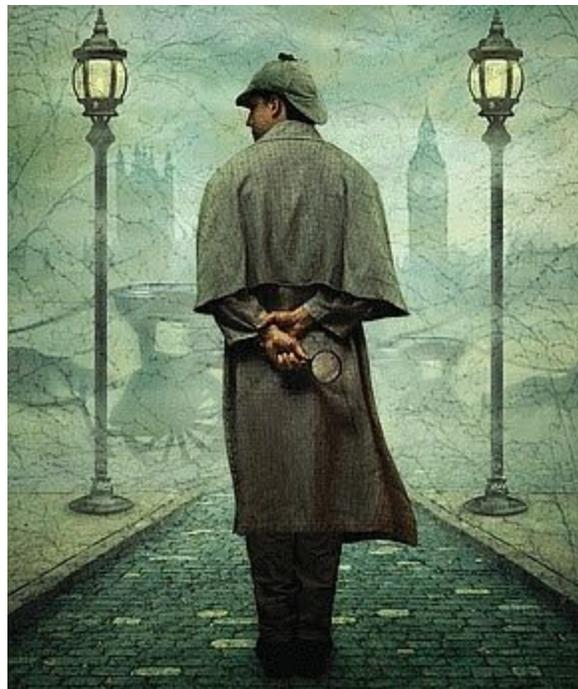


# Baltimore Gaslight

*An online journal and archive of research and writing about  
Baltimore City History provided as a supplement to the  
Baltimore City Historical Society Newsletter*

**Volume 15, Issue 3, November 2016**

## ***From the Editor's desk:***



[detail courtesy of scholastic.com](http://detail.courtesyofscholastic.com)

Since its founding, the Baltimore City Historical Society has promoted researching and writing about Baltimore City history. Through the Garrett Power led conferences on aspects of the City's history, the Arnold prize for the best published piece on the City's past, Mike Franch's history evenings at the Village Learning Center, and the special recognition given each year to those who promote, research and write about a city whose nicknames run from "Monumental City" to the new "Baltimore: Birthplace of The Star-Spangled Banner," successfully advocated by Society members, the Society makes its voice known and the City's history come alive.

Currently efforts are afoot to update and redesign the Society's web site where it is hoped a permanent record of all these activities will be found such as the announcement for next year's

**Joseph L. Arnold Prize** for

### **Outstanding Writing on Baltimore's History in 2016**

Submission Deadline: February 16, 2017

#### **Thanks to the generosity of the Byrnes Family**

**In Memory of Joseph R. and Anne S. Byrnes** the *Baltimore City Historical Society*

presents an annual Joseph L. Arnold Prize for Outstanding Writing on Baltimore's History, in the amount of \$500.

Joseph L. Arnold, Professor of History at the University of Maryland, Baltimore County, died in 2004, at the age of sixty-six. He was a vital and enormously important member of the UMBC faculty for some three and a half decades as well as a leading historian of urban and planning history. He also played an active and often leading role with a variety of private and public historical institutions in the Baltimore area and at his death was hailed as the "dean of Baltimore historians."

Entries should be unpublished manuscripts between 15 and 45 double-spaced pages in length (including footnotes/endnotes). To submit an entry address a new e-mail message to :

[baltimorehistory@law.umaryland.edu](mailto:baltimorehistory@law.umaryland.edu)

attach the entry as a document in either MS Word or PC convertible format and illustrations must be included within the main document.

There will be a "blind judging" of entries by a panel of historians. Criteria for selection are: significance, originality, quality of research and clarity of presentation. The winner will be announced in Spring 2017. The *BCHS* reserves the right to not award the prize. The winning entry will be posted to the *BCHS* webpage and considered for publication in the *Maryland Historical Magazine*.

For further information send a message to [baltimorehistory@law.umaryland.edu](mailto:baltimorehistory@law.umaryland.edu) or call Garrett Power @ 410-706-7661.

Those who wish to better understand the past, perhaps even learn from it, face unprecedented opportunities and challenges associated with the electronic world in which this blog/newsletter is written. Now more than ever we can easily search for, and often find, hitherto inaccessible clues to the past, all with remarkable speed and tantalizing results. Sifting through what we find is another matter, to be sure, taking considerable time and effort to make sense of it all in a meaningful way that not only satisfies ourselves and others who read what we write, but also leaves time for family, travel, and trying to unravel the mysteries of the present, including presidential elections.

Then there is the impermanence of what we find and write about on line. Websites come and go, sources are on line one minute and gone the next, and the paper trail to which the electronic world hints as our next stop becomes increasingly inaccessible as funding for archives and archival staff dries up and much of the remaining paper substance of history disappears altogether into temporary warehouses, landfills and incinerators. In this issue of the *Baltimore Gaslight*, the attempt is made to salvage some of what has been written on line about the City's past, accompanied by a new story inspired by a letter sold on *Ebay*. The stories are based on what can be found at the moment online and offline in threatened, woefully underfunded, understaffed, repositories of paper and photographs.

The irony, of course, is that this blog too may not survive to be mined by future generations. As the creators of *Wikipedia* well know, it takes money to keep the electronic world healthy, dynamic, and above all, accessible. All that those of us who 'blog' can do is to continue to research and write, leaving it to Chance<sup>[1]</sup>, that someone will create a permanent, fully endowed, freely accessible, and user interactive, electronic repository for the product of our labors.

A year ago I assumed the editorship and became the publisher of the *Baltimore Gaslight*. In addition to trying to meet a high editorial standard set by Lewis H. Diuguid, former *Washington Post* correspondent and the first editor, I hoped to provide a permanent record of public interest in the history of Baltimore City, asking readers and members to provide essays on their current research and writing interests, and thereby stimulate further work on neglected aspects of the City's history, including lost neighborhoods. The objective was not to compete with other publications, both in print and electronic, but to provide short stories (well documented) of interest that carry us back in time to people and places in the city, stories that not only enlighten us, and entertain, but encourage us to want to know more, and to retain those reflections in a permanent, 'indexed' way that we can easily reference and build upon.

Often it is images that trigger our interest in the people and places of Baltimore. The historical images on such *Facebook* sites as [Baltimore History- Baltimore City Historical Society](#) and [Baltimore Old Photos](#) are of good examples. The stories behind those photographs deserve a permanent platform for fuller explanation and access, especially for those who would like to move beyond the initial excitement of discovery and memory that historical images inspire.



Photograph of Carnegie Hall at Morgan College (now Morgan State University) by Jackson Davis, 1921 November 3. *Courtesy University of Virginia, [330943](#).*

Some who post on the *Facebook* pages, such as Eli Pousson, do provide further commentary through websites from which the images are drawn. For example this photograph of Carnegie Hall, Morgan College on the [Baltimore History- Baltimore City Historical Society Facebook](#) page leads to an in depth study of civil rights in the city on [a Baltimore Heritage web site](#).

Similar treatment should be given an album entry in [Baltimore Old Photos](#) for November 1, 2015, focusing attention on the police, inhabitants, and the neighborhoods encompassed by the Northeast district.

