

1779 (Elections 3; Manufactories 1). OTHER STATE OFFICE: Constitution Ratification Convention, St. Mary's County, 1788. LOCAL OFFICES: Committee of Observation, St. Mary's County, in office 1776; justice, St. Mary's County, commissioned 1777, 1778 (did not qualify), and 1784 (did not qualify). WEALTH DURING LIFETIME. PERSONAL PROPERTY: 39 slaves, 1790; assessed value £909.15.6, including 31 slaves and 15 oz. plate, 1793 and 1794; assessed value £750.10.0, including 27 slaves and 15 oz. plate, 1796. LAND AT FIRST ELECTION: ca. 1,000 acres in St. Mary's County (ca. 900 acres by inheritance; ca. 100 acres by patent). WEALTH AT DEATH. DIED: will probated on March 4, 1800, in St. Mary's County. PERSONAL PROPERTY: TEV, at least \$7,181.66 (including 37 slaves, surveyor's chains and instruments, 12 oz. plate, mill stones, and 60 bushels of wheat sown in the field); FB, £740.13.7. LAND: ca. 1,000 acres in St. Mary's County.

SEYMOUR, JOHN (1649–1709). BORN: in 1649, in Gloucestershire, England; eldest son. IMMIGRATED: in 1704 as governor with his family. RESIDED: in Annapolis, Anne Arundel County. FAMILY BACKGROUND. FATHER: Thomas Seymour, Esq. (?–1678), of Bitton, Gloucestershire; son of John Seymour, who was a member of Parliament for Gloucestershire, 1646. MOTHER: Elizabeth Lyte. BROTHER: Thomas, collector of North Potomac, 1705–1710. SISTER: Anne (?–1711), who married *Philip Lynes* (1649–1709). MARRIED first, in 1672, Margaret, daughter of Charles Bowles of Chatham. MARRIED second, Hester, daughter of Sir John Newton of Bitton, Gloucestershire. CHILDREN. SONS: John (?–1741), of Plymouth County, Devonshire, England, a physician; Berkeley (1685–?); and Robert, who married Mary Woodward of Bitton, Gloucestershire. DAUGHTER: Jane. PRIVATE CAREER. EDUCATION: literate. RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION: Anglican. SOCIAL STATUS AND ACTIVITIES: arrived as governor after 36 years of service in the British Army. OCCUPATIONAL PROFILE: military officer and colonial bureaucrat. PUBLIC CAREER. PROVINCIAL OFFICES: governor, commissioned February 12, 1702/3, personally assumed office on April 12, 1704–died in office 1709; chancellor, 1704–1709. OUT OF COLONY SERVICE: captain, 1667–1687; lt. colonel of Life Guards, 1687, participated in the French campaigns of William III and in the Spanish campaigns of 1702. STANDS ON PUBLIC/PRIVATE ISSUES: battled intensely with the Assembly over his attempted reforms, especially those of judicial

structure and economy. WEALTH DURING LIFE-TIME. ANNUAL INCOME: as governor, salary of £1,700.0.0 with £30.0.0 a year allowance for rent. WEALTH AT DEATH. DIED: on July 30, 1709, in Anne Arundel County; buried August 9, 1709, in St. Anne's churchyard, Annapolis. PERSONAL PROPERTY: TEV, unknown, but legacies in will totalled over £1,500.0.0. LAND: manor in England.

