

The Publication Program of the Maryland Historical Society¹

By FRED SHELLEY

Maryland Historical Society

FROM its founding in 1844 the Maryland Historical Society has taken the position that the publication of learned papers and source materials is one of its major responsibilities.² In that year most of the leading citizens of Baltimore joined and supported the new society. Corresponding members — living in Maryland but more than 15 miles from Baltimore — and honorary members increased the total. The membership remained numerically small, however, seldom exceeding 500, until a decade ago when Sen. George L. Radcliffe, the president, and James W. Foster, the director, set about the task of making the society's purpose and service known to all in Maryland. Though small in numbers, the early membership was distinguished. Brantz Mayer and John H. B. Latrobe, both subsequently presidents of the society, were guiding spirits in the formative days.³ The first president, John Spear Smith, was the son of the patriot and senator, Samuel Smith. He had both the leisure and interest to be present at the society quarters from 10 to 3 each day. Other early members include John P. Kennedy, the author, whose place in American letters is still to be de-

¹ Shortened version of a paper read at the annual meeting of the Society of American Archivists, Annapolis, Maryland, Oct. 16, 1951, and at the annual meeting of the Maryland Library Association, Baltimore, Oct. 19, 1951. The writer is indebted to Robert F. Hayes, Jr., who served as acting librarian of the society from 1902 to 1923, for information used in this paper.

² No comprehensive history of the society has been written. The best accounts are Brantz Mayer, *History, Possessions and Prospects of the Maryland Historical Society* (Baltimore, 1867); J. Morrison Harris, *Address Upon the Occasion of the Celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Organization of the Maryland Historical Society* (Baltimore, 1897); Bernard C. Steiner, "Maryland History and the Maryland Historical Society," in *Maryland Historical Magazine*, XIV (1919), 10-26; and Samuel K. Dennis, "A Brief Summary of the Maryland Historical Society's Hundred Years," *ibid.*, XXXIX (1944), 1-5.

³ The presidents of the society have been John Spear Smith, 1844-66; Brantz Mayer, 1867-71; John H. B. Latrobe, 1871-91; S. Teackle Wallis, 1892-94; John G. Morris, 1895; Albert Ritchie, 1896-1903; Mendes Cohen, 1904-15; Edwin Warfield, 1916-20; William Hall Harris, 1921-35; Clinton Riggs, 1935-38; and George L. Radcliffe, 1939-

finer; Fielding Lucas, Jr., the publisher; and John V. L. McMahon, historian of early Maryland.

Prominent historians, men of letters, politicians, and scientists outside Maryland were invited to become honorary members. Their replies, gathered in the first volume of incoming letters, form a remarkable autograph collection. The earliest list of honorary members includes Albert Gallatin, Edward Everett, Jared Sparks, George Bancroft, Benjamin Silliman, and Charles Wilkes. Anthony Eden, one of whose ancestors was the last English governor of Maryland, is an honorary member today.

The early stated purposes of the society — besides the more obvious collection of personal papers, archives, and printed materials — included the collection of coins, Indian artifacts, family genealogies, "specimens in every department of natural history — especially of Maryland," and meteorological tables.⁴ Surprisingly, too, the society was in effect the art museum of Baltimore for many years. The interest in paintings and in antiques and related objects continues. There have been moments when this interest seemed, to those oriented to the study of history, so strong as to all but engulf the "proper" functions of the library. Of its original encompassing aims, the society now concentrates its energies in the gallery and museum, in the library, in its monthly meetings, and in its publications.

Only a quarter of a century had passed since the *Edinburgh Review* writer asked who read an American book or play or history, and only two State historical societies (those of Massachusetts and New York) were more than 25 years old when, in its first year, the Maryland Historical Society published its first pamphlet. This was the "first discourse," delivered by Charles F. Mayer, a public statement suggesting the role the society should play in the cultural life of Maryland.⁵

The stream of publications issued subsequently may be grouped conveniently and treated separately as follows: The Pre-Fund and Fund Publications — books, pamphlets, and leaflets published before 1906; the *Maryland Historical Magazine*, its first volume issued in 1906; the *Archives of Maryland*, a monumental series of original records of the State before 1783, of which 64 volumes have already appeared; and various occasional publications.

⁴ "Extract from the Society's Circular Letter," in *Constitution, By-Laws, Charter, Circular and Members of the Maryland Historical Society* (Baltimore, 1844).

