

SC 1138-001-587

Hanson, John Jr. 1721-1783

2/11/12/32

0523

34-13

Hanson, John, Jr.

CH 1721-1783

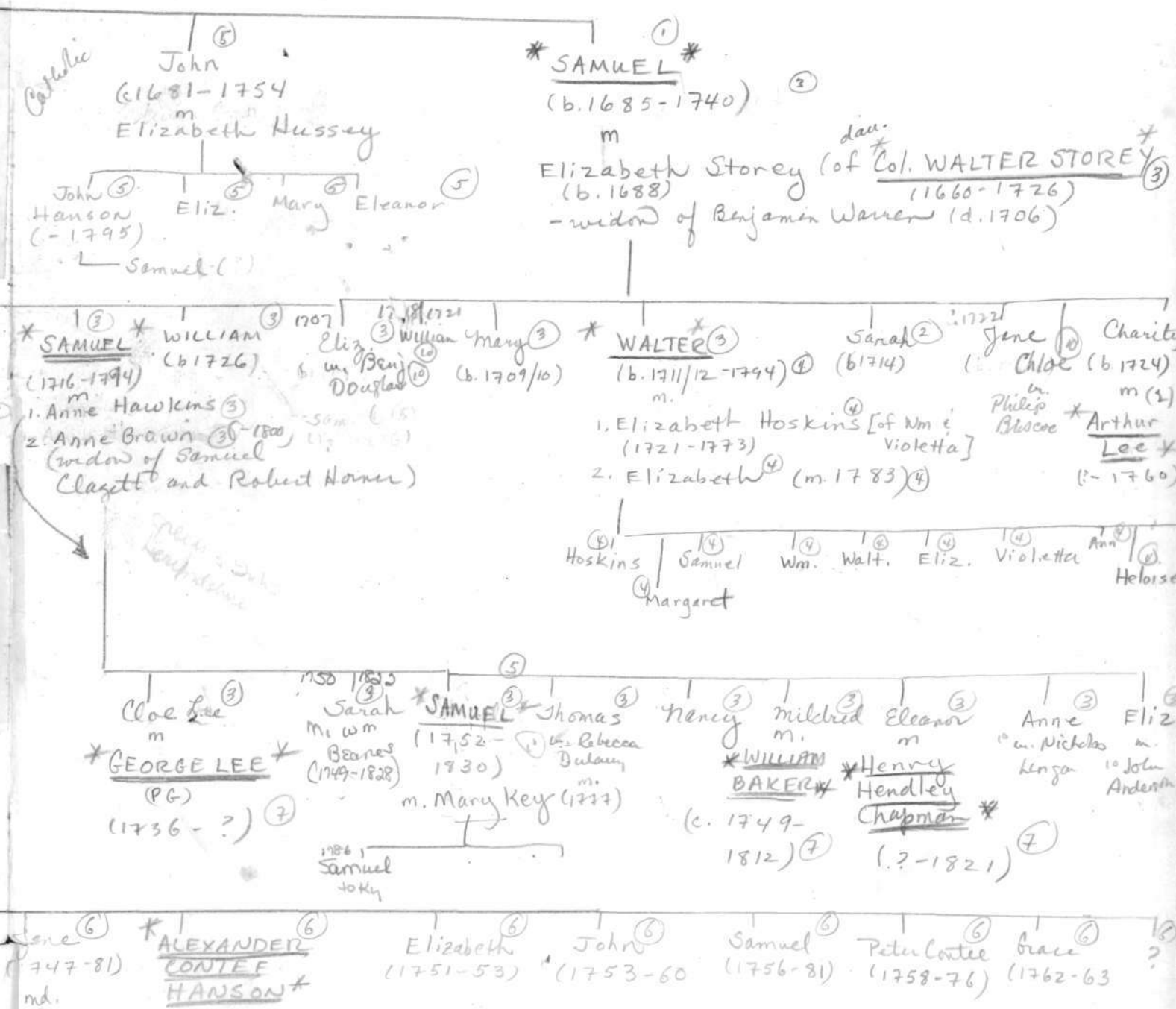
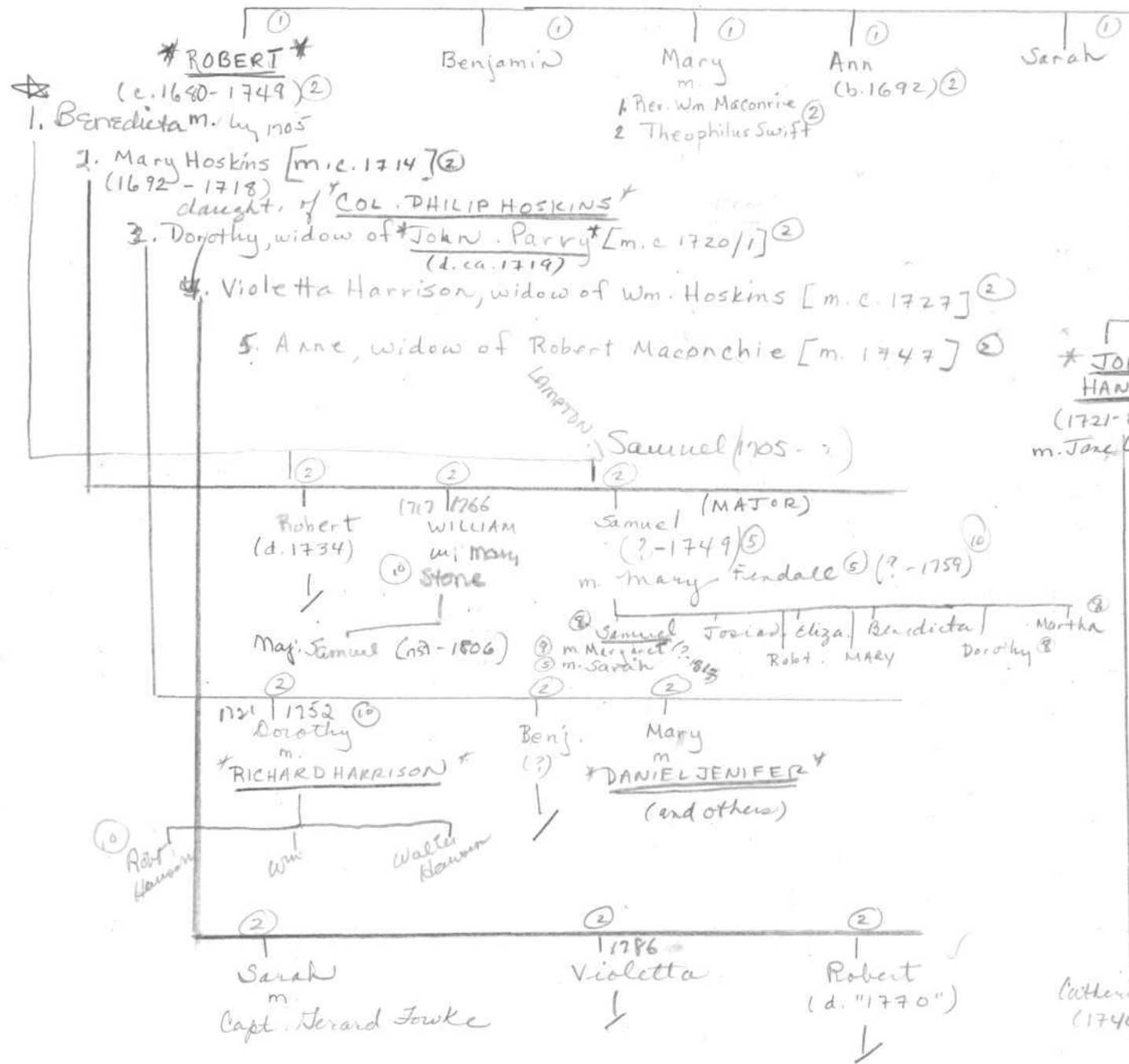
Hanson Family Tree

900

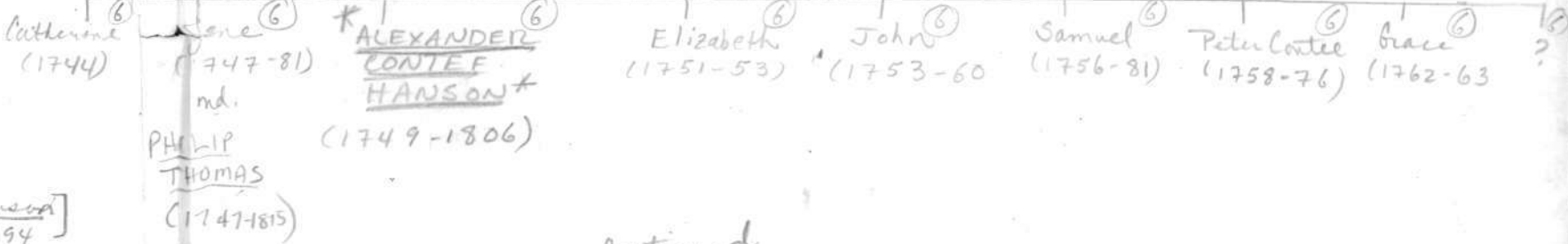
Footnotes to Hanson Genealogy

- ① WILLS #13, f. 719-720 (1714)
- ② LHP FILE: ROBERT HANSON (1680-1748)
- ③ LHP FILE: SAMUEL HANSON (1685-1740/1)
- ④ LHP FILE: WALTER HANSON (1711/12-1794)
- ⑤ Charles Co. Identity, Newman
- ⑥ LHP FILE: JOHN HANSON (1721-83)
- ⑦ LHP FILE: SAMUEL HANSON (1716-94)
- ⑧ CH ACCOUNTS #36, f. 11 (1754) + (see below)

John Hanson of Sweden⁽³⁾
 (? - 1714)
 m. Mary Hussey, dau. of Thomas Hussey (CH)⁽³⁾



OF Robert Hanson
 Stepson: Thomas Parry, of John & Dorothy
 Step daughter: Elizabeth Hoskins, of Wm & Violetta, [m. Walter Hanson 1711/12-1794]
 Mary Hoskins,



Continued

* Footnotes:
 ⑨ CH Deeds G#3, F 386-388 (1756-61)
 ⑩ Newnan, CH entry

* - see CH Deeds L#2, 199
 "Samuel Hanson son of Robert & Benedicta Hanson born Dec. 6, 1705"
 and deposition of Major Sam'l Hanson 1744 giving his age as 39 CH Deed 4#2, 169

John Hanson
(-1714)

(probably a son of John Hanson)

md.

10 children

Robert Hanson
(-1745)

no.

Rebecca Hanson
(-1719)

Mary

1. Wm. Hanson
2. Shropshire Smit

Anne

(-1745)

Sarah

John Hanson
(1681-1754)

md.

Samuel Hanson
(1684-1740)

ma.

1. Mary Hanson
2. Mary Hanson
(-1740)

1. Mary Hanson
2. Sarah
3. Violetta Hanson
4. Anne

John Hanson
(-1745)

md.
Elizabeth Hanson

Elizabeth

Mary Hanson

Robert
(-1745)

Rebecca
(1717-1756)

md.
Mary Hanson

Samuel
(-1749)

md.
Mary Hanson

Samuel

William
(1721-1752)

md.
Mary Hanson

William

Rebecca
(-1745)

md.
Mary Hanson

Rebecca

Mary
(-1745)

md.
Mary Hanson

Mary

Sarah
(-1745)

md.
Mary Hanson

Sarah

Elizabeth
(-1745)

md.
Mary Hanson

Elizabeth

Robert

Start

→

Elizabeth
(1707-)

md.
Mary Hanson

Elizabeth

Samuel
(-1745)

md.
Mary Hanson

Samuel

Mary
(1709-)

md.
Mary Hanson

Mary

Walter
(1711-1744)

md.
Mary Hanson

Walter

Elizabeth
(-1745)

md.
Mary Hanson

Elizabeth

Sarah
(1714-)

md.
Mary Hanson

Sarah

Samuel
(1716-1744)

md.
Mary Hanson

Samuel

Elizabeth
(-1745)

md.
Mary Hanson

Elizabeth

William
(1718-1744)

md.
Mary Hanson

William

Elizabeth
(-1745)

md.
Mary Hanson

Elizabeth

John
(1719-1744)

md.
Mary Hanson

John

Elizabeth
(-1745)

md.
Mary Hanson

Elizabeth

George
(1721-1744)

md.
Mary Hanson

George

Elizabeth
(-1745)

md.
Mary Hanson

Elizabeth

(John Hanson, p. 221-240)

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John Hanson and Oxon Hill Manor

Newman, CH Co Query p. 256: - (+ BDMC)

Thomas Hawkins Hanson (1750-1810) son of
SAMUEL HANSON (1716-1784) + m. w. Anne Hawkins
m. 2 March 1778 Rebecca, dau of
WALTER DULANY (?-1773) + widow of
Thomas Addison Jr (?-1774), son of JOHN
ADDISON (1713-1767)

1st child of Thomas + Rebecca b. 17 Sept 1783
(Grafton Dulany Hanson)
(3 more children later)

BDMC - John Addison, bro. of Thomas is m. Nancy,
dau of SAMUEL HANSON (1716-1784)

JOHN ADDISON in lower House ^{long} the term bef.
JOHN HANSON (c 1754-57)

BDMC Jane Conlee Hanson's mother Jane Brooke Conlee (d 1778)
was 1/2 sister to THOMAS BROCK (1683-1744)
who m. Lucy Smith.
Lucy Smith was sister to both Rebecca.
Smith Dulany = Eleanor Smith Addison
& aunt to WALTER DULANY + JOHN ADDISON
hence great aunt to Rebecca Dulany
Addison Hanson.

FR

900

Hanson, John

A. Kulikoff

Sumner

John

Samuel m. Eliza

John

Peter m. Katharine

Alex. m. Jane Brooke

b. 1693 in Eng.
m. m. c. 17051747
m.

Jane Cortee

b. 1728 d. 1819

Alex. Cortee Hanson

b. 1749? (Bowie)

Col Thomas m. (2) Barbara Dent
BrookeBowie
p. 226 + 227Alex. Cortee - merchant in Nottingham (lower Patuxent)
had more than 4000 - 5000 ac.

will - Box 5 fl 53 d. 1740

(PG Orig. Will)

leaves "Bucknag" in BA to dau. Jane

wife / * + livestock + household goods
deftator + £80 ster + 3000 lbs tob.A.K. figures
Q 5000 ster
C. 5000 ster
living exchange
notes

w. 1741 DD 1 72-83

£ 2698.4 + £ 1613.2 ster in debts
£ 11 cur. in debts

→ Prob. became FR partner in merchantile business of Thomas
Contee. Contee had stores elsewhere as well. (see his bio)

When + why did JH move fr. CH to FR?

- 1) dismissed fr. CH delegatin to Lower House 25 Nov 1769
after accepting position as dep. surveyor, FR
(second session of 1768-70 assembly began 17 Nov.)

MA LXXI, SD JH fr. of CH accepted office of
Dep. Surv. of FR "since the last Session of Assembly
by means whereof his Seat in this House is
vacated." (25 Nov 1769)

- 2) Sold some land. (Rogers Refuge 603 ac.) to Wm Hanson of TA
"John Hanson fr. of CH" fr. 1291 + 312.
25 Nov 1769 (CH Deeds O[#] 3, 685)

(prior deed in CH O[#] 3, 525 in 17 May 1769 + in
mortgage to Thomas Contee merchant + John Hanson's
merchant.

in March 1769 JH buys 1 negro (O[#] 3, 546)
+ (March 17, 1769) sells 83 ac. CH. (O[#] 3, 542)
(this is all of CH land.)

- 3) Signed non-imp assce Spring of 1769

1769 - JH's 48 yrs old - Jane is c. 41

children: Catharine 25 prob. m. to Philip Alexander?
Jane 22 n.m.
Alm Contee 20
Saw 1 13
Petr 11

7-457-4603

Nick Green - re JH Service

Randolph Benson CH 1622-1701

I + A 19, 29

I + A 20, 196

Randolph Benson

Wife (1622) 6, 336

TP.

X Thomas 1673 ~~I + A~~ S, 524

Naturalization - (41)

Wyand

Hans Benson Acts 1671 Chap 29

Wife 3, 264 - CZ Co

W Martha

Sons Wm

George

Hance

Hadrick?

Hans Benson
Cornelia Cornegio
W + children

Lib H
241/ 18 Feb 1718 Rick's Harrison of CH planted
to John Firdall of CH

3000 lb hb '3 yr. Solus

Harrison gets a heir if his mother Mary
Harrison wife of 3d as died as dau +
co heir of Randolph Harrison

no w.

Signe

CH Deeds H 2

334/ 4 Feb 1718 John Spring of Chester Co PA farmer +
W. Barbara to John Fendall of CH gr
\$ 35 am.

$\frac{1}{3}$ St. Johns
Barbara is dau + sister of Randolph Henson
late of CH dec
in Henses, etc.

Walter Hony
Sec or Jno Dent

Signed by John Barbara

336/ 4 Feb 1718 John Fendall of CH gr + W. Eliza to
Samuel Henson of CH gr
\$ 35 am

$\frac{1}{3}$ St. Johns
Elizabet is a dau + sister of Randolph Henson dec

Walter Hony
Sec or Jno Dent

Fendall signs, Eliza's mark

339/ 7 Feb 1718 Saml Henson of CH gr to John Fendall of CH gr

\$ 40 am

$\frac{1}{3}$ St. Johns
to Samuel F. Fendall + W. 4 Feb 1718
Signed

Eliza w. of Samuel

Same witnesses

1/23/5

RE

344) 800 ac. Sr. John's 28 May 1652 for John Jarboe
pat James Langworth no Pat no Piscataway
poss Barber Hanson

266^{3/4} to John Fendall f. John Sperring + w Barber 4 Feb 1718
266^{3/4} to Samuel Hanson f. Fendall + w. Eliza. 4 Feb 1718
" to Fendall f. S. Hanson 7 Feb 1718
" to " f. Richard Hanson 18 Feb 1718
800 to Sam'l Hanson f. John Fendall 24 Feb 1729
800 to Peter Hanson p. f. Capt Sam'l 23 Dec 1742

Wills 6, 236

Wille of Randolph ^{Hanson} ~~Hanson~~ of CH Sick

will w. Barbara to confirm sale of 2 tracts in And.?
Creek in PG - 860 ~~ac~~ to John
Fendall + Joshua Marshall

to Barbara - tract called St. Johns "where I now
live" for life
then to "my daughter Thompson" + her
son Tho. Thompson equally when his 21

all rest to Barbara for life + then to be
disposed of amongst her children"

98 Sept 1698
prob 16 Apr. 1699

Signat

Randael

Baldwin, Cal of Wills I

- 261 29 May 1663 test. to wife of W^m Wilkinson
father-in-law of Thomas Dent - W^m Hatten
Wills 1, 190
- 451 — — 1667 Will of John Lawson, if dau. of Lawson
die minors, estate to one of Randael Hatten's
children
Barbara Hatten in one of test. Wills 1, 321
- 1141 21 Jan 1675 Will of Thomas Hatten of some names
sister in law Barbara Hatten personality of test's
1st W.
father-in-law Randael Hatten
sister-in-law Eliza Hatten
W. Eliza
son Thomas
to James Johnson, Richard, Thomas, Timothy,
Barbara + Eliza Hatten, child of Randael +
wife - test's estate if hrs die
W^m Hatten, Randael Hatten, Tho Dent - overseers
Wills 2, 381
- 1191 5 Feb 1675 Will of Richard Hatten of Poplar Hill, Sm
W. Am
Sm Richard
cons. Eliza Hatten
overseers: Brothers W^m Hatten + Randael Hatten
Wills 2, 403
- 1381 — — (1684) Randael + Barbara test to will Dr. James Burne

TR. 13, 195

17, 300

7, 223, 225

3, 18

18, 19, 34, 72

20, 73

Davis's Thoughts
Verif. profile + Add to } PR

John + Randolph

CH Seeds

10 Nov. 1677 Wm Loveday of CH to
J^r Hasron? (sic) of CH planter F 1, 87?
J^r Hasron?
troops of Randepong 8500

11 Jan 1675 Thomas Corker of CH to JH of CH F 1, 165
planter
100 a pr Lancaster - Pritchard Cr.
(pt Bittin + Delight)

1679 2 Feb Wm Langworth of Sm ger H 299
Sm of James Langworth to Randd Hasron of Sm ger
19,000 lb tob
800 St. John's - CH n.s. Piscataway R.
Surv. by J^r Jarbol 1658

1681, 10 July Randolph Hasron of CH, ger + R, 423
W. Bantam, Richard Wade of CH planter
+ W. Am to John Bayne of m ger
250,000 lb tob
1060 ac Longest Thicket, CH
ld or fr May. Thomas Brook 1668
5092 to Zachary Wade father of
Richard Wade + Randolph Hasron
12 Nov 1672. See will of Zachary Wade
(unclear whether Randolph got p. Brook or Wade)
his H mark
Bank signs

Hansen

13,719

~~Hans Hansen Wicks 3,264~~

John Hansen Wicks, Platte, CH 12 Dec 1713
5 July 1714

Son Robert - deceased

" Benj.

daughter Mary w. of Rev Wm Macomber

" Ann

Sarah

gr. son David Hansen

7 children viz - Robert, John, David, Benj., Mary,
Ann, Sarah

Wicks 13, 719

Also Cordee's test.

1/12/13

John Hausm/Hensm

Tal. Proc. - Def 1680 Hausm (Hensm = 0)

5/210 Ousem - San Pain Gate 3 Jan 1671

1323 tent Septu Martagne 21 June 1672

8/307 CH - Exc of 217 mldgh of Richard mldgh 1676
13 TA
26 K2
130 K2

9/254 - re mldgh
380 K2
384 K2

10/285 - Exc of mldgh

11/214 - re mldgh

Raulh-Jewin 1653

John Hensm I

Pat 8,484 ~~1661~~ Jan
5,80 ~~1665~~ (Rchd)

Patents 5,80⁷⁸⁵

2 June 1662 John Geere enters rights for
various people
includes "William Stacy and his wife,
John Hensm transported in anno 61 and
assigned by Edward Keene

28 May 1662 J Edward Keene do assign
etc rights due me for
Wm Stacy + his wife " likewise John Hensm
a servant Boyw of Wm Plamly some
5 months ago " unto John Geere

Newman (CHC) Vol. p. 220 Jap

Randall/Randle/Randolph Hanson in Md
as redemptor of Dr. Luke Barker by 1658
+ transported John Davis 1657
Newman Jap Randle in Md by 1650.

John Henson
+ Jane

Baldwin Cal. of wills

I, 91/ 26 Jan 1676 Jno Henson test to, will of
Edward Price, CH Wills 2, 68
+ W. Jane (Price)
(Locust Miller)

173/ 6 Feb 1675 Will of John Parremore of Pockett,
Norton - personally to gr. dau Jane Henson
(no dau. ment.) Wills 5, 57

re Swedish background of John Hanson (?-1714)

1) Baldwin, Cal. of Wills I

66) 3 Jan 1671 - John Hanson named witness in will of John Pain (Wills I, 475)

70) 21 June 1672 - J.H. test. to will of Stephen Montague, CH Co. (Wills I, 507)

154) 3 Feb 1684 - JH test. to will Henry Hickson, Nantuxet, CH (Wills 4, 140)

193) 18 Nov. 1676 - JH + Hs. residue of estate of Richard Midgeley, CH. (Wills 5, 281)

MA LX CH to CS Proc. 1666-1674

286) 10 Jan 1670 JH test to deed of Luke Green of CH to Richard Midgeley + Peter Waveria of CH planters "Bachelor's agreement" (also witnesses - name of John Payne)

510) 18 Nov 1673 - JH records lin mark of Cattle - hoggs etc - 1/2 crop on both ends

MA LIV (TA of Proc. 1662-1674)

571/ 18 Aug. 1673 Peter Sayre confessor judge to John Hanson for 450 lb tob + casque. Sayre to pay.

Who was John Hansen I - Swedish connection:

1) John Hansen I of age + in CH by 10 Jan 1670
(MA LX, 286)

2) records cattle mark 18 Nov 1673 (MA LX, 510)

3) Other early Hansons / Hensons

A) Randall / Randolph

of age + in Md by 25 May 1663 (Wiers 1, 190)
bump 800 ac (T. John) in CH 1678 (CH Jacob H, 289)
m. Barbara by 1667 (Wiers 1, 321)
dies w. wife c. 1699 (Wiers 6, 236)
leaves 3 dau: Barbara

Zengstert

many d. by 1718 w. son of age } CH Jacob H 2, 234-241

B) Hans - naturalized 1671 Chp 29 w. Cornegys family
CE + KE
w. Martha + sons + dau. - no John nor son
dies 1704 (Wiers 3, 264)

See bio BOML I 404

Newman says in Charles W. Peabody, pp 219-220,
there is no evidence of connection between families
of Hans, Randolph, + John. Hans is only one to have
proven Swedish ancestry.

I agree - but I think John + Randolph did have
some connection since they both end up in CH as x-sons

SUMMARY SHEET

NOTES

(HENSON) (Youngest)

NAME HANSON, JOHN, JR.
(1721-1783)

COUNTY CH - FR

LEGISLATIVE SERVICE

CH L 1757-58, 1758-61,
1762-63, 1765-66,
1768-70 D-2
FR V 1774-76, L 1777 R-1,
1778-79, 1779-80, 1780-81
EDNS, 1781-82 R-1

Date Initials Number (circled) Citations

4-1-75

CPT

- ① Newman, Charles County Gentry : 221-246.
 ② LDP file - ALEXANDER CONTEE (C.1691-1740)
 ③ Biographical Directory of the American Congress
 p. 1004.
 ④ Wills, Frederick Co., 1784, Box 10, folder 15.
 ⑤ M.H.M. LXV : 304-305.
 ⑥ U. of Penn., Biographical Catalogue of the
matriculates of the College, 1749-1893,
 (Phila. 1894) p. 17.

10-30-75

CPT

2-17-1976

MP

- ⑦ Land Summary Sheet # 1-7
 ⑧ Land Summary Sheet # 10, 11, 12
 ⑨ Land Summary Sheet # 15-17.
 ⑩ CH Deeds Z #2 f. 14-16 (1744-52)
 ⑪ CH Deeds O #3 f. 542-543 (1765-70)
 ⑫ CH Deeds O #3, f. 685-687 (1765-70)
 → S(?) ⑬ FR Deeds # 0^{S?}, f. 354-356 (1771)
 ⑭ MA LXII, p. 50 (1769-70)
 ⑮ Civil Office Index, CH, # 4010, f. 123, 129, 134
Commissions 1726-86, f. 123, 129, 134
 ⑯ Provincial Court Deeds DD # 6, f. 370-371
 = (1774-83)

6/10/76

DW

- ⑰ Maryland Manual, 1973-1974, p. 839

9/9/76

KG

- ⑱ MA, XI, p. 66-7.

5/11/77

SJR

- ⑲ Civil Office Index

SUMMARY SHEET

NOTES

NAME

COUNTY

LEGISLATIVE SERVICE

Date	Initials	Number (circled)	Citations
5/11/77	SGR	(20)	MHM, V.10, P. 303,
8/29/77	KG	(21)	LHP file, <u>JOHN CONTEE</u> (1722-ca.1796).
		(22)	Proceedings of Senate - December 22, 1779, November 17, 1780, November 28, 1781
		(23)	Md. Historical Society, John Hanson Letter, 1780-1783, November 13, 1781.
		(24)	<u>ibid.</u> November 16, 1781.
3/31/78	JMW	(25)	Land Summary sheet # 19-21.
		(26)	<u>ibid.</u> Tran # 22-27.
		(27)	<u>ibid.</u> Tran # 28
		(28)	FR Deeds WR # 1, 342
		(29)	<u>ibid.</u> P, 686
		(30)	Land Summary sheet, Tran-10A
		(31)	FR Deeds BO # 2, 471
10/6/78	JMW	(32)	LHP file JOSEPH SIM (?-1793)
6/6/90	JMW	(33)	CH Deeds 2 # 2, 34
		(34)	Hanson, George A, <u>Old Kent</u> pp. 125-127
		(35)	Levering, Raepel B. "John Hanson, Public Servant" [mdHR 20293-35; 1/30/3/29]
		(36)	Md Journal 2 Dec. 1783

* this sap died in "63d" 4. page (36)

B(1)

SUMMARY SHEET

re birth date -

Some sources give 3 Apr 1715

Newman (1) → 3 Apr. 1721

Leveaux (35) → 13 Apr. 1721

as Pl (36) he was 62 at death Nov 1783

1783
62
1721BornApril 3, 1721 Port Tobacco Parish,
Charles Co. 2nd surviving sonNAME HANSON JOHN, JR.
(1721 - 1783)

COUNTY

CH - FR

LEGISLATIVE SERVICE

1757 - 1781

Immigrant/Native- Native - at least 3rd generationResided - Charles Co. until 1769, then moved to FrederickFAMILY BACKGROUND

c. 1741

1769 see Pl. F₂father - SAMUEL HANSON (ca. 1685 - 1740) (1)mother - Elizabeth Storey^(c. 1688 - 1744) daughter of WALTER STOREY
(ca. 1666 - 1726)Brothers - 1. WALTER HANSON (1711¹² - 1744)2. SAMUEL HANSON (1716 - 1744)3. William Hanson (1718¹⁹ - 1721)

4. William Hanson (1726 - 179-)

Sisters - 1. Elizabeth (1707 - ?) md. Benjamin Douglas (? - 1747)

2. Mary (1709¹⁰ - ?)

3. Sarah (1714 - ?)

Continued

SUMMARY SHEET

B(2)

NAME - JOHN HANSON, JR.
(1721 - 1783)
COUNTY CH - FR
LEGISLATIVE SERVICE

FAMILY BACKGROUND

(Continued)

①

Sisters (cont.) -

4- Jane (1721/22 - ?)

5- Charity (1724 - ?) md. 1- John Howard (- 1749)
2- ARTHUR LEE (? - 1760)

6- Chloe md. Philip Briscoe

Uncle - ROBERT HANSON (ca. 1680 - 1748)

Nephew - SAMUEL HANSON of SAMUEL (1752 - 1830)

1st Cousins: Dorothy Hansen (1721 - 1752) m. RICHARD HARRISON (? - 1780)
Mary " m. DANIEL JENIFER (? - 1795)

c(1) 92

Problem w/ m. date -
 given as 1743 (33), 1744
 (Contee free as p/ B. wife),
 etc.

SUMMARY SHEET

MARRIAGES

NAME HANSON, JOHN, JR.
 (1721 - 1783)
 COUNTY CH - FR
 LEGISLATIVE SERVICE

1st child b. 1744 as p/ Neuman +
 Hanson (34)
 as p/ (33) made 12 March
 1744, rec. 6 Apr. 1745: b. re,
 wife of John, releases rights,
 dated 12 March 1744-5 (sic)

Married

1744

Jane Contee (1728 - 1812)

Wife's/Wives Family

(2)

father - ALEXANDER CONTEE (c. 1691 - 1740)

mother - Jane Brooke (? - 1779) dau. of COL. THOMAS BROOKE
 (ca. 1659 - 1730/1)
 + 2nd wife Barbara (1676 - 1754), who was dau. of THOMAS DENT
 (ca. 1630 - 1676) (21)

Brothers - JOHN CONTEE (1722^{ca} - 1796)
 Alexander Contee, Jr. (1724 - 1734)
 Peter Contee (1726^{ca} - 1779)
COL THOMAS CONTEE (ca. 1729 - 1811)
 Alexander Contee (1734 - 1744)
 Theodore Contee (1736 - 1764)

Sisters - Catherine (1732 - 1831) md. John Harrison
 Grace (1738 - ?) md. — Hollyday
 Barbara (1741 - 1796) md. John Read Magruder

c(2) of 2

SUMMARY SHEET

MARRIAGES

NAME HANSON, JOHN, JR.

COUNTY CH - FR

LEGISLATIVE SERVICE

Married

Wife's/Wives Family

(21)

half-uncle - THOMAS BROOKE (1683-1744)

half-aunts - Sarah Brooke (?-1724), m. (1st) WILLIAM DENT
(1660-1704), + m. (2nd) PHILIP LEE (ca. 1681-1744)

Priscilla Brooke, m. THOMAS GANTT (?-1765)

1st cousin - THOMAS BEALL, OF GEORGE (1735-1819)

(32) JOSEPH SIM (?-1793)

SUMMARY SHEET

CHILDREN

NAME HANSON, JOHN, JR.
 (1721-1783)
 COUNTY CH - FR
 LEGISLATIVE SERVICE

Children (including stepchildren)

- ① 434
1. Catherine Contee Hanson (1744-1775)
 m. Philip Alexander
 2. Jane Contee Hanson (1747-1781)
 m. 1773, DR. PHILIP THOMAS (1747-1815)
 3. ALEXANDER CONTEE HANSON (1749-1806), FR
 4. Elizabeth Hanson (1751-1753)
 5. John Hanson (1753-1760)
 6. Samuel Hanson (1756-1781)
 Surgeon on staff of George Washington
 b. - Aug. 25, 1756 - Green Hill, Kent Co.
 d. - June 29, 1781
 entered U. of Penn. - 1768 - received M.D. elsewhere.
 Studied medicine under Dr. Philip Thomas. (6)
 7. Peter Contee Hanson (1758-1776)
 died at Fort Washington during Revolution
 8. Grace Hanson (1762-1763)
 9. ?

