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MAITLAND

The first of the name MAITLAND appears in Scotland when Thomas de Matalant appears as witness to a charter by John de Landeles of Hownan in 1227. Gilebertus de Maltalent was a charter witness, c. 1215 and W. Mantalent was one of a number appointed to settle a dispute between the churches of Glasgow and Kelso in 1221.

Sir Richard de Manteland obtained the lands of Thirlastane by marriage with Avicia, daughter and heiress of Thomas Thirlestane in the reign of Alexander II.

Robert Maitland was one of the hostages for the ransom of James I in 1424.

While none of the above have been proven to be our ancestor the name MAITLANDs have distinguished themselves as lawyers and statesmen and also in the naval and military service of England.

TRADITIONS OF THE MAITLAND FAMILY

COPIED BY COMMANDER E.M. d'I WARD USN AUGUST 17, 1984. THE ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT WAS WRITTEN BY HIS GRAND UNCLE EDWARD V. d'INVILLIERS DATED 1910 HAVING BEEN TRANSCRIBED FROM THE WRITINGS OF JOHN J. MAITLAND.

CATHARINE MAITLAND and her son PETER emigrated from Scotland and settled in Ireland, near Dublin. They were Protestants.

They are still remembered by some of the old inhabitants of that locality (as shown by a recent investigation <c. 1900>) and these say that the Maitlands were wealthy when they came, pointing to the ruins of a large house still remaining, and their first home, and marking out a considerable tract of land as having belonged to them. It is said that having met with reverses they moved to a small house near by, pointing to the exact spot where it stood, but nothing is now left of it. On the land said to have belonged to them there is a burial ground where the tombstone of CATHARINE MAITLAND is still standing.

There is no record as to what part of Scotland had been their former residence and there is no positive knowledge in the family on this head but an inference is warranted from some conversations of John Maitland that his family had come from the vicinity of LAUDERDALE and that they were probably descendants of some of the junior branches of that race.

PETER MAITLAND after he settled in Ireland married Miss ANN FITZSIMONS, a sister of Thomas Fitz*Simons prominent in the American Revolution (Pennsylvania delegate and signer of the Constitution). ANN was a very devout Catholic and converted her husband to her faith, though she failed to do the same with his mother who died a Protestant.

In 1786 PETER MAITLAND died leaving his wife and three children, John, THOMAS, and Mary surviving him. John the oldest child was then only ten years of age and yet at once took upon himself the care and management of the farm, which he continued successfully until the first movements were made in the Irish Rebellion in 1790. In this he embarked with all the love of liberty inherited in his Scotch blood and all the enthusiasm natural to his Irish descent, and the recklessness of consequences natural to that race. He was made Commander of his District which furnished quite a number of volunteers to the cause.

The plan adopted was that a large force was to be quietly gathered at a central point while the Commanders of the district, when the signal was given were each to attack the nearest military post with what forces they could gather and distributing the arms captured among their followers, they were to march to the central point where would be organized the Irish Army under the command of the Earl of Desmond.

It is not necessary to go into the history of that very unfortunate movement as the object is merely to show John Maitland's part in it which was brief enough. When the signal was given he gathered his men and marching to the nearest military station -- BALTIMORE EUSTACE he formed his men on the outskirts and charging the barracks after a short but sharp fight the garrison surrendered and the young leader had the satisfaction to find that he was the master of a considerable quantity of arms, ammunition and military stores. Naturally they were all very much elated at their success and all indulging in glowing hopes for the future. The arms were distributed--guards were placed over the captured soldiers--sentries posted and all the precautions taken while they waited for the orders to join the Grand Army. Couriers were coming and going all night with despatches to and from the surrounding districts.

The next day while the men were being drilled a horseman was seen approaching, his horse covered with foam and both evidently nearly exhausted the rider being obliged to keep both whip and spur going continually. The camp was at once thrown into the greatest confusion, the men had been too short a time under military discipline to think of keeping their ranks. All hands at once made a rush for the point where their young leader was standing and which seemed to be the point which the messenger was trying to reach, the race resulting in both parties arriving at about the same moment. The rider sprang from his horse which fell panting to the ground and after handing his despatches the rider dropped beside his horse with apparently a chance that it might be the last race for both.

The men all excitement, watched the young Leader as his eyes ran hastily over the lines and they needed nothing further to tell them that the news was bad for the paper was crushed in his hand and with brows knit and lips compressed he stood a few moments in deep thought and then announced that Desmond was a prisoner, his forces scattered and pursued in all directions and the Rebellion ended. Treachery had been at work and their plans had all been known to the Government. Orders were at once given for the men to destroy the arms and stores and to scatter into the mountains where they might lie concealed until the excitement was over: after seeing these orders executed Maitland mounted his horse and took his sorrowful route to

his home to which he must now bid a final adieu to seek in a foreign land the right to live; for well he knew that if taken here, he had nothing to hope for but a short swift and tight rope.