⁵ *First Discourse Before the Maryland Historical Society, Delivered on 20 June, 1844* (Baltimore, 1844).

PRE-FUND AND FUND PUBLICATIONS

The usual practice at early society meetings, after the leisurely dispatch of business, was to listen to a paper or discourse by a member or a guest. As now, the range of topics was wide, not limited narrowly to the metes and bounds of Maryland. California was discussed in 1849, Rosas and the Argentine Republic in 1848, and a soldier who fell in the Mexican War in 1847. Ainsworth R. Spofford discussed the capitals and great cities of the world in 1879, Lewis Steiner in 1866 reported on the U. S. Sanitary Commission, and Herbert B. Adams pointed out the influence of Maryland's stand on public lands in the founding of the Nation. Most of the papers, to be sure, concerned Maryland in some way.

Nine or ten papers were read each year. From this rather large stock of papers the society selected the most valuable one or occasionally two for publication. As funds available were limited, we may be sure that the papers printed were considered the best of the manuscripts available. The annual dues of the society were but \$5. (They have never been increased.) An attempt was made in the late 1850's to raise an endowment fund. The effort was not very successful, principally, it appears, because of a hope that George Peabody would give a large sum to the society. As it turned out, he erected an independent institute, named in his honor, and presented \$20,000 to the Maryland Historical Society in 1867 to be used as a publication fund. Brantz Mayer remarked of this fund:

The donation to us seems ample to secure the *permanence* of the Maryland Historical Society, even if our membership had not been recently swelled to three hundred active contributors, and, if we had not, also, contrived, by rigid economy in our days of depression [during the Civil War] to lay by from our savings nearly four thousand dollars.⁶

It is thus easy to recognize the convenience of the terms Pre-Fund and Fund Publications. The former number more than 30 — the exact number depends on whether catalogs of the exhibition of paintings, the constitution of the society, annual reports, and the like are counted. Mayer, in the inaugural Fund Publication, speaks of the Pre-Fund Publications in these terms:

Our publications have been quite numerous; but each of them has been issued only in pamphlet form, and, mostly, in the shape of annual Historical Discourses or occasional essays on Historical Subjects or personages. . . . Some of the separate pamphlets have been so eagerly demanded that the editions were long ago exhausted. . . . Copies of other valuable publications are rapidly diminish-

⁶ Mayer, *op. cit.*, p. 17.

ing, and I regret to say that, in some instances, our issues seem to have been given away too lavishly, so that I hope the committee on publication, recently instituted, will hereafter take the matter of distribution into their especial and economical guardianship. Let me observe, that the beautiful style of typography in which Mr. Carroll of Carrollton's Journal was published by our colleague and printer, Mr. John Murphy, in 1845, seems to have given the *first* incentive to that taste for the exquisite printing of rare Historical Papers which, at present, is so apparent among our friends at the north, and, especially, in New York.⁷

Of the Pre-Fund Publications the most valuable is certainly Brantz Mayer's edition of the journal of Charles Carroll of Carrollton. It is the only substantially documentary publication in the series. The editorial work was done with care, though today's meticulous reader might ask for more complete identifications and a map of Carroll's route. Mayer concluded his introductory remarks with the information that the distance from New York to Montreal, covered by Carroll in a month, could be traveled in two days in 1845. Before we smile and check our timetables, let us note that the cost was but \$2.88 when Mayer wrote. The Journal was reprinted in 1876. Both editions are rare and are prized by collectors today.

John H. B. Latrobe, who was the prime mover of the Maryland State Colonization Society,⁸ is the author of the *Memoir of Benjamin Banneker*, the remarkable and largely self-taught Negro mathematician, astronomer, and almanac compiler. Other Pre-Fund Publications worth mentioning are Sheppard's *The African Slave Trade in Jamaica and Comparative Treatment of Slaves*, Kennedy's *Life and Character of George Calvert*, Mayer's *Commerce, Literature and Art: A Discourse Delivered at the Dedication of the Baltimore Athenaeum*,⁹ Brown's *Origin and Growth of Civil Liberty in Maryland*; a study of Otho Holland Williams by Tiffany; and Mayer's *Memoir of Jared Sparks*.

The bibliographer, if any there be in our midst, may find published bibliographies in Fund Publication No. 1, and in Appleton P. C. Griffin's *Bibliography of American Historical Societies*.¹⁰

⁷ *Ibid.*, pp. 14-15.