Grandson: ALEXANDER CONTEE HANSON (3)
 (1786-1819); L. (1811-15)

Congressman (1813-1816), Senator
 1816-1819

SUMMARY SHEET

PRIVATE CAREER (1)

NAME HANSON, JOHN, JR.
(1721-1783)
COUNTY CH - FR
LEGISLATIVE SERVICE

Education

literate

Religion

Titles

1744 - "Sent." (10)
ESQ by 1778 (28)

SUMMARY SHEET

PRIVATE CAREER (2)

NAME HANSON, JOHN, Jr.
(1721-1783)
COUNTY CH - FR
LEGISLATIVE SERVICE

Social Activities

Occupational Profile

1769 - "merchant" (11)

by 1772 In partnership w/ brother-in-law THOMAS CONTEE
(ca. 1729-1811) w/ store and warehouse in FR-town (29)

SUMMARY SHEET

PUBLIC CAREER

(1) LEGISLATIVE SERVICE

F (1)

NAME HANSON, JOHN, JR.
(1721-1783)

COUNTY CH - FR

LEGISLATIVE SERVICE

SUMMARY SHEET

PUBLIC CAREER

(2) OFFICEHOLDING

NAME HANSON, JOHN, JR.
(1721-1783)
COUNTY CH-FR
LEGISLATIVE SERVICE

Province or State-wide Office

Local Office

Sheriff of ~~Charles~~ 1751-53 (15)

Deputy Surveyor of FR (1769) (14)

Sheriff, Frederick, 1771 (19)

Loan officer, Frederick 1777 (19)

Chairman, committee of observation, Frederick, 1775 (20)

Treasurer, Frederick Co, 1775 (20)

1776 Commissioner to establish gun-lock manufactory in FR-town
as a resolution of Convention (31)

Jury Service

Military Service

John Hanson

Summary Sheet
Public Career
Office Holding

(3) National

Delegate, Continental Congress

elected - December²², 1779 ;

elected - November¹⁷, 1780 - elected president

of Congress - Nov. 5, 1781. Considered
resigning as president. (Nov. 13, 1781)

because of ill health, family
responsibilities & unpleasantness of
"form & ceremonies" of office -

urged to remain because of
difficulty replacing him - only
7 states then represented. Said
would continue, if assembly
included him in delegation.

elected - November²⁸, 1781

out 4 NOV 1782

Signed Articles of Confederation, 1781

March 1

(17)

SUMMARY SHEET
VALUES AND OPINIONS

NAME HANSON, JOHN, JR.
(1721-1783)
COUNTY CH-FR
LEGISLATIVE SERVICE

Intellectual Pursuits/Values

Stands on Public or Private Issues

July 26, 1775 - signs Assoc. of Freemen of Md.

(18)

SUMMARY SHEET

WEALTH DURING LIFETIME

(1) PERSONAL

NAME HANSON, JOHN, JR.
(1721-1783)

COUNTY CH - FR

LEGISLATIVE SERVICE

Personal Property

Income

Additional Notes

SUMMARY SHEET

WEALTH DURING LIFETIME(2) LAND

NAME HANSON, JOHN, JR.
(1721-1783)
COUNTY CH - FR
LEGISLATIVE SERVICE

1. Acreage at first election

13 1/2 ac. ⁽⁷⁾ CH ~~145 ac.~~

2. Significant Changes between first election and death

acquired 4 lots in FR ⁽⁸⁾
sold ⁶⁰³ ~~405~~ a. ⁽⁹⁾

acquired a tract, "Saskens Chance" (no acreage)
adjoining Frederick Town, which later was
divided into city lots. Some were sold
and some he mentioned in will. ⁽¹⁶⁾

By 1769, Hanson had sold all of his land in CH and
moved to FR. ^{In 1771, he bought 1 lot in Georgetown, MD. ⁽³⁰⁾}
and in 1774 and 1775 purchased ^{total of} 223 acres in FR CO. ⁽⁹⁾ In 1778+1779
he leased a total of 255 ac. for 14 yrs. from the Dulany family; and
in 1779, ^{for 4000 ac.} purchased a tract of land adjoining FR-town, also from
the Dulany. ⁽³⁵⁾ The latter was divided into lots, possibly 10 of them.
Hanson sold 6 of these lots for \$4008 ac. between 1780+1781. ⁽³⁶⁾

SUMMARY SHEET

ESTATE

NAME HANSON, JOHN, JR.
(1721-1783)
COUNTY CH - FR
LEGISLATIVE SERVICE

Died November 15, 1783
at home of nephew, Mr. Thomas Hanson at Oxon Hill,
P.G. Co.
Personal Property Buried at Oxon Hill. ? (36) (2) (3)

11 slaves mentioned in will, 8 of whom were children.
no inventory or account made on estate. (4)

Land

~~no specific acreage mentioned.~~
~~"I" - lots in Frederick Town, houses in Frederick~~
~~town (4)~~

probably 223 ac. FR, Leases on 255 ac. FR and
probably at least 6 Lots FR-town. (27)
+ 1 lot George-town, MD.

Income at Death

SUMMARY SHEET

RESIDENCE

NAME HANSON, JOHN
(1721-1783)
COUNTY CH - FR
LEGISLATIVE SERVICE

Reside in CH until 1769 (12)
Moved to FR 1769 (14)

Will calls him "John Hanson
of Frederick Town" (4)

MISCELLANEOUS

Owned store and warehouse in FR (13)

6/2/77

Ed Sarp

John Hanson's personal account
book is at Md. H. Soc. CK: WJ
Sally Mason to see if there's anything
useful in it for our files.

Sally Sarp

1775-1782 - MHS # 17851
Fn. Acc'ts, doesn't "Household Acc'ts"
Cont. Acc'ts
Sally Sarp doesn't look too helpful for LHP
She will ok Bks + see if anything looks
helpful for personal wealth or occupation.

She has Bks on members of Conventions she
at'd in MHS - could we have them?

Chase M#614 MHS - Collection of letters re Chase

Where are Sally's notes on Conventions people which
she put on yellow sheets in file?

built for their own accommodation. They were also occupied by French prisoners captured in L'Insurgent by the old Constellation. After it was no longer useful for the purposes of a prison or barracks the old building was used as an arsenal where arms belonging to the State were stored. An armorer was regularly appointed to care for the building and its contents. An old cannon which came down from the Revolution lay upon the ground for many years. It was used from time to time to fire fourth of July salutes and upon other occasions. Upon the election of William Henry Harrison in 1840 the cannon was fired for the last time. One of the men undertaking to fire the piece filled it with clay which caused an explosion and the man was killed.*

There were some kind of barracks at Frederick before the buildings erected under the Act of 1777 because as early as July 1775 John Hanson, in a letter to Peyton Randolph President of Congress urged Congress to take early measures to supply the "arsenal and barracks at Fredericktown" with arms and ammunition.

In July 1775 John Hanson, Jr. wrote to Peyton Randolph of Virginia, President of the Continental Congress, from Frederick that "There is too much reason to believe that an expedition will be set on foot by the British and Indians in Canada against the Western frontiers of this State. Agents and allies of the King and parliament of Gen. Gage and Lord Dunmore, it is believed in this place are now operating with the Delaware and Shawnee Indians in Ohio and bands in Kentucky and Canada, with a view to destroy our frontier towns and desolate our homes and firesides. We are determined to keep a vigilant eye on all such agents and emissaries, but it would be highly prudent to take early measures to supply the arsenal and barracks at Fredericktown with arms and ammunition to enable the male population to defend all the inhabitants in case the emergency should arise in which it will become our solemn duty to aid."

In point of fact Mr. Hanson had good reason for his apprehensions. Lord Dunmore the Governor of Virginia having been driven from the Old Dominion took refuge on a British Man of War and began a warfare along the coasts of Maryland and Virginia. He had a plan for cutting off communication between the Northern and the Southern colonies. With this object in view he accepted a proposition made by one Dr. John Connolly, a native of Pennsylvania, and gave him a deed for 2000 acres of land on the Ohio as an advance payment for his

services. The plan was well conceived. Connolly was to unite the Indians along the Ohio to make war upon the back settlements of Maryland and Virginia. Then he was to raise an army at Detroit, seize Pittsburg and attack Maryland and Virginia from the rear. A strong post was to be established at Fort Cumberland and the seizure of Alexandria effected from that base. Alexandria being strongly fortified and occupied by a force of British soldiers would enable them, it was thought, to interrupt communication between the Northern and Southern colonies and compel Washington either to abandon the South or divide his army. Connolly had met Lord Dunmore in Pittsburg a few years before the war. On July 25, 1775 Connolly joined Lord Dunmore on board the "Fowey" Man of War where the plan was perfected. Then Lord Dunmore sent him to Gen. Gage for his approval of the plan. The paper submitted to Gen. Gage by Connolly was as follows.—

"As I have, by direction from his Excellency Lord Dunmore, prepared the Ohio Indians to act in concert with me against his Majesty's enemies in that quarter, and have also dispatched intelligence to the different officers of the militia on the frontiers of Augusta County in Virginia, giving them Lord Dunmore's assurances that such of them as shall hereafter evince their loyalty to his Majesty by putting themselves under my command when I shall appear among them with proper authority for that purpose, of a confirmation of titles to their lands and the quantity of 300 acres to all who should take up arms in the support of the Constitution, when the present rebellion subsided, I will undertake to penetrate through Virginia and join his Excellency, Lord Dunmore, at Alexandria early next spring, on the following condition and authority:

"1st. That your Excellency will give me a commission to act as Major-Commandant of such troops as I may raise and embody on the frontiers, with the power to command to the westward and employ such serviceable French and English partisans as I can employ by pecuniary rewards or otherwise.

"2nd. That your Excellency will give orders to Captain Lord on the Illinois to remove himself with the garrison under his command from Fort Gage to Detroit by the Aubache, bringing with himself the artillery, stores etc., to facilitate which undertaking he is to have authority to hire boats, horses, Frenchmen, Indians etc. to proceed with all possible expedition on that route, as the weather may occasionally permit,

*Edward T. Schultz address.

and to put himself under my command on his arrival at Detroit.

"3rd. That the commissary at Detroit shall be empowered to furnish such provisions as I may judge necessary for the good of the service, and that the commanding officer shall be instructed to give every possible assistance in encouraging the French and Indians in that settlement to join me.

"4th. That an officer of artillery be immediately sent with me to pursue such route as I may find most expedient to gain Detroit, with orders to have such pieces of light ordnance as may be thought requisite for demolishing Fort Dunmore and Fort Fincastle, if resistance should be made by the rebels in possession of those garrisons.

"5th. That your Excellency will empower me to make such reasonable presents to the Indian Chiefs and others as may urge them to act with vigor in the execution of my orders.

"6th. That your Excellency will send Lord Dunmore such arms as may be spared in order to equip such persons as may be willing to serve his Majesty at our junction in the vicinity of Alexandria, &c. If your Excellency judges it expedient for the good of the service to furnish me with the authority and other requisites I have mentioned, I will embrace the earliest opportunity of setting off for Canada and shall immediately dispatch Lord Dunmore's armed schooner which now awaits my commands, with an account of what your Excellency has done, and that I shall be ready, if practicable to join your Lordship by the 20th of April at Alexandria, where the troops under my command may fortify themselves under the cover of the Men of War on that station.

"If on the contrary, your Excellency should not approve of what I propose, you will be good enough to immediately honor me with your dispatches to the Earl of Dunmore, that I may return as early as possible."

This plan was frustrated by the arrest of a small party in Frederick County in December 1775. The party consisted of Lieut. Colonel John Connolly, of Pennsylvania, Allan Cameron, a native of Scotland, J. F. D. Smith and a servant and they were arrested by a party of rifle men from Hagerstown in their beds at the house of Dr. Snavelly on the Conococheague where they were spending the night of November 19, 1775. The prisoners were carried to Hagerstown and examined and were then carried to Frederick and imprisoned. The story of this adventure is told by Smith in a work in two volumes entitled "A Tour of the United States of America" published in London in 1784. Smith was a native of Scotland who had made

his home in Charles County Md. Connolly was well known to Lord Dunmore as a loyalist and Smith had early identified himself with the Tories and for that reason left his home and went to Norfolk where he readily consented to embark in Connolly's enterprise. The plan was for the party of four to go by vessel from Norfolk up the Potomac to Smith's house on Port Tobacco Creek and then to pass on horseback to Detroit. It was proposed that Smith should pass through Pittsburg with dispatches to McKie the Indian superintendent and other friends of the English, then to proceed down the Ohio and up the Scioto through the Shawnees, Delawarees and Wiandotts to Sandusky, thence to cross Lake Erie to Detroit. The other two members of the party were to go to Detroit by the most direct route. Here a large force was to be collected, carried to Pittsburg, which was to be captured and the whole strength of that settlement formed into regiments which were to be marched across the mountains to Fort Cumberland thence to fall down the Potomac, meet Lord Dunmore and seize Alexandria from which city Virginia was to be overrun. This glorious scheme ended most ingloriously before it had well begun. The party landed in the St. Mary's river and then proceeded on horseback on their long journey. They arrived at Frederick on the muster day of the militia. The conspirators aroused suspicion at the inn where they spent the night and learning that it was proposed to take them before the Committee of Safety the following day, they left in the morning by day break and it was several hours later that the pursuit began. "We passed," said Smith, "through a village named Middle Town, about eight miles beyond Frederick; and in the South Mountain, four miles farther we took the wrong road which led us to another village named Funks Town after Jacob Funk a German, the proprietor. We dined in this place and passed on through a considerable town called Hagerstown, named so also after the proprietor a German; a few miles beyond which we unfortunately met a little man, a hatter, who knew Col. Connolly at Pittsburg where he had lived, and now recollected him again and spoke to him.

"We lodged at one Dr. Snayvelley's, a German, about five or six miles beyond Hagerstown upon the banks of the river Conococheague and accordingly as I had dreaded, about midnight we were all seized in our beds and made prisoners by a party of riflemen from Hagerstown who were ordered out for that purpose in consequence of the little hatter's information. This company consisted of thirty-six men exclusive of officers who rushing suddenly into our room

with their rifles cocked and presented close to our heads while in bed, obliged us to surrender. This happened in the night of the 19th of November 1775." The prisoners were carried to Hagerstown, and were treated, they claimed with the utmost indignity.* After being examined they were sent under a strong guard to Frederick. "At Frederick, I was told," said Smith, "that I need not expect to get clear, for I was a noted friend of Great Britain and they had long endeavored to get me in their power. Here we were stripped and searched again and examined separately before the committee where one of the most illiberal, inveterate and violent rebels named Samuel Chase (son of a respectable and very worthy clergyman of this province) a lawyer and a member of the Congress presided.

"At this place we were not a little alarmed lest they should discover our instructions, papers, etc., as they examined everything so strictly as to take our saddles to pieces and to take out the stuffing and rip open the soles of our boots, in vain, for the object of their search was not found, although they so frequently handled what contained it. However by some neglect of Col. Connolly's servant, an old torn piece of paper was found in his portmanteau which discovered part of our design, and then Col. Connolly to prevent our falling an immediate sacrifice to a frantic mob, acknowledged our commission." John Hanson, afterwards, president of Congress, presided over the committee which made this examination and Samuel Chase, "son of a respectable and very worthy clergyman of this province" presided at another of the examinations. The prisoners were confined in the house of Charles Beatty in a close room in the third story under a strong guard. "Thus we were confined," says Smith, "for seven weeks all in one room, under a strong guard, suffering every species of insult daily, and in danger of being murdered every night. The servant however, who was faithful to his trust, being allowed to go at large from the first of our confinement, took care to destroy the mail pillion-sticks, containing the papers,

commissions and instructions, which we dreaded so much being discovered, as soon as he could effect it with safety, which put an end to our anxiety and alarms on that account."

Smith describes Frederick as "a fine, large town, built of brick and stone, there being very few timber houses in it, it is an inland town, being at least fifty miles from George Town, which is the nearest navigation or port, and is not situated upon any river or water course, the nearest to it being Monocacy creek, which is four miles distant and Potomac river which is about eight miles from it. The land around Frederick Town is heavy, strong and rich, well calculated for wheat, with which it abounds, this being as plentiful a country as any in the world. The face of the country here swells into beautiful hills and dales, and twelve miles beyond the town it arises into mountains named the South Mountain. The soil is generally of a deep, rusty brown color and strongly impregnated with iron. Frederick Town is not so large as Alexandria but more considerable than Williamsburg or Annapolis and contains upwards of two thousand inhabitants who abound in provisions and all the necessaries of life. Beyond the mountain, Elizabeth Town, or Hagar's Town as it is generally called, astonishes you by its magnitude, beauty and good buildings, chiefly composed of stone and lime. * * * Both Frederick Town and Hagar's Town as well as the greatest part of the back country of Maryland and Pennsylvania, are inhabited chiefly by Germans and Irish, but the first are the most numerous; and carry on almost every kind of manufacture as well as a considerable share of trade. Neither of them stands upon any large water course, but there is abundance of mills, forges, furnaces and iron works all around them throughout the adjacent country. Many of the Irish here can scarcely speak in English and thousands of the Germans understand no language but High Dutch. However they are all very laborious and extremely industrious, having improved this part of the country beyond conception, but they have no idea of social life. They came to Frederick Town from

*The following entry relating to these prisoners is found in the proceedings of the Committee of Observation at Hagerstown.

"At the meeting of the committee on the 20th of November 1775 present, Mr. James Smith, president; Messrs. Stull, Baird, Swearingen, A. Rench, Zwingley, John Rench, and S. Hughes. Doct. John C— [Connolly] of Fort Pitt and certain persons called Doctor S— [Smith] and M. C— [Cameron], were brought before the committee and accused of being inimical to the liberties of America,

Resolved, unanimously that the said Doct. C—

(from certain papers produced to this committee and acknowledged to have been written by him) is a dangerous enemy to the colonies and as such shall be sent to the Council of Safety or Convention for further trial.

It was also resolved that the aforesaid Doct. S— and M. C— being found guilty of many equivocations and coming in company with the aforesaid Doct. C— from the dangerous councils of Lord Dunmore, that it is the opinion of this committee that the said S— and C— shall be sent to the Council of Safety or Convention for further enquiry."

all quarters to behold us as if we were some strange sight and were always very liberal of insults and abuse without the least cause or provocation." On Dec. 30, 1775 orders were brought to Frederick from Congress that the prisoners should be sent to them at Philadelphia and they were notified that they would start the next day. Smith had long been planning an escape and had engaged a citizen of the town named Barclay to accompany and guide him in his enterprize for which he promised Barclay a liberal reward. The night the orders for removal arrived Smith remained awake until both the sentinels were asleep. The door was locked on the outside but Smith had no difficulty in unscrewing the lock and walking off over the sentries. He went to the house of Barclay, aroused him and the two started off. The weather was cold and there was a deep snow over which there was a crust of sleet which made walking most laborious. The escaped prisoner had to leave most of his clothes but managed to carry off his papers and some few valuables which he expected to sustain him as his whole supply of money which the committee had permitted him to retain was one guinea and of that only one dollar remained. He began his flight to Pittsburg under the most deplorable conditions. He attempted to cross the Potomac and pass up the Virginia side; but he broke through the ice and was nearly drowned. He then crossed the mountains to Washington County. It was snowing and freezing and he finally reached the house of a German who could speak no English and had no fire by which he could warm and dry himself, so he travelled wet and cold all day and at night lay before the fire of a German settler. The night before he had slept on the floor of the home of a Scotchman on the bank of the Potomac. After having travelled a long distance to get around the town of Sharpsburg, every step sinking knee deep in the snow and cutting his legs on the ice, on New Year's day 1776 he came to the mouth of the Conococheague. The creek was frozen half way over and the fugitives, stripping themselves went over through the icy water up to their shoulders. Hearing here that they were pursued they went into North Mountain where they spent the night under a rock. From the eastern slope of North Mountain to the Youghiogheny river where he was recaptured on the 12th of January, the country was at that time a wilderness and but few houses were seen. At Fort Cumberland there was a small public house and Smith was greatly impressed by the grand scenery of the

Narrows. Before reaching Cumberland Smith hurt his foot, sprained his ankle and became ill and was deserted by Barclay who made off with all his valuables and clothes except those he wore.

The party that captured Smith as he was nearing Pittsburg, tied him upon a horse, with his hands tied behind him and a bell to the horse's neck and he was carried back in this manner near 300 miles to Frederick. He complained that his captors treated him with great inhumanity. The rapid pace at which he was carried, he said probably saved his life, for when it was heard in Pittsburg that a man had been captured who was on his way to raise the Indians, they started after him to kill him, but failed to overtake the captors and the captive. Smith was delivered to the committee at Hagerstown by whom he was examined. After an attempt to win him over to the American cause had failed, the committee ordered him to be sent to Congress at Philadelphia. A party of twenty-one escorted him, bound on his horse. The horse was also tide with ropes by which he was led, accompanied with life and drum playing the *Rogue's March*. Thus they came to Frederick where Smith was taken before the committee which ordered him to prison, but the guard refused to give him up and proceeded on the next day toward Philadelphia. Fifteen miles from the town they were overtaken by a party of fifty armed men to return him to Frederick. A long altercation occurred but the Frederick party was finally persuaded to let him go on to Philadelphia. Smith was imprisoned for more than a year in Philadelphia and was then transferred to Baltimore where Congress was in session at the time. He, with two others escaped from prison and made their way down the bay. After various adventures they were taken on a British Man of War.

Immediately upon the disappearance of the Provincial Government the Committees of Observation assumed the control of affairs in Frederick County and governed with a firm hand. Frederick town was the scene of constant activity. There were meetings of the committees, raising of troops, gathering of supplies and a stern repression of anything like disloyalty. Arms and supplies were moved up from Annapolis to be farther away from danger of capture by the British, and a quantity of powder was stored in the market house. In January 1776 the State Convention ordered a levy of 1440 men for the defense of the Province and the Province was divided into districts, with a brigadier general assigned to each. Frederick

service of Congress. The prisoners at Baltimore were taken to Frederick and lodged in a jail that had been erected there, whence, after a couple of ineffectual attempts to escape, they were taken to Fort Frederick. On Christmas day, before they were taken to Fort Frederick the prisoners set fire to the jail and in the confusion they made an attempt to escape. But a small company of militia quickly quelled them.

In March, 1778, another call was made on Maryland for 2,845 troops. The Legislature took prompt measures to raise them, offering increased bounties. Frederick County's quota was 309. By the middle of March this entire force was ready for service.

At the battle of Monmouth, June 28, Smallwood's brigade Maryland Line was in the charge that swept the enemy from the field securing a victory for the Americans.

In 1779 the Maryland Line operated with the army in the Jerseys and afterward formed the right wing of Washington's army at West Point during the campaign undertaken to recover New York. The German battalion and Rawling's rifle regiment were about this time merged into one regiment, making eight regiments of Maryland troops.

In the latter part of 1780 a plan was formed to release the British prisoners confined at Frederick, Sharpsburg, Fort Frederick and at several places in the Valley of Virginia. The loyalists or tories were to be enlisted in this enterprize which was a part of a more comprehensive plan. This plan was discovered at Frederick and such a terrible example made of some of those engaged in it as deterred the others and frustrated the enterprize. The conspiracy was discovered by accident. It happened that an American officer was standing near the place where a tory messenger was to meet a British officer in the disguise of an American uniform. Thinking that the American officer was this person the messenger delivered papers to him revealing the plot in all its details and giving names. Seven of the leaders of the conspiracy, Frederick County tories, were at once arrested near Beallsville, now Harmony, in Frederick County and taken to Frederick where they were tried before a special court consisting of Alexander Contee Hanson, Col. James Johnson and Upton Sheradine. The seven prisoners were Peter Sueman, Nicholas Andrews, John George Graves, Yost Plecker, Adam Graves, Henry Shell and Caspar Fritchie. All of them, after a careful trial were found guilty of high treason, for "enlisting men for the service of the King of Great Britain and administering an oath to them to bear true allegiance to the said King and to obey his offi-

cers when called on." The sentence imposed upon these unfortunate men was the dreadful penalty for treason under the common law of England and was at that time in force in Maryland. This sentence was that the men should be hung by their necks, cut down while alive and disembowled and their entrails burnt before their eyes, then their heads to be cut off and the bodies quartered—or as the sentence is more briefly expressed, they were sentenced to be "hung, drawn and quartered." This was the barbarous punishment of the dark ages which Sir William Wallace the patriot of Scotland suffered.

The sentence of the court, delivered by Judge Hanson, was as follows.—

Peter Sueman, Nicholas Andrews, John George Graves, Yost Plecker, Adam Graves, Henry Shell, Caspar Fritchie, attend. It has been suggested to the court that notwithstanding your guilt has been ascertained by an impartial jury, you consider the proceedings against you nothing more than solemn mockery, and have adopted a vain idea propagated by the enemies of this country, that she dare not punish her unnatural subjects for engaging in the service of Great Britain. From the strange insensibility that you have heretofore discovered, I was indeed led to conclude that you were under a delusion which might prove fatal to your prospects of happiness hereafter. I think it is my duty therefore to explain to you your real situation. The crime you have been convicted of, upon the fullest and clearest testimony, is of such a nature that you cannot, ought not to look for a pardon. Had it pleased heaven to permit the full execution of your unnatural designs, the miseries to be experienced by your devoted country would have been dreadful even in the contemplation. The ends of public justice, the dictates of policy and the feelings of humanity all require that you should exhibit an awful example to your fellow subjects, and the dignity of the State with everything that can interest the heart of man, call aloud for your punishment. If the considerations of approaching fate can inspire proper sentiments, you will pour forth your thanks to that watchful Providence which has arrested you at an early stage of guilt. And you will employ the short time you have to live in endeavoring by a sincere penitence to obtain pardon from the Almighty Being, who is to sit in judgment upon you, upon me and all mankind.

"I must now perform the terrible task of announcing the terrible punishment ordained for high treason.

"You Peter Sueman, Nicholas Andrews, Yost Plecker, Adam Graves, Henry Shell, John

ence, and with graceful dignity and familiar ease so framed his looks, his gestures and his words that every heart overflowed with gratitude and love and every tongue grew eloquent in his praise."

On November 22, 1782 Governor Lee's term ended and having served three terms of one year each he was not eligible for reelection. The Legislature adopted an address to the retiring Executive highly complimentary in its terms, in which it assured him that "The faithful execution of the trust reposed in you as First Magistrate of the State, together with your genteel and polite deportment toward all ranks, have given general satisfaction."

The Governor in his response said "That my conduct in times of danger and my attention to the resolves of Congress and the requisitions of the Commander-in-Chief should receive the approbation and thanks of the honorable body over whom you preside excites the most pleasing ideas, with the warmest emotions of gratitude."

Governor Lee was shortly after the end of his term as Executive elected Delegate to the Continental Congress, where he served in 1783 and 1784. He was chosen a Delegate to the constitutional convention of 1787, but declined to serve. In 1788 he was a member of the State convention which ratified the Constitution.

Lee was again chosen Governor of Maryland in 1792, following George Plater in office, and was the seventh, as well as the second, Executive of the State. His second administration

covered two years, from 1792 to 1794, and witnessed the "whiskey insurrection."

At the close of his service as Governor, in 1794, Lee established a winter home in Georgetown, D. C. His house became the headquarters for members of the Federal party. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1794, and in November, 1798, was chosen Governor of Maryland, but he declined both honors.

Governor Lee married on October 27, 1771, Mary Digges, whose father, Ignatius Digges, was a rich landowner of Prince George's county. The young couple took up their residence in Frederick county, where Lee had an estate of more than 1,500 acres. The wife of the Governor—Mrs. Mary Lee—was active during the years of the Revolution in making clothing for the troops and in performing other patriotic services. Governor Lee died at his Frederick county home, Needwood, on November 9, 1819 in the 79th year of his age.

At present the Lee family residing in Frederick County, upon portions of the original tract are; Charles O'Donnell Lee, Columbus O'Donnell Lee, Thomas S. Lee Horsey and the heirs of the late Outerbridge Horsey.

These properties are generally known as "Needwood" with the exception of "Needwood Forest" the home of Charles O'Donnell Lee. His son Joseph W. J. Lee, former United States Minister to, Ecuador, Honduras, Guatemala and Consul-General to Panama also resides at "Needwood Forest."

John Hanson was born in 1715 in Charles County, Md., and lived there until in 1773 he moved to Frederick County, then rapidly

on to Paris, as there were 40,000 men before the gates and a battle was expected. This news startled me very much, but on cool reflection I thought it best to persevere. I was travelling at great expense, a thing quite unsuitable to the paltry salary of an American Minister, and I was sure that if there was any danger Mr. Adams would have come to meet me, or by some means conveyed intelligence to guide my route. Still, as I had been under the necessity of changing my road, I could not be sure that he had heard from me at Strasburg. I consulted with Dupin, and he suggested the best plan, which was to push on to the environs of Paris, and if the difficulty occurred I should be within the means of communication. He told me that in consequence of my being the only traveller going to Paris, and my being compelled to use six horses, a whisper was abroad that I was one of Napoleon's sisters, Princess Stephanie, hastening to meet him, and that this idea was so favorable to the promotion of my success, that he was very mysterious, and only shrugged his shoulders and smiled at the suggestion. My six horses contributed somewhat to this notion and proved very advantageous. It rained heavily and the place was gloomy. On we went again the day following to Sens, and

from thence to Meaux, where I arrived the 21st of March. Here I dined. The mistress of the house told me the most dismal tales of the atrocities of the Cossacks. The furniture of the house was almost in ruins, and she showed me the graves of six of the most beautiful young girls of the place, who had fallen victims to the murderous horrors of savage and desolating war, with all its detestable concomitants. They were laid side by side.

My husband was perfectly astonished at my adventures, as everything was quiet in Paris, and he had never realized the consequences of the general panic in any other place. My poor waiting-woman went to her friends the next morning. The fright she had undergone was too severe, and she was laid up with brain fever, from which two months after, when I left Paris, she had not recovered. I am almost ashamed of the egotism of this detailed narrative, but a traveller cannot avoid speaking in the first person while relating his own history—and this must plead my apology. I was carried through my journey and trials by the mercy of a kind Providence, and by the conviction that weakness, either of body or mind, would only render my difficulties greater and make matters worse.

County constituted one district and in this district Thomas Johnson Jr. was the brigadier general.*

In March 1776 the first British prisoners arrived at Frederick where they were confined.

In June the Maryland delegates in Congress asked for an expression of the people on the subject of independence. In response to this request a large meeting assembled in Frederick and unanimously resolved "that what may be recommended by a majority of Congress, equally delegated by the people of the United Colonies, we will at the hazard of our lives and fortunes support and maintain, and that every resolution of the convention tending to separate this Province from a majority of the Colonies, without the consent of the people is destructive to our internal safety and 'big with public ruin.'" Resolutions to the same purport were passed at Hagerstown and other portions of Frederick County.

On the 26th July 1775 the convention assembled and at once adopted the famous "Association of Freemen of Maryland," which was circulated and subscribed by all who were friendly to the cause of the colonies and became the written constitution of the Province until the new system was formulated in 1776. It approved the action of Congress, calling on the people to sustain them, required forty companies of minute men to be raised, provided for a complete military organization and the issue of paper money to defray expenses; the election of committees of observation for the several counties and vested the Executive power in a committee of safety, consisting of eight from the Eastern, and eight from the Western shore.

On the 28th of June 1776 the convention repealed its former action and authorized the deputies from Maryland "to concur with the other united Colonies, or a majority of them, in declaring the united Colonies free and independent States, in forming such further compact and confederation between them."

The people were advised to elect delegates to a convention to form a constitution. The delegates from the middle district of Frederick County were Upton Sheredine, Christopher Edelin, David Shriver and Adam Fisher.

On the 6th September this convention pro-

vided that the upper district of Frederick County should be formed into a new county named Washington and the lower district into a new county named Montgomery. On the 8th November a constitution was agreed upon and elections ordered to carry it into effect.

September 12, at a meeting of the men of the middle district of Frederick County, held at the Court House, the following were chosen a committee of observation, etc.:

Charles Beatty, Baker Johnson, John Hanson, Upton Sheredine, William Blair, George Stricker, Christopher Edelin, Wm. Luckett, George Murdoch, Joseph Wood, John Stoner, Adam Fisher, Conrad Grosh, John Adlum and John Haas. Charles Beatty and Baker Johnson were elected delegates to the Provincial Convention.

Owing to the scarcity of munitions of war it became necessary to provide them, and contracts were made with Mr. Hughes, of Frederick County, to supply the Province with cannon, but he was compelled to decline proposals to furnish the Continental army with them.

A foundry was established on the Potomac, above Georgetown, where the first cannon were made in this country. Many were also made at the Antietam works by the Hughes, and at Catocin Furnace by Jones and Thomas. Johnson's Powder mills were also erected in Frederick County. This Convention which assembled in December appointed Charles Beatty, James Johnson and John Hanson a committee to establish a gun lock factory in Frederick.

The State Assembly met February 10, 1777, and formally organized the new State government on the 13th by electing Thomas Johnson Governor. They ordered barracks to be erected at Frederick to quarter recruits and liberal inducements, especially by way of exemptions, were offered to them, while measures were taken to raise supplies and transportation. In apprehension of an attack the military stores at Annapolis were moved to Frederick. The Maryland Line was reorganized by the addition of five new regiments, making with those in the service seven regiments and a few companies besides. These regiments were divided into two brigades, one under command of Gen'l Smallwood while the other was assigned to the command of Gen'l Debarre, a French officer in the

Waters, quartermaster.

Third Battalion, Jacob Good, colonel; Wm. Blair, lieutenant-colonel; Samuel Shaw, first major; William Shields, second major; Joseph McKillip, quartermaster.

Fourth Battalion, Baker Johnson, colonel; William Luckett, lieutenant-colonel; Jacob Miller, first major; Henry Darnell, second major; Nicholas Tice, quartermaster.

*The following is a list of officers of the battalions in what is now Frederick County.—

First Battalion, Charles Beatty, colonel; Wm. Beatty, Lieut.-colonel; Ludwig Weltner, first major; Benjamin Johnson, second major; Louis Bush, quartermaster.

Second Battalion, James Johnson, colonel; Joseph Wood, lieutenant-colonel; Benjamin Ogle, first major; Roger Johnson, second major; Azel

growing. He had nine times represented Charles County in the provincial assembly. He was by nature a leader and was soon recognized as such in his new home. The "Boston port bill" roused the province to make common cause with Massachusetts. Hanson was a delegate from Frederick to a congress at Annapolis, and as chairman of the committee of observation of his county sending money to John Adams for the poor of Boston, later helping to raise two companies of riflemen in Frederick.

At Annapolis in 1775 Hanson fearlessly joined in the overthrow of the proprietary government and in placing supreme control in the provincial convention. Hanson and the Frederick County patriots assembled and resolved "That what may be recommended by a majority of the Congress equally delegated by the people of the United Colonies we will at the hazard of our lives and fortunes support and maintain, and that every resolution of the convention tending to separate this province from a majority of the colonies without the consent of the people is destructive to our internal safety."

During his three successive terms in the Continental Congress John Hanson was engaged in battling for another great cause, whose successful issue changed the whole course of our national life. It is recorded in the journals of Congress that "on March 1, 1781, John Hanson and Daniel Carroll did sign and ratify the Articles of Confederation of the United States." This action was the crowning historic service in Hanson's career.