◀ BALTIMORE OLD PHOTOS

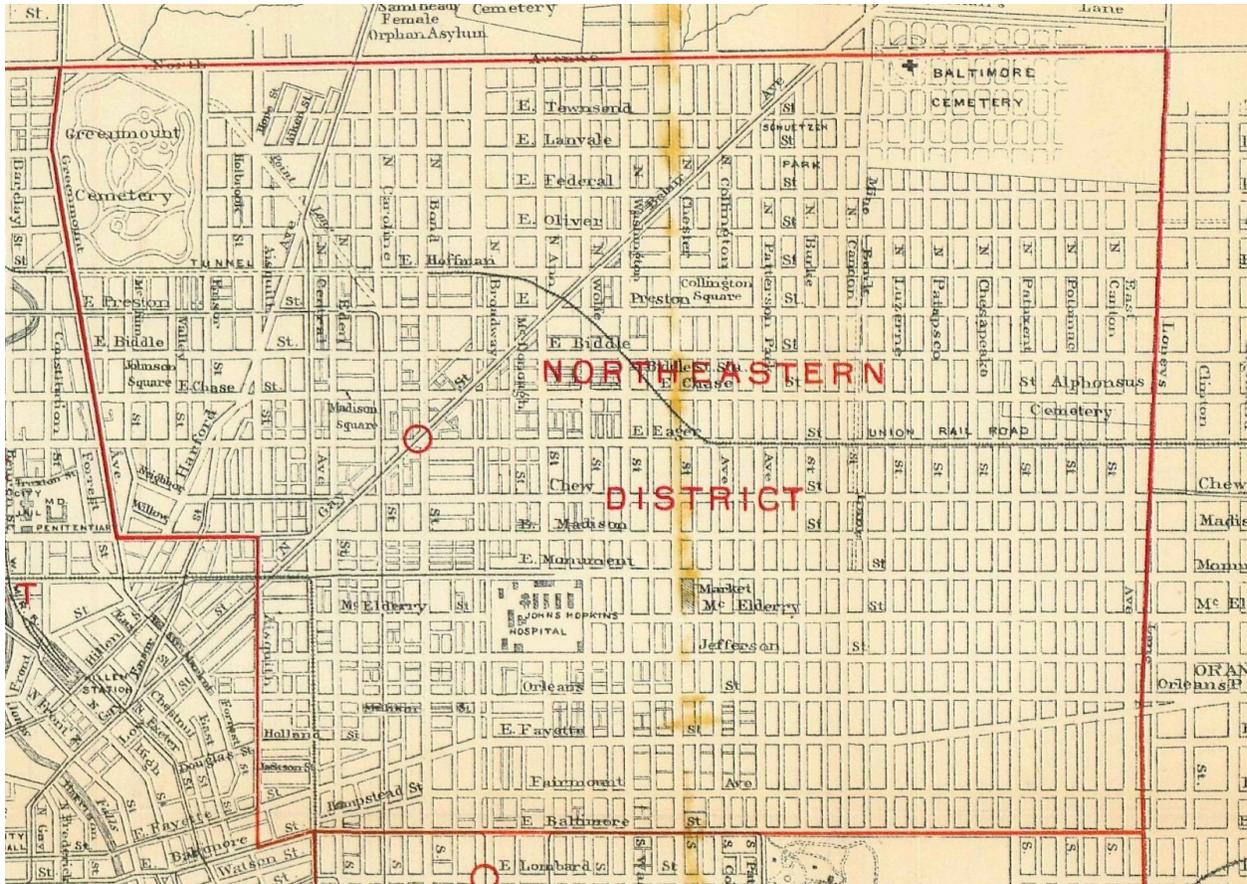
**November 1, 2015**

The Old Northeast Police Station on Ashland Ave is where I started my Police career in 1959 and the Sgt in the newer uniform is me. The other station is the old Eastern Station on Bank St. where my Great-Great Grandfather started in 1888. A lot of things changed in 73 years. - Updated about a year ago



Like

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/779324542159457/photos/?filter=albums>



The outlines of the Northeastern Police district are shown in a detail from this 1880 map (editor's collection).

The original police station for the Northeastern Police district is now owned by Johns Hopkins University, and is today the *Johns Hopkins Berman Institute of Bioethics* at 1809 Ashland Avenue.



the *Johns Hopkins Berman Institute of Bioethics* at 1809 Ashland Avenue  
The early police docket for the Northeastern district which contain a running narrative of neighborhood events that are not all criminal, are available at the Maryland State Archives:

[BALTIMORE CITY](#)  
[POLICE DEPARTMENT](#)  
(Criminal Docket, Northeastern District)  
[1876-1878, 1900-1952, 1956-1959](#)  
[C2110](#)

### **[Series Description](#)**

[This series of Criminal Dockets, Northeastern District was maintained and compiled in whole or in part while the Baltimore City Police Department was a state agency. For a general introduction to the history of the Baltimore City Police Department, see <http://guide.mdsa.net/series.cfm?action=viewSeries&ID=sh248>. Also, for additional information, see the following privately maintained website: \[http://wayback.archive-it.org/2504/\\\*/http://www.baltimorecitypolicehistory.com/\]\(http://wayback.archive-it.org/2504/\*/http://www.baltimorecitypolicehistory.com/\).](#)

In preparing this edition of the *Baltimore Gaslight*, I came upon another blog of Baltimore history that is no longer active, and may eventually disappear from the airways like many other blogs and websites. The domain name, [charmcityhistory.com](http://charmcityhistory.com), like that of Yahoo's *GeoCities*, is already owned by some entity offshore, and is no longer linked to David Mantione's <http://charmcityhistory.blogspot.com>.<sup>[2]</sup>

As a service to our readers, the first section of this edition of *Baltimore Gaslight* is devoted to a review of what was published in <http://charmcityhistory.blogspot.com>. In addition, two posts relating to the history of the police in Baltimore are reprinted here as complements to a new article on Detective Tom Gorman, one of the first police detectives appointed to the newly reorganized Baltimore Police force (1858) whose duties took him all over the city, including the Northeastern District. In the first and second issues of the 15th volume of the *Baltimore Gaslight*, I was overly optimistic with regard to when some articles were scheduled to appear, and even doubted at times that this blog would last more than a year. I have concluded, however, that as long as there continues to be an interest in the approach to the history of Baltimore City as reflected here, I will continue to publish the topics previously announced.

For example the *Now and Then* column, will return in a future issue with an essay on the *Johns Hopkins Colored Asylum* on West 31st Street, its 'inmates' (a term used by the U.S. Census Bureau), and its neighbors across the street.

Recently travel in New Zealand and Hawaii has also brought to my attention the neglected stories of three wartime connections to Baltimore,

- a mother from New Zealand, working as a maid in Baltimore whose son died in the Dardanelles during the First World War,
- a baker's assistant, born and raised on Lombard street, who took some of the most important photographs in the history of the Battleship *Missouri* and whose parish has disappeared without a trace, save a once impressive Roman Catholic church,
- a New Zealand born graduate of City College who died in Vietnam, and whose name is carved into two walls of remembrance, one in Auckland and the other in Washington, D. C.



Also I will follow through on *Is There a Doctor in the House*, a story about an MD/inventor/lyricist, Dr. David Newton Emanuel Campbell who lived and had his offices on North Carey and McCulloh streets. In the meantime, the best site to begin any study of Doctors who practiced, or were educated in Baltimore prior to 1920 is [Medicine in Maryland](#), a website created and maintained by Nancy Bramucci Sheads. I encourage readers and members to submit essays of their own to [baltimoregaslight@gmail.com](mailto:baltimoregaslight@gmail.com), and to communicate with me by the messaging system you will find to the right just below the masthead on this blog.

I am embarrassed to admit that I thought no one was using the messaging system, and thus not interested in this newsletter/blog until I thought to check the spam folder in the email account created for that form. The *Tom Gorman* essay, inspired by another set of images on *Ebay* to which I was alerted by a reader, is the result. Be sure to follow the activities of the BCHS on the web site, <http://www.baltimorecityhistoricalsociety.org/> where you will find a calendar of events

relating to the city's history and information on how to join the society. The Society needs your support.

If you have a story to share about neighbors and their neighborhoods, or any other short narrative (500-700 words) related to the history of the city, send it to [baltimoregaslight@gmail.com](mailto:baltimoregaslight@gmail.com). Contributions are welcome, as are suggestions for future issues of the *Baltimore Gaslight*. Note that if you include graphics with your submittals, be sure to cite sources. Note also that if you place your graphics within the text of your essay using *Word* or a generic word processing program such as that provided by *Google Drive*, it will make it much easier to publish in this newsletter/blog.

*Until next time ...*

**Ed Papenfuse**  
**Editor, and former State Archivist of Maryland**

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## From The Charm City History Blog:

As a service to the readers of *Baltimore Gaslight* a synopsis of the table of contents of <http://charmcityhistory.blogspot.com> is provided here along with a reprinting of two posts related to the history of the Baltimore Police Department. The essay titles are hyperlinked to the original entries.

### "A Little Treasure Chest from Baltimore's Attic"

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**The Cost of Breaking the Law in Baltimore -  
125 to 200 Years Ago**  
By David Mantione



Baltimore City Hall (c1900)  
Detroit Publishing Company  
(Courtesy: Shorpy.com)

One would be surprised as to what you might get arrested for in violation of Baltimore City Ordinances between 125 and 200 years ago in Baltimore City. Public law in early Baltimore City was written and enacted in response to the pressing issues of the day (health, safety, wrongs against individuals and public property) as was the case in many developing cities within the United States and around the world. Current Baltimore City laws and ordinances have citations deriving from City Code as far back as 1879.

What follows is a collection of offenses from the period of 1801 to the 1870s, along with associated fines for violating the ordinance or code. It has been determined from actual Baltimore City Ordinance of the period or from court judgments and/or arrests as noted in Baltimore Sun legal articles. So as to impress upon today's reader the magnitude of the fine, each of the fines for offense are indicated by value in today's U.S. dollar.

