

ELECTION AND DEATH: sold part of lot 11 in Snow Hill Town, bought lots 17 and 18 in Snow Hill Town, Worcester County. ADDITIONAL COMMENT: Robert Martin, Mary's first husband and James's cousin, was a large landholder in Snow Hill Town. James's stepson John inherited all his father's lands there and from then on he and James Martin exercised considerable influence over the development of the town. WEALTH AT DEATH. DIED: between December 12, 1747, and March 3, 1747/48, in Worcester County. PERSONAL PROPERTY: TEV, £1,117.5.7 current money (including 10 slaves, 1 servant man with two and one-half years to serve, 24 books, and 1 horseboat); FB, estate overpaid £20.13.5. LAND: 250 acres in Worcester County, plus part of lot 11 and lots 17 and 18 in Snow Hill Town, Worcester County.

MARTIN, LUTHER (1748–1826). BORN: on February 20, 1748, in New Brunswick, Middlesex County, New Jersey; his father's farm was located above the Raritan River in the neighborhood of Piscataway; the third of nine children. IMMIGRATED: in 1767 in order to take a position as schoolteacher; was sixth generation in America. RESIDED: in Queenstown, Queen Anne's County, 1767–1770; Onancock, Accomac County, Virginia, 1770–1771; Somerset County, 1771–1778; Baltimore Town, 1778–1823; Aaron Burr's home in New York City, 1823 until death. FAMILY BACKGROUND. FATHER: Benjamin Martin. MOTHER: Hannah. BROTHER: LENOX, Esq., who resided in Montgomery and Allegany counties, was a lawyer and justice, and who married Elizabeth Cresap, daughter of Capt. Michael Cresap (1742–1775). MARRIED on December 25, 1783, Mary Cresap (?–1796), daughter of Capt. Michael Cresap (1742–1775), a prominent frontiersman, and wife Mary Whitehead (?–by 1821), of Philadelphia. Mary was the stepdaughter of *John Jeremiah Jacob* (1757–1839). She was the granddaughter of *Thomas Cresap* (ca. 1703–1788). Her brothers were James Cresap; Michael Cresap, Jr. Her sisters were Elizabeth, who married Lenox Martin, Esq.; Sarah, who married Osborn Sprigg and resided in Hampshire County, Virginia. CHILDREN. SONS: five children, including one child, sex unknown, who died in 1789. DAUGHTERS: Juliet; Maria, who married Lawrence Keene, with the marriage ending in separation and Maria dying in an insane asylum shortly thereafter; Elinor (1785–1807), who married on February 24, 1801, Richard Raynal Keene, and who was said to have been ill treated by her husband at the time of her death; and Elizabeth

Sophia (1791–1792). PRIVATE CAREER. EDUCATION: graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1766, the head of his class of 35; studied law and qualified as an attorney in Accomac County, Virginia, in 1771. RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION: Anglican; pewholder of St. Paul's Parish in Baltimore City, 1800–1824. SOCIAL STATUS AND ACTIVITIES: Esq., by 1784; a founder of the Cliosophic Society, he was elected president at the annual meeting in 1815, but declined with regret. OCCUPATIONAL PROFILE: schoolmaster in Queenstown, Queen Anne's County, 1767–1770; schoolmaster of a grammar school, Onancock, Accomac County, Virginia, 1770–1771; passed the bar in Williamsburg, Virginia, ca. 1771, and settled in Somerset County as a lawyer; admitted to the following courts: Somerset County, from 1773, qualified to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States in 1791; officeholder. PUBLIC CAREER. LEGISLATIVE SERVICE: 3rd Convention, Somerset County, 1774. OTHER STATE OFFICES: attorney general, 1778–1805, 1818–1822; Constitution Ratification Convention, Harford County, 1788. LOCAL OFFICES: Committee of Observation, Somerset County, elected 1774; commissioner to oppose British claims, Somerset County, appointed 1774; chief justice, Court of Oyer and Terminer, city and county of Baltimore, 1813–1816; district attorney, Baltimore City, 1818. MILITARY SERVICE: member of the Baltimore Light Dragoons (a company of 50 mounted gentlemen); the Dragoons assisted Lafayette on the Virginia Peninsula in 1781, but Martin was called back to Maryland for official duties and apparently saw no action. OUT OF STATE SERVICE: delegate, Continental Congress, 1784 (elected on December 17, 1784, to fill a vacancy, but did not attend); delegate, Federal Constitutional Convention, 1787. STANDS ON PUBLIC/PRIVATE ISSUES: At the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia in 1787, Martin's speeches were in vehement opposition to the Constitution. His views on states' rights were extreme; he believed the federal government was not meant to govern individuals, but existed only to preserve the state governments. On his return to Maryland he reiterated his opposition in arguments before the General Assembly. The federal principles in the Constitution are largely a result of concessions to his demands. He took a strong public stand against what he felt was the license allowed the African slave trade in the Constitution. His name was consistently linked in 1789 with *Samuel Chase* (1741–1811) for promoting the abolition of slavery. His intense