

Fund-Publication, No. 8.

THE
LORDS BALTIMORE:



BY

JOHN G. MORRIS, D.D.

Baltimore, 1874.

L20090193

MSA SC 5880-1-60

PRINTED BY JOHN MURPHY,
PRINTER TO THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
BALTIMORE, NOVEMBER, 1874.

THE LORDS BALTIMORE.

THE memory of the founders of States and of great institutions, benevolent, literary or civil, should be cherished with patriotic fervor, and that of the Baltimore family should be especially interesting to every Marylander; not that all the members of it were persons of splendid abilities, or of great achievements, or even of honorable conduct, but they were all more or less intimately connected with the early history of our State, and several of them rendered distinguished services to mankind.

There is no connected history of the family extant. There is no complete biography of any one of them. The materials for the history of them are very scant, and they must be sought in old chronicles, colonial records, books of peerage and contemporary periodicals. From these some disconnected facts may be drawn, some of which it is not easy to reconcile with others.

If I have succeeded in bringing together some memoranda of this family and stringing them in chronological order and historical sequence, I shall

have done what was never before attempted, and shall have furnished to the student of Maryland history many interesting facts which he could only find scattered through many volumes.

The first character claiming our attention and the founder of the family is GEORGE CALVERT. He is the real founder of the colony of Maryland, although he never resided here and did not even live to hear of the successful establishment of his projected settlement in this Western world.

It would be highly desirable to give a satisfactory sketch of some of the minute particulars of his life; but as the historians who have written upon the affairs of his two colonies have been sparing in their accounts of both his character and his life, and the few American biographers who have briefly mentioned him⁽¹⁾ have given barren and contradictory accounts of him, so that it is impossible, at this day, to gratify the reader with many interesting incidents relative to him.⁽²⁾ There is no man distinguished by so large and active a participation in the colonial history of this country of whom so few memorials remain in published records. It is, in part, the reproach of our State, that so little is known of him. For there is good reason to believe that manuscripts and other relics of his history exist, which have

(1) Belknap's American Biog. Dictionary. Allen's Amer. Biog. Dict.

(2) Bozman's History of Maryland, vol. i, 232.

not been brought to our notice on this side of the Atlantic.⁽¹⁾

He is said to have been descended from a noble family in Flanders, but he himself an Englishman, was born at a place called Kipling in Yorkshire, England, in the year 1582.⁽²⁾ His father's name was Leonard Calvert, who lived at Danbywiske, and his mother's maiden name was Alicia Crossland. He was educated at All Saints College, Oxford, which he entered in 1593, where he remained four years, when he obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1597, and was created Master of Arts eight years after, August 30th, 1605. He acquired such proficiency in the ancient languages that at the early age of fifteen he published a Latin poem on the death of a friend, a diplomatist and gallant soldier, whose death was made the theme of college exercises, which per-

(1) Kennedy's *Life and character of Calvert*, p. 15. For interesting facts relating to this subject, see preface to J. H. Alexander's "Index to the Calendar of Maryland State Papers," p. 7.

(2) Bozman says, p. 232, "no place called *Kipling* appears on any map or any common description of Yorkshire," and thinks it may have been erroneously written or printed for *Ripley*, which is a small town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, but all the old English authorities are against him. Grainger's *Biograph. Dictionary*, vol. ii, 42, calls it *Kepley*. There is some difference among writers as to the year of his birth; some placing it in 1580, and others in 1582; one cause of these disagreements is the mispunctuation of a sentence in Woods' *Athenæ*, by which he is made fifteen years old at the time of leaving, instead of entering, the University. It is by no means probable that he became a commoner at Oxford at the age of eleven, and if he was fifteen when he entered, he must have been born in 1578. Fuller says he was fifty-three years old when he died, which would make the year of his birth about 1579.—*Streeter's MS.*

formance I shall notice hereafter when I come to speak of Lord Baltimore's writings. After leaving the University he made the tour of Europe, as is still the custom of young Englishmen of fortune, after having finished their college studies.

On his return to England, which must have been in 1602 or 1603, ("the beginning of the reign of James I.,") and when he had attained the age of twenty-four or twenty-six years, he was appointed, September 3d, 1606, prothonotary and keeper of the writs, bills, files, records and rolls within the Province of Connaught and Thomand, Ireland. He was also appointed Clerk to the Crown and of the Peace and of the Assizes and Nisi Prius for life, but he surrendered this office April 1st, 1616. Before this, in addition to these important trusts, he was appointed one of the Commissioners to go to Ireland to examine the condition of affairs and to listen to the grievances and adjust them. The King bestowed not only honors upon him but rewards. In 1620 Calvert received a grant of the increased customs on silk for twenty-one years, and an annual pension of £1000. Whilst Clerk of the Privy Council, he became a great favorite of King James, and accompanied him on his excursions. Being well acquainted with foreign languages, he was also at this time entrusted with the Italian and Spanish correspondence, a position held by John Mil-

ton, under the Commonwealth. He was elected to Parliament in 1620 and subsequently again, where he stoutly maintained the royal prerogatives against the party which favored parliamentary power and privilege.

He was so highly esteemed for his knowledge and penetration in State affairs,⁽¹⁾ that his abilities recommended him to Sir Robert Cecil, who had been one of the principal Secretaries of State at the death of Queen Elizabeth, and who, by artful management as well as for his great services in securing James' succession, was continued in that office by King James. Sir Robert appointed young Calvert his chief clerk, and when the former was advanced to the office of Lord High Treasurer, as Earl of Salisbury, he still retained his favorite clerk and made use of his prudence and fidelity in many important affairs, and procured for him afterwards the post of one of the clerks of the Privy Council.

He must have been regarded as a man of distinguished abilities, or he would not have been elevated to such positions of responsibility over many other young men of influential families. He must have discharged his duties faithfully, for in 1617, he was knighted and became SIR GEORGE CALVERT, a distinction earnestly coveted

(1) "A forward and knowing person in matters relating to the State."—*Woods' Athenæ, Ox.*

and highly prized by all loyal Englishmen.⁽¹⁾ In 1618 or 1619, he was made one of the Secretaries of State upon the disgrace of Sir Thomas Lake and his family, still advancing in position and securing the confidence of his sovereign by his correct knowledge of public business and by his fidelity.⁽²⁾ Buckingham informed him that the King, after due consideration, had determined to appoint him to the office, from which Sir Thomas Lake had necessarily been dismissed. Calvert professed some hesitation in regard to assuming so important a station, and particularly urges his unworthiness to assume an office "so recently filled by his noble lord and master;" but he did not decline the proffered honor. Buckingham reported his replies to the King, who was so much pleased with his modesty and frankness, that he called him into his presence. Then he questioned him on many points, and among other queries, enquired what kind of a woman his wife was: "She is a good woman," answered Calvert, "and has brought me ten children; and I can assure

(1) Nichols' Progresses of James I., vol. iii, 437.

(2) "Chalmers, in his Annals, (ch. ix,) says, that Sir George Calvert was made Secretary of State to James I, through *the interest of Sir Robert Cecil*. But as Sir Robert Cecil (created Earl of Salisbury, in 1605,) died in 1612, and Sir George was not made Secretary until 1619, there seems to be an inaccuracy in his statement. Chalmers possibly meant, that he was originally patronized and introduced at Court, by Cecil, as above mentioned. He had not been knighted at the date of the Second Charter of Virginia, (to wit, May 2, 1609,) as he is therein named George Calvert, Esquire, being one of the patentees."—*Bozman* i, 233, note.

your majesty, she is not a wife with a witness." This latter assurance must be construed to have meant, that Lady Calvert was by no means a second Lady Lake, and gave the King great satisfaction, for he had, at this period, an especial horror of head strong, high spirited wives, since he had seen so much of the wilfulness and violent temper of Lady Lake and others.⁽¹⁾ The King bestowed upon him the further bounty of a pension of £1000, (May 2, 1620.)

Believing that the Duke of Buckingham was instrumental in procuring this preferment, Sir George presented him with a jewel of great value, but the Duke returned it, with a message, that he (Sir George) owed his advancement to his own merit and the good pleasure of his sovereign.⁽²⁾

Sir George thought that one good turn deserved another. It is said that even at the present day, valuable presents are made to high officers and influential persons for political favors bestowed, and some even go farther and maliciously declare that sometimes presents are made before offices are bestowed or services rendered!

Rapin,⁽³⁾ an old historian of England, tells a story in which our Sir George does not appear too favorably. In 1620, the Spanish Minister Gondemar, was intriguing to have the Prince of Wales

(1) Streeter's MS.

(2) Belknap ii, 364.

