

The Inkwell

FALL 2020

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Breakfast in the Free State: Part 2

By Rusty Eder

In the introduction to this story, we looked at two big questions regarding the Prohibition era in United States history. The first was, "How did this happen?" How did a nation like the U.S., with its long history of imbibing all sorts of "spirituous liquors" pass an amendment which attempted to outlaw those long-standing practices? I say, "attempted to outlaw" because in this chapter of our story, we'll try to answer the question "What happened?" How did the success of passing the "Noble Experiment" turn into a complete failure from almost the very moment of inception?

The United States Census of 1910 listed 70,000 people making a living in the manufacture of alcoholic drinks, along with 68,000 saloon keepers and over 100,000 bartenders. And on January 16, 1920, they were all fired! A 3 billion dollar a year industry ceased operation overnight, or at least it was supposed to. The fact is that for a variety of reasons, beginning with the structure of Prohibition itself and eventually including religion, health, organized crime, and the ordinary desire for a good stiff belt, many, if not most Americans either actively violated the tenets of the 18th Amendment or were at least comfortable buying their favorite beverages from those who did.

The failure of Prohibition begins with the language of the 18th Amendment. It says,

"Section 1

After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

Section 2

Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Section 3

This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress."

Volunteer!
**410-398-
1790**

*Renew
your
membership
today!*

President's Corner

I am pleased to announce that the Historical Society is finally re-opening on September 2, 2021. We have been allowing researchers into the library by appointment only since July and have had a mostly full schedule. Evidently, people have missed us and we have missed the interaction with our patrons. You never know when someone will walk through the door with a "treasure" to donate or never before seen photographs. We recently had such a surprise when Barry Sawyer from Lancaster called and asked if we would like a

large collection of Native American artifacts collected over 60 years ago from a farm in Earleville. Check out our website for the online interview with Barry. Since that interview Barry has been coming to the Society every Thursday to meet with Dan Coates from the Archaeological Society to identify and catalog the donation. Barry has become a lifelong friend to the Society and we have created a joint project with another history-related organization

to strengthen that relationship.

Elkton's Fall Fest was held on September 18, 2021 and the Society was open and featured our collection of yearbooks. We were pleasantly surprised by the interest and we were busy the entire day. Travis Humiston demonstrated a virtual glimpse into our museum collection that scans an object and then you can see it in 3D. We will be using this technology in the DeWitt museum in the future.

There will be a raffle of a framed copy of the 1858

Officers

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HSCC wants to email the Inkwell to as many members as possible! Please send us your email address to receive future issues via email.

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Do you want to get involved? Contact us! cecilhistory@gmail.com

Martenet map that was donated to us and that will be the main item. Tickets will be mailed to all members.

The First Friday in December at the Historical Society will be the debut of a long awaited new exhibit, "Form, Function & Finesse: Art Through the Craftsman Eye". Also our newest publication "Cecil Snippets" will be for sale. This book will make a great Christmas gift for the person that has everything. Keep checking our website and our Facebook page for updates and more information.

It feels really good to be back and we hope to see all of our old friends and share some food and drink and catch up. Please remember to support the Historical Society by attending our events and participating in our fundraisers.

Sincerely,

Paula Newton, President



Section 3 is the normal boilerplate for ratification, so we'll set it aside for now and look at the other two sections one-by-one.

Notice that in Section 1, neither possession, nor consumption of alcohol is prohibited. The dry forces knew they could never make people pour out the booze they already had and felt that the language used was sufficient to dry up the country in due time. They also felt that Congress, in passing the requisite enabling legislation could work out the details to meet their goals. Enacted in 1919 and taking effect in 1920, the National Prohibition Act, better known as the Volstead Act, is, like most legislation, a child of compromise. Anti-Saloon League political agent Wayne Wheeler (remember him?) was consulted regularly in the crafting of the act and in order to get it passed and make the 18th Amendment a reality, Wheeler cooperated in allowing for what he felt were reasonable exceptions to absolute prohibition. Americans quickly combed all 52 pages of the ensuing bill to find creative and interesting ways to use those exceptions to their advantage. For example:

Eder —From page 1...

