

**1: Results for Fred-Mayer | Book Depository**

*First discourse before the Maryland Historical Society: delivered on 20 June, Item Preview.*

The origin and growth of civil liberty in Maryland. A discourse delivered by Geo. Brown, before the Maryland historical society, Baltimore, April 12, , being the fifth annual address to that association. Brown, George William, Committee on the Gallery. Council of Government of Athenaeum. Committee on Honorary Membership. These acquisitions are fully equal to those of any preceding year, except perhaps the first, after our organization. They nearly all comport with the purposes of the institution, being of strictly historical character, or connected with the geography, statistics and proceedings of the Federal or State Governments. The Societies with which we are in correspondence have shown a gratifying attention, in regularly transmitting to us their various publications. Nor have we failed to communicate to them such essays as we have from time to time, had printed. Our representatives in Congress and in the General Assembly have, with commendable zeal, favored us with such of the State papers, surveys and maps, as it is so desirable for us to possess. To them, and to the individuals who have so generously recognised our claims, and honored us with many valuable donations during the year, our acknowledgments are eminently due. The papers read before the Society since our last anniversary, though fewer in number than was hoped for, were in every way, creditable to the institution. The first of these, was an impressive paper, read by Dr. DUNBAR, a member of the Society, on the importance of an intimate and thorough acquaintance with the physiological laws, governing the human system. In this very instructive discourse, the influences and effects of a healthful or morbid condition of individuals, on their acts, were ably enforced, by various apt historical illustrations. In this eloquent composition we are presented with a graphic delineation of the topography and boundless riches of this new and vast addition to the territory of the Republic. Nor can we fail to unite with him in his earnest appeal for a thorough instruction of our youth, in the history of America, as well as in that of Greece and Rome. No country, ancient or modern, can unfold such stainless pages of its annals as the States composing this Confederation. Indeed, if we impartially collate them with the records of other nations, we find that whilst the former are beaming with morality, humanity, and all the enjoyments of liberty, the latter are darkened by vice, cruelty, and the sufferings incident to arbitrary rule. The deeply interesting and beautiful essay of the Recording Secretary, S. The aboriginal inhabitants of this great continent are fast yielding to the more powerful race, now peopling their ancient domain. The time indeed, is not distant when few will remain to instruct us in their customs, arts and polity. The greater then the necessity for now rescuing from oblivion every memorial of a people so soon to be extinguished, or blended with those who are so superior to them in numbers if not in intellectual endowment. It is gratifying, then, to be able to inform you that the attention of Mr. Streeter is drawn to the history of the Maryland Indians, and we may entertain the hope of being favored, at no late day, with the results of his investigations. I would again most earnestly invite you to the preparation of essays on topics appropriate to the intents of the Society, and tending to enlarge the scope of its benefits. Such productions are due not only to its own fame, but to a community from which it has received much respect and enduring patronage. You will readily concede that they enhance to a degree, which all must have appreciated, the charm and interest of our monthly meetings. The utility of such papers no one can doubt, even if there be no claim on the leisure and talent of those members who can, without much inconvenience, devote a few brief hours to so meritorious a task. Among them might be a memoir on the Benevolent Institutions of the State. This is especially an Anglo-Saxon province, for, of all the races of man, no other has done so much, or is now doing so much as is this, towards ameliorating the condition of his fellows. Another topic, and a truly acceptable one, at this period, would be an historical sketch of the Colleges, Academies and Common Schools of Maryland. And here, as on the other subjects, the writer will find very useful materials among our collections. Our financial history is not only of great interest, but is signalized by many curious and remarkable incidents. The same may be said of our great works of internal improvement, which indeed, may justly be termed gigantic, when we compare our boundaries and population with those of most of our sister States. To discourses on these heads might well be added a treatise on the rich mineral resources of the State,

