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EARLY COUNTY SEATS OF BALTIMORE COUNTY.

II.

It was shown in the previous paper, that the first court house of Baltimore county was on Bush River in 1683, and that tradition, as well as a few facts then mentioned, placed it at or near a small town named Baltimore, then on the east side of that river, the site of which is now in Harford county.

It was also shown that the court house on Bush River had been abandoned and offered for sale, at least as early as 1695, and that I had discovered the fact that the second county seat, which seems to have been called Gunpowder, was, in 1700, on a tract of land known as Sim's Choice, on the neck of land in the fork of the Gunpowder called Sim's Point, and that, contrary to general belief, there never was a court house at Foster's Neck.

The error in regard to a supposed county seat at Foster's Neck originated, I think, in the address of the Hon. Coleman Yellott at the laying of the corner stone of the court house at Towson, in 1854, and was the result of his failure carefully to read the Acts of 1706 and 1707. He states that the second court house was built at Foster's Neck sometime between 1683 and 1707, and that it was deserted in the latter year and then went to Joppa; but, in fact, it was the proposed site for a town that was abandoned in

1707, and not a court house. There was no court house at that place to be deserted. In that year it was at Gunpowder on Sim's Choice, and had been there at least since 1691.

The account of the early court houses given by Mr. Yellott was imported bodily into *The Chronicles of Baltimore*, and thence, with little or no investigation, passed on from one to another, until the vitality of this court house at Foster's Neck, which never existed, completed the effacement of the one that actually stood for many years in the fork of the Gunpowder.

I was, however, unable in my first paper to give any information about the court house earlier than 1683, or to throw any light upon the interval between 1683 and 1695. Further investigation resulted in the discovery of some further facts relating to the first two court houses, which may be of interest, before we cross the Little Falls of the Gunpowder to Joppa.

It appears from the Council Records, so fortunately recovered by the Society through Mr. Mendes Cohen a few years ago, and partly published in the 15th volume of the *Maryland Archives*, p. 294, that a proclamation was issued from the court house of the county as early as 1679, prescribing the manner for giving and answering the alarm upon the approach of Indians. All persons were forbidden, under ordinary circumstances, to fire a gun at a less interval than half an hour, but on the approach of danger the alarm was to be given by the firing of a gun three times within the space of a quarter of an hour, and this was to be answered by firing from house to house throughout the hundred.

But the existence of the court house is recognized at a still earlier date in the same volume. By an ordinance of the Proprietary dated June 10th, 1676 (*Archives*, xv, 78), appointing places where ordinaries, or inns might be kept for "entertaining strangers and passengers traveling either on horse or on foot within our said Province," it is provided that there should be one at the court house in Baltimore county. It is thus clear that the court house was completed within the two-year limit prescribed by the Act of 1674, heretofore mentioned.

When the first court house was finished the Justices of the Quorum were George Utie, George Wells and Thomas Long, and

among the others was Thos. Hedge, who afterwards was for many years the clerk of the court (*Ibid.*, 71).

Having thus fixed the date of the erection of our first court house, something more may be added as to its location.

In 1686 a tract of land conveyed by William Osborne to James Phillips is described in the land records as beginning on Bush river at a point "a little beyond the court house," and running "with the court land" a certain distance and then running *west* to the river (R. M. No. H. S. p. 185). By the location of the lines of this deed, and by other surveys, the Hon. Charles W. Michael, in a paper recently read before the Historical Society of Harford County, has, I think, in a satisfactory manner established the fact that the site of this first court house was, as the tradition has always placed it, on a tract of land called Common Garden, lying on the east side of Bush River.

This tract was granted to William Osborne by patent in 1678 (though he owned most of it some years earlier), and the site located by Mr. Michael is on that part of it which is included in the farm now called "Old Baltimore," belonging to Mr. James L. Richardson.

The site of the town is no doubt on the same farm, for the Act of 1683 speaks of the town land as being "near" the court house, and a deed from Thomas Hedge to his son in 1694 (R. M. No. H. S. 435), conveying two town lots, recites that the town had been laid out on land also belonging to William Osborne.

These old deeds give us glimpses of old law as well as of early provincial life. In this one the grantee was put in possession by the delivery of a silver coin "called in Spanish a Bitt fixed on the seal of these presents," and in payment for the land conveyed the old clerk of the court was to receive on the 10th of each September during his life 300 gallons of good "Syder" made at the plantation of William Loney and Richard Green in Runly Creek.

As already mentioned, Baltimore on the Bush is laid down on Herman's Map of 1670. Its existence is also recognized in 1669 by an ordinance of the Lieutenant General appointing the ports of the Province, which provides that there should be one "afore the town land in Bush River (*Archives*, v, 47).

This town continued to hold a place on the early maps for many years, but it could never have been more than a small settlement. Lord Baltimore in his letter, in 1678, to the Lords of the Committee of Trade and Plantations, published in the Archives (*Ibid.*, 264), gives an interesting description of the town of St. Mary's, but he does not mention Baltimore. On the contrary, he says: "Other places we have none that are called or can be called Townes," explaining that the people preferred to build near the water for the convenience of trade, and that there could be no change in conditions "until it shall please God to increase the number of the people, and so to alter their trade as to make it necessary to build more close and to lyve in townes."

All trace of Baltimore on the Bush disappeared many years ago. Its site was preserved only by tradition as far back as 1773. In the deposition of Col. John Hall, then seventy-two years old, taken that year in a suit in the Provincial Court by another James Phillips against another William Osborne, he states that he knew a place in Bush River Neck, called the "Old Plantation," where Col. James Phillips formerly lived, and where the burying-ground of the Phillips family was still kept up, and that he always understood that the "Old Plantation" was where the town on Bush River was formerly laid out. Land Office T. B. H., No. 2, p. 246.

The Rev. Dr. Leakin and I visited the traditional site not long ago, and at about a quarter of a mile northward of the particular parcel of land on which Mr. Michael places the court house, and on the farm now called Old Baltimore, we found a burying-ground of the Phillips family. Among other tombstones there is one to James Phillips; who died in 1803, at the age of sixty-two. The stone bearing the earliest date of those now there is the one to William Pitt Phillips, who died in 1791, but, in the absence of all evidence of any other burying ground of the Phillips family, it may be fairly assumed that this is the one referred to by Col. Hall, and that it still marks the tract on which the first Baltimore town stood two centuries ago.

Mention is made occasionally in the Land Records of the meeting of the county court in the earliest years of the county,

but the oldest volume of its regular proceedings preserved in the Record Office begins in 1682. I found this and two other volumes antedating the year 1700, and embracing the years 1682 to 1686, and 1691 to 1696, all without covers, much worn and mutilated, together with a large number of loose leaves. With some trouble, by means of references in other records and otherwise, I have identified these three volumes as *libers D., F. No. 1 and G. No. 1*, and have placed in them the loose leaves where I think they belong. They are thus nearly complete, and, by causing them to be properly bound, I have given them a new lease for another term.

This first volume as preserved begins with page five in the midst of the proceedings of November Court, 1682, and does not show what Justices were then sitting. At the January term there was no quorum, but at the March Court, 1683 the Justices sitting were Col. George Wells, Edward Bedell, Major Thomas Long and John Boring. Thomas Hedge was the Clerk, and had been, at least, since 1679, and so continued to be as late, at least, as 1696; Miles Gibson was High Sheriff, and by order of court (p. 10) the key of the court house was in the custody of John Hathway the "Cryer."

I do not know how the county acquired title to the land on which the court house stood, but in 1683 (*D.*, p. 41) a summons was issued by the court "for William Osborn and Margaret, his wife, to show cause why they do not make over the Court House Land unto said Lordships Justices and their Successors." Later on (p. 83) it appears that "William Osborn in open court September the 4th, 1683, came and acknowledged the Court House Land unto the Commissioners of Baltimore County, and their successors with delivery of turf and twig," an instance of the old common law ceremony of livery of seisin.

I find nothing to show the character of the first court house, except the fact that it needed repairs in 1683, (*D.*, p. 49) and had "dormant" windows. In the levy of 1685 (*D.*, 370) one item is 1,500 pounds of tobacco "for the carpenter for pulling down the dormant windows of the court house and coursing the same well with good boards and the sap drawne out and for nailes," Thomas Hedge and William Osborne to look after the carpenter. It no

doubt was a primitive structure probably built of logs. The theory that its bricks were shipped and used in the construction of a second court house, as suggested by several, is disposed of by the fact that it was still standing, and was offered for sale four years after we find the court sitting at Gunpowder.

It appears from the *Archives* that in 1686 Thomas Thurston, on behalf of the people on the South side of Bush River and of nearly all the rest of the county, petitioned the Council to move the court house to a point on the south side of Winter's Run, "neere the path that goes from the Potomac to the Susquehannah Rivers." (*Archives*, v, 473.) Among the reasons assigned for the change were, that its location was out of the way, that "in the Winter people cannot come for the frost," that the proposed location would encourage the seating of lands, and "be a means to driven back the heathen further into the woods." This was a few years after the whole of what is now Cecil county, and a large part of what is now Kent county, had been taken off from Baltimore.

Action by the Council was postponed in order that Miles Gibson, the Sheriff, and other inhabitants of the county then at St. Mary's, might be consulted. I find no further mention of this proposed removal, but the court never went to Winter's Run. In the later proceedings of the court there is some evidence that the county seat continued on Bush River as late as 1689.

At November Court, 1692, suit was brought by Thomas Heath against the Estate of Major Thomas Long, late Sheriff, for tobacco levied for the expenses of the justices during 1687, 1688 and 1689 which had either not been collected, or not paid over. The point of this is that Heath was an innholder on Bush River, and these expenses were no doubt for the accommodation of the justices while holding court there. This is the last trace I find of the occupation of the first court house, and we must now move to the Gunpowder.

These early court proceedings never make any formal mention of the place where the court is sitting and the only information furnished by them as to the location of the court house is such as may be had, or inferred, from some fact recited, or from some

incidental reference to its location. The proceedings between 1686 and 1691, have been lost, and I have not been able from any other source to find out just when the county seat was moved from Bush River, but the later proceedings show that there was a court house on the Gunpowder River at least as early as 1691.

In the proceedings of the August Court 1693 (F., No. 1, p. 497) it appears that Richard — was indicted for perjury committed in 1691 before Their Majesties' Justices, "at the court house in Gunpowder Hundred." The Bush River court house was in Spesutie Hundred.

Not to leave this Richard under a cloud, I will add that by special leave of the court (persons charged with a felony not then being entitled to counsel as of right) he was allowed counsel; George Oldfield and Daniel Palmer defended him, and he was acquitted.

There is much other evidence to be found in the proceedings of the court to show that it was being held on the Gunpowder, before we come to the deeds which definitely fix its location.

In 1692 Michael Judd, who lived in Gunpowder hundred, files a petition for license to keep an ordinary for the "entertainment of *Your worships* and the good people" of the county, which was granted, (F., p. 241). In 1683 (F., p. 363) Robert Bengier, "finding himself capable to keep an ordinary for the accommodation of such persons as may resort to the same," applies for a license to keep one, and the order of court grants him license to keep an ordinary "neare the court house in Gunpowder River." The levies of 1692 (F., p. 274), 1693 and 1694 (G., pp. 132-355) contain large sums of tobacco for both Judd and Bengier, the innholders, for the expenses for their Justices, their "dietts and horse pasture." There was also the charge, mentioned in my first paper, against a certain party who lived on the Gunpowder, of selling liquor to the Justices without a license. (G., p. 564).

The inn was necessary for those who assembled at the courts, and in providing throughout the Province for the traveller and his horse, it was, as Mr. Edwin Higgins says, "an important institution in our early history." Many men prominent in the affairs of the county were innholders, engaging in the business for the

profit, or as a protection against overtaxed hospitality. Thomas Richardson represents that where he lives, "hard by the main road toward the head of the bay," so many travellers stop with him that he is put to much inconvenience and expenses (F., p. 490), and therefore asks leave to keep an ordinary. Their charges for "diett," for small beer and strong beer, and for a "nights lodging in a bedd" afterwards, was regulated by law, and at one time, for reasons, which, whatever they were, have long since disappeared, every voter was entitled to credit at the inn up to 400 pounds of tobacco. *Plantation Laws*, p. 53.

Returning to Gunpowder Court House, we find in the court proceedings under the head of "Private Court," "As Account of what Commissioners were mett at the usual Court House the 25th day of April, Ao. Dom. 1693" for the election of vestrymen "for the Church government." The Commissioners, or Justices, adjourned to the house of Robert Benger, the innholder, where the vestrymen for the three parishes of the county were elected by the freeholders, and an order was passed for them to appear at the June Court ensuing "at the usual court house in Gunpowder River," (F., p. 410). At the June Court it is recorded that "all vestrymen of the whole county have mett together at the court house in Gunpowder River for the propagating of the Churches" (F., p. 423).

I have never seen anywhere else any mention of this election of vestrymen; and as they were chosen in the county under the Act of 1692 which made the Church of England the established Church of the Province, it may be of interest to give their names in passing. They were as follows:

For Spes Utie Parish (later St. George's), Jacob Lotton, James Phillips, William Hollis, George Wells, Samuel Brown, and Mark Richardson; for Gunpowder Parish (soon after changed to Copley, and later to St. John's), Thomas Staly, Thomas Hedge, Richard Adams, Moses Groom, Lawrence Richardson and Thomas James; for the Patapsco Parish (later St. Paul's), George Ashman, John Ferry, Francis Watkins, Nicholas Corbin, Richard Sampson and Richard Cromwell. At the June Court Thomas Preston was substituted for Thomas James.

While it is thus clear that there was a court house on the Gunpowder during the years mentioned, the one referred to in these proceedings was not the one which stood upon the two acres conveyed by Michael Judd to the county in 1700, but seems to have been a temporary one though standing, very probably, on the same tract as did the other.

On one of the loose leaves referred to (see F. p. 25), is the record of a lease for one year to Michael Judd by Elizabeth Wally, widow of John Wally, and Thomas Thurston (her father), dated November 9th 1691, of a plantation then in possession of the said Elizabeth, together with all houses thereon and with "liberty for the building of a new house" on the land. On the margin of the lease are the words: "Court house let to Judd." This marginal note indicates that there was then a court house, or a building used as such, on this plantation.*

It was shown in my first paper that the two acres on which the court house stood in 1700, and which were then conveyed by Michael Judd to the county, were part of tract lying in the fork of Gunpowder called Simm's Choice. (H. W., No. 2, p. 126-109.) Now Simm's Choice had been left to John Wally under the will of Nicholas Hempstead. After the lease mentioned Charles Ramsey married Wally's widow, and in November, 1692, just at the end of the lease, they conveyed this tract to Judd, the deed showing that the land belonged to her, and that she had acquired title from her first husband. (R. M., No. H. S., p. 356.) It looks very much as if the plantation leased to Judd by Elizabeth Wally and Thomas Thurston in 1691, and the land conveyed to him in 1692 by her and her then husband, were one and the same tract, and therefore that both court houses stood on Simm's Choice.

This first court house on the Gunpowder was, I think, only some building temporarily occupied as such. The permanent one conveyed in 1700 was finished in 1696, but it was under construction as early as 1692. Judd was the contractor, though I have not been able to find any record of the original contract, but in 1692 he made a sub-contract with Mathias Jewell (F., p. 341), under which Jewell agreed to get the court house frame up by the

next March Court, and "to ffall, mall and saw the tymber for the said court house." Moving to the Gunpowder probably between 1689 and 1691, it is not at all likely that the county would have been building a court house in 1692, if the one first occupied as such had been other than temporary.

Then again the annual levies show sums paid to Judd for "House room," for "Clerk's office and house," and for "rent of office," and so forth, which items indicate temporary occupancy, and also that the building was on Judd's land.

By an order of court in March, 1693, Capt. Thomas Richardson, one of the Justices, was directed to have built a clerks office ten feet square "for the securing of the records," and also a "cage" of the same size "neare the appointed place for the court house" (F., p. 382). Judd took the contract for the office (G., p. 54) and got 2,500 pounds of tobacco for building it (G., p. 355); and Thomas Litten built the cage for 800 pounds (G., p. 132).

The permanent building, as I have said, was under construction in 1692, but it got along very slowly. The next mention of it which I find is another sub-contract between Judd and Edward Jones in March, 1694 (G., p. 30), whereby Jones agrees to finish the court house, and to find timber and boards, to make a partition and doors, to put up the window frames and weather board the house, while Judd agrees to get up the rafters and bring the timber from the landing.

But the work still drags and the court apparently is uow pressing Judd, for on November 10th, 1694, he comes and executes a bond with a penalty in the sum of 24,000 pounds of tobacco to finish the court house by the last day of the following August, and on completion to make over the same together with two acres adjoining for the use of the court. He was to receive 12,000 pounds of tobacco for the building and 800 for the land. (G., p. 351.)

The familiar history of the erection of public buildings, however repeats itself: Judd fails to finish on time. At the November court 1695 the Grand Jury calls attention to the matter, but Judd, with the cleverness of the modern contractor, makes it appear that the delay was not his fault, and the court grants an extension until the 31st of the following March, a new bond being

required in double the former penalty, and John Johnson and Robert Bengier become his sureties (G., p. 518). The levy for this year appropriates for Judd the tobacco for the house and land, and also forty pounds for moving the pillory (p. 516).

As we all know, tobacco was then the chief currency of the province, and every man's field was a private mint. Its volume and value depended on the size of the crop; the greater the yield the less it was worth; but at three cents a pound Judd got \$360 for the court house and \$24 for the land.

The court house was probably completed by the time provided, as I find no further mention of the subject, but, as we have seen, the two acres were not conveyed until 1700. The site of this second court house is now included in the estate called Mount Peru, belonging to Col. Benjamin F. Taylor, of Baltimore county.

The court proceedings show that the proposed change of the county seat, some years latter, from Gunpowder across the river to Joppa, excited much opposition. (Nov. Court, 1712, p. 333). Fifteen of the grand jurors presented a vigorous protest, asserting that the removal would be a "notorious grievance" to the county, and would reduce them "to the lowest ebb of poverty" (Nov. Ct., 1710, p. 182), but the boom in town lots at Joppa carried the day. At the June Court, 1712 (p. 313), the court "adjourns for one hour to the new court house at Joppa," and a few months afterwards the change of the county seat was effected in accordance with the Act of Assembly.