America turned to the countryside. Farmers had a long-standing tradition of converting their excess grains and fruits into brandies and other liquors. Now that the breweries and distilleries weren't buying their products, they had even more excess produce to store. Funny thing, though, it was awfully hard to define a "farmer" and then keep track of just how much of what was being "aged" at any given time. If, at this point, you're wondering about the farmers of Cecil County, hold that thought.

American got religion. In an effort to gain public support from traditionally "wet" Catholics and Jews, Wheeler and others supported an "Ecclesiastical" exemption for sacred wines. It is absolutely amazing how many religious congregations swelled in the early 1920s! One enterprising man named Jorge de la Torre, got an ecclesiastical approbation from the archbishop of Northern California to sell altar wines to Catholic dioceses throughout the country. Within a couple of years, he was making 14 different varieties. You could have Tokay altar wine, Riesling altar wine, even Cabernet altar wine among others. According to vinepair.com, The Department of Research and Education of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ investigated the situation and reported that in 1925 almost 3 million gallons of sacramental wine had been withdrawn from official warehouses for church use. The report concluded, "There is no way of knowing what the legitimate consumption of fermented sacramental wine is, but it is clear that the legitimate demand does not increase 800,000 gallons in two years."

It worked out even better for many Jewish congregations. Under the Volstead Act, each Jewish adult was entitled to 10 gallons of sacramental wine per year. As historian Daniel Okrent has observed,

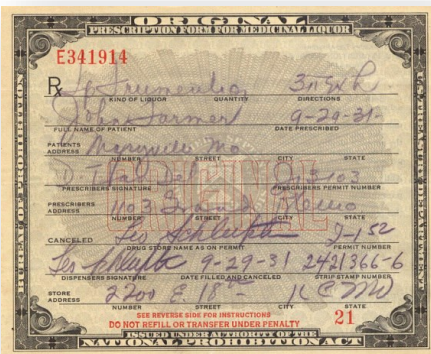
"There was no official way to determine who was a rabbi. So, people who claimed to be rabbis would get a license to distribute to congregations that didn't even exist. On the other side of that, one congregation in Los Angeles went from 180 families to 1,000 families within the very first 12 months of Prohibition. You joined a congregation; you got your wine from your rabbi." (Daniel Okrent, Last Call)

America got sick. The medical community today is pretty unified in its opinion that there are few if any real

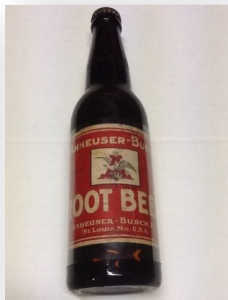
Eder —Continued Page 4...

Eder —From page 3...

medicinal uses for alcohol today. In the 1920s, however, most folks still clung to the idea that a nip or two was useful for everything from stomach issues (however vaguely defined) to insomnia to that old standby, “hysteria.” So, the Volstead act allowed doctors to write prescriptions and pharmacists to fill them. So, for a \$3.00 doctor visit and another \$3 or \$4 per refill, you got your pint of wine or whiskey (depending on the doctor of course) and off you went.