Arriving at home he entered the room where the family were assembled and in a few words announced the failure of the CAUSE and the necessity for his leaving the country. This of course brought a storm of tears and lamentations which for the time rendered impossible his efforts to give them directions as to what they were to do, and just as they were becoming calm enough to understand what these were, one of the servants burst into the room with the information that a considerable body of troops was passing along the road and a small squad had separated from the main body and was approaching the house. Then the women who had been so anxious to keep him were as anxious to get him away. Taking a hurried farewell he ran out, mounted his horse, and in a moment was galloping out of sight of the soldiers to what he hoped would prove a place of safety. He had not gone far however before he saw that from the small troop approaching the house four horsemen had detached themselves and had started on a line which would cross the one he was pursuing and then he knew that he had been discovered. The first thing was to get where the points of the lines met before the pursuers and this he felt very sure he could do, relying upon the speed of his mare, (tried on many a hunting field) and her staying powers which would enable him to soon leave any ordinary cavalry horses hopelessly behind. Revolving these things in his mind as he rode swiftly on he past the point of danger but noticed that two of his pursuers had gained very much on the other two and at the same time that these were officers, apparently well mounted and that the race was not to be such an easy one. The officers were now following on his tracks and he found it necessary to encourage his mare and that going rapidly as he was he could not shake off the two pursuers. It now became necessary to do something more than mere straight riding for he could not tell whether the horses of the officers might not be of as good blood as his own and therefore taking a careful survey of the country before him, he marked out his course to reach a boggy tract through which the pathways were narrow and dangerous, but being known to him would give him a great advantage. Now both parties were straining every nerve and feeling the excitement of the race to its full extent and the officers were shouting and waving their hats and urging their horses on with whip and spur. The young Rebel was apparently enjoying the affair as much as they--he felt quite confident of his ability to finally drop his pursuers and was entering into the spirit of this affair with all the zest and enjoyment of a true sportsman, to whom the danger to himself only enhanced the enjoyment. So they flew over the ground taking all the fences and hedges in the way without any trouble and at length led by their leader to one

which was known as a "rasfer" the fugitive felt pretty confident that he would gain time at least and turning to see how the Englishmen would take it he saw one horse and rider go over clear and safe but the others failed and horse and rider went to the ground. His comrade tarried just long enough to see that no bones were broken. And the pursuit was resumed. There was but one chance now and that was the bog and for this the Rebel made with all haste and reached it safely. He could not resist the inclination to give a shout of victory as he struck the narrow and tortuous path, which he felt assured safety to him and so strong was this assurance that he halted and turning in his saddle, expected to see the red coats abandon the chase as soon as they became aware of the nature of the ground. He was mistaken however, for their blood being up they started on the trail without a moments hesitation, answering his shout with equal confidence and it behooved the fugitive to push forward as rapidly as possible though confident that a very little time would pass before both of the followers would be sticking in the mud. Presently an unusual loud shout from the officers who had got sight of him caused him to turn in his saddle and probably in doing so to draw one reign too tight for the next moment the horse struck a soft spot and horse and rider came to the ground with a crash which made the rider think the end of world had come--his head had struck a root and he was insensible. How long he thus remained he never knew but when he came to himself he found one of the officers kneeling beside him supporting his head on his knee and pouring brandy down his throat while the other was chafing his hands and loosening his collar apparently with as much feeling and interest as though they were attending their best friend, and he heard one say to the other, "Its a d---d shame that so good a rider and one owning so fine a mare should be sent in to hang tomorrow with the rabble but I suppose there is no help for it unless we want to take his place" and the other replied, "I'm sorry he did not escape as he would have done had not his horse fallen for we never could have followed far through this bog". He learned that the officers wanted to pay a visit to some young lady in the vicinity and would place him under the charge of the two soldiers who had by this time joined them and who proved to be two Germans who did not speak a word of English.

One of the officers then after asking if he could do anything more for the prisoner and whether the latter felt able to ride spoke a few words in German to the soldiers who at once placed themselves on each side of the prisoner and with a hearty good-bye from the officers took up their line of march. The young Rebel found that their route was past his house and when they reached that point he made signs to the soldiers that he wanted to stop and say good-bye although he had not the slightest hopes that they would allow him to go into the house. To his great surprise they rendered a willing assent to his proposal and already he was

planning how he would give them the slip for the moment they had started he had resolved to escape even if he had to attack the two armed men and he felt it better to so die than to suffer the ignominious death by the rope.