(3) Hist. of England, Lond. 1743-47, vol. ii, p. 200.

marry the Infanta of Spain. "He had bribed with presents all those who had the King's ear and who had cherished him in his vain project, particularly the Earls of Worcester and Arundel, Lord Digby, *Sir George Calvert*, Sir Richard Weston, and *others popishly affected*." This, if true, shows that Sir George was not above a certain weakness, said not to be uncommon in the present day. But it was not only gentlemen who were presumed to be weak enough to take a bribe, but this crafty Spaniard also tickled the palms of the ladies with gold, for it is said, "he bribed the very ladies, especially those who talked much and to whom much company resorted, that they might alloy such men as were too sour in their expression, and stop them if they run too fast." But it seems Gondemar had neglected the Lady Jacobs, who, upon his passing her window, instead of answering his salutation as usual, only gaped with her mouth, which repeating next day, he sent to know the reason. She replied, "she had a mouth to be stopped as well as other ladies."⁽¹⁾ It was this same Gondemar who influenced the king to arrest Sir Walter Raleigh, in July, 1618, and whom, to the disgrace of England, James brought to the block soon after.

In 1620-21, Sir George obtained a seat in Parliament for the University of Oxford. Soon after,

(1) Kennedy's *Life and Character of Calvert*.

he repaired to Ireland to reside there for some time, the king having made him a large grant of land.⁽¹⁾

This was an interesting and eventful period in English history. Besides the formidable stand made by the House of Commons against the King's prerogative, other subjects more immediately affecting the interests of the infant colonies in America were agitated. These were the tobacco trade and the fisheries.⁽²⁾ The King had a horrible aversion to the use of tobacco, though many of his subjects were destined to grow rich in that trade, and his own revenues to be increased by it.⁽³⁾ Besides his several proclamations against the growing, importation, and the use of the novel plant, he published a treatise, entitled "A Counterblast to Tobacco," and he said, "were he to invite the devil to dinner, he would have three dishes: first, a pig; the poll of a ling and mustard, and third, a pipe of tobacco for digestion." This subject occasioned a fierce debate in Parliament, and one of the members in the course of the discussion observed: "He thought not to speak of this vile weed. When he was first a Parliament man, this vile weed was not known. He abhorred it the more because the King disliked it."

(1) Lodge's Peerage of Ireland, iv. ed. 1756.

(2) Kennedy, p. 38.

(3) See the Debate in Chalmer's Annals, ch. iii, vol. iv, 84.

Sir George, as we have seen, was appointed as one of the Secretaries of State, in 1619, as successor to Sir Thomas Lake, which place he held until 1624, when he resigned it according to Fuller,⁽¹⁾ for the following reasons: "He freely confessed to the King that *he was then become a Roman Catholic*, so that he must be wanting in his trust or violate his conscience in discharging his office." "This his ingenuity," adds Fuller, "so highly affected King James, that he continued him Privy Councillor all his reign, and soon after, created him Lord Baltimore of Baltimore, in Ireland."⁽²⁾ Calvert had been in constant fear of dismissal ever since the rupture of the Spanish match. Throughout the later stages of that very long and intricate negotiation, his position was mortifying, for he remained in London while the King was at Royston, New Market, or some other of his numerous palaces, communicating with Calvert through Conway, a creature of Buckingham's, who had been made nominally a colleague, but really the superior of Calvert in the State department. Conway suggested the instructions, and Calvert put them in diplomatic

(1) *Worthies of England*, iii: 419, ed. 1840.

(2) An Irish Baron is not a member of the English nobility, and none of the Baltimores ever became such. An English Baron sits in the House of Lords; an Irish Baron gets nothing with his title, except the social courtesies. While it gives him no right to sit in the House of Lords, it prevents him from sitting for any Irish constituency in the House of Commons.

form. It was during the earlier stages of that part of the negotiation conducted by the Earl of Bristol, when the alliance seemed absolutely beyond a doubt, that Calvert began, according to some, to lean to the papists. For years he had performed offices in the punishment of "recusancy," which none but a Protestant and a rather zealous one, would have done.

It has been on the contrary stated, with apparent authenticity, that he continued to be one of the principal Secretaries of State, until the death of King James, which occurred on the 27th of March, 1625, only three days after the year 1624, according to old style. On the death of James and the accession of Charles to the throne, it is certain that he ceased to be one of the Secretaries. It is highly probable, that on his retirement from office, whenever that occurred, he received the diploma of nobility, but to this circumstance of his life also different dates are annexed. According to some, he was created Lord Baltimore in the year 1623,⁽¹⁾ but this seems to be plainly contradicted by the Virginia commission of July 15th, 1624, in which he is styled by the King himself, "Sir George Calvert, Knight." Belknap and Allen, his American biographers, seem to be more correct, who state him to have been created Baron of Baltimore, in 1625, when he most proba-

(1) Beatson's Political Index, iii, 147.

bly received this honor from Charles the First, shortly after the death of his father, James, and Sir George's resignation of the Secretary.⁽¹⁾

This report of Fuller concerning his conversion to the Church of Rome at this time, has been called into question. It is maintained by some that he was a Catholic from his early youth, or even born in that communion.⁽²⁾

Hereafter, we shall know Sir George as Lord Baltimore. After his retirement from public office, he is principally distinguished as the founder of the Colony of Maryland, or as the person to whom the Charter was first intended to be granted. This was in 1632; but Maryland was not the first colony he aimed at establishing. While he was Secretary of State, he obtained a Charter from King James, granting to him, his heirs and assigns, to be absolute Lord and Proprietor (with the County Palatine, many civil and military prerogatives and jurisdictions, such as conferring honors, coining money, &c.,) of the province of Avalon, in Newfoundland. He gave it this name after the old Avalon, in Somersetshire, which was so called from Avalonius, a monk, who was supposed to have converted the British King Lucius

(1) Bozman, i, 24.

(2) For an exhaustive discussion of this subject, see Kennedy's Life and Character of Calvert. A Review of Kennedy in United States Catholic Magazine, Balt. 1846. Kennedy's Reply in same Magazine, April, 1846, and Editor's Remarks on the Controversy.

and his Court to Christianity. In remembrance of this event, the Abbey of Glastonbury was founded at Avalon, in Somersetshire. Sir George gave his province this name, imagining that it would be the first place in North America where the Gospel should be preached.⁽¹⁾

This was in 1620, twelve years before the founding of Maryland. There had been a Newfoundland Company before, but they had made no use of their grant, and Calvert resolved to plant his settlement in that country. Oldmixon⁽²⁾ thus speaks of this grant: "This gentlemen," (Sir G. Calvert,) being of the Romish religion, was uneasy at home, and had the same reason to leave the kingdom, as those gentlemen had, who went to New England, to enjoy liberty of conscience. He therefore resolved to retire to America, and finding that the Newfoundland Company made no use of their grant, he thought of this place for his retreat; to which end he procured a patent for that part of the island, that lies between the Bay of Bulls, in the east and Cape St. Mary's, in the south, Sir George sent over persons to plant and prepare for his reception, and in 1621, Capt. Edward Wynn went thither with a small colony at Sir George's expense, who seated himself at Ferryland."⁽³⁾ Here

(1) Collier's Dict. Kippis' Biograph. Dict. Art. Calvert. Camden's Brittanica, 63.

(2) Brit. Emp., in N. Amer., i, 45.

(3) Bozman, i, 240, note.

he erected granaries and storehouses, and built the largest dwelling house that had ever been seen on the island. The following year the colony was reinforced with an additional number of colonists and provisions. Exaggerated accounts of the fertility of the soil and salubrity and pleasantness of the climate having been transmitted to the proprietary, he was induced to visit the colony himself, which he did in 1627, the year in which he was created Lord Baltimore. A few days before his departure, he wrote as follows to his intimate friend, Wentworth, the Earl of Strafford: "I must go and settle it in better order, or else give it over and lose all the charges I have been at hitherto, for other men to build their fortune upon. I had rather be esteemed a fool by some for the hazard of one month's journey, than to prove myself certainly one for six years past, if the business be now lost for the want of a little pains and care."⁽¹⁾ This was the beginning of the reign of Charles I., and some writers say that his Lordship lived in Newfoundland the greater part of 1628-29, the rigorous climate ruining his hopes. He had already expended £25,000 in advancing the interests of the settlement.⁽²⁾ It cannot be

(1) Neill's *George Calvert*, p. 16.

