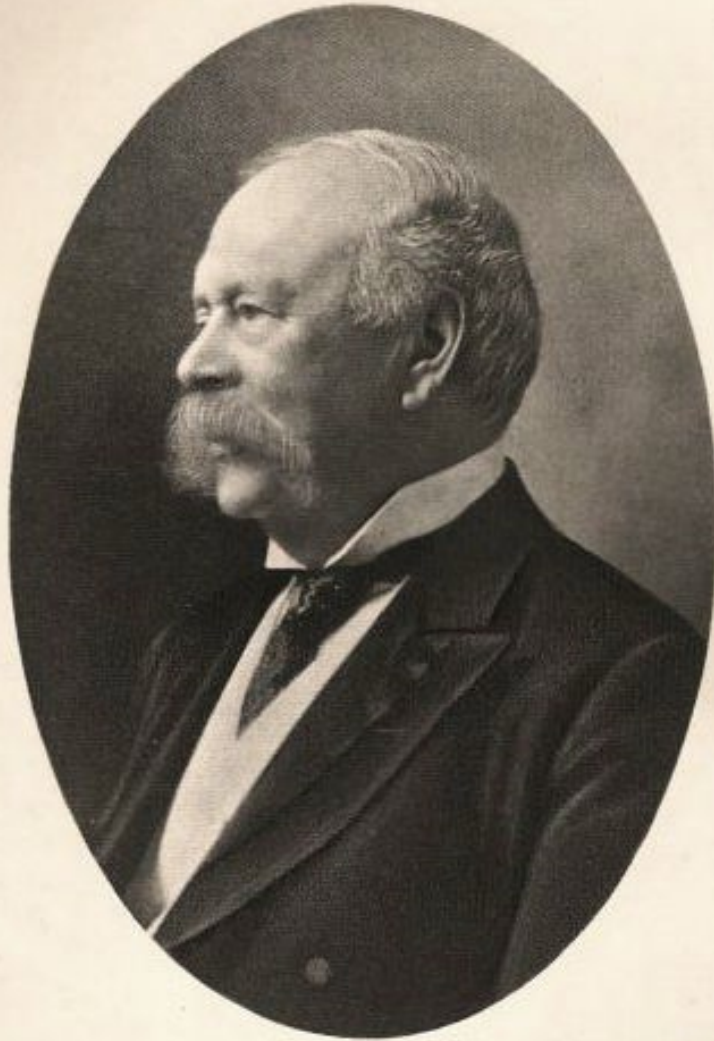


Herman Stump



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Very Truly Yours.
Herman Stump

HERMAN STUMP

IT is a mooted question whether the Stump family in Maryland came direct from Prussia or from England. The Crest of the family, a Griffin's head (see Burke's Peerage), was used by the early settlers here; and John Stump's estate in Maryland was called "Stafford," after Stafford, in Staffordshire, England.

William Stump moved from North Nibley, Gloucestershire, to Malmesbury, Wiltshire, prior to the reign of Henry VII. Henry VIII, in 1545 granted all the property of the Benedictine Monks at Malmesbury, (an ancient monastery, an abbey and several thousand acres of land) to William Stump, who used much of the material of the monastery in building houses and improving the town. He erected a house for himself, known as the "Abbey House." Cut in the stone over the arched doorway is the Coat-of-Arms of the Stump family. The abbey he gave to the citizens as a place of worship. A visit to these beautiful ancient ruins, dating from the year A. D. 700, and completed in the twelfth century, amply repays one.

William Stump's eldest son, Sir James Stump, left one daughter, Elizabeth, who married Sir Henry Knevett. One of their daughters married Thomas Howard, Earl of Suffolk, and by her he acquired Charlton Park, the seat of the present Earl of Suffolk and Berks.

Herman Stump was born August 8, 1836 at "Oakington," an estate on the Chesapeake Bay, in Harford county, inherited from his grandfather, John Stump of Stafford. His ancestors in the fourth degree, John Stump with his wife, Mary, (persons of wealth and culture), came to Maryland about the year 1700, and purchased lands near the present town of Perryville, Cecil county, where he died in 1747. Henry Stump, his son removed to the valley of Deer Creek, now in Harford county; he married Rachel Perkins, and is the ancestor of the John H. Price, Judge of the Judicial Circuit Court of Baltimore, Cecil and Harford counties; of Henry Stump, Ex-judge of the Criminal Court of Baltimore city; and of Frederick Stump, Ex-judge of the First Judicial Circuit of Maryland. John Stump, the great-grandfather of Herman Stump, married Hannah, daughter of

