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William C. Wroe
1274 Turkey Point Road
Edgewater, Maryland
21037

June 8, 1991

Mr. Dennis Blizzard
805 Kellogg Rd.
Lutherville, Maryland - 21093

Dear Mr. Blizzard,

Enclosed are the papers relative to the pension claim of Samuel Wroe.

Several years ago, I learned that I was a direct descendant of George Stiles but, until I received this information from National Archives, I was not aware that Samuel Wroe had been a member of the company commanded by Stiles.

The information I gather is much easier to manage if I enter it into my computer. As a rule, I type it up as soon as I receive it. Then I can reproduce it at any time or transfer all or part of it into whatever manuscript I am working on. This is how I happen to have all of Sam's pension document in both the original form and on printed pages.

George Stiles took on important tasks during the war with Britain. Long before he became a captain in the Maryland Militia, he made contributions to the maritime progress in this city. He financed a number of inventions for the improvement of shipping, including a steam powered vessel. He financed, recruited crews and requested commissions (letters of marque) for a number of privateer vessels. His ship "Nonsuch" was the first of it's kind to receive letters of marque. I believe he was a member of the group who originated the plan for sinking old ships in the river to prevent the British from coming within cannon range of Baltimore but holding them within range of Ft. McHenry. There is considerably more information on George that I have not yet computerized.

As for the roster of the Marine Artillery Company which Stiles commanded and of which Samuel Wroe was a member, I did not type this up because I could not accurately read some of the names and remarks and i did not want to inadvertantly make an error.

I do hope this will be useful as an addition to your files.

Very sincerely,

William C. Wroe

"Mayors of Baltimore" (available at Maryland State Library, Annapolis, MD.)

George Stiles, Mayor of Baltimore, 1816 resigned February 9th 1819.

Mayor Stiles' electors were balloted for October 7th, 1816, and October 5th 1818, respectively. Upon the Mayor resigning, the electors chose Edward Johnson, formerly Mayor, for the remainder of the term.

During these (Stiles) administrations, the first Belair Market house was erected, and the Hanover Market was completed. Pratt street was opened from Charles street to Jones Falls and three quays, now parts of Ellicott street, Hollingsworth street and Chesapeake were filled. The City limits were extended to 13 202/1000 square miles by Act of Assembly passed February 3rd, 1817. Traffic (speed limit) regulations for vehicles and a system of garbage collection were proposed. The Eastern City Spring lot was acquired. Streets were first illuminated by gas during this administration. Jones Falls was in part walled in, but a deluge of this stream occurred August 9th, 1817.

Ordinances regulating the manner of paving streets, lanes, and alleys (river stones or pebbles and cobblestones only to be used), and authority to use name plates to indicate various streets were approved. Provisions to divide the City, as enlarged, into twelve wards and to construct part of the Harford street (Central Avenue) sewer was made.

* * * * *

Mayor Stiles was born in 1760, and, like many of the Mayors of Baltimore before and after him, was a merchant, but it is assumed he was the "Captain Stiles" referred to by historians as the commander of the marine artillery stationed on the waterfront at Fort McHenry during the bombardment in 1814.

He died June 16th, 1819, and was buried in the cemetery at Broadway and Gay street.

"Niles Weekly Register" 2/20/1819, Vo.15, p.470.

Baltimore.

On Monday last, our much beloved fellow citizen, capt. George Stiles, resigned the mayorship of this city, in consequence of severe ill health. The electors met the next day and Edward Johnson, Esq., formerly mayor, was chosen to succeed him. Particulars hereafter. (However nothing further was found.)

Niles Weekly Register 6/19/1819 - vol.16, p.287.

Chronicle

A great man has fallen. Died on Wednesday last, after a most painful and lingering illness, Capt. George Stiles, late mayor of Baltimore, in the 59th year of his age. He as privately interred, by his own request, on the following morning, in the presence of a few of this numerous friends of whom the editor of the Register had the melancholy satisfaction to be one. When such a man as capt. Stiles was dies, when it pleased the Almighty to call one of his own noble and truly illustrious men from works to rewards, a void is left in society which the bereaved heart finds some consolation in attempting to fill up with a recollection or record of his virtues. A dear friend of the deceased, rev. Mr. Glendy, with all the power of language and eloquence of feeling, did justice to his memory at the grove; and we too, must shortly claim the privilege of appropriating a part of this work to preserve a faithful portrait of this man who was, under Divine Providence, a chief preserver of Baltimore* -, a man whose unconquerable patriotism was rivalled only by the unbounded goodness of his soul. The firmness of character for which he was always so remarkable, endured to his latest moment; and he died like a prudent person would set out upon a long journey, for which he was fully prepared.

* We should, perhaps, have said the "chief preserver of Baltimore," but capt. Stiles, himself, always ascribed the superior praise to Com. Rodgers and would accept for himself nothing more in compliment than that of having labored according to his ability, in common with others.

(NOTE: Hezekiah Niles, editor of the famous "Niles Weekly Register", was a personal friend of George Stiles.)

"Niles Register" - October 16, 1819 - Health of Baltimore

Rotary Steam Engine.

As supplementary to this number of the Register, we exhibit a view and give a description of the rotary steam engine, brought to it's present perfection by the perseverance of the late capt. George Stiles, recently Mayor of Baltimore, and his son.

We learn that this invention was patented by Curtis and Yesmans in February, 1812, and a company at Washington and Georgetown, unsuccessfully attempted to apply it to propel a boat. In 1814 one of the parties came to Baltimore, and Messres George Stiles and son embarked in what yet was only an experiment. The principle was believed to be good, but much time, labor and money were expended in attempts to apply it properly. Numerous costly experiments were made, one of which exceeded NINE THOUSAND DOLLARS. At last, in June, 1816 a little boat was propelled by a small engine, with tolerable speed. Captain Stiles being then satisfied that a great discovery was accomplished, proceeded to build the steam-boat "SURPRIZE", and erected an engine for her. She was in operation in Sept. 1817 - and such was her speed, that she went THREE TIMES ROUND the New Jersey, until then considered the fastest boat in our waters, between the city of Baltimore and Fort McHenry, a distance of but little more than two miles. It was now that that, which is was hoped the invention would be, seemed to be accomplished, except a remuneration of the great expenditures made to bring it to its present state of perfection.

