

INSIDE
THIS ISSUE:

New Members 2

Underground Railroad 3

Bootleggers' Ball 4

This Old House 5

Vietnam Oral History Project 6

Thank You Volunteers! 9

Society's Log Cabin has Yard Makeover

This spring the Society was asked if we would consider partnering with Juvenile Services and Judge Jane Murray in their attempt to give juveniles who come before the court something constructive to work on and be proud of – like a garden. We heartily agreed and in no time the front yard of the Rev. Duke log cabin took on a whole new life with rows of planted vegetables bordered by herbs and flowers. We negotiated a new split rail fence in exchange for the use of the ground and everyone enjoyed vegetables and herbs from the garden. We anticipate an even bigger and better garden for next year.



New Garden and 1776-era "Betsy Ross" American Flag

Colonial Era Cecil County-Made Clock Completes 250 Year Swing

By Brian McCandless

When the president of the Historical Society of Cecil County asked me what I knew about grandfather clocks, I had no idea the question would lead to a rare and wonderful opportunity -- to return an 18th century Benjamin Chan-

dlee, Jr. tall clock back to Cecil County, where it was made. Mrs. Ann Krestensen of Easton, Maryland contacted the Society in January 2014 to ask if there was interest in acquiring a clock that her father, Mr. Denton Miller of Baltimore, Maryland had collected over fifty

years earlier. Mr. Miller had loaned the clock for an extended period to the Baltimore Museum of Art where it appeared on page 88 of their March 1968 catalog as item 61, TALL CLOCK. The clock was also illustrated in "Maryland Queen Anne and Chippendale Furniture of the Eight-

*Renew
your
membership
today!*

continued on page 6

Letter from the President

Dear Member,

Happy Fall to all of our members. I am excited for this to be the first edition of the "Inkwell" to be sent electronically.

The Historical Society operates on a minimal budget and to be able to eliminate the cost of printing and mailing is a huge savings for us.

Electronic distribution also allows us

to expand each issue and publish more frequently. This is a win-win situation where we save money and you get more history and news.

The Society has been a beehive of activity as you will see in this issue. Our volunteers are always striving to bring you relevant programming while endeavoring to preserve our

museum items and documents.

We are encouraged and optimistic for the future. Please stay tuned because there is loads more to come.

Help us keep your history alive,

*Paula Newton
President*

Grant Awarded to Society

In May 2014 the Historical Society submitted a proposal to the Cecil County Video Lottery Terminal Local Community Grant Program for digitization of one-of-a-kind documents. We received partial funding of our request and have sent the commissioners minute books, public roads books, slave book, tax records and poor house books to The Crowley Company for digitization. We will continue to request funding and donations so that we can fast-track the digitization of documents that are extremely fragile and in danger of disintegrating.

Root, Root, Root for the Home Team!
Event Details on Page 12

Welcome to our New Members!

Dayna Bailey
James Barton
Bruce Bendler
Donna Jean Boyd
Bernie Bodt
Carolyn Clark
Marian Deidel
Nancy Emberson
Gregory Harris
Cecilia Hartman

Peg Walz
Roy Wingate
Beth Johnson
Tipton O'Bannon
Richard Price
Apryl Cox
Scott Phillips
Adam Reynolds
Angela Vandyke
Clara Wyatt

We need your email addresses!
Please submit to @ kloft@udel.edu

Diggins Works With National Park Service: Nominates Two Cecil County Sites For Underground Railroad Listing

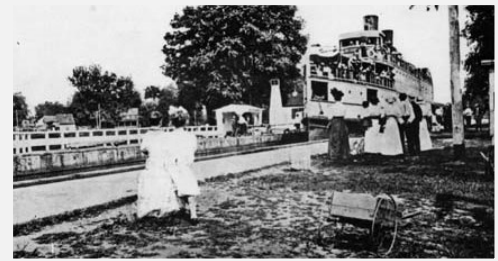
By Milt Diggins

Myths and legends abound about the Underground Railroad. Old houses with a secluded space set off speculation that it was a station on the Underground Railroad, despite the lack of documentation. Quilts hanging up in yards supposedly gave secret signals to escaping slaves. The Underground Railroad was presumably a vast sophisticated network that brought thousands upon thousands of people out of slavery. The traditional history of the Underground Railroad justly heralded the efforts of white men and women who helped freedom seekers, but often neglected to mention the free blacks who assisted and the freedom seekers who escaped on their own initiative.

