

WI-433
William H. Jackson House
Salisbury (site)
Private

c. 1880

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response to invitations sent out. The magnificent residence was brilliantly illuminated and gorgeously decorated with floral designs by Mr. Hillerman, the florist. The chandelier and staircase of the hall were festooned with smilax. The library was gracefully festooned with smilax and la France roses. The mirrors of the parlor were veiled with smilax and mantles (sic) banked with potted plants, ferns, callias (sic); the back parlor with smilax, American beauty and bon silene roses. The decorations of the refreshment table elicited the greatest admiration. They consisted of a centre design, wrought of maiden ferns, rose buds, carnations, bouvardias and lily of the valley, also a handsome vase of bon silene roses. Refreshments, consisting of everything that the heart could conceive of—creams, water-ices, tropical that the heart could conceive of—creams, water-ices, tropical fruits, etc.—were served by a Baltimore caterer.

The event was attended by scores of friends and family from Salisbury, Princess Anne as well as Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Born on a farm near Delmar, William H. Jackson and his other brothers formed the Jackson Brothers Lumber Company, which grew into a massive enterprise encompassing large timber holdings on the lower Eastern Shore and across the south from North Carolina and Virginia to Alabama. In addition to his tremendous success in the lumber business, William H. Jackson also served for a number of terms in the United States Congress between 1900 and 1915. He was a principal philanthropist for the City of Salisbury. In particular he donated large sums to the Peninsula General Hospital.

MARYLAND HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN INFORMATION

RESOURCE NAME: William H. Jackson House

MHT INVENTORY NUMBER: WI-433

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE PLAN DATA

1. Historic Period Theme(s): Architecture
2. Geographic Orientation: Eastern Shore
3. Chronological/Development Period(s): Industrial/Urban Dominance
1870-1930
4. Resource Type(s): Site

Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic William H. Jackson House

and/or common

2. Location

street & number Camden Avenue not for publication

city, town Salisbury vicinity of congressional district First

state Maryland county Wicomico

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name St. Francis DeSales School

street & number 500 Camden Avenue telephone no.:

city, town Salisbury state and zip code MD 21801

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Wicomico County Clerk of Court liber

street & number Wicomico County Courthouse folio

city, town Salisbury state MD 21801

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date federal state county local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Survey No. WI-433

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date of move _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The William H. Jackson house stood on the west side of Camden Avenue just south of the intersection with Newton Street in the southern residential district of Camden in Salisbury, Wicomico County, Maryland. The house, which was torn down in the mid twentieth century, faced east.

Built around 1880-90, the two-and-a-half story frame dwelling followed an asymmetrical plan with a squarish main block extended on each elevation by two story wings or pavilions. The house was sheathed by a combination of plain weatherboard siding and decorative fishscale shingles. Attached to the back of the main block was a two-story service wing that joined a semi-detached single story kitchen.

The east (main) elevation was an asymmetrical front with a projecting two-and-a-half story pavilion projecting forward from the three-bay entrance wall. Sheltered by a chamfered post porch, the front entrance was flanked by long single-pane sash windows. The porch extended across the recessed front and continued to incorporate a porte cochere at end farthest point. The projecting pavilion was defined by a two-story, three-sided bay pavilion. The two story bay was pierced by single-pane sash windows. A paired window sash pierced the attic. The edge of the roof was finished with an extended eave. Fixed atop the three-bay entrance wall was a large hip roofed dormer pierced by a paired window and topped by a metal cresting. Immediately north of the dormer was a large cross gable distinguished by a jerkinhead roof. A tripartite window pierced the front of the gable, and a small eyebrow window pierced the clipped gable. The top of the pyramidal roof was finished with a metal cresting, and several brick chimneys with corbelled caps pierced the roof.

The north side elevation featured two, two-story pavilions treated in a similar manner. The easternmost pavilion next to the porte cochere had paired windows in the on each floor and single one-over-one sash windows on each side. The pavilion was topped by a jerkinhead roof pierced by a single one-over-one sash window. The west pavilion was similarly detailed.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates **Builder/Architect**

check: Applicable Criteria: A B C D
and/or
Applicable Exception: A B C D E F G

Level of Significance: national state local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

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8.1 SIGNIFICANCE

William H. Jackson House, WI-433

Salisbury, Wicomico County, Maryland (Site)

*fruits, etc.—were served by a Baltimore caterer.*¹

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Born on a farm near Delmar, William H. Jackson and his other brothers formed the Jackson Brothers Lumber Company, which grew into a massive enterprise encompassing large timber holdings on the lower Eastern Shore and across the south from North Carolina and Virginia to Alabama. In addition to his tremendous success in the lumber business, William H. Jackson also served for a number of terms in the United States Congress between 1900 and 1910. He was a principal philanthropist for the City of Salisbury. In particular he donated large sums to the Peninsula General Hospital.²

¹ *Salisbury Advertiser*, January 19, 1889.