Mr. John Stiles has one of these engines daily at work at his factory in this city. It was first put up for the purpose of boring cannon, which employed it until peace took place. It was then put to shop work; and about 18 months ago, that the power might be used, a corn mill, with two pair of four feet stones, was attached to it. The whole has always been open to public examination - and no fault seems to be found with its motion, even by those interested in overthrowing its principle. It has been at work nearly five years, and is still working with equal power, without having received any material repairs. The engine was intended as one of eight horse power, but by an alteration of the boiler its power is now equal to that of 14 horses.

The great advantages of this engine, we are informed, are these -- its LIGHTNESS, not weighing more than one fourth as much as other engine of like power; its COMPACTNESS, by which one-half of the room is saved; its ECONOMY, in fuel, which is equal to one-half the expense for it; its CHEAPNESS, costing one-third less than other engines, and its SIMPLICITY is such that an ordinary blacksmith can make any of the repairs that may be required (though it is not, by any means, liable to get out of order); and its MANAGEMENT is so easy, Mr. Stiles' factory and mill is under the care of a black man, whose chief qualities, as needful to its management, are sobriety and attention; and no accident, by which any person was injured, has occurred from any of these engines.

"Niles Weekly Register" 11/9/1816, Vol.11, p.175..

Chronicle

George Stiles has been unanimously elected Mayor of Baltimore by the electors chosen for that purpose by the people in October last. vice Edward Johnson, who declined a re-election.

"Niles Weekly Register" September 9, 1817 Vol.3, p.62.

STEAMBOATS - Captain Stiles, the respected and excellent mayor of Baltimore, has started his steam-boat, SURPRIZE, as a packet to run to & from several places on the Chesapeake Bay. Her engine is propelled on the "rotary motion, and she moves with more ease and swiftness than any steam boat in the United States." The construction is so simple that, it is said, independent of boilers, the machinery will not cost more than one-tenth of the usual expense of machinery constructed in the ordinary manner.

"Niles Weekly Register" 10/10/1818, Vol.15., p.112.

Baltimore Elections.

Peculiar circumstances lead us to deviate from our general rule, by giving the details of the elections held in this city on Monday last. Our mayor is chosen by electors - and electors favorable to the re-election of George Stiles, Esq., were chosen as follows;

| Electors of Mayor | | |
|-------------------|--------|------------|
| Ward | Stiles | Montgomery |
| 1 | 386 | 158 |
| 2 | 592 | 265 |
| 3 | 431 | 301 |
| 4 | 373 | 479 |
| 5 | 277 | 73 |
| 6 | 439 | 53 |
| 7 | 363 | 40 |
| 8 | 189 | 140 |
| 9 | 305 | 68 |
| 10 | 367 | 292 |
| 11 | 291 | 238 |
| 12 | 285 | 469 |

| | |
|------|------|
| 4298 | 2576 |
|------|------|

From which it appears that Mr. Stiles will be re-elected by the great majority of 1722 votes - Both candidates republicans.

Blockade of the Chesapeake

We have before made honorable mention of the Marine Artillery of Baltimore a company commanded by captain George Stiles of about 160 members, masters and mates of vessels. A noble battery has been erected for them at Fort McHenry mounting 42 pounders, and in compliment to their labors in completing it, called the 'Marine Battery'. These 'lads of the ocean a-shore' on Monday last fired a few shot at a schooner-hulk they had obtained for a target, "just to see if they could hit it" - But they soon gave over concluding it useless to waste materials that might be wanted for a better purpose. They fired only fifteen guns; seven shots took effect; and one or two passed from stem to stern through the little vessel, which is literally riddled. The distance was a mile and a quarter. Situated as Baltimore now is, in its land and water defenses, with a high spirited body of citizens, armed and disciplined, we laugh at the malignity of all the Cock-burns, yet will guard against it.

It is stated that admiral Cockburn has said that no vessels will be permitted to leave the United States with cargoes under any circumstances.

A vessel bound from Baltimore to Norfolk returned here on Wednesday last, having gone down as far as the Rappahanock, where she fell in with the United States' hired schooner COMET, and was informed that one 74, one frigate, three schooners and a lugger, were off New Point Comfort. This was on Sunday afternoon -- Our schooners were standing off and on in sight of the ships on purpose to draw off the enemy's small vessels from his great ships, but without effect.

Extract of a letter from a person on board one of the armed schooners in the bay, to a friend in Baltimore, dated "United States' schooner, off Windmill Point, May 30, 1813.

"The enemy, consisting of a ship of the line, one frigate, one tender and some small craft in company, are just off the Rappahannock. They appeared to be on their way up yesterday, but are to-day beating down. A ship, a brig and schooner have passed down by them and informed them who we are. Otherwise we should perhaps have had their schooner this morning.

"It is much to be regretted that any vessel, but more particularly a foreigner, should be cleared out at such a time, for it is evident they give the enemy every information as to our force and the state of the fortification at Baltimore.

"Niles Weekly Register"

Re: the battle at Fort McHenry.

" Alluding to this incident, the secretary of Navy, at the late celebration of our victories at Washington city, gave the following toast- "The flag of Decatur, to the lightening of Heaven it bows, but to British thunder, never."

"Men of Marque" Page 300.

On January 3, however, he sighted a schooner and clapped on sail in chase. He caught her, but only at the end of twelve hours' fast sailing in which he needed all his skill and the "Amelia" all her speed. When the Englishman surrendered Adams learned the reason for her fleetness. Although her papers showed she was the British schooner "Mary", Bermuda to Nassau in ballast, Adams also discovered that she had been originally the letter of marque "Climax", built in Baltimore and owned by the same George Stiles who had sent out the "Nonsuch". She had been captured on April 6, 1814, by HBM brig "Moselle", and sold at Bermuda.

Adams placed a prize crew aboard and ordered them to keep company. Together the schooners made for Delaware Bay, which they reached on January 10, after they had been chased several times and escaped by superior sailing. On one occasion the "Amelia" was pursued for fifty-three hours and lost a member of her crew, Levi Paul, overboard. Adams took his command to Philadelphia, where she was lying when news of the peace arrived. The vessel was sold to Lyde Goodwin who put her in the West Indies Trade.

I could always draw men for the Barges, as the seamen will not enter for Barges under any circumstances the above Vessel I have carefully examined in Company with the Collector & others, all of whom are of opinion that she would be a Valuable acquisition to the Force in this section of the Union, particularly at this moment, as there is now, and has been for a Number of days, a British Cutter Privateer, Mounting But 8 Guns and manned Chiefly with Blacks about 70 in Number, Cruising between Savannah and Charleston and has already done a great deal of mischief.

The following is a Copy of a letter which was given to the Collector this morning by the owner of vessel which was Captured by her last Tuesday on her way to Charleston.

"Men of Marque", page 177.