(2) The Right Hon. Sir George Calvert, Secretary to the King's most excellent Majesty, hath undertaken to plant a Colony of his Majesty's subjects in this country, and hath already most worthily sent thither in these last two years, a number of persons with all means for their livelihood, and they are building houses, clearing off lands and making salt. *Whitbourne's Description of Newfoundland*, 1622.

stated with certainty, that Sir George Calvert, in the settlement of either of his provinces, Avalon or Maryland, had in view the formation of a settlement for English Catholics, although it is so stated by several historians. This intention is no where clearly expressed by himself. With regard to Maryland, the fact ascertained in history, as well as in the records of the Province, that most of the first colonists of that Province were Roman Catholics, leaves a strong inference, that it was the original contemplation of Sir George thereby to erect for such Catholics a place of refuge. In respect to Avalon, however, we have not this fact, as a ground for such inference. But as one of the earliest historians of Newfoundland attributes Sir George Calvert's design in planting his colony at Avalon, to the desire of making "a place of Retreat" for English Catholics, in which he is followed by other subsequent historians, such motive being founded on strong probability, may be safely admitted.⁽¹⁾

The Governor of Avalon, at the time of his Lordship's arrival, was a sort of epigrammatic poet, named Robert Hayman, who presented to him the following congratulatory lines, but we are not informed to what extent his Lordship appreciated them :

"Great Sheba's wise queen travelled far to see
Whether the truth did with report agree ;

(1) Bozman, i, 242. Oldmixon, i, 5.

You, by report persuaded laid out much,
 Then wisely came to see if it were such;
 You came and saw, admired what you had seen,
 With like success as the wise Sheba's queen;
 If every sharer here would take like pains.
 Their land would soon be peopled to their gains."

It is reported by Fuller⁽¹⁾ that after the death of King James, Lord Baltimore went twice in person to Newfoundland, and on one occasion successfully resisted the French fleet which had reduced the English fisheries to great extremities. With two ships manned at his own expense, he chased away the enemy, relieved the English and took sixty of the French prisoners. He had intended, after preparing suitable accommodations for his family, to devote himself to agriculture and the general improvement of the condition of the colony, but he found the neighboring waters so beset with French cruisers, who captured the English fishing vessels and threatened that extensive and profitable business with ruin, that he was compelled to employ himself in driving them off and capturing the enemy. In these expeditions he was so fortunate as to recapture from the French more than twenty English vessels and restore them to their owners. He wrote to the Duke of Buckingham, when after detailing his proceedings, requested that two men of war might be despatched to guard the coast of Newfoundland and aid him in expelling the

(1) Worthies, iii, 418.

attacks of the French. This letter was despatched to England in the charge of his son Leonard and his son-in-law Peasely. They succeeded, after much difficulty, in securing the ship *St. Claude* for one year, "to be delivered to Leonard Calvert, Esq., son to Lord Baltimore." The vessel sailed, but before she arrived out the relations between England and France had been changed to those of amity and peace.⁽¹⁾

But he found the climate uncongenial and the prospects of success unpromising. Having heard of the flourishing condition of the colony established in Virginia, he was induced to visit that settlement, and arrived at James City, Va, Oct. 1, 1629, confessedly in search of a more desirable situation for himself and his dependents.⁽²⁾ He was very ungraciously received by the Virginia colonists. The Assembly tendered him and his followers the oath of allegiance and supremacy, which, as a Roman Catholic, the latter of which he refused to take. The oath at that time was the one prescribed by the Statute 1, Eliz. ch. i, sec. 19, by which he must have declared that the King was the only supreme governor of all his dominions

(1) Streeter's MS.

(2) Some writers make his visit to Virginia to have been in 1631, (see Holmes' Annals, i, 261; Burk, in his History of Virginia, ii, 25,) places this event in 1628, for which he seems to rely on good authority, but from the letter of Samuel Matthews and others to the King, in Nov. 1629, concerning Lord B's visit to Virginia, it was Oct. 1, 1629. See Virginia Boundary Report, 1870; Bozman, i, 254 note.

and countries," as well *in all spiritual or ecclesiastical things or causes*, as temporal." This could not be consistently done by one who believed the Pope to be the Supreme Head of the Christian Church. It was, probably, then known also by his Lordship, being an Irish peer, that Pope Urban VIII. had but a few years before, (1626,) issued his bull to the Irish Catholics, in which "he exhorted them rather to lose their lives than take that wicked and pestilent oath of supremacy, whereby the sceptre of the Catholic Church was wrested from the hand of the Vicar of God Almighty."⁽¹⁾

He must have been treated rather rudely, for we find that some years after, some persons who had insulted him, were brought to justice. A Record of March 25th, 1630, reads: "Thomas Tindall to be pilloried two hours for giving my Lord Baltimore the lie and threatening to knock him down."⁽²⁾

From 1628 to 1632, little is known of the movements of Lord Baltimore. After his cold repulse in Virginia, he most probably returned to England. He left his wife in Virginia, for in a letter (1628) to the Lordships, he says: "That your Lo'pp would also be pleased to procure me a letter from my Lords to the Counsell to the Governor

(1) Bozman, 256.

(2) See Herning's Statutes at Large, vol. i, last page.

of Virginia, in favor of my wife, now there, that he would afford her his best assistance upon her return unto England,"⁽¹⁾ &c., &c. Observing that the Virginians had not extended their plantations beyond the Potowmack, he fixed his attention upon the territory northward of this river. Whether he personally, at the time of his visit to Virginia, explored that tract of the country now called Maryland, of which he afterwards procured a grant, we are not particularly informed. But as he could obtain a more complete knowledge of the country bordering upon the Chesapeake, by personal inspection than by report, we cannot but suppose that he must at this time, notwithstanding the discouragements of his pursuits by the Virginians, have made the tour by water of the Chesapeake Bay.⁽²⁾ And as soon as he returned home, he asked a Charter from Charles I. for the founding of a new Colony, which he at first proposed to call *Crescentia*, but which was afterwards called *Maryland*, from Henrietta Maria, the name of the queen, who was a daughter of the great Henry IV., King of France and Navarre. The King promised a large tract of country, but before the charter⁽³⁾ or patent could be finally adjusted and pass the seals, his Lordship died, April 15th,

(1) Maryland Report on Boundary Line, 1874, p. 340.

(2) Bozman, i, 258.

(3) See this Charter in Bacon's Laws; Bozman and Hazard's Collections.

1632, in the 53d year of his age. He was buried in St. Dunsten's Church, Fleet Street. In 1604, he married Anne, daughter of George Minne, of Hertingsfordbury, who died in 1632, having been the mother of eleven children.⁽¹⁾ A correspondent of that day thus writes to a friend: "On Thursday, (Aug. 8th,) Secretary Calvert's lady went away in childbirth, leaving many little ones behind her. She had not been sick above two days." This sixth and last son was christened John. This was indeed a heavy blow to Calvert, for though devoted to public business and deeply interested in the important affairs that commanded the attention of the government, he was a man of strong domestic feelings, ardently attached to his wife, and bound up in the happiness of his numerous family.

(1) 1st, Cecil, the heir; 2d, Leonard, who, in 1633, was appointed by his brother, first Governor of Maryland; 3d, George; 4th, Francis; 5th, Henry; 6th, John; 7th, Anne, married to William Peasely, Esq.; 8th, Dorothy; 9th, Elizabeth, who both died unmarried; 10th, Grace, married to Sir Robert Talbot, of Cartown, in the County of Pildare, Bart.; 11th, Helen.—See *Irish Compendium*, 1756; *London Magazine*, 1768. Kennedy, p. 36, (note,) observes: "No mention is made in this list of Philip, who resided for many years in the Province of Maryland, and filled some of the highest offices in it." In the Appendix to Bozman, ii, 699, may be seen a commission of Cecil to "our very loving brother, Philip Calvert, Esq., creating him one of the Council." Who was this Philip? His name does not appear in the list of the children given in an epitaph on the tomb of Lady Calvert, copied by Kennedy, p. 36. William Penn, in his account of the interview with Charles, (Governor,) calls Philip, the Governor's uncle, and Chancellor. Stuyvesant says, "that Governor Philip Calvert was an illegitimate son." Heerman says, "he was a half brother of Cecil," but there is no evidence that the first Lord was married twice.

The Province of Maryland is thus described: "All that part of a peninsula in America, lying between the ocean on the east, and the Bay of Chesapeake on the west, and divided from the other part by a right line drawn from Watkins' Point, in the aforesaid bay, on the west, to the main ocean on the east. Thence to that part of Delaware Bay, on the north, which lieth under the *fortieth degree* of north latitude from the equinoxtial where New England ends. Thence in a right line by the degree aforesaid, to the true meridian of the first fountain of the river Potowmack. Thence following the south-western shore or bank of said river to its mouth where it falls into the Bay of Chesapeake. Thence on a right line, across the Bay to Watkins' Point, with all the isles and islets within those limits.⁽¹⁾

This region was erected into a Province, and the Proprietor was invested with palatine honors. In conjunction with the freemen or their delagates, he had legislative, and in person, or by officers of his own appointment, he had executive power. He had also the advowson of churches, the erection of of manors, boroughs, cities and posts, and other privileges.