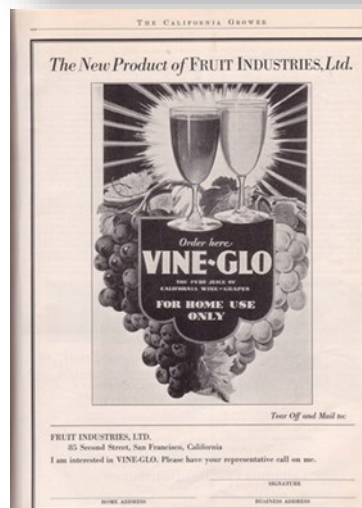
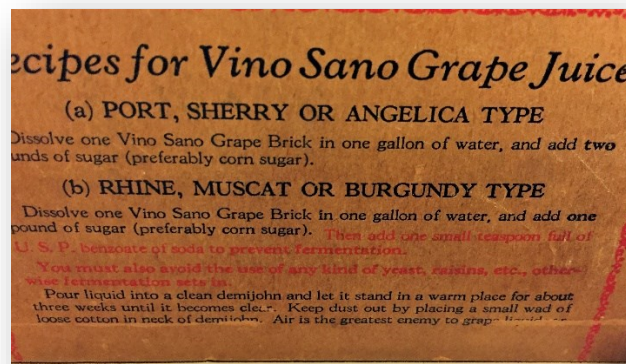
America Got Creative. On the corporate side, Prohibition presented breweries, distilleries, and vineyards with a serious problem, either find a new product to sell or go out of business. Watching many of their competitors go under, some breweries chose to brew “near beer” (less than 0.5 percent alcohol) or created healthy “malt beverages” while others turned to soft drinks to stay in business or sold malt syrups and yeast directly to the consumers (all of course, for perfectly legal home uses). The Yuengling Brewery in Pottsville, PA, established a very successful ice cream business while Coors became the biggest supplier of malted milk to local soda shops. Anheuser Busch (of Budweiser fame) even turned out a root beer.



On the whiskey side, some distilleries hung on by feeding the medical market (and the bootleggers who manipulated that market) but many also went bankrupt. The vineyards faced a different challenge. If they tore out their grapevines and turned to other farming methods, they might survive. But, if Prohibition did not last, it would take them each at least

ten years to replant the vines and get back into business. So, they sold raisins and grape juice and in at least two instances, ingenious home wine-making kits that carefully skirted the law.

In California, the Vino Sano and Vine-Glo companies sold compressed “grape bricks” guaranteed to make one gallon of healthy grape juice for your family. Their labels carefully explained how to prepare your beverage, that of Vino Sano even suggesting that to prevent fermentation you could add benzoate of soda to your finished product. At least one iteration of their competitor Vine-Glo’s labels warned you NOT to add yeast and sugar and put in a cool place for 21 days. *That* would be illegal. By the way, Vine-Glo became the dominant player in this filed shortly after hiring Mabel Willebrandt as their corporate lawyer. Of course, to go to work for them, she had to give up her job as an Assistant Attorney General focusing on the enforcement of the Volstead Act, but business is business.



Speaking of enforcement, it is useful at this point to understand why it was so easy for so many people to break the law. As the chart below shows, the federal government never committed sufficient funds to Prohibition to seriously support any enforcement effort. \$13 million may seem

like a lot for back then, but when spread across the country, covering backwoods stills in Kentucky, speakeasies in Chicago, New York, and every other decent sized city, and tens of thousands of miles of

F A L L

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Year	Appropriation	Year	Appropriation
1920	\$2,200,000	1925	\$11,341,777
1921	\$7,100,000	1926	\$11,000,000
1922	\$7,500,000	1927	\$13,322,440
1923	\$9,250,000	1928	\$13,320,405
1924	\$9,000,000	1929	\$13,318,150

shoreline, it was never enough.

But then, it was never intended to be enough. Section 2 of the 18th Amendment gave the states “concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.” In normal language, this means Congress expected the states to share the costs of enforcing Prohibition nationwide. Big mistake! In 1925, the Department of Commerce reported that the total commitment of *all* state and local agencies was a grand total of \$700,000.00. Thirty of the forty-eight states spent...\$0.00. In fact, at least one state, Maryland, never even passed enforcement legislation, the only state not to do so. Albert Ritchie, our governor at the time, plainly told President Harding that Maryland was never going to pass such legislation, not if he could help it. This attitude eventually led Georgia Congressman Upshaw to suggest that the President federalize the Maryland National Guard and use it to enforce the law. Hamilton Owen then wrote an editorial for the Baltimore Sun suggesting that Maryland secede from the Union and declare itself a “Free State” our unofficial state nickname to this day.