Although most vessels sailing as letters of marque had few adventures, there were some exceptions. One of these was George Stiles's fine schooner "Siro", 250 tons, which he had used in the carrying trade out of Baltimore before the beginning of hostilities. On December 7, 1812, Capt. Stiles again called on his friend McCulloch at the Customs House and produced a commission for the "Siro". On board he placed six 12-pounder carronades and four medium 18-pounders, a heavy armament, and turned command of the schooner over to David Gray. That officer with a crew of forty men - enough to work the schooner and man several prizes if any should be captured - sailed for France on December 9.

The "Siro" remained in Bordeaux until early May, when, with cargo of brandy, wine, Holland duck, and silk, she sailed for the United States. Immediately after leaving port, the schooner was chased by two frigates and Gray saved his valuable cargo only by throwing overboard eight of his guns and most of his shot. He got his revenge on May 20. On that day the letter of marque overhauled an English ship after a six-hour chase. The two vessels fought and maneuvered for thirty minutes, when the Englishman struck. Gray found he had captured the "Loyal Sam" of Glasgow, ten guns and thirty men. To his great delight he discovered sixteen boxes of gold and silver aboard the vessel. He took out these, together with four seroons of indigo, and removed two of the ship's long nines to augment the force of the "Siro". He then placed a prize crew aboard, and ordered the "Loyal Sam" to the United States.

On June 4 Gray chased a large ship, but she escaped into a Nova Scotian port. The next day the "Siro" brought to a fishing vessel off Cape Sable and placed aboard her the prisoners out of "Loyal Sam". Three days later Gray brought his vessel into Portland, Maine, where he learned he had been wise in removing the gold and silver from the ????????????????

They took the first vessel sent in by a Baltimore privateer while they lay at anchor below Ft. McHenry.

On July 8, while Captain Levely was ashore and Lieutenant William Butler was in command of the "Nonsuch", the schooner "Fame", under Swedish colors, came down the river. Lieutenant Butler ordered the second and third officers to board the "Fame", and after an extremely diligent search they found a British ensign aboard the vessel, which was promptly sent back to the port with a prize crew on board. The capture was not an auspicious beginning to a career of "sinking, burning and destroying," for the district court at Baltimore eventually ordered the prize returned to her owners.

"The Naval War of 1812" - A Documentary History, vol.1,. published by Naval History Center, Dept of the Navy, Washington, 1985, - A Documentary History, vol.1, p.596-597.

Lieutenant Charles F. Grandison to
Secretary of the Navy

Savannah 7th Novbr 1812

Sir

I have the Honour to inform you that I arrived here on the 5th Inst at night, and found one of the Barges here. She had lost six of her men by desertion. The officer Commanding her informed me that the Barges have lost 13 of their Men by desertion that they had also lost 2 Anchors and 2 Cables, and have expended all the Powder I left with them (5 Barges) I fear there has been great remisness in the officers Conduct who was left in Command by Captn [Master Commandant George W.] Reed all this I shall be able to ascertain on my arrival at Sunbury and punish accordingly. There is now laying in this Port a very fine Schooner privateer Calld the "Matilda" Built in Baltimore in 18009 6ms under the imediate inspection of Captn George Stiles she is 221 Tons & Coppered to the Bends with heavy Copper. She sails uncommonly fast, and is well Calculated for Service. She has a profusion of stores of every kind requisite for a vessel of War and may be perfectly equipt for the Service at a very trifling expence.

| | | |
|---------|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| She has | 2 suits of good sails | 11 Carriage Guns |
| | 2 Good Cables | 80 Muskets |
| | 3 Anchors | 20 Pistols |
| | 1 Hawser | 60 Cutlasses |
| | 2 Set new Rigging | 20 Boarding Pikes |
| | 2 Tons Cannon powder | 36 Batle Axes |
| | 5000 Musket & Pistol Cartridges | 50 Bbls Salt Provision |
| | 80 Water Casks | |
| | 100 Gals each | 35 Bbls Bread, and |
| | 25 Tons of Shot | |

The other Articles are too numerous to mention in a Letter. This Vessel may be purchased as she now lays for 30,000 Dollars which in my oppinion is very reasonable had we this Vessel we might man her imediateley, as Seamen are very Numerous here at present. She would be an excellent Vessel to guard the entrance of this River and occationaley run out as petty depredators may appear and being a good vessel to receive such men as may enter for Service.

to me. I have had the honor to serve in th struggle for independence as well as that gentleman. And I should not boast of my standing did I not rank him in estimation of our fellow citizens where we are well known. Far be it from me to deprecate the high standing of any man, but in this instance I beg to be permitted to enquire of you what entitles Captain Barney in this our beloved country to the title he has in your letter of Commodore. Was it in service of this country that he became entitled to that distinction or was it after refusing to accept when his government appointed him to an honorable command and left his country for a foreign service, that he obtained those honors which ornament his brow at this time, and give him in the estimation of the President a prior right to the rest of his fellow citizens who challenge the world to find a wavering I did from a shady attachment to government. Sanguine I am that it could not be obtained by his leading the Federal party at Frederick when Democrats had so severe a struggle to support their standing in this state in 1809. Without saying more I am thus compelled to call to recollection past occurrences the better to satisfy you how mortifying it must naturally be to me to have the executive interfere so effectively to deprive me of my right and make no better disposition of it. And do consider that I have a just claim to the commission originally received without any other similar number being issued for in it's present position my captain and crew if both vessels should be captured may be considered Pirates and treated accordingly. Submitting my situation to the president and your reflection I have the honor to be etc, George Stiles"

The controversy ended in a technical draw despite the fact that Stiles was certainly justified in his contention that, should two similar commissions be issued, under certain conditions one or the other of the crews might be accused of piracy. In any event, McCulloch kept his word to Stiles and the latter received the original letters of marque number one, while the special commission arbitrarily ordered by the president was, perforce, given to Barney.

Letters of marque themselves were quite brief. After reciting the name of the vessel, her owners, captain, first officer, and size of crew, they went on to authorize the privateer to

"subdue, seize and take any armed or unarmed British vessel, public or private, which shall be found within the jurisdictional limits of the United States or elsewhere on the high seas, or within the waters of the British dominions and such captured vessel, with her apparel, guns and appurtenances, and the goods or effects which shall be on board the same, together with all British persons and others who shall be found acting on board, to bring within some port of the United States; and also to retake any vessels, goods or effects of the people of the United States, which may have been captured by any British armed vessels, in order that proceedings may be had concerning such capture or recapture in due form of law, and as to right and justice which appertain. The said [name of vessel] is found authorized to detain, seize and take all vessels and effects, to whomsoever belonging, which shall be liable thereto according to the Law of Nations and the rights of the United States in order that due proceedings may be had thereon. This commission to continue in force during the pleasure of the President of the United States for the time being."