² *Tercentenary History of Maryland*, Vol. III, The S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1925, pp. 218-223.

Salisbury Advertiser, January 19, 1889

One of the most brilliant entertainments ever given in Salisbury took place Friday evening of last week at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Jackson's, Camden avenue. It was the occasion of the twenty-first birthday of their son William P. Jackson. About two hundred guests were present in response to invitations previously sent out. The magnificent residence was brilliantly illuminated and gorgeously decorated with floral designs by Mr. Hillerman, the florist. The chandelier and staircase of the hall were festooned with smilax. The library was gracefully festooned with smilax and la France roses. The mirrors of the parlor were veiled with smilax and mantles banked with potted plants, ferns, and callas; the back parlor with smilax, American beauty and bon silene roses. The decorations of the refreshment table elicited the greatest admiration. They consisted of a centre design, wrought of maiden ferns, rose buds, carnations, bouvardias and lily of the valley, also a handsome vase of bon silene roses. Refreshments, consisting of everthing that the heart could conceive of—creams, water-ices, tropical fruits, etc.—were served by a Baltimore caterer.

Salisbury Advertiser, March 30, 1889

Rededication of the Presbyterian Church

Salisbury Advertiser, April 6, 1889

Some of the lots in the town which have been vacant since the fire, have been fenced and seeded to early vegetables. We had rather see new buildings going up on these lots, but a town lot bedecked with a luxurious growth of corn or cabbage is a more sightly and profitable object to look at than one covered with weeds, as some of them were last summer.

season. He is also a loyal disciple of Izaak Walton, who endeared himself to all lovers of nature in his own and the succeeding generations by his delightful "The Compleat Angler."

ROBERT EDWARD LEE CAMPBELL, M. D.

Dr. Robert Edward Lee Campbell, who is accorded a large and lucrative practice as an able representative of the medical fraternity in Baltimore, belongs to a family which numbers nine physicians and is therefore well known in professional ranks. His birth occurred on a farm of six hundred and forty acres in the vicinity of Schell City, Vernon county, Missouri, on the 2d of January, 1875, his parents being William Henry and Sallie (McKee) Campbell. The father, who was a son of Jacob Campbell and a native of Carroll county, Maryland, served as a drummer boy during the period of the Civil war. Having decided to become a representative of the dental profession, he studied toward that end in the Baltimore College of Dentistry and was graduated therefrom with first honors. He made his home for a number of years at Manchester, Maryland, but spent his last days in Baltimore, where he passed away in 1889, at the age of forty-nine. In early manhood he wedded Sallie McKee of Vernon county, Missouri, and they became the parents of four children, three sons and a daughter.

Robert E. L. Campbell attended public and private schools in the acquirement of an education, but the death of his father threw him upon his own resources at the tender age of fourteen, at which time he obtained employment as a farm hand. On coming to Maryland, however, he secured a position as clerk in a drug store of Baltimore and while thus engaged he utilized his earnings to defray the expenses of a course in the Maryland College of Pharmacy, from which he was graduated with the degree of Ph. G. Success attended his efforts and he subsequently became the owner of a drug store. It was his desire, however, to become a medical practitioner and accordingly he entered the medical department of the University of Maryland, from which he received the degree of M. D. at his graduation. Since that time his practice has steadily grown in volume and importance. He is very thorough and conscientious in the discharge of his professional duties and utilizes every opportunity to promote his knowledge and efficiency. He has membership connection with the Baltimore Medical Society, the Maryland Medical Association, the American Medical Association and the Maryland Pharmacy Association.

On the 17th of March, 1901, in Baltimore, Maryland, Dr. Campbell was united in marriage to Miss Louise Hoeflich, daughter of Bernard and Barbara (Schmidt) Hoeflich. Her maternal grandfather, John Schmidt, was the father of twelve children, six of whom survive, as follows: Mary, who is fifty-five years of age; Margaret, who has attained the age of fifty-two; Henry, who has reached the half century mark; Sophie, forty-six years of age; Elizabeth, who is forty-four years of age; and Gilson, forty years of age.