The far-reaching consequences of the struggle which ended when Hanson signed the Articles of Confederation are now better understood. In November, 1777, Congress submitted the Articles of Confederation to the State legislatures for ratification. Within fifteen months they were ratified by all the States except Maryland. Our State refused ratification until those States claiming the northwestern back lands, and especially Virginia, should surrender their claims of western territory to the confederation. This action of Maryland led directly to the formation of the Federal Union. In October, 1777, when the Articles of Confederation were about to be presented by Congress to the States for ratification, Maryland alone voted that Congress shall have the sole right and power to determine the western boundary of such States as claim to the Mississippi and lay out the land beyond this boundary into separate and independent States from time to time, as the number and circumstances of the people may require. This would compel Virginia, New York, Connecticut, and Massachusetts to surrender their claims to the vast interior and

thus create a domain to be owned by the Confederacy until new States grew up and should be admitted into it. Maryland alone voted for this.

All other States had ratified the Articles when, in May, 1779, Maryland again communicated to the Congress her unalterable resolve not to concur until she received definite assurances that the Northwest Territory should become the common property of the United States, "subject to be parceled out by Congress into free, convenient, and independent governments." New York first yielded. Daniel Carroll and John Hanson, from Maryland, persistently pressed this demand of their State, and in September, 1780, Congress, yielding, recommended all States claiming Western lands to cede them to the Confederation. A month later Congress advanced further, and adopted the Maryland plan, declaring that from the ceded lands in due season sovereign States, like the thirteen, should be admitted into the Union.

Virginia and Connecticut yielded their claims and long after Massachusetts abandoned her shadowy claims to the Western lands. The area of Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio thus became the common property of the Confederation. And so Hanson and Daniel Carroll, after this triumph had been secured largely by their efforts, signed the Articles of Confederation. It was Maryland that during the period of Hanson's service led the way to acquire a national domain, and thus laid broad and deep the foundation of the Federal Union. The confederation of the States was now complete, and on November 5, 1781, John Hanson was elected the first president of the Congress of the Confederation.

This elevation to the Presidency was a signal compliment and a great honor to Maryland. It has a much larger meaning as we look back now over the stately procession of the great Commonwealths successively entering the Union. The persistent refusal of Maryland to consent to the Confederation until she won from her associated States consent that the western territory should be dedicated to the Union, made smooth the pathway for Vermont, Kentucky, and Maine to enter the Union as independent States, carved out of the magnificent domain Maryland directly secured to the Union, the great Commonwealths of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin, and determined for all coming time that the after acquired territory of the United States should in due time by Congress be fashioned and admitted as States, augmenting the power of the Republic and the grandeur of the American Union.

By this election to the Presidency of Congress John Hanson's title was "President of the United States in Congress assembled." After the decisive victory at Yorktown President Hanson had the felicity to welcome General Washington and present him to Congress, then sitting in Philadelphia.

On November 4, 1782, Hanson's term expired. The war was ended, the last British soldier was soon to sail away from New York. Peace was in sight. At 68 years of age Hanson was worn out in the public service. His health was broken. He refused to accept further public service. He died November 22, 1783, and his State, one hundred and twenty years after his death, placed his statue in the Capitol of the United States.

John Hanson married Jane Contee who survived her distinguished husband more than twenty three years. They had nine children all of whom Mrs. Hanson survived. Judge Alexander Contee Hanson, one of John Hanson's sons was Chancellor of Maryland. He died in 1805. In an obituary notice of Chancellor Hanson published in the Frederick papers, it was declared that "were even his faults to be generally scanned they would be found rather in the peculiarity and excess than in the defect of his virtues." This notice further said.—

"The general knowledge and acute observation, the variety of reading and the ingenious capacity of Mr. Hanson can only be duly estimated by those who were familiarly acquainted with him. Of his public talents, the eminent and distinguished trusts he has held and the arduous service he has performed, may be admitted as a sufficient testimony. Elevated to a high judicial seat at a time of life when as yet he had but just entered at the bar, he was promoted from the general court bench of this State, after long experience, to the office of Chancellor which he administered for the last fifteen or sixteen years.

"His collection of the laws in 1784 and compilation of the testamentary system in 1798, both instituted under the direction of a legislative Resolve, and that latter work prepared with uncommon dispatch, are further records of the continued confidence reposed in his diligence and wisdom by the authorities of his native State. In the first convention, too, which assembled in Maryland during the Revolution, Mr. Hanson was a member, and he was also a member of the State Convention met to ratify the federal constitution; being afterwards one of the first electors of president and vice president voted for under that Constitution. A period during the war he lived as a secretary, in the family of our immortal chief, until ill

health obliged him reluctantly to retire with the regret of General Washington by whom at a later date, he was honorably remembered.

"Love of country and devotion to her cause was indeed the common sentiment of his family. A gallant brother, Lieutenant Peter Hanson, scarcely arrived at manhood, fell in the field of action at Fort Washington, fighting one of the battles of Independence. Another youthful brother, Doctor Samuel Hanson, was perhaps equally a martyr to the camp, where in the toilsome commission of a surgeon in General Washington's Guards, he laid the foundation of a decline that soon proved fatal after his return home, and his father, the late venerable John Hanson, who died in 1783, served conspicuously in the councils of the nation and was one of the Presidents of the old Revolutionary Congress.

"The aged and widowed mother of Mr. Hanson, still living in Frederick, has now to mourn over the last of nine children who have sunk before her into the grave.

"The relics of his affection and objects of his dearest solicitude, a disconsolate wife and three children, are bereft by this sad destiny, to them grievous and calamitous beyond measure. Humane, liberal and indulgent to all around him, devoted as he had so long been to public duties, and 'like Aristides just,' we fear, with the usual lot of the public officers, he had little else to transmit but the estimation of his name, the remembrance of his goodness, the benefit of his instruction and the example of his worth."

Among the inhabitants of Frederick County who have won distinction was Isaac Shelby, born near the site of the present town of Hagerstown December 11, 1750. His father was Gen. Evan Shelby who came from Wales and was among the early settlers in the Valley of the Antietam. He was prominent in the Indian Wars and was one of the officers at the capture of Fort Duquesne after Braddock's ill fated campaign. In 1779 he went to the Ohio country and was commissioned brigadier-general by the Governor of Virginia. His son Isaac Shelby, commanded a company under his father in the battle of Kanawha, October 10, 1774. In 1777 he was appointed by the Governor of Virginia commissary of a body of troops guarding the frontier. In 1778 he represented Washington County in the legislature of Virginia. After various adventures in North Carolina and Kentucky, he went regularly into the army in 1780 and he distinguished himself, as commander of a body of three hundred men whom he had enlisted, in the warfare in Western North Carolina and Tennessee. For his service at Musgrove

HISTORY

— OF —

FREDERICK COUNTY MARYLAND

FROM THE EARLIEST SETTLEMENTS TO THE BEGINNING
OF THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES

BY

T. J. C. WILLIAMS

[AUTHOR OF A HISTORY OF WASHINGTON COUNTY]

CONTINUED FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR 1861
DOWN TO THE PRESENT TIME

BY

FOLGER MCKINSEY

[THE BENTZTOWN BARD]

TO THIS IS ADDED A BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD OF REPRESENTATIVE FAMILIES
PREPARED FROM DATA OBTAINED FROM ORIGINAL
SOURCES OF INFORMATION

TWO VOLUMES—ILLUSTRATED

VOLUME I

PUBLISHERS:

L. R. TITSWORTH & CO.

1910

Philadelphia Nov: 16th 78

My last was of the 13th by the post, acquainting
you for the reasons I mentioned, of my intentions of resigning
my Seat as President of Congress. and accordingly on Wednesday
last I desired leave of absence; but some of the members expressing
their disapprobation at my soon leaving Congress under the
difficultly of getting another (for a difficulty there would be
as the votes of seven States are necessary ~~to~~^{and} only seven
States are at present represented) I shall continue, unless
the assembly of our State should leave me out of their Delegation
I therefore here you will immediately prepare to come
up, if your State of health will permit. I have got
a very good match for my Horse, and shall send him down
about the 25th this month. I flatter my self the Post will
be kind enough to let you have his Carriage and attend
you up, if his health and Business will permit: vizing
you will have very little trouble in Housekeeping, a
Howard, a House Keeper, and necessary Servants as pointed
as

Reason for remaining on as President of
Congress

1785 - to Mrs. Jane Hanson from John Hanson

Dear Dear.

Philadelphia Nov. 13th 1841

(22)

I was greatly disappointed in not receiving a letter from you by the post - I wrote you by the last post from home and should have been very glad to have known you had received it - ~~It and the~~ The load of Business which I have very unwillingly and very imprudently taken on me I am afraid will be more than my Constitution will be able to bear, and the form and ceremony necessary to be observed by a President of Congress is to me extremely irksome, moreover I find my health declining and the situation of my family requires my being at home. I shall therefore take the first opportunity of applying for leave of Absence - This to yourself.

The British fleet is returned to the Hook, and Frigates have been sent down from New York to take off the troops - It is probable the fleet will return to the West Indies. We have no certain accounts of the French fleet, having yet left our Bay? - I hope this will find you and the children well who I long to see.

Personal views & reaction to serving
as President of Congress

1785 John Hanson to Dr. Philip Thomas

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MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY
201 West Monument Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

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43:183✓

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Associator, 1775, 11:167✓

Balto. St. named for, 43:123✓

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~~biog. notes, 10:303n~~

biog. notes, 10:303n✓

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307, 308, 315, 317, 319-321; 12:12-17, 20, 21;

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Contee Hanson, 6:161n✓

honours, 13:76✓

in letter of Dr. Chas. Carroll, 1751, 24:275✓

in Memoirs of Rev. J. J. Wilmer, 19:233✓

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owns Mulberry Grove, Pt. Tobacco, 40:272✓

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rev. of biog. by Jacob A. Nelson, 34:297-298 *missing*

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status in Capitol Wash. D.C. 47:19 *visited B. Smallwood 35:398*

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22:169✓

Hanson, John
A.A. Co.
land, later held by Thos. Hanson, 26:266✓

84

CH Seeds 2*2, 34

1/7/4/45

Recorded 6 Ap. 1745
made 12 Mar 1744

"John Hanson Younger (Son of Samuel Hanson late deceased)" of CH to Jane Contee of PG widow

12 Mar 1744/5 Jane, w. of John —
(1744-5)

Manuscript note
from Phebe Jackson 900

HANSON, JOHN
CH

JOHN HANSON, JR.

John Hanson, Jr. was born April 3, 1721 (old calendar) at Mulberry Grove near Port Tobacco, Charles County. His father, Samuel Hanson, was of Swedish descent while his mother, Elizabeth Story, was from a Charles County family.

Records lead us to believe that as a child, Hanson enjoyed the typically classical education commonly received by sons of the planter families. Early in the 1740's he had married the daughter of a neighbor, Jane Contee. In 1751 he was sheriff of Charles County and served as delegate from that county to the Lower House for the next eight years. He had moved to Frederick County by 1773 where he was elected a delegate to the extra-legal conventions of Maryland from 1774-1776. Hanson, however, served only in 1775. In that year he was also treasurer of Frederick County. From 1777 to 1780 he was once again delegate in the Lower House. He was a member of the Continental Congress from 1780 to 1783. He attended Congress from March 1781 through November 1782. Not until he and Daniel Carroll, as delegates from Maryland obtained concessions from the State of Virginia to cede western lands to the United States for common use, did Maryland ratify the Articles of Confederation. On November ⁵~~28~~, 1781 he was chosen first President of Congress

under the new Articles. In this capacity he served until November 4, 1782 although he was sometime absent because of illness (April and May 1782). While Hanson was President, Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown and in his official position, Hanson tendered the thanks of Congress to General Washington for this victory. Plainly, Hanson was President during some of the most critical days of the war.

In poor health, he left Congress in November 1782. He died a year later on November 15, 1783 at Oxon Hill. The son of John Hanson, Alexander Contee Hanson, became one of the leading lawyers and officials in the government of Maryland. In 1787, he published the first compilation of the Laws of Maryland printed after the Revolution, and the first since Bacons Laws (1765).

Lawrence Williams 6/18/90

DRAFT SPEECH

for presentation at the dedication of the SAR monument to John Hanson, Oxon Hill Manor, June 30, 1990

When John Hanson came here to Oxon Hill in the fall of 1783 he was at the end of a career that had spanned more than thirty years of public service. From his election as sheriff of Charles County in 1750 until his retirement as President of the United States in Congress Assembled in November of 1782, John Hanson's commitment to his neighborhood, his state, and his nation was consistent and valued.

But by the fall of 1783 he was tired and ill. In June of that year, while he and his wife, Jane, were visiting their son, Alexander Contee Hanson, in Annapolis, John Hanson had written his son-in-law, Dr. Philip Thomas of Frederick, that he hoped to be well enough to manage the horses and his phaeton in 8 to 10 days. He and Jane were planning to set out the end of June to "go to patuxent," no doubt to visit her brothers Thomas and John Contee, "and then visit our friends in Charles."

Most of Hanson's family was still living down around Port Tobacco where he had been born 62 years before. Charles County voters had first elected him to the General Assembly in 1757 and he had

continued to represent his native county for the next twelve years.

Jane's brothers, the Contees of Prince George's County, were also old friends and associates of John Hanson. Thomas and he had been merchants in partnership since the late 1760s, and it was possibly at Thomas's urging that Hanson moved to Frederick County before the Revolution to manage their Western Maryland business. Both John and Thomas Contee had served with Hanson in the Revolutionary Convention of 1775 that issued the "Association of the Freemen of Maryland," pledging Maryland's support of the colonial opposition - even if that opposition meant taking up arms against the British.

John Hanson's personal support of the war effort in Frederick County meant long hours raising money and supplies and enlisting men to serve in the army. He helped establish and manage a gunlock factory in Frederick, and acted at the direction of the Maryland Council of Safety to acquire arms and equipment.

Although Hanson was elected to the House of Delegates from Frederick County in 1777, he could not get away until after his election to the next assembly in 1778. He served again in the 1779-1780 assembly, but left in June 1780 to for Philadelphia to take his seat in the Continental Congress. For most of the next two and a half years, Hanson sat in Congress, putting aside his private life and business for his public duty.

During the winter of 1781, the Maryland General Assembly, satisfied that the lands west of the Appalachian mountains would be free from the claims of individual states, finally voted to ratify the Articles of Confederation. On March 1, 1781, John Hanson and Daniel Carroll, the representatives of Maryland, inscribed their names to the Articles, "by which act," as the minutes of Congress stated, "the Confederation of the United States of America was completed." And that Spring Hanson remained in Congress to assure a quorum even though his only surviving daughter lay mortally ill in Frederick.

On November 5, 1781, Congress elected John Hanson their first President under the Articles of Confederation. Just a week later, Hanson told Dr. Thomas that he intended to request a leave of absence. "The load of Business which I have very unwillingly and very imprudently taken on me I am afraid will be more than my Constitution will be able to bear," he wrote, "and the form and ceremony necessary to be observed by a president of Congress is to me extremely irksome..." His colleagues persuaded Hanson to continue, however, and, with only a few weeks absence because of his increasingly poor health, Hanson served the full year of his term which ended November 4, 1782. Only then could he return to his home and family in Frederick, from which he and Jane would later set on what was their last visit to family and friends across Maryland.

I don't know when the Hansons decided to travel north to their home in Frederick that fall of 1783, but they were probably on their way when they stopped at Oxon Hill to visit John's nephew Thomas Hawkins Hanson and Thomas' wife Rebecca, widow of Thomas Addison, Jr. and kinswoman of Jane Hanson. Rebecca and Thomas's first child had been born in September; a good reason to visit.

Here at the original Oxon Hill Manor on November 15, 1783, Hanson's health finally failed him completely. No record of his burial exists, but tradition places him in the Addison family burying ground (location).

It is fitting that today a monument should be erected here to honor this outstanding Marylander, whose dedication to state and country continues to serve as an example to us all.

Cong Rec 57 Cong 2 Ser pp 1506 (1
1541 A (Mar 1901 - Mar 1903

Sen Dec No. 13, 58 Cong Sp. Ser
Mar⁵ 1903 - Mar 19, 1903

John Hanson file

June 22, 1990

MEMO: to Ed

from Jane

RE: your memo S1259-121-2454 requesting copies of the speeches given in Congress at the presentation of the Hanson and Carroll statues

The presentation took place on January 31, 1903. This is during the second session of the 57th Congress.

The DAB gives the following references to Hanson in the Congressional Record and Senate proceedings of 1903:

Congressional Record 57 Cong. 2 Sess. pp.1509 ff, 1541 ff.
Senate Documents No. 13, 58 Cong. Sp. Sess.

The Maryland State Law Library has the Congressional Record for this period only on microfilm. They do not have Senate Document No. 13.

The Law Library does have the proceedings of the House and Senate for 1903. Congress authorized the printing of the presentation proceedings and directed that copies be sent to the governor of Maryland. Fortunately, two copies have ended up in our library. [MdHR 3105;9-2-4] See accompanying volume.

As background for the selection of Hanson as one of the statues, you may be interested in a pamphlet apparently produced by Scharf in 1892 entitled "John Hanson, President of the United States in Congress Assembled, 1781-1782" (Baltimore: Cushing & Company, no date) [MdHR 1851;9-2-2], the first page of which has a laudatory paragraph beginning "In discussing the selection of distinguished Marylanders entitled, by reason of their eminent services, to be commemorated in bronze or marble in the Capitol..." The pamphlet carries a piece of paper on the title page saying "compliments of Douglas H. Thomas Baltimore, Md." Thomas was a descendent of Hanson who, according to George Hanson in Old Kent (p. 127), gave a "memoir" about John Hanson at Independence Hall on 1 July 1876. Mr. Thomas was a member of the "Centennial State Board of Maryland," says George Hanson, who notes that also on the Board were (ah ha) "Col. J. Thomas Scharff" and "George A. Hanson".

cc: Nancy Bramucci/Madeleine Hughes

See also 1898 Proc of House re Statue choice
(Index - Hall of Statues)

06/16/90

FROM: Ed

TO: Jane

CONCERNING:

John Hanson draft;

The Hanson draft is very nicely done. Thanks. When the Hanson statue was dedicated in the Rotunda of the Capitol there were speeches given at the time. Did you see them? If not, would you track them down? Nancy should have something on them (there are miniatures on the dias of the Senate Chamber). If you can nail down the dates, I suspect the speeches will be in the Congressional record which the State Law Library has.

US Congressional
Record
1922

pals 1-3 App

pgs 1-3078

Cms Jen
57 2

1502-03

CC: to Nancy
for Hanson statue file

(1)

100

NAME: John Hanson Jr

LAND SUMMARY # 2

#	DATE	TRANSACTION	ACREAGE		TRACT NAME	CO.	REFERENCE
			IN	OUT			
1	1740	Wife inherits from father	350		Buck Range	BA	Orig with Box 5/12 53
2	1744	Purchase (from wife's mother)	1164		Roger's Refuge	CH	CH Deed 2 nd , 14
3	1744	Sold (to mother in law)		561	Roger's Refuge	CH	Sold 2 nd , 34
4	1746	Tracts to bro Samuel (land from father)		150 35	Franklin's Range	CH	Sold 2 nd , 99
5	1749	Sold w/ Jane		59	pt. Buck's Range	BA	Proc. Co. Deed EI st 8, 615
6	1750	Sold w/ Jane (to Ch. Brit. merchants)		291	pt Buck's Range	BA	BA Deed TR st D, 114
7	1755	as p/ debt Bks	603 709		Roger's Range Causus Mann	CH	Debt Bks st 13, 159
★	1757	at 1 st election:	1312		ac. CH		
8	Dec 1757	Acquired thru judgment	100		Rever's Range	CH	CH Deed G st 3, 156
9	1759	Sold		100	Rever's Range	CH	Sold G st 3, 363
10 10A	1767 m.	as p/ Debt Bks Purchase	709 1 104		Causus Mann #264 Georgetown	CH MO	Debt Bks st 16, 40 FR Deed st O 354
11	1769	Sold		83	Davis' Thonghts	CH	CH Deed O st 3, 542
12	1769	Sold		603	Roger's Refuge (where he lives)	CH	Sold O st 3, 685
13 Merchants	1772	Leased w/ Thomas Contee	pt 1	104	FE-town where H+C building warehouse	FE	FE Deed P, 686
14	1772	Purchased	2	1045	#21 + 28 FE-town		Sold P, 696, 698

LAND SUMMARY

#	DATE	TRANSACTION	ACREAGE		TRACT NAME	CO.	REFERENCE
			IN	OUT			
15	1774	Purchase	85		Res. on Add to Hazel Thicket	FR	FR Deeds BD, 86
16	1775	Purchase 223	38		Res. on Limestone Creek	FR	3rd BD, 529
17	1775	Purchase	100		Epina	FR	3rd BD #2, 219
18	1778	Sold		21.45	W.S. FR-town	FR	3rd WE #1, 50
19	1778	Lease to JH 14 yrs. @ 13 1/4 (from Dulany)	150		Locust Level	"	3rd WE #1, 742
20	1779	Purchase (for 4000 am.) (from Dulany)	?		Tasker's Chance (adj. FR-town)	"	Proc. ex Deeds DDG, 310
21	1779	Lease to JH (from Dulany) 14 yr. @ 21 p/a	105		Catted Albion Chance	"	FR Deeds WE #2, 207
22	1780	Sold		3 lots FR-town #4+5		"	3rd WE #2, 423
23	1780	Sold		1 lot FR-town #10		"	3rd WE #2, 593
24	1780	Sold		1 lot FR Town #3		"	3rd WE #2, 615
25	1780	Sold		1 lot FR-town #8		"	3rd WE #2, 507
26	1781	Sold		alley rights - FR-town		"	3rd WE #2, 913
27	1780	Sold		1 lot FR-town #7		"	3rd WE #2, 576
28	At death	- prob. 223 ac. FR, leaves on 255 ac. FR, and probably at least 6 lots FR-town (2 from Keen (cooper) + 4 left from the ones bought from Dulany) + 1 lot Georgetown, MD (see 1783 assessment)					
	1780-81	- 6 lots FR sold for 4000 or av. of 668 p/a. - had re-couped his investment to Dulany - speculation - prob. bought 10 lots for his 4000.					

1783 - 1 son. child - Alex Carter HANSON
(1749-1806)
in AN 1778 → death

+ Son-in-law PHILIP THOMAS, Clerk of
court who d. 1781, June 17, 1781
(Letter to Philip
8/5/81 -
June 83)

A C Hanson + w. Rebecca m. 1778
children: ? CATZ ??

Charles Wallace H.
Alex Carter in b. 1786
Mary Jane b. 1790

Philip Thomas m. Jane Carter 1778
L. C. f. FR 1774 + 1775
in House of JOHN 1777-78

had: James b. 1774 d.
Catherine Hanson b. 15 Oct 1775
Rebecca b. 8 Feb 1777
John Hanson b. 14 May 1779

Catherine would be 7 in June 1783

1783
1750/33
-1

1783
1757/26

1780
1721/29

Congress

Letter to Dr. PT 18 June 1783

J. W.

plan to leave "long if need work"

go to Patuxent

see visit on front in CH

no worse than when you left us
hope to be able to manage house in the
Pheasant in 8-10 days
family here all well
"little Cate" in very beauty

must mean Catherine Susan
Thomas age 7

a Palmetto - to see? -

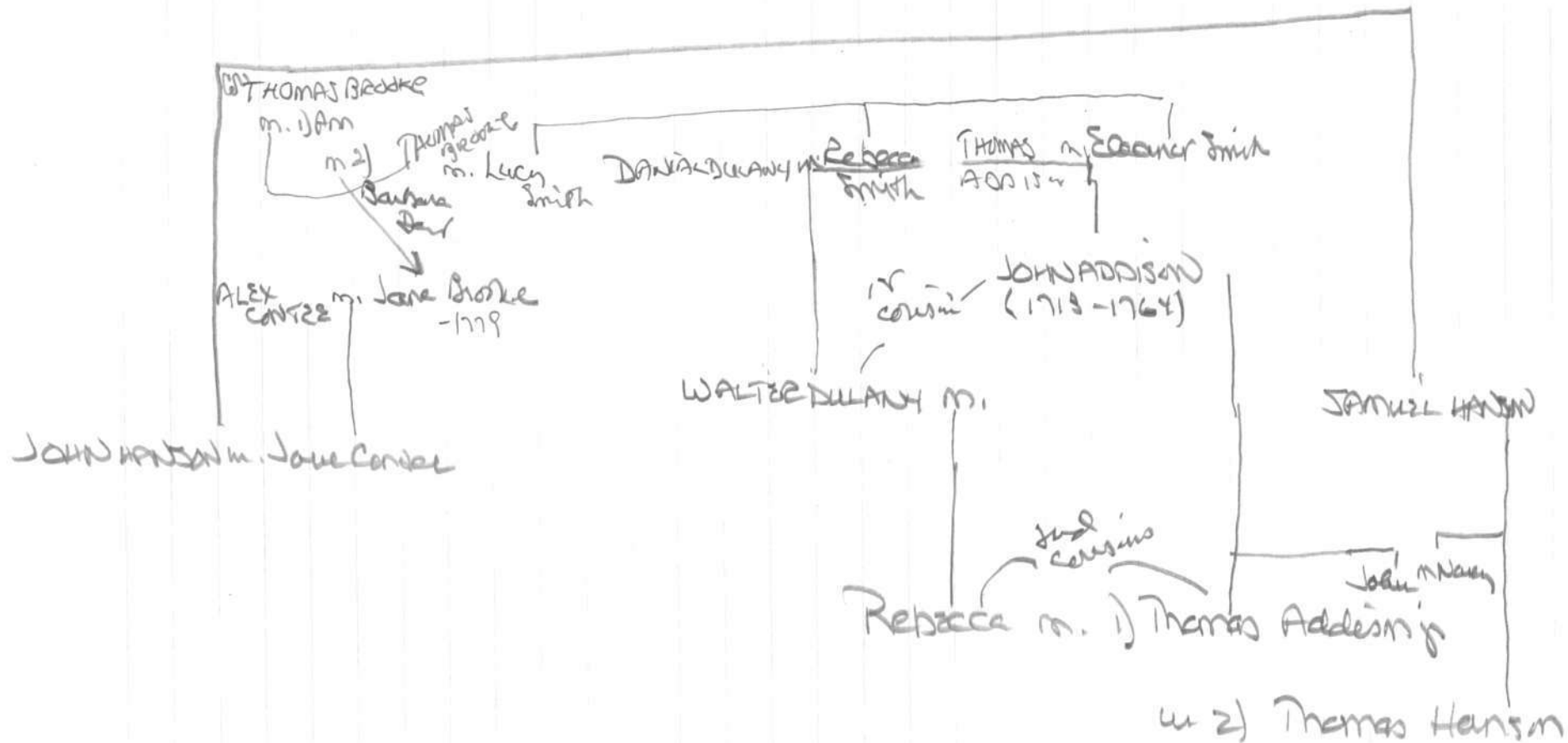
niece Mildred of Sam'l w. of Wm. Spence?

" Chloe of Sam'l w. of George Lee?

Jane's brothers - THOMAS of Bratfield (or P.V.)
JOHN

CH - bro Sam'l of "Green Hill"
bro Walter " "
nieces + nephews -
Sam of Sam "

John in S^m CV w/ JH
+ 1711-18 H^m "
Thoms S^m CV w/ JH



for 74 Tobacco Paints:

SPECCOLM index - O for Union, Pt. Tds., Mulberry Hill
Topic " ★ G1456-489, O O

01/07/29

SPECCOL

"

{ P 349
{ Letter 120124

O

⊙

{ G 1279

{ J.H. Stamp

LIBRARY

"

★ { 9-2-2 Box

10-4-2

{ Stocked

★ { 9-2-2 P. Box

{ Stamp

HANSON, JOHN

(1721 - 1783)

CH / FR

Sources:

- ✓ Newmon
- ✓ Biog. Directory of Congress
- ✓ MHM
- ✓ U of Penns. biographies
- ✓ Patents

Probate { WILLS, FR, Box 10 f. 15

- ✓ Rent Rolls
- ✓ Debt Books
- ✓ Assess. of 1783
- ✓ Military Records - nil
- ✓ Revol. Records
- ✓ FR Deeds
- CH Deeds
- AA Deeds - nil
- ✓ FG Deeds
- ✓ Chancery

Linkage of Land:

HANSON, JOHN
CH, FR

LEGISLATOR:

#1 JOHN HANSON SR
(1681-1754)

#2 JOHN HANSON (JR.)
(1711-1791)

#3 JOHN HANSON (youngest
(1721-83) and junior)

Facts:

1. m. Elizabeth Nussey
2. m. Francis Goodrick

Facts:

1. m. Elizabeth Massey of PG

Facts:

1. m. Jane Cortlee

Tracts:

1. Hanson's Enlargement
2. Hanson's Amendment
3. Greenland
4. Nussey's Addition
5. Nussey's Refuge

Tracts:

1. Hanson's Amendment
2. 2nd Amendment
3. Harmonium Hard Bargain

Tracts:

1. Roger's Refuge (CH)
2. Herefordshire (CH)
- (?) 3. Fendall's Delight (CH)
4. Zachary's Old Bridge (CH)
5. Hanson's Prognosis (FR)

belongs to Jno Hanson of Jno.
< Assess. of 1783, Dist. #6, p.11

According to Newman, CH Entry

legislator
X

050

John Hanson

Wills, Frederick Co., 1784, Box 10, folder 15

"John Hanson of Frederick Town"

Written - Sept. 20, 1781

Proven - April 13, 1784

to son Alexander Cortee Hanson - slaves:

woman + 4 children

2 men

personally

lots remaining unsold of ones purchased of
Benjamin Oulany Esq. adjoining Frederick
Town to be sold - $\frac{1}{3}$ of proceeds to
Richard Potts - $\frac{1}{3}$ to Dr. Philip Thomas
 $\frac{1}{3}$ to wife + son Alexander.

to grand daughter: Catherine Thomas - negro boy
" " Rebecca Thomas - " girl
" " son John Hanson Thomas - 2 negro boys
£ 20 current

to wife - Jane Hanson - lots + houses in
Frederick purchased of Capt. Adam
Keen during life, then to
son Alexander.

to "much esteemed son-in-law - Dr. Philip Thomas -
mourning ring

wife - executrix

→ Estate may not be appraised

→ signed - John Hanson Jr.
Witness - John Nelson
Jeffrey Magruder
Richard Butler

John Hanson

Civil Office Index

20 Oct 1750	" the young"	app't + Sheriff CA
2 Oct 1751	"	"
31 Oct 1752		high Sheriff for his third yr.
31 Oct 1753	- discharged	
3 Oct 1771	gov. of FR	dep. sec. of FR
5 May 1773	"	"
2 Dec 1777	"	resigned m
17 Nov 1771		app't Sheriff FR

John Hansen

PQ Deeds 1770 - 1786 - O

Pow. of Deeds 1740 - 1786

ET#8, 615 ✓

DD6, 370 ✓

BA Deeds 1740 - 1774

N/A - John Hansen son of Bzin. - TR#30, 51 ?
- Narrow Neck

1750 - ✓ John Hansen, youngest + wife of CH, sent to TR#3, 114 &
Nicholas Hankin Carver, Osgood See ^{son} Mary Waptenick, widow, Thomas
Russell + John Rice merchants of Gr. Brit + Lawrence Washington of Fairfax
Co, Va.
£ 72.15. 5ter

N/A 391 ac. Buck Range - BA
AL#A, 153 ?

N/A

AL#8, 72 ?

Provincial Court Deeds FI # 8 L. 615 - 616 (1744-49)

19 July 1749 Grantor: John Hanson the younger and Jane,
his wife of CH

Grantee: Charles Carroll of Annapolis,
Chyurgeon

[Alexander Coote devised 350 a To Jane, his daughter]
(Buck Range)

Tract sold: 59 a. condemned for the Baltimore Iron Works
(part of Buck's Range)

Consideration: £35. 15 s. 5 d. current money

literate [sign John Hanson yet, Also referred to as
John Hanson jr.]

Prov. Court Deeds DD# 6, F. 370-371 (1774-83)

Grantor: Benj. Dulany

Grantee: John Hanson of FR, gent.

consideration: £4,000 currency

tract: Tasker's Chance (adjoins Frederick Town)
(also known as "The Meadows")

✓ [later divided into lots]

Sept 9, 1779

- no acreage

Rent Roll #2, AA/BA

F. 328? "The narrow neck", 100 a
John Hanson, ? a. from Thomas Hanson & Texon, 5 Mar. 1744

NO

Rent Roll #3 FR.

f. 208, "Hanson's Progress", 247 a
* John Hanson jun. holds patent, 6 March 1743

NO

FR Deeds #0, f. 354 - 356 (1771)

15 March 1771 Grantor: Charles Beatty of FR and George
*✓ Frazier Hawkins of PG

Grantee: John Henson of FR

Consideration: £6 sterling

lot #264 (part of Knave's Disappointment) in the Addition to George
(3a) 1 penny sterling annual rent Town

FR Deeds #P, f. 686 - 687 (1772-73) *✓

14 April 1773 Grantor: William Luckett Senr. of FR, gent.

Grantee: John Henson jr. & Thomas Contee
(appears also as (Hanson) merchants)

yearly rent of 1 penny current money

one lot (near where the grantees keep their store)
on which they intend ^{to build} a warehouse.