Hitching his mare he entered the house and in doing so noticed that the Germans had quietly stationed themselves at opposite corners of the house so that each commanded two sides of the house, so with their guns ready they stood prepared to stop any effort at escape. Pushing alone to the family room he found its members sitting dejectedly before the fire. They sprang to meet him with glad smiles hoping that his return meant that the danger before feared had passed but when he in as few words as possible explained the true state of affairs and that he was on his way to almost certain death (unless the effort to escape would be successful) the mother and the sister clung to him with entreaties and remonstrances against the sure death if he tried to escape and the insistence that some influence might save him from the sentence of the law. He could scarcely induce them to listen to the directions he wanted to give them for their guidance and it was only when he reminded them that he was a prisoner and at any moment might be summoned to move on that they consented to hear what he desired them to do when he was gone. His plan was to make a desperate effort to escape before reaching the town to which they were traveling and if successful make for the coast and find a vessel bound for the United States and seek his uncle. If successful he would soon send for them, if he died in the effort the mother was to realize what she could on the property and sail with the children to their uncle in Philadelphia.

While thus earnestly directing and trying to counsel them in their grief they had not noticed that the younger brother, THOMAS MAITLAND, who had been a very attentive listener to the first part of this conversation had disappeared. They had had no idea how time was flying and it was only when John, wondering at the patience of his guards finally looked out the window without seeing any sign of them—went out to investigate—found that they were nowhere to be seen—and while pondering in amazement at the singular situation he saw his young brother come riding like a madman up the road, his horse covered with foam and the rider almost crazy with excitement. Reaching his brother, threw himself from the horse and tearing off the coat which he had on commenced frantically to force it on the elder and with cries of "fly, fly don't lose a moment", "thank God he is saved". Mixed with terms of endearment in such a confused manner that the elder brother feared for his reason and was entirely unable to understand what had occurred or what his brother meant. It was only when the younger finding all his efforts to induce the other to leave at last told the story that on hearing that his brother was on his road to death

determined to save him at the risk of his own life and quietly picked up that brother's hat and coat had stolen out of the room and putting on these garments walked quietly out to where the horse was fastened mounted and making signs to the soldiers that he was ready to proceed, they not noticing any change took up their position each side of him and proceeded thus to the town where they were to deliver him. Here the situation was soon discovered for every one there knew the two brothers and as the younger had never taken any part in the Rebellion, the officers released him ordering at the same time a squad of soldiers to be immediately sent after the other brother. THOMAS hearing this order was determined to be before the soldiers so ran out mounted the horse and had come with the utmost speed and now would not hear of good-byes or instructions or any other pretense for delay but forced his brother off riding to a point where he could see distinctly all that occurred at his house---John determining if the family were given any trouble, to come back and protect them, concealed himself and turned his mare loose to find her way home to the stable. From his concealment he saw the squad arrive and proceed to search the house and vicinity, but finding nothing of him they proceeded back to the town to report while the Rebel made his way speedily as possible to the sea coast where he was fortunate enough to find a vessel bound for Philadelphia the home of his uncle Thomas Fitz*Simons.

The sea voyage of John Maitlands included in Edward V. d'Invilliers manuscript has not been include since our ancestor is THOMAS. For those interested in a copy of this entire 'Traditions' it is included with my notes and is filed under MAITLAND.

John Maitland was warmly welcomed by his uncle and at once adopted as his heir and for a time lived very happily in luxury and ease, but the failure of Robert Morris involved Fitz*Simmons. John found himself instead of being one of the richest men in the United States (as his uncle had told him he would be) a stranger in a strange country without means and without any business or profession to enable him to support himself. He was young and energetic and at once started in the wholesale and retail grocery business with a partner who was not much better off than himself: They were very successful and made money rapidly and Maitland was looking forward with great pleasure to the time when he could offer to his mother, sister and brother a more than comfortable home: When all his fond anticipations were blasted by the discovery that his partner had cheated him and had run the firm heavily in debt. Here he was---then once more stranded---,without a penny and with a debt hanging over him. He did not despair however, but resolutely went to work to retrieve his fortune. This time having no partner. Fortune smiled upon him and in a short time he had paid off all his debts: was doing a large and very profitable business and soon sent for the family.