Dr. Campbell is a consistent member of the Lutheran church and also a worthy exemplar of the teachings and purposes of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Monumental Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Druid Chapter, R. A. M.; Monumental Commandery, K. T.; and Boumi Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He is identified with the Craftsman Club and with the Tall Cedars. He is fond of traveling and also enjoys reading, being the possessor of a fine library. Deeply interested in his profession, Dr. Campbell has gained that success which is the merited reward of earnest effort, natural talent and acquired ability, while at the same time he has won the respect and goodwill of his fellow practitioners and also of the general public, which is borne out by the testimony as to his high character and professional skill.

HON. WILLIAM HUMPHREYS JACKSON.

Hon. William Humphreys Jackson, successful business man, statesman, philanthropist and one in whose honor the city of Salisbury stands as a monument inasmuch as he did more than any other individual for its upbuilding and development, passed from this life April 3, 1915. It is safe to say that not another resident of Salisbury counted among her citizens as many sincere friends as did he. He had been the champion and the supporter of the interests and the welfare of his fellow

townsmen in an unusual degree and their love for him was deep and sincere. It is said that in business he succeeded in everything that he undertook, but the most envious could not rightfully grudge him his success, so honorably was it won and so worthily used. Quietly and unostentatiously he gave of his means to such a degree that he was recognized as one of the most liberal philanthropists of the Eastern Shore. His life record is indeed an interesting one, as it brought him out of obscurity to prominence, to success and to fame. He was born on a little farm near Delmar, a town on the dividing line between Delaware and Maryland, on the 13th of October, 1839, and was one of a family of five brothers, including E. E. Jackson, at one time governor of Maryland; Colonel Wilbur F. Jackson, a prominent lumber merchant and banker of Baltimore; Watson; and Isaac N. Jackson. All have now passed away, William H. having been the last survivor of the family. He traced his ancestry back to an early period in Maryland. His great-grandfather, Elihu Jackson, at one time a North Carolina farmer, became discouraged and, making his way to New Orleans, there embarked on a vessel for Maryland, accompanied by his wife, but ere they had crossed the Gulf of Mexico the wife passed away. The husband, discouraged and disconsolate, continued on the journey and, as he had previously followed farming, he now turned his attention to the same pursuit in Maryland and for several generations the family continued to engage in agriculture. William H. Jackson and his brother, E. E. Jackson, inherited from their father a small farm but realized that in the matter of crop production it would yield them a very scanty living. They then began buying and selling cattle and horses and prosperity attended this venture. After five years E. E. Jackson, however, with a capital of five hundred dollars, accumulated by operating a threshing machine, turned his attention to merchandising in Delmar and won success there. His desire to enter a broader field, however, turned his attention to Salisbury, but his lack of capital hampered his efforts. He was then joined by his brother, W. H. Jackson, and thus the firm of Jackson Brothers came into existence.

While thus engaged the brothers recognized the value that was in the thousands of acres of pine forest around Salisbury and acquired all the timber that they could buy. They first erected a sawmill and afterward added to it other mills, concentrating their efforts and attention upon the manufacture of lumber. Realizing that in time the forest near Salisbury would be exhausted, they made investigations followed by investment in timberlands in Virginia, at times purchasing the property outright and at other times acquiring the timber rights. They built through the forests the first railroad ever constructed to carry logs, and cooperating with other lumbermen of Wicomico, they built barges and transported the lumber in the rough to Salisbury, to Baltimore and to Washington, where they had erected planing mills. After several years the brothers divided their interests, William H. Jackson retaining the Salisbury property. In the meantime he and his brother, later Governor Jackson, together with some Pennsylvania capitalists, purchased about one hundred and forty thousand acres of timberland in Alabama and from time to time they extended their holdings in the south, where at different times they erected mills for the manufacture of lumber. William H. Jackson, however, largely concentrated his efforts upon Salisbury, making it the center of his lumber industry, and by reason of the development of the business the city grew from a small village until it had a population of over eight thousand. There is no man to whom Salisbury is so greatly indebted for her upbuilding and promotion as to William H. Jackson. After several crop failures Mr. Jackson, in the winters of 1889 and 1890, literally carried lumbermen and people needing help through this disastrous period. To meet existing conditions he established a large shirt factory capable of employing several hundred needy persons. Through inexperience this did not prove a success at first and it seemed that the factory would have to be shut down. Again Mr. Jackson came to the front, assuming the debts of the company, which he reorganized, and since then the business has been placed on a paying basis by the Jackson & Gutman Company. In the conduct of his lumber business, too, Mr. Jackson considered not only the personal equation in the business but what it might mean to his fellow townsmen. He could have saved from twenty to thirty thousand dollars a year in freight alone had he moved his planing mills to the south, where his timber was located, but he refused to do this because of the number of people who would thus be thrown out of employment in Salisbury.