⁸ Maryland supported its own colonization society from 1831 to 1863. The colony established was called "Maryland in Liberia," and for a few years in the 1850's it was an independent state. Subsequently it was joined with Liberia and is now the County of Maryland in that country. See John H. B. Latrobe, *Maryland in Liberia* (Baltimore, 1885) and W. D. Hoyt, Jr., "The Papers of the Maryland State Colonization Society," in *Maryland Historical Magazine*, XXXII (1937), 247-271.

⁹ This address is a splendid expression of the state of culture and civic consciousness in Baltimore 100 years ago.

¹⁰ This Fund Publication is cited above in note 2. The portion of Griffin's "Bibli-

It may be said of the Fund Publications that most are somewhat longer than the Pre-Fund Publications but that they continued to be essays and papers published at random as available rather than in any consistent pattern. A detailed listing is to be found in Griffin. Two of the Fund Publications, Nos. 5 and 6, by John H. B. Latrobe, contain materials of primary importance in the history of steamboats on the Mississippi.¹¹ These were principally the author's recollections from the time when he was in Louisiana with his father, Benjamin H. Latrobe, the architect of the National Capitol. Three other publications, Nos. 28, 34, and 35, contain the only attempt at a comprehensive description of the Calvert papers, probably the most valuable manuscripts owned by the society. Some of the papers are printed in full. The Fund Publications — issued between 1867 and 1906 — number 37.¹²

THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

Early in the century it was decided to use the income from the Peabody Fund for the publication of a quarterly magazine. This new and regularized method of publication began with no. 1 of vol. I (March 1906) of the *Maryland Historical Magazine*. The name selected, if lacking in inspiration, is solid and adequate. The income from the fund still helps to defray the expenses of the magazine.

An experienced academician, Dr. William Hand Browne, was chosen as the first editor of the magazine. A librarian and professor of English literature at the Johns Hopkins University, he already had edited more than 20 volumes of the *Archives of Maryland*. Browne was in the enviable position of having a backlog of unpublished papers accumulated through 60 years, as well as current offerings for the new periodical. The articles published during the 4 years of Dr. Browne's editorship fall into three categories: Source material, family genealogies, and articles on particular phases of Maryland history. The Eden letters are the outstanding "ography" concerning Maryland was published in the American Historical Association, *Annual Report*, 1905 (Washington, 1907), II, 266-280.

¹¹ Louis C. Hunter, *Steamboats on the Western Rivers* (Cambridge, Mass., 1949), p. 12.

¹² Some papers read before the society were published independently, for example, Robert Purviance, *A Narrative of Events . . .* (Baltimore, 1849) and S. F. Streeter, "Early Currency in the Colonies," in *Banker's Magazine and Statistical Register*, New Series, I, 85-90. Some accounts appeared in newspapers and in historical journals outside Maryland; many clippings are available in scrapbooks of the society.

example of original manuscripts published.¹³ Genealogies of the Tasker and Tilghman families by Dr. Christopher Johnson set a high standard.¹⁴ F. M. Colston discussed "The Battle of North Point."¹⁵

Dr. Browne retired from the editorship of the magazine in 1909, with the completion of volume IV, to devote more of his energies to editing the *Archives of Maryland*. His successor was a bibliophile of great energy and imagination, Louis H. Dielman. The services of Mr. Dielman to the Maryland Historical Society have been so great and varied as to preclude a full recital here. How in the course of his busy days he found any time to devote to the editorship of the magazine seems a fair question.¹⁶ For 28 years, from 1910 through 1937, he found the time somehow, and many valuable materials were brought to light in those years. Such significant source materials as the Carroll papers were published over a number of years.¹⁷ While at the time of issue the Carroll papers may not have seemed to be the most interesting reading, many scholars, particularly those at a distance from Maryland, have used them in the preparation of studies of colonial Maryland. Genealogies such as those of the Smallwood, Brengle, and Dunn families are referred to frequently in the library of the society and in many other libraries.¹⁸ Mention might be made of articles concerning Luther Martin, the old Indian road of Baltimore County, and the Delphian Club.¹⁹

No doubt the committee on publications chose better than it could have foreseen when it selected the third editor, James W. Foster,

¹³ "Correspondence of Governor [Robert] Eden," in *Maryland Historical Magazine*, II (1907), 1-13, 66-68, 227-244, 293-309.