with many others which will readily occur to you. I propose, myself, to deposite among the collection of the Society, during the year, the original records and correspondence relating to the defence of Baltimore in the war of , with a brief memoir of that event. The second Exhibition of Paintings in our Gallery has proved in no respect inferior to the first. It has, at the same time, been hailed with equal public approbation. Indeed, in such favor are they held that the probability is that a continuance of them, for many years in advance, will not only be successful, but will be demanded by the general sentiment. The net proceeds being specifically devoted to the purchase of paintings, by the best masters, will, in time, form a collection which, whilst it graces the city, will be honorable to this institution. The realization of this desirable result, has already begun, and it is nearly certain that in the next exhibition there will be several fine paintings, purchased by your committee and belonging to the Society. Thus will the redemption of our pledge to the community have made its first step towards the design, so early entertained, and so repeatedly announced. These annual exhibitions have already led to a closer study of the fine arts, and have attracted to them a more vivid attention than seems to have previously existed. This is as general as it is active, and will be promotive of an improvement in taste, and of a refined and disciplined judgment. The task of the Committee on the Gallery is no enviable one. It is attended with infinite labor, as well in the preparation as in the management of the exhibitions. Yet, I am happy to add that all the various duties have been cheerfully discharged, and with exemplary patience and assiduity. To the gentlemen of that committee the thanks of the Society are largely due, for the taste they have shown in the selection of pictures, their skilful arrangement of them, and the signal success which has crowned their labors. All the stipulations contained in the programme of , for building an Athenaeum, have been faithfully executed. In that address, we solicited "a free gift," in remuneration of which generous aid no return was proffered, other than "the genial influences over the public mind" of the institutions for which it was designed. The free gift was conferred in the disinterested spirit in which it was asked, and we must hope that the genial influences will, with each returning year, be more and more sensibly felt. The Athenaeum was to be unincumbered by debt, and was to accommodate the Library Company, the Mercantile Library Association, and this Society. These promises have been fulfilled, and the three institutions are now enjoying every convenience, requisite to their safety and comfort. A Reading Room and a Gallery of Fine Arts were to form essential features in the comprehensive projet, and both are now in a state of auspicious advancement. I think, then, I may now say that the Athenaeum has accomplished the very purposes to which it was destined, and that all the pledges on which the enterprise was based, have been faithfully redeemed. It stands the third, in the list of noble monuments, which adorn our city. Grateful to our own feelings and tastes, and admired by strangers, it affords an agreeable resort to both. No one who visits Baltimore and has leisure to view her many attractions, but comes here to enjoy the architectural symmetry of the edifice, its appropriate furnishing, and the varied means it contains for intellectual occupation and improvement. I believe, then, it is not too much to say, that its generous founders have been amply rewarded, for this munificent act of an exalted public spirit. The Societies, too, through whose instrumentality their bounty has been so well applied, may at the close of each year of their labors exchange congratulations on the good thus far achieved, and excite each other to continued exertions in their respective spheres. THE undersigned, committee on the Gallery, have, as the Society are aware, reported, verbally, at each stated meeting, in regard to the matters with which they are charged; and, at the last meeting of the Society, announced the close of the first Annual Exhibition in the Gallery, "the return of the pictures to their respective owners,-and the general pecuniary results. The enforcement of this rule was not always an agreeable task: The committee mention this now, particularly, in the hope, that the importance of the rule may be properly appreciated by the Society, and that its existence may become generally known. If it is adhered to, the result may be, that a place on the walls of the Gallery may become an object to be sought with eagerness by the artists of our country; and art may grow to be estimated in our community by a gradually improving standard, and appreciated by a more and more refined and exacting taste. Unless the Annual Exhibitions can be kept up by good pictures, the committee trust they may be abandoned. That they can thus be kept up, however, the committee have much reason to believe. Perhaps, in this way, the Annual Exhibitions may be kept up, until their receipts shall have given to the Society the means of collecting a gallery of their own. The committee are glad to believe, that the disposition made by them of the pictures on the walls, known generally