Broadly defined to include individual efforts to seek freedom as well as organized and spontaneous efforts to assist freedom seekers, the Underground Railroad played an important role in our national heritage. In the 1990s the national government recognized the need for an accurate depiction of the Underground Railroad in order to preserve that heritage. Congress charged the National Park Service with organizing and coordinating a national effort to gather and verify the accuracy of Underground Railroad stories tied to sites and trails, and to promote partnerships and educational programs to share those stories. The National Park Service website Network to Freedom (<http://www.nps.gov/subjects/ugrr/>

[index.htm](#)) provides a fuller explanation of their Underground Railroad Project. The website also features a database of designated Underground Railroad sites, facilities, and programs. Teachers and organizations offering programs can find a wealth of educational resources. Another section of the website presents Underground Railroad history through essays, individual stories, research reports, a map, a timeline, and multimedia.

Cecil County did not have any officially designated UGRR sites. In April, the National Park Service, in partnership with the Maryland Department of Tourism, asked if I would select, research, and verify the UGRR connection with a few county sites or trails, and submit detailed applications in July. If the applications are approved, the National Park Service will officially designate the proposed sites as UGRR sites. I focused on transportation links for the nominations. Location has made Cecil County a significant transportation link on the east coast. Waterways and roadways in Cecil County have carried traffic between Philadelphia and Baltimore ever since the colonial period, and in the 1830s one of the nation's earliest railroads linked the two cities. This transportation heritage offered the best candidates for UGRR nominations. Frenchtown, the Chesapeake Bay, the Susquehanna River, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, and the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal have documented UGRR



C&D Canal

stories. I researched and wrote up applications for two obvious trails used by UGRR conductors and freedom seekers: The Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad station and steamboat ferry at Perryville, and the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

If the applications are approved, summaries of 200 words or less will be available on the Network to Freedom website, and the detailed applications are available on request through the website. The following are the summaries for the two nominations (The C&D summary is slightly larger than the one on the application): The Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Station and Steam Ferry Landing site in Perryville, Maryland, at the mouth of the Susquehanna River, is relevant to the resistance to slavery. The site is associated with famous and lesser known escapes, and one kidnapping and rescue of a free Pennsylvania citizen. At the Susquehanna River, trains stopped in Havre de Grace, passengers and cars crossed on the railroad ferry, and resumed their journey from the Perryville station. Frederick Douglass escaped on this railroad in 1838, and the Crafts in 1848. Charlotte Giles and Harriet Eglin escaped from Baltimore on this railroad. Henry "Box"

Continued on Page 11...

HSCC Hosts First "Bootlegger's Ball"

By Beth Moore

On Saturday, April 5, the Historical Society of Cecil County held its first Bootleggers' Ball. This well

attended event began at the society with an informative and entertaining talk by Mike Dixon about the history of prohibition and its impact on Cecil County and the nation. People in attendance had the opportunity to share their own stories of bootlegging and moonshining.

A costume contest was also held. Participants dressed like flapper

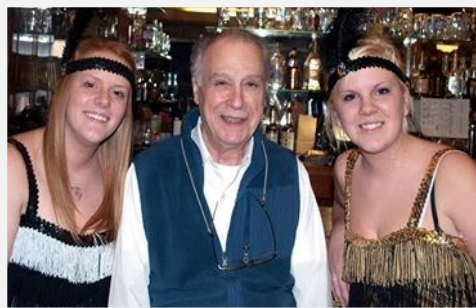
girls and rum runners. Winners received fabulous prizes donated by Sentman Distributors and State Line Liquors.