¹⁴ "The Tasker Family," *ibid.*, IV (1909), 191-192; "The Tilghman Family," *ibid.*, I (1906), 181-184, 280-284, 369-376.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, II (1907), 111-125.

¹⁶ Mr. Dielman at one time served as executive secretary and librarian of the Peabody Institute and as chairman of the library committee of the Maryland Historical Society as well as editor of its magazine.

¹⁷ These are the papers of Charles Carroll, barrister. It is confusing that there were at one time in the city of Annapolis four prominent men named Charles Carroll. Not for reasons of personal vanity did the most famous of that name always add "of Carrollton" to his signature.

¹⁸ Arthur L. Keith, "Smallwood Family of Charles County," in *Maryland Historical Magazine*, XXII (1927), 139-186; Bernard C. Steiner, "The Brengle Family of Frederick," *ibid.*, VII (1912), 91-98; and Christopher Johnston, "The Dunn Family of Kent County," *ibid.*, VII (1912), 329-333.

¹⁹ E. D. Obrecht, "The Influence of Luther Martin in the Making of the Constitution of the United States," in *Maryland Historical Magazine*, XXVII (1932), 280-296; William B. Marye, "The Old Indian Road," *ibid.*, XV (1920), 107-124, 208-229, 345-395; and John E. Uhler, "The Delphian Club," *ibid.*, XX (1925), 305-346.

in 1938. An experienced journalist and publicist, he had a sound knowledge of Maryland history and a healthy skepticism concerning romantic but undocumented local fancies. His sensing of and searching for the appropriate turn of phrase were to teach some of the niceties of the English language to many an author. His determination to bring the *Maryland Historical Magazine* to first rank was matched by a drive and energy sufficient to allow him at one time to hold also the offices of director and of librarian of the society as well.

Mr. Foster began with the magazine as he found it, of course, and no bitter-end traditionalist could have suspected the revolution that was soon to be under way. For the first time critical book reviews by the best available scholars began to appear. Routine current news of the society was taken out of the magazine and published after 1943 in a news leaflet, *Maryland History Notes*. Carefully selected illustrations began to appear more frequently. The drab manila cover was brightened first in 1939 by a new format, and in 1946, when the membership had been well conditioned to change, by the use of color and a cover illustration. The range of subject matter of the articles expanded. Even an article on the history of Baltimore baseball found its way into the now lively pages of the magazine.

The most appreciated innovation, reader-wise, has been the series of articles on historic houses, one of which is now a feature of each issue. Those who would know and appreciate Maryland should understand that much of its culture and creativeness went into its houses, great and small. Often in the story of their building and evolution and of the people who lived in them the true spirit of the Free State can be caught. Why those who call attention to new ideas in State historical societies have failed to recognize this innovation is a puzzle to the writer. He can understand, however, why editors of quarterlies in other States do not emulate the practice. Authors of such articles are not usually experienced writers; a great deal of editorial sweat must go into nearly every one.

Under Mr. Foster's editorship solid historical articles predominated, and strenuous efforts were made to insure the accuracy of each statement and the precision of the documentation. At the completion of 12 volumes (1938-49) and with the satisfaction of having made the magazine one of the two or three best periodicals of its kind, Mr. Foster could conscientiously relinquish the editorship to another and devote his energies to unsolved society problems.

It should be noted that in these same years the society was under-

going a lively sprucing up. Around the turn of the century it had entered a period of quiescence and, to speak the truth, stodginess. An overemphasis on genealogy seemed to paralyze the larger study of history. An eminent member, at the centennial meeting of the society in 1944, spoke of the "patient, pallid genealogists [who] shuffled in perennial gloom . . . the public rarely invaded their semi-solitude."²⁰ Let us keep the record straight. The society is proud that it possesses the finest genealogical source materials in the State, and it welcomes those who search out family history. The imbalance, however, between genealogy and history has now largely been righted. The magazine is affected in that genealogies *per se* are seldom published. Many articles of more general interest, however, contain useful data for family histories. For example, a study of Dr. Thomas Gerard published in 1951 began in the author's genealogical investigations. As published it portrays one of the major seventeenth-century Maryland figures for the first time. It is also full of names and relationships, mentioned in the normal course of the story.

The fourth editor was Dr. Harry Ammon, who also succeeded Mr. Foster as librarian. In the brief space of three numbers in 1950, Dr. Ammon demonstrated his capacities. On his resignation, Mr. Foster temporarily resumed the editorship. Those duties have now been entrusted to the writer.