The map of the Head of the Gunpowder which I have presented to the Society is a copy of the original made by Edward A. Day in 1814, and now in the possession of Miss Mary Foreman Day, of Baltimore county, who kindly permitted me to have this copy made. It shows the fork of the Gunpowder where the second court house stood, and also what then remained of Joppa, the third county seat. The building with the flag, on the south side of the river by the post road, is the once famous Red Lion Inn.

We see by this map that there was nothing left of Joppa in 1814 except the church and four dwellings, and of these the only one now standing is the dwelling marked with the name of Benjamin Rumsey. It is a most substantial and comfortable brick

house, now known as the "Rumsey Mansion," occupied by Mr. Nelson Bell and belonging to Miss Charlotte B. Day, the owner of "Joppa farm." As the last remaining house to mark the site of the once busy little town, it naturally is the object of much interest, and there has been much speculation as to its history. My own impression is that, as it originally stood, it was built by Col. James Maxwell about 1720, and constituted part of his improvements which were not to be interfered with in laying out the town under the Act of 1724, and was then enlarged by a second story when Col. Rumsey occupied it, about 1771. The court house stood on the square in front of the church.

The original plan of Joppa, as laid off in 1725 by Col. John Dorsey, the surveyor, is still preserved in the Record Office, and copies of it may be seen in Scharf's works, but Mr. Day's map, I feel sure, is the only one of the town in existence.

There is a good deal in the records about Michael Judd, the architect and builder of the Gunpowder court house, indicating that he was a man of enterprise and varied resources. He was a shipwright as well as an innkeeper and public contractor. I find no mention of any ship that he built, but as an innkeeper he was duly indicted for violating the liquor law (G., p. 503), and as a public contractor he banked on the forbearance of the public, as contractors do to-day. Having boarded the justices and built the court house, by way of preparation, he finally rounds out his occupations by being admitted to the Bar. I find however, no record of his professional life, except the fact that he was presented by the grand jury for having abused the court "after a scandalous manner" (G., p. 479). One of his ill-advised clients had evidently just lost a case. The grand jury, however, seems to have recognized the well-established privilege of the Bar to thus explain to the misguided client how it all happened, for, on second thought, they dismissed the charge. The last I find of Judd is that he was in arrears to Lord Baltimore for his ground rent.

Liber G. No. 1 closes in August, 1696, and from then until 1708 the court proceedings have been lost. The veteran clerk, Thomas Hedge, was still on duty, but had recently been in trouble because, under the influence of something stronger than his Rumley

Creek "syder," he had unwisely given expression either to his loyalty to the Stuarts, or his resentment against William and Mary for having deprived Lord Baltimore of the government of his Province. On the oaths of Anthony Drew and John Parker he was charged with having, one night at Judd's inn, drunk to the health of King James in a "Cupp of Sampson," and "with great acclamacons," having asked God to bless "King James, our real King." (G., p. 172). There never was a clearer case on the evidence, but the charge was dismissed. The grand jurors were probably ready to drink to the same toast themselves.

The attorneys practicing on Bush River, and at Gunpowder, whose names I noticed most frequently in these records, were James Thompson, Thomas Scudamore, Daniel Palmer, George Oldfield, William Peckett and Edward Boothby. In one scuse, at least, they were the leaders of our Bar.

These Justices of the County Courts were not lawyers ; indeed, it was not until some years after the Revolution, that the law required that they should be. It was desirable, however, that they should know some law, and so by an Act of Assembly they were provided with Dalton's Justice of the Peace, and this constituted their law library (Plant Laws, p. 25—Bacon, 1715, ch. 41). This book, with its quaint old laws, was first published in 1618, in the time of James the First, for the "Society of Stationers," (1 Biblio L. A. 89), and by some chance there is a copy of the edition of 1682 now in the Bar Library, inscribed "William Walker his Booke." While not learned in the law the county Justices were selected from among the best and most prominent citizens, who had fair conceptions of "Right and Just," and met the requirements of their day. It was men of this class who composed the County Court of Frederick when it declared the Stamp Act to be a violation of the Charter and therefore void, and thus furnished an authority right in point for the Supreme Court of the United States when it decided, about, forty years later, in the great case of Marbury against Madison, that the Judiciary had power to pass on the constitutionality of an Act of the Legislative Department.

My line of investigation has crossed many others which open up

much of interest relating to these primitive courts, and to the condition of early provincial life, as illustrated in their proceedings, but it is not within the scope of this paper to follow these other lines. The purpose of my investigation has been simply to ascertain definitely what were our early county seats, a subject about which our information was scant, and much of that as I soon discovered, erroneous.

In straightening out the story of their succession, our thoughts naturally revert to the completion of the sixth court house in the line of descent, for the administration of justice in a community of 600,000 people, whose city had no existence for more than fifty years after the first one was built. The contrast between the little log building on the Bush, and the splendid structure of to-day, is an object-lesson of the marvelous developments that have been wrought in all the conditions of life since John Hathway carried the key of the first court house of the county.

REMINISCENCES OF BALTIMORE IN 1824.

In a chapter of reminiscences, it is well to fix a date around which to gather them, and perhaps there can be none better than the visit of Lafayette in 1824. Adopting this, it is proposed to say a few words of Baltimore at that time—of Baltimore as Lafayette might have seen it, had the affectionate attentions of those who surrounded “the nation’s guest”—permitted him to examine it in its length and breadth.

The coming of Lafayette to America aroused all its people; nor was Baltimore behindhand in the enthusiasm of his reception. A large deputation of its citizens along with the Major General of the military division with his staff went to Frenchtown to meet him, and although all that took place on the occasion has been again and again described, and is to be found at length in the Chronicles of Baltimore, yet the narrative, even now, hardly palls as it is read by persons who were present at the time.

Those who enter the harbor of Baltimore to-day between the Lighthouse on the Lazaretto Point and the fort, find themselves surrounded at once by all the incidents of a great seaport town. Every inch of ground is occupied, every foot of water front has been made available. The characteristic of the scene is its intense vitality. Foreign steamers, coastwise steamers, domestic steamers, are fastened to the wharves, are in motion, or at anchor. Tugs are flashing about in all directions or towing sailing vessels of all sizes in or out of port. The rattling of the coal chutes as they fill the holds of ships and canal barges, the roll of railroad trains, the shrieks of steam whistles on land and water, the unceasing drone, the compound of the ten thousand noises of a great city which pervades the air—the elevators, domes, towers and steeples which pierce and dominate the haze that hangs over it, formed no part of the landscape that greeted the eye of Lafayette as he stood on the bow of the United States steamboat which headed the procession of steamboats that had gone out to

meet him when he came from Frenchtown to Baltimore on the 24th day of August, 1824. On the left, from the fort to Federal Hill, the only building was the town powder house. On the right beyond the Lazaretto it was no better. Away off, in that direction, were some houses where the Philadelphia Turnpike crossed Loudenslager's Hill. What is Canton now, was then little better than old fields as far as the marts of the shipping which hid the houses of Fell's Point from the approaching visitor. Nor beyond the fort, where the General landed, within the harbor proper, was there anything to admire. There were no Bay steamers then to line as now the west side of the basin. The wheat, oyster and wood pungies reigned supreme in the cul-de-sac of the port. Nor was the comparison as regards the water approach to the city more striking than that which was afforded upon land. That Lafayette might see the length of Baltimore in what might be called its solidity, the head, or right of the line of the military part of his reception was at Cook's corner, being the northeast corner of Baltimore and Eutaw Streets. Beyond this to the west was a vacant square, a playground for the boys of the neighborhood, and opposite, to the south, was a range of warehouses, that often wanted tenants in consequence, it was said, of being too far out of town. The first large building to the west was on the corner of Paca Street, the General Wayne Inn, which still remains an ancient land mark. There was a scant sprinkling of insignificant houses on either side of Baltimore Street westward. Dr. Robinson's dwelling near Pine Street on the south side was of some pretension in those days. Beyond that, on the same side after crossing what was then known as Cove, now Fremont Street, was the M'Henry Mansion, afterwards converted into the palatial residence of Mr. Thomas Winans. This faced extensive commons, beyond which again to the west, were the M'Henry woods, on the north side of a road which had not then acquired the dignity of a street. Opposite to the woods was a broad meadow which extended to Willow Brook, the country residence of Mr. John Donnell, which was opposite Maryland Square where Dr. Steuart lived, "far from the madding crowd." I describe this

locality the more particularly, as it is now a thickly built portion of the city around Franklin and Union Squares.

But to return to Cook's corner. Here Lafayette commanded a view of Baltimore Street to the Bridge over the Falls, the houses on either side being not unaptly compared to country militia on a field day—ranked without regard to size, clothing or bearing. All that was deficient in this respect, however, was made up by the ten thousand troops that lined the street for the entire distance on the north side and by still greater numbers of our people who filled the pavements and the windows, and shouted their welcome and waved hats and kerchiefs as the brave and kind old man passed in his carriage down the line.

Lafayette, as you all know, was quartered at the Fountain Inn, on Light Street, and occupied the very confined, uncomfortable rooms that Washington had occupied before him. The leading hotel of that day, however, was the Indian Queen, at the corner of Hanover Street, which announced its name by a huge sign swinging from an iron framing.

Leaving Lafayette at his quarters in the Fountain Inn to be hauledshaken, and speechified and feasted affectionately and, be it added, reverentially by the multitudes who did him honor, let us see what, as already said, he might have seen.

The court end of the City was then in the middle of it, on Gay Street, south of Baltimore. Robert Oliver lived here in the house now occupied by the First National Bank; next to him on the north was the residence of Roswell L. Colt, his son-in-law. To the south William Gilmore lived, and further south at the corner of Second Street was the noble mansion of Colonel Tenaut. Judge Purviance lived opposite Mr. Oliver, General Harper opposite to the centre of the Exchange. Opposite its south end, on Water Street, was the very handsome residence of Robert Gilmore, filled with works of art. Opposite Mr. Gilmore, but further to the west, were the noble mansions of Mr. Dugan and Mr. Hollius. Beyond them, on the same side of what is now Exchange Place, were the houses of John Donnell and Robert Gilmore, Senior; and then, getting into South Street, William Patterson lived, while north of Baltimore Street on the east side of Gay Street resided

John Ridgely of Hampton. These names are all the names of men, socially, commercially or professionally, leaders in our City. Gay Street and its immediate neighborhood was thus the Court end of Baltimore. Here and there, men of equal position were to be found elsewhere. Christopher Deshon, an old merchant, had built the finest house in Baltimore in Old Town, opposite Claggett's brewery, occupied at the time of Lafayette's visit by Charles Carroll of Carrollton. The two McKims, Isaac and William, had handsome houses on Baltimore Street east of the Bridge. Smith and Buchanan had built the two dwellings on the west side of Monument Square. Some handsome houses were to be found on the east side of the Square, and on the east side of Calvert north of Lexington. Alexander Brown and Dr. Birekhead had mansions on Fayette Street, now forming part of Barnum's Hotel; and George Brown and the Wilsons and John McKim had fixed themselves on Holliday Street near the Theatre. Still, notwithstanding this sporadic distribution, Gay Street near Second Street was properly regarded as the fashionable centre of the town. In those days the Cathedral was the only building on the summit of its hill, on the northern slope of which the Unitarian Church intervened between the Cathedral and the Washington Monument. This last, surrounded by its scaffolding, was in Howard's woods; and a rough embankment of earth, taken from the foundation of the structure, projected southwardly into the ravine now occupied by Centre Street and was the beginning of what is now Charles Street. To the east of the Cathedral the eye ranged over "the meadow," dotted here and there with houses and the buildings of White's distillery, taking in the old castellated jail, the penitentiary, and the roofs of the houses in Old Town, and resting on the range of hills on which stood the Maryland Hospital. Improvements at this time on Charles Street did not extend beyond Mulberry Street, the southwest corner of the two streets being marked by the residence of Dr. Hayden, then the leading dentist and the well-known geologist, whose name is still perpetuated among scientific men as the discoverer of Haydenite. A stately edifice was this house of Dr. Hayden, looking down upon its humbler neighbors on the opposite side of Charles Street.

Next, as regards activity, to the wharves at Fell's Point and around the Basin and Baltimore Street, the busiest part of the city at the date of Lafayette's visit was Howard Street, on the upper part of which and along Franklin Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, far past St. Mary's College, were gathered the great Conestoga wagons, the precursors of the railroad in bringing to Baltimore, at the speed of two and a half miles an hour, their loads of country produce. The Wheatfield Inn, the Golden Horse, and the Black Bear Taverns indicated by their names the class of customers they aimed at securing. To this day Howard Street flour is the name given to all the flour that comes to Baltimore from the west at the speed of twenty miles an hour. Not far from the Golden Horse, at the corner of Franklin and Howard Streets, a road to the left, well graded and hedged, led through the forest to the Belvedere Mansion at the head of Calvert Street extended, and pic-nics and May-day parties were held, and volunteer companies drilled in the shade of the great oaks. The sights of Baltimore then, were the Cathedral, the Exchange, and Peale's Museum on Holliday Street, which last became the City Hall when the Museum was removed to the corner of Calvert and Baltimore Streets. Occasionally a traveller was taken to Federal Hill, that he might look down upon what was then the third city in the Union. Verily, had Lafayette been curious about Baltimore his curiosity would not have taken long to gratify. So much for the locality of Baltimore. A word now about its people.

The people of Baltimore were of many nationalities, to speak of them generally. The leading merchant, Robert Oliver—a merchant-prince with his grand physique, noble bearing, generosity and geniality, was an Irishman, and the firm of Robert and John Oliver was known throughout the world. William Patterson who was distinguished in commerce, long before the memoirs of his daughter brought his name before the public, was a Scotchman. The Williamses were originally of Welsh descent. Lewis Pascault, whose suburban residence still exists on Saratoga Street, between Greene and Pine, in the centre now of a dense population, was of French extraction, an emigré from Saint Domingo. The names of Didier, Deshon and D'Arcy suggest their nationality.

Von Kapf, Brune, Mayer and Hoffmann indicate a German origin. England was represented by those descendants of the early colonists who made Baltimore their home. These names, taken at random as they occur to the memory, all familiar even to the present generation,—are but a tithe of those that might be enumerated to prove the heterogenous character of the population in the early part of the present century—these were names of renown. In the course of an important litigation it was said of a letter of John Donnell, who ranked with Robert Oliver as a great merchant, that the directions to his captain on a voyage that included ports in Europe and Asia during the wars on the continent, exhibited a varied knowledge and a vigor and breadth of thought that would have done honor to a statesman.

But it was not to these great merchants alone that Baltimore owed the strength that has made the city what it is. There was another class, whose agency was equally if not more important though not so conspicuous, and who thronged to see Lafayette in 1824, or stood in the ranks of those who witnessed his progress through the city. They were men like those whose names are to be found in the list of the incorporators and managers of the Maryland Institute which was founded about this time. Then again, there were the lawyers. Pinkney had just passed away, or Lafayette would have been greeted by the minister who had represented America abroad and who stood without a rival at the head of the Bar of the country. But Taney still lived, whose appearance is so familiar to many of us still, that it is almost unnecessary to describe the tall spare man of stooping form, grave and quiet bearing and gentle mien, who, careless of the graces of oratory, appealed to court or jury in language so simple, yet so clear, that those who listened almost fancied they could do as well themselves, so great was this grand lawyer's faculty of statement and argument. There was Wirt too, Taney's contemporary and competitor; and yet so widely different in appearance, manner and style of speech. A tall and portly man of stately bearing; a handsome man with Roman features, with a pleasant voice which uttered sentences refined and polished and ready even for the press; not the lawyer that Taney was, but making

up by untiring diligence in the preparation of his cases any deficiency; shaming the slipshod efforts of the merely talented in the profession. Along with them was Robert Goodloe Harper, lawyer and statesman,—unlike either of the others in manner and appearance, grave and sententious in speech, clear and logical in argument, formal and dignified and imperturbable, yet of the kindest nature, with all the marks of the old school of gentlemen in his dress and bearing. Then there was General Winder—all energy and action, vehement alike before court and jury—with the temperament that had made a soldier of him, and was indicated in the light auburn of his hair, his bright blue eyes and prominent features. Jonathan Meredith, who to the manner of a man of the world joined the knowledge which placed him high in the ranks of his profession; remarkable for careful preparation and studied delivery, few men addressed the Bench who received more respectful attention. When he had completed the investigation of a case, it could fairly be assumed that nothing more was to be found in the books regarding it. Then, unlike all the others, a man *sui generis*, was John Glenn, whose boundless energy and resistless will and untiring devotion to his clients' interests placed him from the beginning preëminently before the public, and whose practical ability secured for him what was probably the most profitable practice at the Bar in Baltimore. Too actively engaged in all branches of his profession to prepare his cases with the painful diligenece that characterized others, he supplied the want of it with a quickness that seemed like intuition. At the time we speak of he was the readiest, and, perhaps, the most available lawyer at the Bar. In every particular, he was essentially a business man, and the business public so appreciated him. Associated with Mr. Glenn in many of his greatest cases was Charles Mitchell, than whom there was perhaps no better lawyer at the Bar. Rarely endowed in many ways, of an excellent presence, and an emphatic yet calm and deliberate speaker; he made his mark whenever he addressed himself to the argument of a cause. Those who best appreciated him were his brethren of the Bar. Then there was George Richardson, of a date following those just named, one of the closest reasoners in the profession,

intensely earnest and emphatic—McMahon—whose initials it is unnecessary to give, for there was but one McMahon—the historian of Maryland and a profound and able lawyer; searching in investigation, who discussed no subject that he did not exhaust, lucid in argument, vehement and eloquent there can be no question, that, as an orator he was *primus inter pares* among his brethren. William Schley, with the courtly manner of the old school of the profession, a thorough lawyer, ingenious and acute, was preëminent among the leaders of the Bar. John Nelson, than whom the profession contained no abler lawyer; with the rarest faculty of condensation, saying everything in the best manner and leaving nothing unsaid that was germane to his cause. Grafton Dulaney, whose name cannot be omitted when enumerating the worthy, the able and the trusted. William Gwynn, editor, epigrammatist, and one of the most reliable of counsellors of his day—the contemporary of Pinkney, Taney, Wirt and Winder and surviving all of them—one of the kindest and most benevolent of men—loved by all who knew him and fading from view, as old age found him left behind in more active contests than those to which he had been accustomed. His portrait looks down from the walls of the Superior Court Room upon the scene in which he was at one time an honored actor. The last in this enumeration of those who figured in the Bar of Baltimore more than fifty years ago, is one, who surviving his fellows, almost recently passed away—Reverdy Johnson,—statesman, diplomatist, and lawyer. Few men have been more preëminently before the public, in the Senate and at the Bar, and yet, with all his distinction, natural and unaffected as a child. Of all his contemporaries not one is more affectionately remembered. All whom I have named were living men engaged in the active pursuits of life when Lafayette's visit to Baltimore fixed the date around which these reminiscences have been concentrated. Are they the only ones worthy to be recalled to the memory? Of the living who were their contemporaries, it will be for some one who comes after them to speak. To extend the list even of the dead would exceed the limits proper to be observed. Were the writer a physician, he would have added to his list more than one distin-

gished name and would have done for that honored calling what he has done for his own profession.