FR Deeds #P f. 696 - 698 (1772-73) (Coone) *✓

4 Dec. 1772 Grantor: Adam Simon Kuhn Esq. of Lancaster
County, Penn.

Grantee: John Henson Esq. of Frederick

consideration: £315 current money

lot #28 in Frederick town

condition: (yearly rent paid to Daniel Dulany by Hanson)

FR Deeds #P f. 698 - 699 (1772-73) *✓

14 April 1772 Grantor: Adam Simon ^(Kuhn) Coone Esq. of Penn.

Grantee: John Henson Esq. of FR

consideration: £100 current money

lot #21 in Frederick town

condition (yearly rent paid to Daniel Dulany)

FR Deeds to 1773

1772 Hanson of FR O, 354 ?

Add to Geo.-town, FR

1772 Lockett to Thomas Contee + John
Hanson in merchants P, 686

★ Lease (for 1 penny cur p/yr) one lot near
Store House where Contee + Hanson now keep store
(being near dwelling of Lockett) on which Contee + Hanson
are about to build Warehouse

1772 Some of Pa to John Hanson 289 of FR 696
315 cur.
Lot 28 FR-town 60' x 393'

1772 Some of Pa to John Hanson 289 of FR 698
100 cur.
Lot 21 FR

1773 George Walker to Thomas Contee + S, 207
20 cur. John Hanson in
1 horse, bed + furniture

John Hanson
100

FR Deeds (in back of index Vol. I)

✓ 1774 Basil Beall of FR to "John Hanson of FR" BD, 86
28.16 ac.
85 ac. Thomas Taylors Res. on Add to Hazel Thicket

✓ 1775 Basil Beall of FR to "JH of FR" 529
27 ac.
38 ac. pt Res. on Limestone Rock

✓ 1775 Dav'l Dulaney of AN Barr. to John
Hanson junr of FR-town gent BD #2, 279
170 ac.
100 ac. pt Epinal

1776 Christian Steiner of FR-town to Charles Beatty, 471
James Johnson, + John Hanson of FR, gent

re. resolve of Convention, 1775, that gun lock manufactory
be est. in FR-town + Beatty, Johnson, + Hanson
appointed commissioners to purchase grounds for shops
50 - for 16 ac. Steiner conveyed pt of lot 1, FR-town
for purpose.

FR Deeds #5, F. 207 (1773)

4 May 1773 Grantor: George Walker
 Grantee: Thomas Cortlee and John Hanson jr.

Consideration: £20 current money

1 bay horse and various household items

FR Deeds WR #1, F. 50-51 (1778-79) *

10 March 1778 Grantor: John Hanson jr. of Frederick town
 Grantee: George Snyder, innholder

consideration: \$1100 common currency

2 lots on west side of Frederick town (bought of James Brand)

condition: (annual rent pd. to Daniel Dulany)

FR Deeds WR #1, F. 83-84 (1778-79) *

3 April 1778 Trustees for the poor (John Hanson jr.,
 Peter Hoffman, Conrad Frosh) empowered to sell
 the dwelling house adjoining the poor house
 to Govt? Philip Thomas of Frederick town
 for \$577 current money. literate

FR Deeds WR #1, F. 342-344 (1778-79) *

23 Oct. 1778 Leasor: Joshua Testill on behalf
 of Daniel Dulany senr. of Annapolis Esq.
 Lessee: John Hanson jr. of FR, esquire

Lease: "Locust Level" in Frederick County, 150 a
 Term: 14 yrs., £13 yearly (dwelling house, barn
 included)

✓

FR Deeds WR # 2, f. 593 - 594 (1779-81) *

7 April 1780 Grantor: John Hanson jr., gent.
Grantee: George Prengle, weaver

consideration: £600 current money
lot # 10 in Frederick Town

* bought of Benj. Dulany

FR Deeds WR # 2 f. 615 - 616 (1779-81) *

7 April 1780 Grantor: John Hanson jr., gent.
Grantee: Valentine Schreiner, saddler
consideration: £805 current money
lot #3 in Frederick Town

FR Deeds WR # 2 f. 913 - 915 (1779-81) *

18 May 1781

Grantor: John Hanson of Frederick Town,
gent.

Grantee: Valentine Schreiner, Francis Marty,
Conrad Hall, George Baii, Joseph Pool,
George Bringle of Frederick Town

consideration: 55.

An alley behind the property for joint use of
the grantees. See diagram (f. 915.)

FR Deeds #WR 2, f. 207-210 (1779-81) *

14 July 1779 Lease: Joshua Suttill agent for Daniel Bulangy Esq.
 Lessee: John Hanson jr.
 Rent: "Cattos Albion's Choice", 105 a
 Terms: £ 21 currency yearly for 14 yrs.

literate

FR Deeds #WR 2 f. 423-424 (1779-81) *

18 Feb. 1780 Grantor: John Hanson of Frederick Town, gent.
 Grantee: Francis Mantz of FR
 Consideration: £1238 currency
 Lots #4 & 5 in Frederick Town

literate

FR Deeds #WR 2, f. 507-509 (1779-81) *

7 April 1780

Grantor: John Hanson of FR, gent.
 Grantee: George Barr
 Consideration: £ 755 common money
 Lot #8 in Frederick town

FR Deeds #WR 2, f. 576-577 (1779-81) *

7 April 1780

Grantor: John Hanson of FR, gent.
 Grantee: Conrad Doll, carpenter
 £ 610 common money (consideration)
 Lot # 7 in Frederick Town

CH Deed A* 3, 87 p. 1

1/7/7/5

2 March 1953

Gift to grand Daughter Catharine Contee Hanson
daur of John + Jane Harrison of CH

1 negro ^{girl} Christian now in poss of John

Jane Contee

①

100

HANSON, JOHN
CH, FR

CH Deeds O#2 f. 236-237 (1733-43)

NOT LEGISLATOR *

1 May 1738 John Hanson sen. and John Hanson jr., his son

CH Deeds O#2 f. 283

re: Unile

CH Deeds Z#2 f. 14-16 (1744-52) * ✓

21 Feb. 1744 Grantor: John Contee of PG, son of Alex. Contee (d. 1739)
Grantee: John Hanson, youngest (son of Sam. Hanson) gent
Consideration: £800 sterling
tract: "Roger's Refuge", 1164 a.

CH Deeds Z#2 f. 34-35 (1744-52) * ✓

12 March 1744 John Hanson youngest, son of Samuel, for £400 sterling
sells to Jane Contee the moiety of "Roger's Refuge", 561 a.
(wife Jane also mentioned)

CH Deeds Z#2 f. 99-100 (1744-52) * ✓

12 April 1746 John Hanson ^(gent) youngest, son of Samuel, sold for £70 sterling
to Samuel Hanson jr. (gent) ① "Herefordshire", 150 a; and ② "Addition
to Herefordshire", 35 a [from father]

CH Deeds Z#2 f. 341-343 (1744-52) (?)

8 May 1749 Grantor: John Wheatly of CH, merchant
Grantee: John Hanson jr., gent.

Consideration: £85 sterling

tracts: ① all of "Fendall's Delight", 150 a.
② all of "Zachias Old Bridge", 73 a

N/A

CH Deeds Z#2 f. 415-416 (1744-52) ?

23 Aug. 1750 Grantor: John Marten jr., gent.

Grantee: John Hanson jr. of CH

Consideration: £55 sterling

tract: "Lyon's Den" (no acreage)

N/A

(2)

100

HANSON, JOHN
CH, FR

CH Deeds G#3 f. 39-41 (1756-61)

MORTGAGE

10 NOV. 1756

John Lusk of CH, planter in consideration of
£66 sterling and \$50 current money mortgages
4 negroes and "Greenland" (formerly Hussey's
Add.) to John Hanson jr. of CH. (200 a)

re: Uncle

CH Deeds G#3 f. 156-157 (1756-61)

*✓

26 Dec. 1757

Grantor: Thomas Reeves of CH, planter

Grantee: John Hanson jr. of CH

consideration: for payment of a judgement against Reeves
of £25. 9s. 6d. currency and 1100 lb.
of tobacco.

tract: "Reeves' Range", 100 a

(3)

100

HANSON, JOHN
CH, FR

CH Deeds G#3 f. 214 - 215 (1756-61)

9 Aug. 1758 Grantor: John Hanson jr. of CH, gent
Grantee: William Courts of CH, planter

107 a of "Chance" in CV (?) Some question of ownership
Recovery case mentioned.

CH Deeds G#3 f. 219 - 220 (1756-61)

11 Aug. 1758 ① John Hanson jr. of CH, gent.
② Randolph Hawkins of CH, planter

120 a. of "Wheeler's Hope" (?) } recovery

CH Deeds G#3, f. 363 - 364 (1756-61)

13 July 1759 Grantor: John Hanson jr. of CH ^{XV} ②
Grantee: Hezekiah Reeves of CH
Consideration: £25. 9s. 6d. currency, 1110 1/2 lb. tobacco
tract: "Reeves Range", 100 a.

"To have and to hold during the natural life of Thomas Reeves"

wife: Jane ✓

Does Hanson recover
this land at a later
date?

(4)

100

HANSON JOHN
CH, FR

CH Deeds O#3 f. 542-543 (1765-70) * ✓

17 March 1769 Grantor: John Hanson jr. of CH, merchant
Grantee: James Allen of CH, planter
Consideration: £100 current money
Tract: pt. "Davis Thoughts", 83 a
wife Jane
literate

CH Deeds O#3 f. 546-548 (1765-70) * ✓

March 1769

Grantor: Richard Subman Marking, carpenter
Grantee: John Hanson jr. of CH
Consideration: £48 18 s. 7 d. current money
1 negro
literate

CH Deeds O#3 f. 565-566 (1765-70) * ✓
(Mortgage)

17 May 1769 Charles Douglass of CH, planter, in
consideration of £43. 25. 5 d. currency pd. by
Thomas Cortee, merchant, and £97. 19 s. 5 d. currency
pd. by John Hanson jr, merchant
3 negroes and household goods

CH Deeds O#3 f. 685-687 (1765-70) * ✓

25 Nov. 1769 Grantor: John Hanson jr. of CH
Grantee: William Hanson of TA

Consideration: £1291. 10 s. sterling
Tract: pt. of "Rogers Refuge" (where John now dwells)
603 a. (except for graveyard)

Jane Cortee mentioned (wife) literate

NAME: HANSON JOHN

DEBT BOOKS

Reference

#16

#16

#16

f.40

f.24

f.25

Co.

Tract

1767

1768

1769

603

603

603

CH Roger Refuge

CH

Acreage Total
Number of lots

CH Deeds L#3, f. 385-386 (1756-61)re: Uncle

29 Nov. 1759 Grantor: John Luckett of CH, planter

Grantee: John Hanson of CH

N/A

consideration: £80 sterling

tract: "Greenland" (formerly Russys Addition), 200 a.

CH Deeds L#3, f. 398-400 (1756-61)

25 Feb. 1760 Grantor: John Marten of CH

N/A

Grantee: John Hanson, junior of CH

consideration: 1,000 lb. crop tobacco and

£11 Maryland currency

tract: "Marten's Meadow" (near Lendall's Delight)
16 a.

PQ Deeds bef. 1740 - 1770 - esp. 1159 for purchase of Bowling Green
nothing for John Hanson or Hensm

RR

247^{ac.} Hanson's Progress #3, 208 - originally called Clarkson's
Purchase. Res. for Henry Massey 1743. part to
John Hanson's 1743.

~~Hanson's Discovery #8, 387~~

Pat. index

No Clarkson's Purchase in PQ

Clarkson's Purchase in CH 192 part 1688 by
Wm Clarkson

Bowling Green Eul. Pat ¹⁷⁷² BC + GS 47, 119
42, 226

↓
Camden
of CH

→ Res. incl. 86 ac. Bowling Green - no indication
of how he got it

→ Hanson's Progress - Pat# - PT#1, 109 PQ

John Hanson's patents land of John Massey of PQ
who owned Clarkson's Purchase (orig 192 ac. part 1688). Massey
conveyed land to J.H. of CH 5 Mar. 1743

PG Deeds #BB, F. 4-6 (1739-43)

24 Jan. 1742 Petition by John Hanson jr. of PG, gent
to set the bounds of
"Clarkson's Purchase"

Prob. not leg. (no conveyance
to him from 1740
when he was 21; his
father didn't own
no Hanson in RR
owns this; during the
1740's our leg. is known
as "JH" the youngest "JH" is
his uncle.

PG Deeds #BB, F. 58 (1739-43)

Grantor: Jno. Hanson, planter of PG.
Grantee: Jno. Hepburn, merchant
for \$43.105 - currency
sale of one negro

JOHN HANSON of CH

NAME: JOHN HANSON

DEBT BOOKS

Reference

Co.	Tract	#33	#33	#33	#33	#33	#34	#34	#34	#34	#34	#34	#35	#35
		f.54	f.18	f.31	f.24	f.45	f.21	f.15	f.19	f.19	f.13	f.11	f.13	f.13
		1753	1754	1755	1756	1758	1759	1760	1761	1762	1763/64	1765	1766	1767
1	PG Clarkson's Purchase	192		192	192	192	192	192	192	192	192	193	192	192
2	PG Hanson's Progress	55	247	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
3	PG Bowling Green						75							
4														
5														
6														
7														
8														
9														
10														
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24														
25														
26														
27														
28														
29														
30														
31														
Acreage Total														
Number of lots														

Pact

- 407

68

* over

Clark's Purchase
Nansom's Progress

#35	#35	#35	#35	#35
f. 13	f. 13	f. 13	f. 13	f. 13
1767	1768	1769	1771	1772
192 a	192 a	192 a	192 a	192 a
55 a	55 a	55 a	55 a	55 a

Rest Roll #8, Charles

f. 323, "Discovering" re: uncle
1721

f. 318, "Moore Ditch" [Jno. Hanson who married wid. of Sam^l.
Luskett] - Jno. Luskett
re: uncle

f. 328, "Ingerston" re: uncle

f. 326, "Fendall's Delight" 150 a

* John Hanson jun., unknown a. from John Wheatly, 8 May 1749

f. 320, "Moore's Lane" re: Uncle
(Jno. Hanson by marrying ye dau. of Thomas Hussy)

f. 318, "Moore's Lodge" re: uncle

f. 319, "New Port" re: uncle

f. 319, "Hussy Reserve" re: uncle

Rent Roll #8, CH

f. 382 "Zachias Old Bridge", 73x.

* John Hanson junr., renter a. from John Wheatly 8 May 1749

f. 378 "Herefordshire", 150

* Samuel Hanson jr., 150 from John Hanson, 13 April 1746

f. 424, "Rogers Refuse Resd.", 1164

John Hanson, 1164a from John Cortee, 20 Feb. 1744

* Jane Cortee, 561a from John Hanson 12 March 1744

Thomas Cortee, 174a from Jane Cortee, 4 Sept. 1752

f. 331, "Hussay's Refuge" re: Uncle

332, "Hussay's Lott"

332, "Hussay's Addition"

f. 324 "Lyon's Den" 300

John Hanson junr. ?a. from John Martin, 23 Aug. 1750

?

DEBT BOOKS

jr. jr. jr. jr. jr. → NAME: HANSON JOHN

Reference

#13	#13	#13	#14	#14	#14	#14	#14	#15	#15	#15	#15	#15
f.55	f.59	f.58	f.58	f.58	f.29	f.34	f.34	f.34	f.36	f.37	f.36	f.36

Co.	Tract	1753	1755	1756	1757	1758	1759	1760	1761	1762	1763	1764	1765	1766
1	CH Greenland	555												
2	CH Fendall's Delight	150	John (ca 1681-1754)											
3	CH Zachary Old Bridge	73												
4	CH Rogers Refuge		603	603	603	603	603	603	603	603	603	603	603	603
5	CH Causeway Manor		709	709	709	709	709	709	709	709	709	709	709	709
6														
7														
8														
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27														
28														
29														
30														
31														

Handwritten notes and circled area containing 'L' and 'D' with a diagonal line, and '(Lg)'.

Acreage Total
Number of lots

1783 Assessment

AA - Capt John AN p. 3

HA

"S"

MD

"SS"

Sinquehanna, 146

Harford Lower, p. 117

p. 118

middle Potomac, Gen 1 p. 8

} N/A

BA Debt Bks - Narrow Neck, etc. - N/A

PR Debt Bks - 1753, 54

1772, 13

IRRELEVANT

080

HANSON
JOHN

CH, FR

Assessment of 1783, Annapolis Hundred, p. 3

Capt. John Hanson

1 male slave, 3oz. plate (£1.55)

1 white male, 3 white females, [no acreage given]

Patent Index

Jane Cortie Hanson *
 1774 68 a. "James's Chance" FR. BC+GS #47:503
 BC+GS #44:374

John Hanson *

1750 135 a. "Union" BA. Unpat. cert # 1662

1772 127 a. "Hanson's Conquest" BA Unpat cert # 660
 X

(Jr.) 1753 70 a. "New Stile" CH BC+GS #1:3
 Y+S #8:191
 -2-

1756 546 a. The Second Amendment CH BC+GS #5:175
 re: Uncle BC+GS #6:231

over ->

1765 6a. Marcus Mistake CH BC+GS #30:63
BC+GS #23:328

1750 24a. Hansons Begudged Neck ^{Now} HA BY+GS #5:440
BY+GS #3:261

1753 90a. Hollis's Refuge ^{Now} HA BC+GS #1:244
BY+GS #4:612

(gr.) 1743 247a. Hansons Progress P.6 PT #1:109
Cert. in name of Henry Massey LG #E:309

NAME: HANSON, JOHN JR.
CH., FR

SOURCE: ASSESSMENT of 1783, Annapolis, p. 3

"Capt. John Hanson"

REFERENCE	No. ACRES	VALUE	SLAVES							PLATE		HORSES	CATTLE	VALUE	VALUE OF OTHER PROPERTY	TOTAL AMOUNT	ASSESSMENT	DITTO IN SPECIE	No. WHITE INHABITANTS
			MALES + FEMALES UNDER AGE 8	VALUE	MALES + FEMALES 8-14	VALUE	MALES 14-45	VALUE	FEMALES 14-36	VALUE	MALES ABOVE 45 FEMALES ABOVE 36	VALUE	OUNCES	VALUE					
1					1	25							3	1.5		40	66.5	.16.8	1

irrelevant

Assessment of 1783, District # 6, p. 5 (Land)

John Hanson jr. : Fendall's Delight, 145 a, £580

* p. 6 John Hanson, jr, Greenland, 355 a, £143. 15 5.
uncle

p. 9 John Hanson
of Jno
cousin / Lyon's Den,

* p. 11 John Hanson jr, Martin's Meadow, 15 a. £30

p. 11 John Hanson of Jno / Old Bridge

NO

CH Deeds V#3 f. 500-501 (1775-82)NOT LEGISLATOR

20 Dec. 1780

Grantor: John Hanson senior of CH planter
 Grantee: Samuel Hanson his son, [d. 1781] *
 consideration: "natural love and affection" & 8,000 ^{crop} pounds tobacco
 tract: "Greenland", 124 a

CH Deeds V#3 f. 565-566 (1775-82)

6 March 1782 Grantor: John Hanson of CH, gent.

Grantee: William Morris of CH

consideration: £10 sterling

tract: "Greenland", 4 a

NOT LEGISLATORCH Deeds V#3 566-567 (1775-82)

6 March 1782 Grantor: Wm. Morris, gent.

NOT LEGISLATOR

Grantee: John Hanson Sen.

consideration: £10 sterling

tract: ① pt. of "Small Hope"; Now called "Morris's Adventure"
(3 rods)

② Morris's Triangle, 1 a 1 rod

Where does JH get ^{709 ac.} Causein's Manor w/p/ Debt Bks 1755-1766

Causein Manor - 1664 to Ignatius Causein 1050 ac. CA
no Hanson surv as p/ RR

by 1783 Causein's Manor owned by
Dist 6 p. 4
Gerard B Causein 750 ac.
Roch Douglas
Leonard Reeves
James Walton

CH Debt Bks 1753, 70 } est yes Roger's Range
1754, 74 } RR+em
John H. jr. 1755, 59 ✓ 1757, 58
1769, 25

A 1½, 299 1755

N/A

N/A

Z# 2, 415

NO perf. - CH. deeds
Prov. Ct. deeds

Inclivant

040

HANSON, JOHN
CH / FR

Census of 1778 Index, Liber X No. 3 f. 635

Capt. John Hanson, Port Tobacco Lower Hundred

John Hanson

Journals of Congress

13-4-4

Vol XXI 1781

1099-1100 / 5 Nov 1781

attending fr. md Hanson, Jenifer, D. Carroll

John Hanson elected Pres. of Cong.

Vol XXIV 1782

707-708 / 4 Nov 1782

attending fr. md Hanson, D. Carroll, Wm Hensley

Elihu Boudinet elected Pres

710) Thanks of Cong. to JH "late Pres of Congress"
"approbation of his conduct in the chair
+ in the execution of public business."

715) 7 Nov. 1782 was read a Letter of Thanks
fr. John Hanson

(p. 714 5 Nov. 1782, in roll call, no JH
votes - just Carroll + Hensley)

p. 843 - 4 Nov roll call re elect. of Pres -
Hanson votes

SC - JH Leaves Phila. betw. 4 Nov + 6 Nov - prob
5 Nov.

(Letters of Members of Cont. Cong. sep left 4 Nov. (p. xlv Vol vi)

C/12/80

Alexander
Hanson

Bio Dict. Cong.

Thomas Peabody Grosvenor of NY
(1778-1817)

b. Conn.

Gale 1800

lawyer - Hudson NY

NY Assembly 1810-12

Fed. to 12th Congen - to fill vacancy

13th

14th

(1813-1817)

d. Waterloo near Balto. 24 Apr. 1817
buried Hudson NY

Man + death of Balto Newspapers, Barnes

136 | Thomas P. Grosvenor m. Mary J. Hanson,
last Thurs. at res. of Chas. W. Hanson
(BFG 20 March 1815)

Mrs. Mary Jane Grosvenor, w. of Thomas P.
d. Mon. Age 25 at res. of her
brother Alex C. Hanson (long dist)
(BFG 6 Dec 1815)

1815

25

b. 1790

Maryland Historical Society

Correspondence - John Hanson to Dr. Philip Thomas -

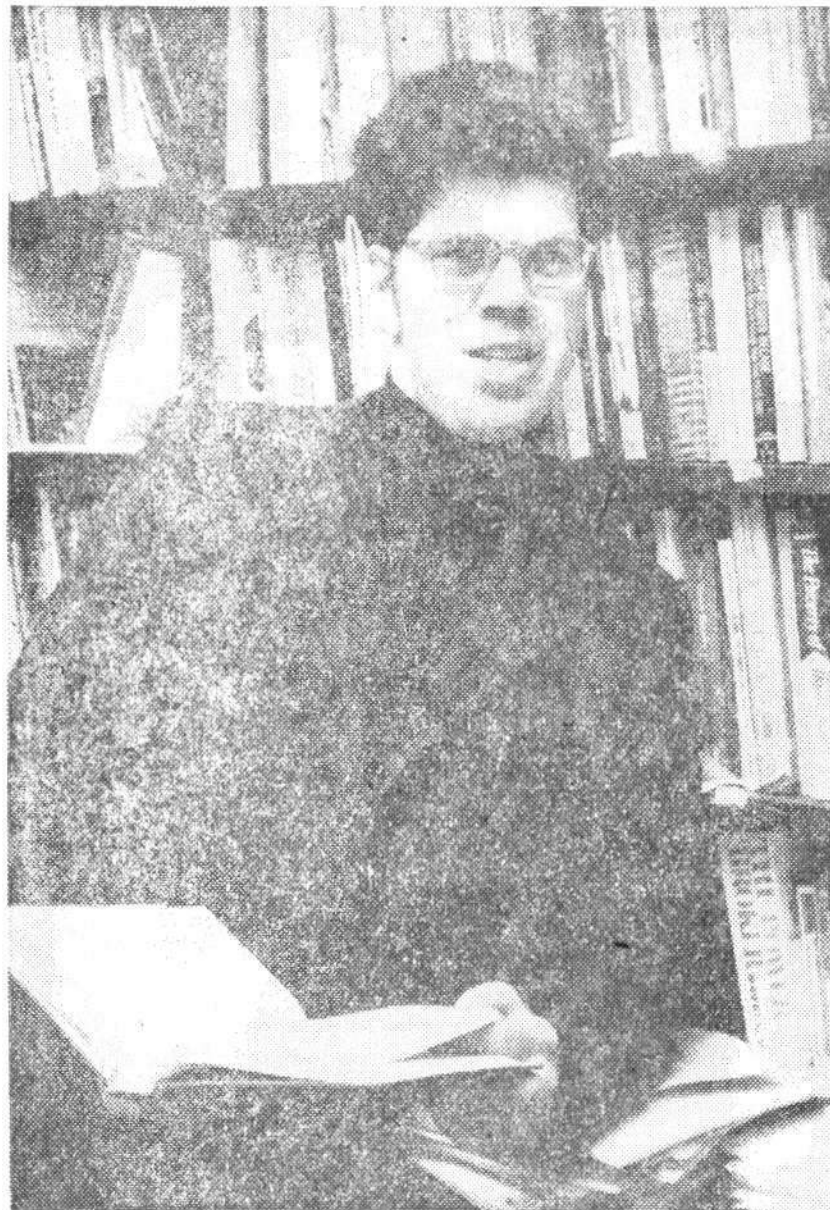
October 16, 1781 - Hanson expresses regret that

[Thomas] Johnson was not included in
delegation; [presumably in Md. House
of Delegates] remarks on Johnson's
"superior abilities to serve the public
in general and our County in particular.
Asks Philip Thomas' opinion re. chances of
Johnson being elected, if a vacancy should
occur

November, 1781 - Hanson to Philip Thomas

Refers to Hanson's resignation from L.H.
& his request of P.T. to "use
influence" in getting Johnson elected

Hanson Claim Disputed; He Is Given War Credit



Sunpapers photo—Ralph L. Robinson
RALPH LEVERING—The professor who researched the famous Marylander.

By Thomas J. Emory, Jr.

The picture of John Hanson, of Maryland, as the first president of the United States is wrong, but he still deserves to be remembered as a citizen-patriot whose organizational skill contributed to the American victory in the Revolutionary War.

That is the opinion of Ralph B. Levering, a young history professor at Western Maryland College who recently researched the Colonial Marylander's role in the country's fight for independence.

The fame of John Hanson and his legacy in the state surround the fact that he was president of the Continental Congress in 1781, and some people believe he should be acknowledged as the first U.S. president instead of George Washington.

But Dr. Levering, who says his examination of the man may be the first by a professional historian, says Hanson's position in the Congress was closer to the present title of speaker of the House of Representatives, or president of the Senate.

"John Hanson was the first man to serve a full-year term under the Articles of Confederation," says Dr. Levering, "and his title was President of the United States in Congress Assembled. The claim that he was first president of the U.S. just doesn't hold water. But the claim that he deserves more recognition than he's had may be true."

More important than Hanson's role as the president of Congress was his role as a leader in Frederick county who supported the revolution by raising money, mustering troops, building arms factories and heading the local resistance committee, says Dr. Levering.

And therefore, according to the professor, a study of Hanson is a good method of studying how the revolution developed in the countryside.

"Our picture of the revolution is so wrong when it concentrates on a few of

the most prominent national leaders because the revolution was really kind of a grass-roots movement, the biggest grass-roots movement in our history," says Dr. Levering.

The professor's research was conducted at the Maryland and Pennsylvania historical societies, as well as by reading several biographies and using the state archives.

Main sources of Hanson information were 55 letters to his daughter, Jane, and her husband, Dr. Philip Thomas, from 1780 to 1783.

Dr. Thomas was an ancestor of Douglas H. Thomas, a Baltimore banker who originally promoted Hanson with a book, and was the driving force behind the placing of a statue of him in the Capitol's Hall of Statues in 1898.

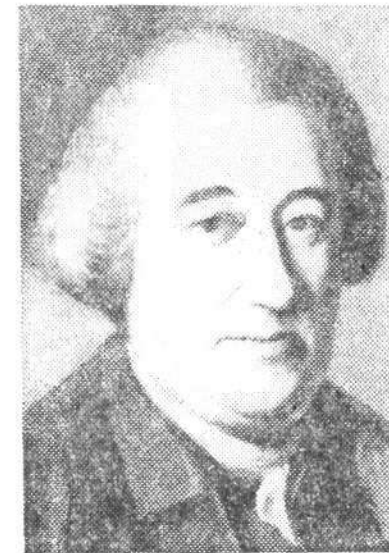
"I think, in all fairness, Hanson shouldn't have been one of the two Marylanders (the other was Charles Carroll of Carrollton) chosen for that," says Dr. Levering, 28. "The whole Twentieth Century thing of John Hanson being first president of the United States was started by Douglas Thomas, a descendant, and there's been an effort to reconstruct him as such ever since."

Dr. Levering estimates he found more than 100 Hanson letters dating from 1775, but none before that.

"The thing that surprised me was how previous biographers, who were mostly lawyers, were trying to prove he was president, and didn't even check to find letters," Dr. Levering says.

"They're not biographies by professional historians; they aren't based on research into primary sources. They are just based on each other, and mostly on Mr. Thomas's one in 1897, which is the best of the lot, even though he was trying to get Hanson in the Hall of Statuary," the professor says.

Hanson was born in Charles county in 1721. He was a tobacco planter and land speculator, and served as a delegate to



JOHN HANSON

Annapolis from both Charles and Frederick counties.

It was in Frederick county he did his most important work, says Dr. Levering, who has taught at Western Maryland for four years.

"Apparently Hanson was a quiet type of leader rather than a rabble-rouser. He was especially good at getting committees together and seeing things were carried out. He represented the county well and was well respected in Frederick even though he had been there just a short time.

"The significance of the Frederick experience is it shows the importance of somebody staying at the local level and trying to keep things organized, and trying to keep people from quitting on you, which was the tendency even in western Maryland. Everybody started out feeling enthusiastic, but it was a long war," the professor says.

Hanson was in Frederick county al-

most constantly from 1774 to 1777, and although he went to Annapolis and then Philadelphia afterwards, Dr. Levering feels it was the Frederick period of Hanson's life where his most important work was done.

"He was in Frederick for three years and made his greatest contribution there. But he's not known as one of the Maryland leaders during that period," he says. "He gave more to the revolutionary cause by staying in Frederick than if he had gone down to Annapolis and been one of the four or five big names there at that time."

The election of Hanson as president of Congress Assembled was almost an anti-climax to his most important work, since the position had no real powers and was mostly honorary in nature, according to Dr. Levering.

He says the study of Hanson and other countryside leaders probably would give Bicentennial America a better idea of how the revolution really began and why it was successful.

"The people at the local and regional level made the revolution work," the professor says. "We have emphasized the national leaders too much. The people who really made it tick were the guys who got the men for Washington and were raising money for him."

Hanson died in 1783, a year after he left the office of President of the United States in Congress Assembled and a year before the Treaty of Paris ended the American Revolutionary War. He was buried in Oxon Hill, now a suburb of Washington.

"John Hanson was simply a man of his times," Dr. Levering says. "If he had been unconventional in his outlook on life, he probably wouldn't have been a leader in his society."

"That's sort of my thought on it, that he was respected because he was a man of his times and a man of the community."

Hy Gardner...On Personalities

Q: Our entire family thoroughly enjoyed watching "That's Entertainment" on TV. Especially seeing Clark Gable, of all people, do a corny song and dance. Did he ever dance in a film before? —Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Doral, Minneapolis.

A: No. Neither before nor after. An actor who played a minor role in the movie "Idiot's Delight," from which this scene was clipped, told us the two or three minutes you mention took over three weeks to shoot. Gable wasn't able to master the routine faster.

Q: If Jimmy Hoffa's family is not, as I've read, going to

get the proceeds from his autobiography, then who will? —B.L.M., Detroit.

A: The National Association for Justice—a pet project of Hoffa's founded in 1972 by C. Eward Lawrenson, who spent more than 12 years in federal prisons. It promotes the reform of prison conditions and the criminal justice system, both of which Hoffa heartily endorsed.

Q: Is it true that at one time Shelley Winters considered acting nude in a movie? —Howie Goldstein, Liberty, N.Y.

A: At no time. "I think it's disgusting, shameful and damaging to all things Ameri-

can," Shelley shuddered. "However—if I were 22 again and had a great body, it would be artistic, tasteful, patriotic and a progressive religious experience!"

Q: Doesn't country singing star Mel Tillis get embarrassed when he stutters so badly? —Mrs. Thelma Barnes, Richmond, Va.

A: No. Since Tillis stutters only when he speaks and never when he sings, he feels it hasn't hampered his career. "Seems the more I get hung up, the more money I make," he says.

Eat-Those-Words Department: "His (President Ford's) strength really is being a conciliator, a compromiser, a man who is able to bridge the gap between the parties, the executive and the legislative branch. You will not find very many White House confrontations with Congress in the Ford administration!" (Jerald ter Horst's comment to Martin Gross, editor of "Book Digest," in December 1974 after the President's high-principled press secretary resigned in protest over his chief's pardon of Mr. Nixon.)

Q: Having seen "Jaws," I'm curious. How hard can a shark really bite? —Nora Saunders, Long Island City, N.Y.

A: In a bite-meter test conducted at the Lerne Marine Laboratory, one medium-sized shark, roughly 8½ feet in length, registered the steel-crunching pressure of about 18 tons per square inch.

Q: Did Richard Burton ever comment about Liz Tay-



Bird On Ice

Big Bird, above, and other characters from public television's Sesame Street show—Cookie Monster, Ernie, Bert and Grover—will appear in the 40th anniversary edition of the Shipstads & Johnson Ice Follies January 6 to 11 at the Civic Center. Skaters from the cast wear official costumes made by the Children's Television Workshop.

Notes On The Bicentennial

Information on Bicentennial projects and events is invited from Baltimore city and all Maryland counties. Please address correspondence to Josephine Novak, Accent, The Evening Sun, Baltimore 21203.

Over 65 Contest

Evelyn Burns, executive director of the Baltimore County Bicentennial Committee, has announced the sponsorship of a countywide search for four outstanding older people to be chosen and honored during the Bicentennial year.

For their contributions to community, family or vocation, one man, one woman and one couple will be selected by the Bicentennial Committee in cooperation with the Maryland Jaycees.

The contest is open to any person over 65 who lives in Baltimore county. Deadline for entries is February 15, 1976, and an awards presentation is scheduled for March 16. An impartial panel of judges of various ages and many walks of life will make the selection.

Additional information and entry forms can be obtained by calling the Bicentennial office at 823-1776 or stopping at 211 Courtland avenue in Towson.

AAUW Reception

Members of the Baltimore area, Interbranch Council of the American Association of University Women, will attend a Bicentennial reception from 6 P.M. to 8 P.M. January 14 at the AAUW Education Center in Washington.

Mrs. Kay Turner, chairman of the Towson area Bicentennial Committee, has been invited to join the Towson branch delegation.

The reception will feature Dr. Marjorie Chambers, national president of the AAUW, who will speak on "Where Have All the Women Been?" Piano music from different periods in American history will be presented.

Members wishing to attend are being asked to contact Mrs. Florence Bunja, president of the Interbranch Council, at 823-1832 by January 5.

Loyola Offers History Course

Loyola College will offer a course this semester in conjunction with *The Evening Sun's* Courses by Newspaper series appearing in the Accent section.

The series, appearing Mondays beginning January 5, consists of historians writing on topics from American history that have a bearing on the issues of today.