The magazine is the connecting link of the society with its 3,500 members. For the scholarly world it publishes documented articles, occasional original material, and critical book reviews. Perhaps, except for the custody and control of manuscripts, the publication of the magazine is the society's most essential activity.²¹

THE ARCHIVES OF MARYLAND

Maryland has been a State of compromise and compromises from 1634 to this day, whether in religion, politics, or social change. The slow progress often advocated has, in one particular, handsomely rewarded the State. The plan put forward in the early 1880's for publishing colonial and revolutionary records was a modest one. No grandiose or comprehensive scheme with accompanying brochure announced the undertaking.²² Quietly in 1882 the State as-

²⁰ Dennis, "Brief Summary," in *Maryland Historical Magazine*, XXXIX (1944), 3.

²¹ The following persons have also assisted with the magazine: John R. Lambert, Jr., associate editor, 1948; Harry Ammon, associate editor, 1949; Herbert Rosenthal, editorial assistant, 1950; and Fred Shelley, associate editor, 1950-51. Francis C. Haber has been appointed associate editor for 1952.

²² See "Report of the Committee," in *Archives of Maryland*, I, v-x.

sembly authorized the publication of State records in the custody of the society and provided funds for the first volume.²³ (The society functioned as the State archival agency from the 1850's to the establishment of the Hall of Records in 1934.) In the 69 years since 1883, when the first volume appeared, 64 volumes have been published. The sixty-fifth will be issued in 1952. The writer is confident that the State of Maryland, in its quiet way, will continue to publish volume after volume in this general series until all its significant public records dating before 1783 are in print.

Six qualified persons have been editors of the *Archives of Maryland*. The first was William Hand Browne, previously mentioned in connection with the *Maryland Historical Magazine*. Dr. Browne edited 31 volumes between 1883 and 1912. Clayton C. Hall, prominent local historian, edited 3 volumes. Bernard C. Steiner, librarian of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, edited 11 volumes. J. Hall Pleasants, his successor, is responsible for 16 volumes.²⁴ Raphael Semmes produced 2 volumes. Dr. Elizabeth Merritt, the present editor, has sent her second volume to the press.

The six editors represent a fine tradition in local scholarship. Browne, Hall, and Steiner succeeded in making a large quantity of material available in a relatively short time.²⁵ Dr. Pleasants wrote long introductions to the volumes he edited that are almost as interesting as the original materials reproduced. Dr. Semmes, lawyer and historian, demonstrated his capacity for work of a high quality. Dr. Merritt's editorship caps a fruitful career in scholarship.

Several principal series comprise the *Archives of Maryland*.²⁶ The Proceedings and Acts of the General Assembly, the longest series, 32 volumes, has been completed to the year 1774. The committee on publication has given thought to the advisability of continuing this series in the near future. The Court Series, in 9 volumes, is 100 years behind the legislative series. The volume now in press will carry the Provincial Court records from 1670 to 1674. Volume 66 will also contain Provincial Court records. The Proceedings of the [Provincial] Council, in 11 volumes, cover the years from 1636 to 1770. Eight volumes contain the Journal and Correspondence of the Council of Safety and State Council for the years 1775 to 1784. The correspondence of Horatio Sharpe, important colonial governor in the mid-eighteenth century, has been published

²³ The law is printed *ibid.*, I, iii-iv.

²⁴ Louis Dow Scisco served as associate editor of vols. LIII, LIV, LVII, and LX.

²⁵ The services of Miss Lucy Harrison, who copied hundreds of pages of difficult manuscript, must be noted.

²⁶ See *Archives of Maryland*, LXIV, iii-iv.

in 4 volumes.²⁷ The remaining volume, No. 18, is devoted to muster rolls and other lists, from many sources, of Maryland soldiers in the Revolutionary War. Volume 18, because of its value to genealogical investigation, is most sought after. Volume 1, containing the earliest legislative records, is the rarest volume in the set. Editions of 1,000 copies were originally published. About half that number is now sufficient to supply demands at the time of issue and to leave an adequate stock.