THOMAS MAITLAND - CATHOLIC LAYMAN OF PHILADELPHIA

Addition data has been added to Edward V. d'Inwilliers manuscript to enhance the readers understanding of Thomas Maitland. Source of data being the following:

- Handbook on Irish genealogy
- American Catholic Historical Society publications
- Historical Society of Pennsylvania (manuscript dept.)
- National Archives
- Register of Wills - Philadelphia
- Quarter Sessions Court - Philadelphia

On March 9, 1804, ANN MAITLAND age 56 with her children THOMAS age 20 Mary Ann age 19 and a seven year old child booked passage on the boat 'Prudence' for Philadelphia. The 'Prudence' did not complete the trip and many of the passengers were transferred to the 'Susan' for New York from Dublin 28th March 1804. The others on the Prudence were not heard of again including the seven year old Maitland child.

Thomas when a boy was kicked in the breast by a horse and though he lived years afterwards he was always delicate. He had had a great advantage over his brother John in education having been originally designed for the church. Upon arriving in Philadelphia, THOMAS MAITLAND went in business with George Clark and Edward Bonsall. He was indemnify from assignment for payments of a judgment granted by the Supreme Court of Philadelphia for two hundred dollars plus interest granted to Jacob Hapinger.

Both brothers had problems with their partners. The brothers went into partnership with each other conducting business under the name JOHN AND THOMAS MAITLAND dealing in wholesale and retail grocery, wine and bottling works. The names appear in many of the directories for Philadelphia long after the death of Thomas.

On August 24, 1804 John Maitland became a citizen declaring himself free of Great Britain and Ireland in the Supreme Court at Philadelphia.

In November, 1804 the trustees of St. Mary's established a Singing School for the improvement to the youth of their society in sacred music. John Maitland paid \$5 to send a youth to this school. The Reverend Michael Egan requested from Bishop Carroll "permission to chant Vespers in the English language." It is believed this request was denied.

During the yellow fever epidemic in 1797 many children were left orphaned. The catholic orphans were confined to the care of a pious lady and were lodged in a house on the

west side of Sixth Street, north of Spruce adjoining the German Catholic Church of the Holy Trinity. The original supporters of the orphans had diminished after six or seven years. Father Hurley "generously and ably assisted by CORNELIUS TIERS, a block and pump maker, a man of means and influence, and an industrious and respectable citizen" established in 1807 "the Society of St. Joseph's for the maintaining and educating Roman Catholic orphan children of both sexes."

The Maitland family paid pew rental at St. Mary's for pew #7 in the south aisle.

Twenty third September, 1808, THOMAS MAITLAND appeared at he General Quarter Session Court to declare his intention to become a citizen of the United States of America. On the sixteenth day of February, 1812 THOMAS MAITLAND was granted citizenship in the United states after being a resident upwards of seven years.

THOMAS MAITLAND became very successful as a merchant in partnership with his brother. He was responsible for purchasing goods for the firm in both New York and Baltimore. On March 16th, 1811, Bishop Egan wrote Archbishop Carroll announcing "the arrival of Rev. James Harold, a respectable parish priest in the neighborhood of Dublin and uncle of Rev. William V. Harold. He came last from Rio Janerio and has a letter for the Archbishop from the Pope's Nuncio there. These will be presented by Mr. THOMAS MAITLAND who leaves this morning for Baltimore."

At the annual meeting held April 16, 1811, the following trustees for Saint Mary's were elected:

Jos. Snyder	Peter Scravandyke
Lewis Ryan	ANTHONY GROVES
Philip Smith	THOMAS MAITLAND
John Doyle	Bishop Egan
Rev. William Harold	Rev. James Harold

Philip Smith was chosen treasure and THOMAS MAITLAND, secretary. THOMAS MAITLAND served as sec'y during 1811 where he records the meetings of the trustees. Most of the business recorded dealt with pew rentals and the hiring of a new sexton and clerk for Saint Mary's.

William V. Harold in New York on April 30th 1813 wrote to Luke Tiernan Esq. in Baltimore:

This friend a Mr. THOMAS MAITLAND, then where I do not know a man of stricter integrity, or more religious and honorable disposition.....is one of the best Irishman, and one of the best Catholics I have know in America.

The year 1812 brought war with Great Britain. John Maitland was commissioned a Major under the command of Colonel John Thompson's Regiment Pennsylvania Militia. His term of service was for six months for which he served from September 11, 1814 thru January 5, 1815. He was stationed at Marcus Hook and was present for the Muster Roll on November 10, 1814.

P. McDonogh (John Maitland's brother-in-law) when writing to his parents included the following:
 PS Tell the Major there are large barracks buildings here. They will be finished by the time the drafted militia are sent on: but he is not to accept to be quarter in a mansion house or a masonic hall; they are frame buildings, and well sheltered from the northwester by a range of hills to the rear.