**1801** (as noted in Ordinances of the Corporation of the City of Baltimore)

- Driving a carriage, caravan, wagon, sleigh, cart, etc in the middle (as opposed to the right side) of the street - **FINE, \$14**
- Cock fighting of any kind within the City Limits - **FINE, \$271**
- Gun or pistol which is willfully and needlessly shot or discharged within the City - **FINE, \$68**
- Bringing damaged coffee, hides or other damaged or infected articles into the city limits, by land or water - **FINE, \$4,070**
- Operating the performances or exhibitions without a license (See below, for license cost): - **FINE, \$13,565**

Licenses were required for the following: Circus or theatrical exhibition - \$109 / performance; Rope or wire dancing, or puppet shows - \$136 / week; Musical parties for gain - \$68 / week; All other public exhibitions - \$27 / week

**1840s** (as noted from Baltimore Sun Public Notice, Court Judgments)

- Washing salt sacks in a tub placed under a pump in public - **FINED, \$37 plus costs**
- Throwing rubbish into the street and permitting it to remain there - **FINED, \$22 plus costs**
- Permitting wood to remain upon a wharf longer than 2 days - **FINED, \$5.50 daily / foot of ground**
- purchase or sale of wood without a license - **FINED, \$44 / each cord sold**

**1850s** (as noted from Baltimore Sun, Public Notice of Court Judgments)

- Throwing stones in public - **FINED, \$27**
- Running wagons without license numbers - **FINED, \$27-\$50**
- Improper conduct in the presence of ladies - **FINED, \$121**
- Throwing a nuisance in the street - **FINED, \$27**



**1860s** (as noted from Baltimore Sun, Public Notice of Court Judgments)

- Allowing a ten-pin alley to be used after 11 o'clock at night - **FINED, \$252**
- Exposing unsound meats for sale - **FINED, \$504**
- Bathing in the Jones Falls - **FINED, \$17**
- Boys were arrested for jumping upon one of the Philadelphia Railroad cars while in motion - **FINED, \$17**
- Running against and breaking a city lamppost - **FINED, \$85**
- Throwing nauseous liquors on the street - **FINED, \$85**
- Immoderate driving in the street - **FINED, \$85 plus costs**
- Gambling on Sunday - **FINED, \$85 plus costs**
- Permitting gambling on premises - **\$510 plus costs**
- Carrying on a distilling business on McElderry's wharf without a license - **SENTENCED TO PAY FINE OF \$3,236 AND IMPRISONED UNTIL PAID.** [Of interest: Within 6 months, the convicted, Thomas Carr, received a **pardon from the President of the United States**, which remitted the fine and he was immediately released]

**1870s** (as noted in Ordinances of the Corporation of the City of Baltimore or Baltimore Sun)

- Killing or attempting to kill, or in any manner injure or molest sparrows, robins, wrens, or other small insectivorous birds in the city of Baltimore, to include their birdhouses - **FINE, \$85 per offense**
- Playing cards on Sunday - **FINED, \$24**
- Carrying a concealed razor on his person - **FINED, \$72**

**These are in interesting contrast to [EXISTING ordinances within the City of Baltimore:](#)**

- Tossing, throwing, flinging any object capable of being thrown or used as a projectile (excluding paper wrappers) on the playing field or arena, official or any member of the team at a sporting event - **FINE, up to \$1000 or imprisonment up to 12 months (misdemeanor)**
- Playing, singing, or rendering the "Star Spangled Banner" anywhere publicly in the City of Baltimore, except in its entirety in composition, separate from any other melody. Likewise, it cannot be played for dancing or as an exit march. - **FINE, not more than \$100 (misdemeanor)**
- Sell, give away or dispose of a "toy cartridge pistol" within the City Limits of Baltimore - **FINE, \$10.**
- To discharge or fire a "toy cartridge pistol" - **FINE, \$2.**
- Unauthorized by any person not of the Department of Public Works within the City Limits of Baltimore to remove recyclable materials from designated containers without approval from the owner or operator of the recycling operation - **FINE, up to \$500 (misdemeanor)**

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## "Reddy the Bull" Predicted Baltimore Motorists' Disgust in Traffic Lights

By David Mantione



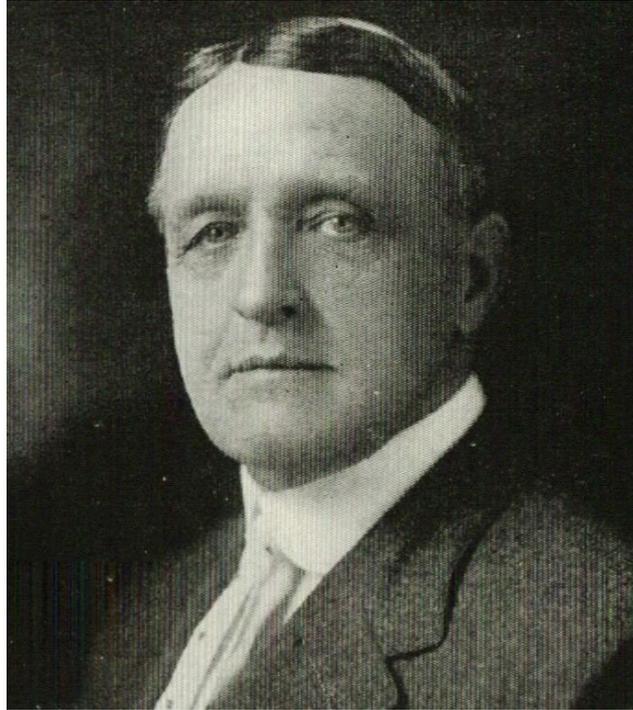
City Traffic, Early 1920s

Within years of the automobile being introduced to Baltimore City streets, the issue of traffic had become a major problem where both patrolmen and/or traffic signals were used to control movement at congested intersections. Besides cars and trucks, traffic included street cars (vehicles traveling on rails) and horse-drawn vehicles. While they all obeyed a general principle of staying to the right on two-way roads, beyond the confusion at busy intersections, it was becoming outright dangerous.



Baltimore City Policeman with  
Semaphore, circa 1920  
(Courtesy: Kildruffs.com)

As was the case in many bustling cities of the day, at first, whistle blowing and arm waving patrolmen attempted to provide order to the chaos. As early as April 1915, the [Baltimore City Police Department](#) had traffic police officers operating 'newfangled' signals upon long poles (or semaphores) having narrow paddles which were painted red on two sides with a bold white "STOP" - they were first trial implemented at the corner of Park Heights and West Belvedere Avenues. Traffic policemen operating semaphores were widely used for a period of five years and often removed depending on the perception of their merit as opposed to the sole whistle and wave of patrolmen.



Gen. Charles D. Gaither  
Baltimore City Police  
Commissioner (1920-1937)

On June 1st, 1920, a man by the name of Brigadier General Charles D. Gaither, previously commander of the First Brigade, [Maryland National Guard](#) began his duties as the Governor-appointed first Baltimore City Police Commissioner. Called "The General," he took Baltimore City traffic seriously and would personally drive through downtown city streets observing the manner in which traffic was handled, especially during rush hour.

By July 1921, under his direction, the Police Department placed fourteen six feet high "lighthouses" on concrete bases which were intended to warn motorists of dangerous curves and bends at night. The flashing lights in the lighthouses were fueled by acetylene tanks (see photo, below and left) - red flashing indicated places where people had been killed, yellow for dangerous curves or bends where caution must be exercised, and green was for danger at intersections where slow, careful driving should be exercised to the right.

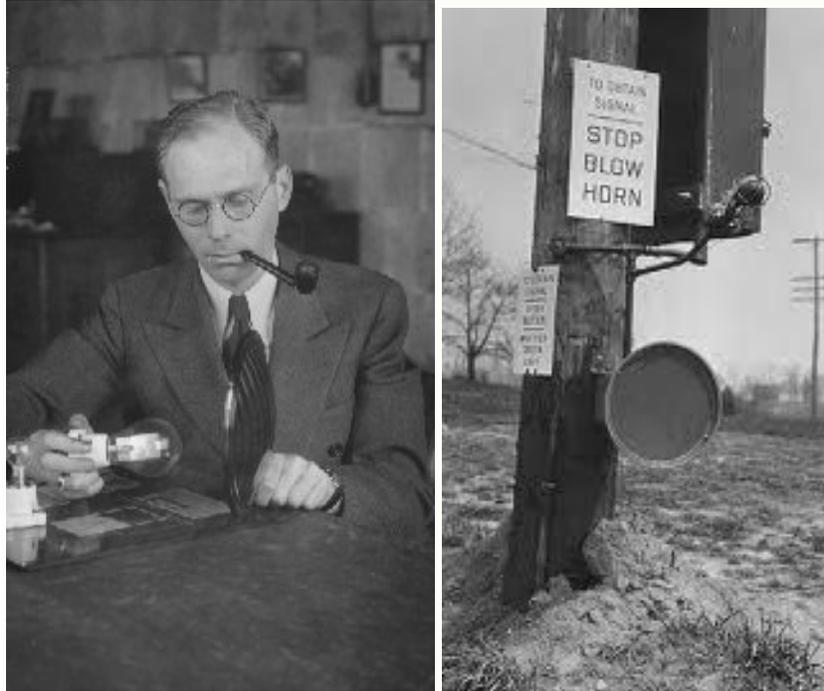
The earlier days of traffic lights and warnings resulted in disgruntlement by drivers and even beasts. Prior to placing the traffic lights on streets with protective bases, they were continually run over by motorists refusing to stop. On October 16, 1923, the Baltimore

Sun reported that a certain Jersey bull by the name of Reddy had created a riot in the middle of the congested intersection of Bryant and Pennsylvania Avenues while being led to slaughter. A heard of 40 bulls were being driven down the avenue where automobiles stopped in obedience to a blinking red light, but not Reddy who saw it as a challenge and proceeded to charge it. In the charge, a truck struck and broke its leg before he could reach his "enemy." Unfortunately, agents of the [SPCA](#) needed to kill the Reddy earlier than his originally intended fate.