Besides the incorporators of the Maryland Institute, there were others outside the learned professions making up the people of the city equally entitled to notice; and it would be a subject by itself were an attempt made to enumerate in detail persons and places that have already on more than one occasion been described by others. Still, notwithstanding all the worth and talent here enumerated or referred to, Baltimore was in a comparatively drowsy condition of respectability—honored and esteemed, but not to be compared to what she became when the competition of other cities aroused and developed the energies that have made her what she is to-day. The gas works in those days were at the corner of Saratoga and Holliday Streets in the meadow, and although Baltimore has the credit of having been the first to introduce gas into use in its present shape, there was nothing in the appearance of the primitive establishment to attract admiration or suggest imitation. Peale's Museum was in the neighborhood and was a popular place of evening resort, where crowds collected around the skeleton of the Mammoth or lounged in the picture gallery until summoned by the gong to see an exhibition with a magic lantern or to listen to lectures on chemistry from the proprietor. Not far off was the Holliday Street Theatre. The attraction here was the acting—not the scenery or the comfort experienced by the audience. The prices for admission were one dollar for the boxes, seventy-five cents for what was then called the pit, and fifty cents for the gallery. The seats in the former were long uncushioned benches without backs, and the cry to "sit closer" was common. As to the scenery, the less said about it the better: it was execrably bad. But the acting compensated all deficiencies. There was Warren, the best Falstaff and the best Sir Peter Teazle that ever trod any stage; Wood, whose Joseph Surface, Young Marlowe, Captain Absolute, could not be excelled; Duff and his wife, admirable as tragedians; the elder Booth; Mr. and Mrs. Francis; Wallack, at the head of what is known as genteel comedy; Jefferson, the grandfather of Rip Van Winkle, whose Tony Lumpkin was renowned; Thayer, one of the best light comedians of the

day—these, with Mr. and Mrs. Barnes and others, were the stock company which, oscillating between Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, attracted crowds to Old Holliday before the stars of the theatrical heaven dimmed inferior luminaries.

Literature in those days was represented by the Library which then had its home next door to the theatre, and to the credit of the city be it said, its admirable collection of books, now belonging to the Historical Society, was thoroughly appreciated and in constant use. Above the Library, and of easy access from what has been spoken of as the Court end of Baltimore, was the assembly room.

Perhaps the best way, at the present time, to obtain a good idea of the beauty for which Baltimore is celebrated, is to join the crowd which on Tuesday afternoon, when the weather is fine, is to be met on North Charles Street. Fifty years ago and upwards, the fashionable promenade was on the banks of "the canal," so-called, which was in fact the mill race some twelve feet wide with a border of the same width that fed the pump-house at the corner of Saratoga and Calvert Streets, from which the water was forced to what was then the high service reservoir at the southwest corner of Franklin and Cathedral Streets. The canal passed in front of the Waterloo Row, whose name suggests the date of its erection, to the dam, then known as Keller's dam, under the old Belvedere Street Bridge. On the west side of the race there was a steep green bank which, when an execution took place in the jail yard, was crowded with thousands and formed an amphitheatre from which the grim spectacle could be viewed. Literally and truly, the borders of the canal were the only promenade which the city then possessed.

Thirdly. The society of Baltimore fifty years ago is now to be spoken of. Of course, the term is one of considerable scope, and the difficulty is to deal with the subject without going into details. Perhaps it may, in this connection, be defined as consisting of those who have already obtained position more or less exclusive and of those who are striving to reach it. In this country, wealth, professional rank and exceptional qualifications outside of wealth and rank constitute claims to become members of it. As cities

increase in size society divides itself into circles in a country where there is no hereditary rank to perpetuate a particular and exclusive class. There was no such division fifty years ago. Wealth had much less to do with social position then than it has now. In 1824, a salary of three thousand dollars per annum gave its possessor the reputation of being a rich man. The cashiers of great banks got no more. When Mr. Louis McLane was invited to take the presidency of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company he was offered \$4,000, which was regarded as a very great salary, sufficient to tempt him to leave New York, where he was President of the Morris Canal and Banking Company. Few professional men made more. If people's means were moderate, their expenses were in proportion. A lady's silk dress could be obtained, trimmings and all, for \$12. Eight yards of *gros de Naples* were all that were required at one dollar per yard. If a merchant's wife, whose husband was in fair business, gave \$100 for an India shawl, if it did not affect his business credit, it was a matter greatly talked about. There was a club composed of the leading belles of the city called "The Cotton Cambric Society," who rejoiced in not wearing silk at balls and parties; nor have I ever understood that they perilled the reputation of Baltimore for beauty on that account. It was necessary to have the reputation for wealth in those times to justify keeping a carriage. Indeed, in 1824 I think that there were not a dozen private carriages in Baltimore, not because of the excellence of the hacks, for they were worse than indifferent, but because the style of living was plainer and that strife had not yet arisen in which victory consists in outdoing your neighbor in dress and equipage. And yet in the Assembly room of this time, when a winter never passed without three or four subscription assemblies in the apartments over the City Library, there was a gathering of as much elegance, beauty, grace, refinement and intelligence as has ever been brought together since. In a word, society was on a simpler, easier and more natural footing than it afterwards became. Mothers and fathers still accompanied their children to balls and parties, mature ladies still danced while daughters looked on. The cotillon ruled the day; an occasional

whirl in what was called a Spanish dance, was regarded as of doubtful propriety; and when a couple more audacious than the rest went to the extreme of a regular waltz, mothers turned their backs in dismay, and melancholy were the predictions of the future. The general dinner hour was two o'clock, and merchants went to their counting rooms afterwards. Tea-parties were common, ending often with a dance on the carpet to the music of a piano. At a State dinner all the dishes were set on the table at the same time, and woe to the guest who had a popular dish before him. Courses were unheard of. Now, of course, all this is changed. Much more might be said. The Greek Ball, the Ball to Lafayette, the Fancy Ball—all great events of the day—might be described; but these reminiscences have already been too much extended, and I must stop at the threshold of personal experiences, and be satisfied with saying, that looking back upon the society of Baltimore more than half a century ago, it may be safely said of it, that nothing more honorably characterized it than its intelligence and refinement.

RICHARD INGLE IN MARYLAND.

The name of Richard Ingle is well known to every one at all acquainted with the history of the early days of the Colony of Maryland, but as the details of what occurred during his two last visits are not well known, the following narration of those events, as they are described in the evidence in several suits brought before the High Court of Admiralty, sitting in London in the year 1645, will be of interest.

One of these suits was brought by Ingle on his return from his last voyage, against the Dutch ship, the *Speagle* or "Looking Glass," to have her condemned as a prize, on the ground that he had a letter of marque authorizing him to seize all vessels and goods belonging to persons in opposition to Parliament, or who were trading in places in arms against it, both of which conditions, he averred, applied to the *Speagle* which he had captured in the river Saint George in Maryland.

The decision of the Court was adverse to his claim, whereupon he appealed therefrom, and Sir Nathaniel Brent and Dr. Robert Aylett were appointed "Judices Delegati" to hear and decide the case. A record of the evidence and proceedings was made up for them, and this record is preserved in the Public Record Office in London, but unfortunately no one as yet has found anything to show what was the decision of these "Judges Delegate" in this very interesting case.

Another suit was one brought by Giles Brent and Thomas Copley against Richard Ingle and John Durford for damages incurred by them in consequence of the actions of Ingle and his mate Durford, when they were in Maryland in 1644/5.

The record of this suit is among the papers of the High Court of Chancery, which have not yet been calendared or indexed, and the writer must express his thanks to R. G. Marsden, Esq., of the Inner Temple, for kindly giving him a reference to this and other suits instituted about the same time, and referring to the same things.

Richard Ingle was (in 1645) 36 years old, and had been in the Maryland Trade some years; for he was in Maryland as Master of the Ship *Richard and Annie*, "after Leonard Calvert took the Isle of Kent," and agreed with the said Calvert to go to the island and get 40,000 pipe staves which were there ready for shipment. He had been greatly befriended by Capt. Cornwallis for the five or six years preceding 1645, and frequently said that he was under great obligations to him, the said Cornwallis, and even that he owed him his life. On one occasion he was of service to Cornwallis and saved his goods from being confiscated, as will be seen from the deposition of Jonas Carswell of Saint Botolph's, made in 1645, but relating to the voyage of Ingle in 1643, when Cornwallis not only shipped goods to England by the *Reformation*, but took passage in her for himself.

"In May 1644, the Deponent, Jonas Carswell, had a warrant from the Committee for Sequestrations to seize upon the goods of Capt. Cornwallis as a Papist, when they came in a ship whereof one Ingle was Master, which things were said to have lately come from Maryland, and going aboard the said Ship in the Thames seizing the goods of Cornwallis, he spoke with Ingle who did speak very much on behalf of Capt. Cornwallis, saying he was the means of saving all the ships seized in Maryland and that for his part, he, Ingle, was specially beholden to him, Cornwallis, for he, Cornwallis, had saved his, Ingle's life, & Ingle did afterwards appear before the Committee at Camden House, & there in the presence & hearing of this Deponent did again speak very much on behalf of Cornwallis, & for the good he had done him, Ingle & the State, insomuch that by his, Ingle's means Cornwallis' goods were freed & released. The Deponent believeth Ingle knew Cornwallis to be a very honest man, and he often said Cornwallis was a friend to him & his.

(signed) Josiah Carswell.

Many other witnesses testified that Ingle often spoke in the same way of Capt. Cornwallis, and of how much he, Ingle, owed to him, for what Cornwallis had done for him, Ingle, especially when he and his ship were seized in 1643 / 4. It was well known

that at that time Capt. Cornwallis strongly advised that Ingle and his vessel should be released, and John Lewger, Secretary of the Colony, deposed that Cornwallis was the chief Agent in having Ingle released, and offered to be bound for him "body for body," but whatever gratitude Ingle may have felt or expressed towards Cornwallis, for this and other benefits, he was not deterred by such feelings, from sending a party to plunder the house and plantation of Cornwallis, as will be seen later.

Richard Ingle was master and part owner of the *Reformation*, a ship which arrived in Maryland in January 1643 / 4 on a trading voyage; and about the end of the month was arrested on a charge made by William Hardidge of speaking treasonable words against the King's Majesty, and kept in confinement for part of a day, but Hardidge withdrew his charge and Ingle was released and allowed to return to his ship in the evening.

The circumstances of his arrest and the seizure of the *Reformation* were dwelt upon at much length in the suit of Ingle vs. the *Speagle* or "Looking Glass," and were as follows, viz :

The *Reformation* was lying in the river Saint George, when Capt. Giles Brent, Governor of Maryland in the absence of Leonard Calvert in England, accompanied by Captain Thomas Cornwallis, Wm. Hardidge, John Hampton and other inhabitants of Maryland went on board of her, seized the arms and ammunition and nailed a paper to the mast to the effect that the ship and cargo were seized in the name of the King. At this time, Ingle was under arrest and the greater part of the crew were ashore cutting wood or otherwise employed in work for the ship.

Captain Brent offered to those on board an oath to be true to the King, which they refused to take, and he took drink and drank saying "Here's a health to the King sans Parliament" and told John Durford that he should be Master of the *Reformation* and carry her to Bristol in England, to which Durford answered that he would do nothing without Ingle's consent.

Governor Brent and Captain Cornwallis armed thirty of the Marylanders and gave them orders to keep guard over the ship and crew, and then went ashore.

Richard Jarrett or Garrett the quartermaster of the *Reformation*

and William Durford, brother of John Durford, but an inhabitant of Maryland, were on Saint Inigoes Point intending to go on board the *Reformation* when Captain Cornwallis and others met them and compelled them to go to Brent's house where they were detained as prisoners about an hour, after which Cornwallis went on board the ship with them, when they found her held by a guard of thirty armed men.

The ship and crew were thus held for ten or twelve hours, when Capt. Cornwallis accompanied by Ingle went on board after night had come, and ordered the guard to lay down their arms, and return them to the Gunner of the *Reformation* saying "go every man to his rest." Thus was the ship released and, as is well known, Cornwallis was fined 1,000 pounds of tobacco for his share in it.

After this, Ingle went on with his trading and for weeks or months as John Durford and others of the ship's company testified, "he enjoyed free trade and commerce in Maryland and departed thence peaceably."

He received 8,000 pounds of tobacco from Giles Brent, and quantities from other inhabitants of Maryland, and Giles Brent lent him a pinnace that he might collect the tobacco due to him in different parts of the Colony.

After his arrest and before he left Maryland, Ingle asked for, and received, the grant of a certain island, which at his request, was called "Ingle's Island," of which he took possession by putting hogs on it to "inhabit it."

Although no mention is made of the situation or size of this island, there can be no doubt in regard to the grant of "Ingle's Island," for Giles Brent, Governor, and John Lewger, Secretary of Maryland, both testified that it was made.

Neither Ingle nor any one of his crew, spoke of any damage or loss to him or his ship other than what has been mentioned, and there is no exception to the expression of the general belief, that he departed peaceably and "without any show of discontent or dislike at all."

It must not be forgotten that at this time civil war was raging in England, and that the King was in Oxford, surrounded by his adherents, while the Parliameut was sitting in London, which was a

stronghold of those who supported its claim to be "King and Parliament."

When Ingle returned to England, he averred that his arrest and the seizure of his ship, were due solely to the fact that he, his ship and crew belonged to London and to Londoners, and that Maryland was a stronghold of Papists and those who supported the King in opposition to the Parliament.

He also said: that Brent, Cornwallis and Lewger were the prime movers in his arrest and the seizure of his ship, "animating and assisting the others," and that they endeavoured to induce the mate and the ship's company to carry the *Reformation* to Bristol in England, which was then held by the adherents of the King, offering them double wages if they would do so; that they offered an oath to the mate and the rest of the ship's company, binding them to assist the forces in arms against the Parliament, and that the mate and others, taking advantage of the absence of those who held the ship, regained possession of her; but he said nothing about his release from arrest, or even that he was released.

While these events were happening in Maryland, a commission was issued by the King at Oxford (dated 26th January 1643/4) to Leonard Calvert, in which after reciting that "Our Rebellious Subjects of the City of London drive a great trade in the Dominion and Collony of Virginia receiving dayly great advantages from thence which they ympiously spend in vaste Contribucons towards the maintenance of au nnnatural warre against us," authorizes Leonard Calvert to proceed to Virginia and there, with the assistance of the Governer, Sir William Berkeley, to seize all ships, goods and debts, belonging or due to any Londoner, or any person from in any place in aetnal rebellion against the King, and provides that one half of all goods, effects or vessels so seized shall belong to the King.

Although this commission gave no authority to seize goods or vessels in Maryland, it was the cause of an uneasy feeling in the Colony, for nearly all their trade was with London, and to have that interfered with, would bring ruin to many of the inhabitants, and they therefore took measures to avert such a catastrophe.

After the return of Leonard Calvert from England, an Assembly

was held at Mr. Pope's house in Saint Maries, and Thomas Sherman asked Calvert if he had a commission for Maryland, when Calvert replied that he had not, nor would he permit such a commission to be enforced while he was Governor. The Assembly then declared that, they would have free trade, and there should be no interruption to the trade of ships from London or anywhere else.

A letter was sent to Ingle by Leonard Calvert in which he told "of the good affections of the inhabitants of Maryland to the Parliament and their desire of free trade with Ingle or other Londoners," and a letter in similar terms was written by Thomas Copley.

Ingle had departed from Maryland in peace with the inhabitants as was supposed, and the action of the Assembly, with these letters from the Governor and one of the leading men of the Colony might be expected to strengthen this pleasant state of affairs, but Maryland was soon to learn that all was *not* peace between them and Richard Ingle, for he was going to show the colonists that he had neither forgotten, nor forgiven them for, the arrest of himself and the seizure of his ship.

Before he sailed again for Maryland, the Parliament passed an Act, authorizing the Lord High Admiral to issue letters of marque to "any of His Majesty's good and loyal subjects to seize and take all ships and vessels with their goods and Company, in or outward bound to or from any place in hostility against the King and Parliament, or that shall be found to have traded with any of the Inhabitants of such place since their desertion of the King and Parliament."

The Parliament still kept up the fiction that their acts were the acts of the King as well as of themselves, and that their adherents were loyal subjects of the King, although they were in arms against his Majesty Charles the first; and one of these letters of marque was issued to Richard Ingle Commander of the *Reformation*.

He averred that Maryland was "in opposition and hostility against the King and Parliament," and that the inhabitants thereof used all "means to suppress such of London as came thither," and to seize and take their ships and goods, as well as those of all other places well affected to the King and Parliament.

He arrived in Virginia in the month of February 1644 / 5, and there he heard of the commission to Leonard Calvert, a copy of which was given to him by William Claiborne, who said that "the original had been registered in the Court there." He also heard stories of the conduct of Calvert in Virginia, such as that he would have seized a ship and cargo there, if he could have gotten any help, and that he tried to get hold of money and goods belonging or owing to Ingle, but there is nothing but hearsay evidence to these assertions.

He now proposed to his ship's company—who had been engaged on regular wages for an ordinary trading voyage—that they should go with him on a "Man of War cruize" to Maryland, offering them one-sixth of whatever he could take or capture while there, which offer, it is to be supposed, was accepted by all, as there is no evidence that it was opposed by any one, and many of the crew testified that they claimed their share of all that should be adjudged prize to Ingle.