The territory is said to be "in parts of America not yet cultivated, (*hactenus inculta*,) though in-

(1) For the history of the controversy with the Penns, on the boundary question, see Council Proceedings, Liber x, 59-63, 68-93, 193-196.

habited by a barbarous people, and it is provided that the Province should not be holden or reputed *as a part of* Virginia, or of any other colony, but immediately dependent on the crown of England." These clauses, together with the construction put on the *fortieth degree* of latitude, proved to be the ground of long and bitter controversies, one of which was not closed till after the lapse of a century; and another with Virginia, as to the dividing line between Virginia and Maryland, is still pending.

Lord Baltimore—his eulogists say—was a man of truly exalted character. He conducted himself with such moderation and propriety, that all religious parties were pleased and none complained of him. He was a man of great good sense, not obstinate in his opinions, taking as much pleasure in hearing the sentiments of others as in delivering his own. He was not a romantic adventurer, who, fond of stirring excitement, threw away his money on perilous enterprizes, but a staid, sober, sensible man, who aimed at the general welfare of those who embarked with him.⁽¹⁾

In his views of establishing foreign plantations, he thought that the original inhabitants, instead of being exterminated, should be civilized and converted,—that the Governors should not be interested merchants, but gentlemen not concerned

(1) Belknap, ii, 369.

in trade, and that every one should be left to provide for himself by his own industry, without dependence on a common interest.⁽¹⁾

Kennedy, p. 47, says: "That he was characterized not less by the politic management, than by the vigor with which he prosecuted his designs. Considering the difficulties in his way, nothing but the greatest tact and judgment could have conducted his plan of the Maryland settlements to a prosperous conclusion. His address in the contest with Virginia, evidenced by his complete success, gives us a high opinion of his fitness for public affairs. The enterprize shown by him in the defence of Avalon; his perseverance and promptness in bringing his Maryland scheme into action; his personal labors in both these colonies, impress us most favorably with a respect for his courage, his energy, and his skill in the management of men.

Brantz Mayer⁽²⁾ says, "Calvert, I think, was not an enthusiast, but emphatically a man of his time. His time was not one of reform, and he had no bravé ambition to be a reformer, he was essentially a practical man. Endowed, probably, with but slender imagination, he found no charm or flavor in excursive abstractions

(1) Allen.

(2) Calvert and Penn, 1852, p. 26. See an admirable contrast between these characters on pp. 39, 40. For a Defence of Calvert, see Articles in The Electic, of Baltimore, Sept., 1869, by S. Teackle Wallis.

no one will hesitate to believe that Calvert was a bold and resolute person." "Sir George Calvert," says Bancroft, "left a name against which the breath of calumny has hardly dared whisper a reproach. He deserves to be *ranked among* the most wise and benevolent lawgivers of all ages."

Baron von Raumer, in his History of the XVI. and XVII. Centuries, vol. 2, p. 263, quoting from Tillieres, says of Calvert: "He is an honorable, sensible, well minded man, courteous towards strangers, full of respect towards ambassadors, zealously intent on the welfare of England; but, by reason of all these good qualities, entirely without consideration or influence."⁽¹⁾

Abbot, the zealous Protestant Archbishop of Canterbury, does not entertain so favorable an opinion of Calvert, but some allowance must be made for the testimony of an enemy. He says, "Mr. Secretary Calvert hath never looked merrily since the prince his coming out of Spain; it was thought he was much interested in the Spanish affairs; a course was taken to rid him of all employments and negotiations. This made him discontented; and, as the saying is, *Desperatio facit monachum*, so he apparently did turn papist, which he now professeth, *this being the third time that he hath been to blame that way*. His Majesty,

⁽¹⁾ Mayer, 27.

to dismiss him, hath suffered him to resign his Secretary's place to Sir Albertus Morton, who paid him £3000 for the same; and the King hath made him Baron of Baltimore, in Ireland; so he is withdrawn from us, and having bought a ship of 400 tons, he is going to New England or Newfoundland, where he hath a colony."⁽¹⁾

Lord Baltimore is not distinguished as an author. His first publication was "*Carmen funebre in D. Hen. Untonum ad Gallos bis legatum*," printed 1596. If we follow Fuller's date of his birth (1580) he was only sixteen years old when he wrote this; if, on the other hand, we follow Anthony Wood (*Athen. Oxon.*) he was only fourteen. This Sir Henry Unton was sent to France Ambassador by Queen Elizabeth, and challenged the Duke of Guise for a supposed insult to her Majesty.⁽²⁾

Some of his Parliamentary speeches were also published. He also wrote various Letters of State. It is said by Belknap, that Calvert "left something respecting America in writing, but it does not appear that it was ever printed."

The only original work or tract by which we know the character of Sir George Calvert's mind is, "*The Answer to Tom Tell Troth, the Practise of Princes and the Lamentations of the Kirk*," written by Lord Baltimore, late Secretary of State,

(1) Kennedy, 39.

(2) See the challenge in Kennedy, 15.

London, printed in 1642. This paper was intended for the private perusal of the King, and did not appear in print until the year 1642, ten years after Lord Baltimore's death.⁽¹⁾ The pamphlet of Thomas Tell Troth, to which Calvert replied, was a severe attack upon the King for the countenance given by him to the Catholics, and particularly recommends to his care and protection the Protestants of France. It was published in 1630.

The oldest engraved likeness of George Calvert which I have been able to find, and from which all the more modern likenesses have come, may be seen on p. 238 of Pennant's *Journey from Chester to London*. Lond., 1784, 4to. (A copy in the Baltimore Library.)

The Second Lord Baltimore was CECILIUS, eldest son of the First Lord, who, by the laws of England was heir not only to his father's titles, but also to the bulk of his estate. On the death of the father, the Charter of Grant intended for him, was executed to Cecilius, in June, 1632, and he immediately began preparations for carrying into effect his father's intended plan of colonization. The procuring of a sufficient number of colonists, and the furnishing them with all conveniences and necessaries essential to a residence in a remote

(1) Mayer, 27. There is a MS. copy of this tract in the collections of the Maryland Hist. Society. Mayer says: "This is a quaint specimen of pedantic politics and toryism—larded with Latin quotations and altogether redolent of James' Court."

country, unavoidably protracted the time of their departure from England, to some considerable length. The expenses of settling the Colony, cost his Lordship from time to time, £40,000.

Of Cecilius, we are compelled to say as of some other members of the family, that history furnishes few particulars of his life. Wood says, that he was a fellow-commoner in Trinity College, with John Lewger, afterwards Secretary of the Colony in Maryland, but there is no mention of his admission or graduation.

We do not even know when or where he was born. We only know that he married Anne, the first daughter of Thomas, Lord Arundel, of Wardour, one of the most influential Roman Catholic nobleman in the realm.

Having finished all preparations, he intended to accompany the expedition himself, but changed his mind, and appointed his brothers, Leonard and George Calvert to go in his stead, the former as Governor, with two Assistants and Councillors, Jeremy Hawley and Thomas Cornwaleys. The number of colonists was about two hundred. The principal persons were men of fortune, and most, if not all, were Roman Catholics. Oldmixon, i, 184, gives us the following list of the principal persons: "Richard Gerard, Edward Winter, Frederick Winter, and Henry Wiseman, Esquires. Messrs. John Saunders, Edward Cornfield, Henry

Green, Nicholas Fairfax, John Baxter, Thomas Dorrel, Captain John Hill, John Medcalfe, William Saire. What part George acted and what became of him, is not certain. All we can find upon that subject, is the following: Governor Maverick, of Massachusetts, wrote in Oct., 1667: "That there had been a hurricane in Virginia, and it was said that Lord Baltimore's son had died."⁽¹⁾

Cecilius was a member of Parliament in 1634. He did not possess the talent of his father, but was exceedingly politic. He continued the same intimate relations with Wentworth, the Earl of Strafford, which his father had maintained, and expresses his obligations to him for some "noble favors" which Wentworth had conferred upon "my brother Talbot and my sister, his wife."

He encountered great difficulties in carrying out his design of colonizing Maryland, and met with difficulty at the outset. After the "Ark" and the "Dove," which he had purchased and equipped for the voyage had sailed, it was whispered by his enemies that he designed to carry nuns and soldiers to Spain: then, it was reported that they had not complied with the Custom House regulations. The vessels were pursued

(1) Neill's *Terra Mariae*, 69. Bozman, ii, 26, says he does not find the name of George, or any allusion to it in any of the Records of the Province, and has omitted it. He thinks that George soon returned to England, if he was here at all, but Bozman had not seen Gov. Maverick's report.

and brought back, but all difficulties were adjusted and they were allowed to depart.⁽¹⁾

He faithfully endeavored to carry out his father's design. He adopted a liberal policy in the establishment and government of the Colony. During the first few years, as we have seen, he expended upwards of £40,000, a very large sum at that time. It is probable that others were interested with him in this adventure, and helped to bear these heavy expenses. The lands, he granted to emigrants upon easy conditions, and at a rent almost nominal. His whole administration was distinguished for its mild and just, its beneficent and paternal character. Tradition also has given him the designation of *Pater Patriæ*. Singular, also, was the sense of justice which marked his conduct in every thing relating to the aborigines. The Indians looked upon him as their patriarch. To them, as well as to the colonists, was he indeed a guardian; tempering justice with mercy in every case compatible with the principles of order and with the great ends of civil society.⁽²⁾

The following letters copied from Carlyle's speeches and letters of Oliver Cromwell, vol. iii, will show that Lord Baltimore had some influence at the Court of the Protector.