The federal instructions which accompanied each Commission as copied here are also taken from records in the Navy Department. They were unquestionable, simple, and intelligible to even the most ignorant of privateer masters, and, except in a few isolated cases, were carried out to the letter, at least by Baltimore privateersman. They read:

your application. You are the first applicant so far and you will be gratified," Mr. McCulloch had said on Saturday.

Early Monday morning Captain Stiles appeared at McCulloch's office and the latter handed him the prized paper. It commissioned the "Nonsuch" as a privateer holding letters of marque and reprisal, and was as the collector had promised, number one. Stiles went ahead with his plans to ship his crew and get his schooner to sea.

On Thursday, however, something in the nature of a hand grenade exploded in the collector's office. It was in the form of a letter from James Monroe, and was as follows:

"It was the intention of the President that the Commission of letter of marque Number 1 should be given to Co. Barney in consideration of his naval experience and services in the revolution, he giving the usual and proper security. I directed this to be intimated to you in some satisfactory form, when the commission was lately forwarded, and understood that it was done. Under those circumstances it is learned with surprise that you have declined delivering that commission to him. It is still within your reach I have to request that you will give effect to the desires of the President on this subject.

As it is possible that you may have delivered the commission heretofore sent to some other applicant, I now transmit you another to issued directly from this department having the same date and number to be used only in case the other has been disposed of. You will, however, return this if the other is still at your command."

Commodore Joshua Barney was one of Maryland's, and indeed the nation's, leading heroes. He was, as McCulloch knew, a man of influence, and also a man of determination. So, too, was McCulloch, a fact equally well known to Barney. In May, 1782, the commodore, then in command of the merchant ship "General Washington", ran afoul of an English privateer. McCulloch was a passenger on the "General Washington" and was told by Barney that he might go below, if he desired. McCulloch promptly picked up a musket and fired the first shot of the battle.

McCulloch's attack on American politicians was as prompt as his onslaught on British privateersman. He immediately replied to Monroe's note, explaining why he had given Captain Stiles the commission the latter had so ardently desired and adding that so far he had never heard of "Captain Barney excepting that he was endeavoring to get or prepare a vessel" and that he had not, noticed the president's wish penciled on the commission itself when it was received. He refused to rescind the commission to Stiles. Then he told the latter of the situation. When Stiles heard of the to-do he joined the list of letter writers, his being addressed to Monroe. The Navy Department retains the original of his note. He said:

"Prior to the declaration of war my son and myself commenced preparing a privateer of superior grade called the "Nonsuch", being in great forwardness on the 21st Ultimo, and finding that no commission had come to my hand, my son proceeded to Washington and was introduced by Mr. McKim to the President from whom he obtained, as he thought, the necessary information what steps to pursue to obtain the 1st Commission that would be granted, which we were ambitious to have, knowing we would have the first privateer, and accordingly did succeed by pursuing the regular rules prescribed by government. But, Sir, to the great surprise of ourselves, and I may justly say the whole of our fellow citizens, we learned by the collector that he is ordered by letter received from you that if within reach he is to take from us our commission and give it to Commodore Barney, should that not be practicable, he is to furnish him with one of superior rank, say direct from the Department of State.' This executive infringement of our rights is no less astonishing than unexpected. Permit me, Sir, to ask, what gives Commodore Barney a preference

THIS FILE CONTAINS GENERAL INFORMATION
ON GEORGE STILES & HIS FAMILY

BALTIMORE SUN 9/11/1949, gave a brief account of George Stiles. (Index cards, Maryland Room, Pratt Library)

"....In May 1812 Stiles was among "deligates of the city and precincts of Baltimore, in general committee assembled" who petitioned Congress to declare war on England - which it did a month later. When labor was drafted to work on Baltimore's defenses he was one of two officers assigned to enforce the draft. He headed the Marine Artillery Company and fought with it..... He was one of the signers of a letter congratulating President Madison upon the peace.

"Men of Marque", by John Philip Cranwell & William Bowers Crane, publishes by W.W.Norton Co.Inc., N.Y., 1940, p.42-47.

Commission Number One

Among the influential merchants of Baltimore when the expected news of the declaration of war finally arrived, few were held in higher repute than George Stiles. This gentleman had distinguished himself in fields other than those of trade; he had won the rank of captain by his service during the War of the Revolution, and in a few years was to become mayor of the city.

Like the majority of businessmen of the town, he had foreseen the coming war but had been more active than most in preparing for it. When the word arrived, Stiles's fastest vessel, the schooner "Nonsuch" lay ready in the harbor, awaiting only her crew and her commission. She had been newly overhauled; new canvas and rigging were in place and twelve 12-pound carronades poked their blunt noses through her ports, six on a side. Below were her stores: food for her guns and food for her men.

Three days after the formal; declaration of war, Captain Stiles sent his son, John, to Washington to see James Monroe, the Secretary of State. Stiles was particularly desirous to be the first to receive letters of marque, and John's trip to the capital was made five days before Congress approved the legislation authorizing the commissions. Young Stiles did not see Mr. Monroe, as the gentleman was out of town; but he did call upon Congressman Alexander McKim, who took him to see President Madison. He was told that the letters of marque, when they were approved by Congress, would be issued locally by collectors of customs. John Stiles left his father's letter to Mr.Monroe with McKim and returned home.

On Friday, June 26, Congress authorized letters of marque and on Saturday the blank commissions arrived in Baltimore, unfortunately reaching the town after the Custom House had closed. Undisturbed by their late arrival, Captain Stiles went to the home of James McCullock, the collector of customs, and repeated his request for commission number one.

Mr.McCullock, pointing out that the office was closed, promised the impatient applicant that, if his surety were in order, he should receive commission number one for his schooner when the office of collector opened on Monday. Captain Stiles adventure with political hocus-pocus can be described best in the words of the individuals concerned, as recorded in the Navy Department Miscellaneous Letter File, in Washington:

"My refusal to return to the office, Captain Stiles, does not prejudice

SUMMARY

Re: Pension application (land grant) of Samuel Wroe - for service during the War of 1812. Information from National Archives, Division of Military records. Claim #504.

9/29/1850 - Samuel Wroe first filed a Declaration for the purpose of obtaining Bounty Land for service during the War of 1812, under provisions of Act of September 28, 1850. He claimed to have been a private in the Maryland Militia Company commanded by Capt. George Stiles.