The *Reformation* arrived in Saint George's River in Maryland, on the 24th of February, and found at the mouth of Saint Ignatius' Creek the Dutch ship *Speagle*, which had arrived there three days after Christmas, and had, since that time, been trafficking or trading with the Marylanders. At the time of the coming of Ingle, she was at anchor and had at her topmast the colours of the Prince of Orange and the English flag over her stern.

When the *Reformation* came in sight, the master and company of the *Speagle* seeing an English ship with a white flag out, supposed she was a friend, and when Ingle, in the name of the King and Parliament, ordered the master to come on board, he went, accompanied by three of his crew who were Englishmen. He then told Ingle where he was from, what he was doing in Maryland, and where he was going when his loading was finished.

The *Speagle* was owned by Messrs. Cornelius Conincke and Peter Sonemans and Company, who were merchants and magistrates of Rotterdam, and had chartered her to Mr. John Glover and Mr. Brookes, English merchants resident in Rotterdam, for a trading voyage to Virginia, or some place near by, and back to a port in Holland. The owners shipped in her some goods, such as sugar,

strong waters, lemons, hats, shirts, stockings, frying-pans, &c. valued at 2,338 guilders, for which they expected to receive in return, tobacco, beaver skins, and other commodities, which would be worth in Holland six times that amount.

When the master of the *Speagle* had finished his account of his voyage, Ingle "detained" him and his men prisoners on the *Reformation*, and after firing four guns at the *Speagle*, he set off with some of his men to board her, with all the speed he could, "to prevent the effusion of blood," as he himself said, but he did not say, nor did any one else, why he expected "effusion of blood."

As a matter of fact, he met with no resistance, and found no one to oppose him, until he went to enter the cabin, when he found the doors closed and fastened against him. He called for axes and other implements, "and after hewing at them," the doors were opened by those inside, who "yielded themselves."

When Ingle and his party entered the cabin, they found Mr. Brooks, one of those who had chartered the ship and had come to Maryland in her, and afterwards, between decks, Giles Brent, who was made a prisoner and carried to London by Ingle.

Ingle alleged as his reason for this and his other exploits in Maryland, that the greatest number of persons and families in Maryland were "Papists and of the Popish and Romish Religion," and that nearly all of them assisted Leonard Calvert in putting his commission in force in Maryland; that they had so carried things that before his—Ingle's—arrival none but Papists and those of the Romish religion were suffered to hold office or any command; that it was generally believed in the Colony if he had not come thither, the Papists would have disarmed all the Protestants, and that all the property that was taken or destroyed by him or his men belonged to Papists and those of the Romish religion.

He laid great stress on the fact that the guns on the *Speagle* were loaded and that she was ready for a fight, from which he argued that they intended to attack the *Reformation*, and were only prevented from so doing by his prompt action. To this the Dutch captain answered that if he had intended to attack Ingle, there was no reason why he should not have done so, but that his ship

was always kept in readiness for a fight, as he never was sure that he would not be attacked by the Indians.

There was another vessel in Maryland at this time, which lay about four leagues from the *Reformation*, and her master was also ordered to come on board and give an account of himself. This he did, saying that he was bound for Loudon with his cargo, and Ingle permitted him to return to his ship, expecting to see him again the next day; but during the night he got under way, and Ingle saw him no more.

John Durford, mate of the *Reformation*, was put in command of the *Speagle*, and Ingle was now in command of two ships, mounting, one twelve, and the other eleven guns, so that he had the Colony at his mercy, and proceeded to carry out his ideas of a "man of war voyage."

He sent men ashore to seize the tobacco and other goods which were there to be shipped on board the *Speagle*.

There were 49 hhds. of tobacco which belonged to Messrs. Glover and Brookes who had chartered the vessel; 26 to Leonard Calvert, Governour of Maryland, and 24 to the captain, boatswain, gunner and other petty officers of the *Speagle*, each owning two or three hhds. They also took guns and many goods and effects from the people of the country, burnt some of their houses, and so terrified them that they fled to the woods for safety.

A party was sent in pursuit of Leonard Calvert, but they were met and turned back by Messrs. Phoenix, Lewger, Buicks, Copley, Cawson and one other, so that the Governor was not taken to London as a prisoner, as no doubt Ingle hoped to do.

Parties were sent out by Ingle with orders to pluunder the houses of Papists, and among others, that of Capt. Cornwallis, which during his absence in England was held for him by a "Papist captain from Virginia" who surrendered "on quarter."

Ingle's men took 20 hhds. of tobacco, some muskets, and much "householde stuffe," such as plate, linen, bedding, tapestry hangings, carpets, brass, pewter, &c., with chests, trunks and many other things which were taken on board the *Reformation* and the *Speagle*. Captain Cook of the latter vessel said that he had been at the house of Capt. Cornwallis six or seven times and that

it was very well furnished, carpets, tapestry hangings, silver, &c., and that he was there after the visit of Ingle's men, and that they had left nothing except the bed on which the wife and children of Cornwallis lay.

They also took a small pinuace, four negroes, and twelve other men and maid servants, all belonging to Cornwallis. This pinnaec was not over a year old, was well fitted with sails, anchors, cables, had three small guns, and a shallop and small boat, and was well worth £500.

They spared Cornwallis's house, but burned his storehouses to the ground, in which he was more fortunate than some, for Mr. Gerrard's house, one of Mr. Copley's, and many of other persons were rifled and burned.

A party headed by Thomas Green, boatswain of the *Reformation*, took from the house of a "Papist" called Nicholas Cawson two beds, a rug, a small trunk, and a musket, which they carried to the fort there for the use of the soldiers, but the name of the fort is not given nor is it clear whether they gave the soldiers all that they took from Mr. Cawson's house, or only the musket.

There was a pinnace called the *Shotlocker*, belonging to Giles Brent, which was boarded by Ingle or some of his men, and from which they took a chest with clothes in it, two guns, linen, books of accounts and other things worth over £200 sterling, all which belonged to Giles Brent, who with his sister Margaret, owned another pinnace called the *Phoenix*, which was also seized with a small boat belonging to her. The *Phoenix* and furniture were valued at £200, and they took from her bedding and other things worth £10, and from a boat belonging to Francis Brookes, they took some goods belonging to Giles Brent and lately bought by him, such as linen, shoes, stockings, sugar, &c., worth £40, and also a little "cabbonett" containing jewels, belonging to Mrs. Giles Brent or Mistress Margaret Brent, valued at twenty pounds.

Giles Brent with his wife and family had lived for some years on Kent Island, where he had a dwelling house and plantation, and his sister Margaret often passed much time with him, and had a great deal of property in his house; while her own house was in Saint Maries, where her brother Giles often visited her and kept

many goods, so that although they were not in partnership, they had an interest in common in much property.

Ingle took many goods both from Saint Maries and Kent, as well as eight servants belonging to Giles Brent or his sister Margaret, did much damage to the plantation and houses on Kent Island and carried off one hundred head of oxen, cows and heifers, one hundred hogs, wheat, barley and tobacco, and from the dwelling house, household goods and utensils valued at one hundred pounds.

Ingle seems to have had an especial horror of account books, bills, notes and papers, for they were always destroyed when he got hold of them, whether they belonged to Giles Brent, Cornwallis, Thomas Copley, the *Speagle* or others.

Thomas Copley had lived in Maryland about eight years, and as he said of himself, was "a sober, honest and peaceable man not given to contention or sedition, nor any way opposing or in hostility to the King and Parliament," and so he might have been, and probably was, but he was also a "Papist" and had a great deal of property, so that Ingle not only plundered his two large houses, but carried him off, a prisoner, when the *Reformation* and the *Speagle* sailed for London.

By the inventory filed with the libel in the English Admiralty Court in the suit of Copley and the Brents against the *Reformation*, a copy of which is appended to this paper, it appears that even in those early days, there was considerable luxury in the colony. It includes, beside massive silver plate, jewelry of gold, diamonds, sapphire and ruby, tapestry embroidered in gold and silver, and "a faire library of books."

When Ingle sailed for London, he had the *Reformation* and the *Speagle* both well laden with the things which he had gathered in his "man-of-war cruise," and also three prisoners—Giles Brent, Thomas Copley, and John Lewger; but what he intended doing with them when he reached London, it is impossible to say.

Before reaching his destination, and when near Plymouth, he summoned on board the *Reformation* John Durford, who had been put in command of the *Speagle*, and one of its mates named Been, and told them he would have Brent and Copley thrown into the

sea; but one of the mates would not agree to it, and prevented him from doing so.

When London was reached, Brent and Copley went free, and they brought suit against Richard Ingle and John Durford for damage to their persons and property, but no record of any decision in this case, nor in the suit brought by Ingle to have the *Speagle* condemned as a prize to him, has been discovered, so that we cannot say whether Ingle was the gainer by his "plundering" in Maryland; but we can say that he neither forgave nor forgot those who were concerned in his arrest in 1643/4, and that he not only avenged himself on them, but left behind him such a track of devastation that long after we find in the records people dating from "the plundering time"; and it is not to be wondered at that since that voyage his name should be coupled with reproach and infamy, and his memory associated with deeds of violence and outrage.

Libel of Thomas Copley and the Brents against the Reformation.
(Admiralty Court Libels 167, No. 205—P. R. O.)

Thomas Copley Giles Brent & Margaret Brent his sister agst *Reformacon* Captain Richard Ingle & John Durford Mate Imprimis that for the last 4 5 6 or 7 yrs last Giles & Margarett Brent have resided in Maryland & the said Giles hath kept a house wife & familie at a place called Kent—& Marg^t is sister to Giles, & did at divers times come to & reside with Giles Brent at his house at Kent aforesaid & did keepe or leave in her Brothers said house divers goods and chattells and household stuff & Mag^t Brent had likewise a house in Md at a place called St^t Maries & Giles did at divers times reside for part of the year with his Sister at her house in St^t Maries where he had certaiun goods &c In anno Domini 1644 & in the months therein respectively concurring as also in Mch Apl & May 1645 G. B. had at his house & farm, divers Cattle and other commodities to the value of £2,000 lawful money a stock which was continually growing.

In the month & year above mentioned R^d Ingle was Captain

& Commander & part owner of the *Reformacon* & the said John Durford was Ingles mate.

Ingle & Durford arr in one of the months aforesaid & after their arrival Ingle & Durford or some of Ingles Compy went aboard a pinace called the *Shotlocker* & took out of the same one chest with clothes in it two guns linen & other commodities to the value of £14 sterlg & divers writings books of Accounts & specialties to the value of £200 sterling all which articles did belong to Giles Brent

In the months afd G. B. & Marg B. or one of them was owner of a certain pinnace called the *Phoenix* & Ingle or Durford or someone by their order seized the *Phoenix* with a small boat belonging to her and took out of the *Phoenix* bedding and other commodities to the value of 10^{lb}

The said Pinnace & furniture was worth £50 legal money of England Ingle took out of a boat belonging to Francis Brookes, goods chattels & commodities belonging to Giles Brent & newly bought by him & belonging to G. B. or M. B. or one of them Linen shoes stockings sugar &c to the value of £40—as also a little cabbonett containing Jewels &c belonging to Giles Brent, his wife or Margarett Brent or one of them to the value of £20

Ingle or some by his order seized G. B. on the high sea & brought him to England & the said Brent has suffered a loss of £1,000 in the loss to his Estate of his supervision & care

Brent was detained a Prisoner on Cap^t Ingles Ship or the *Lookingglass* which Ingle was de facto possessed of

Ingle seized the goods in the Schedule belonging to G. B. and M. B. or one of them & which were worth the several sums of money set opposite to them At the time aforementioned and for 8 years Thomas Copley lived in Maryland a sober honest and peaceable man not given to contention nor sedition nor any way opposing or in hostility to the King and Parliament

Ingle & Durford or some by their authority seized the person of Th^{os} Copley & kept him prisoner aboard Ingles Ship & brought him to the port of London

Thomas Copley was owner of the goods in the second Schedule

Ingle & Durford or some by their orders took the said goods from T. C. by main force

Burnt some of T. Cs houses killed & dispersed his cattell being 60 in number besides hogs & shoats, disposed of his servants, being some 20 in number

T. C. suffered loss amounting to £2.000

After Ingle had seized G. B. & T. C. he put them on the *Looking Glass* which he took from a Dutelman & when near Plymouth sent to the L. G. for John Durford whom he had made Master of the L. G. and one Been another of his mates to come aboard the *Reformacon* which they accordingly did. Ingle told them he wd have Brent & Copley thrown overboard bnt one of his mates would not agree to it, bnt Ingle would have done it if it had not been for the Mate who prevented him from so doing

Rd Ingle & his ship were arrested and stayed at Maryland 1643/4 on a charge by one W^m Hardidge of words spoken by Ingle agst the Kings Majesty of England and ehgd by said Hardidge to be treason Hardidge let fall his accusation at instigation of Ingle & went to V^a

After the said Hardidge let fall his accusation the sd Ingle had liberty to pursue his occasions and that he R. I. received quantities of Tobac. from Inhabitants of Maryland & particularly he received 8,000 weight from Giles Brent then Governour & G. B. gave Ingle a pinnace to go to get the Tob. which was due to him & Ingle departed out of Md peaceably & quietly "without any show of discontent or dislike at all."

In 1643/4 & after he had been arrested & before he had left Md, he came to G. B. & desired a grant of a certain Island in Maryland which G. B. granted to him & apptd at his Ingles request to be called Ingles Island & Ingle was possessed of sd Island & sent hogs there and inhabit the same.

Mr Calvert had a commission from the King, but it was directed to the Gov^r & Council of V^a & had power & force only there & not at all in Md. The first Assembly after Calverts arri declared they would have free trade with Londoners & other und the protection of Parlt and that they would not receive any Com. to the contrary & Th^{os} Copley or G. B. or one of them did [write]

a letter to Ingle from Calvert telling him to signifying [*sic*] the good affections of the Inhabitants of Md to the Parlt. & their desire of Free Trade with Ingle or other Londoners & T. C. also writ a letter to Ingle as aforesaid which letters are in the possession of R^d. Ingle or John Durford

Prima schedula de qua in libello predicto fit mentio

| | | | |
|--|------------|---|---|
| Imprimis at two severall places viz S ^t Maries and Kent 100 head of neat cattle as oxen cows | £ | s | d |
| heafers worth | 40.00.00 | | |
| Item 20 Sheep worth there | 50.00.00 | | |
| “ abt 100 hogs | 50.00.00 | | |
| “ in wheat barley pease 200 bushells worth | 40.00.00 | | |
| “ in Tobacco with * * * taken from severall places in Maryland 6157 ^{lbs} worth | 120.00.00 | | |
| “ in household goods from the Isle of Kent, utencells to the value of | 100.00.00 | | |
| “ 8 Apprentice Servants taken from S ^t Maries and from Kent viz William Cavert (?), Thomas Rookwood, John Delahay, Henry Topping, Christopher Atkinson, Zacharias Wade, John Hare (?), plowman, and Cornelius a plowman | 160.00.00 | | |
| | <hr/> | | |
| | £960.00.00 | | |

Secunda Schedula de qua in libello predicto fit mentio

| | |
|---|-----------|
| 5 great bolles double gilt worth | 30.00.00 |
| 14 silver spoons | 7.00.00 |
| 2 small silver salts | 2.00.00 |
| 2 silver cruetts | 1.10.00 |
| 1 smal silver Bason | 2.00.00 |
| 2 silver dram cupps | 13. 4 |
| Some other small pieces of plate | 1.00.00 |
| one great Diamond | 200.00.00 |
| two small chaines of gold | 60.00.00 |
| two Jewells containing in each 8 diamonds | 32.00.00 |
| one other Jewell with one faire Diamond and Ruby | 20.00.00 |

| | |
|--|-----------|
| two bracelets of gold | 2.00.00 |
| Engraven Agetts | 1.00.00 |
| 4 or 5 diamond Rings | 10.00.00 |
| one ring with a great saphir | 5.00.00 |
| 2 silver chaine | 1.00.00 |
| other chaines enamelled | 2.00.00 |
| 2 faire cloaks lined with plush and thick laced | 20.00.00 |
| 2 faire black clokes lined with black baize | 15.00.00 |
| Suts, belts, garters, stockings boots &c | 20.00.00 |
| one faire peece of imginane [<i>sic</i>] Arras wrought with gold and silke | 50.00.00 |
| ffoure other peeccs of arras hanging | 30.00.00 |
| eight good fether bedds furnished | 40.00.00 |
| Two flocke bedds furnished | 30.00.00 |
| Linnen, pewter, brass, Iron and all other kinds of household Stuffe sufficient to furnish plenti- fully 2 large houses | 200.00.00 |
| one faire Library of Bookes | 150.00.00 |
| 36 gunnes | 36.00.00 |
| Goods bought from the Dutch Shipe for 1200 ^{lb} of tobacco | 120.00.00 |
| 2.000 ^{lb} of Tobaccoe | 400.00.00 |
| 600 bushells of Indian corne | 60.00.00 |
| English corne, wheat, oats barly pease | 20.00.00 |
| one boy sold at Virginia | 20.00.00 |

1598.13. 4

more

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Two great Shallop and one small boate | 20.00.00 |
| Indenture, books of account and bills | 500.00.00 |
| 60 head of neat cattell | 360.00.00 |
| 21 Servants made unusefull | 210.00.00 |

1810.00.00

30lbs of Beaver worth 15.00.00

SOLDIER'S DELIGHT HUNDRED IN BALTIMORE COUNTY.

Soldier's Delight has been one of the most extensive tracts of land in the State ; it filled at one time a large place on the maps and in the records ; yet I cannot find any one who knows much about it, and, when I resided in Baltimore County, I never was able to come across any one willing to admit that he lived there. I know that I did not live in Soldier's Delight, though often accused of it, and though adjacent to it, as I was adjacent also to "Possum Hollow" and to "Dumb Quarter." It used to be said at Princeton College that all the North Carolina students claimed residence either in Virginia or South Carolina—just across the line—and there are to-day hundred of likely farmers travelling the Liberty and Reisterstown roads, who will inform you, with delicious sincerity, that they dwell "just on the edge" of Soldier's Delight.