Acetylene Traffic Beacon

General Gaither refused to bring "automatic" electric traffic signals to Baltimore City until the Fall of 1925 since he felt that devices on the market prior to then were inefficient in regulating and safeguarding traffic, effectively still in experimental stages. On St. Patrick's Day of 1926, all semaphores at congested intersections between the north-south Gay and Greene streets and east-west Center and Pratt streets were replaced by automatic electric signals, interestingly controlled by one manned traffic tower - all changing at exactly the same time. The Baltimore Sun further reported that thoroughfares like Cathedral and St. Paul streets and Mount Royal, North and Pennsylvania avenues would be operated independently by a traffic tower on each thoroughfare controlling all signals on that street.

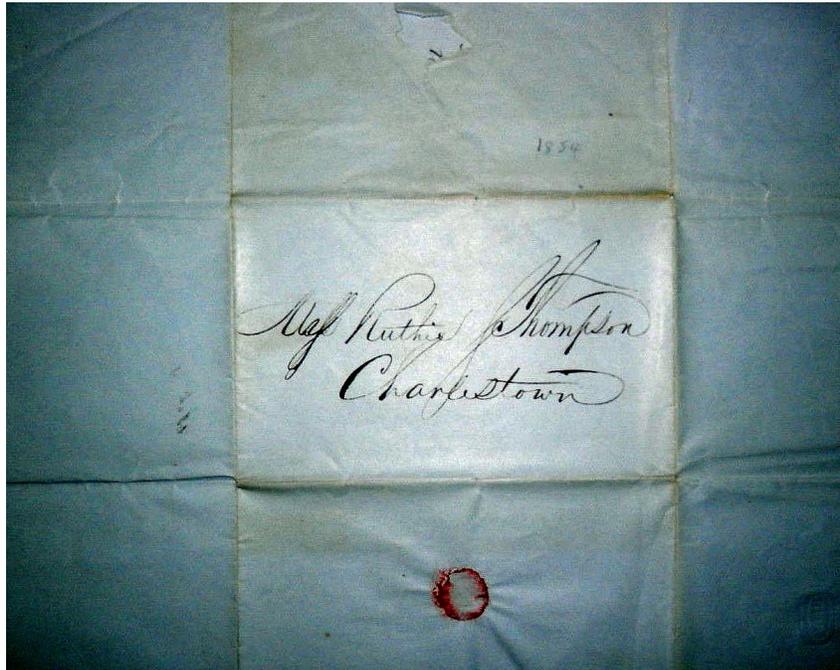


Native Baltimorean, Charles Adler, Jr. (1899-1980) and Sound-activated Traffic Light - Adler Invention

Automatic signals were a change for motorists as they were used to patrolmen hesitating changing a semaphore against an aggressive driver. In contrast, with automatic signals, drivers would know that the signal won't hesitate and that drivers in the opposing direction would move the instant they saw their green signal. Savings were envisioned from reduced manpower, yet for a period policemen were stationed at intersections until motorists and pedestrians were educated to the necessity of observing the signals. Initially, the colors used were RED for stop, WHITE for change, and GREEN for go. While these traffic lights were "automatic" to motorists, they were still controlled by a patrolman located in a tower. True automatic traffic signals were actually invented by a gentleman by the name of [Charles Adler, Jr.](#) who was native to Baltimore. An avid inventor, he invented a sound-activated traffic light (see figure, above, right), pavement traffic light sensors, and a list of many other [inventions](#). For all those motorists passing through Baltimore City streets, beware of camera activated ticket lights. Charge those traffic lights like Reddy the Bull and, while you won't meet his similar fate, you will be certain to receive a citation - you just won't have Charles Adler or General Gaither to blame for it. (Sources: *Baltimore Sun Newspaper* articles, and *Kildruffs.com*)

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## Baltimore Constable and Police Detective Thomas W. “Tom” Gorman (1821-1863)

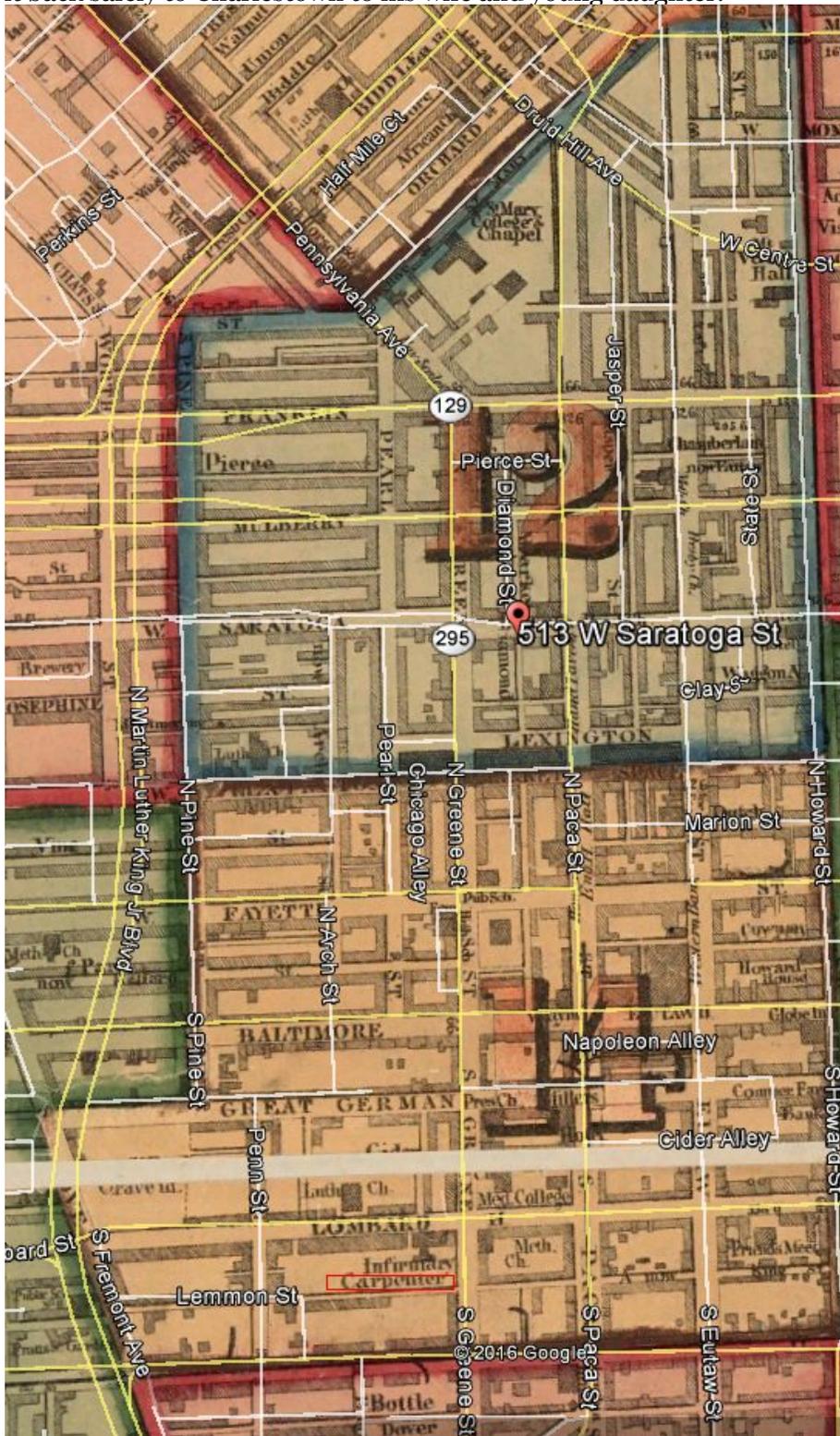


[A letter sold on Ebay, 2016](#)<sup>[3]</sup>

On a Sunday morning in January 1859, Frank Thompson, a visitor to Baltimore from Charlestown, Massachusetts wrote a letter to his wife Ruthie, describing the adventure of his train ride from home to the President Street station. The first three legs of the journey were very pleasant. He was accompanied by some local notables and acquaintances from home, stayed overnight in New York, where he smoked and talked into all hours, and went on to Philadelphia the next morning. From there to Wilmington Delaware he still had people he knew to talk with, but after Wilmington, “being alone,” he moved to the smoking car, the last car in the train, where he encountered men of a different sort:

*Soon after [I got there] much to my surprise some 15 to 20 of the worst looking fellows came & began to carouse, having a bottle [of] whiskey. They soon began passing around said bottle (without glasses). I declined the honor of a drink as politely as possible, fearing to offend. Soon after the leader of the crowd came & took a seat next to me & commenced conversation by informing me that one of the number (who at that moment was very drunk) had just been discharged from custody on charge of murder in Phila, the evidence not sufficient to prove it, although I have no doubt he was guilty. My friend also informed me that he was one of the Balt<sup>o</sup> police and a great scoundrel ... On the first chance I left the Car, but not before my friend, who informed me that his name was Tom Gorman, assured me that if I ever got into any scrapes in Balto, to send for him ...which I promised to do. That nice fellow (the conductor, afterwards informed me) was [of] a delegation of the celebrated “Plug Uglies’ club of Balto who had been on to Phila to escort their friend (the murderer) back to Balt<sup>o</sup>[4]*

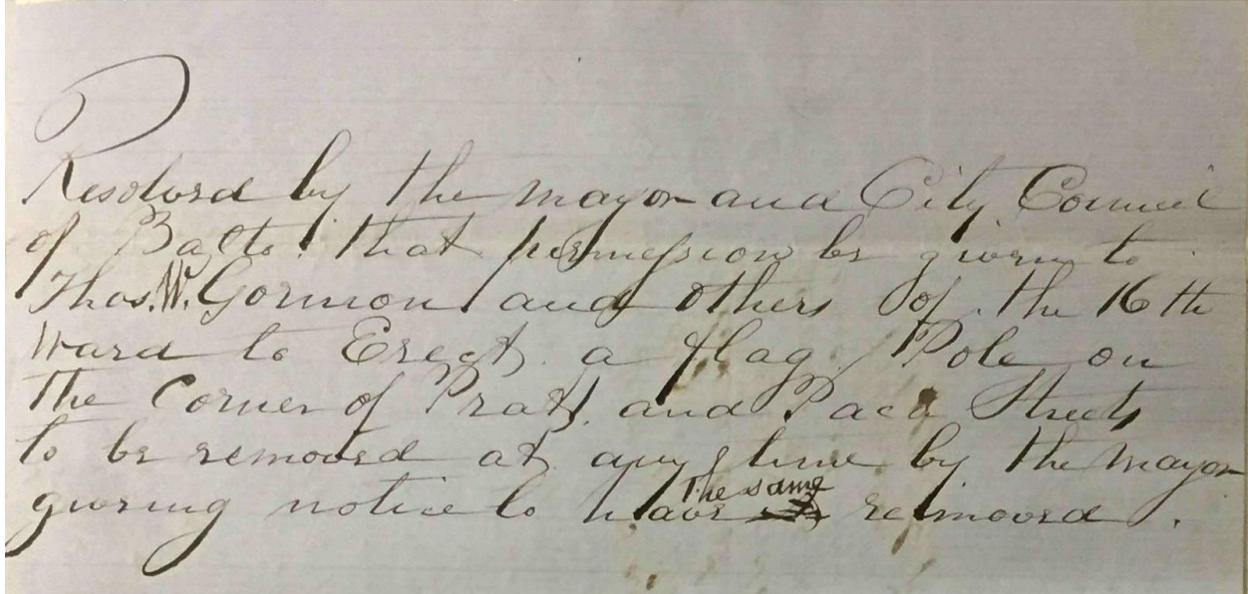
Frank made it back safely to Charlestown to his wife and young daughter.<sup>[5]</sup>



*Carpenter's Alley* in 1851 in the 14th Ward  
From the revised Thomas Poppleton Map



flagpole near his restaurant on the corner of Pratt and Paca. In all likelihood his restaurant was a center of political activity for both the 14th and 16th wards.<sup>[7]</sup>

A photograph of a handwritten document snippet on aged, yellowish paper. The text is written in a cursive script. It begins with a large, decorative initial 'D'. The text reads: 'Resolved by the mayor and City Council of Balto. that permission be given to Thos. W. Gorman and others of the 16th Ward to Erect a flag Pole on the Corner of Pratt and Paca Street to be removed at any time by the Mayor giving notice to have <sup>the same</sup> removed.' There is a small correction in the original image where the word 'have' is crossed out and 'the same' is written above it.

D  
Resolved by the mayor and City Council  
of Balto. that permission be given to  
Thos. W. Gorman and others of the 16th  
Ward to Erect a flag Pole on  
the Corner of Pratt and Paca Street  
to be removed at any time by the Mayor  
giving notice to have <sup>the same</sup> removed.

Baltimore City Archives, BRG32, series 1, 1856, item 857

Know all Men by these Presents,

That we Thomas W. Gorman

of the City of Baltimore, State of Maryland, are held and firmly bound unto the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, in the sum of Eight Hundred Dollars, current money of the United States, to be paid to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore aforesaid, their successors or Assigns, for which payment well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators jointly and severally, firmly by these presents, sealed with our seals, and dated this first day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty Eight.

Whereas the above bound Thos. W. Gorman is about to be Appointed and Commissioned by the Mayor as

A Detective Police Officer

for the City of Baltimore, until the first day of March next, unless sooner removed

Now the Condition of this Obligation is such, That if the above bound Thos. W. Gorman shall well and faithfully execute the duties of said office in all things appertaining thereto, and shall well and truly account for and pay over all monies received by him for use of said City, by virtue of said office, as directed by the Laws of the State of Maryland, and the Ordinances of the Mayor and City Council of the City of Baltimore, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue in Law.

Signed, Sealed and delivered  
in presence of

Bro. Baring  
Bond Sufficient

Thos. W. Gorman  
J. Franklin

Thos. W. Dennis



Approved,

Mayor.

Baltimore City Archives, BRG 32, Series 1, 1856, item 259

In order to become a detective, Tom Gorman had to post an \$800 bond, a fairly steep entrance fee for his new job. An interesting story may lay behind who were his sureties.

Baltimore November. 29<sup>th</sup> 1856.

Mr. John A. Thompson, City Register please pay Benj. W. Herring,  
High Constable the sum of monies opposite our names not  
being our pay as Police Officers for the month of November 1856.

1 Andrew Hutton	41	66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	35 William H. Fowler	41	66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>
2 Thomas Ruley	41	66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	36 Henry Englar	41	66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>
3 George Collier	41	66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	37 John Aschert	41	66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>
4 William S. Smith	41	66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	38 Thomas Langle	41	66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>
5 Daniel Evers	41	66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	39 John Miller	41	66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>
6 Henry Hand	41	66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	40 James Merriken	41	66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>
7 Henry Herbert	41	66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	41 Benjamin B. Rough	41	66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>
8 J. W. Seabrook	41	66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	42 Benjamin Brewster	41	66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>
9 Michael Keadinger	41	66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	43 James P. Bishop	41	66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>
10 John German	41	66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	44 William H. Allen	41	66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>
11 Andrew G. Barton	41	66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	45 Robert Scott	41	66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>
12 William McCafferty	41	66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	46 James Causey	41	66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>
13 James J. Wallis	41	66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	47 James Miller	41	66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>
14 William H. Blauca	41	66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	48 Nicholas Campbell	41	66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>
15 Stephen Stephenson	41	66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	49 Edward B. Dawes	41	66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>
16 John H. Shaw	41	66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	50 John Xavier	41	66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>
17 George H. Sutton	41	66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	51 Joshua Vassant	41	66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>
18 Andrew F. Harigan	41	66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	52 John Hancock	41	66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>
19 William Stevens	41	66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	53 James Chamberl.	41	66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>
20 William Carback	41	66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	54 Edward Lee	41	66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>
21 Aaron Ross	41	66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	55 Thomas Brown	41	66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>
22 Salome Marsh	41	66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	56 William James	41	66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>
23 Samuel Rograve	41	66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	57 Charles E. Brown	41	66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>
24 Joshua Tread	41	66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	58 Jerome Virey	41	66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>
25 Jacob H. Percy	41	66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	59 Edward B. Thompson	41	66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>
26 Joseph T. Johnson	41	66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	60 Thomas Smith	41	66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>
27 Charles M. Comat.	41	66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	61 Tobias Arey	41	66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>
28 Charles W. Davis	41	66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	62 John Green	41	66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>
29 Frederick Davis	41	66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	63 William S. Jayman	41	66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>
30 Asahel A. Hewitt	41	66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	64 William Loggson	41	66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>
31 James Buckland	41	66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	65 Thomas W. Gorman	41	66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>
32 Nathaniel P. Mules	41	66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	66 Charles E. Deigate	41	66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>
33 William H. Edwards	41	66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	67 John J. Brashear	50	00
34 Charles Parker	41	66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>		1383	33 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>
	1416	66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>		1416	66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>
				2880	00