And the “Free State” was certainly free! On the smaller scale, individual citizens found unique and creative ways to transport and sell liquor of all kinds. In keeping with the “local option” nature of the Prohibition laws, some individual towns had laws restricting alcohol use, and large-scale operations were still illegal under federal law, but by now it should be no surprise that Maryland, including Cecil County jumped right into bootlegging on both the grand and very local scales. A few stories will illustrate the point nicely.

In 1921, the Baltimore Sun reported that "after an exciting chase on Washington Road" through Laurel, (Commonly known as Bootleg Alley) a state police officer "captured an automobile, valued at \$3,000, after it burst into flames. In the tonneau was found nearly 100 pints of 7-year-old whiskey bearing the label of the Canton Distilleries." Coincidentally just before Prohibition was enacted, the Canton

Distilleries in Baltimore reported a huge robbery of its warehouse.

In another report, "The (Federal) agents said a car passed them at high speed and turned off the boulevard into a side road near Laurel, Md. It threw out a volume of smoke ...which dispersed when they returned to the boulevard." Two shots were fired at the car before it stopped. The agents determined that the car was a "trailer" that was meant to distract agents from a car ahead of them carrying a load of liquor, which escaped.

George P. McCeney, Laurel's mayor at the beginning of Prohibition in 1920, felt "no compulsion to enforce" the law, according to his grandson of the same name. On the first day that Prohibition went into effect, state police pulled over a truck and discovered it was full of Canadian whiskey and champagne. Since the truck was pulled over in Laurel, the mayor was called to advise on what to do. As the younger McCeney remembers the story, his grandfather told the police to park the truck in his backyard until they figured it out. "He finished the last bottle when the law was repealed" 13 years later, said McCeney.

Then there were the speakeasies. No one really knows the origin of that term for certain, but Baltimore, and other cities in MD had plenty of these watering holes. One of the best known was the Owl Bar in the Belvedere Hotel. Originally just called the Bar Room it picked up the name it carries to this day on account of a pair of owl statues decorating its cash registers. During Prohibition, well-informed customers would check out the statues as they entered the room. If good liquor was available, the owls' eyes blinked. If they maintained a steady gaze, it was a dry night at the Belvedere.

Supplies to both local consumers and their favorite watering holes also came in via the railroads, various local airfields and all sorts of watercraft navigating the Chesapeake Bay's 11,000 miles of shoreline, a length almost impossible to properly control. Many a crabber or oysterman supplemented his seasonal catch with a few bushels of Scotland, Jamaica, or the Bahamas' best.



And let's not forget the ladies. It often happened that a young woman, obviously in the "family way" was seen to enter such establishments, only to exit later, obviously lighter for having delivered a 9-pound, 5-ounce bouncing baby bourbon.



Other creative efforts involved everything from fake lumber trucks to hogs being shipped to market



There are even records of a local undertaker being arrested for using his hearse to transport a very much alive John Barleycorn.



More locally, bootlegging seemed to center on the more rural parts of Cecil County, though not exclusively. I spent the better part of six years working the tracks for Amtrak and an older friend once told me of the regular supplies some engineers got via the now-defunct Triumph Siding near Elkton. While shifting cars in and out the smarter engineers stopped by a certain fence post along the way, leaving \$2.50 in an empty bucket hanging on the post. On their way back out, the money was gone, and the bucket was full.

An older news article tells of a couple of enterprising locals who may have sampled their own goods a little too much before taking "their bus" off to a "base ball festival." They ended up paying \$300.00 in fines plus damages for the car they ran into when they lost control of their own. Arrests were made on small-scale operations in private homes in Perryville and New Bridge and a major bust occurred in "the North East and Elk Neck barrens" which landed those culprits in a Federal Court in Baltimore. There are hosts of such stories in the newspapers of the time, but if any case shows the complete failure of Prohibition in Cecil County, it has to be the report in the Midland Journal of March 11, 1921 which recounted the arrest by federal agents of "Sheriff Lewis A. Seth, Deputy Sheriff Oscar Humes, Magistrate Frank Pratt of Elkton, and Arthur G. Moran, member of the State automobile police force" on charges of "being mixed up in the illegal bootlegging business." They arrested the Sheriff!