11/6/1850 - His claim was sent to the Third Auditors Office to check his name against the rolls of Capt. George Stiles, Maryland Militia Company. His name was not found and his claim therefore suspended until he present more evidence.

12/3/1850 - Pension office was advised of the check and of the suspension.

1/18/1851 - Samuel was advised of fact and of suspension.

10/9/1851 - Several members of the company certified they knew him and that he was a member of Capt. Stiles company, as he had claimed.

12/13/1851 - Auditor's office says the roll of Capt George Stile's Company of Maryland Militia shows a name of James Wroe who signed with an X from 8/22/1814 to 11/30/1814. Evidently, in the light of later communications, Samuel did receive a warrant for 20 acres under this claim. (Note: on several documents, Samuel Wroe wrote his name and quite clearly did not sign by "X")

On March 3, 1855 a new act was passed which provided an additional 120 acres to those who had previously been give land warrants. They should return the earlier warrant, unless the land had been disposed of.

3/15/1855 - Samuel filed under the new law, claiming he had disposed of the 40 acres he got under the first law.

May 3, 1855 - Sam was told his claim suspended since name not on rolls.

Washington - 9 June 1856 requested reopen file.

July 28, 1855 - affidavit stating that others on the roll had received land warrants.

June 19, 1856 - Sam requested reopen file.

July 18, 1856 - Affidavit signed by four members of the company to the effect that an error had been made and the name "James" was entered on the rolls of that company, when it should have been "Samuel".

The pension file does contain a three-page roll of the members of the company commanded by Capt. George Stiles and the name of Samuel Wroe does appear on it, however there is no date on this document.

There is no indication that Sam received a warrant under the second law. This is not unusual. These file rarely indicate if a pension or land warrant of any kind was granted. Generally, such files do indicate if a pension or land warrant was denied; so, it is most likely that his claim was eventually approved.

| Names | Stationary | Remarks |
|----------------------------|------------|----------------------------------------|
| Betts J ^r James | Private | |
| Bennett Tho. B. | do | ful ^d 19 th Nov- |
| Billings Robert | do | |
| Botton Henry | do | deserted 7 th Oct. 1814 |
| Bartholomew Isaac | do | |
| Blackburn Joseph | do | ful ^d 15 Nov- |
| Cumyngham John | do | |
| Cordery James | do | |
| Cook John | do | |
| Cathwell William | do | ful ^d 25 th Nov- |
| Coleman Christopher | do | deserted 29 th Sept |
| Cramer John | do | ful ^d 15 th Nov- |
| Croft James | do | |
| Dempster William | Carpenter | |
| Durand John | Private | sick 19 th Nov- |
| Dowson Joseph | do | ful ^d 19 th Nov. |
| Denney Rich. A | do | |
| Despaut John | do | |
| Despaut Oliver | do | |
| Dickens Henry | do | |
| Dunkin Perry | do | |
| Darrell Lanson | do | ful ^d 28 Nov- |
| Dickenson Philip | do | |
| Deale James | do | sick |
| Ellis George | do | ful ^d 19 th Nov- |
| Franklin Benjamin | do | sick |
| Fraser James | do | |
| Furlong William | do | ful ^d 19 th Nov- |
| Ferguson James | do | do |
| Gavett Jon | do | do 10 Nov- |
| Garretson Will | do | |
| Glenn Will | do | sick |
| Goldthwait. E | do | |

From the original copy are removed from
is on this original copy

| Name | Station | Remarks |
|--------------------|---------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| Gardner Samuel | Private | |
| Porter Walton | do | new turn out |
| Gardner W. H. | do | Jul ^o 26 th Nov - |
| Guarnizo Lewis | do | deserted 29 th Oct |
| Grant Henry | do | |
| Guy A. P. | do | |
| Hallat John A. | do | Jul. 19 th Nov. |
| Hancock Robert | do | do 15 Nov. 1814 |
| Hadskiss S. H. | do | |
| Harrison John | do | |
| Hammell Saml. | do | |
| Hill John | do | Jul ^o 24 th Nov. |
| Hoyes Walter | do | discharged unfit for service ^{29 Sept} |
| Hamilton Perry | do | |
| Hearts Isaac J. | do | Jul. 28 th Oct |
| Holins James | do | do 24 Nov - |
| Henderson Robt. G. | do | died 14 th Nov. in service in Custom House |
| Huges James | do | deserted 14 th Oct |
| Holly William G. | do | Jul 21 Oct |
| Hayland John | do | Sick |
| Harrison M. R. | do | has not appeared since 27 Sept |
| Johnson James | do | |
| Jackson Thaddeus | do | in service at Fort M. Henry since 22 Sept |
| James Daniel | do | |
| Jenckly Tho. W. | do | Sick |
| Jacoby Wilson | do | |
| Kirk George | do | |
| Kennard Thomas | do | Jul 28 Oct |
| Kelly Matthew | do | Jul 28 Oct |
| Ledy John | do | |
| Lee George | do | |
| Lane Tho. A. | do | Jul 10 th Nov - |
| McLamb Solomon | do | |
| Milly George | do | |

| Names | Rations | Remarks |
|------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| Mc Elroy Hugh | Private | Jul ^o 16 th Nov |
| Morrey Tho ^s | d ^o | |
| Morrison John | d ^o | disch ^d 9 th Oct ^r for theft. |
| Mourserratt John | d ^o | Jul ^o 15 th Nov |
| McLasky Arthur | d ^o | |
| Merick Joshua | d ^o | |
| Meaynader Daniel | d ^o | Sick |
| Meyer Nicholas | d ^o | Deserted 29 th Oct ^r |
| McMeal Daniel | d ^o | Jul ^o 25 th Sept ^r |
| Naghe Francis | d ^o | |
| Norde Isaac | d ^o | |
| Orreck John | d ^o | |
| Owney William | d ^o | |
| Peterson John J ^r | d ^o | |
| Peterson John | d ^o | |
| Parrott David | d ^o | Deserted 29 th Oct ^r |
| Purvey Charley G. | d ^o | |
| Phillips James | d ^o | Jul ^o 19 th Nov |
| Peterken William | d ^o | Sick |
| Patterson Gerrard | d ^o | |
| Prio John | d ^o | Jul ^o 17 th Nov |
| Quince Thomas | d ^o | |
| Ramsay James | d ^o | |
| Rapell Samuel | d ^o | Jul ^o 19 th Nov |
| Reppard Jacob | d ^o | |
| Rovin Jacob | d ^o | |
| Rolling James | d ^o | |
| Ratter Tho ^s | d ^o | |
| Rhody Zachariah | d ^o | |
| Ross John | d ^o | |
| Medle Edward | d ^o | |
| Southward William | d ^o | |
| Southcomb Plummer | d ^o | |
| Merry James H. | d ^o | deserted 7 th Oct ^r |
| Scott John | d ^o | |

