

JUDGE JEREMIAH TOWNLEY CHASE.

Judge Jeremiah Townley Chase, was born in Baltimore, in 1748, and removed to Annapolis in 1779. He was Mayor of Annapolis in 1783, and there delivered an address of welcome to General Washington upon his resignation of this commission. Judge Chase also welcomed LaFayette to Annapolis, in 1825. He was upon the Committee of Safety for Baltimore and was a private in the first military company.

In 1775, he was elected a member of the convention from Baltimore County to frame a Constitution and was a member of the body which framed the declaration for Maryland. He served in Governor Thomas Johnson's council; was a member of Congress in 1783; in 1789, was Chief Judge of the Third District and Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, from which he resigned in 1824. He was firm, dignified, impartial, kind, temperate, and a sincere Christian. He married Hester Baldwin, name-sake and descendant of Hester Larkin, daughter of John Larkin, of South River. As the widow of Nicholas Nicholson she married John Baldwin, Jr. She died in 1749, aged one hundred years and is supposed to be one of the first persons born in Anne Arundel County.

She left a long line of distinguished descendants, one of whom, Hester Ann Chase Ridout, daughter of Thomas Chase (of Judge Townley) presented the Chase mansion to the Episcopal Church. Judge Chase died in 1828, and was buried in the City Cemetery.

THE REVOLUTION OF 1688.

There were several contributing causes in Maryland which helped to swell the Revolution of 1688 in England. The Proprietary rule of the Province had suffered greatly from the fact that during its whole existence, with the exception of the few years between 1675 and 1684, and the one short period of 1732, all the proprietors and their secretaries resided in England. The Province was held by representatives not always faithful, not even always discreet, but always in conflict through their varying responsibilities. They were the Governor, Secretary, Commissary-General, two Judges of the Land Office, and an Attorney-General, aided by many more minor appointees.

Cecilius, son of the first Lord Baltimore, was a trained administrator, discreet, politic, able, deeply interested in the project for which, it is estimated, he must have spent some £40,000 sterling with but little received in return. His representative Governor, Leonard Calvert, was likewise an able and well-disposed administrator, but Charles Calvert, son of Cecilius, a busy man of strong personality, succeeding in 1675, was not the able diplomat that his father had been. Succeeding his uncle, Philip, as Governor, there was at once jealousy and dissension.

It is true he suppressed the Fendall rebellion, but he was not able to suppress the men engaged in it.