It was William H. Jackson who, following the destruction of the town by fire in 1886, stepped at once to the front and began the rebuilding of the city, erecting

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many substantial structures and thus instituting an example that many others followed. He was continually in one way or another extending a helping hand to those who needed assistance and many a prosperous man today can trace his successful start in business to the cooperation and aid of Mr. Jackson. He was always generous to his employes, paying them a good living wage, and while there were hundreds of men on his pay roll, there was never a strike among them. He had the unfaltering fidelity and loyalty of those in his employ, for they recognized in him a firm and unflinching friend.

It was not until he had passed middle life that Mr. Jackson became a factor in politics. He was first elected to congress in 1900, was reelected in 1902 and was again a candidate in 1904, on which occasion he was defeated. In 1906, however, he was again chosen for the same office and during his three terms in the national halls of legislation he did important constructive work for the country, carefully considering all the vital questions which came up for settlement and using his aid and influence in support of all measures which he believed to be of public good. While reared in the democratic faith and supporting the party for a number of years, he was not in favor of its tariff provisions during the administration of President Cleveland and allied his interests with the republican party, which he thereafter continued earnestly to support. He never hesitated to express his honest convictions and nothing could swerve him from a course which he deemed essential to the world's advancement and to the upbuilding of his community, his commonwealth and his country.

Mr. Jackson was married twice, wedding sisters—the Misses Arabella and Jennie Humphreys. When death called him, he was survived by his wife and two children: Hon. William Purnell Jackson, who has become his successor in political prominence as well as in business; and Mrs. Mary J. Marvel. He made generous provision in his will for his family but also most generous provision did he make during his lifetime to aid his fellowmen. He was a most earnest supporter of the Methodist Episcopal church and his Christian belief constantly found expression in his efforts to upbuild the cause. He was most liberal in his donations to Methodist churches throughout Wicomico county and there were countless incidents of his generosity related at the time of his death, many of which he had never even mentioned to his most intimate friends, these being known only to himself and the recipient. He gave several hundred thousand dollars for the building of the Peninsula General Hospital, an institution of incalculable benefit to city and community. When he passed away one of the local papers said: "In the death of Hon. William H. Jackson, Salisbury has lost her most prominent citizen and philanthropist. Mr. Jackson's life has been closely coupled with the progress of Salisbury for the past forty years. To his untiring energy and his faithful love for his native city can be attributed much of our progress and upbuilding and he will be missed by this community as no other man would have been missed. Mr. Jackson was a man of many good and honorable traits, chief among which was his love for his native city and his generosity to his home people and his home institutions. The Peninsula General Hospital stands as a monument to his great love for his fellowman, and not only will the present generation but those to follow for many generations rise up to call his name blessed for thus providing an asylum for the sick and afflicted. Mr. Jackson was a man of large brain and energy and from humble beginnings he stood out as one of the captains of industry in this state and mastered the details and built up a business which has provided employment for hundreds of his fellow citizens and furnished homes and provided shelter and raiment for countless men, women and children. He was generous alike with his employes, his friends, his church and his town. Men of the character of Mr. Jackson are not produced every day. His like comes but few with every generation and had he enjoyed the advantages in early life enjoyed by many of our other citizens, he would have stood out as a national rather than a state leader. Salisbury has profited much by the life of our distinguished friend and his memory will be hallowed not only by the people now living here but by the children who will come after."

Another writer said: "Mr. Jackson was an exemplary citizen. His interest extended to every man and to every cause that was worthy, and his fortune was devoted in a great measure to the betterment of his community and the relief of the distressed. . . . For Salisbury, Mr. Jackson always had a deep-rooted affection and was beloved by its people. His great wealth and political power, which came to him after he had passed the middle milestone of his life, never affected his attitude toward his town, his church or his old friends. He was always open-

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hearted, kindly, and his sympathies always went out to the distressed, while his first thoughts were always of his home people. He was the most open-handed benefactor to charity of any man the Eastern Shore has ever known."