Our program then moved to North Street Hotel, where a celebration of the repeal of prohibition was held. Jimmy Nicholson was our host and Box Turtle Bob provided the musical entertainment - with some help from the flapper girls). Food and drink were served and enjoyed by all!

A special thank you to State Line Liquors and Sentman Distributors for their prize donations.



Kyle Dixon is surrounded by flapper girls Trish Moore, Holly Weiser, and Megan Moore.



North Street Hotel owner Jimmy Nicholson



Box Turtle Bob entertains the crowd

An Old House Research Question: When did the Pennsylvania Railroad Move the Dwellings

By Mike Dixon

Over time, physical changes occur to a community's built environment. Most are subtle, as when a backhoe goes to work digging up a new foundation or a bulldozer extends a street so a small parcel of land can be subdivided into building lots. But as decades pass by more radical transformations occasionally materialize, many of those leaving behind no hint of earlier times.

Between the two World Wars, one of those epic alterations took place in the center of Elkton as the Pennsylvania Railroad electrified the northeast corridor and improved its right-of-way. The significant local enhancements included moving the tracks nearly a quarter of a mile to the north, the elimination of dangerous grade crossings, construction of two overhead bridges, the extension of municipal streets, and the erection of a new passenger station.

Once the engineers developed plans to straighten the tracks, the company purchased a great deal of land. In between wrangling for a deal with individual property owners, the PRR negotiated with the town council and the State Highway Administration to get an agreement to eliminate several busy grade crossings and build elevated bridges at North and Bridge streets.

As the plan moved forward, this design disrupted long-established street patterns in the older section of town and reoriented growth toward Elkton Heights, a new development on the edge of the county

seat. In the area of North Street the realignment of the roadway required the Company to acquire a number of residences on either side of the street. Around August 1931, the PRR sold nine of those recently acquired buildings to local parties,

and one each by Argus F. Robinson, John W. Alexander. W. Holt McAllister, George P. Whitaker, Cecil P. Sentman, Thomas W. Simperts, Taylor W. McKenney, and Robert V. Creswell. George Moore of Newark and Woodall & Son of Elkton handled the moving contract, the Cecil County News noted.



The original tracks ran alongside the old Cecil County Jail.

the price ranging from \$300 to \$500. The company had paid as much as \$10,000 for some of them, the Cecil Democrat reported.

Several of the houses had been lifted from their foundations in August 1931, and were "being moved intact to what is known as Elkton Heights, about seven hundred feet further north," the Cecil Democrat reported. The balance would soon follow, as the new owners had agreed to promptly remove the dwellings. Two had been bought by John Lawrence of Newark,

The work was hastily accomplished as the contractors on this major Great Depression era public works project anxiously wanted to get the long-delayed project moving. When it was over about 1935, the Pennsylvania Railroad had completed improvements amounting to over \$1-million locally, not including electrification. Beyond that, street patterns familiar to a generation of people had been altered.

And homes that once lined North Street had been moved to the newest development, Elkton Heights. Today they continue to line some of the attractive streets in this subdivision, appearing as if they have been there from the first. There are few traces of the pre-electrification era in Elkton.



A postcard showing a portion of North Street where the changes occurred. C 1920s.



Brian McCandless works on the clock

Continued from page 1...

eenth Century” by William Elder. After being retired from the exhibit and with no interest in continued display, the clock was returned to Mr. Denton’s home in Bozman, on Maryland’s Eastern Shore. After Mr. Miller’s passing in 2013, his daughter Ann felt it would be appropriate to return the clock to the county where it had been crafted, nearly 250 years ago. The Historical Society of Cecil County will be exhibiting the clock, along with other Chandlee pieces, as part of a gallery that will be dedicated to influential persons and families of Cecil County through the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