SHARPE, HORATIO (1718–1790). BORN: in 1718, in Hull, Yorkshire, England; younger son. IMMIGRATED: on August 10, 1753, as governor of Maryland. RESIDED: in England until 1753; Annapolis, in the "Capital Mansion House" which he leased during his term as governor, 1753–1769; Annapolis and "Whitehall," Anne Arundel County, 1769–1773; England, 1773–death. In December 1768, Sharpe wrote his brother Gregory that he intended to move from Annapolis "to my Farm about seven miles from Town on which I have a small elegant Lodge," and to spend winters in Annapolis at the house of *John Ridout* (1732–1797). FAMILY BACKGROUND. FATHER: William Sharpe (ca. 1664–1732/33). MOTHER: Margaret, daughter of Thomas Beake, Esq., of London, principal secretary of Maryland, 1714–1732/33. BROTHERS: nine, including: John (?–1756), a barrister, member of Parliament for Collington, guardian to *Frederick Calvert* (1731/32–1771), 1751–1756; William (1696–1767), first clerk of His Majesty's Privy Council; Joshua (1707–1786), an attorney; Gregory (1713–1771), an Anglican minister, classical and oriental scholar, chaplain to the Prince of Wales and King George III, and master of the Temple, 1763–1771; Philip (1716–1772), clerk of His Majesty's Privy Council; and James. SISTERS: four. PRIVATE CAREER. EDUCATION: Sharpe's letters are clear and concise, his thoughts well formed and their expression literate. RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION: Anglican. SOCIAL STATUS AND ACTIVITIES: Esq., by 1753. Sharpe owned and raced blooded horses including the famed "Britannia," which he raced during 1768–at least 1770. He served as steward at Annapolis Jockey Club meets and offered small purses at races in Anne Arundel and Talbot counties. Sharpe was described upon his arrival at Fort Cumberland, Frederick County, in 1754, as "a stirring, active gentleman," and as "a very good soldier; cheerful and free, of good conduct, and one who won't be trifled with." OCCUPATIONAL PROFILE: officeholder, planter. Sharpe wrote his brother Philip in 1771 that he spent time each day walking about his farm and garden, adding that they had

“now become my principal Amusement.” **PUBLIC CAREER.** PROVINCIAL OFFICES: governor, commissioned on March 17, 1753, sworn on August 10, 1753, dismissed July 20, 1768, left office upon arrival of *Robert Eden* (1741–1784); surveyor general of the Western Shore, August 10, 1753, to December 1768. A modern historian has noted that Sharpe “conducted his office (as governor) intelligently” through the French and Indian War and Stamp Act crises, “used the art of conciliation and compromise,” and was a “conscientious administrator, careful and well informed.” Sharpe himself wrote, “I have endeavoured to act in my Public Capacity like an honest Man and am under no apprehension lest anything should be laid to my charge that I may be ashamed of. . . .” Upon hearing the news of his dismissal, the judges of the Provincial Court and gentlemen of the bar addressed Sharpe in words which, he said, “I think reflect honour on my administration.” **MILITARY SERVICE:** captain, marines, by 1745; lt. colonel, foot, served in the West Indies; commander in chief of Maryland Militia, ex officio, 1753–1769; commander in chief of forces raised to resist the French, principally at Ft. Cumberland, 1754, supplanted by Maj. Gen. Edward Braddock, who was commissioned commander in chief of all British forces in America on September 1754, but arrived in America in the late winter 1755. Sharpe continued to exercise his command until Braddock’s arrival. During the winter of 1755, Sharpe toured defenses in western Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania and canoed ca. 250 miles down the Potomac River to Alexandria. He returned to the west after Braddock’s defeat to do what he could to restore order. **STANDS ON PUBLIC/PRIVATE ISSUES:** Sharpe’s letters to the proprietor, to the principal secretary of Maryland, and to his brothers provide a careful record of his thoughts and positions during his administration. In a letter to Cecilius Calvert in 1756, Sharpe wrote “the art of disposing of places (of profit) so as to avoid offense is one of the most difficult parts of Government.” He advised Calvert in 1760 that “the only way then in my opinion for His Lordship to obtain a solid and lasting influence (in Maryland) is to appear steady and resolute, to reward as far and as often as it is in his power those who behave themselves well, but never bribe any of those who endeavour to carry the point by violence to desist or forbear. . . .” To his brother Joshua Sharpe he wrote in 1763, “was I in England and in Business by which I could live comfortably I would not for the sake of getting something more make