For all the humor of these stories, however, there is a darker side to Prohibition that helped spell its doom.



The incredible profits available to dedicated bootleggers fueled the rise of organized crime, headed by people like Deon O'Banion, John Torrio, and most famously Al Capone. Intended to help purify the nation, Prohibition instead saw huge increases in corruption, murder, and many other criminal activities. The Thompson submachine gun became as ubiquitous a symbol of Prohibition as the hip flask or the pot still. Even those who found little real moral value in taking the nation dry were shocked by the levels of sheer violence attendant on nationwide bootlegging.

At this point it is obvious that the system is failing, but the Drys are to be dealt one more serious blow. On October 19, 1929, "Black Thursday" the Stock market crashed, and the U.S. entered the great Depression. This economic crisis impacted Prohibition in two important ways. For starters, many an unemployed or underemployed American was now even more willing to participate in the liquor trade as it presented a readily available source of badly needed income. And let's face it, in that time of stress and struggle, a whole lot of people just wanted a good, stiff belt! Franklin D. Roosevelt even made repeal a part of his 1932 campaign and when the 21st Amendment was finally passed in 1933 he is supposed to have said, "What America needs right now is a drink!"

So, after fourteen years, National Prohibition ended, and the taps flowed again. Leave it to Maryland, however, to get in the last word. On December 6th, 1933, the New York Times announced the successful ratification of repeal with banner headlines on the front page. Just underneath that headline was a smaller story with this headline, "State House Bootlegger is Barred in Maryland." The story went on to explain that with the availability of legal alcohol, the bootlegger's services were no longer needed, and he was so informed by "a policeman on duty at the Capitol." And even though legal alcohol wasn't technically available until later that evening, the bootlegger "thought the legislators had obtained a sufficient reserve" to hold them until then. By all accounts, H.L. Mencken, with whom we began this journey, happily drew his own fist legal glass at a local watering hole and proceeded to entertain the other guests with his wonderful stories and opinions on the "Noble Experiment."

State House Bootlegger Is Barred in Maryland

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 5.—
Wet legislators here will patriotically support legal liquor. The State House bootlegger received formal notice today to discontinue his trade. The notice was served by a policeman on duty at the Capitol.

**RAIDS ON MOONSHINE
PLANTS**

Federal Prohibition officers on Friday made a raid in the North East and Elk Neck barrens and destroyed stills of 250 gallon capacity in each place, and 3000 gallons of mash.

In the evening they raided a roadhouse near Charlestown and captured seventeen one-gallon glass jugs of moonshine. Also three gallons of colored and bottled liquor; and one ten-gallon keg.

Wallace McKinney and Mary Passwater, both of North East, were arrested and taken to Baltimore on Saturday morning, to be tried before the Federal Court.

On Saturday morning Federal officers with Sheriff Logan and Deputies located near Blythedale one of the largest steam plants making moonshine, that has been found in Cecil county. Over 5,000 gallons of mash were blown up by dynamite and the entire layout destroyed.



Donate Today! **Above-the-line deduction for charitable contributions**

The CARES Act allows for a \$300 above-the-line deduction for cash charitable contributions made to 501(c)(3) organizations for taxpayers who take the standard deduction.

The act also relaxes the limit on charitable contributions for itemizers—increasing the amount that can be deducted from 60% of adjusted gross income to 100% of gross income. These changes go into effect beginning in the 2020 tax year.

Both of these provisions explicitly exclude enhanced deductions for contributions to 509(a)(3) charitable organizations (commonly known as sponsoring organizations) or donor advised funds.

Hats Off to Lucy Litzenberg, Elkton Milliner Who Knew How to Make a “Fashion Statement”

By Corinne M. Litzenberg, Ed.D.