So you wonder what is a *tall clock*? This is the most descriptive name used for a *pendulum clock* housed in a long vertical case, about six feet or more in height. Thanks to the folk song “My Grandfather’s Clock” written in 1876 by the Connecticut

composer Henry Clay Work, these *longcase clocks*, or *regulator clocks*, or *pendulum clocks* became known as the now-familiar *grandfather clocks*. Pendulum clocks have a long pendulum suspended on a rod inside a tall narrow case. The pendulum swings left and right – its swing time, or period, is determined by its length, and its regular motion is used to regulate the speed at which the timing drum, connected to the clock’s hands by gears, rotates. The timing drum is forced to rotate by a heavy weight hanging on a wire wrapped around the drum, suspended by a pulley that travels down inside the case as the drum unwinds. When you wind a clock up, you are bringing the heavy weight back up high inside the case to begin its journey down again over about a week. Time regulation, or accuracy, is obtained by the action of the pendulum rod on a toothed escapement wheel – this action creates the characteristic ‘tick-tock’ sound we all associate with mechanical clocks. This type of clock was perfected by the English physicist Robert Hooke in 1660.

Before I made the trip to Bozman, I sought the advice of people with more experience than myself in handling, dismantling, and caring for a tall clock. Although I have conserved and restored many antique nautical and musical instruments, the tall clock acquisition was intimidating. I owe much to Bob and Geraldine McKeown for their help: Bob gave me hands-on training on dismantling, setting, winding, and inspecting a tall clock; Geraldine reviewed the provenance details – looking at characteristics of the clock visible in photographs, and comparing them to others in published records. On moving day, Saturday February 22, I left my home in Elkton at 6:00AM and met Mrs. Krestensen in Easton. We drove to Bozman in separate vehicles and met Tommy, her handyman, who helped me wrap the various clock parts and load them into my Saturn Vue. We wrapped the wood in tissue paper, then cloaked it all in plastic drop

cloth, and then wrapped each piece in bubble-wrap. The next day Paula and Ralph Newton helped me unload the clock at the Historical Society. It is presently dismantled, awaiting the few new parts needed to bring it back to life. As a test, I applied weight to the timing drum and set the pendulum swinging – the clock second hand immediately began moving, so there is much to be excited about!

The details of the newly accessed clock are as follows. The tall clock was made 1760-1790 in Nottingham, Cecil County, Maryland by Benjamin Chandlee, Junior (1723-1791), working from 1740 until 1790. The clock consists of an eight-day, American-made, brass works with a brass face with cast rococo spandrels surrounding the silvered chapter ring and silvered boss in the arch. The minutes and hours are pierced and cut iron hands operating off the center post. The subsidiary days are on a month dial, viewed through a beveled aperture. The seconds hand is separately mounted with its own dial. All of this is enclosed in a walnut hood set upon a long case fitted with an access door fitted with a circular glazed peephole for viewing the pendulum. The clock stands 89 inches high by 14 inches wide by 8 inches deep. The boss of the clock face arch is engraved 'B Chandlee'. Inside the waist door there is a piece of watch paper pasted, bearing the inscription "William Brown/ Watchmaker/ & Jeweller / 276 Baltimore Street / Baltimore". William Brown (1815-1903) worked from 1853 to 1854 at that Baltimore address and later formed William Brown & Co., in association with H. Davis, in 1866. Inside the hood, or

bonnet, there is a loose faded tag affixed with masking tape that reads: Mr. Denton Miller, 231 West Lafayette Avenue, Baltimore 5448.2 Tall Clock – 2. Mrs. Krestensen indicated that this was her father's name and address, and the accession number for the Baltimore Museum of Art.

The walnut case is in two parts. The removable hood has a molded edge door with a curved brass escutcheon and iron lock flanked by wooden columns with brass capitals and bases in the front. The brass capitals and bases remain for the back of the hood but the wood columns are missing. The sides of the hood have cut out arched windows. The tympanum is plain with a molded scroll pediment with three wooden finials on wooden plinth blocks. The waist has an arched door with molded edge and a glazed peephole with a brass ring around it flanked by inset quarter columns with brass capitals and bases. Cove moldings above support the hood while those below support the waist. The box has an applied arched panel with molded edges flanked by inset quarter columns with brass capitals and bases over an integral base with applied moldings with cut out bracket feet.