my happiness dependent on the Caprice of others as is the Ease and happiness of every Governor in America.” **WEALTH DURING LIFETIME. PERSONAL PROPERTY:** sent £715.2.4 to his brother Philip to invest with other money of Sharpe’s in England, 1758; mentioned his stock in “the public Funds” in England valued at £4,300.0.0 at 3% interest, 1767, and assumed the principal on this stock to be at least £5,000.0.0, 1771; sold all slaves, plate, liquors, household furnishings, plantation equipment, horses, and livestock, plus land and buildings at “Whitehall,” Anne Arundel County, for £7,000.0.0 current money, 1782. In 1783, *John Ridout* (1732–1797), who had purchased the property, was assessed for 31 slaves, 249 oz. plate, 18 horses, and other personal property with a total value of £2,050.15.0 current money. **ANNUAL INCOME:** Sharpe estimated his yearly income as governor at ca. £1,400.0.0, 1756, and £1,861.0.0 sterling, not counting housing allowance, 1767. From 1753 to 1760, Sharpe allowed the profits of his position as surveyor general of the Western Shore to *John Ridout* (1732–1797). In 1756, Sharpe complained to Lord Baltimore that his £80.0.0 per year housing allowance was inadequate since he was paying £100.0.0 per year to rent his mansion in Annapolis. He requested, but apparently did not receive, reimbursement for his expenses of £150.0.0 incurred during trips to Ft. Cumberland and New York after Gen. Braddock’s defeat. By 1767, Sharpe was paying ca. £450.0.0 sterling per year from his income as governor for the support of various friends, relatives, and employees of the proprietor. **LAND AT FIRST ELECTION:** none. **SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN LAND BETWEEN FIRST ELECTION AND DEATH:** purchased 149 acres in Frederick County by 1759, and 302 acres in Anne Arundel County by 1763; purchased 814 acres in Broadneck Hundred, Anne Arundel County, in 1763, and exchanged ca. 144 acres of this tract for 144 acres of “Whitehall,” Anne Arundel County, in 1764; purchased 1,000 acres in Frederick (later became Washington) County, 1768; patented and then sold 271 acres in Anne Arundel County, purchased 1,637 acres in Baltimore County, and sold 302 acres in Anne Arundel County, 1770; added a total of 41 acres to his Anne Arundel County plantation for a mill seat, 1771 and 1773. By special order in 1781, Sharpe’s property was not confiscated. The following year, however, he sold probably all his remaining Maryland land and received, as partial payment, a house in Saville Row, Westminster, England. **WEALTH AT**

DEATH. DIED: on November 9, 1790, in Hampstead, England. **LAND:** probably none in Maryland. **ADDITIONAL COMMENT:** At his death, debts due Sharpe on bonds he held in America equaled £3,341.5.11 sterling, plus £725.4.9 current money.

SHARPE (SHARP), PETER (?-1671/72). **IMMIGRATED:** in 1650, as a free adult. **RESIDED:** "at the Cliffs," Calvert County. **MARRIED** ca. 1651/52 Judith, widow of John Gary (Garey) (?-ca. 1651). **CHILDREN.** SON: *William Sharpe* (ca. 1655-1699). **STEPSON:** John Gary (ca. 1643-1681), who married Alice Ambrose. **DAUGHTER:** Mary, who married in 1670 William Stevens, son of William Stevens of Dorchester County. **STEPDAUGHTERS:** Elizabeth Gary (?-1697), who married first, Robert Harwood, second, *Wenlock Christison* (?-1679), and third, William Dixon (?-1701); Judith Gary (?-before 1672); and Jane Gary (?-before 1672). **PRIVATE CAREER.** **EDUCATION:** literate. **RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION:** Quaker. **SOCIAL STATUS AND ACTIVITIES:** Mr., by 1651/52, but irregularly in 1650s; in 1670 deeded 150 acres, "Ending of Controversie," to *Wenlock Christison* (?-1679), who had suffered as a Quaker missionary in New England. **OCCUPATIONAL PROFILE:** chirurgion; planter. **PUBLIC CAREER.** **LEGISLATIVE SERVICE:** Assembly, Patuxent (Calvert County), 1657. **LOCAL OFFICE:** justice, Calvert County, 1669/70-ca. 1671/72. **WEALTH DURING LIFETIME.** **LAND AT FIRST ELECTION:** at least 200 acres. **SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN LAND BETWEEN FIRST ELECTION AND DEATH:** patented 3,250 acres between 1664 and 1670 (1,200 acres in Dorchester County, 1,650 acres in Talbot County, and 400 acres in Calvert County). **WEALTH AT DEATH.** DIED: will probated March 28, 1672, in Calvert County. **LAND:** will mentioned 400 acres and 3 plantations of unspecified size.