(1) Neill's *Terra Mariæ*, 58.

(2) Davis' *Day Star*, 164. *Kitty's Landholder's Assistant*. McMahan's Maryland.

To RICHARD BENNET, Esq., *Governor of Virginia.*

WHITEHALL, *12th Jan'y, 1654.*

Sir: Whereas, the difference between the Lord Baltimore and the inhabitants of Virginia, concerning the bounds by them respectively claimed, are depending before our Council, and yet undetermined; and whereas, we are credibly informed, you have notwithstanding gone into his plantation in Maryland, and countenanced some people there in opposing the Lord Baltimore's officers, whereby, and with other forces from Virginia, you have much disturbed that Colony and people, to the endangering of tumults and much bloodshed there if not timely prevented.

We, therefore, at the request of Lord Baltimore and of divers other persons of quality here, who are engaged in great adventures in his interest, do, for preventing of disturbance or tumult there, will and require you and all others deriving any authority from you, to forbear disturbing the Lord Baltimore, or his officers or people in Maryland, and to permit all things to remain as they were before any disturbance or alteration made by you or by any other upon pretence of authority from you, until the said differences above mentioned be determined by us here, and we give further order therein.

We rest your loving friend, OLIVER P.⁽¹⁾

Carlyle remarks: Committee, it would appear, went out to settle the business; got it we have no doubt, with due difficulty settled. See Letter, cciii, 26th Sep. 16. . To the Committee of Maryland. Here follows that letter:

(1) Carlyle says in a note: "Thurloe, i, 724. The signature only is Oliver's, signature and sense." Thurloe has jotted on the back of this. "A duplicate hereof was writ, signed by His Highness."

To the Committee of Maryland.

WHITEHALL. 26th Sept., 16 .

Sir : It seems to me by yours of 29th June, and the relation we have received by Col. Bennett, that some mistake or scruple hath arisen concerning the sense of our letter of the 12th of January last, as if by our letters we had intimated that we would have a stop put to the proceedings of those Commissioners who were authorized to settle the civil government of Maryland which was not at all intended by us: nor so much as proposed to us by those who made addresses to us obtain our said letter, but our intention (as our said letter doth import) was only to prevent and forbid any force or violence to be offered by either of the plantations of Virginia or Maryland, from one to the other, upon the difference concerning their bounds; the said difference being then under the consideration of ourself and Council here, which for your more full satisfaction, we have thought fit to signify to you, and rest your loving friend.

OLIVER P.⁽¹⁾

Upon this Carlisle observes: "A very obscure American transaction, sufficiently lucid for our civilization purposes, nay, shedding a kind of light or twilight into extensive dim regions of oblivion on the other side of the ocean. Bancroft, and the other American authorities who have or who have not noticed the letter, will, with great copiousness, explain the business to the curious."

Neill does not give us his authority for saying⁽²⁾ that Cecil Baltimore never contributed a shilling, as far as the public record show, toward building

(1) Thurloe, iv, 55.

(2) Page 132.

a church or school house in the Colony of Maryland. In his despatches he seldom makes allusion to the importance of either, and therefore it is not surprizing that at the restoration and accession of Charles II. to the throne, there should have been less intelligence and less provision for learning in the province than in other colonies.

Cecilius died November 30th, 1675, and was succeeded by his son Charles, who was the *Third Lord*.⁽¹⁾

The expedition under Leonard as Governor, finally sailed on Nov. 22d, 1633, from Cowes, in two ships "The Ark of Avalon" and "The Dove." We have a narrative of the voyage from the pen of Father White, one of the Jesuit Missionaries who accompanied the expedition. It is one of the earliest records of the history of Maryland.⁽²⁾ On February 24th, 1634, they reached Point Comfort in Virginia, and going up to James Town, they delivered to Governor Harvey the letters which the King had written in their favor. The Governor and his Council received them with that courtesy which was due to the command of their

(1) This *Third Lord* Charles had a son also named Charles, who was *Fourth Lord*; his son was Benedict Leonard, *Fifth Lord*, who had four sons and three daughters, and died April 16, 1715. See *infra*. Charles, son of Benedict, was the *Sixth Lord*, and Frederick was the *Seventh*.—*Irish Compendium*, 488.

(2) See the original Latin and a new translation recently published by the Md. Hist. Soc., with preface and notes by Rev. Dr. Dalrymple. There is also an earlier translation in Force's Tracts.

Sovereign, but they resolved "to maintain the rights of the prior settlement." They furnished the new colonists supplies of provisions for domestic use, but considered them intruders on their territory, and as obstructing that traffic from which they had desired and expected to derive so much advantage.

Soon after his arrival, Leonard had an interview with Captain Clayborne, who had previously taken possession of Kent Island, and who subsequently caused great annoyance to the colonists. Calvert intimated to him that the settlements on the Isle of Kent would be considered as a part of the Maryland plantation.

Sailing up the Potowmack about fourteen leagues, (forty-two miles,) they anchored near an island to which they gave the name of *St. Clement*.⁽¹⁾ The Governor landed and took possession of the country "for our Saviour and for our Sovereign Lord, the King of England." They sailed farther up the river and found an Englishman named Captain Henry Fleet, who had lived several years among the Indians. Through his influence the chief was prevailed upon to go on board the Governor's vessel. The latter asked him whether he was willing that he and his people should settle in his country, upon which he replied: "I will not bid you go, neither will I

(1) Now Blackstone's Island.

bid you stay, but you may use your own discretion."

The Governor determined to seek a settlement further down the river, and on March 27th, 1634, he took possession of an abandoned Indian town and called it *St. Mary's*. He erected several buildings, and set some of his people to work in making preparations for the planting of corn. In a few days he received a friendly visit from Gov. Sir John Harvey, of Virginia. To please the Indians, the Governor gave them an entertainment on board of his ship at anchor in the river. He afterwards landed his stores with considerable pomp and state amid the firing of cannons and musketry, in order to impress the natives with respect for the colonists, and it had the desired effect.

During the remainder of the year, while the English and the Indians lived together in *St. Mary's*, the utmost harmony appears to have prevailed amongst them.

Here unfortunately a hiatus much to be deplored occurs in the early history of the colony. The records for the subsequent ten years are irrecoverably lost, having been seized in 1644, by Captain Richard Ingle, one of Clayborne's men and carried to Virginia.⁽¹⁾

(1) Bozman, ii, 32, who refers to Bacon's Preface to his addition of the Laws of Maryland.

The harmony between the English and the natives was first disturbed by improper insinuations circulated among the latter by Clayborne and his party, that the Maryland colonists were Spaniards and enemies of the English in Virginia. Clayborne employed all means in his power to defeat the success and prosperity of the Colony at St. Mary's. The Indians subsequently became reconciled and resorted, as formerly, to the Colony.

Clayborne, in 1635, resorted to open military force in his opposition to Lord Baltimore's government. A naval engagement ensued, and Clayborne was defeated. He had previously fled to Virginia for refuge, and Gov. Harvey instead of delivering him up as a criminal against the laws of Maryland, thought it proper to send him and the witnesses to England.⁽¹⁾

In 1637, Governor Calvert issued a commission to Captain George Evelyn, authorizing him to put in force the civil authority of the Lord Proprietary on Kent Island, as a part of the province of Maryland.

After several years of perplexity in the administration of affairs, he returned to England, and appointed Mr. Giles Brent, deputy Governor in his absence. He returned to Maryland in August or September, 1644, with new commissions from the Lord Proprietary in England, and soon after

(1) Burk's History of Virginia, ii, 41.

visited Virginia on important business relating to the Colony. Clayborne had, in the mean time returned from England and repossessed himself of the Isle of Kent, and resorted to open military violence. Calvert declared him an enemy of the province, but Clayborne succeeded in driving him and his associates from his station, and compelled him to fly to Virginia. In 1646, he returned to St. Mary's with a small army, and seems to have taken the rebels by surprise; some were slain, most of them submitted, some were arrested and imprisoned, and some fled to Virginia.