Two bells were obtained with the clock; although the clock mechanism only contains a mount for one bell, these are easily interchanged. The smaller grey bell is higher pitched

and sounds the note F, below piano middle-C. The larger black bell sounds a deeper, more somber note C, an octave below middle-C. Both bell tones are slightly lower than modern concert pitch, consistent with Baroque tuning, where the note A is 415 Hertz rather than the modern 440 Hertz.

The pendulum is a brass dial on a steel arm with an adjusting screw. There is an original winding key made of walnut and hand forged iron, bearing the inscription "No 13" – the key has a variable taper for use on shafts of different dimension. There are two weights, one to drive the clock, the other to power the bell hammer. One weight has a brass case filled with lead and capped with an attractive knurled lid. The other is smaller, has no lid, and consists of hand-rolled and soldered brass filled with lead, an older, simpler design. The clock is missing a pulley, and I am presently fabricating a new one from measurements taken from the original. The clock's case is missing a base molding piece which I am also fabricating – these pieces will be engraved with appropriate identifiers before the clock is reassembled. In the next installment, I will describe the conservation and restoration of the Chandlee clock and provide a short history of the Chandlee clockmakers in the context of other events which shaped early Cecil County and the Colonial-era mid-Atlantic region.



The society works every day to make sure we don't forget.

Vietnam is indeed history—but it is not yet past.

While it is fresh in our memories, the heritage group has planned an initiative to document the local story.

If you would like to participate email remembrance@cecilhistory.org or phone 410.398.1790 and ask to speak to one of the oral historians working on the Vietnam Veteran's project.

Research Historian Joins Vietnam Veterans Oral History Project

by Mike Dixon

Ken Broomell has joined the Vietnam Veterans Oral History initiative as the project's research historian. Ken recently completed his M.A. in history at Salisbury University, and is tasked with examining manuscripts, documents, photographs, and newspapers. To a large degree, these archival sources have not been studied so this investigation will add greatly to the project archives, which will be established once the initiative is wrapped up. He will also help with oral histories and other activities as the project advances.



Ken Broomell is serving as a research historian on the project, digging through old Cecil County newspapers for articles on the war.

<http://ow.ly/CVbxv>

Welcome to our New Volunteers!

The Society is excited to introduce three new volunteers!

Stephanie Butcher, an employee of Cecil Bank and from Elkton, has been working with the Tuesday evening curatorial team and has agreed to be responsible for accessioning museum items. Carol Donache, librarian, has been coming in to train Stephanie on PastPerfect, our inventory software program. Stephanie decided to volunteer because she realized she didn't know much about her local history and figured the Historical Society was the best place to find out.

Christopher Murray just started his freshman year at Salesianum. Chris loves history and his mom contacted me about volunteer opportunities. Chris' first activity was to help Brian McCandless, Co-Curator, rid the basement of a large bat.

Travis Humiston works at Aberdeen Proving Ground and has his degree in Mechanical Engineering. Travis is from Connecticut and now lives in an old home in Zion. He came to the Society initially to research his house and the area and is now helping in the museum and with exhibit preparations.

*Want to
volunteer at HSCC
or be interviewed
about the Vietnam Era?
410-398-1790
remembrance@hsc.org*

Partnering with University of Delaware: Roads, Cops, Letters, and Property

By Eric Mease

“Order out of chaos,” that’s how Dr. Terry Snyder describes the work just completed by her University of Delaware students at the Historical Society of Cecil County around several paper document collections that they organized and made available for public scrutiny via the internet. Those collections included old photographs, letters, tax records, road books, and Elkton police blotters. Squirreled away on a shelf in the so called “Bat Room” at the Historical Society of Cecil County sit some ledger books, 18 inches long by 6 inches wide. They contain the day to day, sometimes minute to minute records of the Elkton Police department; the police blotters from the years 1951 to 1993 when the department began keeping digital records. University of Delaware Master’s Degree candidate Elisabeth Maselli reviewed the police blotters, inventoried them, boxed them, labeled those boxes, and developed a finding aid to make it easier for anyone looking for information to locate it. So who might use these ledgers? Elisabeth says they could be used for a number of different



