent physicians of the county. This was doubtless from his pen. It asserted with great positiveness the efficacy and safety of vaccination, and the opinions of the signers were corroborated by certificates from leading physicians of Philadelphia, then regarded as the very fountain head of medical knowledge in America. The vaccination of the poor gratuitous was offered by the gentlemen issuing this paper. Somewhat later Dr. Martin was compelled to defend his position as to vaccination being a preventive of small pox, because of the occurrence of a case of varioloid in a person who had been subjected to the vaccine impression. The arguments he used, are now but the common places of medical science, but then they were its novelties. It would seem that considerable time was necessary to dispel doubts of the value of this agent, to allay fears of its dangerousness, and to eradicate prejudices that was almost of the nature of superstitions, as to the propriety of its employment; but unquestionably to this sensible physician much credit is due for its introduction, and for its being brought into general use in this county within a reasonably brief period after its virtues had been made known.

In the last days of the year 1812 a disease of a peculiar type made its appearance in Talbot. It became epidemic during the winters of 1813 and 1814, in this and the adjoining county of Queen Anne's. A few cases appeared in Caroline and Dorchester. Such was its severity, or such were the results of its improper treatment, that in five months no fewer than five hundred persons, at a very moderate computation, perished in Talbot alone, out of a population of about fifteen thousand. The disease presented symptoms of pneumonia, masked however by such severe cephalic pain, that it acquired the popular name of the "head complaint." It was treated by the means ordinarily employed for pleurisy or pneumonia, which were repeated venisection and other depleting remedies. Dr. Martin was not slow to discover that this method was attended by most unsatisfactory, indeed disastrous results; and he had the good sense, and resolution to abandon system, and adopt the suggestions of experience. An employment of mild, soothing, and as it were negative treatment, was attended by most gratifying success; or if active remedies were used at all, they were just the opposite of those prescribed by system, namely stimulants and corroborants.† This success brought him great reputation among the people and with the profession; and very deservedly for he had shown great perspicacity and great independence. What better evidence can there be of professional ability than to be able to step out of the beaten track, and to anticipate, as it were, that which the science and the observation of the future prove to be the correct line of procedure. Medical men will notice that Dr. Martin's treatment of this disease, which would now be called a typhoid pneumonia, was precisely that which is employed by the most enlightened physicians of this day, though it was directly contrary to the received practice of his time.

As might be expected of one so devoted to his profession as Dr. Martin was, of one possessed of his knowledge of medical science and of his experience in medical art, of one of his independence of opinion and originality of methods, he was a contributor to medical literature. He is said to have been a frequent contributor to the Medical Repository, a journal published in the city of Philadelphia, but there are no means of identifying his papers. Besides these casual Essays, he published in the year 1816, a tract on the epidemic disease, noticed above.† In this tract he attempts to account for the appearance of this epidemic (in Dec. 1812) after a season of unusual healthiness, and he assigns as the remote cause, the vitiation of the atmosphere by telluric and meteoric phenomena, mentioning the occurrence of an earthquake shock in 1812, and the appearance of a comet—to an late date have such professional speculations survived. In his attempts to assign

*The first meeting of the Board of Examiners for the E. Shore, for granting licenses to practice Medicine, was held on the 2nd Monday in April, 1801.

†This and other statements concerning this epidemic are based on the Medical Repository for April, 1816.

†The Hampton estate is now in the possession of descendants of the late Thomas H. Leonard, Esq., of this county.

†At this date (1872) Dr. Walter Johns was Physician General of the Hospitals of the Middle Department, while Dr. John Cochran was Physician and Surgeon General of the army. At the same department Dr. Benjamin Rush was Surgeon General of the Hospitals of the Middle Department, while Dr. John Cochran was Physician and Surgeon General of the army.—Thacher's Med. Dict., Vol. II, p. 2.

In the act, this amount was given for services from June 1st, 1777, to February 1st, 1782, by way of compensation, was given double amount for his large, which did not end until 1782, is not clear.

the prolongation, lasting and [illegible] cause of the disease, for he tells the reader of systematics, if he continues their methods, his etiology is hardly less curious. But when he comes to treat of the cure of the disease he is thoroughly rational, and, as has been before stated, he has actually anticipated the best treatment of modern therapeutics. The style of this essay is lucid except where the mind of the writer has been confused by the jargon of the schools, and he attempts to explain the inexplicable.

Besides this tract an essay upon Fever was published. This is characterized in a brief biography by his son, Dr. George T. Martin, as an "Oration upon Fever." In all probability it was a paper read before some Medical Society, and printed by request of that body. As no copy of it has been discovered no account can be given of its contents. It is said to contain "with a few objectionable paragraphs much worthy to be remembered."

At the time of Dr. Martin's death he was engaged in the preparation of an extended work upon "The Epidemic Diseases of the Eastern Shore;" but this was left in such an unfinished state as to prevent its publication.