| Name | Station | Remarks |
|---------------------------|---------|--------------------------|
| Smith Benj B | Private | jul 15 th Oct |
| Snow Freeman | do | |
| Shippley Saml | do | |
| Smith John S | do | |
| Shaw Daniel | do | |
| Thompson John | do | |
| Thomas William | do | sick |
| Tisdon Perry | do | |
| Tucker William A | do | jul 19 th Nov |
| Vekoy James | do | |
| Vallenger Albert | do | |
| Wilkinson Shubal | do | |
| William Wm | do | |
| Wilson David | do | jul 1 st Nov |
| White John M | do | |
| Wemy George | do | |
| Wroe Saml | do | |
| Wade William | do | sick |
| Young John | do | |
| Young William | | |
| Sumner Piper & 4 Servants | | |

State of Maryland the 21st
 This is to certify that Saml Wroe Personally
 appeared before me the subscriber - A Justice of the
 Peace of said State in and for the city of Baltimore
 and made oath on the Holy Evangelists of all mighty
 God that the above is a true Copy from the
 Original Muster Roll of the War of 1812 & 1814
 and the above names are the names on the Original
 Muster Roll sworn before Saml Wroe Jr
 I certify that I have examined the Original
 Roll and find the above Copy is a true List
 from the Original and all the names show
 is on the Original Roll Saml Wroe Jr

504 } with blank 3/55
3322 } with 15/55

James Wood, Jr

Cap. Geo. West

Wm. Wood

Gen. J. H. Wood

Ref. Gen. J. H. Wood 400

Ref. J. H. Wood 400

Wm. Wood, Jr

Wm. Wood, Jr

Wm. Wood, Jr

Wm. Wood, Jr

James Wood

Wm. Wood

A copy of the original will by James Wood, to prove the
will, it was insisted that the original be submitted. On that subject,
it plainly appeared that the name of James Wood, had been recently erased
that of Samuel Wood inserted. The original will was returned to the Rev.
John C. Smith, & the claim rejected. - July 3/55 - M.W.

By J. H. Wood

504 } Act. March 5/55
2322 } March 15/55

Samuel Wood - Private

Capt. George Stiles
Col. _____

No B.04 & ip. Aug 21/56

Maryland Militia

Out: _____ } War of
Det. _____ } 1812.

Samuel Wood
Soldier

Original Prof. Nat.

2322

No 504 Oct 18/50

Jessiel Wood for

ben Stiles, M^o Militia

war 1812

Land

B. Aud. Nov 6/50

Sett. Blainmont Aug 18/41

Am O

J. H. Duns

J. H. Duns

Warrant 33 230 Issued

Dec 17/51 sent to

Blainmont

Permit

Vol 42 Pp 105

No 62 at S. Clark

Capt Geo Stiles
Md M

22 Aug to 30 Nov 174

Co in line 19 Aug to 30

James Wroe & 2 others

James Wroe out with his

- James Lawrence
- Thomas M. Lane
- Joseph Clackson
- Isaac Walker

all on the above Capt date

My service for 15 & 15



Claim Number 504 was file initially on October 18, 1850

Declaration for the purpose of obtaining Bounty Land for service during the War of 1812, under provisions of Act of September 28, 1850.

"District of Columbia, County of Washington to wit,

On this fifteenth day of October A.D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty, personally appeared before me, Thomas C. Donn a justice of the peace within and for the County and district aforesaid, Samuel Wroe aged sixty eight years, a resident of Washington City, D.C. who being duly sworn according to law declares that he is the identical Samuel Wroe who was a private in the company commanded by Captain George Stiles, in the (blank) Regiment of Volunteers, Commanded by (blank) in the War with Great Britain declared by the United States on the 18th day of June 1812, that he volunteered at Baltimore City, State of Maryland on or about the (blank) day of (blank) A.D. 1813 or 1814 for the term of (blank) and continued in actual service in said War for the term of (blank) and was honorably discharged at Baltimore City aforesaid on the (blank) day of (blank) A.D. 1815. his discharge was lost or misplaced but the facts will appear by reference to the Muster Rolls of said Company.

He made this declaration for the purpose of obtaining the bounty land to which he may be entitled under the "Act Granting bounty land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in Military Service of the United States" passed September 28th 1850."

Samuel Wroe

Sworn to subscribed before me the days and year above written, and I hereby certify that I believe the said Samuel Wroe to be the identical man who served as aforesaid and that he is of the age afore stated.

Thomas C. Donn

That declaration was sent to the auditor's Office on November 6, 1850 to be checked against the rolls of file pertaining to Capt. Stiles Company.

District of Columbia, County of Washington to wit

On this fifteenth day of October A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty, personally appeared before me, Thomas L. Down a justice of the peace within, and for the county and district aforesaid, Samuel Moe aged Sixty Eight Years, a resident of Washington City, D. C. who being duly sworn according to law declares that he is the identical Samuel Moe who was a private in the company, commanded by Captain George Hiles, in the

Regiment of Volunteers, commanded by _____ in the War with Great Britain declared by the United States on the 18th day of June 1812. That he volunteered at Baltimore City State of Maryland, on or about the _____ day of _____ A. D. 1813^{or 1814} for the term of _____ and continued in actual service in said War for the term of _____ and was honorably discharged at Baltimore City aforesaid, on the _____ day,

A. D. 1815. his discharge was lost or misplaced but the facts will appear by reference to the Muster Rolls of said Company.

He makes this declaration for the purpose of obtaining the bounty land to which he may be entitled under the "Act Granting bounty Land to certain Officers and Soldiers who have been engaged in the Military Service of the United States," passed September 28th 1850

Samuel Moe (Seal)

Sworn to and subscribed before me the _____ day and Year above written. And I hereby certify that I believe the said Samuel Moe, to be the identical man who served as aforesaid, and that he is of the age above stated

Thomas L. Down (Seal)
910

Dec 3, 1850

"The name of Samuel Wroe is not found in the Rolls of Captain George Stiles, Company, Maryland Militia, for it's service for 1813, 1814 and 1815.