Anne Reilly, a PhD Candidate in the University's American Civilizations Program holds a World War II-era photo of soldiers, including Morton Taylor, from the Historical Society's collection. <http://ow.ly/CTw0K>

research projects such as genealogy, criminal justice, and anyone who wants a peek at Elkton, Maryland in the mid-20th century. In addition to placing the blotters in 7 labeled boxes and putting pictures from the era in separate folders, Elisabeth created a Twitter page with a different daily entry, so you can follow the “action” of the Elkton police from years ago on line at www.twitter.com/ccpolicearchive. There is a link there to a blog with more information including the finding aid at www.wordpress.org/ccpolicearchive

Another useful research tool is the Cecil County Road Books. “There are 6 county road books dating from the 1760s to the 1890s. They contain hand drawn maps along with petitions for road changes over the years. Some surveyors,” Angela Schad, a Master’s Degree graduate from Texas points out, “drew in little houses and marked each person’s property with their name. Some are really beautifully drawn in great detail showing rivers and creeks, including each little bend of the waterway.”

Angela believes the maps could “help individuals locate specific properties such as civic structures, ferries, mills,



Elisabeth Maselli, a University of Delaware graduate student created a finding aid for the Elkton Police Blotter collection. <http://ow.ly/CVaYb>

taverns, and other places of interest. (We can also) go to the index, look up an individual and see that his property is on map number 12 in volume one.”

Great, great uncle Harry and great, great aunt Matilda lived in Cecil County in 1860. Did they own their house? Did they have farm animals? How about a buggy or wagon and horses to pull them? Were they slave holders? What was the value of Harry and Matilda’s property? Those are a lot of questions, but volunteers at the Society receive them at least weekly. Fortunately, the records that can answer these questions have been available to students, scholars, and genealogists for decades, but not everyone knew about them. “They” are the Property Tax Records and Slave Schedules for Cecil County. Rescued from a dumpster decades ago, the records have had numerous homes in the Society building over the years. But now, thanks to University of Delaware graduate student, Stephanie Lampkin,

Continued on Page 10...

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county](https://www.facebook.com/historicalsocietyofcecil-county)

*We are social
join the history
conversation*



University of Delaware graduate student Della Keyser holds one of the trading cards from the historical society's collection, which promoted a business. <http://ow.ly/CTwlx>

they are finding a new, more permanent home for all the world to see. They're going on line via a finding aid which is also available on the Society's web site www.cecilhistory.org

It was the mid 1940s. The world was at war. During this time of unthinkable horror come letters: simple, handwritten, highly personalized letters between individuals, both male and female, describing everyday life of military men and civilian women at home, in training, and in the trenches. A decade or two ago, a group of these letters was given to the Society for preservation and public access. And there they sat, in a box, in relative obscurity... until now. Last spring, a PhD candidate in the University of Delaware Museum Studies program changed all that. Anne Reilly, a native of Plymouth, Massachusetts, took and organized the shoe box of letters written to Position Classification Specialist, Morton Taylor,

stationed at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds between 1943 and 1946.

Anne says the letters are no longer shoe boxed. "I took them out of the shoe box, out of their envelopes, put them in archival folders, arranged them by correspondent, then chronologically. The folders were then placed in an archival box. Even though Morton's letters don't survive, information about him can be gleaned from the orders he received. The finding aid I've written for the collection was placed on the Society's web site, so researchers can find and review the collection."

All of these projects produced finding aides like Anne's and in some cases indexes which are posted on our web site at www.cecilhistory.org

Our thanks to all the University students and Dr. Snyder for their work for the Society. Watch for more stories about several more University of Delaware students who are assisting the Historical Society in organizing and making public more of our valuable document archives.