as " the hanging," was in nearly all instances, satisfactory to the parties interested. In this, they were aided by the admirable construction of the Gallery, in every part of which there was sufficient light, even on the gloomiest days of the fall: The labors of the committee, which otherwise would have been uncomfortable, were made in this way, most agreeable and satisfactory to themselves. The committee mention this particularly, because, this being the first Exhibition of the kind in Baltimore, it would not have been surprising, had the result been different. The committee might here close their report, did they not deem it proper to place upon paper, the suggestions made by them, verbally, to the Society at its last meeting, in regard to the manner in which the nett proceeds of the Exhibition just closed, as well as of future Exhibitions would be appropriated, were the matter left in the hands of the committee. The subject was one, on which differences of opinion might fairly exist, and which was not without its difficulties. True, after all, it will be but a gallery of copies, that will have been collected; and there may be some, who may think, that copies must necessarily be valueless, because they are not originals. But a gallery of the originals of the pictures referred to, is now among the impossibilities of the world: Nine out of ten of those who are attracted to an Exhibition, perhaps ninety-nine out of an hundred, would not be able to distinguish a good copy from the original, if they hung in adjoining rooms: Copies are perfectly competent to give to the observer, the style of drawing, composition and coloring of an artist. What there is the greatest danger of their failing in, is the expression of the picture. Yet this is very often obtained to the extent almost of perfect deception. But even if it is lost by the copyist, it is something, nay, it is a great deal, to be acquainted with three of the items going to produce the characteristic excellence of the master; and we may well be satisfied with these when it is impracticable to obtain the whole of his merits combined. It will be pleasant for all to be able, when they read of Titian, or Raphael, or Guercino, to see what may be considered as a fair representation of their works in the Gallery of the Athenaeum. The Gallery will have an attraction in this respect, when the collection shall be completed, which will be peculiar. The committee are not aware that a similar design has elsewhere been carried out; not because it is not a good design, as they believe, but because of the natural grasping at originals, and the willingness of all connoisseurs to be imposed upon by the countless getters up of originals to be found all over Europe, and to some extent, and latterly, in this country also. The committee, besides the reasons here given, have others, and more practical ones, perhaps, for the course they have determined on. The experience of the late Exhibition shewed the importance of the class of pictures, termed gallery pictures;-that is pictures of large size and striking subjects, that could, without detriment, be placed high on the walls, leaving room for cabinet pictures below them. This reason for their plan, the committee beg it to be understood, is offered rather to reconcile any who may desire other appropriations of the proceeds of the Exhibitions, than because the committee themselves rely on it, or deem it worthy of art. Still it shews that what is in itself right operates in this, as in most other cases, usefully and profitably in more ways than one. The committee would not have it understood that they intend to be exclusive in the appropriation of the funds, at their control, to the end in view. They speak only of a general design-a plan, which must yield, when proper, to circumstances. It is no part of it to reject all modern pictures: When it will be proper to do this, the occasion will speak for itself, and the committee will hold themselves at liberty to avail of it. The mode which the committee propose to pursue in obtaining copies is to fix, in the first place, upon the picture they desire to have copied, and then to ascertain, by correspondence, the terms on which a copy can be procured. There is a fellowship in art, all over the world, which will facilitate the enquiries of the committee; and art is so gracious in itself, and all its influences, that those even to whom nature has given no peculiar susceptibility to it, are ever found ready to contribute to its advancement. If any thing was necessary to prove this, reference need only be made to the sixteen thousand subscribers to the American Art Union of New York. There remains yet a matter which the committee think it proper to mention in their report, with a view of ascertaining the wishes of the Society in regard to it. It is the disposition of the rooms of the Gallery in the intervals between the Annual Exhibitions-whether they are to remain in charge of the committee, or revert, at once, as soon as the Exhibition closes, to the general purposes of the Historical Society.

## 2: Maryland Historical Society | Museum and Library | Baltimore, MD

*First Discourse Before the Maryland Historical Society: Delivered on 20 June, (Classic Reprint) [Charles Frederick Mayer] on [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com) \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. Excerpt from First Discourse Before the Maryland Historical Society: Delivered on 20 June, The Love of Country is the love of what she has been.*

Maryland is divided into three landform regions: The Chesapeake Bay, the largest estuary in the world, divides the state. Maryland is bordered by the Atlantic Ocean on the east; Pennsylvania to the north; West Virginia to the west; and Virginia to the south. When was the Maryland colony founded and by whom? His brother Leonard Calvert served as the first Governor of Maryland. Did you know that worms ate some of the Calvert Papers? Click here to learn about the journey these papers took! When did the colonists set sail and what ships carried them to the colony? They carried about people and all of their supplies on a 4-month voyage across the Atlantic. The Ark was due to return to England after delivering the settlers to the colony. The colonists planned to trade with the Virginia colonists for cows, pigs and horses, so they brought other items to trade, such as cloth, sugar, spices, and other items that you could only get from England. During this live, interactive program students learn about the factors Colonists had to consider when packing to come to the New World by examining artifacts. What is a Catholic Colony? Even though the Calverts established Maryland in order to make a profit, they also established the colony so that they could make a living without discrimination because of their Catholic faith. All people who believe in Jesus Christ are Christians, but there are many Christian churches that hold different beliefs. For example, Lord Baltimore could not hold public office in England because he was a Catholic. Lord Baltimore wanted the settlers in the new colony of Maryland to be able to make a living with as much freedom as possible. Catholics were in the minority in Maryland, and Lord Baltimore wanted to make sure that their rights were protected. He established Maryland as a colony where people of all Christian religions could practice their faith, grow wealthy, vote, and hold public office. Charles Carroll the Settler was an Irish Catholic. He was a well-educated student of law. Explore our Historical Investigation Portal! Who were the colonists? In 1639, approximately 20,000 settlers left England in search of wealth, different opportunities and a better life. Seventeen colonists were Roman Catholic gentleman; the rest were Protestant indentured servants. What is an indentured servant? An indentured servant was typically a poor, young man who signed a contract, and worked for a master for a set period of time usually 4 to 6 years in exchange for transportation to the colony, food, clothing, shelter, and often to learn a trade. At the end of their period of indenture, they might receive land, money or tools and supplies to start their own farms. Many people came to Maryland as indentured servants. Maryland offered poor people the opportunity to come to the New World and eventually gain land and wealth. By the 1680s, planters found that they could earn more money if they did not have to pay laborers. So, planters turned to slave labor. As tobacco production increased, so too did slavery. Teachers, bring the Museum into your classroom! Was there anyone living in the area we now call Maryland before the colonists arrived? The Native Americans in Maryland were a peaceful people who welcomed the English. At the time of the founding of the Maryland colony, approximately forty tribes consisting of 8,000 to 10,000 people lived in the area. The Native Americans who were living in the location where the colonists first settled were called the Yaocomico Indians. The colonists gave the Yaocomico Indians cloth, hatchets, and hoes in exchange for the right to settle on the land. The Yaocomico Indians allowed the English settlers to live in their houses, a type of longhouse called a witchott. The Indians also taught the colonists how to plant corn, beans, and squash, as well as where to find food such as clams and oysters. Looking for resources and programs about Native Americans? How did colonists make money? It was very labor intensive to produce a lot of tobacco. By the 1680s, as fewer indentured servants arrived in the colony, slaves replaced the indentured servants. A strong shipbuilding industry flourished in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Teachers, bring your students to the Museum! What is the Mason-Dixon line? It is still called the Mason-Dixon Line and is often used to define northern and southern states. Click here to get the full story of how Philadelphia almost ended up being a Maryland city! Who signed the Declaration of Independence from Maryland? How is our National Anthem connected to Maryland? The United States declared war on Great