SHARPE, WILLIAM (ca. 1655-1699). **BORN:** ca. 1655, in Calvert County; eldest son. **NATIVE:** second generation. **RESIDED:** in Calvert County; in Talbot County by 1673. **FAMILY BACKGROUND.** **FATHER:** *Peter Sharpe* (?-1671/72). **MOTHER:** Judith, widow of John Gary (?-ca. 1651). **HALF BROTHER:** John Gary (ca. 1643-1681). **SISTER:** Mary, who married William Stevens. **HALF SISTERS:** Elizabeth Gary, who married second, by 1672, *Wenlock Christison* (?-1679); Judith Gary (?-by 1672); and Jane Gary (?-by 1672). **MARRIED** in 1673 Elizabeth (1655-1704), daughter of *Thomas Thomas* (ca. 1624-1658). Her brothers were James; Solomon (?-by 1696), who married in 1685/86 Rebecca Winn. Elizabeth subsequently

married in 1701 Thomas Taylor (1660-1727) of Talbot County, a merchant. **CHILDREN.** **SONS:** William (1680-1704), who was drowned in the Choptank River; Peter, who married in 1704 Catherine Troth. **DAUGHTERS:** Sarah (?-1702), who married in 1692 William Edmundson (1677-1702), son of *John Edmundson* (?-1697/98). **PRIVATE CAREER.** **EDUCATION:** literate. **RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION:** Quaker, Third Haven Meeting, Talbot County. **SOCIAL STATUS AND ACTIVITIES:** second generation provincial officeholder. **OCCUPATIONAL PROFILE:** merchant, planter. **PUBLIC CAREER.** **LEGISLATIVE SERVICE:** Associators' Convention, Talbot County, 1689-1692. **LOCAL OFFICE:** justice, Talbot county, 1685 (did not qualify). **STANDS ON PUBLIC/PRIVATE ISSUES:** supported Revolution of Protestant Associators in 1689; his Quakerism excluded him from office after 1692. **WEALTH DURING LIFETIME.** **LAND AT FIRST ELECTION:** 2,400 acres in Talbot County (including 1,400 acres inherited from his father). **WEALTH AT DEATH.** DIED: on June 5, 1699; buried at Island Creek, Talbot County. **PERSONAL PROPERTY:** TEV, £846.17.2 (including 4 slaves and 1 servant); FB, estate overpaid £376.7.9. **LAND:** probably 4,200 acres.

SHAW, JAMES (ca. 1747-ca. 1795). **BORN:** ca. 1747, baptised May 5, 1747, in Glasgow Parish, Glasgow, Scotland; younger son. **IMMIGRATED:** from Glasgow, Scotland, by 1769. **RESIDED:** in the town of Vienna, Dorchester County; Easton, Talbot County, by 1794. **FAMILY BACKGROUND.** **FATHER:** John Shaw, of Glasgow, Scotland. **MOTHER:** Mary Casels (Cassels). **BROTHERS:** Alexander, baptised August 28, 1743, in Glasgow Parish, Glasgow, Scotland; John (1745-1829), who immigrated from Glasgow to Annapolis, Anne Arundel County. **ADDITIONAL COMMENT:** Shaw's brother John was a cabinetmaker, who had a shop on State Circle in Annapolis. During the Revolutionary War John Shaw served as armorer for the State. He was also an Annapolis city councilman, street commissioner, and fire engine keeper. Shaw was responsible for much of the finishing work on the Maryland State House, and crafted desks and chairs for the legislative chambers and public offices. He married first, in 1777, Elizabeth Wellstead Pratt (1748-1793), and second, in 1798, Margaret Steuart (1759-1806). Possibly other siblings. **MARRIED** first, by 1769, Mary, widow of John Lecompte (?-1768). **MARRIED** second, by 1784, Henrietta. **MARRIED** third, by 1795, Ann (?-1826), who died in Annapolis. **CHILDREN**