The value of the *Archives of Maryland* can best be understood, perhaps, when one observes the number of serious studies of colonial Maryland that are substantially based on these volumes. I shall mention only one or two recent examples. The study of Dr. Thomas Gerard, previously mentioned, was pieced together from scores of scattered references in the *Archives*. The result is the portrait of a major seventeenth-century Marylander. A two-part study of the Protestant and Puritan influences in seventeenth-century Maryland was written in Indiana, with little need of recourse to materials other than those in the *Archives* and the *Maryland Historical Magazine*.²⁸

When a comparative study is made, the efforts made by Maryland to publish its own colonial records will be found to be entirely creditable and among the best efforts made by the States.

OCCASIONAL AND FUTURE PUBLICATIONS

A brief word now about occasional and other publications currently issued and about what is planned for the future. At the request of the State government, the society undertook at the conclusion of both World Wars to publish the war record of the State. Two volumes edited by Karl Singewald detail Maryland's activities in World War I.²⁹ Harold R. Manakee, director of the society's war records division, has completed the second of four volumes devoted to World War II.³⁰ Military installations in the State, the service of individuals in the armed forces, and war plants and war

²⁷ The careful reader will find a total of 65 on adding the numbers given for the series. This is accounted for by the fact that vol. XXXI is both the fourth in the Sharpe correspondence series and the tenth in the Proceedings of the Council series.

²⁸ Denis M. Moran, "Anti-Catholicism in Early Maryland Politics: The Puritan Influence," in American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia, *Records*, LXI (Sept. 1950), 137-154, and "The Protestant Influence," *ibid.*, LXI (Dec. 1950), 213-236.

²⁹ *Maryland in the World War 1917-1919*, 2 vols. and case of maps (Baltimore, 1933).

³⁰ *Maryland in World War II: Volume I, Military Participation* (Baltimore, 1950) was the first volume to be published.

production are among the subjects to be discussed in the four volumes.

Since 1943 *Maryland History Notes* has been issued quarterly to describe important current acquisitions and to give news of the society.

Recent occasional publications include Frederic Emory's history, *Queen Anne's County, Maryland*. Originally published serially in a county newspaper toward the end of the nineteenth century, Emory's history was formerly available only in two scrapbooks of clippings. With financial assistance from a private source, the society published the history in book form in 1950. Although not overwhelmed by orders, the society has found encouragement in the steady sale of volumes in the past 18 months.

A pamphlet devoted to the history of Old Wye Church on the Eastern Shore was published in 1949.³¹ Three catalogs of paintings, miniatures, and other art work of the society were originally published in the *Maryland Historical Magazine*.³² Reprints are in steady demand. A small catalog of the exhibition of St. Mémin miniatures early in 1951 met a favorable response.³³

The *Wheeler Leaflets*, named for a former librarian of Pratt Library, offer in the space of four or six pages engaging accounts of Maryland history for junior high school students. Initially financed by grants from several patriotic societies, new leaflets are published and old ones reprinted from a revolving fund created by sales. The society accepts responsibility for the historical accuracy of the accounts. The value of the leaflets is attested by their continuing and increasing use.

It is hoped that the society will in the near future be able to publish every year or two a monograph of substance. The prospects seem reasonably bright, and there will be no lack of significant studies for consideration.

The most important single publication needed by the society, in the opinion of the writer, is a published guide to the manuscripts and other unique research materials in the library of the society. A good deal of work must still be done before the manuscript inventory can be considered ready for publication. It is thought that

³¹ Elizabeth Merritt, *Old Wye Church, Talbot County, Maryland, 1694-1949* (Baltimore, 1949).

³² Anna Wells Rutledge, *Handlist of Miniatures in the Collections of the Maryland Historical Society, Portraits Painted Before 1900 in the Collection of the Maryland Historical Society, and Portraits in Varied Media in the Collections of the Maryland Historical Society*, all of which are reprints from the *Maryland Historical Magazine*.

³³ *St. Mémin in Maryland* (Baltimore, 1951).

a volume patterned after the *Guide*³⁴ of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and the National Archives *Guide*,³⁵ but including broadsides, maps, and certain rare imprints, would be the most useful contribution the society could make in the field of scholarship. Perhaps persistent efforts in the next 3 to 5 years will see it done.

For the future one can hopefully foresee a publications program with the *Maryland Historical Magazine* and the *Archives* continuing as the core, flanked by the *History Notes*, the completed World War II volumes, and the *Wheeler Leaflets*, and joined by a series of occasional significant monographs.

³⁴ *Guide to the Manuscript Collections of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania* (2d ed., Philadelphia, 1950).

³⁵ *Guide to the Records in the National Archives* (Washington, 1948).

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