Treasury Department
Third Auditor's Office
Dec 3, 1850

John S. Gallaher

Commissioner of Pensions
Department of the Interior

The Name of Samuel Wroe is not found
on the Rolls of Captain George Giles's
Company, Maryland Militia, for its
service for 1813, 1814, and 1815.

Treasury Department,
Third Auditor's Office. }
Dec 3, 1850.

J. S. Gallacher,
Aud.

Commissioner of Pensions.
Department of the Interior. }

January 18, 1851

Sir,

In relation to your claim for Bounty Land under the Act of September 28, 185 I have to state that upon reference of the same to the Third Auditor for comparison with Rolls on file in his office, the following information was returned.

"The name of Samuel Wroe is not found on the rolls of Capt. George Stiles; Company, Maryland Militia; for it's service for 1813, 1814, and 1815"- The case is therefore suspended for further evidence.

Respectfully

yr obt sevt

H.S.Evans

for the Commissioner

Samuel Wroe, Esq.
Washington
D.D.

Pension Office

January 1848

Sir

In relation to your claim for Bounty Land under the Act Sep. 28th 1850 I have to state, that upon reference of the same to the Third Auditor for comparison with the Rolls on file in his Office, the following information was returned

"The name of Samuel Wroe is not found on the Rolls of Capt. George Stiles; Company, Maryland Militia; for its service for 1813, 1814 and 1815—" The case is therefore, Suspended for further evidence

Respectfully,

Yr obt Servt

J. S. Egan

for Commissioner

Samuel Wroe Esq

Washington

D.C.

Hoddard

10/9/1851

U.S.of America

State of Maryland

Baltimore City S.S.

Be it known that, on this, the ninth day of October 1851, personally appeared before me., John Patrick, Notary Public, in and for the State of Maryland, residing in the City of Baltimore, came James Frasier, and Thomas A. Lane, Joseph Clackner and Joel Vickers, all late members of the first Artillery of the Union (Baltimore Militia) and they deposed in accordance with law that, they knew and served with Samuel Wroe, and was associated with him in said above named company and believe he was a faithful soldier. The original muster roll was presented to me and the facts as stated. I am satisfied.

Jno Partick

N.P.

U. S. of America
State of Maryland
Baltimore City S.S.

Be it known that, on
this, the ninth day of October 1857, I personally
appeared before me John Patrick
Notary Public, in and for the State of Man-
land, residing in the City of Baltimore, James
Laine, James Frasier, and Thomas A. Gane, also
John A. Gane, and Joel Michler, all late
members of the first Artillery of the Annon-
dette Militia and they deposed in accor-
dance with law that, they knew and served
with James Brog, and was associated
with him on said patrol, named Cook's
believe he was a faithful Soldier. The
original muster roll was presented me
and the facts as stated I am satisfied
of.

John Patrick

Notary

Dec 13, 1851

Treasury Department
Third Auditor's Office
Dec 13, 1851

The service of Samuel Wroe cannot be ascertained as his name does not appear on the rolls of Capt. George Stiles, Co. Maryland, Maryland (Should be "Militia"). On the above Capt's rolls appears the name of James Wroe, who signes the receipt roll with an X from 22nd August 1814 (indef) to 30th November 1814, the expiration of the service. The Co. were in service from 19th August 1814 to, 30th November 1814. The following witnesses, who appear in the additional testimony, are on the rolls of Capt. George Stile, Maryland Militia. James Frasier, Thomas A. Lane, Joseph Clackner & Joel Vickers. There is no roll for Capt Stiles in the years 1813 & 1815.

Jn B. Gallaher
Reexamined Dec 13, 1851.

On March 3, 1855 a new act was passed which provided certain benefit to those who had previously been give land warrants, if they would return the earlier warrant, unless the land had been disposed of.

No. 504.

Treasury Department
Third Auditor's Office
Dec 13. 1857.

The Service of Samuel Wroe, cannot be ascertained, as his name does not appear on the rolls of Capt George Stiles' Co. Maryland Maryland. On the above Capt's rolls appears the name of James Wroe, who signs the receipt roll with a x from 22nd August 1874 (indeed) to 30th November 1874, the expiration of the Service. The Co were in Service from 19th August 1874, to 30th November 1874. The following witnesses, who appear in the additional testimony, are on the rolls of Capt George Stiles Maryland Militia. Jamesrazier, Thomas M Lane, Joseph Blackner, & Joel Bickers. There is no roll for Capt George Stiles in the Year 1873 & 1875.

Reexamined Dec 13. 1857.

J. B. Callahan
Aud^r

March 15, 1855

Samuel Wroe completed a "Form of A Declaration" addressed to District of Columbia, Washington D.C. on March 15, 1855, before a Justice of the Peace. Stated his age to be seventy-two and a resident of Washington, D.C. Swore that he was a private in the company of Captain George Stiles regiment of the Maryland Militia in the war with Great Brittain, declared on 18th of June 1812; He stated that he had heretofore made application for bounty land under the act of September 28, 1850 and received a land warrant (did not then recall the warrant number) for 40 acres, which he had since legally dispose of and cannot now return. He the stated, "he makes this declaration for the purpose of obtaining the additional bounty land to which he may be entitled under the act approved the 3rd day of March 1855. He also declares, that he has never applied for nor received, under this or any other act of Congress, any bounty land warranty except the one above mentioned."

(signed) Sam Wroe

AFFIDAVIT OF TWO WITNESSES

Richard R. Burr and John H. Wise

FORM OF A DECLARATION.

To be made where the soldier has had a warrant, and desires another.

~~District~~ of Columbia }
County of Washington } ss.

On this Fifteenth day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, District personally appeared before me a Justice of the Peace, within and for the county and State aforesaid, Samuel Wroe, aged Seventytwo years, a resident of the City of Washington in the State of District of Columbia, who being duly sworn according to law, declares that he is the identical Samuel Wroe, who was a Private, in the company commanded by Captain George Steles, in the regiment of Maryland Militia, commanded by Col. [unclear], in the war with Great Britain, declared on the

14th of June 1812, for the term of _____ and continued in actual service in said war for fourteen days; that he has heretofore made application for bounty land under the act of September 28, 1850, and received a land warrant, No. not now recollect for Forty acres, which he has since legally disposed of and cannot now return.

He makes this declaration for the purpose of obtaining the additional bounty land to which he may be entitled under the act approved the 3d day of March, 1855. He also declares, that he has never applied for nor received, under this or any other act of Congress, any bounty land warrant except the one above mentioned.

_____, is hereby authorized as my Attorney to prosecute this claim, and to receive any warrant or certificate which may be issued hereon.