According to the 1880 census, Perry and Lucy Litzenberg lived in Elkton and had two children. The oldest was Herbert and daughter Lucy was two years younger. Lucy's

husband, Perry was a self-employed painter. Lucy, his wife, kept house but she wanted to do more. She started a millinery and dressmaking business with her mother, Mrs. Scott, and that kept her very busy in thimbles and stitches on Main Street. Her shop was an early building near where the Newberry's used to be, located across from the old courthouse

and the Howard Hotel. Back then, the courthouse sat at the corner of Main Street and North Street. Lucy's mother, Mrs. Scott, had a dry goods store there on Main Street with a Miss Sutton and it is believed that their millinery shop was in the same building. Inside Lucy's place of business, it was written that she had “erected a very complete and attractive conservatory...an unusually fine collection of flowers, and exhibits great taste in their arrangement.”

On May 1, 1886 Lucy Litzenberg stepped out onto the storefront porch of her millinery shop and invited the Elkton locals and visitors to come inside her shop on Main Street in Elkton, Maryland. Her new ladies dress goods department was stocked with the latest fabrics. “Come inside and I'll show you that the interior



The millinery shop was a typical business owned by female merchants in the 19th century. In a May 1886 advertisement, Lucy Litzenberg invited people to see her “handsome store” on Main Street in Elkton: “Come inside, and I will show you that the interior is even more attractive than the outside.” In addition to millinery goods, the store sold dolls, toys, and games. (Courtesy of Michael Dixon.)

is even more attractive than the outside. There's nothing new in *that* line not to be found here. Bonnets, Hats and "Little Krinkums" that please the eye, delight the taste, and what is better still, humor the purse." The work of a milliner seemed to fit Lucy Litzenberg like a snug fitted, felt brimmed, feathered hat on a windy, autumn day. Just perfect!

In 1886, the millinery and dress making trade was dominated by highly skilled

dressmakers and entrepreneurial women milliners. The word "millinery" is derived from "Millaners" or merchants from the Italian city of Milan. These were people who traveled to northern Europe trading silks, ornaments, ribbons, and other finery. In America, dressmaking and millinery was one of the few ways women could have their

independence in a world of men. A young woman dressmaker had to be highly trained under a master dressmaker. It took skill to measure each customer and cut fabric for dresses for a custom fit. Dressmakers working for milliners could work from home as they raised their family and they were paid by the piece.

Lucy was very busy. She was quite the business woman and was a regular advertiser in the *Cecil Whig*. Since her husband was a painter, I am sure he created her storefront on Main Street to be very attractive and welcoming. Many millinery storefronts advertised

Christmas Cheer
at **Persuasive Prices.**



Women's Coats, Capes, Skirts.

Every day from now until Christmas will be a Bargain Day. Velvet Hats, in tucked and draped effects, the newest shapes. Handkerchiefs for Holiday Times. Toys, amusing and instructive. Dolls, Tree Trimmings. Gifts for every member of the family. Sterling Silver Toilet Articles. New Idea Patterns only 10 cents.

Mrs. Litzenberg's, MAIN STREET, ELKTON, MD.

"Fancy Goods" "Notions", and "Accessories" with arched lettering on their store

windows. Lucy's storefront with a verandah or front porch with rockers was inviting on a hot summer day or a rainy day. Lucy specialized in women's and children's clothing for all seasons. As you can see from her ads, she had a way with words: Alliteration with "Christmas Cheer at Persuasive Prices" and "running bargains every day until Christmas," She "sets the pace" with sterling silver toilet articles, fur collarettes, and elegant silks!

One of her ads reads like she is giving a tour of her store! Her business sense is heard through her ad as she gives you a virtual description of five areas in her store. "And if you have 'smart fingers' I'll teach you how to embroider if you don't know how."

Notions were considered "extras" or accessories like parasols, sun umbrellas, purses, hair combs, and ribbons. In her second stop on her tour she mentions "Little Krinkums" when referring to bonnets and hats for children. "Krinkums" (also spelled crinkums) is

something excessively intricate or elaborate, probably like a fancy barrette. "Notions"

were buttons, pins, and sewing items to embellish clothing and hats. I am sure her daughter, Little Lucy was dressed to a tee and probably served as a little model for her

children's fashions when she donned "hair

CHILDREN and ROSES
Are the **SWEETEST**
Things in This
WORLD.