Sworn to before me this 29<sup>th</sup> day of Nov: 1856  
no Sworn  
Meyer

Received Payment.  
Benj. W. Herring  
High Constable

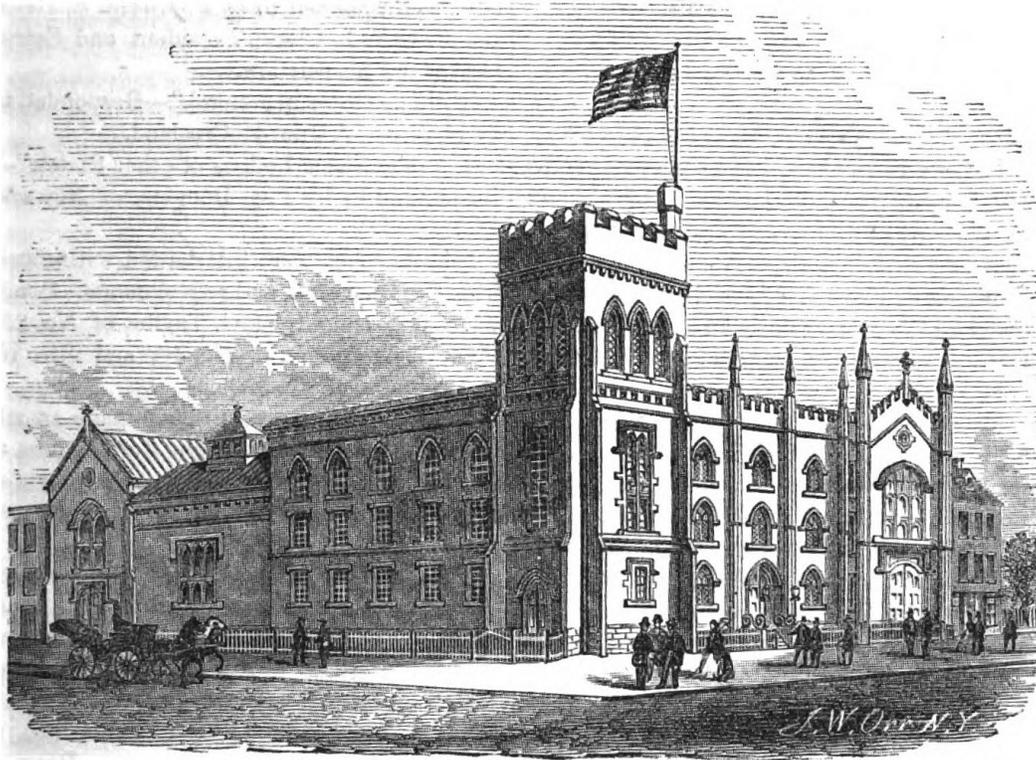
Baltimore City Archives, BRG 16, Series 1, item 429

Tom Gorman did not appear to make much money as a constable or a detective. His name appears on a constable's payroll for 1856, and is said to appear on the payroll for 1860 which has gone missing since it was inventoried by the Works Progress Administration in the late 1930s. In 1856 his salary was \$41.66 a month or \$500 a year. What he was paid by 1860 as a plainclothes detective was \$10 a week or \$520 a year,<sup>[8]</sup> not much of an increase, but he supplemented his income at his restaurant, and perhaps in other ways, some of which may not have been legal.

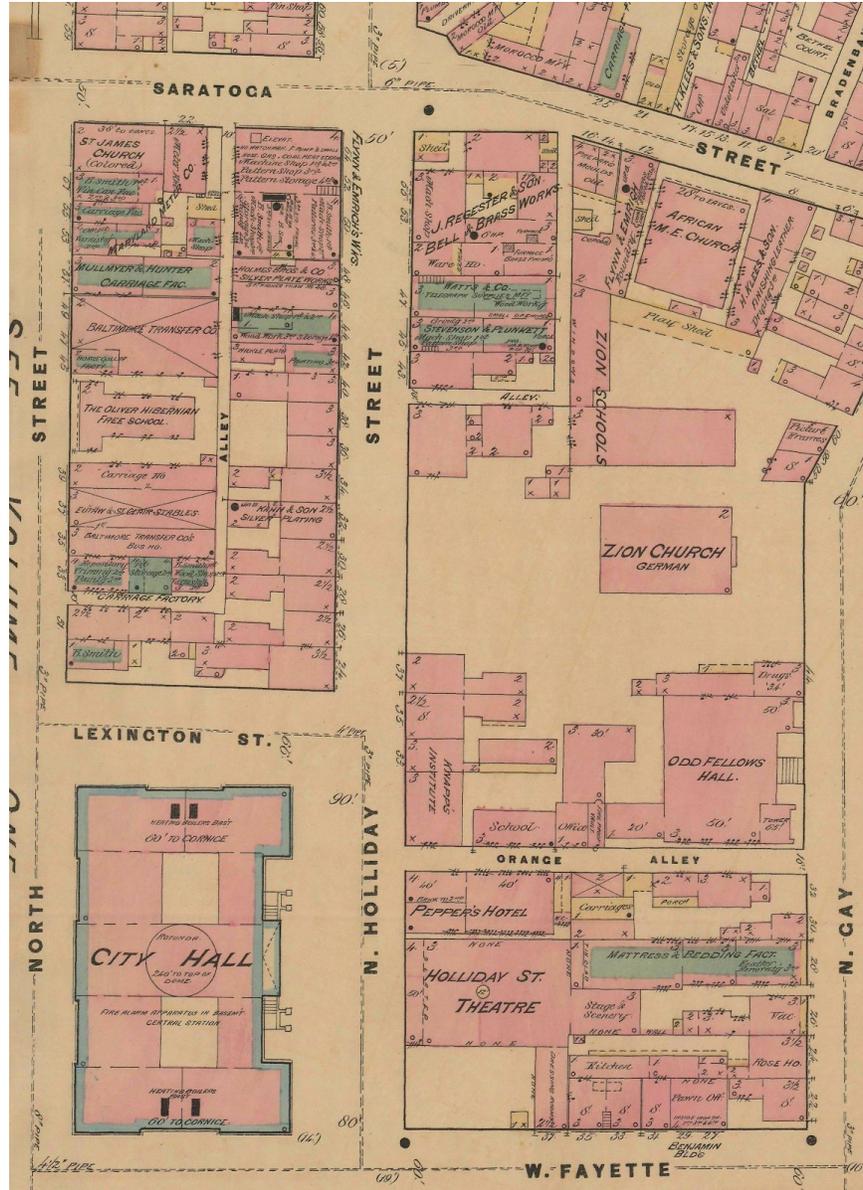
1860 was a tumultuous year for the Baltimore City Police department. That year the State conducted an extensive investigation into voter fraud and intimidation by the dominant political party in the city, the Know Nothings, that may have been abetted by the Police.<sup>[9]</sup> According to a history of the Baltimore Police published in 1888,

*the [police] force was gradually filled [after 1857] with "Know-nothing" recruits, who, instead of maintaining the peace, became willing tools of violence and riot. Thus, in many instances, the men sworn to enforce an observation of the law became the chief instruments in subverting it. For several years the city was given up to a mob. At every election, riot swept many quarters of the city. Because of these facts a committee of the Reform party in 1859 drafted a number of bills, known as the "reform bills," and among these was the police bill.*<sup>[10]</sup>

As civil war approached and pressures increased for Maryland to secede from the Union, Detective Gorman garnered considerable press, local and national, for his success at apprehending criminals. In his first year as a detective he arrested a forger of a \$384.75 bank draft who posed as traveling lightning rod salesman and who was found by Gorman in bed with his male accomplice at *Columbia House* at the corner of Pratt and Paca, not far from Gorman's restaurant.<sup>[11]</sup>



Odd Fellows Hall on North Gay Street, 1864



Detail from the Sanborn Insurance Maps of Baltimore, 1879/1880

In February 1860, Detective Gorman gained national recognition for foiling the attempted robbery of Thomas Wildey<sup>[12]</sup>, founder of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, a wealthy organization that had built a large and impressive building not far from City Hall and Detective Gorman's office. The *National Police Gazette*, published in New York, reported in its February 18, 1860 issue that on February 10 Grandsire Wildey (in his late 70s) was returning home *From the Holliday Street Theatre, and as he was stepping into a city railway car, an attempt was made by two notorious pickpockets to rob him. The "old king," however, was a little too wide awake, and detected the hand of one of them in his pocket, and called for aid, when the fellow was nabbed by Tom gorman, who happened to be on hand. He proved to be -- Brown, one of the most noted pickpockets and villains in the city. The other was Reese, especially noted in the same line, and the man who personated Flim Flam, and aided his escape from the*

*County prison some time ago. This villain was supposed to be in jail, but it seems he has been discharged on bail, and allowed to continue his course. Both of these men belong to the Holliday street party, and it was near that den that the robbery was attempted.*<sup>[13]</sup>

In that same issue the Baltimore correspondent goes to great length to describe the tribulations of the police department suggesting that Tom, as a member of the old guard would have been displaced by a new appointment under the recent law that placed the police department under the control of the State, if the Mayor had not refused to recognize the new board and kept the old police force at work.