The reproaches which the ancient hundred had to meet are not as sharp now, however, as they were at one time. The tract is increasing in value as it diminishes in extent. When I first knew it, about 1844, there must have been several thousand acres of wilderness in the tract, covered thickly with scrubby black oak and sassafras, with a fringe of small pines and spruces—only two roads, the Lyons' Mill and the Deer Park, traversing it in a winding way. It was the easiest place in the world to be lost in, and about the worst place, too, for it was full of pits and shallow shafts, sunk in search of the chromic iron ore which abounded there. It was the place of all others to catch a boy's fancy, however, for these stunted black oaks and pea-stick sassafrases were the primæval forest. This land had never been cultivated. It was just as the Indians had left it, and there were still legends of solitary deer seen bounding swiftly across its deep openings, and of bears encountered by belated coon-hunters. At that period it was said of Soldier's Delight people that some of them only came

out ouce a year—to vote—and that it often took them till Christmas to find their way home again. It abounded in game. The hollows were full of hares; the squirrels from all the country side around came there after the black oak acorns, and every September, just about the equinox, great clouds of wild pigeons used to descend upon it, for acorns and sassafras berries.

I can well remember my first visit to the place. It was in one of these September seasons when the pigeons are supposed to sit still on the trees in order to give you time to take good aim at them. I had been in the habit of spending my vacations at Mr. Henry Fite's place, called "Harmony Hall," which was next to Soldier's Delight, but not in it, of course. Mr. Fite, whose wife was my kinswoman, was an ardent sportsman, and a capital shot—if you gave him his own time to it. He was stout, and after dinner, when the squirrels were nutting or the pigeons flying, nothing delighted him so much as to go to a portion of his property, which he called "Standfast," and which was so overgrown with scrub oak and sassafras that I should have thought it part of Soldier's Delight, but for the fact that he protested it was not—and wait, in a blind, for the squirrels to bark and the pigeons to patter down their nuts. The law of the chase was to keep perfectly still, and, as Mr. Fite usually had his after dinner nap, sitting comfortably against a tree in the "blind" while I remained painfully awake, I am able to remember all about it. To compensate me for this tedium, the kind old gentlemen used sometimes to rig up his shandrydan and take me to Soldier's Delight with him. Afterwards I used to take my gun and go thither myself, and the features of the landscape, now almost totally changed by the impertinent intrusions of cultivation, are indelibly imprinted upon my memory. If you took the line of the Deer Park road you came almost suddenly to a spot where the fence ceased, the great forest melted down into the dwarfish umbrage I have spoken of, and your horse, from plunging fetlock deep in sticky red clay, came suddenly upon a hard dry road that rang under his hoofs with more elasticity than an asphalt pavement in winter. This roadbed was one of the best in the world, though vitiated sometimes by the outcropping of huge green or grey boulders. It was

never muddy ; it could not be cut into ruts ; it dried in an hour after the heaviest and most protracted rains. There was no soil, so to speak ; an inch and a half depth of it only, thin and porous, yielding nutriment to sedge, heather and poverty-grass. There were no briars, save, in hollows, some dwarfed eglantines of most exquisite fragrance. Underneath, was one mass of serpentine rock, finely comminuted on the surface, and overlying the deposits of chromate of iron. This land lay very high. The road traversed two or three rounded shoulders of hills, until it brought you to the highest, Berry's Hill, where in 1753 John Berry was hanged in chains for murder—the legends about his execution are still told throughout the neighborhood. From this point you have one of the finest views I know anywhere. When the atmosphere is clear you can see all around from the Blue Ridge Mountains to the Eastern Shore. Yonder are the Catoctin hills ; here winds the valley of the Patapsco ; over there is St. Thomas' Church, and over there again Doughoregan Manor. This way is Annapolis, and yonder flows Pipe Creek. As I first saw it, Soldier's Delight was singularly park-like for the work of nature. The woods were not continuous. The oaks grouped themselves in little groves, in which the *quercus ilicifolia*, with its compact head and its glistening waxy leaves, looked very handsome, in spite of its gnarled and weazen trunk and limbs—and the sassafras were distributed in orchards. At intervals an open glade extended down the hill side until it disappeared from sight in a briary ravine. No wonder they called the place Soldier's Delight. Why should people be ashamed of hailing from this hunter's paradise ?

That, I suppose, came from the fact that the place was an elevated tract of barren soil, tilled by poor white people adjacent to fertile lands held by large slave-owners. Even in my time, some three or four families whose estates bordered on Soldier's Delight, the Worthingtons, Randalls, &c., must have held nigh upon 20,000 acres almost in a solid body, while beyond these, on several sides, were some of the chief manorial tracts in the State. Few people in Soldier's Delight owned many negroes, and the aristocrats on the fat acres in the lowlands rather lorded it over them in consequence.

They reckon without their hosts, however, who imagine that Soldier's Delight, as originally constituted, included only poor land and barren hill tops. At one time it embraced the richest lands in the State, the plateau of Westminster, the Pipe Creek and Middletown Valleys, the rich bottom lands of North Branch, where 20 barrels of corn to the acre is not an unusual crop. Soldier's Delight, in fact, like Baltimore County, had uncertain but very wide limits in its earlier stages. The County and the Hundred were both laid off as our western territories are now, with the view to further subdivision as population flows in. Baltimore County has furnished land for Keut, Cecil, Harford, Carroll, Frederick, Howard, and Anne Arundel Counties. Indeed, if we follow the original boundary between Baltimore and Prince George's County, the old county line would have run to the westward of Hagerstown before it struck Mason and Dixon's line. That boundary was the direction of the upper Patuxent.

The old Soldier's Delight Hundred began at the Patapsco, not far from the present Relay House. Its eastern boundary line was the Old Court road, extending from Elkridge Landing across country to Joppa. This road, which still follows the original bed and crosses the Reisterstown road at the Seven Mile House and the York road at Towsontown, is one of the oldest roads in the State. The Annapolis worthies used it to go to Joppa and to Philadelphia before Baltimore was thought about; and it was the Indian path from the Susquehanna to the Potomac at Piscataway. At or about the Reisterstown road, Soldier's Delight Hundred met Back River Upper Hundred. The dividing line between these two election districts ran northwest through the sites of Westminster and Taneytown to the Pennsylvania line, all of Baltimore County southwest of that line falling to the Soldier's Delight. This old Hundred, therefore, at one time included parts of what are now Cross and Lisbon Districts, in Howard County, with portions of what is still called "Carroll's big woods"—that is to say, the Forest—the second and part of the fourth districts of Baltimore County, the Freedom, Franklin, Woolery and New Windsor districts of Carroll, and the Liberty and other districts of Frederick County west to the Blue Ridge.

Its early population was not at all in proportion to its size. In fact, when the Hundred was first laid out, there were no people in it at all, except in the neighborhood of Elkridge. Baltimore County was peopled very curiously. The matter is worth looking into because it accounts for the tardy settlement of our city here. I doubt very much whether we should have had a city on this spot at all, but for the iron ores on the Middle and South branches of Patapsco. Baltimore is girded with a belt of very barren land, lying in a semi-circle just outside "the Belt." From Hunting Ridge west to Elysville you find it all barren. That whole width of country, northeast to the Reisterstown road, is the "White Grounds," a cold clay, full of boulders of trap rock, and impossible to drain. The Germans have lately brought it into tillage and made it productive, but it lay idle for a long while. The barren Soldier's Delight section joined this on the northwest and then you came round to the Bare Hills. There was nothing to invite settlers in any of these lands. Settlers, in fact, did not go upon them. They turned up their noses at the Patapsco and entered Baltimore County by way of the Gunpowder, the Susquehanna, the Bush, Back and Middle Rivers. It was not until settlements had been pushed far up the Gunpowder and Middle Rivers that the fertile valleys of Long Green and Green Spring were discovered. Simultaneously with this discovery, Anne Arundel planters found out that there were fertile lands to be had beyond the White Grounds. To this fact is due the circumstance that there is such a difference in the population of the Harford County and the Howard County sides of Baltimore County. The heads of the valleys were taken up by Anne Arundel planters; the more eastern parts by men who came from the rivers or down from Pennsylvania. The heads of the valleys were settled late, however. Worthington Valley was not patented until 1740, and the mass of the population for years after that was gathered about the rivers.

I have spoken of "Carroll's big woods." In fact, the whole interior of the country was called "the back woods," and the whole interior of Baltimore County, down to the top of the hill above us here, Charles and Saratoga Streets, was known as "the

Forest." Little Sharpe Street, indeed, which led right up to that corner, was known as Forrest Street originally. The French troops, after the surrender of Yorktown, were encamped in the woods where the Cathedral now stands. All this gives force and intelligibility to the proposition which the Rev. Benedict Bourdillon, rector of St. Paul's Parish, made to the Vestry of that Parish in May, 1741, to build a chapel of ease for the accommodation of *the forest inhabitants* of the parish. This led to the building of Saint Thomas' Church in Baltimore County.

Dr. Ethan Allen, in his very interesting sketches of the history of this church, says: "The Forest Inhabitants were the residents of what was then called, as it has ever since been, the *Garrison Forest*. It was so called, because of a fort and a garrison of soldiers, under the charge of Capt. John Ristean, high Sheriff of the County, stationed there, for the defense of these frontier inhabitants against the Indians. The garrison was not far north from where the U. S. Arsenal now is, and was on Capt. Ristean's plantation. This forest was in subsequent years, by some not knowing the previous history of the neighborhood, called Garretson forest, but was so called erroneously." Dr. Allen is partly right, partly wrong. There was a family on the edge of the forest of the name of Garretson, and this may have led some to fancy the derivation Dr. Allen hints at; but that is a modern perversion. All the old settlers knew the name to be Garrison Forest. Few understood why. There was a garrison there, not only in Capt. Ristean's time, but much earlier. It was possibly not always seated on that same spot. I am inclined to believe, however, that it was always located near the summit of Chesnut Ridge. The relation between Garrison Forest and Soldier's Delight must strike every one. There must have been a connection between the two, and I think it likely that the name Soldier's Delight was ironical.

When the Indians became troublesome, it was the policy of the Provincial government to plant a fort or block-house near them, to overawe them and prevent them from plundering the settlements. The fort was always an outpost, and in advance of the settlements. Thus, when the Susquehannocks threatened war and

water incursions, Col. Utic planted a fort on the island which bears his name in the mouth of the Susquehanna. When the Shawnees came down into the valleys of Frederick County, Governor Sharpe built Fort Frederick far up the Potomac. Before that, there was a fort at Piscataway, and another one north of it, at Garrison Landing, or Bladensburg, both to keep our Indians at home and to prevent other Indians from raiding upon them. The post in the Forest of Baltimore County was meant to serve several purposes, among others, to prevent Elkridge Landing from being surprised by the Susquehanna Indians, to guard the old court road, and to keep the hunting Indians west of the Monocacy from descending on the various river settlements. It was moreover a resting place and a post of the forest rangers, who rode their patrols around from Bladensburg to Joppa. In making this circuit, and they made it frequently when the Indians were on the war-path, the rangers crossed at what used to be called the forks of the Patapsco (the intersection of the north branch with Morgan's Run) until they struck what is now known as the Washington road, leading from Westminster to the Federal capital. In so doing they had to go through the tangled wilderness I have described. They called it Soldier's Delight because it was so difficult to get through and so easy to get lost in. Thus the section which still bears the title gave its name to all the rest of that widely extended district.

The records of Council proceedings and of the meetings of Assembly are filled with instances of those Indian alarms which led to the establishment of the Garrison in the Forest. In June, 1692, for instance, we find the Council meeting at Job Larkin's, in Elkridge, to take cognizance of the Indian troubles in Baltimore County and appoint rangers. Thomas Thurston was then put in command of the County soldiery. John Oldon writes to the Assembly on the same subject in 1696. Next year there is a letter from Mr. Boothby, and another letter complaining of "Indian insolence." The rangers must have been rather expensive to maintain; they were often discharged only to be put immediately to service again, and their accounts were carefully audited. I find that in 1697 the troops at Piscataway and in the

Forest Garrison were under the common command of Col. Addison, who was chief officer of the rangers intrusted with the protection of the *frontiers* of Baltimore and Prince George's Counties.

These Indian troubles in Baltimore Connty began in 1666, when we find some account of English murdered at the mill in Baltimore County. The next year there was a conscription to defend the province, every 20th person was called out and Baltimore County's quota was 36, showing a population of 720, nearly all of whom were east of the Gunpowder. The Garrison in the Forest was established about 1680, and the worst of the Indian troubles were over by the end of that century. The Piscataway Indians wandered off westward in 1699, and did not return in a body to their homes any more. The rangers were discontinued in the County in 1698, but the garrison was still maintained. It was necessary, because, while settlers pushed into the interior along the rivers on both sides of the County, they still avoided the middle part, and the Indians used to hunt a great deal in Soldier's Delight and down through the heavily wooded country where Jones' and Gwynn's Falls have their head-waters. My kinswoman, Mrs. Marcella Worthington, daughter of Joshua Owings, who was born in 1748 and lived till 1842, often used to speak of the Indian hunters who took shelter and got their bread in her father's kitchen, paying for such kindnesses with venison. The Indian troubles continued off and on until 1744, when the treaty with the Five Nations was negotiated at Lancaster. After that they gave no more annoyance until the defeat of Braddock. Then indeed for a time they caused alarm even in Baltimore and Annapolis, and their raiding parties crossed the Monocacy.

Dr. Allen notes the curious fact that in 1756, when there were still comparatively few inhabitants to be found north of the church, "and the county was mostly an unbroken wild-wood, where the Indians and wolves prowled not unfrequently, and the wild deer were often seen and hunted"—"after the defeat of Braddock, in 1775," he says, "the Indians passed down the side of Fort Cumberland to within 60 or 70 miles of St. Thomas, in large parties, for murder and plunder. It created great alarm over all this region, And it was probably at this time that we

hear of those who attended the church on the Lord's Day, burnishing their arms and preparing their ammunition on Saturday evenings, and next day at the sanctuary placing their guns in the corners of the pews during the hour of divine service. This was no doubt so, and yet all this not one hundred years ago [he wrote in 1852] in what we now call old Maryland."

The excitement soon subsided, however, and the central part of the country filled up very rapidly. Still, there were settlements up the Potomac as far as the Monocacy before population came into Soldier's Delight. It was not until 1740 that Samuel Worthington took up the lands in Worthington Valley. Captain Worthington, his grandfather, had a large estate on the Severn. One of his grandsons took up a large tract of land, part very rich, on the Baltimore County side of the Patapsco, from Elysville to Marriotsville and extending across into Soldier's Delight. Other settlers passed across in the same way; more spread up from Back and Middle Rivers and from Jones' Falls and the Patapsco, and in 1741 we find Rev. Mr. Bourdillon proposing to give the Forest inhabitants a church. These people could not attend St. Paul's Church in Baltimore town because there were no roads. The town was divided from the fertile forest country by several almost impassable ridges, and the roads followed the lines of the valleys, without attempting to cross the ridges, so that it was easier to go from Joppa to Elkridge than from Pikesville or Randallstown or Towsontown to Baltimore.

The General Assembly passed an act in 1742 in accordance with the petition of the rector and vestry of St. Paul's, empowering William Hamilton, Christopher Gist, Samuel Owings, Christopher Randall, and Nicholas Haile to receive voluntary subscriptions for buying a piece of land and building a chapel on it. The parish was to be assessed to make up deficiencies. Briefly, the lot was selected, and the present St. Thomas', or Garrison Forest Church, as it is commonly called, was built.

Dr. Allen gives the names of the original contributors and the amounts they subscribed. Mr. Bourdillon gave 2,000 pounds of tobacco. Mr. Joseph Cromwell gave £4. He lived in Soldier's Delight, and in 1775 his son Nathan was one of the Revolutionary

Committee of Safety for that election district. Edward Fottrell gave £3. Christopher Randall, who gave 300 pounds of tobacco, was of Soldier's Delight. It was he who gave his name to Randallstown, though it was his grandson who tilled the fine property near Randallstown called "Fell's Forest." Charles Ridgely lived at Hampton, in upper Back River Hundred; he gave £3 10s. Thomas Harrison, who gave £3, lived in Baltimore. Dorsey Petticord and William Petticord lived on the edge of Soldier's Delight, near the Patapsco. This was a family that had travelled up by degrees, taking new lands from time to time all the way from St. Mary's. Peter Gosnell lived in the heart of Soldier's Delight. The Gists had the property now owned by the McDonogh School and other land further up the Reisterstown road. Of other names in the list which belong to families still holding their original homesteads, I notice Helm, Ashman, Baker (in Soldier's Delight), Treadway, Choate (Edward), Scater, Stinchcomb, Murray, Howard, Gill, Bell, Chapman, Haile, Cockey. John Ristau's place is now in part owned by Mr. Thomas Cradock; Joshua Owings' place, in Soldier's Delight, went by his daughter's marriage to Thomas Worthington, who also represented Soldier's Delight in the Committee of Safety in 1775. Joshua Owings was one of the first vestrymen of St. Thomas's Church, and acted in that capacity and as church warden several times. He afterwards became one of the first converts of Robert Strawbridge to Methodism; his son Richard distinguished himself as an itinerant Methodist preacher, and his house was one of the regular stopping places of the preachers of that denomination on their rounds. Asbury made it his headquarters and has left some pleasing memoranda about the family.

The first vestry of St. Thomas' Parish consisted of Nathaniel Stinchcomb, John Gill, William Cockey, Joshua Owings, John Hamilton, and George Ashman, Peter Gosnell and Cornelius Howard, wardens, and Christopher Randall, register. Cornelius Howard's home place joined that of Joshua Owings. The old Stinchcomb homestead, on a ridge back of Randallstown and looking down upon the Old Court road, is standing now, apparently just as it was first built. The Gills still hold the old estate

near Dover, and you cannot go amiss for Cockeyes in the upper Back River Hundred.

Soldier's Delight, when this Church was first built, still maintained its original proportions. But it and Baltimore County soon began to have cantles cut out of their broad sides. In 1748 Frederick County was established, and in 1750 the boundaries between it and Baltimore and Prince George's Counties were defined, so that Baltimore County and Soldier's Delight ran no further west than the Monocacy. In 1773 Harford County was cut off from Baltimore.