JUNE is the month for Childrens' Days.

Mrs. Litzenberg has the Largest lot of
HATS ready for the Ladies and Children **ALL**
new this WEEK. A Stylish new Hat can be
Bought very low of the CHILDREN'S OLD
FRIEND

Mrs. LITZENBERG
For Children's Day.



tams” and dresses. I could imagine Little Lucy dressed to the nines for school and birthday parties, wearing a big bow in her hair. I am sure she helped with her mother’s sales. I’m thinking that Little Lucy was probably a very progressive young lady as her mother advertises at Christmas: “Dolls and amusing and instructive Toys.” What fun to try on all of those clothes and accessories as a child and play with the latest toys. From the ads, her children’s merchandise seemed geared more to little girls than boys.

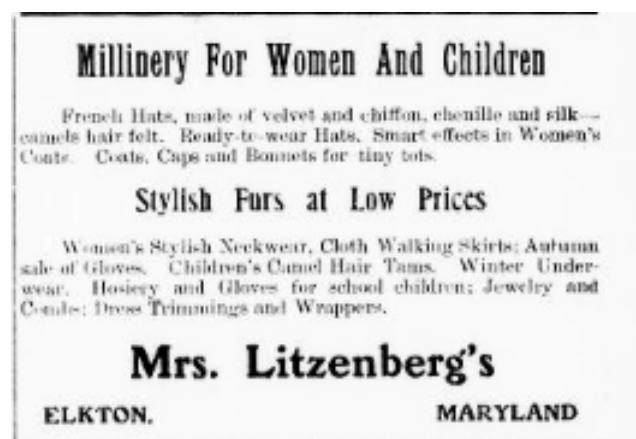
The “Ready to Wear” Revolution began in 1880 with the advent of commercially made hats and started when independent milliners existed alongside large department stores. By 1910, department stores like Macy’s employed milliners. Milliners adopted the sewing machine in the late 1800s for simpler stitches. I would think that with growing a number of department stores like Macy’s, the independent local milliner had to work more

diligently for their store sales. Larger department stores made it more difficult for local small town milliners to thrive. This situation can be heard in Lucy’s welcoming introduction to her millinery: “There’s nothing new in that line not to be found here.” She tells her customers “you can select your cloth and neither fret or worry about hunting up a dressmaker and risk a misfit.” Lucy’s business was personalized and her

dressmaker custom-made the clothes. It was “word of mouth” of friends and family and her savvy advertising that made her so successful. When the season was over, she ran sales. Lucy made her “fashion statements” through her clever ads and the welcoming ways she lured her customers in her store from the front porch.

I wonder what Lucy would think of today’s fashions in America. What would she think about most women today only wearing glamorous hats for weddings, horse races or sometimes attending church in the south or sunning themselves on the beach? Will women’s hats ever make a full comeback and a fashion statement like they were in 1860? What would you have liked to wear from her shop? I think I would purchase a walking skirt and a walking coat with a fur collarette, and a smart, velvet French hat with matching gloves. As Lucy would say, that “would set the pace” and look “smart” strolling down the red brick sidewalk on Main Street in Elkton. Hats off to Lucy Litzenberg for being a pioneering entrepreneur in women’s fashion in the 1800s and cheers to her husband, Perry, who supported his wife’s dream of being a milliner and brought European high fashion to our county seat in Elkton, Maryland.

Simon Litzenberg (1718-1798) was the first of the family’s ancestors to immigrate to America and settled in Delaware County, Pennsylvania. His grandson, Oliver Perry Litzenberg (1832-1901) was the first family member to settle in Cecil County. Perry, as he preferred to be called,



married Lucinda H. "Lucy" Scott (1848-1908) in February 1870. Prior to Lucy's marriage to Perry, she lived with Reverend Robert L.