As soon as the winter was over, it appears, Governor Calvert proceeded to reduce Kent Island to the obedience of the Lord Proprietary, and he seems to have accomplished it sometime in April of the year 1647. The island submitted. The Governor went in person to take possession of the island, and after the inhabitants had taken the oath of fealty to Lord Baltimore, he granted his pardon, April 16th, 1647, to all the offenders. He then proceeded to settle the civil as well as military government of the island, and appointed Robert Vaughn, Governor. After his return to St. Mary's, he issued a proclamation on the 8th of May, prohibiting the departure of any person out of the province without leave, or the entertainment of, or holding communication with, any stranger, until they had first been at the Fort at St. Inigoes.

These were the last acts of Governor Leonard Calvert which we have upon record; for, in a few days afterwards, he died June 9th, 1647.

Of the private character of this gentleman we are not enabled to speak with any certainty, nothing relative to him but in his public capacity being transmitted to posterity. If the faithful performance of the various trusts reposed in him by his brother in the government of an infant colony can imply honesty and integrity of character, he seems to be fully entitled to it, and, if we may credit the eulogy passed upon him in the last two commissions for the Government, he appears also to have given in his public character general satisfaction to the colonists.⁽¹⁾ Leonard was Governor of Maryland thirteen years.

Leonard never became a Baron, but he was a most excellent and useful man and an ornament to the Calvert family. He died June 9th, 1647, but we are not told where he was buried. We know nothing of his posterity and there is no evidence that he ever was married.⁽²⁾

We now meet with a singular difficulty in the history of this family. Some of the authorities declare that JOHN, the son of Cecilius, was the *Third Lord*. He is said to have been in King

(1) Bozman, ii, 306.

(2) For all that tradition and history relate concerning him, see especially Burnap's *Life of Leonard Calvert*, in Spark's *Amer. Biography*, 2d ser., vol. ix. Belknap's *Biogr. Dict.*, Allen.

James' Irish Parliament of 1689. He is mentioned as such in Lodge, Peerage of Ireland, and by the London Magazine of 1768; yet in a list of the family published by Mr. Browning, a near relative of the last Lord, who may be presumed to know the family, the name of John does not appear. Neither do the records of Maryland mention his name, but on the contrary, *Charles Calvert*, who was Governor at the death of Cecilius, (1675,) is declared to be his son and heir, both by the letters of Cecilius and the acts of Assembly, and his accession to the Proprietorship on the death of his father, was formally announced by proclamation.

Charles, the *Fourth* Lord, according to my list of the family, became Governor in 1661.⁽¹⁾ He married the daughter of Hon. Henry Sewall, of Matipany, on the Patuxent. After the death of Cecilius, 1675, he visited England, but soon returned. In 1684, he went back to England, and died Feb. 24th, 1714, aged 85, after having been

(1) Davis' Day Star of Freedom, p. 169, says: "The books of Peerage are erroneous." The following statements consists of facts derived from the Provincial Records, the State Law Reports, and from other sources of the most reliable character: "George was *First* Baron; Cecil, *Second* Baron and *First* Lord Proprietary; Charles I. was *Third* Baron and *Second* Lord Proprietary; Benedict Leonard was *Fourth* Baron and *Third* Proprietary; Charles II. was *Fifth* Baron and *Fourth* Proprietary, and Frederick was *Sixth* Baron and *Fifth* Proprietary, at whose death, for want of legal issue, the Barony became extinct." And yet as will be seen below, Frederick is called *Seventh* Lord by writers who are presumed to know the truth.

thrice married. He was outlawed for high treason in Ireland, although he had never been in that country. His Lordship represented the matter to King William III., and his Majesty, in 1691, ordered the outlawry to be reversed. In the act it was provided that nothing therein should extend to confirm his outlawry for any crime committed by him since November 5th, 1688. He came into possession of the Manor of Horton and Woodcote, near Epsom, under the will of Elizabeth, widow of Richard Evelyn, Esq., who was brother of John Evelyn, the well known author.

During his administration as Governor, the Assembly had effected many improvements—caused roads to be made, court houses and jails to be erected, coroners appointed in all the counties, extended the facilities of obtaining justice, and provided for the publication of the laws within the province by proclamation by the Sheriff in the County Court ⁽¹⁾

We know nothing more of Lord Charles (I.) He was succeeded by his son Benedict Leonard, the *Fifth* Lord. On January 2d, 1698, he married Lady Charlotte Lee, daughter of the Earl of Litchfield, and grandchild of her whom Macaulay calls “the superb and voluptuous Barbara Palmer,” Duchess of Cleveland, and favorite mistress of King Charles II., from whom he was divorced in 1705. This

(1) McSherry's History of Maryland, 91.

Lord publicly abjured the Roman Catholic faith in 1713. After this he was chosen member for Warwick, in Essex, in the first Parliament of King George I. He held the title until April 5th, 1715, only thirteen months after his father's death. He left four sons and three daughters, and was buried at Epsom, in Surry.

His children were: 1st. Charles, successor to the title. 2d. Benedict Leonard, Governor of Maryland in 1727; he died at sea on his way to England, in 1732, and without issue. 3d. Edward Henry; in 1728, Commissary General and President of the Council of Maryland,—died without issue. 4th. Cecil; died without issue, in 1765. 5th. Charlotte, married Thomas Brerewood, Esq. 6th. Jane. 7th. Barbara, born Oct. 3d, 1704, but died young.⁽¹⁾

Benedict Leonard was succeeded by his son CHARLES, who was the *Sixth* Lord. He was born September 29th, 1699. On July 20th, 1730, he married Mrs. Mary Janssen, the youngest daughter of Sir Theodore Janssen, Bart., by whom he had several children. On June 27th, 1731, his Lordship was appointed Gentleman of the Bed Chamber to the Prince of Wales, and December 10th, following, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1734, he was chosen member of Parliament for St. German's in Cornwall, and

(1) Irish Compendium, 488.

in 1741 and 1747, for the county of Surry. On March 9th, 1741, he was appointed Junior Lord in the Admiralty, which place he resigned in 1745. In April, 1747, he was made Cofferer to the Prince of Wales and Surveyor General of the Duchy Lands in Cornwall. He died April 24th, 1751, having ruled his province in person or by his Governors, thirty-six years, aged 52 years, and was succeeded by his only son Frederick. His principal residence was at Woodcote, in the county of Surry, one mile from Epsom; his London residence was Roselyn House, corner of Russell Square and Guildford Street, where he died.

Lord Charles visited the Crown Prince of Prussia, afterwards Frederick the Great, at Reinsberg, (the seat of the Prince,) in September, 1739, in company with an accomplished young Italian, named Algarotti. The following extract from Carlyle, is appropriate to this place.⁽¹⁾

“It was under escort of Baltimore, ‘an English Milord,’ recommended from Potsdam itself, that Algarotti came to Reinsberg; the Signor had much to do with English people, now and after. Where Baltimore first picked him up I know not, but they have been to Russia together; Baltimore by twelve years older of the two, (aged 34,) and now getting home towards England again, they call at Reinsberg in the fine autumn weather, and

(1) History of Frederick the Great, 1858, vol. ii, 665.

considerably captivate the Crown Prince, Baltimore playing chief, in that as in other points. The visit lasted five days.⁽¹⁾ There was copious speech on many things. Readers can conceive what charming five days these were." Here, in the Crown Prince's own words, are some brief glimmerings which will suffice us :

Reinsberg, 25th Sept., 1739. (Crown Prince to Papa,) "Here has the English Milord, who was at Potsdam, passed through." (Stayed five days, though we call it passing and suppress the Algarotti, Baltimore indeed being chief.) "He is gone towards Hamburg to take ship for England there. As I heard that my most all gracious father wished that I should show him courtesy, I have done for him what I could." Of Baltimore, nothing more to papa. But to another correspondent, to the good Suhm, . . . there is this passage next day.

Reinsberg, 26th Sept., 1739. (To Suhm.)—"We have had Milord Baltimore here and the young Algarotti; both of them men who, by their accomplishments, cannot but conciliate the esteem and consideration of all who see them. We talked much of you, (Suhm,) of philosophy, of art, of science; in short of all that can be included in the taste of cultivated people, (*honnellés gens.*")⁽²⁾

And again to another about two weeks hence.

Reinsberg, 10th October, 1739. (To Voltaire.) "We have had Milord Baltimore and Algarotti here. This Milord is a very sensible man, (*homme très sensé;*) who pos-

(1) 20th-25th Sept., 1739, Oeuvres de Frédéric, xiv, p. 16.