In 1775 Back River Upper Hundred had been divided, and, besides its own district, furnished those of Middlesex and Pipe Creek. Old Soldier's Delight now comprehended Soldier's Delight, North Hundred and Delaware Hundred. Delaware was that part of Soldier's Delight lying in the forks of the Patapsco. Rev. Mr. Craddock and his parishioners had built a chapel of ease here, which is now the Parish Church of Holy Trinity.

Dr. Allen's book abounds in curious particulars about St. Thomas' Parish. The names he gives are in great number and nearly always there is some interesting history connected with them. I often think that people do not pay a proper attention, in conducting historical investigations, to names of persons and places and to roads. The history of Maryland could almost be written without other aid if one had but the names of the people, the situs of the roads, and Bacon's and Kilty's laws and the Council book to help out. Names cling to localities in a wonderful way, and yet they travel about as mysteriously as the Rose of Jericho, and sometimes they vanish as suddenly as the Indian tribes vanished from Western Maryland. In Talbot County, for instance, there have always been, from the first, families of the name of Harrison, Benson and Dodson. A hundred years ago there were 150 of the name of Spencer in that county—a hundred and fifty years ago the Edmonstons were both wealthy and numerous there. Now, there is not a single Spencer in the county, nor, I believe, any Edmonstons. Yet I decline to believe these two families exotic or incapable of being naturalized. The Gists of Soldier's Delight have disappeared from there, but you will find

them in the West, in Kentucky and elsewhere. The Owingses and the Deyes are disappearing—even the fat lands of Frederick County could not keep them up.

Dr. Allen's little volume contains an anecdote which must afford some consolation to our modern politicians. It proves that there is nothing new under the sun, even to constructive expenses and tenderness as to "records." The old vestry of St. Thomas' Church existed in the days when vestries were vestries. They had police power. They could present people for Sabbath-breaking and other infringements upon the canon law and the ten commandments, and they were finable themselves for non-attendance at vestry meetings. These occurred once a month, by statutory provision, and if a member was absent without excuse, he had to pay 100 pounds of tobacco. The St. Thomas' Vestry were zealous, they lived a long way off, they thought the laborer was worthy of his hire, and accordingly, on April 16, 1750, we find them putting a very trifling charge upon the parish, to wit: "Agreed, to have a quart of rum, and sugar equivalent, on each vestry day, and as much diet as will give the vestry a dinner at the parish expense." The sexton was to provide the dinner, at a cost of 8 shillings, \$1.06 each time. Dr. Allen thinks this was not much rum nor much dinner—but the register entered a large wide open eye in the margin of the vestry book over against this account; people probably talked about the way the vestry was squandering the public funds, and, on January 7, 1752, it was ordered that each vestryman and warden, in his turn, should provide a dinner and a quart of rum, at his own expense, "to take off the great scandal and charge the parish has labored under." It will be noticed that the vestry stuck to their quart of rum even while abandoning the idea of sweetening the beverage at the public expense.

Dr. Allen gives a list of the vestrymen of St. Thomas' parish from 1745 down to 1752, and this list recalls me to what I have already said about the significance of names as guide-posts in history. Some of the names in *Soldier's Delight*—the baptismal names I mean—are peculiar. Thus the names of Vachel and Rezin, in the Worthington family. Where such names are not

kept up by the white people, the negroes perpetuate them. Of the older vestrymen, William Cockey lived in Green Spring Valley, or opposite it, and the farm is still in the family. John Hamilton, whose family had a predilection for naming their females Sidney (it still survives among the Gills), lived on Jones' Falls. George Ashman lived on Satyr Ridge adjoining Cockey. Cornelius Howard, father of John Eager, George, Cornelius (who surveyed half of Baltimore County), &c., lived, as I have indicated, just west of Gwynn's Falls and the Old Court road, his property after his marriage to Miss Eager extending to the Spring Gardens. The name of Urath was and still is a favorite one for females in the Owings family. The Gists were always odd in family names—let Mordecai, Independence, States, testify to the fact.

William Baseman, vestryman in 1746, lived where his descendant still lives, on the Deer Park road, near North Branch, in Soldier's Delight. The name of Vachel, in this family, shows some connection with the Worthingtons. The name of Beale—the way in which it is spelled in all the old records proves that it must have been pronounced *Bale*—is common to the Dorseys, Worthingtons, Owingses, Randalls, &c. John Pindell, warden in 1751, used to live in Soldier's Delight on a property on the Lyon's Mill road, adjoining Thomas Worthington's. The place was afterwards owned by the Maynards and Owenses. The Chenoweths lived near the granite quarries at Woodstock, and are there still. Arthur Chenoweth was vestryman off and on from 1749 to 1760. John Ford, 1749, was a Soldier's Delight man, and some of the family are there still, near Reisterstown. Capt. Nicholas Orriek lived in Soldier's Delight, near Waters' camp-ground; Robert Chapman in Soldier's Delight, near Liberty Road. John Shelmerdine, 1754, lived near, and Joshua Cockey at Cockeyville; Thomas Cockey Deye near Texas. The Stevensons lived in Green Spring Valley, the Johnsons on Chestnut Ridge. Solomon Bowen, vestryman in 1760, was near Black Rock. John Griffith, 1761, was in Soldier's Delight, opposite Pindell; Robert Tevis, 1767, lived near the forks of the Patapsco, adjoining the Welches. The Tevises intermarried with the

Owingses. They are Pennsylvanians, but the Maryland branches have removed to Kentucky and the west. Elias Brown, the great leader of Baltimore County Democracy, lived in this corner too. The Carnans dwelt near the Church, and Capt. Nicholson lived at Kensey John Worthington's.

The Soldier's Delight people have nearly all gone away long ago from the Episcopal Church. The rector who succeeded Parson Cradoek, Mr. Edmiston, was a Tory; the 40 per poll tobacco tax disgusted them, the Methodist revival captivated them, and they have never come back. St. Thomas' Church gets no members from Soldier's Delight proper. Mount Paran is Presbyterian, Mount Nabo and the White Grounds are Methodist. The Basemans, Gosnells, &c., go to Ward's chapel, and it was an Owings Worthington who built Marcella Chapel.

The farmers in these rough hills and barren plains were a very different class from the slaveholders and tobacco growers who settled the fertile valleys. They were somewhat rude, independent, simple-mannered, fond of keeping their own counsel, plain and old-fashioned in dress. They liked to go to church and camp-meeting, to talk politics and attend political meetings. They rode good horses and were fond of fox-hunting. Take them altogether, they were the most primitive people within fifty miles of Baltimore.

THE BATTLE OF BLADENSBURG.

I.

A review of this most disastrous and discreditable defense of our Capital on August 24th, 1814, on the part of those most responsible for the same will not at this time be influenced by the political conditions existing at that time, which made it very difficult to get reliable testimony which was not biased to some extent.

I have undertaken this work of investigation from a sense of duty and justice, and to serve the double purpose of inspiring loyalty in the hearts of true patriots and a respect and honor for the volunteer soldiers of our State who have never yet been found wanting from the remotest colonial period to the present time.

The soldiers of Maryland and of the other States participating in the engagement at Bladensburg have been the subjects of severe criticism, during their lives and now; and it is my ambition to remove the obloquy which has rested upon their good name, that prompts me to lay bare every bit of testimony of any importance bearing upon the case, and if I fail to give a thorough and comprehensive history, it will be for want of space and time, for I have been compelled to eliminate a great deal of testimony.

Of course nothing is more easy than to criticise the order of battle of a defeated army: in fact the defeat itself shows defects; but the blunders of the battle of Bladensburg are so appalling, that it certainly does rob the victors of any credit which might have come to them.

The field over which I have had to wander was very large, covering the months preceding the battle, acts of Congress, of the President and Cabinet, the public and private acts of the citizens of Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria, Va., as well as the expressions of the military men attracted to the Capital by the menacing attitude of the army and navy of the enemy in the Chesapeake.

Much of my testimony has been gathered from letters and reports of those who participated in the defenses of Washington and the battle of Bladensburg, so that if any errors have crept into this paper or any contradictions become apparent, the responsibility will not rest with me, for it is my only desire to give history as I find it, supported by those who were instrumental in its making.

Soon, however, in the day of my labor did I realize that many serious obstacles lay in my path ; first for the valueless investigation of Congress shortly after the battle, called forth by the righteous indignation of the people of Alexandria, Va., who had been forced to surrender to Admiral Cockburn upon the most exacting, indeed impossible terms.

The people of Maryland demanded to know why her soldiers had not been allowed to do their whole duty to their country. The people of Washington were also indignant that their own militia, of which they were proud, had been ordered to retreat without an effort to defend their homes, and finally a storm of indignation from every quarter of our country. Every one wanted to know who was responsible for the disasters of the day.

The utter failure of the Congressional Committee to call for certain papers and witnesses, as well as the suppression of some testimony, in order to shield the administration, whom we will show as the most culpable, and finally to throw the blame of the disaster upon the shoulders of General Wm. H. Winder, the commander, a relative of Levin Winder, the Governor of Maryland, who had been selected by the President to command the 10th military district, it is said upon political grounds.

There was no personal objection to the selection of General Winder, although he was entirely unknown to the people of Washington, except his want of military experience ; his patriotism and courage were generally acknowledged.

He entered upon his duties under the greatest difficulty. He had no means at his command and no way of creating them ; the military district, over which he now presided, had no magazines, provisions or forage, and was without transport tools, without a commissary or quartermaster's department, and himself without a single officer on his staff, and finally without any troops.

The proclamation by the President on July 4th was a mere matter of form and without any effect, for the States had only a small number of troops with poor equipments, as Congress had offered them no encouragement, and now, at the last moment, had none to offer them; and to add to the general alarm, came the daily reports of the depredations of the enemy on the shores of Virginia and Maryland, and yet those in power could not be made to believe that they would extend to the Capital, flattering themselves that what had happened to every other nation in the world could not happen to theirs.

At Washington at this time there was not a single company of regulars, and no effort was made to get them within the threatened area.

General Winder's headquarters was a deserted place, without a secretary, and even the customary guard at his door was absent until the latter part of July. Here sat the commander of the 10th military district, now the most important in the country, powerless to direct or even assist in any movement and absolutely ignored by the President and Cabinet.

It was announced from time to time by the *National Intelligencer*, an administration paper published by a native of London, that the British were committing depredations on the shore of the Chesapeake, and had as many as 5000 men within 50 miles.

For fifteen months before the actual invasion of the capital the enemy had certainly given evidence of their intention to control the commerce of the Chesapeake Bay; Havre de Grace, Frenchtown, Georgetown and Frederickton on the Bay shore, and Hampton, Va., had been attacked and burned and its citizens carried off into captivity.

On July 15th, 1813, General Philip Stuart, a member of Congress from the eastern part of Maryland, a veteran of the Revolution, offered a resolution in Congress, directing the government to arm the citizen soldiers of Maryland and Washington as well as the States calling for arms, that the invaders might be received properly should they attempt to extend their operations to the larger cities; but that body struck out the enacting clause and actually adjourned without taking any steps to defend the city.

In the early part of April, 1814, the attention of the President was called to the defenseless condition of Washington and Alexandria, but no notice was taken of it.

On the 1st of May a delegation of business men of these two cities waited upon the President and pointed out several places around the city which should be immediately fortified, and suggested that the Governors of Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia should be asked to have their troops in readiness to march to the defense of the Capital at the shortest possible notice, as the danger of an invasion was imminent. The President listened attentively and promised to bring the matter to the attention of the Cabinet at their next meeting, which was done the next day. Here it was discussed informally but no action was taken, the President stating that he thought they were over-excited; that in his opinion the enemy had no intention of attacking Washington; but that possibly Baltimore and Philadelphia might be compelled to defend themselves. The matter was then dropped and referred to no more until too late for action.

June came and still that strange and fatal apathy pervaded the official circles of the government, and there seemed no thought of action in this entire military district of which Washington was a part. Only 2,154 effective men of the regular army were in reach,—one-half at New York, one-fourth at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, and the other quarter divided between Annapolis, Fort Washington and St. Mary's, besides a company of marines at Fort Washington on the Potomac; 500 recruits for the army from North Carolina who were in a camp of instruction near Washington. These were actually sent to the northwestern frontier as late as July 25th and at a time when the public mind was filled with alarm because of the frequent reports of depredations committed upon the citizens of the Eastern Shore of Maryland by Sir Peter Parker, and yet the President and Cabinet saw nothing menacing in the attitude of the enemy, and so stated.*

On the 6th of June it became known to the authorities in Washington that the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia

* I wish to record the fact just here that many of these statements of derelictions on the part of the President and others are strongly denied by their friends.

had entered Paris on March 30th with 180,000 men. The President was informed soon after officially by our Minister at Paris that Louis XVIII was now on the throne of France; that Bonaparte was a prisoner, and that peace now reigned in France; that the actual embarkation of the British army had begun, including a number of Wellington's veteran regiments, and that it was no secret that their destination was the Chesapeake Bay.

On July 9th General Winder addressed a communication to the President, detailing certain plans which he thought necessary for the defense of the Capital, and asking that steps be taken at once to carry them out, as the enemy's fleet in the Chesapeake Bay was being greatly reinforced, and closing his letter with these words underscored: "The enemy is now within three hours' march of Baltimore, less than that of Annapolis, one and one-half days of Washington." To this very important letter no answer was returned and the suggestions were not carried out in any detail.

On July 29th the people of Washington rose in their indignation and the militia rebelled against their commander. General Winder openly criticised the President for his criminal inactivity at such a time, when the enemy was almost at their door. The soldiers refused to serve under Winder, believing him the cause of the delay, and finally demanded the resignation of General Armstrong, the Secretary of War, as well as that of General Winder. This was followed, says Armstrong, by the President requesting him to retire from the active duties of the War Department for a time to satisfy the excited public. In reply he told the Executive that he did not see how he could be held responsible for the excited state of affairs, as he had not been consulted at any time, and that, had he been, he would certainly have opposed the appointment of General Winder, who had never had the confidence of the public or soldiers.

General Armstrong's retirement at this time was fortunate for his own reputation, for the defenseless condition of the capital was now acknowledged by all. No one could now be found, even among the personal and political friends of the President, to defend the administration.

This condition of affairs at the seat of government was well

known to the enemy, for their officers disguised easily made their way into the city, mingled with the people, frequented the hotels and taverns, and passed in and out of the city at pleasure, being also aided by treacherous Americans in the pay of Admiral Cockburn.

It was decided about the middle of July at a cabinet meeting that the Governors of Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia should be called upon to assemble all their available forces, so that at short notice they could march to the seat of war, and the number was placed at 13,000, quite a formidable number on paper, but of this number only a few hundred could be gotten together. Strange to say, this order was not issued for ten days. The alarming news received on the 19th of August caused the authorities to do more active work, yet only a limited number of men were available, for want of arms.

About this time a messenger reached Washington with the information that a large body of soldiers and a number of war-ships had arrived to reinforce the British already in the Chesapeake Bay. This left no shadow of doubt in the minds of even the cabinet that an enterprise of great magnitude was intended.

On the morning of August 16th, twenty-two of the enemy's ships reached the Chesapeake Bay and proceeded up to join the force stationed at the mouth of the Patuxent River. The whole body then ascended that river, and on the 19th began landing troops at the ancient village of Benedict, about 40 miles south of Washington. Great consternation followed the receipt of this news at the Capital, and that it was in great danger no one doubted for a moment.

On August 22nd the State troops from Virginia and Pennsylvania began to arrive. The next day came the Maryland brigade, except the 5th Infantry under Lieut.-Col. Joseph Sterett and Pinkney's riflemen, which did not get in until sunset of the 23rd. By noon of the 24th between 6 and 7000 militia, including about 400 regulars, were in and around Bladensburg.

At ten o'clock on the morning of the 24th it was known to General Winder that the enemy was rapidly moving towards Bladensburg, and he proceeded to arrange his troops to meet their advance.

General Tobias E. Stansbury, the commander of the Maryland brigade and a veteran of the Revolution, being called upon, gladly assisted General Winder in placing his troops in position, and this was not an easy undertaking, for there was considerable confusion, many of the companies being of the rawest kind of militia, their officers excited and their men not under perfect control.

The plan of battle decided on was not the work of much time and was far from perfect, but was not without merit. It provided for three lines of defense.

The first line consisted of the Baltimore brigade under General Stansbury. Pinkney's riflemen (150 men), the 5th Maryland Infantry (500 men), which had arrived only a few hours before, had only a short rest, and had been without food for twenty hours; the Maryland Infantry under Col. Ragan (550), the Maryland Infantry under Col. Schutz (800), and last, but not the least, the two Baltimore batteries of Artillery (150), the American under Capt. Robert B. Magruder and the Franklin under Capt. Joseph Myers, in all about 2200 men. On the Georgetown road, a company of Riflemen, one of Infantry, one of Artillery and one of Cavalry.

The second line of defense consisted of two commands of Washington militia under Colonels Magruder and Wm. Brent, two companies of light artillery composed of the gentlemen of Washington, forming a brigade under General Walter Smith of that city; also two companies of Georgetown troops and a company of volunteers from Alexandria, Va., with Kramer's Infantry and Col. Beall's Infantry from Anne Arundel County.

In the rear of this line was the third line, consisting of the Pennsylvania and Virginia troops, under General Douglass of Virginia, and in front of this line were the works of Baruey, who in the closing hours of that memorable day was to cover himself with glory. Stull's Infantry, Waring's Infantry, Scott's U. S. Regulars, Smith's brigade and Peter's Artillery, formed part of this line.

The plan of battle was arranged by Winder and Stansbury to prevent the enemy from crossing the bridge which led into Bladensburg, which, however, should have been destroyed early in

the day. It was left to the Baltimore brigade to check the advance of the enemy, the Baltimore Artillery and Pinkney's Riflemen to hold the bridge, supported in the rear left by the 5th Md. Infantry, and on the rear right by the infantry under Ragan and Schutz. In the event of the falling back of this line, the second line was to flank the enemy, assisted by the artillery, who were to give them a flank attack, enabling the first to reform and charge the enemy with the bayonet. Assuming that they would not fall back, the third line was to move forward, supporting Barney's batteries and fire canister while they were in range, which would be a signal to the other batteries occupying raised ground to pour their shot into the ranks of the retreating foe, the cavalry to charge should the enemy re-form or be reinforced.