Britain just 30 years after we had won our independence because Great Britain was interfering with our right to trade freely with whichever nations we chose. Despite some symbolic victories by the U. In August , the British attacked Washington, D. The words were put to music, and it quickly became very popular! Under the cover of a thunderstorm, they proceeded to Federal Hill and established a fortification overlooking the city. Butler was determined to secure Baltimore and ensure it remained under Union control, after the Pratt Street Riot less than a month earlier. My troops are on Federal Hill, which I can hold with the aid of my artillery. If I am attacked to-night, please open upon Monument Square with your mortars. This began a military occupation of Baltimore that lasted the duration of the war. By fall of , the Union occupiers had constructed the formidable Fort Federal Hill, whose cannons served as a constant reminder of the cost of disloyalty to the citizens of Baltimore. Who are some famous Marylanders?

## 3: MD History Q&A | Maryland Historical Society

*First Discourse Before The Maryland Historical Society: Delivered On 20 June, [Charles Frederick Mayer] on www.enganchecubano.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. This is a reproduction of a book published before*

After serving at St. Eventually, the diocesan convention of settled upon William Murray Stone , a native of Somerset County and slaveholder. As Bishop Stone began what would become his decade-long episcopate, Rev. Allen moved to Ohio by its Constitution a slavery-free state , where he became a missionary under Bishop Philander Chase. Allen then moved to Cincinnati where he revitalized Trinity Church in , but three years later the congregation had difficulty meeting its mortgage payments. Allen returned to Maryland in , seven years after another Maryland diocesan stalemate had led to the election of William R. Slavery remained an issue dividing Episcopalians and the country, and like Bishop Kemp, Bishop Whittingham was known for his evangelism, as well as solicitude toward African Americans both free and slave. Allen become rector of St. Allen published Maryland Toleration: District Court for the District of Connecticut. Andrew White and others and the ensuing sectarian violence, ultimately resolved in a policy of religious toleration among Anglicans, Catholics, Presbyterians and others as documented in acts of the Maryland colonial Assembly session of Allen also preached the diocesan convention sermon in and joined the diocesan Standing Committee, where he served as agent for Diocesan Missions. An ally of Bishop Whittingham for more than 25 years, Rev. In , he published Clergy in Maryland of the Protestant Episcopal Church [13] through the same publisher, which came to be relied upon by generations of historians, but which criticized the diocese for its reliance upon clergy born outside its boundaries most like himself, Northerners. Allen also wrote a number of sketches of early Maryland clergy including Rev. Thomas Bacon and parishes including St. Allen had several children, and a descendant, Col. In , the Diocese of Maryland bought many records that Rev. Allen had preserved, which with Rt. Waters, [13] Report of the Rev. Thomas Bacon New York, N. Richardson, [22] Who were the early settlers of Maryland a paper read before the "Maryland Historical Society," at its meeting held Thursday evening, October 5, Sketches of the history of St. Waters, at p.

## 4: Ethan Allen (priest) - Wikipedia

*first discourse before the maryland historical society by charles frederick mayer document.*

## 5: History, Possessions and Prospects of the Maryland Historical Society

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## 6: Discourse on the Life and Character of George Calvert

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## 7: first discourse before the maryland historical society by charles frederick mayer ebooks preview

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