The University of California originated Courses by Newspaper for the nation's Bicentennial.

The three-credit course, being offered by the Loyola College Evening Undergraduate Division, will include independent study of the series and related materials, three class meetings at Loyola during the semester and two examinations. The cost is \$100.

High school graduates are eligible to enroll. In addition, qualified high school seniors may take the course with the permission of their principal or guidance counselor, according to a Loyola spokesman.

For details, call 323-1010, Extension 255, 256 or 257, and ask for information on Courses By Newspaper. Calling hours (except for New Year's) are: 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Sr

Fredricks Town November 28th 1775

93

I am directed by the Committee of this District, to transmit to you
Copies of the Animations of Allen Cameron John Smith and John Connely. a
Letter from Connely to our Libson. And Dummer's Speech to Capt White Eyes, and
Proposals by Connely ~~for~~ to General Gage for the raising an Army to the Westward
to act in conjunction with Dummer for the Destruction of the Liberties of the Colonies
. Any aid from the Convention relative to the Prisoners will be shortly offered &
The Prisoners are now under a strong Guard. but unless some provision is made
for the payment of those on that Duty, it is apprehended, that in a short time the
people will not be prevailed on to attend. to which it is hoped the Convention will
take into consideration and make such order thereon as they may think necessary

I am with respect

Very your most Obedt Servt

John Hanson
Chairman

1814 Box 1 to Matthew Selghman from John Hanson

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MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY
201 West Monument Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

Dear Doc.

Chilmark July 26th 1700

Comfavored with yours by Doct^r Shippin which
is the only one I have had from you since I at by Mr Shaw dated in
June - soon after my arrival here Congress received a letter from
the Speaker of the House of Delegates inclosing a resolve of the
House: "that Congress be requested to order the Arms in the hands
of Col^d Enos belonging to the United States to be delivered to the
Governor and Council for the use of the State" which Congress agreed to
and I immediately applied to the Board War and obtained the
order to which I inclosed and directed to the Speaker of the House
of Delegates only, if this was out of the common way. It might
have been imputed to mistake or inattention rather than
disrespect to the Senate. The birth of the matter was the resolve
containing the application, was from the House of Delegates
only, and I thought it was therefore proper to send them the
order and direct to the Speaker only.

We have had official accounts of the arrival
of the French fleet at Rhode Island the 10th Instant. 9 Ships of the
line several frigates with 5000 Land Forces. I wish we were
ready for Co-operation - reinforcements come in very slowly
every State greatly deficient in their quotas of men, much
therefore

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MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY
201 West Monument Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

Dear Doct^r

Philadelphia Oct. 16th 1781

I received your favour of the 10th by the post - my loss
was by Mr Bromwell - I wrote you the week before by the
post mislaid by your Mother with several newspapers
which it seems you have not received - French are played
in the post office at Baltimore, or your post rider is negligent
I never miss looking in - The British have repaired their
Damage sustained in their late engagement with the
Count de Grasse and have been reinforced with 14 Ships
of the line ~~and~~ their fleet now consists of 29 Ships of
the line, which from undoubted intelligence I saved from
the Hook about the 10th with ten five Ships and upwards
of five thousand Troops for the relief of Lord Cornwallis on
whose Defence or Defeat, the Issue of the Contest they think
depends. This is a very formidable fleet and tho' considerably
inferior to the French yet as so much depends upon
the Event of a second engagement my fears are somewhat
lessened. The Count de Grasse and Gen. Washington are informed
of their approach the former who doubt will be prepared
to receive them and the latter will be quickened in his
Operations against the besieged - in a few days we may
expect to receive advices of the last Engagement - God grant
they may be favourable to America. [I am very sorry
Mr Johnson is left out of the Delegation. I wish with all
my heart he had been in my place. Generous of his Judgment
oblivious to save the public in general and our Country in
particular]

opinion of
Johnson

1785

John Thomson to Mr Philip Thomas

posthumous

particular. Supposing assuming I should have you would
be so you think be waited? I would be informed in this
particular. The post comes in so late that I have hardly
time to write. have enclosed a letter to your mother who
I have received from her late I always in my love to the
Allison

Apr 26 - 1877

It would not I think be a miss
to write to Mrs Goddard to take
more care of letters that come
directed to you

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201 West Monument Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

Dear Dad

Philadelphia Nov 6. 1781

I am favoured with yours by the post. - I have
wrote to the speaker of the House of Delegates resigning my
my seat in the Legislature which you will immediately make
public and if Mr Johnson will save pray use your influence
in getting him elected. The Business of the present session will
be important indeed and will require much wisdom and
cool deliberation to conduct it properly Mr Johnsons assistance
will be especially necessary. I have enclosed you the
paper containing General Washingtons return of
thanks &c. My love to the little ones and much
the wishes for your health and happiness of one who is
most sincerely and affectionately.
Yrs JH

no certain Accounts of either of
the fleets

refers to resignation from L.H. &
request to Thomas to "use influence"
in getting Johnson elected.

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201 West Monument Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

as are also Asaiah and Horace - must beg you will be no time
in getting ready to set off by the first week in next month in case you
should hear of my being left out of the Delegation. I shall be obliged
to the Doct. for as much money if you have it not, as will bear
the expenses up, ten or a dozen ¹³ it will be sufficient. pray let me
hear from you as soon as possible. God bless you all

I send this to the Doct. I write him
very great thanks. my Compliments
to Mrs. Young whose kindness I shall
never forget and also to Mrs. Bond

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MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY
201 West Monument Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

Feb. 2, 1782

p. 2

affection which you must know we have for you - you may
conceive in some degree the uneasiness your letter has occasioned.

I shall not attempt to describe it. But amidst our anxiety
we comfort ourselves, with the pleasing hope, that the state
of your health, is not so dangerous as you imagine, and that
your apprehensions may be increased, by your present, solitary
situation, and rumination in solitude too much on ills which
I trust in God may never happen - The all wise, merciful, and
gracious Providence, I hope will not add to our late and
grievous afflictions; and in you I trust the oft-said
the pious psalmist will be verified. to wit, that he never
saw the righteous forsaken nor his seed begging bread.

I must beg you will take care not to expose yourself
by going out in the night, or in bad weather, and that you
will endeavour to keep up your spirits, by going into company
as often as you can - and that you will miss no opportunity
in letting us hear from you - must refer you to the paper
in review and am my dear son, with our love to the dear
little ones.

Yrs most affectionately

J. H.

Your mother thanks you for your
letter - and hopes you will continue to write to her

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MAYNARD HASTON
201 West Monument St.
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

My Dear Sir

Philadelphia March 11th 1802

I hope you will excuse my not writing by the last post
and that you will impute it to no other cause than that of the
want of time, which was really the case - I received yours of
the 22nd inst. for which I am obliged to you - I was anxiously
waiting for the particulars of the engagement said to have been
between the French and British fleets, in the West Indies,
Various are the reports respecting that matter, but none to
be depended on; about ten days ago, two were announced
with an amount, given by two Sailors, who came out in
a vessel from St. Thomas's, and had only fifteen days passage,
the vessel belonged to this place, and was taken off of harbor,
by a Refugee Boat from New York, and the men all put on
Shore. The above two, came to Philadelphia, and reported -
that the day before they left St. Thomas's, two vessels
arrived from St. Kitts, and brought an amount that the
two fleets had had an engagement, that the British
had 3.74th sunk, and the French one, and that Bunker
Hill had surrendered - There has been no arrival here,
for upwards of three weeks, nor to the last word that we
know of

See section of letter dealing
with finances

Hilman

W. H. G. Reproduction
201 West
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

Md. Hist. Soc. 38.1.1

of. There is not the least probability of truth, in the account
quoted from Livingston's paper, respecting that engagement.
I have seen the N. York paper of the 4th Instant, which is entirely
silent on that head, which is a proof, that they have no particu-
lar account of the engagement; or that the issue has been unfavourable
to them. Intelligence from the Southward, and which I think
may be relied on, is. That General Green had got possession of the
Enemy's post at the Quarter House, which is within five miles
of Charlestown, and broke off the communication between the Town
and Country. That in consequence of a Detachment from Gen. Green's
Army, sent into Georgia, the Enemy had called in all their out-
posts, in that State, to Savannah; so that they have now, only that
post left in that State, and Georgia, and Charlestown in South
Carolina, neither of which it is to be hoped will continue long
in their possession, if the French prove successful in the
West Indies. The Assembly of this State are now sitting, and
have unanimously passed their Supply Bill for raising the
Quota of money required by Congress, the whole to be paid in
hard money, or Bank Notes. This Section is the more pleasing,
as it is to be feared, most of the other States will be greatly deficient,
If

It was expected by our assembly, that the Governor would
take off our Specific Articles, I am afraid they will be dropped
He will it is much likely require, that the money should be
paid in to the Treasury, in order to discourage Taxes being
received in Specific Articles in future. I wish the
assembly may meet agreeable to your Expectation. There can
be no objection to receiving Bank Notes in discharge of Taxes,
as these notes will be received equal with gold & silver in
the Continental Treasury; indeed it seems to be the wish
of the Governor, that these notes should be paid in to
the Treasury, in preference to hard money, as he has ordered
his receivers to purchase up Bank notes both gold &
Silver, as fast as they receive it. This seems to be an
Excellent plan, and can give of giving most effectual
aid to the Bank. For if a man can, within his own
State, at any time, exchange a Bank note for hard money,
he can have no good reason, for refusing Bank Notes,
for any thing he may have to see, or in discharge of
any debt that may be due to him - And it ought to be
the business of every State, to encourage the circulation of these
notes as much as possible, in that State to which paper the
(largest)

largest sum in Bank notes, will be in the least danger, of
having the hard money, carried out of the state, to discharge
their Debt, with the Continental Treasury.

I have mislaid the paper and wishing you health
and happiness. Am

My Dear Sir with perfect esteem

Yours most obedt Servt.

John Hanford

one of the patriots of the Revolution - *Quintessence*
Honorable Richard B. Spotswood in 1733 - *MS*
Member of Congress from 1791 to 1793

7/10/93

387.1

Box III

My Dear Sir
Perth 11/12

Philadelphia June 4th 1782

4P 102 3 102 3

I inclose you the two last papers - the accounts
given of the battle in the West Indies are upon the whole rather
unfavourable yet there are some circumstances that render
their authenticity some what doubtful and no official account is yet
come to hand at New York and it is reasonable to suppose if
their account be true that a Command in Chief of a matter of
such Importance, to their Commander in Chief here would not
have been so long delayed - there are other favourable circumstances
and I hope for the best, but am afraid the fleet have received so much
damage in the action, as will prevent the intended attack on Jamaica
at least for a time - An embarkation of Troops detached at New
York detached of and a number of Transports it is said are going from
thence to take of the Garrison at Charles Town - We hear nothing
from Sir J. -

I very sincerely wish you may adopt the
five per cent Duty in the manner recommended by Congress. because I
think an impost on all imported goods is a mode of taxation the easiest
that can be proposed. The Merchants in the first instance pay it
the people afterwards refund, every man pays in proportion to
what he chooses to consume. The Wharfman pays for him

10 - 5% Duty

M.H.P. 387.1

Produced by the
National Archives
and Records Administration
for the National Archives
and Records Administration
2121

has folly and the foreigners and strangers among us are made to
contribute

I sincerely wish you health and happiness,
being my Dear Sir
your friends most truly Sec^{ts}

John Hanson

Engraved by H. Ridout Esq. of Constantinople, in 1783

HB

No. 12. 4

John Hall Esq

1001 Baltimore, Maryland

Med. Hist. Soc. 3871

crew escaped by taking to their Boats. The Enemy got her off and
she is now arrived at New York - she was a most valuable prize
a fine Copper Bottomed ~~new~~ ship, and had it is said more dry
goods on Board (and those of the very best quality) than ever was
imputed into the Delaware in any one ship, her cargo at the
lowest Computation is said to be worth one hundred thousand pounds.
- Last as yet is not yet executed, it is expected that the sum
the proprietors of Huddys' Miners will be given up -

I wish Mr. B. may find it convenient to send the order
you mention it will be most acceptable - as to my wheel do
with it as you please Paper must be paid and you can't discount
of it better [I understand the last assembly have agreed ~~of~~
~~the order~~ to be paid in specie by in August next, I wish it
may be punctually paid, and sent to the Brit. Treasury, it never
was wanted more than at this time I hear too that 60000 £
is to be immediately raised by the sale of British and
Confiscated property, this too but a small part of our States
quota will be a great help, and if the other States do as much in
proportion, will keep the wheels in motion] present our love
to Mr. & Mrs. Garrison the same to your self and the little ones -
Yrs J H

re - opinion of sale of Confiscated British Prop.

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MARYLAND THEATRE & ARTS
201 West Monument Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

GRANDFATHERS

FATHER + MOTHER
& UNCLES

COUSINS

BROTHERS

NEPHEWS

SONS

GRANDSONS

John Hanson

ROBERT

(ca 1680-1748)

RICHARD HANSON
DANIEL JENIFER

SAMUEL

FATHER

(ca 1685-1740)

Charity
md.
ARTHUR LEE

SAMUEL
1716-1794

WALTER
1711/12-1794

JOHN HANSON, JR.
PRINCIPAL (1721-1783)

Elizabeth
MOTHER

Wife ① Jane Cortee
② _____
③ _____

WALTER
STOREY

Dear Sir.

Philadelphia Sep. 4th 1782

I have received yours of the 29th by Mr Mautz and that
of the 26th by the post. I wrote you of the 31st I think by Post known
who and inclosed a performance of Common Sense and also

the new paper which ~~you~~ you have received. The letter was
intended to go by Gen. Gates but was too late by an hour or two.

I have been so much taken up with public Business and
have been so long absent from my little farm that I have
almost forgot how much of it is now stubbed and can't say
whether it would be prudent to sow any of this fall winter
grain it would I think be right if my crop of Corn will be
sufficient to keep the year about to sow a larger quantity of Rye
I suppose about between forty & fifty Acres ought to be sowed in
Wheat & Rye (about the usual quantity) and the remainder of the
clear ground saved for Corn & Oats. I do not propose to clear
more than three or four Acres again in future not only in justice
to the land but to save the wood as much as possible & you
say my wood is not finished. I hope they have found water plenty
and that what is now to do it, is the best

As

1 - retirement

2 - failure of Thomas to receive appointment

3 - red money

1785

John Hanson to Dr. Philip Thomas

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Baltimore, Maryland 21201

as to my leaving as a Delegate more expressly with you I hope my
friends will excuse me I think the public can have no further
claim to my services I have performed my Tour of Duty and
they must give me a discharge. It is painful to people of my age
must be most desirable and I hope I shall enjoy it in future without
being censured for withdrawing from the public service.

Congress expects to be reimbursed the expenses of
maintaining the prisoners and are now and have been for some
time endeavouring to bring the British General to a liquidation
and settlement of these accounts, and to force a payment of the
Balance, which must be very considerable. In conformity
to the general Idea Congress adopted the plan of enlisting the
Germans or permitting them to go into service for a certain sum
of money to be paid to the United States; this scheme it seems
is not likely to succeed, but which has hitherto prevented anything
else being done with them. Your plan of getting them out on
Security for their return when called for, is thought by many
members of Congress to be a very good one, and perhaps would
have been adopted had not the other have been recommended.

I think you have been extremely ill used in the instance you
mention but the Secretary at War & the Directors are not to blame. He

it is probable I knew nothing of you. and the person who has been
preferred was I suppose recommended to him. If the Governor
and Council had run hand in it, I should think them most
ungrateful and their conduct highly censurable. and if this is
fact I shall make no scruple in telling the Governor that
that I think you have been ill treated.

[I am pleased to hear you have been able to collect
so much of the red money, if the ~~former~~ Governor does not
think themselves authorized to ~~allow~~ reward it, they at the
exchange at the time of payment, yet the next assembly may
think it right to settle it at par. as the money went out
as specie and no loss will be sustained.]

Nothing less than being invested with
all power both civil and military would in my opinion
satisfy a barbarian class of people and so little regard have they
to the common rights of mankind for which we have been so
nobly contending, that had they power I am persuaded, so far from
receiving any advantage from the loss of our regard and our
great Britain that we should be reduced to a ~~mere~~ abject
State of Slavery than we should have been in by continuing to

be
connected with them. However, I am not
the least alarmed at their threats and shall
forebear saying any more on the subject.

Dear Doct^r

Philadelphia Oct 23 1792

I received a letter from A. by the last post, he professes my returning
by way of Annapolis, which, with the pleasure I should have
in being with you there, are very great inducements to take
that route, but I am afraid the advanced season of the year
when I leave this place, will render it imprudent to
attempt it - my Presidency expires the first Monday
in next month, and we can't set out for some days after
[I know you are both desirous that I should be at Annapolis
at a particular time, and on a particular Occasion. But
however desirous you may be that I should succeed to that
and however flattering your prospects, yet I have not the
vanity to suppose I can stand the least chance of
succeeding. The appointment will be pretty much
influenced by the leading members of the House, and I don't
know that I should have any of the Speakers in my
favour - The major is a gentleman of address and you know without
intigue, it is probable he will be the man I should oppose
and Col. Hanifan declines serving, however you and a
wise man will manage the matter as you please. if you succeed it will
be of service to him, and would therefore be so far agreeable
to me.] Our European intelligence respecting the
negotiations in general is not very favourable, it appears the
British Minister is a procrastinator. in hopes it may be
suggested, of another 12th of April - they will be far trying the
fortune of another Campaign and trust to the Chances of
Andover

John Hancock to Dr. Philip Thomas

Not to be removed from the
with the paper, the of the
Public and Historic Society
201 1st Monument Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

of that worthy young man and brave officer Col Laurence He
was killed in a skirmish with the enemy near Chancellors Ford
with a few others. —

Your letter you will receive by this opportunity
The Tomb Stone is not ready and I must defer sending your letter
till another opportunity. They will cost about 40 cents and
the Stone will come to between two and three pounds
[You will have some sport at your approaching Election of
Shuff. Billy Beece. I imagine will be elected. The quarrel between
G. & I. will bring him in. —] I am so hurried this morning with
public business, that I have time to write, a few
insurance — we are well. But is fat — God bless you and
the children with health and happiness. your mother desires
to know how Doc. Nelson is, the information would also be
agreeable to me. We have heard nothing of him since
he left Fredricksburg farewell JH

Taylor Beece. Nov. 9.

Not Co. 84 Regt. 1st Div. 1st
W. H. H. 1st Regt. 1st Div. 1st
1st Div. 1st Regt. 1st Div. 1st
2nd Div. 1st Regt. 1st Div. 1st
Baltimore, Maryland 21801

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Dulany in a Duel. He dug brought him ⁱⁿ Guilty of
 Manslaughter. He was fined one shilling and sentenced to
 six months imprisonment. I don't recollect whether I ever
 mentioned this to you before. Allen had published something
 reflecting on the Dulany family without putting in his name
 to it. Lord Dulany called upon the author to make himself
 known starting at the same time that he was ^a liar and
 a scoundrel. upon which Allen sent him a challenge
 they met and at the first fire Mr Dulany fell —]

[Well have leave Mrs. Lane I think the 8th next
 month and may reach Baltimore about the 11th my calling
 at Annapolis will depend on contingencies —] have sent
 you some news papers and pamphlets which may
 amuse you. My love to you and the children and
 compliments to all friends. I had like to have forgot, Mother
 says the price of linen will make three shillings a yard for
 the children. Caty sends (for the present) a pair of gloves to her
 Sister and a pair for Johnny —

1 pair Blankets.	6 ⁰ 10 ⁰ 0
2 pair Coarse dolls @ 3 ⁰	6 ⁰
1 ⁰ Linen	1 ⁰ 10 ⁰
	14 ⁰ 0 ⁰ 0

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MARYLAND R. COASTAL - 21-1
201 West Main Street
Baltimore, Maryland 212-1

Dear Doct.

Annapolis June 18th 1783

[I have inclosed you the paper containing the Independent's answer to the Examiner tomorrow. Page will furnish the Examiner reply, which I will send you if an opportunity offers; I think you will be pleased with it - I believe we shall leave Annapolis about the last of next week if your mother can by that time return the many polite visits she has received - We shall first go to Potomac and then visit our friends in Charles, if I find my health and strength well permitted - I thank ^{God}, I am not worse than ~~last~~ when you left us, and hope I shall be able in a few days to manage my horses in the Chace without too much fatigue - The family here are all well little Kate is very hearty. May this find you and the children in perfect health as they

Sincerely wish.

J H

If Mr Bruce should be in Town
enquiring after his Sunday's letter
I know that ^{he} the Certificate is with me
and shall be returned to the Office ^{in time}
I have let J. Beatty have all my ready ^{money} ^{as} ^{soon}, on interest,
John Henson to Dr. Philip Thomas

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Attended: Mar. 1 to July 18, 1781; May 1 to Oct. 3 (or later), 1782.

The election in 1781 was on Aug. 17 but the commission is dated Aug. 27.

Similarly, the date Feb. 10, 1782, is that of the governor's signature; the date of the election is not given in the credentials.

Richard Howly.

Elected: See vol. V.

Attended: Mar. 1 to June 18 (or later); July 7 (or earlier) to Sept. 21, 1781.

Between June 18 and July 7 three yeas and nays are recorded (June 25, 29, and July 6), in none of which did Howly vote.

Noble Wimberly Jones.

Elected: Aug. 17, 1781; Feb. 10, 1782.

Attended: Sept. 27, 1781, to Nov. 2, 1782.

For earlier election see vol. I.

Samuel Stirk.

Elected: Aug. 17, 1781.

Did not attend.

Edward Telfair.

Elected: (See vol. V.); Aug. 17, 1781; Feb. 10, 1782.

Attended: Sept. 17, 1781, to Sept. 10 (or later), 1782.

George Walton.

Elected: See vol. V.

Attended: Mar. 1 to Sept. 27, 1781.

Walton evidently withdrew when Noble Wimberly Jones arrived, although he did not leave Philadelphia until after Oct. 13, when he obtained a grant of money.

MARYLAND.

Daniel Carroll.

Elected: (See vol. V.); Nov. 28, 1781; Dec. 10, 1782 ("for the ensuing year").

Attended: Mar. 1, 1781, to May 9 (or later), 1782; Aug. 28 to Dec. 31, 1782.

The election of Feb. 3, 1781 (see vol. V.), was for the year 1781; that of Nov. 28, 1781, does not specify the time-limit. Maryland's election of delegates continued to be somewhat irregular.

Samuel Chase.

Elected: Nov. 28, 1781.

Did not attend in 1781 or 1782.

For earlier attendance see vols. I-III.

John Hanson.

Elected: (See vol. V.); Nov. 28, 1781.

Attended: Mar. 1, 1781, to Nov. 4, 1782.

Hanson was elected President of Congress Nov. 5, 1781, and served for one year.

He was enrolled as in attendance Monday Nov. 4, 1782 (the beginning of the new Congressional year), but does not appear to have attended after that day.

From about the middle of April to the middle of May, 1782, Hanson was absent from Congress on account of illness.

William Hemsley.

Elected: June 15, 1782 (no time-limit prescribed).

Attended: Sept. 28 to Nov. 20 (or later), 1782.

Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer.

Elected: See vol. V.

Attended: May 14 to Nov. 5, 1781.

Richard Potts.

Elected: See vol. V.

Attended: June 12 to July 24 (or later), 1781.

Letters of Members of the Continental Congress

EDITED BY
EDMUND C. BURNETT
II

VOLUME VI

March 1, 1781, to December 31, 1782



WASHINGTON, D. C.
PUBLISHED BY CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON
1933

James Forbes.

Elected: (See vol. IV.) ; Dec. 22, 1779 (presumably until a new election).

Attended: (See vol. IV.) ; Jan. 1 to Mar. 10 (or later), 1780.

Forbes died Mar. 25.

John Hall.

Elected: Dec. 22, 1779.

Did not attend in 1780-1781.

For earlier attendance see vol. I.

John Hanson.

Elected: Dec. 22, 1779; Feb. 3, 1781.

Attended: June 14 to Aug. 21 (or later) ; Sept. 21 (or earlier) to Dec. 12 (or later), 1780; Feb. 22-28, 1781.

John Henry, jr.

Elected: (See vol. IV.) ; Mar. 31, 1780 (see note below).

Attended: (See vol. IV.) ; June 23 to Nov. 17 (or later), 1780.

Henry's credentials do not appear in the *Journals*, but the following certificate, on which Secretary Thomson has endorsed the date "July 1, 1780", is among the Maryland credentials in Papers Cont. Cong.: "We hereby certify, that on the thirty first Day of March last, John Henry Esq. was elected a Delegate to Congress, by the Joint Ballott of the Senate, and House of Delegates of the State of Maryland. Ja. Maccubbin Cl. Sen. F Green Cl. Ho. Del."

Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer.

Elected: (See vol. IV.) ; Apr. 7, 1780; Feb. 3, 1781.

Attended: (See vol. IV.) ; June 2-6 (or later) ; Sept. 21 (or earlier) -26 (or later), 1780.

Thomas Johnson.

Elected: Dec. 22, 1779.

Did not attend in 1780.

For earlier attendance see vols. I. and II.

Edward Lloyd.

Elected: Dec. 22, 1779.

Did not attend in 1780.

William Paca.

Elected: (See vol. IV.) ; Apr. 7, 1780.

Attended: (See vol. IV.) ; did not attend in 1780. Jan. 22, 1780, Paca was elected to the Court of Appeals.

George Plater.

Elected: (See vol. IV.) ; Dec. 22, 1779.

Attended: (See vol. IV.) ; Jan. 1 to May 5; May 19 (earlier or later) ; Sept. 22 to Nov. 28 (?), 1780.

Plater is recorded as absent Dec. 6, 1780.

Richard Potts.

Elected: Feb. 3, 1781.

Did not attend until June 12, 1781.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Samuel Adams.

Elected: (See vol. IV.) ; Nov. 18, 1779 ("for the year 1780") ; Oct. 4, 1780 ("for one Year, to commence the first day of January next ensuing").

Attended: (See vol. IV.) ; June 29, 1780, to Feb. 28, 1781.

Timothy Danielson.

Elected: Oct. 4, 1780.

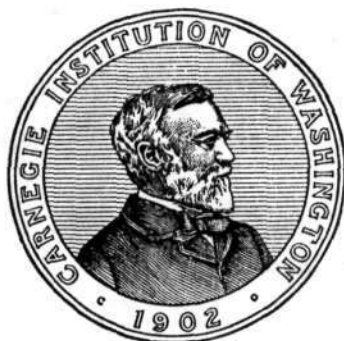
Declined (see *Warren-Adams Letters*, II. 142).

Letters of Members of the Continental Congress

EDITED BY
EDMUND C. BURNETT
II

VOLUME V

January 1, 1780, to February 28, 1781



WASHINGTON, D. C.
PUBLISHED BY CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON
1931

State of Pennsylvania, along the north bounds thereof, to its north-west corner, continued due west until it shall be intersected by a meridian line to be drawn from the forty-fifth degree of north latitude, through a point twenty miles due west from the most westerly bent or inclination of the river or strait of Niagara; thence by the said meridian line to the forty-fifth degree of north latitude, and thence by the said forty-fifth degree of north latitude: And we do by these presents, in the name of the people, and for and on behalf of the State of New York, and by virtue of the power and trust committed to us by the said act and commission, cede, transfer, and forever relinquish to, and for the only use and benefit of such of the states as are or shall become parties to the Articles of Confederation, all the right, title, interest, jurisdiction and claim, of the said State of New York, to all lands and territories to the northward and westward of the boundaries, to which the said State is in manner aforesaid limited and restricted, and to be granted, disposed of, and appropriated in such manner only, as the Congress of the said United or Confederated States shall order and direct.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names, and affixed our seals in Congress, the 1st day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, and of our independence the fifth.

Signed

JA^s DUANE, (L. S.)

W^m FLOYD, (L. S.)

ALEX: McDUGALL, (L. S.)

Sealed and delivered in presence of

CHA THOMSON,

CHA MORSE,

EBENEZER SMITH.¹

According to the order of the day, the hon^{ble} John Hanson and Daniel Carroll, two of the delegates for the State of Maryland, in pursuance of the act of the legislature of that State, entitled "An act to empower the delegates of this State in Congress to subscribe and ratify the Articles of Confederation," which was read in Congress the 12 of February last, and a copy thereof entered on the minutes,

¹ This act of cession is in the *Papers of the Continental Congress*, Cessions of Western Lands.

did, in behalf of the said State of Maryland, sign and ratify the said articles, by which act the Confederation of the United States of America was completed, each and every of the Thirteen United States, from New Hampshire to Georgia, both included, having adopted and confirmed, and by their delegates in Congress, ratified the same, [which is in the words following:]¹

To all to whom these Presents shall come, we the under signed Delegates of the States affixed to our Names, send greeting.

Whereas the Delegates of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, did, on the 15th day of November, in the Year of our Lord One thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy seven, and in the Second Year of the Independence of America, agree to certain articles of Confederation and perpetual Union between the States of New-hampshire, Massachusetts-bay, Rhodeisland and Providence Plantations,, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia in the words following, viz. "Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union between the states of Newhampshire, Massachusetts-bay, Rhodeisland and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia.

Article I. The Stile of this confederacy shall be "The United States of America."

Article II. Each state retains its sovereignty, freedom, and independence, and every Power, Jurisdiction and right, which is not by this confederation expressly delegated to the United States, in Congress assembled.

Article III. The said states hereby severally enter into a firm league of friendship with each other, for their common defence, the security of their Liberties, and their mutual and general welfare, binding themselves to assist each other, against all force offered to, or attacks made upon them, or any of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, trade, or any other pretence whatsoever.

Article IV. The better to secure and perpetuate mutual friendship and intercourse among the people of the different states in this union, the free inhabitants of each of these states, paupers, vagabonds and

¹ The words in brackets are in the *Papers of the Continental Congress*, No. 9 (History of the Confederation) but not in the Journal.

U.S. LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

JOURNALS OF THE
U.S. CONTINENTAL CONGRESS
1774-1789

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CHIEF, DIVISION OF MANUSCRIPTS

Volume XIX. 1781

January 1-April 23

46
WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1912

Hanson, John 152229

Ms Mc index

Ms 408 - Alexander Contee Hanson Papers 1762-1877-

3 boxes

1762-1787 Ettrick Furness - acts. & corres-
 pondence. Caleb Horsey prominent.

175? - 1877 - Letters of Alexander Contee Hanson (mostly 19th c.)
 n.d. - misc. " " " " 17th c.

Ms 387.1 - Hanson Papers 1689-1845 4 boxes, 1 folio

① - colonial to 1768 - letters to & from Gov. Sharpe, Ben. Allen.

② - 1755-1762 - focus on Tid. Shore

③ Material relating to the Harmony Club, Stamp Act, Townshend Act - non-import agreement, reports from Philadelphia on Congress. Two letters of John Hanson; Xeroxed - Mar. 11, 1782; June 4, 1782.

④ - Committee of Correspondence material

One folio - misc. newspapers - Md. Gazette, Va. Gazette, etc.

Ms 1785 John Hanson Letters 1780-1783 16 v. (54 letters)

Written to Dr. Philip Thomas, his son-in-law, from Philadelphia. Mostly relate to national scene - Congress, Brit. naval action.

Xeroxed: July 26, 1780 - page 1

Oct. 16, 1781 - re Thomas Johnson losing election

Nov. 6, 1781 - " " "

Nov. 13, 1781 - feelings about being President of Congress

to wife - Jones Hanson - Nov. 16, 1781 - He desired to resign, was persuaded to stay

Feb. 2, 1782 - re Thomas' health & state of mind

June 24, 1782 - p. 2 - re action of Assembly

Sept. 4, 1782 - p. 1-3 - farm matters, treatment of Thomas (?), collection of red money.

Oct. 2, 1782 - p. 1, 3 - re Thomas' desire for Hanson

to stop at AR on way home from Philadelphia - apparently for political reasons; re election of sheriff in 7R

Oct. 19, 1782 - remarks on election of sheriff, 7R, Lloyd Dulany - Bennett Allen duel.

June 18, 1783 - (from AR) m. "intendant's answer to the Warriner" - could this pertain to situation referred to in Act. 2, 1782?

(Letters contain occasional requests for money with the complaint that the Assembly is tardy in paying its representatives.)

MS 1785.1 John Hanson Account Book 1775-1782 1 vol.

Household acts., acts. of 7R Council of Safety for purchasing guns, blankets, Continental Congress Diet. with 7R Committee of Observation; Congress' act. for prisoners & Tory prisoners. Among actors - Dr. Adam Hooper, Bennett Allen, Thomas Carter, Daniel Dulany, Christopher Edelen, John Hammond, James Philip Thomas & Hone Tearing in Company - weaving, 1778; Dr. Phillip Thomas. None index in back.

MS 1579 John & Shutter Hanson Papers 1776-1791
9 items

These items must pertain to one John Hanson as a "Memorial of John Hanson in behalf of himself and Sarah Hanson relict of Shutter Hanson deceased" is dated "left 15th May 1790, Read 16 Feb. 1790" - John Hanson 152229 died 1783. Another item has the notation "Papers

Hanson, John 152229,
left by John Hanson June. 15th May 1790.
(no handwriting matches other 152229 samples)
Material is addressed to John Hanson the
younger & Charles Hanson the younger
in CH- summary sheet says JH moved
to FR 1773.

MA 1970 J. Rooney Kelly Collection 1950-1972 236 items

Collection of materials - all secondary
sources with a few ms typescripts -
concerning AA. Some of the books are
organized, some are not. The material
was being prepared for a book.
There are also some articles, footnoted,
on AA figures [Hullaway, Chester] mainly
concerning houses. Periodical &
news clippings.

MS 2086 John Hanson Society Papers 1693-1974
84 items

Main materials - clippings, correspondence,
etc. (20thc) of the John Hanson Society.
One letter noted a gift by Mrs. Kremer,
(wife of J. B. Kremer who wrote John
Hanson of Mulberry House) of "original
Hanson documents" to the Charles
County Historical Society 1963. There is
also a copy of a Louis Hackett HCOO
talk on Hanson (1974) which says
he was used for the manufacture of
gun powder (re MS 1549)?

MS 1728 John H. Mitchell Part Tobacco Records
1768-1935-1768-46 pgs

Part Tobacco Taxes.

Charles County Court

John H. Mitchell 1850-1896

John H. Mitchell + estate

folder - Mitchell family 1866-1935 -
1935 2 letters about Hanson (trying to
locate his birth place) + Sonnet of
St. Thomas Jennifer - home "Slippery",
re. Hanson's sister. ?