The only incident of his soldier life is the story he related with great glee as a good joke, but which probably was not appreciated by the citizens of Philadelphia at the time. The camp being short of provisions, Maitland was ordered to proceed to the city and seize all the bread he could find which he proceeded to do on a Sunday Morning, visiting every bakery in the city and carrying off every loaf prepared for the citizens breakfast and leaving these without a loaf.

Major Maitland's pay record for his services

on account	months	days	pay per month	total
Pay for myself	3	24	\$50	\$190.
private servant (not soldier)	3	24	8	30.40
Forage 1 horse	1	24	8	14.40
Clothing for 1 private servant	3	24	3.20	11.47
subsistence		# days	times rations	
for myself		115	4 .20	92.00
1 servant		9	1 .20	1.80
			TOTAL	\$340.07

THOMAS MAITLAND married ANN PALMER.

John became an active and influential politician and was elected for many years as a member of City Council.

The devotion of these two brothers to each other was remarkable, and most beautiful to see. No matter how urgent business requirements might be they always found time, some part of the day, to see each other, and their evenings as a general thing, were spent together at the house of the one, or the other, and in the society of some of their friends. It is said that so complete was their harmony and brotherly love that one of the brothers never went out to purchase an

article of furniture or ornament that he did not send a duplicate to his brother.

On February 17, 1816 John Bartlett and THOMAS MAITLAND became co-partners of John Bartlett Company, 17 South Water Street, Philadelphia each to share one half part of the profits of Co-partnership.

THOMAS MAITLAND and ANN were the parents of four children:

John H	b. 1817
Thomas E.	b. 1818
William V.	b. 1821
ANN	b. June 27, 1824

The period of 1821 thru 1826 known as the Catholic Problem (later the Hogan schism) must have been very trying on our sincere Catholic gentleman THOMAS MAITLAND.

1821. A group of trustees supporting Rev. William Hogan sent an address to the "brethren of the Roman Catholic faith throughout the United States of America" on the subject of "Sunday reforms of abuses, and administration of our Church discipline". This document contained the proposition to form an Independent Catholic Church which they would attempt to secure approval from the Holy Father. It was signed by:

John Leamy chairman	John Ashley	Joseph Dugan
Michael Doran	Thomas Newman	John Scavage
Edward Barry	ANTHONY GROVES	Timothy Desmond
Richard W. Meade	Lewis Clapeer	John Sullivan
Charles Taw		

Those loyal to the bishop during these times included:

John Carroll	Hugh Cavanaugh	James Brady
CORNELIUS TIERS	THOMAS MAITLAND	John Maitland

In Easter week 1823 the Hoganites inside St. Mary's elected as Trustees:

John Ashley	Edward B. Barry	John Leamy
John T. Sullivan	Archibald Rondall	R.W. Meade
ANTHONY GROVES	Bernard Gallagher	

Tension was running very high as the Bishopites elected the following trustees on a tombstone in the graveyard: for the clergy:

Rev. W.V. Harold Rev. James Conwell Bishop Conwell
and for the lay members:

Joseph Snyder	CORNELIUS TIERS	Dennis McCready
John Conwell Jr.	William Myers	James Enew . Sr.
Jerome Keating	Nicholas Stafford	

The Hoganites increased Hogan Salary from \$300 to \$1,000 and allowed him \$300 house rent. Hogan was a good preacher but his Catholic faith was not strong. In March

1824 he wrote to the trustees that he resigned. It is later reported he married. This left the trustees heavily in debt as they returned to the Bishop.

On October 11, 1826 the Bishop published a general amnesty in the Democratic Press- Philadelphia. On that day a Society to defend the Catholic faith was formed called The Vindicators of the Catholic Religion from Calumny and Abuse, the members included:

Rt. Rev. Henry Conwell Bishop of Philadelphia
Edward Barry
CORNELIUS TIERS

Two weeks later on October 26, 1826 THOMAS MAITLAND died. In keeping with the loyalty of these two brother John Maitland provided very well for his sister-in-law ANN MAITLAND and Uncle John became like a father to his niece ANN. This is confirmed in his will probated in 1865.

Be it remembered that I John Maitland of the City Of Philadelphia being of sound and disposing mind and memory do make my last will and testament as follows:

First. I give and devise my house, lot of ground and appurtenances situated on Pine Street Ninety feet westward from Delaware Fifth Street in the City of Philadelphia unto my respected Sister in law ANN MAITLAND Widow of my deceased Brother THOMAS for the term of her natural life only and at her decease then unto my niece ANN d'INVILLIERS in fee simple....

The Maitland brothers loved one another, may they be an example to future generations.

Maitland Family

Donated By
Charlotte Smith

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