Sam Wroe

AFFIDAVIT OF TWO WITNESSES.

We, Richard R. Buer and John H. Wise residents of the City of Washington, in the State of District of Columbia, upon our oaths declare that the foregoing declaration was signed and acknowledged by Samuel Wroe, in our presence, and that we believe, from the appearance and statements of the applicant, that he is the identical person he represents himself to be.

R. R. Buer SEAL.
John H. Wise SEAL.

MAGISTRATE'S CERTIFICATE.

The foregoing declaration and affidavit were sworn to and subscribed before me on the day and year above written; and I certify that I know the affiants to be credible persons; that the claimant is the person he represents himself to be, and that I have no interest in this claim.

R. P. [unclear] J. P.

~~District~~ of Columbia }
County of Washington } ss.

I certify that _____ Esq., before whom the foregoing declaration and affidavit were made, is and was at the time of taking the same, an acting Justice of the Peace within and for the county and state aforesaid, duly commissioned and qualified, and that his signature above is genuine.

In testimony whereof, I have hereto set my hand and affixed the seal of my office, this _____ day of _____ 1855.

Clerk.

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1855.

(CIRCULAR A.)

PENSION OFFICE,

1855.

SIR:

The application of

yourself

for Bounty Land under the act of 3d March, 1855, No. *2325* has been examined, and the claim suspended.

Service is alleged to have been rendered in

Capt. George Stiles 10th Regt. Md. Mil.

As the Auditor reports

May 3, 1855

Notice from Pension Office to Samuel Wroe that his earlier claim had been suspended because his alleged service in Capt Stiles Co. of Maryland Militia had not been substantiated by the Auditor's report; "your name is not on said rolls". The claim to remain suspended until the service of "yourself" is established by record evidence, as contemplated by said act.

L.P.Waldo

10 sent

July 28, 1855

S. Cole, Esq.
Chief clerk

My dear sir-

Since I saw you and before I informed Capt Wroe of your decision in his case, I have been informed almost directly, that land warrants have been issued to Joseph Clackner and Thomas A. Lane, both members of the company in which Capt. Wroe served and on the proof which he offered, viz; an attested copy of the company roll. Beside, a notary public in Baltimore says he has on hand the papers with the same proof for several others and their land warranty will be issued in due time.

Under these circumstances I have now asked for the original roll. It is called for frequently in Baltimore as many of the claimants or their heirs are in that city.

Cordially

John C. Smith

Washington - 28 July 1855

7/28/1855

J Cole Esq
Chief Clerk

~~8472~~
1298-160

My dear Sir -

Since I saw you
and before I informed Capt: Wroe of
your decision in his case, I have been
informed almost directly that land
warrants have been issued to ~~Joseph~~
Clackson and Thomas A Lane both
members of the Company in which Capt
Wroe served, and on the proof which
he offers viz: an attested copy of the
Company roll. Besides, a Notary
public in Baltimore says, he has
prepared the papers with the same proof
for several others and their land
warrants will be issued in due time.

Under these circumstances, I have
not asked for the original roll. It is
called for frequently in Baltimore as
many of the claimants or their heirs are
in that city

Cordially
Yours
Whit Smith

Washington 28 July 1855

Mad de
H. H. Perry

Washington - 9 June 1856

Hon J. Meriot

Comm of Pensions

Sir

I have filed a claim for land under the law providing for soldiers engaged in the War of 1812 and obtained under the first law - 40 acres. My second claim for 120 acres has been suspended, but Mr Cole your Chief Clerk informs me that under the law of 14th May admitting parole testimony, it may be granted. That testimony is now on file in your office and I respectfully ask that my case may be opened and my warrant for 120 acres issued.

Respectfully

yr obt servt

Sam Wroe

Washington 9 June 1856

Hon J. Minot
Comr of Pensions

Sir

I have filed a
claim for land under the Law providing
for soldiers engaged in the War of 1812
and obtained under the first Law - 40
acres. My second claim for 120
acres has been suspended, but
Cole your Chief Clerk informs me
that under the Law of 14th May, admitting
private testimony, it may be granted.
That testimony is now on file in your
office and I respectfully ask that my
case may be opened and my warrant
for 120 acres issued

Respectfully
Yr Obedt

Saml Wool

July 18, 1856

Notarized statement; Robert B. Jarvis, N.P.

"...personally appeared James Frazier and Joseph Clackner both of this city, master mariners, persons to me Notary long and well known and worthy of full faith and credit and made oath on the Holy Evangel of Almighty God that they were members of the Marine Artillery Company commanded by Captain George Stiles in the late war with Great Brittain in the year eighteen hundred and fourteen the name of James Wroe placed on the Roll of enlistment as one of the members of said company and afterwards the James erased and that of Samuel Wroe in it's place occurred from a mistake of the secretary in the first writing. James instead of Samuel and that Samuel Wroe was the correct name of the member then belonging to the company, and the same Samuel Wroe now making application for bounty land under the late act of Congress 1855 No 2322. these deponents being well acquainted with the applicant at the time he was a member of said company and ever since have been acquainted with him and know him to be the identical person now making application for bounty land as the same Samuel Wroe, member of the company a before mentioned.

Jas Frazier
Joseph Clackner

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

STATE OF MARYLAND, Sc.

I, *Robert B. Jarvis* Notary Public, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, commissioned and duly qualified, residing in the City of Baltimore, in the State aforesaid, **Do hereby Certify,** attest and make known, that on the day of the date hereof, before me personally

appeared *James Frazer and Joseph Blackner both of this City Master Mariners, persons to me Notary long and well known and worthy of full faith and credit and made oath on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God that they were members of the Marine Artillery Company commanded by Captain George Stiles in the late war with Great Britain in the year Eighteen hundred and fourteen the name of James Wroe placed on the Roll of enlistment as one of the members of said Company and afterwards the James erased and that of Samuel substituted in its place occurred from a mistake of the Secretary in the first, writing James instead of Samuel and that Samuel Wroe was the correct name of the member then belonging to the Company, and the same Samuel Wroe now making application for bounty land under the late Act of Congress 1855. n. 2322. These deponents being well acquainted with the applicant at the time he was a member of said Company and ever since have been acquainted with him and know him to be the identical person now making application for bounty land as the same Samuel Wroe. member of the Company as before mentioned.*

James Frazer
Joseph Blackner

In Testimony Whereof, the said deponent-s have hereunto subscribed their names and I, Notary, have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal notarial this *Eighteenth* day of *July* in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty *six*.

Robert B. Jarvis
Notary Public.