MS 1814 Revolutionary War Collection 176 pgs

Box 1 - John Hanson to Matthew Seligman
Nov. 24, 1775 - xeroxed

MS 206 Charles Carroll of Annapolis Papers 1731-1833 86 pgs

Letters from 152229 to Charles Carroll
of Carrollton 132428 July - Dec. 1780 deal
with national matters unless other-
wise noted:

(033324-033327)
V. VII no. 604 - 152229 to 132428 July 1780
no. 605 - " " " Aug. 1780
no. 607a - " " " "
no. 609 - " " " "
no. 611 - " " " "
no. 614 - " " " Sept. 1780
no. 616 - " " " "
no. 617 - " " " "

Hanson, John 152229

no. 618 - 152229 to 132428 Oct. 1780

no. 619 - " " " " "

no. 622 - " " " " "

no. 624 - " " " " "

no. 625 - " " " " Nov. 1780

no. 626 - " " " " "

{ how to use Md. confiscation
law in conjunction with
new money issue to
establish sound credit
of letters.

no. 630 - 152229 to {132428} Dec. 1780
(033324-633327)

Hilmon File:

Fredrick Hilmon, - Feb. 22, 1812 - d. Friday 21
Feb. in 85th year of his age, Mrs. Jane
Hanson, relict of John Hanson, Esq., a
delegate from Maryland in the old
Revolutionary Congress, and President
of that body in Philadelphia in the
period of 1780-82. She was a native
of Prince George's County.

Maryland Journal Dec. 2, 1783 - John Hanson
1721-1783: Date of death Nov. 15, 1783.

La B - 8:231

M H M - 18:282

Andrew - Centenary History of Md. IV 8-9

Dec. 2, 1783 - Hanson, Hon. John died
Nov. 14, 1783 in 63rd year of his
age at Open Hill Sect. of
Harrison's Manor in Prince
George's County.

(Extensive file of newspaper clippings
re Lincoln as "1st US President")

Biographical Directory of the American Congress : 1004

John Hanson -
 (???) member of state house of delegates 9 terms
 member of State Senate 1757-1773
 Delegate to Convention 1774
 Treasurer of Fred. Co. 1775
 Member of Continental Congress 1780-83
 President of Continental Congress - elected
 Nov. 5, 1781
 Served 1 year
 Signer of Articles of Confederation of U. S.
 Died Nov. 15, 1783

Alexander Cortes Hanson (grandson of John Hanson)
 Representative & Senator from Md.
 born - Annapolis Feb. 27, 1786
 Attended St John's College - grad. 1802
 Lawyer
 State House of Delegates 1811-1815
 Established & edited The Federal Republican
 Moved to Rockville, Md.
 Elected as federalist to 13th & 14th Congress
 1813 - 1816.
 Unsuccessful candidate 1816 for election
 to State House of Delegates
 Elected to U. S. Senate - Dec. 20, 1816
 to replace Robert G. Harper who
 resigned
 Served in Senate until death April 23, 1819
 at "Belmont", Elkridge, Howard Co.

Irrelevant

180

HANSON, JOHN
CH/FR

Revolutionary Records Index, Index, Intendants Orders #1
(1782), f.350-38.

Capt. John Hanson.

(From Directory of Md. Legislation)
 Assembly Service - + Convention Service

Charles Co. (Sp.) 1757-58

(Sp.) 1758-61

1762-63

1765-66

(Sp.) 1768-70

DS-2 - seat vacated as
 Hanson became deputy
 surveyor of Fred. Co. - 1769

Frederick Co. 1774-76 - V - (1 EDNS 4 EDNS ^(Sp.) 5) (middle
 dist.)

(Sp.) 1777 R-1 see p. 15, House Journal 1747

1778-79

1779-80

1780-81 EDNS

1781-82 R-1

Baers.

Mid Journal

2 Dec 1783 M H260

This important business being settled, we are to see the British Ambassador that the affair concerning Cape Apollon, should be referred to a committee; we next expressed our desire of coming to a conclusion conformable to the intention of the conversation, had hinted at in his master's observing, that as the mediation of the two Courts had been accepted, they should be ready to honour our treaty with their signatures; we could obtain on those heads a promise of Excellency that he would dispatch a courier, for the purpose of getting further instructions from his Court on the above subjects.

In consequence of our being now so situated, we are no other alternative left than to put off the business to a later day, or proceed to the immediate signature of the articles as they stand; the latter would be most convenient, the more so that the said articles are entirely on the footing of a definitive treaty, and for the surrendering up of the prisoners, the evacuation of places in the same (specie) as has been agreed to for the like purposes in France and England. And as the intervention of the mediating powers was not absolutely necessary to the signature of the preliminaries, we thought it best to request that the Duke of Manchester will send to his Court our proposals on this subject, and for the necessary instructions thereupon.—We are happy to enclose the original of the preliminary treaty, together with a copy of the plenipotentiary exhibited to us by the other parties; in full proof that however concerned we may be that we have not been so successful as we could have wished in the present negotiation, owing to the critical situation of affairs, their High Mightinesses are pleased to do justice in our zeal and approved endeavours.

Ministers Plenipotentiary of the Courts of England and Spain, have signed the definitive treaty at Versailles, and that of America yesterday. By the latter the former preliminaries are converted into a definitive treaty, there yet remains some contentious matters on which the parties are altogether agreed.

We are, &c.

(Signed)

CHRISTOPHER VAN BERKENRODE,
G. BRANTSSEN,

B. W. Y. O. K. Nov. 24.

are credibly informed that his Excellency General Clinton, will make his public entrance into this city tomorrow. He will certainly be received with mark of distinction due to so great and dignified a Chief.—The grateful Citizens long sensible of his extraordinary virtues, will naturally exult as one in his return, and anticipate the happy effects of their being subject to the government of such a judicious & sagacious Legislator.

It is expected that his Excellency General Washington will accompany the Governor. There is no doubt that his decency and decorum will be observed on every occasion by all ranks of people.—They will view him with that pleasing wonder, and with that sincerity, which must expand the human mind, and the appearance of a Hero returning crowned with laurels, (after a long absence) whose singular and noble probity, constantly commands universal love and whole individual merit as a guardian and defender of public liberty, is unparalleled in history.

Revolutions in Government are replete with very great accidents, and when minutely studied must be the advancement of political knowledge; but ages which Independence has introduced into a policy, present a much more promising prospect of stability, than those by which former revolutions were effected, and which hitherto have made little or no use of the world. Besides the Union is a flag, evinces a superior policy from its origin, and its present perfection. No law can be produced of any Gentleman, in any age, so distinguished by the eminence of his private life, whose conduct has been so consistent, so completely successful, and well supported, as that of our General, in the formation of a new Empire.—The progress of human nature comprehend clearly, was submitted to the

near the Tea-Warehouse, at Fire-Bricks.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

A PARTY of horse, will precede their Excellencies and be on their flanks.—After the General and Governor, will follow the Lieutenant-Governor, and Members of the Council, for the temporary government of the Southern part of the State.—The Gentlemen on horseback, eight in front.—Those on foot, in the rear of the horse, in like manner.—Their Excellencies, after passing down Queen's Street, and the line of the troops up the Broadway, will alight at Capt's Tavern.

The Committee hope to see their Fellow-Citizens conduct themselves with decency and decorum, on this joyful occasion.

November 23.

Baltimore, December 2.

MAJOR ST. JOHN, Esq; lately arrived at New-York, is appointed by the Court of France to be Consul, and Superintendent of the Packers, now established between that City and Port L'Orient.

The Ship *Noonuch*, Capt. Caulfield, is arrived at Annapolis, in 6 Weeks, from London. She sailed hence about four Months ago, and anchored in the River Thames in 24 Days.

NAVAL OFFICE.

Entries at the Port of Baltimore. Brig St. Peter, S. White, from St. Kitt's; Ship *Redoubter*, P. H. Poyards, Amsterdam; Schooner *Dispatch*, B. Allen, Port-au-Prince; Brig *Dart*, J. Tyrre, Bermuda.

Cleverages at the Port of Baltimore. Brig *Candida*, C. Cornelius, for Rotterdam; Schooner *Liberty*, R. Ingold, Martinique; Schooner *Nancy*, O. Norris, New-York; Ship *Pacificus*, L. Heron, St. Malors.

Prince-George's County, Nov. 21. 1783.

ON Saturday last departed this life, at Oxen-Hill, the Seat of Mr. THOMAS HANSON, in the 53d Year of his Age, the Honourable JOHN HANSON, Esq;—This Gentleman had long been a Servant to his Country in a Variety of Employments, the last of which was that of President of the Congress. Upon quitting that arduous and exalted Station, he had scarcely reached his peaceful Home, before he was seized by a dangerous illness, which after a doubtful Struggle of many Months, there was every Reason to believe his Constitution had entirely subsided—but, notwithstanding a considerable Interval of Weakness and apparent Health, on a Visit to his Friends in this County, the Disease returned with increased Strength, and he quickly became conscious of his approaching End.—Amidst lingering Torments he steadily preserved the Fortitude of a Man, with the Temper of a Philosopher, and at length met the King of Terrors with the meek Resignation and elevated Hopes of a Christian.

Too often does the partial or venal Pen disregard the sacred Dictates of Truth and Justice! To the good and GENUINE how mortifying is the Reflection, that in delineating Characters of deceased Men, there is little Distinction between him, whose Virtues have adorned human Nature, and the Wretch whose Vices have debased it!

Of all the numerous Acquaintances of this amiable Man, and distinguished Citizen, there will be few indeed, from whom the sad Recital of his Fate will not, at least, extort an Eulogy on his Character—but his more dear and intimate Connections, whilst they cannot fail to lament their Loss and venerate his Memory, will endeavour to emulate him in the Sweetness of his Manners, the Benevolence of his Heart, and the Propriety, Dignity, and Usefulness of his Conduct.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY, from the subscriber, living in Montgomery County, on Wednesday, the 23d of October last, a NEGRO MAN named TONEY, 37 years of age, about 6 feet high, black, he has a white mark on one side of his face, which he was born with. He formerly he used to Walter Evans. Any person securing him so that I may get him again, shall receive the above Reward, and if brought home, all reasonable charges, paid by

SAMUEL W. MAGRUDER.

December 1, 1783.

AIR of TALLY-HO! by Mrs. Hyde.

To which will be added, an Entertainment (never performed here) called

CROSS PURPOSES.

Geob. Mr. Lewis; George Bevil, Mr. Smith; Frank Bevil, Mr. Keating; Harry Bevil, Mr. Atherton; Chapman, Mr. Wall; Robin, Mr. Davis; Confol, Mr. Heard.

Mrs. Grub, Mrs. Ryan; Maid, Miss Parsons, Emily, Mrs. Edwards.

Tickets to be had at Mr. James Young's, in Market-Street; at the Exchange-Coffee-House, Fell's-Point; and of Mr. Willis, next Door to the Theatre, where Boxes may be taken. Box, 5s. 6d. Pit, 3s. N. B. No Money whatever will be received at the Door; nor can any Person be admitted behind the Scenes.—The Doors will be opened at Five o'Clock, and the Performance will begin precisely at Six o'Clock.

Dec. 2. 1783.

Public Sales.

On Thursday Morning next, the 4th Instant, will be sold, at the Auction-Room in Baltimore-Town,

A few INVOICES of *MERCHANDISE*, suitable for the Season, and Eleven LOTS of GROUND situated on Fell's-Point.

On Saturday the 13th Instant, at 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon, will be sold on the Premises,

A valuable LOT of GROUND, in Fee-simple, situated on the New Wharf, between Mr. James Hutchings's and the County Wharf; the Terms of which will be made known at the Time of Sale.

Baltimore, Dec. 2, 1783.
N. B. Five Months Credit will be given on the Lots situated on Fell's-Point.

T. Y.

TO BE SOLD, at RICHARD GRAVES's Ship-Yard, in Kent County Maryland,

A heavy full-built

SHIP; for measurement 70 feet keel, 26 feet beam, 22 feet 5 inches hold, 3 feet between decks, with a quarter-deck to the main-mast, built with the best seasoned white oak, and will be launched in about 3 weeks. There is at the above yard, a sufficiency of cedar, and seasoned plank, for a vessel not exceeding 60 feet keel, which will be built on reasonable terms, at constructed for.

N. B. Payment will be made easy.
Nov. 29, 1783.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY, from the subscriber, living at Leesburg in Loudon County, Virginia, an Apprentice Boy named STEPHEN DONALDSON, capable of doing tolerable good work in the gold and silver way, having been bound to learn said business. He is above 25 years of age, rather small of his age, has a down look; had on a coat of imported broadcloth, resembling a parson's gray, light-coloured jacket, dirty leather breeches, thread stockings, and an old beaver hat, and has a remarkable white spot of hair over his left eye-brow, in the edge of his hair, about the size of a pistarole.—All masters of vessels are warned, at their peril, not to receive him on board their vessels.—Whoever will take up and secure the said Apprentice Boy, so that his master gets him again, shall receive the above Reward, from

STEPHEN DONALDSON.

Leesburg, Nov. 28, 1783.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

For securing in any goal, a Mulatto Man Slave named DICK, belonging to Robert Gilchrist, of Port-Royal, Virginia, who ran away from his master, about the 10th of November, and will endeavour to pass himself for a freeman, and a disbanded soldier, as he wore a British soldier's coat; he is a Rice-maker by trade, walks and speaks slow, and has rather a down look, about 20 years of age; he went off in company with

For securing in any goal, *a Mulatto Man*
State named Dick, belonging to Robert Gilchrist,
in Port-Royal, Virginia, who ran away from his master,
about the 1st of November, and well endeavor
to pass himself for a freeman, and a disbanded soldier,
as he wore a British soldier's coat; he is a
thinner man by trade, walks and speaks slow, and has
rather a down look, about 20 years of age; he wears

Hodges Marriage Index

John Hanson m. Jane Contee

1752

dau. Jane Contee

Charles Co. Deeds A # 3187 pt. 1

① Newman, Charles Co. Gentry : 221 - 246

Father -
Judge Samuel Hanson, Gent (1684-1740)

Mother -
Elizabeth Story - dau of WALTER STORY, widow of
Benjamin Warren.

Siblings - —

Hon. John Hanson, Gent. (1721-1783)
born April 3, 1721 "about 2 or 3 in afternoon"
at Mulberry Grove, Port
Tobacco Parish, Charles Co.

md. Jane (1727-) dau. of Alexander
& Jane Cortee of P.G. Co.

children - 1. Alexander Cortee Hanson

md. Rebecca Howard

2. Samuel Hanson (1756-1781)

surgeon on staff of Geo. Washington

3. Peter Cortee Hanson (1758-

died at Fort Washington during Rev.
Original Member of Soc. of Cincinnati

4. Grace Hanson (1762-1763)

5. Catherine Cortee Hanson (1744-

md. Philip Alexander

6. Jane Cortee Hanson (1747-1781)

md. 1773 Dr. Philip Thomas

7. Elizabeth Hanson (1751-1753)

8. John Hanson (1753-1760)

9. ?

1751 - Sheriff of Charles Co.

1774 - Delegate to Convention from Frederick

1780 - elected to Continental Congress

Died at home of nephew, ^{Mr. Thomas Hanson} at Opon Hill, P. G. Co. -
Nov. 27, 1783.
Nov. 15, 1783

Buried at ancient burying ground of Addison family at Opon Hill

Jane Hanson died Feb. 25, 1812, in 85th year
(see obit. - American)

MHM LXV: 304-305

John Hanson - born - 1721 at Mulberry Grove,
Charles Co.

died - 1783 at Oxon Hill, P. G. Co.

Planter - landowner

entered public life 1757 - Md. Assem. - Charles Co.

moved to Frederick Co 1773

Delegate to Continental Congress - 1779

President of Congress 1781-1782

Son-in-law - Dr. Philip Thomas of FR
wife - Jane

see - Md. Hist. Soc. - John Hanson Collection

MHM LXV: 236

Dictionary of American Biography, ed. by Allen Johnson and Dumas Malone (New York, 1960)

Volume IV, p. 231-232

- signed non-importation agreement of Maryland, which was adopted June 22, 1769
- chairman of meeting in Fred. County which in June 1774 passed resolutions to stop all trade with Great Britain & West Indies until Acts of Parliament blocking the Port of Boston were repealed.
- signed Assoc. of Freeman - July 26, 1775
- chairman of Committee of Observation, first for all Frederick Co, subsequently for Middle District
- One of committee of 3 chosen by Convention to establish a gun - lock factory in F.R.
- As delegates to Continental Congress in ~~June~~, 1780, Hanson & Daniel Carroll were only delegates who refused to ratify Articles of Confederation. Were acting under instructions not to ratify until Virginia & other states had relinquished their claims to unsettled Territory extending westward to Mississippi. Hanson & Carroll were successful in endeavor

SEE correspondence
in LHP files for
John Hanson's
portrait.

~~no date of marriage belief~~
~~Eliq. Honey + John Sullivan~~
~~or sleazy~~

John
April Hanson
14 -

Pres.

Kenneth Bell
NBC News
Rm 505
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, New York
10020

~~file reference~~ reference file

interview someone
Dr. Papenfuse

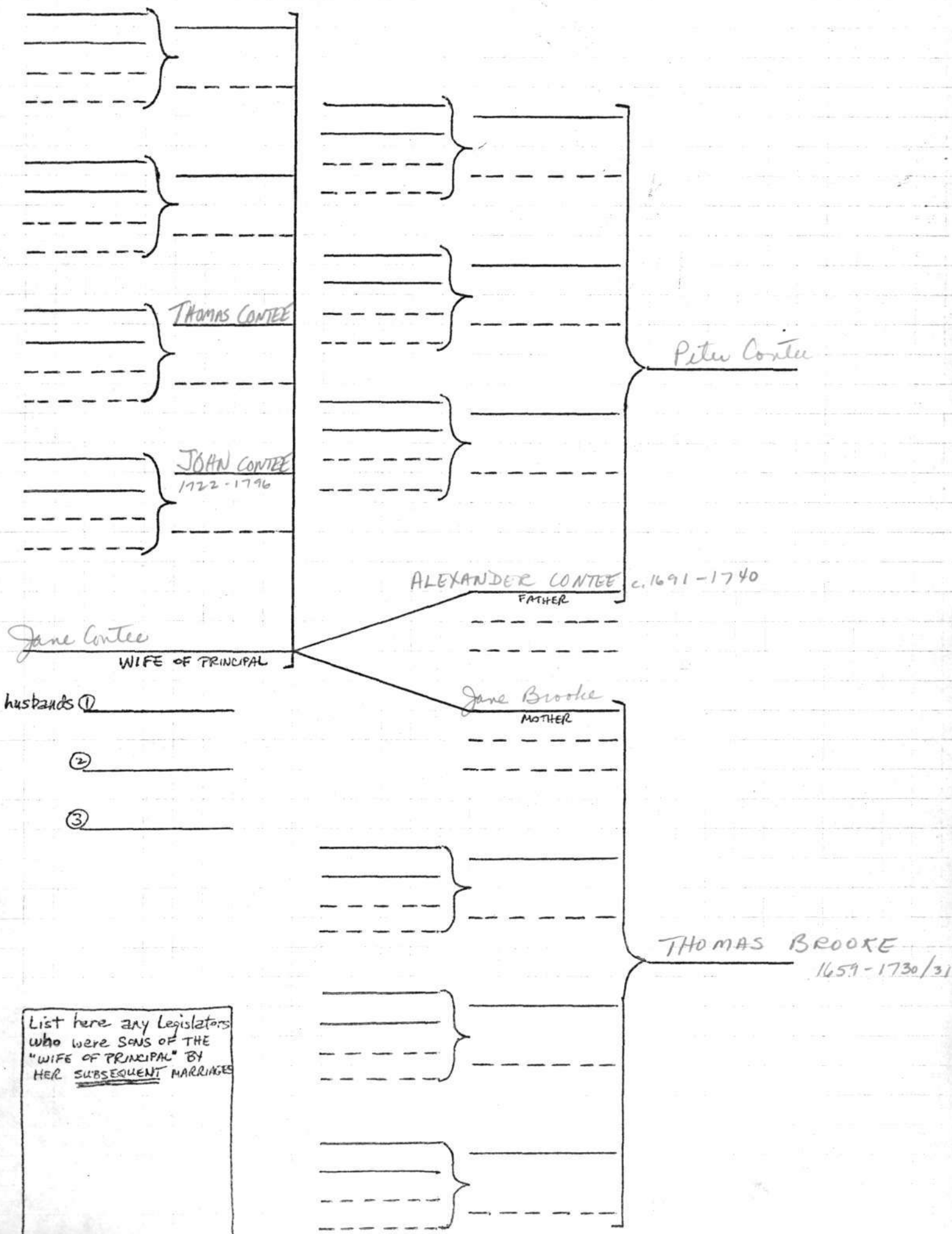
WIFE'S NEPHEWS

WIFE'S BROTHERS

WIFE'S COUSINS

WIFE'S FATHER &
MOTHER & UNCLE

WIFE'S GRANDFATHERS



Stoessel Strange Story (see full citation
ref. list)

background / Dedication of John Hanson Highway 15 Jan. 1957
speech by Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin

- 2/ 1925 + 1928 Stoessel + a Seymour W. Smith
wrote re Hanson as 1st Pres (not Wash)
in Hartford business magazine, The Financial
Digest.
widely reprinted (^{esp.} NY Times 1928)
See Smith's book John Hanson, Our First Pres.
NY: Brewer, Warren + Putnam, 1932.
Ripley did "Believe It or Not" cartoon re
Hanson as 1st Pres.

FR residence - 110 W. Patrick St. when
elected Pres. - bronze plaque says
Hanson lived in this site 1773-1783

- 4/ Hanson was Pres. of Republic of 13 States under
Articles of Confed. (which Stoessel calls
"Conf-futh I")
Washington pres of fed union of 11 states +
elected by only 10 of them.
(NC + RI had not ratified. NY did not
elect)

- 7/ Art. of Confederation provided for "the office of President"
1 yr. term

- 10/ ^{Stoessel says} Hanson elected Pres. bec. of 1) Revolutionary service
2) one of md's "elder statesmen" + md's "spokesman" for

(2)

Stockett

doctrine that undeveloped western lands be
"public domain" - i.e. like Northwest Territory

before 10+11 portrait of Independence Hall, Phila by CW Peale
(but in uniform)

12) Hesselius portraits $\frac{1}{2}$ length of John + Jane
Hanson. owned by Mrs. Peter H. Svensson of Boston,
3-great-gr. dau of J.H.
photos of "Oxen Hill Manor" (sic) + mulberry grove

11) Stockett gives birth date as "April 3, 1715" Old Style
or "April 14, 1715" New Style.

(can't be 1715 - child Jap 62 yrs old 1783)

16) John Hanson Soc. of Md. - 1933 marker at Oxen Hill
i.e. Hanson's death.

17) John Hanson Jr. High School, Oxen Hill, dedicated 1956

Gen'l Assembly 1953 session requested RF 50 be
known fr. An to DC as "The John Hanson Highway"
11 Aug 1954 State Rds Com. adopted name

Hanson's portrait (by Hesselius) grouped w/ Gen'l's
+ HM Quibus III on Swedish American
line M. S. Kungsholm on maiden voyage to
NY 1953

3

Storches

- 26) accomplishments of Hanson adm. include
- 1) adoption of Great Seal of US used 1st 16 Sept 1782
 - 2) reorganization of Post Office
 - 3) creation of State Dep.
etc.
- 27) Mulberry Grove burned 1834
(Oak Hill burned 1895)
- 29) Oct 11, 1782 - Hanson chose 4th or last Thurs of Nov. 1782 (Nov 28) as 1st national or federal Thanksgiving Day (under Art. of Confed.)
Fourth of July also "observed federally" for 1st time under Hanson
- 32) Geo. Wash went thru Pt Tobacco on way South (right - see Wash. Diaries, etc.) to avoid Choptank Swamp in Va

(This is disjointed, lackadaisical book - no citations)

1-202-

2-497-4603

6/11/50 Nick Green

1. 301-

4996
- 497-4736

Arbitron

by
1/2/51

re John Hansen's service in leg.

1757-1768,

June 30.-

June 4, 1990
Monument text:

John Hanson
Honored Patriot
Of The
American Revolution

insert and as a member of the Maryland
House of Delegates representing Frederick
County from 1778 to 1780.

Born 3 April 1721, Mulberry Grove, Charles Co., MD
Died 15 November 1783 at the original Oxon Hill Manor house
(site about 400 yards north of here) Prince George's Co., MD

cap → John Hanson served several terms as a delegate to the General
Assembly from Charles County between 1753⁹ and 1760⁹. *He served as*
~~a member of the Maryland House of Delegates from 1757 to 1773 and~~
~~became a delegate to the General Convention of Annapolis in 1774.~~
In 1775 he served as a member of the Maryland Convention which
issued its famous declaration known as the "Association of ^{the} Free-
men of Maryland". He was elected the president of the United
States in Congress Assembled under the New Articles of Confedera-
tion and served from November 5, 1781 to November ⁴ 1782. While
president he tendered George Washington the thanks of Congress
for the victory at Yorktown.

Dedicated 30 June 1990 by the John Hanson Chapter,
Maryland Society, Sons of the American Revolution.

4' Stone renamed by Paul Russell Russell

References:

Charles County Helps Shape the Nation
John Wearmouth 1986

Charles County Gentry
Genealogical Publishing Co 1971

History of Charles County MD
Tercentenary Year 1958
Henry Newman

Respectfully Submitted

Mark Green

6-11-90

To Jane McWilliams

FROM Nick Green

— 1 page follows this page —

Please review all the text for
accuracy. Thanks!

Nick



William Donald Schaefer
Governor

MARYLAND STATE ARCHIVES

Hall of Records
350 Rowe Blvd., Annapolis, MD 21401
Telephone: (301) 974-3914/3916

TELEFAX NUMBER (301) 974-3895

Edward C. Papenfuss
State Archivist and
Commissioner of Land Patents

Gregory A. Stiversson
Assistant State Archivist

Hon. Robert C. Murphy
Chief Judge, Court of Appeals
Chairman, Hall of Records Commission

Hall of Records Commission:

Hon. Louis L. Goldstein
Dr. William M. Dyal, Jr.

Hon. Lucille Maurer
Dr. John S. Toll

Hon. Julian L. Lapidus
Dr. Steven Muller

Hon. Anne S. Perkins
Brian B. Topping

Hon. Earl F. Seboda
Dr. Earl S. Richardson

DATE

11 June 1990

FAX TRANSMITTAL COVER SHEET

TO:

Nick Green

9-1-301-497-4996-

FAX NUMBER:

497-4736-

FROM:

Jane McWilliams

SUBJECT:

John Hanson

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING THIS PAGE

4

(response to phone call via Chin Allen)

SOCIAL STATUS AND ACTIVITIES: apprenticed to *Joseph Wickes* (ca. 1620–1692) in 1655 after his father's death; acquired the first land in his own name in 1667; he was naturalized in 1671. OCCUPATIONAL PROFILE: apprentice, 1655; planter; owned a gristmill. PUBLIC CAREER. LEGISLATIVE SERVICE: Associators' Convention, Kent County, 1689–1692; Lower House, Kent County, 1692–1693, 1694–1697 (Aggrievances 3, 4, 8), Cecil County, 1697/98–1700. LOCAL OFFICES: justice, Kent County, 1685–1697 (quorum, 1689–1697), Cecil County by 1702; St. Paul's Parish Vestry, Kent County, 1693–1703. MILITARY SERVICE: captain, by 1693; lieutenant colonel, 1694; colonel at the time of his death. STANDS ON PUBLIC/PRIVATE ISSUES: supported the revolution of 1689. WEALTH DURING LIFETIME. LAND AT FIRST ELECTION: probably over 1,000 acres. WEALTH AT DEATH. DIED: will probated on April 27, 1704. PERSONAL PROPERTY: TEV, £1,066.4.1 sterling. LAND: 1,175 acres.

HANSON, JOHN, JR. (1721–1783). BORN: on April 3, 1721, in Port Tobacco Parish, Charles County; third surviving son. NATIVE: at least third generation. RESIDED: in Charles County; Frederick County, 1769. FAMILY BACKGROUND. FATHER: *Samuel Hanson* (ca. 1685–1740). MOTHER: *Elizabeth* (ca. 1688–1764), daughter of *Walter Storey* (ca. 1666–1726). UNCLE: *Robert Hanson* (ca. 1680–1748). BROTHERS: *Walter Hanson* (1711/12–1794); *Samuel Hanson* (1716–1794); *William* (1718/19–1721); and *William* (1726–?). SISTERS: *Elizabeth* (1707–?); *Mary* (1709/10–?); *Sarah* (1714–?); *Jane* (1721/22–?); *Charity* (1724–?), who married second, *Arthur Lee* (?–1760); and *Chloe*. FIRST COUSINS: *Dorothy Hanson* (1721–1752), who married *Richard Harrison* (?–1780); *Mary Hanson*, who married *Daniel Jenifer* (?–1795). NEPHEW: *Samuel Hanson, of Samuel* (ca. 1752–1830). MARRIED in 1747 *Jane* (1728–1812), daughter of *Alexander Contee* (ca. 1691–1740); granddaughter of *Thomas Brooke* (ca. 1659–1730/31); half niece of *Thomas Brooke* (1683–1744), *Sarah Brooke* (?–1724), who married first, *William Dent* (ca. 1660–1704) and second, *Philip Lee* (ca. 1681–1744), and *Priscilla Brooke*, who married *Thomas Gantt* (?–1765). Her brothers were *John Contee* (1722–ca. 1796); *Alexander, Jr.* (1724–1734); *Peter* (1726–ca. 1779); *Thomas Contee* (ca. 1729–1811); *Alexander* (1734–1744); and *Theodore* (1736–ca. 1764). Her sisters were *Catherine* (1732–1831); *Grace* (1738–?); and *Barbara* (1741–1796). Her first cousin was *Thomas Beall, of George* (1735–1819). CHILDREN. SONS: *Alexander Contee Hanson*

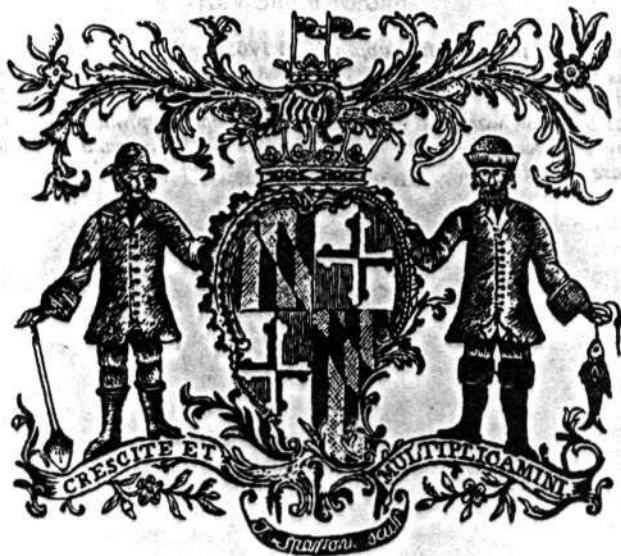
(1749–1806); *John* (1753–1760); *Samuel* (1756–1781), a physician; and *Peter Contee* (1758–1776), who died at Fort Washington during the Revolutionary War. DAUGHTERS: *Catherine Contee* (1744–?), who married *Philip Alexander*; *Jane Contee* (1747–1781), who married in 1773 Dr. *Philip Thomas* (1747–1815); *Elizabeth* (1751–1753); and *Grace* (1762–1763). PRIVATE CAREER. EDUCATION: literate. RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION: Protestant. SOCIAL STATUS AND ACTIVITIES: Gent., 1744; Esq., by 1778. OCCUPATIONAL PROFILE: merchant, 1769; by 1772 he and his brother-in-law *Thomas Contee* (ca. 1729–1811) owned a store and warehouse in Frederick Town. PUBLIC CAREER. LEGISLATIVE SERVICE: Lower House, Charles County, 1757–1758 (Bills of Credit 1, Cv, 2), 1758–1761 (Bills of Credit Cv 1, 1, Cv 2, 2, 3, Cv 3), 1762–1763 (Bills of Credit 1, 2), 1765–1766 (Bills of Credit 2, 4; Accounts 3, 4; Laws to Expire 4), 1768–1769 (Claims 1; discharged from the Assembly at the beginning of the 2nd session after he had accepted the office of deputy surveyor of Frederick County); Conventions, Frederick County, 1st, 1774 (appointed, but did not attend), 4th, 1775 (elected, but did not attend), 5th, 1775; Lower House, Frederick County, 1777 (elected, but did not attend; resigned early in the 1st session), 1778–1779 (Claims 1, 2), 1779–1780 (Elections and Privileges 1; Claims 1; Manufactories 1), 1780–1781 (elected, but did not attend), 1781–1782 (elected, but did not attend; resigned early in the 1st session). LOCAL OFFICES: sheriff, Charles County, 1750–1753, Frederick County, commissioned 1771; deputy surveyor, Frederick County, commissioned 1769, 1771, 1773, and 1777 (resigned 1777); chairman, Committee of Observation, Frederick County, 1775; treasurer, Frederick County, elected 1775; commissioner to establish gunlock manufactory in Frederick Town, 1776; loan officer (to receive subscriptions for loan of money to the Continental Congress and to the State of Maryland), appointed 1777; judge, court of appeals, appointed under the Act to Procure Troops for the American Army, Frederick County, appointed 1778. OUT OF STATE SERVICE: delegate, Continental Congress, 1779–1782 (elected in December 1779, but did not attend until June 1780; reelected in November 1780 and November 1781). ADDITIONAL COMMENTS: Hanson was elected president of Congress on November 5, 1781. One week later he considered resigning from this position because of poor health, family responsibilities, and the "irksome" qualities of the "form and ceremonies" required as president. He was urged to continue by fellow mem-

bers who cited the great difficulty Congress would have selecting a replacement, since only seven states were then represented. Hanson decided to remain as president contingent upon his reelection as a delegate by the Maryland Assembly. On November 28, 1781, Maryland returned him as one of her four delegates, and he continued as president of Congress until November 4, 1782. STANDS ON PUBLIC/PRIVATE ISSUES: as part of the Maryland congressional delegation he signed the Articles of Confederation in 1781, causing their adoption and closing a prolonged debate over the disposition of western lands that had at last been resolved to Maryland's satisfaction. WEALTH DURING LIFE-TIME. LAND AT FIRST ELECTION: 1,312 acres in Charles County. SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN LAND BETWEEN FIRST ELECTION AND DEATH: by 1769 Hanson had sold all of his land in Charles County and moved to Frederick County. During the next ten years he purchased 223 acres in Frederick County, took two 14-year leases on another 255 acres there, purchased 1 lot in Georgetown, Frederick County (later Montgomery County), and at least 2 lots in Frederick Town. In 1779 he purchased part of a tract adjoining Frederick Town for £4,000 current money, and divided it into lots, possibly totaling 10 lots. Hanson sold 6 of these lots for £4,008 current money between 1780 and 1781. WEALTH AT DEATH. DIED: on November 15, 1783, at the home of his nephew, Thomas Hanson, at Oxon Hill, Prince George's County; buried at Oxon Hill, Prince George's County. PERSONAL PROPERTY: requested no appraisal of his estate; 11 slaves were mentioned in his will. LAND: probably owned 223 acres and leased 255 acres, all in Frederick County, plus at least 6 lots in Frederick Town, Frederick County, and 1 lot in Georgetown, Montgomery County.