Before closing this review of the professional career of Doctor Martin, and this appreciation of his abilities, it may be well to quote the opinion of a contemporary, and also that of a number of the faculty, who living nearer than the present to his time, had every opportunity to learn from those who knew and were capable of judging him what estimate was placed upon him during his life. In an obituary notice of his death published in one of the county papers it was said: "Although it is not pretended that Doctor Martin was endowed by nature with an intellect around which genius cast its lustre; yet it cannot be denied that he possessed a mind of the most searching and laborious study. * * * Zealous in the cause of science, generally, and in that of the profession particularly, he was rarely idle in the pursuit of knowledge. It could not therefore be otherwise than that one so laborious should readily obtain and easily hold, a prominent rank in his profession." Dr. C. C. Cox, in his eloquent eulogium of Dr. Tristram Thomas, pronounced in August 1847, thus refers to Doctor Martin, the cotemporary of Dr. Thomas: "Dr. Martin indeed held a high rank, not only in Talbot, but throughout the state as a successful practitioner of medicine and surgery, and a sound and forcible writer. His name is a household word in many a family circle and will long be cherished among the precious memorials of his native county. * * * His excellent character, remarkable mental endowments and distinguished public services have justly endeared him to the people of Easton." This same gentleman in a private communication in referring to the brusqueness of his manners has very aptly characterized him as "the Abernethy of Talbot."

But Dr. Martin did not confine his attention exclusively to medicine and surgery. Every man, however independent he may be, is more or less affected by his surroundings, or catches the spirit of the locality in which he may be placed. Living as he did in the midst of an agricultural people, it was natural he should share with them an interest in this one pursuit. It is proper to say also, that in the early part of this century, in this county, a great deal of intelligence was brought into exercise upon the subject of farming, both in its theory and practice. The remark is ventured, and it is believed it may be substantiated by proof, that fifty years ago there was a better judgment and a more accurate observation applied to our agriculture than at present; and this too, notwithstanding the progress of agronomy and the subsidiary sciences, the multiplication of farm journals and agricultural schools, and the fostering care of this fundamental industry by the government. A large number of well educated gentlemen were then engaged in a pursuit that is now too commonly abandoned to those of the least mental culture. The leisure afforded by the possession of slaves who performed the drudgery of labor under the supervision of overseers gave the masters the opportunity for the study of farm methods, and for coordinating the results of his own and his neighbors' observation and experience. The result was a vast amount of correct agricultural knowledge, which came near to science, if it were not science, and a system of farming which has not been excelled by those who are most accustomed to undervalue it, and which has been the admiration of those capable of estimating it without prejudice. Dr. Martin as a close student of the laws of nature, found agriculture a congenial subject. Like medicine, it is an empirical science, and an experimental art. The theories and the practice are tentative. Nothing is settled. There is an unlimited field for the speculation of the imagination, and an inexhaustible supply of materials for observation. A study of the laws of life are at the bottom of both. The same faculties of the mind are exercised in the practice of farming as in the practice of medicine. The liabilities to error are the same, and the criteria of truth are the same. It is not to be wondered at that Dr. Martin who was so much of a medical philosopher, and so earnest a practitioner of his art, should have been with his environments, an enthusiastic agriculturist. His farming operations, however, were carried on upon a small scale, and were rather a diversion than work. He was fond of speculating and experimenting, and as a matter of course fond of airing his theories, and displaying the results of his experience and observation in the public prints. But Queen no more than any other of the sex—daty not dated, admits of a little sparkling, it must be admitted that Dr. Martin's speculations, if a farmer was [illegible] with his neighbors as a practitioner of medicine. In the earlier years of his life he was a warm politician, but there is no evidence that he ever sought any political office. He had his turning his attention to the amusement set in motion, and adopted the opinions of the Democratic party, and with them, of those [illegible] in their opposition to Jackson. Clay, Adams, he continued to act therewith. He was fond of general reading, particularly those for the medical profession, and of political discussion. He was a subscriber to the Medical Repository, a journal published in the city of Philadelphia, and there are no means of identifying his papers. Besides these casual Essays, he published in the year 1816, a tract on the epidemic disease, noticed above.† In this tract he attempts to account for the appearance of this epidemic (in Dec. 1812) after a season of unusual healthiness, and he assigns as the remote cause, the vitiation of the atmosphere by telluric and meteoric phenomena, mentioning the occurrence of an earthquake shock in 1812, and the appearance of a comet—to an late date have such professional speculations survived. In his attempts to assign

The following anecdote will illustrate his bluntness of manner. It is believed to be thoroughly authentic. Mr. Tilghman, of Chicago, a wealthy old gentleman formerly of this county, was thought to be extremely ill. Doctors Tristram Thomas and Dr. Ennalls Martin were attending in consultation upon his case. On a certain day, Dr. Thomas and the first to arrive at the house of Mr. T., and was met at the door by Mrs. T., who stating that her husband was very much distressed, inquired whether, from the symptoms of that he would draw off the dropsy fluid and put on a blister. Dr. Thomas said he was for having it done. Dr. Martin, who was one of the consultants, and the gentlest of physicians, assented with the utmost complaisance to the proposition. Dr. Martin, who was the last to arrive, was shown into the sick chamber, where after the usual salutations, the question of the operation was put to him. The reply was made by Mrs. T. He took out his watch, deliberately, as though he did not wish to hurry, and said, "Madam, I will give you just five minutes to make your husband a Roman citizen, or a Greek, or any thing else you please, but a dead one." Of course, the operation was not performed, and Mr. Tilghman lived many years after, and died at last of a disease not dropsical.

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