(2) Oeuvres de Frédéric, xvi, 373.

sesses a great deal of knowledge, and thinks like us, that sciences can be no disparagement to nobility nor degrade an illustrious rank. I admire the genius of this *Anglais*, as one does a fine face through a crape veil. He speaks French very ill, and yet one likes to hear him speak it; and as for his English, he pronounces it so quick, there is no possibility of following him. He calls a Russian 'a mechanical animal.' He says, St. Petersburg is the eye of Russia, with which it keeps civilized countries in sight; if you took this eye from it, Russia would fall again into barbarism, out of which it is just struggling.⁽¹⁾ Young Algarotti, whom you know, pleased me beyond measure. He promised me that he, &c., &c." Then Carlyle continues. "But Baltimore, promise or not, is the chief figure at present. Evidently an original kind of figure to us, *cet anglais*, and indeed there is already finished a rhymed *epistle* to Baltimore. *Epître sur la Liberté*." (Copy goes in that same letter for Voltaire's beehof,) which dates itself likewise October 10th, beginning:

"*L'esprit libre, Milord, qui règne en Angleterre* — which, though it is full of fine sincere sentiments about human dignity, papal superstition, Newton, Locke, and aspirations for progress of human culture in Prussia, no reader could stand at this epoch."

"What Baltimore said in answer to the *Epître*, we do not know, probably not much; it does not appear that he ever saw or spoke to Frederick a second time." Three weeks after, Frederick writing to Algarotti, has these words: 'I pray you make my friendships to Milord Baltimore, whose character and manner of thinking I truly esteem. I hope he has by this time got my *épître* on the

(1) Oeuvres de Frédéric, xxi, 326.

English liberty of thought,'⁽¹⁾ and so, continues Carlyle, "Baltimore passes on, silent in history henceforth—though Friederick seems to have remembered him to late times as a kind of type figure when England came into his head. For the sake of this small transit over the sun's disc, I have made some enquiry about Baltimore, but found very little, perhaps enough."

"He was Charles, *Sixth* Lord Baltimore. First of the Baltimores we know was Secretary Calvert, (1618-1624,) who colonized Maryland; last of them (1774) was the son of this Charles; something of a fool to judge of the face of him in portraits⁽²⁾ and some of his doings in the world. He, that *Seventh* Baltimore, printed one or two little volumes, ('now of extreme rarity'—cannot be too rare;) and winded up by standing an ugly trial at Kingston Assizes, (plaintiff an unfortunate female,) after which he retired to Naples, and there ended, 1774, the last of these Milords."

"He of the Kingston Assizes, we say, was not this Charles, but his son, whom let the reader forget. *Charles*, aged forty at this time, had travelled about the continent a good deal; once, long ago, we imagined we had got a glimpse of him, (but it was a guess merely,) lounging about Luneville and

(1) Oeuvres, xxiii, 5.

(2) See an engraved likeness of him in Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors, vol. v, 278.

Lorraine, along with Lyttleton, in the Congress—of—Soisson's time; not long after that he got appointed a Gentleman of the Bed Chamber to Prince Fred,⁽¹⁾ who was a friend of speculative talkers and cultivated people. In which situation, Charles, *Sixth* Baron of Baltimore continued all his days after and might have risen by means of Fred, as he was anxious enough to do, if both of them had lived; but they both died, Baltimore first, in 1751, a year before Fred. Bubb Dodington, diligent laborer in the same Fred's vineyard, was much infested by this Baltimore; who, drunk or sober, (for he occasionally gets into liquor,) is always putting out Bubb, and stands too well with our royal master, one secretly fears! Baltimore's finances, I can guess, were not in too good order; mostly an absentee; Irish estates not managed in the first style, while one is busy in the Fred vineyard. 'The best and honestest man in all the world, with a good deal of jumbled knowledge.' Walpole calls him once—'but not capable of conducting a party.'⁽²⁾ Oh! no—and died at any rate, Spring, 1751, and we shall not mention him farther."

Walpole,⁽³⁾ incidentally says of him: "At Mrs. Boothby's Lady Townshend was coquetting with Lord Baltimore, he told her if she wanted any-

(1) Frederick, Prince of Wales.

(2) Walpole's Letters to Mann, 1843, ii, 176.

(3) Ibid, i, 80.

thing of him, he was not for her purpose ; if only to make any one jealous, he would throw away an hour with her with all his heart."

As Gentleman of the Bed Chamber, Lord Baltimore was the unscrupulous minister of the Prince's intrigues and dishonest alliances, and did service disgraceful even in a Court, which had to wait for another reign to introduce the fashion of good morals.

Though Walpole says, "he had a good deal of jumbled knowledge," yet he was not even a decently educated man. On congratulating the Prince on his marriage, he said to him : "Sir, the marriage of your royal highness will form a very important *area* in the history of England.

This dissolute Prince was the son of George II., who dying before his father, happily for England, never came to the throne. He was remarkable for nothing but his vices, and it was of him that the following epitaph was written :

"Here lies Fred,
Who was alive and is dead ;
Had it been his father,
I had much rather ;
Had it been his mother,
Still better than another ;
Had it been his sister,
No one would have missed her ;
Had it been the whole generation,
Still better for the nation ;
But since it is only Fred,
Who was alive and is dead,
There's no more to be said."

“The Prince found it convenient just before his marriage to get rid of a frail acquaintance of his and sent a letter to her (Miss Vane,) by Lord Baltimore, desiring her to quit the country two or three years, and reside in Holland or France; in case of non-compliance, he threatened to withdraw the £1600 a year he had allowed her since she left the Court. Miss Vane was so astonished at the Prince’s message, that she refused to give Lord Baltimore an answer, dismissed him and immediately sent for her former lover, Lord Hervey, with whom, *though they had quarrelled, she had lately renewed her early liason.* He dictated a letter for her to write to the Prince, complaining of his unhandsome conduct, reminding him of the sacrifices she had made and refusing to quit her child, or to leave England. This letter was sent to his Royal Highness, and its perusal put him in so great a passion, that he vowed vengeance against the author, who, he was well aware, was not his mistress; but Miss Vane, in the meantime, told Lord Baltimore’s message to all her friends, and showed her reply to it with such effect, that the Prince sought to get out of the difficulty in his usual unprincipled manner.

“His Royal Highness now denied having sent his Lord of the Bed Chamber with such a message, and Lord Baltimore denied having delivered it.”⁽¹⁾

(1) Walpole and his Cotemporaries, i, 236.

On another occasion, Walpole designates him as "poor Lord Baltimore, a very good natured, weak, honest man."⁽¹⁾

Lord Hervey, in quoting a conversation about the Prince and his advisers, says: "The King went on raging. There is my Lord Carnarvon, a hot-headed, passionate, half-witted coxcomb, with no more sense than his master; there is Townshend, a silent, proud, surly, wrong-headed booby; there is my Lord North, a very good, poor creature, but a very weak man; there is my Lord Baltimore, who thinks he understands every thing and understands nothing, who wants to be well with both Courts and is well at neither, and *entre nous* is a little mad."⁽²⁾

The *Seventh* and last Lord Baltimore, was Frederick, the eldest son of Charles, who was born in 1731. He succeeded to the title on the death of his father, in 1751, and also to the Proprietaryship of Maryland, in his twentieth year. He married Lady Diana Egerton, youngest daughter of the Duke of Bridgewater, in 1753. He died in Naples, Sept. 14th, 1771, without legitimate children.⁽³⁾

He was a fast young man, and did not live to be an old one. His memory is not precious, and his deeds were anything but meritorious.

(1) Life and Correspondence of Mrs. Delany, 1st Ser., i, 247.

(2) Letters to Horace Mann, ii, 144.

(3) Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors, v, 278.

In 1768, he was indicted for an infamous crime, which consisted in an assault upon a female, but he was acquitted. The whole trial is reported in the *Gentleman's Magazine*.⁽¹⁾ He was a man of shallow intellect and overweening self-conceit. He was most severely censured for this atrocious act of seduction, and the conviction of his guilt was universal. In his defence, he says: "Libertine as I have been represented, I am sure I have sufficiently atoned for every indiscretion by having suffered the disgrace of being exposed at the bar as a criminal in the County which my father had the honor to represent in Parliament, and where, if this sort of an active life had been my object, my own rank and fortune gave me some pretension to have attained the same honor. If I had been conscious of the guilt now imputed to me, I could have kept myself and my fortune out of the reach of the laws of this County. I am a citizen of the world and could have lived anywhere, but I loved my country and submit to its laws, and resolving that my innocence should be justified by the laws. I now, by my voluntary act, by surrendering myself to the Court of King's Bench, stake upon the verdict of twelve men, my life and fortune, and what is dearer to me, my honor."

Quite a pretty speech for a man universally known to be one of the most licentious of his

(1) Vol 38, pp. 140-80. See a lame apology for him. *Ibid*, p. 31.

times. He talks very much like an injured and persecuted man, but few sympathized with him. He was cordially hated by the people, and was not respected by the nobility. For this seduction and the atrocity of its circumstances of which the public mind was fully persuaded that he was guilty, it would not be pleasant nor edifying to dwell longer upon his moral character. Yet he was a friend and companion of Pitt, (Chatham,) and a patron of literature. His name is among the subscribers to Thurloe's Collections.

He had an insurmountable propensity to flourish as an author, but he never gained any literary reputation.