William Husband; in 1790 he removed to Harford county. He died in 1797. John Stump, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born April 19, 1753, and married, October 3, 1779, Cassandra, daughter of Henry Wilson, a Quaker of much influence, noted for his patriotic zeal during the Revolution, a member of the Committee of Observation of his native country, and conspicuous in collecting and forwarding supplies for the relief of the people of Boston during the blockade of the English Squadron. He and John Archer, M.D., (several of whose decedents intermarried with the Stump family), were chosen in 1776, by popular vote "Electors of a Senate of Harford County." John Stump, after acquiring by his industry and enterprise, an estate which at that time was considered large, died at his residence, "Stafford," near the mouth of Deer Creek, in 1816, leaving each of his eight children wealthy. His son, John Wilson Stump, father of Herman, besides being engaged in agricultural pursuits, was the head of an extensive commercial firm in Baltimore. Mr. Stump, returning from France in 1814, while the British fleet was in the Chesapeake Bay, barely escaped capture; but he reached Baltimore city in time to participate in its defence, acting as aide-de-camp to General Stricker. He married January 14, 1814, Sarah, daughter of Colonel James Biays, a prominent shipping merchant of Baltimore. It is a coincidence that the Honorable Herman Stump recovered by Act of Congress in 1905, for the estates of John Stump and James Biays, his two grandfathers, compensation for vessels of each captured by the French in 1798-1800, known as the "French Spoliation Claims."

The subject of this sketch, after acquiring a classic education, studied law with his cousin, Honorable Henry W. Archer, in Bel Air, Harford county, Maryland, where he was admitted to the bar in 1856. He rapidly rose in his profession, securing a large practice within a few years. Mr. Stump's sympathies, during the War, were with the South. He has always taken a deep interest in public affairs, and exerted himself in advancing the principles of the Democratic party. Being devoted to his profession, he never aspired to office until he was elected in 1877 a Senator of the State of Maryland, by a large and complimentary vote of the people of his native county. In 1879 he was selected to preside over the Democratic State Convention. In 1880 Mr. Stump was elected president of the Maryland Senate, and for the dignity, ability and fairness which characterized

his administration of that office, received the thanks of all parties and a handsome testimonial of their appreciation of the manner in which he had discharged his duties.

In 1888 he was elected to the Fifty-first Congress of the United States, by a majority of over two thousand, and he served on the Committee of Immigration and Naturalization, under a concurrent resolution of the senate and house. With a sub-committee he went (in November, 1890), to the Pacific Coast, for the purpose of investigating the immigration of Chinese to this country, and to inquire what further legislation, if any, was desirable on this subject.

During the next congress he prepared and reported the bill for the exclusion of the Chinese immigrants. It was finally reported by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, and became the law, known as the "Chinese Exclusion Act." He was reelected to the Fifty-second Congress by a majority of over five thousand, and was appointed chairman of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. He prepared and secured the enactment of the Act of 1893, regulating foreign immigration to the United States, known as the Stump Act. Upon his retirement from congress, President Cleveland appointed Mr. Stump superintendent of immigration in order to carry into effect the laws he was instrumental in having enacted. He remodeled the bureau of immigration and established stations with inspectors at various sea-ports of the United States, and on the boundaries of Canada and Mexico.

On December 7th, 1893, at Montreal (with the acquiescence of the Canadian government), he entered into an agreement with the foreign steamship lines entering Canadian ports, and with trunk line railways running west by which United States inspectors were allowed to inspect immigrants proceeding to the United States, at Quebec, and all stations along the border between the two countries. He visited the various European ports, making arrangements to prevent the sailing of undesirable immigrants. He established a *modus vivendi* with the Italian government through Premier Crispi, and subsequently the Marquis Rudeni, and also with Baron Hirst, for the sending of Jews to the Argentine Republic instead of the United States. By act of Congress, the title of his office was changed to "Commissioner General of Immigration."

Mr. Stump was a zealous worker in Congress, ever attentive to his duties, devoting himself to national legislation and to the private

interests of his constituents; and as Commissioner-General of Immigration he discharged his duties to the entire satisfaction of the president and secretary of the treasury, and of all who came in contact with him. He remained in office until August, 1896, after the incoming of Mr. McKinley's administration, when he tendered his resignation, and returned to his home (known as "Waverly"), Harford county, Maryland and resumed the practice of his profession.

Mr. Stump remained a bachelor until June 3, 1903, when he married Mary Fernandez de Velasco, who was descended on her father's side from an old and illustrious family of Spain, by that name, and from Admiral de Velasco, who, for his bravery and valor was created Duke of Frias by King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella, and on her mother's side from the Haldanes of Scotland, who trace their ancestry in a direct line back to 1070, and whose kinsman, Richard Burdon Haldane, is now (1907) Secretary of State for War in the British Cabinet.

Mr. Stump is a member of the Episcopal Church. He is one of the board of visitors of the Maryland Asylum and Training School for the Feeble Minded; he is a member of the Maryland Club and other social societies; and he belongs to the Masonic Fraternity.

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