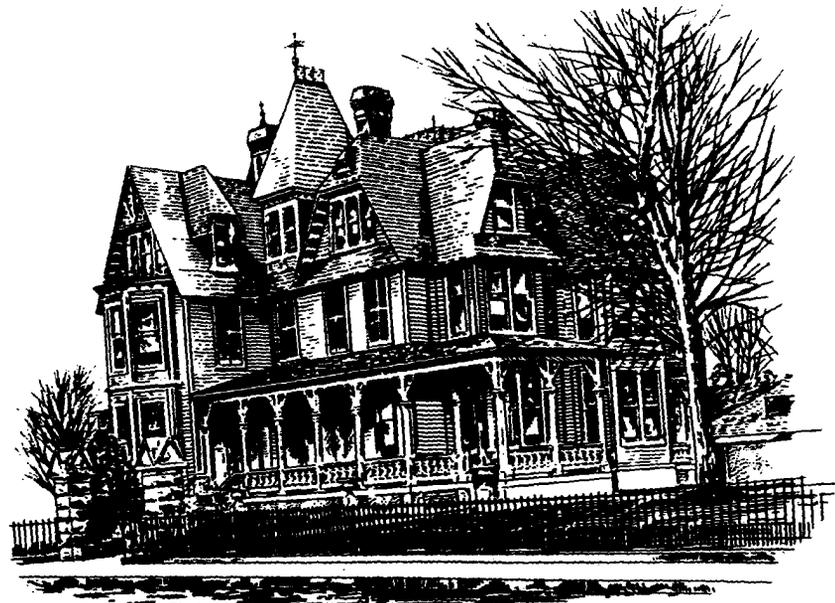
The Baltimore American of April 5, 1915, said editorially: "By the death of Hon. William H. Jackson a useful career is brought to a close. Mr. Jackson won success in honest mercantile pursuits and in politics, but the greatest tribute which can be paid to his memory is that he was an upright citizen and that he helped others. His life is an inspiration to those yet living and possessing opportunities to extend the helping hand to the unfortunate, to the distressed, to the needy. By his good deeds his memory will long be cherished and revered in the community of which he was the most conspicuous figure and which he was so largely instrumental in building and uplifting."

COLUMBUS DELANO AMES.

Columbus Delano Ames, a well known young insurance man of Baltimore, was born in this city on the 5th of October, 1893, the son of the late Delano Ames, M. D., who died here in 1899, at the age of thirty-one as the result of pneumonia. Dr. Ames was born in Washington, D. C., and prepared for his profession at Johns Hopkins University and the University of Maryland. He graduated with the first graduating class of the Hopkins Medical School and was also an alumnus of the collegiate department. After completing his medical course he took up the practice of his profession in Baltimore, where he resided at No. 108 East Preston street until his untimely death. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Adeline Sears Gibbs, is the daughter of John Sears and Helen (Macqueen) Gibbs, who lived at Searsleigh, Catonsville, Maryland. Columbus Delano Ames is the only child of this union. By a second marriage (to Charles B. Penrose), Mrs. Ames became the mother of two sons. On his father's side of the house Mr. Ames is descended from early English colonists who settled in Rhode Island and Vermont. His great-grandfather in his father's maternal line was Columbus Delano of Mount Vernon, Ohio, the secretary of the interior under President U. S. Grant; while his paternal grandparents were the Rev. John Griffith and Elizabeth (Delano) Ames. His mother's family came to New England from Scotland, settling in Maine and Massachusetts. Both branches of the family were Unionists during the Civil war and Mrs. Ames' father, Major John Sears Gibbs, served throughout the conflict as an officer in the Federal artillery.

Columbus Delano Ames was fortunate in receiving an excellent educational preparation for life. After completing his preparatory work in Baltimore and Cheshire, Connecticut, he entered Williams College, Massachusetts, as a member of the class of 1914 and graduated in due time with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. It was while he was a student at Williams that he was initiated into the brotherhood of Delta Psi, a college fraternity. The year following his commencement at Williams, Mr. Ames spent in graduate work at Johns Hopkins. At this time in his career it was the young man's privilege to have a very unusual experience abroad as secretary to the late Thomas Nelson Page, at that time American ambassador to Rome, and attaché at the embassy from 1915 to 1916. Not long after his return to the states, the nation entered the war raging in Europe on the side of the Allies, and Mr. Ames was among the first to join the colors, entering the army in May, 1917. He was in the military service for two full years, or until May, 1919, and nineteen months in France. Of this overseas service eight months were spent with units in the line. As second lieutenant, United States army, he was with the Headquarters, Twenty-sixth Division, American Expeditionary Forces, Major General C. R. Edwards commanding, on the Soissons and Toul defensive sectors and participated in the Aisne-Marne and St. Mihiel offensives of 1918. In September of 1918 he was transferred to the air service as day bombing observer, serving in the One Hundred and Sixty-third Aero Squadron, Captain William Calkins commanding, of the Second Day Bombardment Group. After his return from France he remained in the Air Service Reserve, inactive, from 1919-1922.

Mr. Ames took up life insurance work, in which he is now successfully engaged, in 1921, as agent for the Baltimore General Agency of the New England Mutual Life Company. On the 1st of January, 1923, he became assistant to the manager of the Calvert district of the Metropolitan Life, but in June of the same year he



RESIDENCE OF WM. H. JACKSON, CANDEX AVENUE.