He made a tour in the East, and published an account of it, with the title: "A Tour to the East in the years 1763 and 1764; with remarks on the City of Constantinople and the Turks; also, Select Pieces of Oriental Wit, Poetry and Wisdom. By F. Lord Baltimore, London, 1767, 8o."

Lord Orford jocosely remarks of it, that "it no more deserved to be published than his bills on the road for post horses;" but it proves that a man may travel without observation and be an author without ideas.⁽¹⁾

The Gentleman's Magazine⁽²⁾ says of it: "It is on every account to be regretted, that in this book there is not one event, description or remark worth recording."

(1) Works, i, 549.

(2) Vol. xxxvii, (1767,) p. 458.

The book abounds with quotations from the Roman Classics, many of which his Lordship has anglicized in unmelodious prose.

The noble author begins by observing "that voyages by sea are more uncertain than *voyages by land*," and he proceeds to acquaint us that "Naples was formerly the delight of a people and their emperors *who governed the universe*;—that the prospect of the island of *Capra* from the sea beach is beautiful; that rocks, seas and volcanoes are elegantly by accident here alone mingled with men, women, children and cattle that Scylla and Charybdis are not now worth notice that he met with a storm that Cephalonia is near Ithaca, the country of Ulysses;" and many other particulars equally instructive and interesting.

In his remarks upon Constantinople his Lordship says: "It is impossible for a Christian to give a good account of the laws and customs of the Turks, who should reside among them for a long time, and *much less* for one who was there scarce a year." According to his Lordship, therefore, a man who lives but a short time among the Turks, is better qualified to write an account of them than he who lives among them a long time. He discovered during his residence, "that *porters* were the general *vehicles* made use of for the transportation of goods in the city;—that the *boats* and

canals were full of women!" and that a Turkish officer appointed to regulate the price of provisions, *precedes other officers by whom he is followed.*⁽¹⁾

The specimens of wit, poetry and wisdom appended to his book, appear to have been chiefly translated from the French. They are very dull, many are absurd and some are wholly unintelligible.

At Augsburg, in 1769, he printed a meagre folio of prose and poetry, Latin, English and French, with vignettes and engraved title page. He inscribed it to Linnaeus, with a prediction soon well fulfilled, of the esteem and admiration which awaited him. The volume is a folio of one hundred and twenty pages, richly decorated with head and tail pieces, and embellished with thirteen emblematical engravings. Its title is: "Gaudia Poetica, Latina, Anglica et Gallica Lingua composita, 1769. Augustae Literis Spathianus, MDCCLXX.," surmounted by a baron's coronet, with the initials F. B.⁽²⁾ A dedication follows in Latin to Linnaeus, with which the great naturalist was highly delighted. He sent his Lordship a letter in Latin, of which the fol-

(1) Gentleman's Magazine, Lond., 1767, vol. xxxvii, p. 458, where see other extracts from this Book.

(2) Walpole, Royal and Noble Authors, v, 279. Only ten copies of this book were published, and yet I have seen a copy of it in the library of the late Dr. Harris of Baltimore. I do not know who owns it now.

lowing is a translated extract, which exposes his judgment and his vanity :

“I have received yours, most sapient Sir, with the accompanying *divine songs*. I am at a loss to know whether purity of thought or eloquence of diction preponderates, where both are so intimately joined in such most sacred relation as I have never before seen. I do not desire that you should inscribe this *immortal work* to me ; I rather fear that my rude name will tarnish the lustre of your magnificent verses.” In one of his letters to him Linné says, “Daily I read and reread your divine poetry, and daily more and more do I comprehend your profound wisdom.” For which profound compliment, his Lordship could not do less than subscribe himself in a subsequent letter, “obsequiosissimus servus.”⁽¹⁾

This dedication to Linnæus is succeeded by a Latin poem of considerable length, divided into five parts, under the name of “Carmen Iteranium Upsalia, Sarcocello, Venatio.” A prose translation of this performance is given in English and French, with several epistles which passed on the occasion between Linné and Lord Baltimore.

To his principal production is annexed an appendix en Anglois et François. It comprises

“A Brief Eulogy on Holland.”

“An Ode dedicated to the Countess of E.” (in prose.)

(1) Walpole, Royal and Noble Authors, v, 280.

“A Compliment,” (apparently to Frederick, King of Prussia.)

“The Drama,” addressed to H. K., Esq., (perhaps Hugh Kelly.)

“Hamlet,”—a sketch.

The latter being the shortest of his Lordship’s effusions, may be most advantageously selected as a specimen of his style

He thus writes: “Where shall we turn our steps this lovely evening? The setting sun affords a glorious view. It shoots fiery rays like blazing bars of burning iron across the sky. The curling surge along this sandy gulph glows with a crimson shine. The distant hills are faint to sight and lose their colors in a dusky hue. Observe yon ancient tower, that’s Sweden, and here on this side stands the much famed castle of Helsingoer, on whose platform the king’s dread ghost appeared to Hamlet. Let’s walk over the fresh green fields to Hamlet’s garden.” This will suffice.

Another literary performance of his Lordship was *Coelestes et Inferi. Venitüs Typis c. Palese, 1771, 4to.*

Winkleman says of Lord Frederick, “He imagined that he had too much genius, and that God would have been much more benevolent to have given him less intelligence and more bodily strength. He is one of those worn out beings, a hipped Englishman, who had lost all moral and

physical taste. He knew not what to do with himself,—finds nothing to his taste. With an income of £30,000, he knows not how to enjoy it. He became so intolerable that at length I frankly told him my opinion.”

As was quoted before, Carlyle says, “He was something of a fool, to judge by the face of him in portraits.”

As was stated previously, he died in Naples in 1771, and leaving no legitimate issue, the title became extinct, and since Frederick, we have no more Lords Baltimore.

He bequeathed the province of Maryland in tail male, to Henry Harford, a child then under the care of Rev. Dr. Loxton, at Richmond School; remainder in fee to his younger sister, the Hon. Mrs. Norton; £30,000 to Miss Harford; £20,000 to Louisa, the Hon. Mrs. Browning, his sister, and the Hon. Mr. Browning on condition of their acquiescence in this will; £4000 to Mrs. Elizabeth Dawson; £2000 to Charlotte Hope, an infant; £200 to Mrs. Hester Wheeland, mother of Henry Harford and Miss Harford, annuities for life.—£1500 each to Robert Eden, Hugh Hamersley, Robert Morris and Peter Provost, Esqs., and also an annuity to each for their lives of £100. The said four gentlemen are appointed the executors of the will. The residuary property, which was very large, is left to the executors as trustees, to pay the

same to Mr. Harford and his sister, if either of them shall attain the age of twenty-one years, and in failure thereof, to Mrs. Eden.⁽¹⁾

And yet when there is anything creditable to a man let us say it.

“His Lordship is supposed to have died worth a million sterling. Previous to his going to Italy, where he died, his friend E—— asked him for a loan of £300. His Lordship pretended not to have so much to spare, but on the day before his departure, having called to take leave of E——, he requested him to accept a large silver medallion of Queen Anne as a token of remembrance. In the hollow of this medallion E—— found the £300 enclosed.”⁽²⁾

The following extract from the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1772, vol. xlii, 443, may be here inserted :

“The remains of the late Lord Frederick Baltimore, who died abroad, were carried from Exeter Exchange in the Strand, where they had lain in state, in order to be interred in the family vault at Epsom. His Lordship had injured his character in his life by seduction, so that the populace paid no regard to his memory when dead, but plundered the room where his body lay, the moment it was removed.”

In conclusion, I will state an interesting fact in relation to the last of the Baltimores in England, of whom anything is known.

(1) *Gentleman's Mag.*, 1771, vol. xli, p. 566.

(2) Collet, *Relics of Literature*, 309.

In 1860, Colonel Angus W. McDonald was sent to England by Governor Letcher of Virginia to obtain all the records and documentary evidence he could find tending to ascertain and establish the true boundary line between Virginia and the States of North Carolina, Tennessee and Maryland. In the course of his researches in London, he sought for the representative of the Baltimore family and finally discovered him a prisoner for debt in the Queen's Bench prison, to which, about twelve years before, he had been transferred from the Fleet prison, having been confined there for more than eight years! twenty years imprisonment for debt! ⁽¹⁾

A sad end for the last of the Baltimores,—*Sic transit gloria mundi!*

ARMS OF THE BALTIMORES.

Pally of six, Topaz and Diamond, a Bend counterchanged.

Crest. In a Ducal coronet, two pennons, the first Topaz, the other Diamond, with staves, Ruby.

Supporters. Two Leopards, guardant—coward, proper.

Motto. Fatti masghii; parole femine.

Irish Compend., 488.

(1) Document No. 39, Report of Col. A. W. McDonald, relative to his Mission to England, March, 1861.