This was the plan of battle, and as we examine it upon the map, it certainly impresses us as being an excellent one, which, if carried out, should have resulted in victory for General Winder; but unfortunately it was not carried out in any detail. Indeed so badly was it interpreted that history records the defeat of about 7000 Americans by about 1500 British. Though this is not true, it has been repeated by writers from time to time, and to correct this and to give a fair and truthful account of the battle I have undertaken this history.

Many distinguished historians have fallen into this same error. Even Mr. Roosevelt in his *History of the Navy in the War of 1812* briefly continues this statement, and speaks of the battle of North Point in language incomprehensible to me, for the story told by the participants should confirm or correct these errors.

When all the different commands had been placed in position, it gave to the brigade of Stansbury the post of honor, and placed upon their shoulders a great responsibility; for upon the valor of these troops depended the fate of the day. Unfortunately for all most interested, they were not permitted to show their courage or ability.

When the trumpet announced the near approach of the enemy, the President, James Madison, James Monroe, Secretary of State, Gen. James Armstrong, Secretary of War, and the Attorney-General, accompanied by a number of friends, all on horseback,

rode upon the hill overlooking the field, near the Georgetown road. Mr. Monroe rode some distance forward and seemed to examine the positions of the various commands critically, after which, returning to the side of the President, he conversed with him in a low voice and rode rapidly away. A most unfortunate thing this proved to be, for it resulted in the removal of the 5th Md. Infantry as the support of the Baltimore artillery, and the Maryland regiments of Ragan and Schutz from the right as the support of the Pinkney's riflemen and the falling back of the cavalry and artillery on the Georgetown pike, thus leaving the right and left of the firing line entirely exposed, disconcerting the plans of Winder and Stansbury.

This order was given and executed without the knowledge of or consent of these two generals during a conference which took place only a short distance away. This order coming from some one high in authority, General Winder dared not countermand it, as he could have done in time to save or preserve his plan of defense.

General Stansbury was so angry when he saw upon his return to his former position what had been done, that he threatened to leave the field, and said in a loud and angry voice, "That the order was an outrage, and could only result in disaster."

We will now detail in a brief way the history of the battle of Bladensburg gathered from the reports of those who participated in the fight, which I believe to be technically correct.

At twelve o'clock the detachment which had been sent forward to locate and annoy the approaching enemy, returned and went to the rear. In a few moments the enemy's advance guard was seen in the road and began firing rockets which reached the unprotected regiments of Sterett, Ragan and Schutz, who were now more than a quarter of a mile in the rear of the riflemen and artillery. The moving of these regiments forced out of position another battalion, disconcerting the whole line of defense and support, in full view of the enemy, in range of their rockets, and without any service to the batteries or themselves.

The enemy seeing the weakness of the firing line and the unprotected position of the riflemen and artillery, sent increased

numbers of rockets at the 5th Regiment. The British had now reached the apple orchard and had the protection the 5th Md. Regiment would have had had they been allowed to remain.

By this time the whole plan of battle had been so disarranged that the chance was gone to correct the grave errors which had been committed by some one other than General Winder. The enemy was now seen *en masse* coming down the hill just beyond Bladensburg and rapidly pressing forward to the bridge which they could never have crossed had the original plan of battle been adhered to.

The attacking line of the British was about 1500 to 2000 strong with some heavy field pieces, General Robert Ross commanding, with Admiral Cockburn in charge of sailors and marines. The enemy was not long in crossing the bridge, although the first attempt was not successful owing to the splendid service of the two Baltimore batteries and Pinkney's riflemen; but soon this small body, certainly not more than 350 men, was confronted by the whole attacking line composed of veterans of many battles. Yet the enemy were driven back by the raking fire of Pinkney's riflemen and were compelled to take shelter behind an old house which had previously given shelter to a portion of the 5th Regiment and which had been left to the enemy by the removal of the 5th Maryland.

The British advanced again under a heavy fire of the Marylanders so fierce that it swept away whole files of the advancing enemy.*

The enemy was now reinforced and fell heavily upon our artillery and riflemen who alone commanded the pass from the bridge, who finding no support coming to their aid fell back to a position commanding the road. General Stansbury in complimenting these soldiers afterwards said, "You did your work nobly, for you had

* Major Geo. Peter assisted Col. Thornton of the British advance in the hospital after the battle, who was badly wounded and left in Washington in our care, who remarked to Major Peter, "that just before they crossed the bridge the fire of the American artillery was the heaviest he had ever experienced." The *National Intelligencer* stated in their first issue after the battle, that over two hundred of the enemy's dead were found at this spot and buried by the citizens of Washington.

to contend with the whole British force, and it is astonishing that you were able to maintain your position so long and to be able to withdraw so successfully."

The enemy in formidable numbers now began pressing the second line, when a company of District militia becoming panic-stricken, broke and ran, throwing their arms upon the ground. This cowardly behaviour was the beginning of the end of that disastrous day. The whole force of the British was now hurled against the 5th Md. Regiment and the batteries of Magruder and Myers, but the gallant men of these commands not only checked their advance, but the 5th Regiment pressed their lines so strongly at the point of the bayonet that the British were compelled to fall back to the margin of the stream, where they stubbornly maintained their position until again reinforced by a part of the Grenadier or 2nd brigade. Thus strengthened they pressed forward and soon turned the left flank of our army, sending a flight of rockets into Stansbury's brigade, then the regiments of Ragan and Schutz broke and fled in great disorder. Colonels Ragan and Schutz did all they could do to rally their men, and even General Stansbury in a loud voice commanded these colonels to cut down the fugitives. General Winder rode hurriedly in front of them and begged them to halt, but without avail. General Stansbury, although seeing the case hopeless, ordered the 5th Regiment to stand firm, which they did, until both flanks were turned, when General Winder ordered them to fall back to a slightly elevated position near the Washington road, and dashed away. The whole body of the enemy was now again pushing for the 5th, when an orderly notified Stansbury to hold the enemy in check while he attempted to rally the frightened militia who were retreating towards Washington and Georgetown. Stansbury held a council of his officers and submitted the order to them, and by their unanimous advice began retreating. As his troops filed down the road, he again received orders to make a stand at this place, but refused to obey, saying that nothing but complete annihilation of his command could result from making a stand at this place, as he was outnumbered five to one.

As he was crossing a narrow stream an orderly came to him

greatly excited and demanded to know why he disobeyed the commander's order. His reply was, "Tell your commander that I am responsible for the disobedience and will answer for it when required."

General Armstrong some months after the battle said that he did not believe that the order came from General Winder, for no military man would give such an order, or expect Stansbury to hold in check so large a body of men unless he was sure of reinforcements; that the order came from some one higher in authority than Winder, for there was now no line of defenses to be depended on but the seamen and marines under Barney, and they were behind earth-works and could not move.

It is my opinion that General Winder did give that order, for those above him by this time were near the city of Washington, and the manner of Winder at this time was that of a man who had lost his head. In proof of this I will state that after the retreat of the second line, composed of three companies or battalions, the remaining troops closed up their ranks and prepared to receive the enemy, when General Winder rode up to an officer, who happened to be the Hon. Wm. D. Merrick of Maryland and the adjutant of the command, and in an excited manner ordered them to fall back. Mr. Merrick pointed to Col. Scott, the commander, who was on foot, his horse having been killed only a short time ago. Col. Scott heard the order, and recognizing Gen. Winder, said angrily, "Does Gen. Winder order me to fall back when my men are in good order and anxious to fight?" But fall back they did, and after this he ordered the 5th Md. Regiment to hold the British, a thing utterly impossible at the time, as the full force of the enemy, 4 or 5000 men, were now employed and marching upon Barney and the marines.

The American army had early in the day been hopelessly divided, and at the near approach of the attacking party, the President and Cabinet who were still mounted and standing on an eminence about a mile from the most advanced position, became alarmed at the condition of affairs created by Col. Monroe, and perhaps at the suggestion of some one of his party now made an effort to concentrate the forces as had been the plan of Gen.

Stansbury from the very first, but it was now too late, for it meant the total destruction of any command to attempt to cross that space now covered by the guns of the enemy on Lowndes' Hill. Remember, that the British had crossed the bridge and were in possession of a vacant house which had previously sheltered a company of riflemen, and emerging from behind this house they presented an unbroken front. It can be seen that if the Baltimore brigade had not been moved from this position, it being the most defensible Stansbury could have found, as he was protected by an apple orchard and with another brigade near at hand, it would have without doubt altered the fortunes of that day.

At two o'clock nothing stood between the enemy and Washington but the batteries of Barney, and upon that armed position they poured a hail of shot, and concentrating their forces made a vicious attack upon the centre; but like the hero that he was Barney maintained his position for some time. His left was soon carried by the British marines, but the seamen of Barney drove them back, and when they rallied it was seen that they had suffered a severe loss, but the next attack was made by the combined forces and ended the day's battle, for Barney at this moment was severely wounded and fell, and before he could rise, was a prisoner. His life was saved by the timely arrival of a humane officer, for a British bayonet was almost at his throat.

The history of the enemy's work in our defenseless capital is known to every one, the destruction by fire of the public and private property, the destruction of some and the mutilation of other works of art, the hasty retreat of that enemy in a tremendous rain and thunder storm, leaving 300 to 400 unburied where they fell, and their wounded to be cared for by our own surgeons and citizens, the most dangerously wounded being taken into the houses at Bladensburg.

The *National Intelligencer* is authority for the statement that the enemy lost about 500 killed and wounded, and 500 missing, of which number only a few made any effort to rejoin their companions.

The loss of the Americans was 76 killed and wounded and about 3000 missing, who all, it is said, found their way home.

LOG OF THE CHASSEUR.

JOURNAL
OF PRIVATE ARMED BRIG CHASSUER, THO^s BOYLE, COM.
FROM NEW YORK ON A CRUISE.

I.

Friday December 23rd 1814

At 10 A M got under way from the North River and stood down to Staten Island and Anchored at the Quarantine Ground. Sent the Boat ashore for Water. Received two Boat loads of Water. Sent down the Fore Royal yard. At 2 P. M. Captain came on board; got under way, and stood down. At 4 P. M. sent the Boat ashore to Port Richmond. Got permission to pass. At 6 P. M. passed Sandy Hook. End the Civil Day.

Saturday 24th Dec^r

At 7 P M the light bore W by N. distance 3 leagues. At 8 the Highlands of Neversink bore W by N. dist. 7 leagues, from which we take our departure. All necessary sail set. Set the Watch and clear'd up the decks.

Midnight stiff breezes and pleasant, tho' cold. At 4 P. M. took in the Studding Sails. at 5 A M in the Fore Top Gallant Sail at 6 A M set the Fore Sail. at 9 A M unbent the Cables and stowed the people employed at Sundry Jobs of Ship's duty. At fresh breeze. Handed fore top Gallant Sail

Lat. by Ob. 38° 54 N

Sunday 25th Dec^r

At 5 P M double reefed the Main Sail. Fresh breezes. Midnight cloudy. Jibbed over the Main boom. Wind from the

Eastward. At 6 set the Fore Top Gallant Sail. Meridian set the Jibbs and let the reefs out of the Main Sail.

Lat. by Obⁿ 36° 24 N.

Monday 26th Dec^r

Commences with light Breezes and Cloudy. Heavy swell from the NW. At 5³⁰ A M reefed the Main Sail and took in the Jibb ; at 7 double reefed the Fore Top Sail and single reefed the Main one. At 10 A M close reefed the Fore top sail and the Square Fore Sail. Balance reefed the Main Sail, and took two reefs in the Fore and Aft Fore Sail. At the same time sent down the Fore top Galt yard. Fresh Gales and squally.

Lat. by ind^t Obⁿ 35° 18 N.

27th Dec^r

At Meridian wore Ship and stood to the Southward. Very squally disagreeable looking weather. At 4 P. M. sent down the Main yard and the Fore Top Gallant Mast and got in the Flying Jibb boom. At 5 P M heavy Sea carried away the Main Boom. Lowered down the Main Sail and got the Boom on board to Fish it. Carpenter and Crew employed in getting all ready to Fish boom. At Midnight squally from the Northward and Westward. At 2 A M heavy and severe Gales, the Decks full of Water Carried away the Sprit Sail yard and Fore Gaft, the Brig labouring very heavy and Shipping much Water. Lost John McConkey overboard by the Wash of a Sea and never saw him more. At daylight set up the Fore rigging and commenced putting the Ship in order. At 8 A M set the Fore Top sail close reefed. Carpenter employed in securing the Wedges of the Main Mast that had worked loose, and fishing the Main Boom. Much damage done to our hull and Rigging. Employed in refitting. Decks constantly filled with Water. Ends heavy Gales and Squally.

Lat. by Obⁿ 33° 23 N.

Wednesday 28th Dec^r

Commences fresh Gales and squally. Carpenter and Crew

employed in fishing the Main Boom. At 5 P. M. handed the Fore top sail and set the Fore and aft Foresail double reefed, at the same time hove her to, head to the S. W.

Midnight more moderate but frequent squalls with fine rain. At 7 A M bore away and made sail. Carpenter as before employed in fishing the Main Boom. At 10 A M set the square foresail and Jibb. Let out the reefs of the Fore and Aft Foresail and loosed the Main Sail to dry. At Meridian swayed up the Fore top Gallant Mast and let out one reef of the Fore Top sail.

Lat. by Obⁿ 31° 59 North

Thursday 29th December

Commences with Steady Breezes and more pleasant Weather. Carpenter still employed in Fishing the Main Boom. All Sail set necessary. Midnight pleasant Weather. At 8 A M got the Main boom shipped and sent up the Fore top Gallant yard. Fished the Sprit sail yard and otherwise employed in Sundry Jobs of Ship's Duty

Meridian pleasant

Lat. by Obⁿ 30° 00 N

Friday 30th December

Commences with moderate Winds and frequent squalls of fine Rain. Exercised the Great Guns and small Arms. The Crew otherwise employed in Sundry Jobbs of Ship's Duty. All the necessary Sail Set Midnight as before.

Latter part employed in various Jobbs of Ship's Duty. The Gunner, Carpenter and Crew variously employed

Lat. by Obⁿ 28. 52 N.

Saturday 31st December

Begins with Cloudy obscured Weather and frequent squalls of fine Rain. Exercised great Guns and small Arms. At 6 P M handed the Fore top Gallant Sail. At Midnight fine rain. Took two reefs in the Main Sail. Latter part pleasant. Boatswain, Carpenters and Gunners employed at Sundry Jobs of Ship's

Duty. Sent up the fore Royal Mast and yard and Set all Sail necessary. Ends pleasant and Clear

Latt. Ob. 27. 09 North

Sunday 1st January 1815

Commences with fine Breezes and pleasant Weather. All Necessary Sail set. At 4 P. M. exercised the Great Guns and Small arms with powder. Midnight pleasant. Wind inclines to the Northward. At 8 A M set Steering Sails below and aloft, and lowered the Main sail down. Ends pleasant

Lat Ob. 24. 44 North

Monday 2^d January

Commences with fine Breezes and Clear pleasant Weather. At 4 P M. exercised Great Guns and Small Arms. All necessary sail set. At 6 P M on Steering Sails below and Aloft

Midnight fresh Breezes and pleasant. Took in the Main Top Gallant sail and Fore Royal. At 8 A M took in Fore top Gallant Sail. At 10 A M lowered the sails down to set up the fore rigging. Employed at Ditto. Meridian rather squally. Made sail

Lat ob. 21. 26 North

Tuesday 3^d January

Commences with fresh Breezes and flying Clouds. At 2 P M. handed the Fore Top Gallant Sail At 4 single reefed Fore and Main Top Sail. At 6 took in the Gibb. Frequent little squalls of Rain

Midnight frequent little squalls of Rain. Lowered down the Main Sail frequently in the rain. At 7 A M set the Jibb. At 8 set the Fore top Gallant sail. Ship's Crew employed in Various Jobs of Ship duty. Discovered the Fore and Main Masts a little Sprung ; presume nothing of consequence

Lat by ob. 17. 44 North

Wednesday 4th December

Commences with fresh Breezes and pleasant Weather. Employed at Sundry Jobs of Ship's duty and fishing in part the

Main Mast. At 6 P M took in the Fore top Gallant Sail and Jibbs. Frequent little squalls of fine Rain. Midnight pleasant. Latter part employed in rewoolding the fishes on the Main boom and other necessary Jobs

Lat Ob. 14. 14 North

Thursday 5th January

At 3½ P. M. made the East end of Barbadoes bearing SSW, distant 8 leagues. At 6 P. M. north part bore WSW Distant 8 leagues. East end S.W distant 9 leagues. At 8 P M hauled up the square Fore Sail and Jibbs and backed the Main Top Sail. At 7 A M kept away west. At 8 Made the land bearing NW. At 9 Made all Sail. SE part of the Island of Barbadoes bearing NW three leagues distant. Employed at Sundry Jobbs of Ship's duty. Meridian. within 2 leagues of the land

Lat Obf 13. 03 North

Friday 6th January 1815

Commences with fine Breezes and pleasant Weather. At 6 P M the South end of Barbadoes bore NW by W and the east end NN.W 4 leagues distant. At Midnight tacked Ship to the North^d. At 4 A M tacked Ship to the South^d. At 5 A M tacked again. At 7 A. M. Barbadoes bore NW distant 7 leagues. At 9 discovered a Sail bearing North. Made all Sail in chase. At 10 discovered her to be a Ship running before the Wind. At 11 She haul'd her Wind for us. We then plainly perceiving her to be a large Ship of War, tacked Ship and made every preparation for Action. At 11½ tacked Ship and passing her to Windward hoisted the Yankee Flag and gave her one of our long 12^e which she returned with several Guns without doing us any injury.

Meridian tacked again and passing her fired several Shot at her, which she returned. Some of her Shot far overreached us.

Lat. Ob 13- 03 North

Saturday 7th January 1815

At 1 P M the Ship of War bore up. After having fired many Shot at her, we bore up also. A Man of War Brig in sight to

Leeward. At 2 P. M. could see the Shipping in the harbour of Bridgetown and the Admiral's Ship with several other Men of War. The Admiral's Ship making signals to the one we had engaged and the Brig also. They both hauled upon a wind in chase of us, and a frigate came out of Bridgetown also in Chase. Stood close in Shore and took the Schooner *Elizabeth* of Bridgetown. Brought her alongside and took her in tow. Took out Several Artieles and burnt her. The Three Men of War close by. Made all necessary sail on a Wind

Midnight tacked Ship. At 5 A M tacked Ship. Discovered a Frigate or 74 close to us standing on the other tack. At 6. she hove about and gave us Chase. Beat her with ease. At 8 A M. gave over Chase. At 9 discovered Three Sails off the Weather bow. Directly after all three gave us Chase.