It seems that Detective Gorman made more than one trip to Philadelphia to retrieve criminals. In August 1860 he brought back a burglar, Charles Everett, alias White, alias the Doctor, a fugitive from justice accused of burglarizing several Baltimore establishments including the auction house of Samuel H. Glover, the bacon house of Messrs. McConkey & Co., and the store of Mr. White. Everett was sent to jail to await the action of the grand jury.<sup>[14]</sup>

On November 28, 1860, Deputy Marshall Gifford, Detectives Stevens and Gorman, and policeman White investigated a robbery of \$30 worth of clothing at Archibald Stirling's on Hillen Road. They were able to find the tracks of the gig (a vehicle with two wheels drawn by a horse). They found the tracks

*on the Harford road to Aisquith st. and thence along the wall of Greenmount cemetery to the tunnel under the York road, near that point. It appears that there was so much water in the tunnel that the thieves concluded it was not a safe place, and went up on the hill near the cemetery and concealed the clothing in a sand bank, where it was all found. The gig was found some distance up the York road, where it had been left after burying the stolen clothing. No clue has yet been obtained as to who were the perpetrators of the robbery.*<sup>[15]</sup>

## LOCAL NEWS.

*Police Statistics.*—The following is a statement of the number of arrests made by the police of this city for the year 1860. The present police force entered upon their duties on the first of May last, since which time there has been a large increase in the arrests, as exhibited by the monthly statements of John T. R. Jones, Esq., Clerk to Marshal Kane:

Assault and battery, 1,088; assault with intent to kill, 88; assault with intent to commit rape, 1; assault with intent to rob, 8; assault on officers, 49; assaulting and stabbing, 25; assaulting wives, 179; arson, 15; abusing, 652; abusing parents, 25; abusing families, 44; abusing horses, 3; abduction, 11; breach of ordinances, 1,214; breach of the peace, 2,023; burglary, 3; bigamy, 1; committed to house of refuge, 1; committed for safe keeping, 4; desecration of the Sabbath, 3; disturbing public worship, 10; fast driving, 88; fraud, 1; forgery, 4; false pretences, 20; fornication and bastardy, 11; fighting in the streets, 276; fugitive from justice, 8; gambling, 8; gambling on the Sabbath, 38; house breaking, 20; inciting to riot, 4; interfering with officers, 120; insulting ladies on the street, 14; intoxication, 3,842; indecent exposure, 20; keeping disorderly houses, 3; larceny, 411; malicious mischief, 3; murder, 10; suspicion of murder, 9; peddling without license, 6; pickpockets, 15; passing counterfeit money, 18; rioting, 39; rioting at alarms of fire, 2; rape, 6; receiving stolen goods, 19; robbery, 46; selling liquor on Sunday, 11; shooting maliciously, 9; selling liquor without license, 8; shooting with intent to kill, 6; swindling, 5; threatening to kill, 13; threatening assault, 8; threatening arson, 1; vending lottery policies, 32; vagrants, 241; perjury, 3; destroying property, 19; harboring colored persons, 1; poisoning, 1; absconding, 11. Aggregate, 10,804; of which were committed for trial, 935; committed for examination, 267; bailed for trial, 636; bailed to keep the peace, 2,470; committed in default of bail, 5,301; fined, 1,002. The number of lodgers in the station house during the year was 9,332.

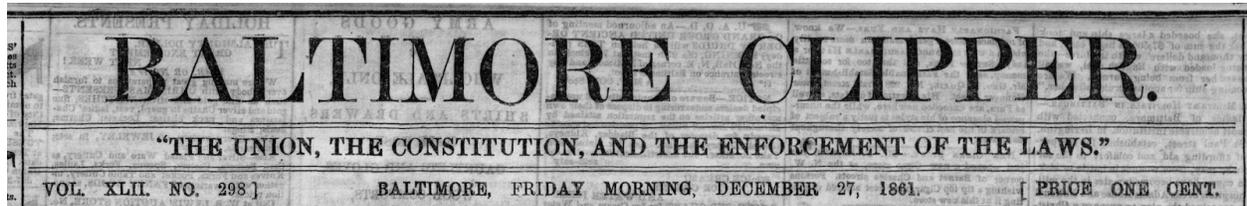
*Marshall Kane's Crime Statistics for Baltimore for 1860, Baltimore Clipper, January 1, 1861*  
 It would appear from the *Baltimore Clipper*, that until late June of 1861, Detective Gorman continued to pursue pickpockets and other robbery suspects, but those accounts stop suddenly with the arrest of Marshall Kane and the Union interests take over the Police Department. Kane and then the Mayor, George William Brown, were thrown into prison and deported from the City without benefit of an appearance in court (they were prevented by the military from availing themselves of *Habeas Corpus*). As Mayor Brown later recalled:

*On the 10th of June, 1861, Major-General Nathaniel P. Banks, of Massachusetts, was appointed in the place of General Cadwallader to the command of the Department of Annapolis, with headquarters at Baltimore. On the 27th of June, General Banks arrested Marshal Kane and confined him in Fort McHenry. He then issued a proclamation announcing that he had superseded Marshal Kane and the commissioners of police, and that he had appointed Colonel John R. Kenly, of the First Regiment of Maryland Volunteers, provost marshal, with the aid and assistance of the subordinate officers of the police department, the police commissioners, including the mayor, offered no resistance, but adopted and published a resolution declaring that, in the opinion of the board, the forcible suspension of their functions suspended at the same time the active operation of the police law and put the officers and men off duty for the present, leaving them subject, however, to the rules and regulations of the service as to their personal conduct and deportment, and to the*

orders which the board might see fit thereafter to issue, when the present illegal suspension of their functions should be removed.<sup>[16]</sup>

Detective Gorman was out of work After having his successful arrests recorded on the front pages of the *Baltimore Clipper* ten times between January and May 1861 and having been sent by Marshall Kane only a few days after the April 19th riots to report on the retreat to Harrisburg of the Pennsylvania militia, he was relegated to hiring himself out as doorkeeper and private detective at the Maryland Institute fair where he was attacked by three rowdies.<sup>[17]</sup>

Is it no wonder that he took to drink, was arrested for brawling, and for his vocal support of the Southern cause?



*Won't Keep his Mouth Shut.*—Thomas W. Gorman was arrested, on Tuesday night, upon the charge of attempting to rescue his brother (who was hurraing for Jeff. Davis on the street) from the police officers. The accused was released upon security to answer the charge at court. In about two hours after his release he was rearrested for being drunk and disorderly and again confined in the Western station house. While in there he carried on at a furious rate, singing "Dixie's Land," dancing and thumping against the door, and remarked that he could lick any man in the department. He was this time committed, and afterwards released on bail by Justice Logan. Archibald Campbell, Esq., becoming his security.

The last the public in Baltimore heard of former police detective Tom Gorman was in flight:  
*BALTIMORE, MD., May 25 [1862]*

*THE excitement and exasperation of feeling that has been smouldering in this city ever since the memorable scenes of April, 1861, culminated yesterday in acts of violence and serious breaches of the peace....*

*In the course of the morning, Thomas W. Gorman was observed standing in the portico of the City Hotel, when a crowd started in pursuit, but they were not quick enough, for he managed to escape by a private entrance.<sup>[18]</sup>*



Oakdale Cemetery, Wilmington, North Carolina

What happened to Detective Gorman next is not known for certain, but it is likely that he went South to join the Confederacy as did his chief, Police Marshall George Proctor Kane (1817-1878), later the 26th mayor of Baltimore (1877-1878).<sup>[19]</sup> That he was dead by August 1863 in Wilmington, North Carolina, is suggested by an undocumented tombstone.<sup>[20]</sup> His family remained in Baltimore. His son William, according to the 1870 census, became a teacher, and Fannie, Tom Gorman's wife, who lived for at time with her son, never re-married. She died in 1902 at the age of 79 and was buried in Western Cemetery as was her daughter-in-law the year before. In her later years she may have lived alone near her daughter-in-law, also named Fannie, with one or the other of them earning a living as a seamstress.<sup>[21]</sup>

In all Tom Gorman's life in Baltimore encompassed one of the more raucous and strained times in the City's history, one in which the city was ruled by an unruly democracy and served,

perhaps, by a not always honest constabulary. Jean H. Baker, William Evitts, and Tracy Matthew Melton have provided excellent historical contexts for Tom Gorman's world in the years leading up to the Civil War, and are required reading for guidance in understanding the politics of that era.<sup>[22]</sup> The surviving evidence of Tom Gorman's life provides additional and personal insight into the day to day experiences of those who lived during those times, helping us to better understand the rhythm of city life in the context of where people lived and worked. That we know as much as we do about Detective Tom Gorman's life in those divisive times is due to fragmentary evidence scattered in many places, some of which is only available on the internet, and all of which is threatened by the instability of the electronic world and the inadequate care of underfunded, understaffed, and in some cases, failing archival institutions.