Angela Schad, a Lois F. McNeil Fellow, Winterthur Program in American Material Culture, uses a copy stand to photograph colonial era roadbooks. <http://ow.ly/CTw8W>

The Maryland Emancipation Day Quilt

By Milt Diggins

Maryland ended slavery in November, 1864, a few months before the



Milt Diggins, 2nd from left, meets with members of the Maryland Commission on African American History and Culture

Civil War ended. On November 1, 2014, that event will be commemorated at the Maryland State House, in the old House of Delegates chamber. In addition to an Emancipation Day Proclamation, Joan M. E. Gaither, PH. D., will unveil the Maryland Emancipation Quilt. The quilt has twenty-four 18 inch squares, one for each county and Baltimore City. Each county and the city contributed suggestions for appropriate images representing their role in the events of that era. In August, Theodore Mack, the chairman of the Maryland Commission on African American History and Culture, and a committee overseeing the quilt project met with Milt Diggins to discuss image ideas representative of Cecil County's history related to the quilt's theme.



...Continued from page 3

Brown was freighted across on the ferry in 1849. Rachel Parker was kidnapped on the last day of 1851 by Thomas McCreary, who Frederick Douglass and other abolitionists referred to as "the notorious kidnapper from Elkton." Part of the drama of her abduction, her rescue, and her pleas for freedom unfolded at Perryville. In 1853, Aaron Digges, fleeing from a Baltimore butcher, entered the train at the Susquehanna crossing, but he fell into the hands of Constable Thomas McCreary. In 1854, Henry fled from John Stump, who owned the land at Perry Point, by taking the train out of Perryville. The US Army Corps of Engineers currently owns and operates the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. This canal, build in 1829 by investors, provided a route for freedom seekers on steamboats, schooners, and other water craft. Boats entered at Elk River in Cecil County, Maryland and exited at Delaware City, New Castle County, Delaware. This eliminated approximately 300 nautical miles between Baltimore and Philadelphia. This Chesapeake Bay to Delaware River route to Philadelphia was also safer for smaller watercraft than a voyage into the Atlantic Ocean and Delaware Bay. William Still and Sydney Gay recorded escapes on steamboats and schooners passing through the canal from Baltimore, Norfolk, and Richmond. Local newspapers reported unsuccessful canal-related escapes, and complained about suspicious Philadelphia oyster boats assisting

escapes. When some freedom seekers fled from the lower Eastern Shore, a newspaper commented that the close watch kept on the canal would make it difficult for them to pass that way.

The Society would like to thank the following service organizations for their generous donations in support of the Vietnam Veterans Oral History Project:

Jerry Skrivanek
VFW Post # 8185
Port Deposit



VFW Post #8175
Elkton

American Legion Post #194
Rising Sun

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***HSCC wants to email the
Inkwell to as many
members as possible!***

***Send your address to
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***The Inkwell is published
three times per year***

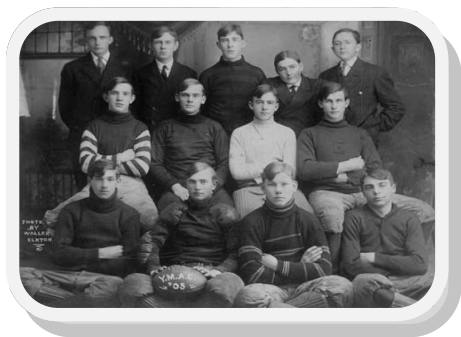
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Root, Root, Root, for the Home Team!

A brief and entertaining look at Maryland's sports heritage.



YMCA football 1905



Elkton Baseball 1906



Tome Football 1910

**Silent Auction!
Raffle!**

**Friday, November 14 at 6pm at Historical Society of Cecil County
Wine and Cheese Reception with a Newsflash Report to Members**

If sports mirror society, what do our sports obsessions mean? Put on your team colors and join us for an evening full of stories that can stir vivid memories and deep emotions — as only sports can do. Dean Krimmel, a public historian who grew up sports-crazed in Baltimore, will tell us about Maryland's rich sporting heritage: from fox hunting and horse racing to jousting, lacrosse and little league baseball.

Dean Krimmel is a museum consultant who specializes in exhibit and interpretive planning. He served as project director for Sports Legends Museum, MD's sports history headquarters located next to Oriole Park at Camden Yards, which will celebrate its 10th anniversary in 2015.