HANSON, ROBERT (ca. 1680–1748). BORN: ca. 1680 in Port Tobacco Hundred, Charles County; eldest son. NATIVE: at least second generation. RESIDED: in Charles County. FAMILY BACKGROUND. FATHER: John Hanson (?–1714), of Charles County; possibly an immigrant; planter. MOTHER: Mary, daughter of Thomas Hussey, of Charles County. BROTHERS: John (ca. 1681–1754), who married Elizabeth Hussey, a widow; Benjamin (?–1719); and *Samuel Hanson* (ca. 1685–1740). SISTERS: Mary, who married first, Rev. William Maconchie (1710–1742), and second, Theophilus Swift; Anne (1692–?), and Sarah. MARRIED first, by 1705 *Benedicta*. ~~MARRIED second, ca. 1714~~ *Mary* (1692–1718), daughter of *Philip Hoskins* (ca. 1650–1718). Her brothers were William

(1690–1727); Philip, Jr. (1696–?); Oswald (1699–1720); Bennett (1701–?); and Ballard (1703–?). Her sisters were *Benedicta* (1679–1685); Jane (1681–?); *Benedicta* (1685–?); Elizabeth (1687–?); Margaret (1696–?); Mary Ann; and Martha (ca. 1705–?), who married *Thomas Stone* (1677–1727). MARRIED third, ca. 1720/21 Dorothy, widow of *John Parry* (?–1719); daughter of Cornelius White. MARRIED fourth, ca. 1727 Violetta, widow of William Hoskins (1690–1727); daughter of Francis Harrison. MARRIED fifth, on April 14, 1747, Anne, widow of John Maconchie. CHILDREN. SONS: Robert (?–1734); William (ca. 1717–1766), who married Mary, daughter of *Thomas Stone* (1677–1727); Samuel (1705–1749), who married Mary, daughter of *John Fendall* (1674–1734); Benjamin; and Robert (?–1770). STEPSONS: Thomas Parry (Perry); William Maconchie; and Alexander Maconchie. DAUGHTERS: Dorothy (1721–1752), who married *Richard Harrison* (?–1780); Mary, who married *Daniel Jenifer* (?–1795); Sarah, who married Gerard Fowke; and Violetta (?–1786). STEPDAUGHTERS: Elizabeth Hoskins (1721–1773), who married *Walter Hanson* (1711/12–1794); Mary Hoskins, who married first, John Cunningham, and second, Mungo Muschett. PRIVATE CAREER. EDUCATION: literate. RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION: Protestant. OCCUPATIONAL PROFILE: probably a planter. PUBLIC CAREER. LEGISLATIVE SERVICE: Lower House, Charles County, 1719–1721/22 (Aggrievances 1), 1728–1731 (Elections 1–5), 1732–1734 (Elections 1–Cv), 1734/35–1737 (Elections 1, Cv, 2–4), 1738 (Elections; Arms and Ammunition), 1739–1741 (Elections Cv–3; Arms and Ammunition Cv–3). OTHER PROVINCIAL OFFICE: justice, Provincial Court, commissioned 1741 (quorum, 1741). LOCAL OFFICES: sheriff, Charles County, commissioned 1715; justice, Charles County, at least by 1718–1748 (quorum, at least by 1718–1748); justice, Court of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, Charles County, commissioned 1718, 1720, 1731, 1733, 1743, and 1744; clerk, Port Tobacco Parish Vestry, Charles County, in office 1722. JURY SERVICE: jury member, Charles County Court, served in 1712. MILITARY SERVICE: major, 1730; called “colonel,” 1738. WEALTH DURING LIFETIME. LAND AT FIRST ELECTION: at least 1,649 acres in Charles County (including at least 100 acres inherited from his father and 609 acres obtained through his second marriage). SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN LAND BETWEEN FIRST ELECTION AND DEATH: purchased an additional 1,254 acres in Charles County, plus 1 lot in Chandlertown, Charles County, 1720–1746; sold 809 acres, 1720–1746;

A
BIOGRAPHICAL
DICTIONARY OF
THE MARYLAND
LEGISLATURE,
1635-1789



Volume 1: A-H

*Edward C. Papenfuse, Alan F. Day, David W. Jordan,
and Gregory A. Stiverson*

THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY PRESS, BALTIMORE AND LONDON

NAME: 0523 HANSON, JOHN, JR.

CH 1721-1783

Data Sheet: ✓

Element 7: ✓

Element 8: 7-2-77

Reviewed by:

MDD ✓ 1-11-78

GS ✓

D. Jordan/LHP researcher LAH

GS

MDD

WANGED: Date

TAPE NO. DF 34

Proofread:

Additions and Corrections:

C-5 34-13
Cufv

00523 HANSON, JOHN, JR. (1721-1783).

1 BORN: on April 3, 1721, in Port Tobacco Parish, Charles County; third surviving son. NATIVE: at least third generation. RESIDED: in Charles County; Frederick County, 1769.

2 FATHER: SAMUEL HANSON (ca. 1685-1740). MOTHER: Elizabeth (ca. 1688-1764), daughter of WALTER STOREY (ca. 1666-1726);
UNCLE: ROBERT HANSON (ca. 1680-1748). BROTHERS: WALTER HANSON (1711/12-1794); SAMUEL HANSON (1716-1794); William (1718/19-1721); and William (1726-?). SISTERS: Elizabeth (1707-?); Mary (1709/10-?); Sarah (1714-?); Jane (1721/22-?); Charity (1724-?), who married second, ARTHUR LEE (?-1760); and Chloe. FIRST COUSINS: Dorothy Hanson (1721-1752), who married RICHARD HARRISON (?-1780); Mary Hanson, who married DANIEL JENIFER (?-1795). NEPHEW: SAMUEL HANSON, OF SAMUEL (ca. 1752-1830).

3 in 1747 Jane (1728-1812), daughter of ALEXANDER CONTEE (ca. 1691-1740); granddaughter of THOMAS BROOKE (ca. 1659-1730/31); half niece of THOMAS BROOKE (1683-1744), Sarah Brooke (?-1724), who married first, WILLIAM DENT (ca. 1660-1704) and second, PHILIP LEE (ca. 1681-1744), and Priscilla Brooke, who married THOMAS GANTT (?-1765). Her brothers were JOHN CONTEE (1722-ca. 1796); Alexander, Jr. (1724-1734); Peter (1726-ca. 1779); THOMAS CONTEE (ca. 1729-1811); Alexander (1734-1744); and Theodore (1736-ca. 1764). Her sisters were Catherine (1732-1831); Grace (1738-?); and Barbara (1741-1796). Her first cousin was THOMAS BEALL, OF GEORGE (1735-1819).

4 SONS: ALEXANDER CONTEE HANSON (1749-1806); John (1753-1760); Samuel (1756-1781), a physician; and Peter Contee (1758-1776), who died at Fort Washington during the Revolutionary War. DAUGHTERS: Catherine Contee (1744-?), who married Philip Alexander; Jane Contee (1747-1781), who married in 1773 Dr. PHILIP THOMAS (1747-1815); Elizabeth (1751-1753); and Grace (1762-1763).

5 EDUCATION: literate. RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION: Protestant. SOCIAL STATUS AND ACTIVITIES: Gent., 1744; Esq. by 1778.

6 OCCUPATIONAL PROFILE: merchant, 1769; by 1772 he and his brother-in-law, THOMAS CONTEE (ca. 1729-1811) owned a store and warehouse in Frederick Town.

7 LEGISLATIVE SERVICE: Lower House, Charles County, 1757-1758 (Bills of Credit 1, Cv, 2), 1758-1761 (Bills of Credit Cv 1, 1, Cv 2, 2, 3, Cv 3), 1762-1763 (Bills of Credit 1, 2), 1765-1766 (Bills of Credit 2, 4; Accounts 3, 4; Laws to Expire 4), 1768-1769 (Claims 1; discharged from the Assembly at the beginning of the 2nd session after he had accepted the office of deputy surveyor of Frederick County); Conventions, Frederick County, 1st, 1774 (elected, but did not attend), 4th, 1775 (elected, but did not attend), 5th, 1775; Lower House, Frederick County, 1777 (elected, but did not attend; resigned early in the 1st session), 1778-1779 (Claims 1, 2), 1779-1780 (Elections and Privileges 1; Claims 1; Manufactories 1), 1780-1781 (elected, but did not attend), 1781-1782 (elected, but did not attend; resigned early in the 1st session).

8 LOCAL OFFICES: sheriff, Charles County, 1750-1753; deputy
surveyor, Frederick County, commissioned 1769, 1771, 1773, and
1777 (resigned 1777); sheriff, Frederick County commissioned
1771; chairman, Committee of Observation, Frederick County, 1775;
lc/7/1 Treasurer, Frederick County, elected 1775; commissioner to
establish gunlock manufactory in Frederick Town, 1776; loan
officer (to receive subscriptions for loan of money to the
Continental Congress and to the State of Maryland), appointed
1777; judge, court of appeals, appointed under the Act to Procure
Troops for the American Army, Frederick County, appointed 1778.

9 OUT OF STATE SERVICE: delegate, Continental Congress,
1779-1782 (elected in December 1779, but did not attend until
June 1780; reelected in November 1780 and November 1781).

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS: Hanson was elected president of Congress on
November 5, 1781. One week later he considered resigning from
this position because of poor health, family responsibilities,
and the "irksome" qualities of the "form and ceremonies" required
as president. He was urged to continue by fellow members who
cited the great difficulty Congress would have selecting a
replacement, since only seven states were then represented.
Hanson decided to remain as president, contingent upon his
reelection as a delegate by the Maryland Assembly. On November
28, 1781, Maryland returned him as one of her four delegates, and
he continued as president of Congress until November 4, 1782.

10 STANDS ON PUBLIC/PRIVATE ISSUES: as part of the Maryland
n/2/1 congressional delegation ^{he} signed the Articles of Confederation, ⁱⁿ
1781, causing their adoption and closing a prolonged debate over

9/11 the dispositon of western lands ^{just} which had at last been resolved to Maryland's satisfaction.

11 LAND AT FIRST ELECTION: 1,312 acres in Charles County. SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN LAND BETWEEN FIRST ELECTION AND DEATH: by 1769 Hanson had sold all of his land in Charles County and moved to Frederick County. During the next ten years he purchased 223 acres in Frederick County, took two 14-year leases on another 255 acres there, purchased 1 lot in Georgetown, Frederick County (later Montgomery County), and at least 2 lots in Frederick Town. In 1779 he purchased part of a tract adjoining Frederick Town for £4,000 current money, and divided it into lots, possibly totaling 10 lots. Hanson sold 6 of these lots for £4,008 current money between 1780 and 1781.

12 DIED: on November 15, 1783, at the home of his nephew, Thomas Hanson, at Oxon Hill, Prince George's County; buried at Oxon Hill, Prince George's County. PERSONAL PROPERTY: requested no appraisal of his estate; 11 slaves were mentioned in his will. LAND: probably owned 223 acres and leased 255 acres, all in Frederick County, plus at least 6 lots in Frederick Town ^{Frederick County} and 1 lot in Georgetown, Montgomery County.

34-13

00523 HANSON, JOHN, JR. (1721 - 1783).1 - BORN: April 3, 1721, ^{County} Port Tobacco Parish, Charles; ^{County} third surviving son.NATIVE: at least third generation.RESIDED: in ^{County} Charles; ^{County} Frederick, 1769.2 - FATHER: SAMUEL HANSON (ca. 1685 - 1740).MOTHER: Elizabeth (ca. 1688 - 1764), daughter of
WALTER STOREY (ca. 1666 - 1726);UNCLE: ROBERT HANSON (ca. 1680 - 1748).BROTHERS: WALTER HANSON (1711/12 - 1794);SAMUEL HANSON (1716 - 1794);

William (1718/19 - 1721); and

William (1726 - ?).

SISTERS: Elizabeth (1707 - ?);

Mary (1709/10 - ?);

Sarah (1714 - ?);

Jane (1721/22 - ?);

Charity (1724 - ?) married (1st)
John Howard (? - 1749) (2nd)

who married second,

ARTHUR LEE (? - 1760); and

Chloe.

~~NEPHEW~~: SAMUEL HANSON, OF SAMUEL (1752 - 1830).FIRST COUSINS: Dorothy Hanson (1721 - 1752) ^{who} married

Hanson; John, Jr. (1721-1783) Continued-2

(first cousins, cont.)

RICHARD HARRISON (? - 1780);

Mary Hanson, (who) married

DANIEL JENIFER (ca. 1724 - 1795).

NEPHEW! SAMUEL HANSON, OF SAMUEL (ca. 1752-1830).

3 In 1747 to Jane (1728-1812), daughter of ALEXANDER CONTEE (ca. 1691-1740);
and wife Jane Brooke (?-1779); granddaughter of THOMAS BROOKE (1659-1730/31);
half niece of THOMAS BROOKE (1683-1744), and niece of Sarah Brooke (?-1724), married WILLIAM DENT (1660-1704) and Jane
Second, PHILIP LEE (ca. 1681-1744); Priscilla Brooke, married THOMAS GANTT (?-1765). Her
brothers were JOHN CONTEE (1722-1796); Alexander, Jr. (1724-1734); Peter (1726-ca.
1779); THOMAS CONTEE (1729-1744); and Theodore (1736-ca. 1764); her sisters
were Catherine (1732-1831); Grace (1738-?); Barbara (1741-1796). Her first cousin
was THOMAS BEALL OF GEORGE (1735-1819)

Hanson, John, Jr. (1721-1783) continued-2

(first cousins, cont.)

RICHARD HARRISON (? - 1780);

Mary Hanson, who married

DANIEL JENIFER (ca. ~~1724~~[?] - 1795).

NEPHEW: SAMUEL HANSON, OF SAMUEL (ca. ~~1752~~[?] - 1830).

3 - IN 1747, ¹⁰ Jane (1728 - 1812), daughter of

ALEXANDER CONTEE (ca. 1691 - 1740) and wife

Jane Brooke (? - 1779), and granddaughter

of THOMAS BROOKE (1659 - 1730/31).

Her brothers were JOHN CONTEE (1722 - 1796);

Alexander, Jr. (1724 - 1734);

Peter (1726 - ca. 1779);

THOMAS CONTEE (1729 - 1811);

Alexander (1734 - 1744); and

Theodore (1736 - ca. 1764).

her SISTERS were Catherine (1732 - 1831);

Grace (1738 - ?); Barbara (1741 - 1796);

she was THOMAS BROOKE (1683 - 1744);

AUNTS: Sarah Brooke (? - 1724), married

PHILIP LEE (ca. 1681 - 1744);

Hanson, John, Jr. (1721 - 1783) Continued -3

(Aunts, cont.)

Priscilla Broke (? - ?) married
THOMAS GANTT (? - 1765).

4. SONS: ALEXANDER CONTEE HANSON (1749 - 1806);

John (1753 - 1760) ;

Samuel (1756 - 1781), a physician; and

~~George Washington~~

Peter Contee (1758 - 1776), ^{who} died at

Fort Washington during ^{the} Revolutionary War.

DAUGHTERS: Catherine Contee (1744 - ?), who

married Philip Alexander;

Jane Contee (1747 - 1781), ^{who} married ⁱⁿ 1773

Dr. PHILIP THOMAS (1747 - 1815);

Elizabeth (1751 - 1753); ^{and} Grace (1762 - 1763).

5. EDUCATION: literate;

RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION: Protestant;

SOCIAL STATUS AND ACTIVITIES: Gent., 1744; Esq., 1744, 1778.

6. OCCUPATIONAL PROFILE: merchant, 1769; by 1772 in partnership with his brother-in-law THOMAS CONTEE (ca. 1789-1789/1811) with a store and warehouse in Frederick Town.
→ see attached sheet p 41

8. LOCAL OFFICES: sheriff, Charles, 1760-1761; deputy surgeon, Frederick, 1767

9. OUT OF STATE SERVICE: member of ~~See attached sheet 1st~~ Continental Congress 1780-1783 (elected first President of the Congress under Articles of Confederation, November 5, 1781; resigned November 4, 1782 because of poor health); signer of Articles of Confederation, 1781.

10. STANDS ON PUBLIC/PRIVATE ISSUES: signer, Articles of Confederation, 1781.

11. LAND AT FIRST ELECTION: 1312 acres in Charles County.

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN LAND BETWEEN

FIRST ELECTION AND DEATH: By 1769 Hanson had sold all of his land in Charles County and moved to Frederick County. During the next ten years he purchased 223 acres in Frederick County, took ^{up} 14-year leases on another 255 acres there, purchased 1/2 lot in Georgetown in Frederick County (later Montgomery County), and ^{at least} 2 lots in Frederick Town. In 1779 he purchased part of a tract adjoining Frederick Town for \$4000 current money, and divided it into lots, possibly ^{totalling} 10 lots. Hanson sold 6 of these lots for \$4008 current money between 1780 and 1781.

commissioned 1771; chairman, Committee of Observation, Frederick County, 1775; ^{commissioner to establish gun-lock manufactory in Frederick Town, 1776;} loan officer (to receive subscriptions for loan of money to ^{the} Continental Congress and to the State of Maryland), appointed 1777; judge, Court of Appeals, Frederick County, appointed "under the Act to procure Troops for the American Army", 1778.

See also on next page

9. OUT OF STATE SERVICE: delegate, Continental Congress; elected on December 1779, November 1780 (elected president of Congress on November 5, 1781). Hanson considered resigning from this office one week later because of poor health, family responsibilities, and the "irksome" qualities of the "form and ceremonies" required as president. He was urged to continue by fellow members, who cited the great difficulty Congress would be under in selecting a replacement since only seven states were then represented. Hanson decided to remain as president, contingent upon his reelection as a delegate by the Assembly, November 1781 (continued as president of Congress until November 4, 1782).

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Hanson, John

(also FR 1522)

7 Legislative Service:

Lower House, Charles^{County}, 1757-1758 (Bills of Credit 1, Cr, 2),
 1758-1761 (Bills of Credit Cr 1, 1, Cr 2, 2, 3, Cr 3),
 1762-1763 (Bills of Credit 1, 2), 1765-1766 (Bills of
Credit 2, 4; Accounts 3, 4; Laws to Expire 4), 1768-1769
 (Claims 1; discharged from the Assembly at the beginning of
 the 2nd session after he had accepted the office of
 deputy surveyor of Frederick County); Conventions, Frederick,
 1st, 1774 (elected, but did not attend), 4th, 1775 (elected, but
 did not attend), 5th, 1775; Lower House, Frederick County,
 1777 (elected, but did not attend; resigned early in the 1st session),
 1778-1779 (Claims 1, 2), 1779-1780 (Elections and Privileges 1;
Claims 1; Manufactories 1), 1780-1781 (elected, but did not
 attend), 1781-1782 (elected, but did not attend; resigned early
 in the 1st session).

8. LOCAL OFFICES: sheriff, Charles County, 1750-1753;

deputy surveyor, Frederick County, commissioned 1769, 1771,
 1773, and 1777 (resigned 1777); sheriff, Frederick County,

→ over

9. OUT OF STATE SERVICE: delegate, Continental Congress, 1779-1782 (elected in December 1779, but did not attend until June 1780; reelected in November 1780 and November 1781).

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS: Hanson was elected president of Congress on November 5, 1781. One week later he considered resigning from this position because of poor health, family responsibilities, and the "irksome" qualities of the "form and ceremonies" required as president. He was urged to continue by fellow members who cited the great difficulty Congress would have selecting a replacement, since only seven states were then represented. Hanson decided to remain as president, contingent upon his reelection as a

John Hanson

[9- continued]

delegate by the Maryland Assembly.
On November 28, 1781, Maryland
returned him as one of her four delegates,
and he continued as president of
Congress until November 4, 1782.

10 STANDS ON PUBLIC / PRIVATE ISSUES;
signed the Articles of Confederation, 1781.

continue much
11

12 - DIED : on November 15, 1783, at ^{the} home
of ^{his} nephew, Thomas Hanson, at
Oxon Hill, Prince Georges ^{County}, buried at
Oxon Hill, Prince Georges ^{County} AD

PERSONAL PROPERTY : requested ^{that} no
appraisal of ^{his} estate be made;
11 slaves ^{mentioned} in ^{his} will.

LAND : probably 223 acres ^{owned} and ^{leased} 255 acres
adjoining ~~land~~, all in Frederick County, plus ^{probably} at least 6 lots
in Frederick Town and 1 lot in George Town, Mont-
gomery County.

STOP

⑩

34-13

explain why
significant -
Mol's signing
made articles
operative

See
the write
50 looks
lovely

John Hanson
1721-1783

9 - OUT OF STATE SERVICE : ~~member of the~~
Continental Congress, 1780-1783 (attended
Congress from March, 1781 through
November 1782; elected first president
of Congress under the Articles of Confederation
on November 5, 1781 and served ^{as president} until
November 4, 1782 although he was
absent in April and May of 1782
because of illness); signed ^{the} Articles
of Confederation in 1781 after he and
Daniel Carroll ⁽¹⁷³⁰⁻¹⁷⁹⁶⁾ obtained concessions
from the state of Virginia to cede
western lands to the United States
for common use.

John Hanson
(34)

9- delegate, Continental Congress, 1779-1782
(elected in December 1779, but did
not attend until June 1780; reelected
in November 1780 and November 1781;
president, November 1781 to November 1782)

ROUTING SLIP

_____ To all Archives staff, initial, circulate,
return to ECP.

_____ G. Stiverson

_____ C. White

_____ F. White, Jr.

_____ J. Allen

_____ P. Jacobsen

_____ M. Schoenfelder

_____ S. Nettles

_____ M. F. Miller

_____ P. Vanorny

_____ A. Kallis

_____ P. Narbeth

_____ R. Molter

_____ D. Frese

_____ A. Libby

_____ M. Lipham

_____ D. McDonald

_____ S. Collins

_____ R. Trent

_____ C. Tilles

_____ L. Crouch

_____ T. Fountain

_____ S. Toolles

_____ Archival Interns

Attn: _____

_____ Records Management Div.

Attn: _____

4- No mention of Samuel Hanson in
Cordell or in Medical Men
in Revolution. Reference comes
from Newman. Suggest we
drop it unless we find other
evidence.

Hanson
Element 3

OS 23
CH

Are Half Unshes to be included, I thought they were dropped,

Element 12

I think should be included when known.

were the lots only in Fredericks Town or elsewhere — adjoining Fredericks Br

4. WAS son (Sons) of Govt staff during Revolution? Over

9. can't be 1st Portmanteau (approx - 1st only met in 1774 (or 1775) -

Yes - see revised entry

11. All these transactions occurred in 1769? or less date just apply to 600 acres. If so, what is the date on Frederick lot - ?

1769 applies to 600 acres

11. I don't know 1783 as to

purchased 1779 - sold date see entry

No 1783 document for FR.

Abbey farm

2. Sister Charity's first husband
should be deleted, & state ✓
"Whose second husband was..."

ROUTING SLIP

_____ To all Archives staff, initial, circulate,
return to ECP.

_____ G. Stiverson

_____ C. White

_____ F. White, Jr.

_____ J. Allen

_____ P. Jacobsen

_____ M. Schoenfelder

_____ S. Nettles

_____ M. F. Miller

_____ P. Vanorny

_____ A. Kallis

_____ P. Narbeth

_____ R. Molter

_____ D. Frese

_____ A. Libby

_____ M. Lipham

_____ D. McDonald

_____ S. Collins

_____ R. Trent

_____ C. Tilles

_____ L. Crouch

_____ T. Fountain

_____ S. Tooles

_____ Archival Interns

Attn: _____

_____ Records Management Div.

Attn: _____

0523 Hanson, John, Jr (also 1522)

8 Other State Office:

judge, Court of Appeals, appointed 1778;

Local Offices:

sheriff, Charles, 1750-1753;

deputy surveyor, Frederick, commissioned
and
1769, 1771, 1773, 1777 (resigned 1777);

sheriff, Frederick, commissioned
1771;

chairman, committee of observation,
Frederick, 1775,

treasurer, of Frederick county,
elected 1775;

loan officer (to receive subscriptions
for loan of money to Continental
Congress and the state of
Maryland), appointed 1777.

1-20-78

LEGISLATOR (B-D) Hansen, John, Jr. COUNTY CH ID# 0523

ADDITION / CORRECTION (Circle one)

Element # 8 (Specify change; underline additional information or corrected material.)

Delete Other State Office:
judge, Court of appeals, appointed 1778

add to Local Offices:
judge, Court of appeals, Frederick County,
"appointed under the Act to Procure Troops for
The American Army", 1778.

(. should be last entry)

1-20-78

FILES AFFECTED: (Xerox one copy of this form for each file and circle name.)

Legislator (B-D)	County	ID#	Element # Affected	Relationship

YOUR NAME SG Rose

DATE 11/22/77

Hanson, John, Jr. (1721-1783)

8 Judge, Court of Appeals, appointed 1778;

8 Deputy Surveyor, Frederick, Commissioned 1764, 1771, 1773
1777, discharged 1777; Sheriff, Frederick, Commissioned
1771; Loan Officer, (to receive subscriptions for
loan of money to Continental Congress & state
of Md.) appointed 1777;

8 LOCAL OFFICES: justice, Charles, 1759-1760,
8 1761-1764, 1766-1772, 1773, Durham
Parish Vestry, Charles, 1774-1776; 1779-
1780, 1784-1787, MILITARY SERVICE:
captain by 1774; colonel by 1785.

LEGISLATOR (B-D) BEALL, THOMAS, OF GEORGE (1735-1819) COUNTY MO ID# 1911

ADDITION CORRECTION (Circle one)

Element # 2 (Specify change; underline additional information or corrected material.)

HALF UNCLE - THOMAS BROOKE (1683-1744)

AUNT - Done Brooke (?-1779), who married ALEXANDER CONTEE (ca. 1691-1740).

HALF AUNTS - Sarah Brooke [etc.]; Priscilla Brooke, who married THOMAS GANTI (?-1765).

FIRST COUSINS - JOHN CONTEE (1722-ca. 1796); THOMAS CONTEE (ca. 1729-1811); Done Contee (1728-1812), who married JOHN HANSON (1721-1783).

FILES AFFECTED: (Xerox one copy of this form for each file and circle name.)

Legislator (B-D)	County	ID#	Element # Affected	Relationship
✓ JOHN HANSON (1721-1783)	CH	0523	3	half uncle; half aunt 1 st cousin THOS. BEALL
D.S. [Done & John Contee]				

YOUR NAME

KG

DATE

8/26/77

SOCIAL STATUS AND ACTIVITIES: apprenticed to *Joseph Wickes* (ca. 1620-1692) in 1655 after his father's death; acquired the first land in his own name in 1667; he was naturalized in 1671. OCCUPATIONAL PROFILE: apprentice, 1655; planter; owned a gristmill. PUBLIC CAREER. LEGISLATIVE SERVICE: Associators' Convention, Kent County, 1689-1692; Lower House, Kent County, 1692-1693, 1694-1697 (Aggravances 3, 4, 8), Cecil County, 1697/98-1700. LOCAL OFFICES: justice, Kent County, 1685-1697 (quorum, 1689-1697), Cecil County by 1702; St. Paul's Parish Vestry, Kent County, 1693-1703. MILITARY SERVICE: captain, by 1693; lieutenant colonel, 1694; colonel at the time of his death. STANDS ON PUBLIC/PRIVATE ISSUES: supported the revolution of 1689. WEALTH DURING LIFETIME. LAND AT FIRST ELECTION: probably over 1,000 acres. WEALTH AT DEATH. DIED: will probated on April 27, 1704. PERSONAL PROPERTY: TEV, £1,066.4.1 sterling. LAND: 1,175 acres.

✓ **HANSON, JOHN, JR.** (1721-1783). BORN: on April 3, 1721, in Port Tobacco Parish, Charles County; third surviving son. NATIVE: at least third generation. RESIDED: in Charles County; Frederick County, 1769. FAMILY BACKGROUND. FATHER: *Samuel Hanson* (ca. 1685-1740). MOTHER: *Elizabeth* (ca. 1688-1764), daughter of *Walter Storey* (ca. 1666-1726). UNCLE: *Robert Hanson* (ca. 1680-1748). BROTHERS: *Walter Hanson* (1711/12-1794); *Samuel Hanson* (1716-1794); *William* (1718/19-1721); and *William* (1726-?). SISTERS: *Elizabeth* (1707-?); *Mary* (1709/10-?); *Sarah* (1714-?); *Jane* (1721/22-?); *Charity* (1724-?), who married second, *Arthur Lee* (?-1760); and *Chloe*. FIRST COUSINS: *Dorothy Hanson* (1721-1752), who married *Richard Harrison* (?-1780); *Mary Hanson*, who married *Daniel Jenifer* (?-1795). NEPHEW: *Samuel Hanson, of Samuel* (ca. 1752-1830). MARRIED in 1747 *Jane* (1728-1812), daughter of *Alexander Contee* (ca. 1691-1740); granddaughter of *Thomas Brooke* (ca. 1659-1730/31); half niece of *Thomas Brooke* (1683-1744), *Sarah Brooke* (?-1724), who married first, *William Dent* (ca. 1660-1704) and second, *Philip Lee* (ca. 1681-1744), and *Priscilla Brooke*, who married *Thomas Gantt* (?-1765). Her brothers were *John Contee* (1722-ca. 1796); *Alexander, Jr.* (1724-1734); *Peter* (1726-ca. 1779); *Thomas Contee* (ca. 1729-1811); *Alexander* (1734-1744); and *Theodore* (1736-ca. 1764). Her sisters were *Catherine* (1732-1831); *Grace* (1738-?); and *Barbara* (1741-1796). Her first cousin was *Thomas Beall, of George* (1735-1819). CHILDREN. SONS: *Alexander Contee Hanson*

(1749-1806); *John* (1753-1760); *Samuel* (1756-1781), a physician; and *Peter Contee* (1758-1776), who died at Fort Washington during the Revolutionary War. DAUGHTERS: *Catherine Contee* (1744-?), who married *Philip Alexander*; *Jane Contee* (1747-1781), who married in 1773 Dr. *Philip Thomas* (1747-1815); *Elizabeth* (1751-1753); and *Grace* (1762-1763). PRIVATE CAREER. EDUCATION: literate. RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION: Protestant. SOCIAL STATUS AND ACTIVITIES: Gent., 1744; Esq., by 1778. OCCUPATIONAL PROFILE: merchant, 1769; by 1772 he and his brother-in-law *Thomas Contee* (ca. 1729-1811) owned a store and warehouse in Frederick Town. PUBLIC CAREER. LEGISLATIVE SERVICE: Lower House, Charles County, 1757-1758 (Bills of Credit 1, Cv, 2), 1758-1761 (Bills of Credit Cv 1, 1, Cv 2, 2, 3, Cv 3), 1762-1763 (Bills of Credit 1, 2), 1765-1766 (Bills of Credit 2, 4; Accounts 3, 4; Laws to Expire 4), 1768-1769 (Claims 1; discharged from the Assembly at the beginning of the 2nd session after he had accepted the office of deputy surveyor of Frederick County); Conventions, Frederick County, 1st, 1774 (appointed, but did not attend), 4th, 1775 (elected, but did not attend), 5th, 1775; Lower House, Frederick County, 1777 (elected, but did not attend; resigned early in the 1st session), 1778-1779 (Claims 1, 2), 1779-1780 (Elections and Privileges 1; Claims 1; Manufactories 1), 1780-1781 (elected, but did not attend), 1781-1782 (elected, but did not attend; resigned early in the 1st session). LOCAL OFFICES: sheriff, Charles County, 1750-1753, Frederick County, commissioned 1771; deputy surveyor, Frederick County, commissioned 1769, 1771, 1773, and 1777 (resigned 1777); chairman, Committee of Observation, Frederick County, 1775; treasurer, Frederick County, elected 1775; commissioner to establish gunlock manufactory in Frederick Town, 1776; loan officer (to receive subscriptions for loan of money to the Continental Congress and to the State of Maryland), appointed 1777; judge, court of appeals, appointed under the Act to Procure Troops for the American Army, Frederick County, appointed 1778. OUT OF STATE SERVICE: delegate, Continental Congress, 1779-1782 (elected in December 1779, but did not attend until June 1780; reelected in November 1780 and November 1781). ADDITIONAL COMMENTS: Hanson was elected president of Congress on November 5, 1781. One week later he considered resigning from this position because of poor health, family responsibilities, and the "irksome" qualities of the "form and ceremonies" required as president. He was urged to continue by fellow mem-

bers who cited the great difficulty Congress would have selecting a replacement, since only seven states were then represented. Hanson decided to remain as president contingent upon his reelection as a delegate by the Maryland Assembly. On November 28, 1781, Maryland returned him as one of her four delegates, and he continued as president of Congress until November 4, 1782. STANDS ON PUBLIC/PRIVATE ISSUES: as part of the Maryland congressional delegation he signed the Articles of Confederation in 1781, causing their adoption and closing a prolonged debate over the disposition of western lands that had at last been resolved to Maryland's satisfaction. WEALTH DURING LIFETIME. LAND AT FIRST ELECTION: 1,312 acres in Charles County. SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN LAND BETWEEN FIRST ELECTION AND DEATH: by 1769 Hanson had sold all of his land in Charles County and moved to Frederick County. During the next ten years he purchased 223 acres in Frederick County, took two 14-year leases on another 255 acres there, purchased 1 lot in Georgetown, Frederick County (later Montgomery County), and at least 2 lots in Frederick Town. In 1779 he purchased part of a tract adjoining Frederick Town for £4,000 current money, and divided it into lots, possibly totaling 10 lots. Hanson sold 6 of these lots for £4,008 current money between 1780 and 1781. WEALTH AT DEATH. DIED: on November 15, 1783, at the home of his nephew, Thomas Hanson, at Oxon Hill, Prince George's County; buried at Oxon Hill, Prince George's County. PERSONAL PROPERTY: requested no appraisal of his estate; 11 slaves were mentioned in his will. LAND: probably owned 223 acres and leased 255 acres, all in Frederick County, plus at least 6 lots in Frederick Town, Frederick County, and 1 lot in Georgetown, Montgomery County.