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[1] Whim and our grandson

[2] The aim of <http://baltimoregaslight.blogspot.com> is to publish on line in permanent electronic form, stories about Baltimore's past similar to those in <http://charmcityhistory.blogspot.com>, but I am fearful that they might disappear someday without a trace, unless a way can be found to perpetuate them through institutional commitment (that sounds a bit like the mental hospitals of old, but what I mean is Public Archives or Historical Society financial commitment). It would be a shame if all the nicely illustrated and documented essays in this blog and <http://charmcityhistory.blogspot.com> were to disappear. I once built a fairly extensive collaborative history site at [GeoCities](http://geocities.com) (Yahoo's brilliant effort at offering 'free' websites to researchers) but when that folded on short notice all that my students and I had accomplished to date on that site disappeared into the ether. The same is true of a more recent effort, [ecpcliio.net](http://ecpcliio.net), which I had hoped would continue to the benefit of scholars working with private and public records in Maryland. Perhaps the third time's a charm with this blog?

[3] image courtesy of David Chesanow

[4] quotation courtesy of David Chesanow, transcribed from the image provided on Ebay

[5] Considerable details about the Thompson family can be found on Ancestry.com. I wonder if any of the rest of the family correspondence has survived?

[6] The *Baltimore Sun*, 1849/09/15, p. 2

[7] In the 1860 census Detective Gorman, age 39, is living with his wife Annie (Fannie/Fanny?), age 35, and two sons, John, age 11, and William, age 15, in the 14th Ward. The ward designation is probably an error. The restaurant was just across Pratt street in the 16th ward. The 1850 census, when he was living in the 12th ward at 204 Saratoga, Thomas W. Gorman was listed as a white male born in Pennsylvania, age 27, with a wife Fanny, age 26, and two sons, William, age 4, and John age 1. See Ancestry.com for images of the census schedules. In order to translate the street addresses of the 1850s and 60s to their location today, see: R. L. Polk & Co's Baltimore City Directory for 1887. It appears to be the only year that the city directory provided conversion tables by street name of old addresses to new, with old numbers first and new numbers preceded by \*.

[8] de Francias Folsom, *Our Police ...*, 1888, p. 29. Folsom's history is available on the web at <https://archive.org/details/ourpolicehistoryoofols>. For an extensive and informative study of the Baltimore Plug Uglies, see Tracy Matthew Melton, *Hanging Henry Gambrill, The Violent Career of Baltimore's Plug Uglies, 1854-1860*, Baltimore: The Maryland Historical Society, 2005.

[9] For a study of the unsuccessful court case brought to prevent the State takeover of the Baltimore City Police Department see: *"Displaced by a force to which they yielded and could not resist": A Historical and Legal Analysis of Mayor and City Counsel of Baltimore v. Charles Howard et. al* by Matthew Kent, 2011, and *The Baltimore Police Case of 1860* by H. H. Walker Lewis, 1966, *Md. L. Rev.* 215.

[10] More needs to be done with investigating the individuals mentioned in the legislative investigation of the police in Baltimore and the court cases that followed the act transferring control over the police to the State. The court cases are to be found at the Maryland State Archives.. For an extensive study of the Plug Uglies and Police involvement at the polls see Tracey Melton ... and Walker Lewis. For the best histories of Maryland in this period including Baltimore politics, see Baker, Evitts,

[11] *Baltimore Sun*, 1858/03/05, p. 1. In 1859 Columbia house is listed in the 1860 City Directory as: *BLANCK JOHN, Columbia house, 471 w Baltimore*. From the city directories it appears that Columbia House moved around to different locations suggesting that it was not the most reputable of boarding houses or hotels.

[12] **Thomas Wildey** (1782–1861) was the founder of the [Independent Order of Odd Fellows](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Independent_Order_of_Odd_Fellows) (IOOF) in North America in Baltimore in 1818. See: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas\\_Wildey](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Wildey) and

<http://monumentcity.net/2009/05/25/thomas-wildey-odd-fellows-monument-baltimore-md/>, another blog that may well disappear in time. The Baltimore monument to the Odd Fellows and Thomas Wildey is to be found at N Broadway & E Fayette Street, south one block ([Street View](#)) GPS: 39° 17' 36.19" N 76° 35' 38.24" W. Thomas Wildey died in October 1861 at his residence at the northwest corner of Gay and Fourth Streets in Baltimore.

[13] *The National Police Gazette*, February 18, 1860.

[14] *Baltimore Sun*, 1860/08/27, p. 1

[15] *Baltimore Sun*, 1860/11/28, p1. There are other mentions of Tom Gorman in the *Sun*, and they will also be found in the *American* and the other newspapers of the day that are not available on line with ocr'd text indexes. This particular chase took place in the Northeastern Police District. Tracy Matthew Melton in *Hanging Henry Gambrill*. Baltimore, 2005, consulted all the extant newspapers for the period when Gorman was a detective, but did not mention him or his connection to the Plug Uglies and Know Nothings. The newspapers published in Baltimore between 1855 and 1865 are listed by Jean Baker, *The Politics of Continuity*, Baltimore, 1973, pp. 223-224, and William Evitts, *A Matter of Allegiances*, 1974, p. 198. Only the *Baltimore Sun* is adequately indexed on line. The Baltimore newspapers that will prove helpful to following Tom Gorman's career, are the *American*, the *Daily Gazette*, the *Baltimore Clipper* (a Know Nothing newspaper), and the two German language dailies, *Der Deutsche Correspondent* and *Baltimore Wecker*. Images of the *American* (various titles) and the *Der Deutsche Correspondent* are on line through Google, <https://sites.google.com/site/onlinenewspapersite/Home/usa/md>, while the surviving images of the *Baltimore Clipper* are available from the Maryland State Archives: [M8521](#) - March 3, 1847 - December 31, 1863; [M8522](#) - January 1, 1864 - December 31, 1864; [M8523](#) - January 2, 1865 - September 30, 1865, and original scans presented in pdf format. Sadly, no reasonably accurate on-line ocr text generated index is planned for these newspapers, making it very difficult and time-consuming to trace individuals named in their pages. Generally speaking even if ocr text indexing is available based upon the microfilm, the results are spotty. As I tried to explain in the sample I provided on line of the [American for 1814](#), the original newspapers that have survived need to be scanned on flatbed scanners using a method I developed to preserve the paper when it is passed through the scanner and then ocr'd using ABBYY or some other good ocr program. I took sample images of the *Clipper* that had been scanned to the standard I set at MSA and ocr'd them with Abbyy myself at home. As a result I was able to locate quickly several articles that related to Tom Gordon that are referenced here. It is sad that Archival repositories that have original newspapers do not follow the example I set. It is in their best interest to do so.

[16] Brown, George William. *Baltimore and the Nineteenth of April 1861: A Study of the War*. Baltimore: N. Murray, 1887. <<https://archive.org/details/baltimorenineteen00browuoft>>, pp 97-98.

[17] See: [http://virtualarchive.us/documentation/gorman\\_tom\\_clipper.pdf](http://virtualarchive.us/documentation/gorman_tom_clipper.pdf) for a compilation from the *Baltimore Clipper* of the mention of Tom Gorman in 1861.

[18] Frank Moore, *The Rebellion Record*, Vol 5, New York, 1866, p. 430. Images from the *Baltimore Clipper* will be added in the near future to this post with citations that will document Gorman's difficulties following his probable ouster as one of Baltimore's first detectives.

[19] See: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George\\_Proctor\\_Kane](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Proctor_Kane), <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=52324567>, and <http://msa.maryland.gov/megafile/msa/speccol/sc3500/sc3520/012400/012478/html/12478bio.html>

[20] It is not certain that this is the grave of Detective Tom Gorman from Baltimore. There is a [Mary Gorman buried in this cemetery who died in 1866](#). Perhaps Tom had relatives in Wilmington who he was visiting when he died in 1863, or perhaps this is another Thomas W. Gorman, although the coincidence of the Baltimore reference, and the age of the deceased, strongly suggests it may very well be the detective.

[21] Based on census records in [Ancestry.com](#) and <http://www.findagrave.com/>.

[22] William J. Evitts, *A Matter of Allegiances: Maryland from 1850 to 1861*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1974, Jean H. Baker, *The Politics of Continuity; Maryland Political Parties from 1858 to 1870*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1973, and *Ambivalent Americans: The Know-Nothing Party in Maryland*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1977, Tracy Matthew Melton, *Hanging Henry Gambrill: The Violent Career of Baltimore's Plug Uglies, 1854-1860*. Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 2005. For anyone interested in the history of the Baltimore police before the Civil War see the topical analysis of the surviving records in a public archives at: <https://baltimorecityhistory.net/police-records/>. Also it has been brought to my attention that for the Southern District the desk sergeant's log of events in that district for 1850-1853 is available in Special Collections at the Albert O. Kuhn Library. See: HV8148.B2 B35 1851.