Goldsborough and his family. This was how Robert G. Litzenberg, Sr. received his middle name. Perry and Lucy's two children were Herbert and Little Lucy. Herbert Litzenberg married Ada Bell Cannan and they had five children: Herbert, Mildred, Albert (my grandfather), William and Robert, making Lucy and Perry my great, great grandparents.

Corinne M. Litzenberg, Ed.D. is a children's historical fiction book author, Cecil County Public Schools retired teacher and Daughter of the American Revolution, Head of Elk Chapter. All of her books can be found on corinnelitzenberg.com



**Have you found
answers to your
Cecil County family
history mysteries?
Share your Stories!**

cecilhistory@gmail.com

Thank you to the following new members

January – July 2021

Michael Hogan, CA	Patti King, DE
Pilar Burton, MD	Diane Minton, NC
Tammy Jetton, OH	Lisa Berry, MD
Barry Sawyer, PA	Leanne Lauterbach, MD
Corinne Litzenberg Schultheis, MD	David Matuszak, CA
Mary J. Kelly, GA	Steven DePaul, FL
Gray Stabley, ME	Yvonne Hughey, MD
Karin Culter, CO	Jan A. Dickerson, MD
Jeffrey LaMar, KY	Bayyinah Harrington- Calloway, MD
Mary DeMers, NC	Irene Butler, PA
Jerry Jamison Jr., MD	Nathan & Shirley Simmons, MD
Valerie C. Hahn, MD	Elizabeth Gallaher, MD
Tom Salvatore, MD	
Nancy L. Tuttle, MD	



Can you help us?



These photographs are from our Ragan family archive, however, they are not identified.

Does anyone have a clue who they may be?

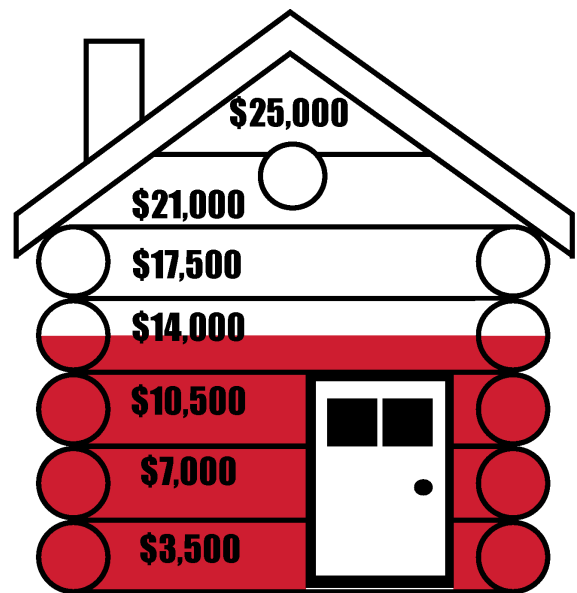
You can email us at cecilhistory@gmail.com

or call us at 410-398-1790.



The Work Begins.... Chuck Dolor and Travis Humiston cleared out the log cabin so work can begin

After we realized how quickly the Rev. Duke Log Cabin was deteriorating, we launched a campaign to save it. An experienced log home restoration contractor was called in to give us an assessment and an estimate of the cost for a restoration so the Board of Trustees had an idea of the funds we would need to raise. The estimate came in at a maximum cost of \$175,000. With the help of our local councilman and State delegate we were able to obtain \$150,000 in Bond Bill money from the State of Maryland, however, we are required to a match of \$25,000. To date we have raised \$11,887 in donations toward our \$25,000 goal. We are asking for your help to save the circa 1800 Rev. Duke Log Cabin. Please send your donation to the Historical Society or make it through PayPal.



THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF CECIL COUNTY

135 East Main Street Elkton, MD 21921
(410) 398-1790

The Historical Society is open. Masks are Required.

Monday and Thursday 10 A.M. - 4 P.M., 1st Saturday of the Month - 10 A.M. - 2 P.M.

Since 1932, the Historical Society of Cecil County Maryland has been the go-to resource for researchers, students and history buffs looking for answers about the culture and materials that defined (and continue to define) our county. We are a 100% volunteer-based organization.