HANSON, ROBERT (ca. 1680–1748). BORN: ca. 1680 in Port Tobacco Hundred, Charles County; eldest son. NATIVE: at least second generation. RESIDED: in Charles County. FAMILY BACKGROUND. FATHER: John Hanson (?–1714), of Charles County; possibly an immigrant; planter. MOTHER: Mary, daughter of Thomas Hussey, of Charles County. BROTHERS: John (ca. 1681–1754), who married Elizabeth Hussey, a widow; Benjamin (?–1719); and Samuel Hanson (ca. 1685–1740). SISTERS: Mary, who married first, Rev. William Maconchie (1710–1742), and second, Theophilus Swift; Anne (1692–?); and Sarah. MARRIED first, by 1705 Benedicta. MARRIED second, ca. 1714 Mary (1692–1718), daughter of Philip Hoskins (ca. 1650–1718). Her brothers were William

(1690–1727); Philip, Jr. (1696–?); Oswald (1699–1720); Bennett (1701–?); and Ballard (1703–?). Her sisters were Benedicta (1679–1685); Jane (1681–?); Benedicta (1685–?); Elizabeth (1687–?); Margaret (1696–?); Mary Ann; and Martha (ca. 1705–?), who married Thomas Stone (1677–1727). MARRIED third, ca. 1720/21 Dorothy, widow of John Parry (?–1719); daughter of Cornelius White. MARRIED fourth, ca. 1727 Violetta, widow of William Hoskins (1690–1727); daughter of Francis Harrison. MARRIED fifth, on April 14, 1747, Anne, widow of John Maconchie. CHILDREN. SONS: Robert (?–1734); William (ca. 1717–1766), who married Mary, daughter of Thomas Stone (1677–1727); Samuel (1705–1749), who married Mary, daughter of John Fendall (1674–1734); Benjamin; and Robert (?–1770). STEPSONS: Thomas Parry (Perry); William Maconchie; and Alexander Maconchie. DAUGHTERS: Dorothy (1721–1752), who married Richard Harrison (?–1780); Mary, who married Daniel Jenifer (?–1795); Sarah, who married Gerard Fowke; and Violetta (?–1786). STEPDAUGHTERS: Elizabeth Hoskins (1721–1773), who married Walter Hanson (1711/12–1794); Mary Hoskins, who married first, John Cunningham, and second, Mungo Muschett. PRIVATE CAREER. EDUCATION: literate. RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION: Protestant. OCCUPATIONAL PROFILE: probably a planter. PUBLIC CAREER. LEGISLATIVE SERVICE: Lower House, Charles County, 1719–1721/22 (Aggravances 1), 1728–1731 (Elections 1–5), 1732–1734 (Elections 1–Cv), 1734/35–1737 (Elections 1, Cv, 2–4), 1738 (Elections; Arms and Ammunition), 1739–1741 (Elections Cv–3; Arms and Ammunition Cv–3). OTHER PROVINCIAL OFFICE: justice, Provincial Court, commissioned 1741 (quorum, 1741). LOCAL OFFICES: sheriff, Charles County, commissioned 1715; justice, Charles County, at least by 1718–1748 (quorum, at least by 1718–1748); justice, Court of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, Charles County, commissioned 1718, 1720, 1731, 1733, 1743, and 1744; clerk, Port Tobacco Parish Vestry, Charles County, in office 1722. JURY SERVICE: jury member, Charles County Court, served in 1712. MILITARY SERVICE: major, 1730; called “colonel,” 1738. WEALTH DURING LIFETIME. LAND AT FIRST ELECTION: at least 1,649 acres in Charles County (including at least 100 acres inherited from his father and 609 acres obtained through his second marriage). SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN LAND BETWEEN FIRST ELECTION AND DEATH: purchased an additional 1,254 acres in Charles County, plus 1 lot in Chandlertown, Charles County, 1720–1746; sold 809 acres, 1720–1746;

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In November, 1778, New Jersey ratified the Articles, and Delaware followed suit in February, 1779. Standing alone, Maryland again instructed her delegation not to sign the Articles until all claims were withdrawn. In November, 1780, New York relinquished its claims, and in January, 1781, Virginia at last yielded jurisdiction over all her claimed territories except Kentucky. Governor Johnson then urged the legislature to "rely on the justice of the Confederate States" and approve ratification despite its lingering fears, lest "over perseverance incur the censure of obstinacy." Maryland's congressional delegates, John Hanson and Daniel Carroll, were instructed to sign the Articles, which went into effect on March 1, 1781.

Maryland's refusal to ratify the Articles of Confederation enraged the other states to such an extent that some proposed that Maryland be obliterated from the map and her territory divided among the neighboring states. The reluctance of the newly independent states to cede adequate powers to a general government all but emasculated the Articles of Confederation. Maryland's insistence upon the creation of a National Domain did more to establish the truly national character of the United States than any of the provisions of the Articles themselves.

12. John Hanson (1721-1783)

Signer of the Articles of Confederation

A Charles County delegate to the provincial legislature from 1762 until 1766, John Hanson moved to Frederick County in 1773. An early advocate of co-ordinated colonial resistance to parliamentary infringements, he was a member of the committee of the legislature which drafted the instructions to the Maryland delegates to the New York Stamp Act Congress in 1765, and signed the non-importation agreement in protest of the Townshend Acts in 1769. A colonel in the local militia and chairman of the Committee of Observation for Frederick County, Hanson raised and equipped troops and was instrumental in initiating munitions manufacture in Western Maryland. Like Tilghman, Chase and Paca, Hanson was an ardent advocate of independence, and as a delegate to the Maryland Convention, urged the lifting of its restrictions on Maryland's congressional delegates. He was a member of the House of Delegates from 1778 to 1782, and in 1779 was elected to the Continental Congress, where, with Daniel Carroll, he argued long and ably for Maryland during the Western Lands dispute. On November 5, 1781, he was elected the first "President of the United States in Congress assembled" by the new Congress of the Confederation. After serving a one-year term, Hanson returned to Maryland, declined the seat in the state legislature to which he has been re-elected and retired from public life in 1783. His son,

Alexander Contee Hanson, reflecting on the momentous events of the Revolution to which his father had contributed so much, wrote:

... during the whole memorable interval between the fall of the old and the institution of the new form of government, there appeared to exist among us such a fund of public virtue as has scarcely a parallel in the annals of the world.⁸



12. John Hanson, by Cedric B. Egeli, 1975, after Charles Willson Peale. (H-123)

Hanson

Hanson

[G. A. Hanson, *Old Kent* (1876); *Md. Hist. Mag.*, June, Sept. 1911, Mar. 1926; *Tercentenary Hist. of Md.* (1927), vol. I, by M. P. Andrews, vol. IV, by H. F. Powell; G. M. Brumbaugh, *Maryland Records* (1928); E. S. Riley, *The Ancient City—A Hist. of Annapolis in Md.* (1887); *Federal Gazette & Baltimore Daily Advertiser*, Jan. 18, 1806.] W.G.F.

HANSON, ALEXANDER CONTEE (Feb. 27, 1786–Apr. 23, 1819), editor, representative and senator from Maryland, was born at Annapolis, the second son of Alexander Contee Hanson [q.v.] and Rebeca (Howard) Hanson. He was graduated from St. John's College in 1802, and practised law in his native city. He came from a line of fighting patriots and was nourished in Federalism as in a religion. In 1808 he founded a newspaper, the *Federal Republican*, in Baltimore, to represent extreme Federalist opinion. As editor-in-chief he secured Jacob Wagner, who had served in the State Department under Pickering and entertained an absolute aversion toward Jefferson and Madison. Hanson shared the conviction of most Federalists that the Republican statesmen were "bound over" to French interests, and Wagner's "inside information" concerning diplomacy was freely used to spread this view. For statements conceived to be "mutinous and highly reproachful to the President" made in an article on the Embargo, published Nov. 7, 1808, Hanson, who was a lieutenant in the 39th Regiment of Maryland militia, was court-martialed, but he defended himself with ability and success. As the country drifted toward war with England the *Federal Republican* became more bitter. Numerous threats were issued against it. On June 20, 1812, two days after the declaration of war, an editorial appeared, beginning "Thou hast done a deed whereat Valour will weep." The policy of the paper was defined as opposition to the war and hostility to Madison, who was stigmatized as the tool of Bonaparte. On June 22, a mob of infuriated Republicans demolished the newspaper plant, even tearing down the walls. Thereupon, following the advice of influential Federalists, Hanson decided to take a stand for freedom of opinion and of the press. A building was secured at 45 Charles St., and transformed into a veritable arsenal. On July 27, the paper was reissued from Georgetown, D. C., but circulated from Baltimore. This issue of the journal contained an attack upon the city government for favoritism toward the leaders of the Baltimore mob. The following day the house on Charles Street was surrounded and doors and windows were smashed. The Federalists responded with gun shots. One man was killed in the crowd. The militia deported itself irresolutely. Finally,

when a cannon was dragged before the newspaper office, the defenders consented to compromise with the mayor of Baltimore and the commander of the militia. In return for promises of safety for life and property, they consented to a temporary surrender. Neither of these promises was fulfilled, however. The place of safety proved to be the jail, which, since the militia was immediately disbanded, was easily forced during the night. A butcher and a French tailor led the mob. The offending Federalists were clubbed into insensibility and hurled out upon the jail steps where the attack was continued with penknives, matches, and candle-grease poured upon the eyelids. Gen. James M. Lingan was killed and Gen. Henry (Light-Horse Harry) Lee received injuries from which he never fully recovered. Hanson was beaten into unconsciousness, but later was assisted to escape to his country estate. By Aug. 3, he was reissuing his paper from Georgetown.

Baltimore exonerated the rioters, and although the committee of grievances and courts of justice of the Maryland House of Delegates later upheld the Federalists, a wave of apprehension was felt lest this violent outbreak should prove the precursor of Republican terrorism. This Federalist reaction brought about Hanson's election to Congress. He took his seat in March 1813, continuing his anti-administration charges in the House. In 1816, he resigned in the hope of saving the local Federalist cause by entering state politics, but he failed in the elections for the House of Delegates. He was then appointed United States senator to complete the term of Senator Harper (resigned), and he served in this capacity from Jan. 2, 1817, until his death. Ill health prevented him from continuous activity in the Senate. Hanson married Priscilla Dorsey, June 24, 1805. He died at his estate, "Belmont," near Elkridge.

[The Md. Hist. Soc. possesses manuscript letters of Hanson to George C. Washington, 1817–18, and a collection called "Hanson Pamphlets," being the writings of Hanson's father, which contains a manuscript introduction, written (1851–52) by C. W. Hanson, treating of the family history. Accounts of the Baltimore riots are found in J. B. McMaster, *A Hist. of the People of the U. S.*, vol. III (1892); Henry Adams, *Hist. of the U. S. A.*, vol. VI (1891); J. T. Scharf, *Hist. of Md.* (1879), vol. III; and D. T. Lynch, *An Epoch and a Man: Martin Van Buren* (1929). See also *Trial of Alexander Contee Hanson, Esq., A Lieutenant in a Company of Militia, etc. (1809); Interesting Papers Relative to the Recent Riots at Baltimore* (1812); *Baltimore Patriot and Mercantile Advertiser*, Apr. 24, 1819; files of the *Federal Republican*.] K.J.G.

HANSON, JOHN (Apr. 13, 1721–Nov. 22, 1783), Revolutionary leader, member of the Continental Congress, son of Samuel and Elizabeth

Hanson

(Story) Ifanson, was descended from Roger de Rastrick, who was living in Yorkshire, England, in the middle of the thirteenth century. (The name was changed from De Rastrick to Hanson, Henry's son, in 1330.) A descendant married a connection of the Swedish royal family; and his son became an officer in the army of Gustavus Adolphus. In 1612 four sons of this soldier were sent by Queen Christina to the New World in the care of John Printz, governor of New Sweden. They removed from Tinicum Island, in the Delaware River, to Kent Island, Md., in 1653, and about three years later the youngest of the four, John Hanson, established the family in Charles County. His son, Samuel, was elected a member of the General Assembly of Maryland in 1716 and 1728, and served his county as sheriff, commissary, clerk, and member of the board of visitors of the county school. John, Samuel's son, was born at "Mulberry Grove," Charles County, in 1721. He entered public life in 1757 as a representative of Charles County in the Assembly, and served nearly every year from 1757 to 1773, when he removed to Frederick County. Under the influence of that progressive frontier section of the province he continued to serve in the Assembly until his election, in 1779, as a delegate to the Continental Congress.

Hanson was a member of the committee of the legislature which drafted instructions to the Maryland delegates to the Stamp-Act Congress in New York (1765). He signed the non-importation agreement of Maryland, which was adopted June 22, 1769, at a meeting of county committees as a protest against the Townshend Acts. He was chairman of the meeting in Frederick County which in June 1774 passed resolutions to stop all trade with Great Britain and the West Indies until the Acts of Parliament blocking the Port of Boston were repealed. As a member of the Maryland Convention, he signed July 26, 1775, the Association of the Freemen of Maryland which approved the use of arms to repel British troops. As chairman of the Committee of Observation, first for all Frederick County and subsequently for the Middle District, Hanson was active in raising troops and providing arms and ammunition. He was one of a committee of three chosen by the Maryland Convention to establish a gun-lock factory in Frederick. In July 1775 he wrote to the president of the Continental Congress warning him of an expedition by Loyalists and Indians against the Maryland frontier, a danger which was removed only by the arrest of the leaders, Nov. 19, 1775, near Hagerstown. Under Hanson's leadership the delegates from Frederick County to the

Hanson

Maryland Convention advocated independence several months before such sentiment was dominant in the other counties, and he held that every resolution of the Convention tending to separate Maryland from a majority of the colonies without the consent of the people was destructive of its internal safety. The Maryland Assembly elected him a delegate to the Continental Congress on Dec. 22, 1779. He took his seat in that body June 14, 1780. At this time the Maryland delegates were alone in refusing to ratify the Articles of Confederation. They had instructions not to ratify until Virginia and other states had relinquished their claims to the unsettled territory extending westward to the Mississippi River. John Hanson and his colleague Daniel Carroll [q.v.] labored successfully for this relinquishment. The ratification of the Articles of Confederation was completed Mar. 1, 1781, and on Nov. 5 of that year Hanson was elected president of the Congress of the Confederacy. He retired from public life at the close of his term of one year and died at Oxon Hill, Prince Georges County. Hanson's wife was Jane Contee of Prince Georges County. They had nine children, one of whom, Alexander Contee Hanson [q.v.], became chancellor of Maryland.

[Geo. A. Hanson, *Old Kent* (1876); J. T. Scharf, *Hist. of Western Md.* (1882); T. J. C. Williams, *Hist. of Frederick County, Md.* (1910); J. M. Hammond, *Colonial Mansions of Md. and Del.* (1914); *Tercentenary Hist. of Md.* (1925), vol. IV, by H. F. Powell; "Proceedings in the Senate and House of Representatives upon the Reception and Acceptance from the State of Maryland of the Statues of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, and of John Hanson, Erected in Statuary Hall of the Capitol," *Cong. Record*, 57 Cong., 2 Sess., pp. 1506 ff., 1541 ff., and *Sen. Doc. No. 13*, 58 Cong., Special Sess.; *Maryland Gazette* (Annapolis), Nov. 27, 1783.] N. D. M.

HANSON, ROGER WEIGHTMAN (Aug. 27, 1827-Jan. 4, 1863), Confederate general, was born in Winchester, Ky., the second son of Samuel Hanson, lawyer and member of the legislature, and of Matilda (Calloway) Hanson. His father, who came of the Maryland Hanson family and was a native of Alexandria, Va., had moved to Kentucky in 1807. By nature impetuous and daring, Roger Weightman Hanson served as first lieutenant in the Mexican War under Capt. J. S. ("Cerro Gordo") Williams. In a duel after his return he received a wound which shortened one leg and gave him thereafter a peculiar gait. During convalescence he read law. He began to practise at home, then went to California with the gold rush, but returned with nothing added to his fortune. In 1851, opposing his old commander for a seat in the legislature, he lost by six votes; but two years later he was successful and became a rep-

Shelton Lib MSS-

HANSON, JOHN -- B. 1721 - D. 11/15/1783 AET. 63

CARD NO. 1

Hanson, John, 1715-1783.

B. in Charles county, Md, in 1715; died at Oxon Hill, Prince Georges county, 22 Nov. 1783. He received an English education, and was a member of the House of Delegates nearly every year from 1757 till 1781. He removed to Frederick county in 1773, was an active patriot, and in 1775 was treasurer of the county. About that time he was commissioned by the Maryland Convention to establish a gun-lock factory at Frederick. On 9 Oct., 1776, he was one of a committee to go to the camp of the Maryland troops in New Jersey, "with power to appoint officers and to encourage the re-enlistment of the Maryland militia." He was a delegate to the Continental congress from 1781 till his death, served one year as its president, from 5 Nov. of that year, and in that capacity gave Washington the thanks of Congress for the victory at Yorktown. After 1782 feeble health compelled him to retire from public life.

John Hanson was constantly in the public service, first of the colony, then of the State and then of the United States. He took a conspicuous part as a member of the Colonial Assembly in leading the people up to a separation of the colony from England. In conducting public affairs during the dark days of the war and in forming the State government. For some years he was President of Congress under the Articles of Confederation at a time when there was no Senate and no Executive. He, therefore, was the chief figure and the highest civil official in the service of the United States. At that time there were few inducements apart from disinterested patriotism to make a man enter Congress, and that body contained many men of ability as well as of patriotism. It was a distinguished honor and a testimony of exalted merit to be selected by such men as their chief.

The two bronze statues are the work of Mr. Richard B. Brooks, a sculptor of high repute, and his work has been received with commendation by those capable of judging of its merit.

SOURCE AND DATE UNKNOWN

36 - - - - -
"ON SATURDAY LAST - 15 NOVEMBER, 1783, - DEPARTED THIS LIFE AT OXON-HILL, THE SEAT OF MR. THOMAS HANSON & IN THE 63D YEAR OF HIS AGE, THE HON. JOHN HANSON ESQ. HE HAD LONG BEEN A SERVANT TO HIS COUNTRY IN A VARIETY OF EMPLOYMENTS, THE LAST OF WHICH WAS THAT OF PRESIDENT OF THE CONGRESS.

MD. JOURNAL, 12/2/1783

First White House

37th April 1940

Writes the able president of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Edward Robins: "You know I have a harmless passion for house-hunting, not for renting, but historical purposes."

Mr. Robins is now hunting for the home of John Hanson, who is often erroneously described as the first President of the United States. The mansion, according to legend, is still standing in Philadelphia, but nobody has yet proved where it is located. Mr. Robins is now on a hunt to nail down that fact.

Hanson was a Congressman from Maryland and under the famed Articles of Confederation he was, in 1781, elected President of the United States in Congress.

That made him a conspicuous citizen and General Washington addressed him as "Your Excellency." He also spent a night in President Hanson's Philadelphia mansion.

Stretch a point far enough and that residence becomes the original American White House. But, of course, Mr. Hanson was actually President of Congress and not of the United States as now organized.

Even so, he was an important national personage. Among other things, President Hanson issued a proclamation fixing the last Thursday in November as Thanksgiving, or specifically a "day for thanksgiving and prayer." He was "President of the United States in Congress" for one year and was then succeeded by Elias Boudinot of Philadelphia.

But you can wager safely that if anybody can find the Hanson mansion he will be Mr. Robins.

CLIPPED FROM ARTICLE
IN BALTIMORE SUN,
2/1/1903, ABOUT BRONZE
STATUES OF CHARLES
CARROLL AND JOHN HANSON
AT CAPITOL IN WASHINGTON,
D. C.

JOHN HANSON, JR.

John Hanson, Jr. was born April 3, 1721 (old calendar - April 14 new calendar) at Mulberry Grove near Port Tobacco, Charles County. His father, Samuel Hanson, was of Swedish descent while his mother, Elizabeth Storey, was from a Charles County family.

Records lead us to believe that as a child Hanson enjoyed the typically classical education commonly received by sons of the planter families. In 1747 he married Jane Contee, the daughter of a neighbor.

From 1750 to 1753 he was sheriff of Charles County and served as a delegate from that county to the Lower House of the Maryland legislature for the next twelve years. During some of this time he sat on the committee which instructed the Maryland delegates to the Stamp Act Congress (1765). He accepted the office of Deputy Surveyor of Frederick County in 1769 and moved to that area, where he was elected delegate to the extra-legal conventions of Maryland from 1774 to 1776. He was elected a delegate to the Lower House of the General Assembly from 1777 through 1782 and was sent by that body to the Continental Congress where he served from March 1781 until November 1782. One of the major issues confronting Congress in that period was the disposition of western land. Not until Hanson and Daniel Carroll, representing the interests of the smaller states, convinced Virginia to abandon its claim to western lands to the United States did Maryland agree to ratify the Articles of Confederation.

Upon ratification of the Articles of Confederation, Thomas McKean resigned as president of Congress to devote himself full time to his judicial duties in Pennsylvania.

On November 5, 1781 John Hanson was chosen first President of Congress under the new Articles of Confederation. Official news of the British surrender at Yorktown had already been received.

Among the first letters written by President Hanson was one directed to George Washington, still savoring the victory of his Yorktown campaign. "This is the first opportunity I have had of writing to Your Excellency since Congress was pleased to elect me to the singular honor of being its president--any intelligence worth communicating, which first reaches me, shall be related with unreserved freedom, candor and punctuality--[I] hope for similar treatment from Your Excellency. Already my knowledge of your character leads me to anticipate infinite satisfaction. I cannot avoid mentioning that the present aspect of our public affairs is particularly pleasing--the events of the present campaign will no doubt fill the most brilliant pages in the history of America"

Hanson diligently chaired Congress, writing required letters of thanks to military figures, such as Lafayette, for their efforts on behalf of the new confederation. He cajoled the states to send the proper number of representatives to Congress and to fill their quota of troops. He worried over the financial needs of the government, directed communiques to foreign principalities, and kept the lines of communication open between continental forces and the Congress. It was an exhausting job, and Hanson was forced to leave Congress in poor health in November 1782.

He died a year later on November 15, 1783 at Oxon Hill, Prince George's County, Maryland. Hanson's son, Alexander Contee Hanson, became one of the leading lawyers and officials in the government of Maryland. In 1787 he published the first compilation of the Laws of Maryland printed after the Revolution, and the first since Bacon's Laws (1765). Today the Speaker of Maryland's House of Delegates is John Hanson Briscoe, a direct descendant of John Hanson, Jr.

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JOHN HANSON, JR.

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Records lead us to believe that as a child, Hanson enjoyed the typically classical education commonly received by sons of the planter families. Early in the 1740's he had married the daughter of a neighbor, Jane Contee. In 1751 he was sheriff of Charles County and served as delegate from that county to the Lower House for the next eight years. He had moved to Frederick County by 1773 where he was elected a delegate to the extra-legal conventions of Maryland from 1774-1776. Hanson, however, served only in 1775. In that year he was also treasurer of Frederick County. From 1777 to 1780 he was once again delegate in the Lower House. He was a member of the Continental Congress from 1780 to 1783. He attended Congress from March 1781 through November 1782. Not until he and Daniel Carroll, as delegates from Maryland obtained concessions from the State of Virginia to cede western lands to the United States for common use, did Maryland ratify the Articles of Confederation. On November ⁵ 28, 1781 he was chosen first President of Congress

under the new Articles. In this capacity he served until November 4, 1782 although he was sometime absent because of illness (April and May 1782). While Hanson was President, Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown and in his official position, Hanson tendered the thanks of Congress to General Washington for this victory. Plainly, Hanson was President during some of the most critical days of the war.

In poor health, he left Congress in November 1782. He died a year later on November 15, 1783 at Oxon Hill. The son of John Hanson, Alexander Contee Hanson, became one of the leading lawyers and officials in the government of Maryland. In 1787, he published the first compilation of the Laws of Maryland printed after the Revolution, and the first since Bacons Laws (1765).

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Hanson

[G. A. Hanson, *Old Kent* (1876); *Md. Hist. Mag.*, June, Sept. 1911, Mar. 1926; *Tercentenary Hist. of Md.* (1925), vol. I, by M. P. Andrews, vol. IV, by H. F. Powell; G. M. Brumbaugh, *Maryland Records* (1928); E. S. Riley, *The Ancient City—A Hist. of Annapolis in Md.* (1887); *Federal Gazette & Baltimore Daily Advertiser*, Jan. 18, 1806.] W.G.E.

HANSON, ALEXANDER CONTEE (Feb. 27, 1786–Apr. 23, 1819), editor, representative and senator from Maryland, was born at Annapolis, the second son of Alexander Contee Hanson [q.v.] and Rebeca (Howard) Hanson. He was graduated from St. John's College in 1802, and practised law in his native city. He came from a line of fighting patriots and was nourished in Federalism as in a religion. In 1808 he founded a newspaper, the *Federal Republican*, in Baltimore, to represent extreme Federalist opinion. As editor-in-chief he secured Jacob Wagner, who had served in the State Department under Pickering and entertained an absolute aversion toward Jefferson and Madison. Hanson shared the conviction of most Federalists that the Republican statesmen were "bound over" to French interests, and Wagner's "inside information" concerning diplomacy was freely used to spread this view. For statements conceived to be "mutinous and highly reproachful to the President" made in an article on the Embargo, published Nov. 7, 1808, Hanson, who was a lieutenant in the 39th Regiment of Maryland militia, was court-martialed, but he defended himself with ability and success. As the country drifted toward war with England the *Federal Republican* became more bitter. Numerous threats were issued against it. On June 20, 1812, two days after the declaration of war, an editorial appeared, beginning "Thou hast done a deed whereat Valour will weep." The policy of the paper was defined as opposition to the war and hostility to Madison, who was stigmatized as the tool of Bonaparte. On June 22, a mob of infuriated Republicans demolished the newspaper plant, even tearing down the walls. Thereupon, following the advice of influential Federalists, Hanson decided to take a stand for freedom of opinion and of the press. A building was secured at 45 Charles St., and transformed into a veritable arsenal. On July 27, the paper was reissued from Georgetown, D. C., but circulated from Baltimore. This issue of the journal contained an attack upon the city government for favoritism toward the leaders of the Baltimore mob. The following day the house on Charles Street was surrounded and doors and windows were smashed. The Federalists responded with gun shots. One man was killed in the crowd. The militia deported itself irresolutely. Finally,

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when a cannon was dragged before the newspaper office, the defenders consented to compromise with the mayor of Baltimore and the commander of the militia. In return for promises of safety for life and property, they consented to a temporary surrender. Neither of these promises was fulfilled, however. The place of safety proved to be the jail, which, since the militia was immediately disbanded, was easily forced during the night. A butcher and a French tailor led the mob. The offending Federalists were clubbed into insensibility and hurled out upon the jail steps where the attack was continued with penknives, matches, and candle-grease poured upon the eyelids. Gen. James M. Lingan was killed and Gen. Henry (Light-Horse Harry) Lee received injuries from which he never fully recovered. Hanson was beaten into unconsciousness, but later was assisted to escape to his country estate. By Aug. 3, he was reissuing his paper from Georgetown.

Baltimore exonerated the rioters, and although the committee of grievances and courts of justice of the Maryland House of Delegates later upheld the Federalists, a wave of apprehension was felt lest this violent outbreak should prove the precursor of Republican terrorism. This Federalist reaction brought about Hanson's election to Congress. He took his seat in March 1813, continuing his anti-administration charges in the House. In 1816, he resigned in the hope of saving the local Federalist cause by entering state politics, but he failed in the elections for the House of Delegates. He was then appointed United States senator to complete the term of Senator Harper (resigned), and he served in this capacity from Jan. 2, 1817, until his death. Ill health prevented him from continuous activity in the Senate. Hanson married Priscilla Dorsey, June 24, 1805. He died at his estate, "Belmont," near Elkridge.

[The Md. Hist. Soc. possesses manuscript letters of Hanson to George C. Washington, 1817–18, and a collection called "Hanson Pamphlets," being the writings of Hanson's father, which contains a manuscript introduction, written (1851–52) by C. W. Hanson, treating of the family history. Accounts of the Baltimore riots are found in J. B. McMaster, *A Hist. of the People of the U. S.*, vol. III (1892); Henry Adams, *Hist. of the U. S. A.*, vol. VI (1891); J. T. Scharf, *Hist. of Md.* (1879), vol. III; and D. T. Lynch, *An Epoch and a Man: Martin Van Buren* (1929). See also *Trial of Alexander Contee Hanson, Esq., A Lieutenant in a Company of Militia, etc.* (1809); *Interesting Papers Relative to the Recent Riots at Baltimore* (1812); *Baltimore Patriot and Mercantile Advertiser*, Apr. 24, 1819; files of the *Federal Republican*.] K. J. G.

HANSON, JOHN (Apr. 13, 1721–Nov. 22, 1783), Revolutionary leader, member of the Continental Congress, son of Samuel and Elizabeth

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(Story) Hanson, was descended from Roger de Rastrick, who was living in Yorkshire, England, in the middle of the thirteenth century. (The name was changed from De Rastrick to Hanson, Henry's son, in 1330.) A descendant married a connection of the Swedish royal family; and his son became an officer in the army of Gustavus Adolphus. In 1642 four sons of this soldier were sent by Queen Christina to the New World in the care of John Printz, governor of New Sweden. They removed from Tinicum Island, in the Delaware River, to Kent Island, Md., in 1653, and about three years later the youngest of the four, John Hanson, established the family in Charles County. His son, Samuel, was elected a member of the General Assembly of Maryland in 1716 and 1728, and served his county as sheriff, commissary, clerk, and member of the board of visitors of the county school. John, Samuel's son, was born at "Mulberry Grove," Charles County, in 1721. He entered public life in 1757 as a representative of Charles County in the Assembly, and served nearly every year from 1757 to 1773, when he removed to Frederick County. Under the influence of that progressive frontier section of the province he continued to serve in the Assembly until his election, in 1779, as a delegate to the Continental Congress.

Hanson was a member of the committee of the legislature which drafted instructions to the Maryland delegates to the Stamp-Act Congress in New York (1765). He signed the non-importation agreement of Maryland, which was adopted June 22, 1769, at a meeting of county committees as a protest against the Townshend Acts. He was chairman of the meeting in Frederick County which in June 1774 passed resolutions to stop all trade with Great Britain and the West Indies until the Acts of Parliament blocking the Port of Boston were repealed. As a member of the Maryland Convention, he signed July 26, 1775, the Association of the Freemen of Maryland which approved the use of arms to repel British troops. As chairman of the Committee of Observation, first for all Frederick County and subsequently for the Middle District, Hanson was active in raising troops and providing arms and ammunition. He was one of a committee of three chosen by the Maryland Convention to establish a gun-lock factory in Frederick. In July 1775 he wrote to the president of the Continental Congress warning him of an expedition by Loyalists and Indians against the Maryland frontier, a danger which was removed only by the arrest of the leaders, Nov. 19, 1775, near Hagerstown. Under Hanson's leadership the delegates from Frederick County to the

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Maryland Convention advocated independence several months before such sentiment was dominant in the other counties, and he held that every resolution of the Convention tending to separate Maryland from a majority of the colonies without the consent of the people was destructive of its internal safety. The Maryland Assembly elected him a delegate to the Continental Congress on Dec. 22, 1779. He took his seat in that body June 14, 1780. At this time the Maryland delegates were alone in refusing to ratify the Articles of Confederation. They had instructions not to ratify until Virginia and other states had relinquished their claims to the unsettled territory extending westward to the Mississippi River. John Hanson and his colleague Daniel Carroll [q.v.] labored successfully for this relinquishment. The ratification of the Articles of Confederation was completed Mar. 1, 1781, and on Nov. 5 of that year Hanson was elected president of the Congress of the Confederacy. He retired from public life at the close of his term of one year and died at Oxon Hill, Prince Georges County. Hanson's wife was Jane Contee of Prince Georges County. They had nine children, one of whom, Alexander Contee Hanson [q.v.], became chancellor of Maryland.

[Geo. A. Hanson, *Old Kent* (1876); J. T. Scharf, *Hist. of Western Md.* (1882); T. J. C. Williams, *Hist. of Frederick County, Md.* (1910); J. M. Hammond, *Colonial Mansions of Md. and Del.* (1914); *Tercenary Hist. of Md.* (1925), vol. IV, by H. F. Powell; "Proceedings in the Senate and House of Representatives upon the Reception and Acceptance from the State of Maryland of the Statues of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, and of John Hanson, Erected in Statuary Hall of the Capitol," *Cong. Record*, 57 Cong., 2 Sess., pp. 1506 ff., 1541 ff., and *Sen. Doc. No. 13*, 58 Cong., Special Sess.; *Maryland Gazette* (Annapolis), Nov. 27, 1783.] N. D. M.

HANSON, ROGER WEIGHTMAN (Aug. 27, 1827-Jan. 4, 1863), Confederate general, was born in Winchester, Ky., the second son of Samuel Hanson, lawyer and member of the legislature, and of Matilda (Calloway) Hanson. His father, who came of the Maryland Hanson family and was a native of Alexandria, Va., had moved to Kentucky in 1807. By nature impetuous and daring, Roger Weightman Hanson served as first lieutenant in the Mexican War under Capt. J. S. ("Cerro Gordo") Williams. In a duel after his return he received a wound which shortened one leg and gave him thereafter a peculiar gait. During convalescence he read law. He began to practise at home, then went to California with the gold rush, but returned with nothing added to his fortune. In 1851, opposing his old commander for a seat in the legislature, he lost by six votes; but two years later he was successful and became a rep-