At Meridian we appeared to leave the Vessells fast whom we supposed to be the same that chased us yesterday, two Ships and a Brig, every possiable sail set in chase of us. Employed in Sundry Jobs of Ship's duty

Lat^d. Ob 12.. 16 North

Sunday 8th Jan^{ry} 1815

Commenees with stiff Breezes and pleasant Weather. At 2 P M observed the three Men of War in Chase of us making signals to each other, but we were leaving them fast. At 3 P M lost sight of one of them astern. At 7 P M bore up WSW and lost sight of them all.

Midnight fine Breezes. At daylight made Small Schooner to the windward. Made every necessary sail in Chase and they did the same to escape us.

Meridian Wind very light. A Cross swell and we do not near the Chase any in consequence of the lightness of the Wind.

Lat^d Ob. 11. 53 North.

Monday 9th January

Commenees with light Airs next to calms. Out sweeps at 2 P M and continued them out till 6 without gaining on the Chase. At 8 tacked Ship. At 10 tacked Ship.

Midnight squally. At 1 A M tacked Ship. At 2 heavy squalls. Took in sail. At 4 discovered the Main Mast badly sprung in the old place, much more than we expected. At Daylight commenced setting up the Main Rigging and getting the Mast ready for fishing.

Latter part employed in fishing the Mast to the best advantage, not having the means to do it effectually. End fresh Breezes and heavy Sea.

Lat. ob 12. 27 North

Tuesday 10th January 1815

Commences with fresh Gales and heavy Seas. At 2 P M fished Main Mast, tho' not as one could wish. At 4 P M set the three-reefed Main sail. At 11 P M tacked Ship.

Midnight squally. At 3 A M tacked Ship. At 6 made the Island of St Vincents bearing NNW distant 3 leagues. At 9 A M saw a Sloop and Schooner standing to Windward from the West end of the Island. Endeavoured to cut them off, but they took Shelter under a small Fort. At 11 A M sent the Boat and took possession of the Sloop *Eclipse* of St Vincents from Grenada to St. Vincents, having on board a few Boxes of Candles and two Cases Irish Linnens. Took out the Linnens and Candles with the Prisoners and sunk her. Meridian clear and pleasant. Bore up in chase of a sail to Leeward, the principal harbour of St. Vincents bearing North 2 Leagues.

Wednesday 11th January 1815

At 2 P M sent the Boat to cut off a Small Schooner to Leeward under English Colours, but a breeze springing up she escaped into the harbour of Bequia. Run to Leeward and made sail amongst the Grenadene Keys. Gave chase. At 4 P M sent the Boat Armed. The Crew having deserted her, the Boat took possession of her and brought her off from the Shore. She proved to be the Sloop *Mary of Bequia* in ballast. Sunk her and made sail to Northward

Midnight pleasant. Tacking Ship occasionally in and off

Shore. At 7 A M discovered a Sail in the Northern quarter. Made all sail in chase. At 11 A M boarded the Swedish Sloop *Wasp* of St. Barth^{ws} bound to Grenada. Examined her and let her pass. At Meridian East end of St Vincents bore ESE. distant 4 leagues.

Lat ob^d 13. 29 North

Thursday 12th January 1815

At 6 P M the North part of St Vincents bore SE by E distant 11 leagues and NW part of St. Lucia bore E by N. 10 or 11 leagues distant. Standing to the North and West^d. At 7 P M tacked and stood to Easterly.

At 7 A M the east end of Martinique bore NE by E distant 10 leagues

At Meridian the harbour of Port Royal bore E by N distant 12 or 13 leagues. At the same time saw the NW part of the Island.

Lat^d Ob. 14. 19 North.

Friday 13th January 1815

At 6 P M Point Macuba bore NNE dist. 7 or 8 leagues and South East, end St Lucia bore SE by S distant 10 or 11 leagues.

Midnight good Breezes and pleasant. Made several tacks in and off shore. At 6 A M close in with the harbour of St Pierre. At 7 A M sent the Boat on Shore to procure materials for fishing the Main Mast and Main Boom. At 8 A M the Pilots Boat came on board and returned on Shore again. Ends pleasant, laying off and on in the mouth of the Harbour.

Saturday 14th January 1815

At 2 P M came to Anchor in the harbour of St Pierre with the best Bower in 30 fathoms Water and furled the sails and got all ready to fish the Main Mast and Boom. Cleared the Decks up, and 8 P M set the watch.

Midnight squally. At daylight commenced fishing the Mast and sundry other Jobs of Ship's Duty. Cut the first reef off the

Main Sail and set the Sail Maker to work on it, got some Water from Shore.

Meridian Clear & pleasant.

Sunday 15th January 1815

Commences with fine pleasant Weather. Carpenter and all his Crew employed in fishing the Main Mast. Boatswain Gunner and Crew at suudry Jobs. Bent a new Square Fore sail.

Midnight pleasant.

Latter part employed as before. Received on board 14 Casks Water 2 puncheons of Rum for Ship's use. New main boom making on Shore. Ends Clear and pleasant. Making the utmost speed with our Work, several English Vessells laying off and on in the harbouir.

Monday 16 Jan^{ry} 1815

Commences with pleasant Weather and a fine Breeze. At 4 P M finished fishing the Main Mast and wooding it. At the same time received the New Main boom on board. All hands employed in getting ready for Sea. John Ward Landsman Run away. At 6 A M. got nnderway and drifted ont. Sent the Boat on Shore. At 9 A M returned, took her in and made Sail to the Southward. At 11 A M passed within half a Mile of an English Ship, but could not take possession of her we being within Neutral limits. At Meridian abreast of Fort Royal Bay.

17 January 1815

At $\frac{1}{2}$ past Meridian passed across Fort Royal Bay. at 2 P. M passed Diamond Point and Rock and saw Point Saline and the Island of St. Lucia. At $\frac{1}{2}$ past 2 P M saw a sail near the Island of St. Lucia npon a wind standing to the Northward. Made all necessary sail in chase. At 3 discovered her to be a Ship apparently English. She tacked Ship off onr Weather bow and immediately after fired a Gun and bore up for the Land. Could plainly perceive her hoist Signals and see them answered on Shore. We tried to cnt her off from taking shelter, but could not effect it. At 4 P. M she being close to the Land took Shelter

under a strong Battery a little to Windward of the harbour of St. Lucia. The Battery being upon a Hill opened a Fire upon us without doing us any injury. At $\frac{1}{2}$ past 4 P. M. observed Signals answered by a Man of War Brig that was laying in the harbour of Castro. She got immediately under way and gave chase to us. The Ship we supposed was a packet. At 8 P. M close in with the Diamond Rock. Tacked Ship and lost sight of the Man of War Brig. Midnight, abreast of the East end of St. Lucia. At 10 A M discovered a small sail to windward. Gave chase.

Meridian saw the Islands of Barbadoes and St Vincents, one bearing E. by S. the other W by N. Were about midway between them.

Wednesday 18th January 1815

Commences with light winds. Making short tacks to Windward in chase of the small sail, a Schooner which we gained upon very fast. At 6 P M the east part of Barbadoes S by E $\frac{1}{2}$ E, at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 7 coming Dark and Cloudy, lost sight of the chase.

Meridian Barbadoes bore WSW distant 8 or 9 Leagues lying to Windward under short sail.

Thursday 19 Jan^{ry} 1815

Commences with moderate Weather. Tacking alternately to N and S. E. under short sail, the land in sight. At 4 P. M exercised the Great Guns and small Arms

Midnight as before

Latter part employed in fitting futtock Shrouds and sundry other necessary Jobs of Ship's duty. Ends clear and pleasant.

Friday 20th Jan^{ry} 1815

Commences with light Winds and fair weather. The Southern part of Barbadoes, bore W $\frac{1}{2}$ N. distant 8 or 9 leagues. Tacking alternately through the night to the Northward and S. E. Midnight, winds flurry with flying clouds. At 6 A. M. Barbadoes W by N. Latter part employed fitting Slings and Trusses for the fore yard and Sundry other Jobs of Ship's duty.

Saturday 21st January 1815

Commences pleasant &c. At 6 P. M. the center of the Island bore West distant 5 leagues. Midnight heavy squalls with Rain. At 6 A. M the Land in sight from the Mast head bearing W by N. Ends Moderate Breezes and pleasant weather. Employed in Sundry Jobs of Ship's duty

Lat^d. Ob^r. 13- 01 North.

Sunday 22^d January 1815

Commences with Moderate Winds and pleasant Weather. At 6 P. M. the Island of Barbadoes bore W $\frac{1}{2}$ N distant 8 leagues. At 11 tacked Ship, head to S. E.

Midnight pleasant. At 4 A M tacked Ship again head to Northward. At 11 A M made a large sail ahead. At $\frac{1}{2}$ past 11 tacked Ship to the Northward and made Sail. Upon tacking Ship the Vessel we had discovered bore up for us and made sail in chase of us.

Meridian She was discovered to be a large Ship under a crowd of Sail after us.

Lat^d ob. 13. 13 North.

23^d January 1815

Commences with fresh Trade. Ship in chase on our Weathers Quarter. At 6 P. M. the Ship bore S $\frac{1}{2}$ East immediately in our wake. Dropping her fast. At 8 P. M tacked head S. E. At 9 lost sight of the Ship.

Midnight, flurry with fresh Breezes with considerable Swell, carrying a press of Sail. At 2 A. M took in Fore top Gallant Sail and reefed Main and Main Topsail. Day light, nothing in sight

Meridian light Winds and fair Weather. Bent a New fore top Sail. Employed at Sundry Jobs of Ship's Duty. Gunner and Crew employed in making of Wads, &c

Lat. ob. 12. 56 North

Tuesday 24th Jan^{ry} 1815

Commences with Light Winds and squally with Rain. Under Short sail. At 8 P. M wore Ship head to S. E.

Midnight fresh Breezes

Day light nothing in sight. At 8 A M wore Ship. Latter part employed in various Jobs of Ship's duty. Ends Clear and pleasant

Lat. Ob^d 12^o03 North

Wednesday 25th January 1815

Commences with light Winds and pleasant. At 4 P M tackd Ship, head Southerly. At 8 P. M bore up and ran down under easy sail. Midnight moderate Breezes and pleasant. At 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ A. M haul'd upon a Wind. Very squally with Rain.

At 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ A. M tacked Ship head to the North^d. Employed in Sundry Jobs of Ship's duty. Ends pleasant

Lat. ob 12- 34 North

Thursday 26th January 1815

Commences good Breezes and pleasant Weather. At 6 P. M Barbadoes bore W by N. distant about 10 leagues.

Midnight. wore Ship head SE. Daylight nothing in sight. At 8 A M wore Ship and bore up West. At 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ made a Sail upon our lee bow. Jibb'd Ship and gave chase. Same time made Barbadoes bearing West. At 11 A M ascertained the chase to be a (Brig) Man of War. Hauld our wind to the NW

Lat. ob. 13- 01 North

Friday 27th January 1815

Commences Moderate Breezes and pleasant. At 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ P M carried away the Main Boom in Jibbing Ship. Set the Carpenter and Crew to work to fish it. At 6 P. M N W part of Barbadoes S. E by S. distant 5 leagues.

Midnight finished fishing the Main Boom and got it out to its place

Meridian Moderate Trade Winds. Clear and pleasant. North part of Barbadoes bore E by S, 5 or 6 leagues distant
 Lat. Obⁿ 13. 24

Saturday 28th Jan^{ry} 1815

Commences with fine Weather and Moderate Breezes. At 5 P. M the South West part of Barbadoes, bore NE by E distant about 11 leagues. At 6 P. M tacked Ship to the Northward

Meridian Squally with fine Rain

Latter part fresh Breezes and Cloudy. Under short sail. Ends squally with Rain

No Observation

Sunday 29th January 1815

Commences light Winds and Squally with a heavy swell from the NE. At 5.30 P. M made a sail nearly ahead. At 6 tacked Ship to the North^d. At 8 lost sight of the sail. At 3 A. M made a sail on our weather Beam. When we tacked Ship in a Short time after we discerned she was in chase of us. We standing to the Northward with all drawing sail. at daylight found her to be nearly within Gun Shot, a large Frigate which we suppose to be the *Barrossa*. From this time till 11 A. M. very squally with smart showers of rain. Carry a press of sail, but not gaining on frigate any, she rather gaining on us. At $\frac{1}{2}$ past 11 A. M finding the frigate still gain on us, bore up and set every possible sail. She commenced firing on us.

No obsⁿ

(To be Continued.)

TILGHMAN FAMILY.

A pedigree of this family, entered at the Visitation of Kent in 1619, is published in the Harleian Society's *Publications*, vol. 42, p. 37, and in Berry's *Kent Genealogies*, p. 70, but it contains serious errors, the heralds having apparently put their notes together with little care and confused some of the generations. Among the manuscript collections of the Pennsylvania Historical Society is a very carefully prepared pedigree, gathered from wills and other English records by two well-known Philadelphia genealogists, Messrs. Charles R. Hildeburn and Charles P. Keith, for the late William M. Tilghman of Philadelphia. This pedigree, for a copy of which the writer is indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Samuel Troth of Philadelphia, forms the basis of the earlier portion of the present genealogy. An important source of information is the manuscript journal of William Tilghman (b. 1518; d. 1594) of Holloway Court, which is still preserved by his descendants. Beginning in 1540, it contains, together with a number of accounts and miscellaneous entries, a record of the births of William Tilghman's children, and the book has served as a family register for many successive generations. In it the first possessor has entered his arms, neatly tricked, with the date "xix die Aprilis Anno dñi. 1540" and the subscription "Arma Willmi Tilman als. Tilghman." The crest is wanting, but arms and crest were recorded at the Visitation as follows:—

Arms.—Per fess sa. and arg., a lion rampant regardant, double queued, counter-changed, crowned or.

Crest.—A demi lion issuant, statant, sa., crowned or.

1. RICHARD TILGHMAN,¹ of Holloway Court, Snodland, Kent, living about 1450, and Dionysia his wife had issue:—
 2. i. THOMAS TILGHMAN² of Holloway Court.
 - ii. WILLIAM TILGHMAN of London, mar. Margaret Saunders. In his will, dated 15 Sept. 1493 and proved in 1494, he leaves a bequest for masses for the souls of his deceased parents Richard and Dionysia.
2. THOMAS TILGHMAN² (*Richard*¹), of Holloway Court, and Joan his wife had issue:—
 3. i. WILLIAM TILGHMAN,³ d. 27 Aug. 1541,
 - ii. RALPH TILGHMAN.
 - iii. JOHN TILGHMAN,

3. WILLIAM TILGHMAN³ (*Thomas*,² *Richard*¹), of Holloway Court, died 27 August 1541. A brass in Snodland Church bears the following inscription: "Pray for the Sonles of William Tilghman the elder, and Isabell and Joan his wives, which William decessyd the xxvii day of August, Anno Domini mccccxli, on whose Sonles Jesu have mercy. As you are so was I, and as I am so shalt you be." The will of William Tilghman was proved 22 November 1541. His two wives were 1. Isabel Avery, and 2. Joan Amherst. By his first wife, Isabel Avery, he had a son:—
4. i. RICHARD TILGHMAN,⁴ d. 1518.
4. RICHARD TILGHMAN⁴ (*William*,³ *Thomas*,² *Richard*¹), of Snodland, died in 1518 in his father's life time. His will was proved 12 November 1518. By his wife Julyan, daughter of William Pordage, he had a son:—
5. i. WILLIAM TILGHMAN,⁵ b. 1518; buried 24 February 1593/4.
5. WILLIAM TILGHMAN⁵ (*Richard*,⁴ *William*,³ *Thomas*,² *Richard*¹), of Holloway Court, was born in 1518 and was buried, according to the Snodland register, 24 February 1593/4. His will was proved 24 April 1594. William Tilghman had four wives. His first wife was Mary, daughter of John Bere of Rochester. His second wife, Joan . . . , was buried 20 September 1563 (Snodland register). He was married to his third wife, Dorothy Reynolds, 11 August 1567, and she was buried 21 November 1572. About 1575, William Tilghman married his fourth wife, Susanna Whetenhall, daughter of Thomas Whetenhall of Hextall's Court, East Peckham, Kent, and Dorothy his wife, daughter of John Fane. This marriage is recorded both in the Tilghman pedigree and in the very accurate Whetenhall pedigree in Harleian mss. 1548, fol. 121. Susanna Whetenhall, through her grandmother Alice Berkeley (wife of George Whetenhall), whose mother Elizabeth Neville (wife of Thomas Berkeley) was a daughter of Sir George Neville Baron Abergavenny (d. 1492), was a lineal descendant of King Edward III. By his second and third wives William Tilghman appears to have had no issue.
- By his first wife, Mary Bere, he had:—
- i. JOAN TILGHMAN,⁶ b. 15 Dec. 1540.
6. ii. EDWARD TILGHMAN, b. 15 April 1542; buried 23 Dec. 1611.
- iii. HENRY TILGHMAN, b. 11 Jan. 1543/4.
- iv. DOROTHY TILGHMAN, b. 4 Feb. 1545,

By his fourth wife, Susanna Whetenhall, William Tilghman had issue :—

7. i. WHETENHALL TILGHMAN, b. 25 July 1576.
 - ii. DOROTHY TILGHMAN, b. 11 Jan. 1577/8; d. 18 Sept. 1605; mar. Thomas St. Nicholas (b. 1567; d. 1626) of Ashe, Kent, and had six children. See Planché, *A Corner of Kent*, p. 372.
 8. iii. OSWALD TILGHMAN, b. 4 Oct. 1579; d. 1628.
 - iv. CHARLES TILGHMAN, b. 13 Oct. 1582; buried 25 May 1608.
 - v. LAMBARD TILGHMAN, b. 10 April 1584; d. young. He was baptized 12 April 1584, one of his godfathers being William Lambard, author of the *Perambulation of Kent*.
 - vi. LAMBARD TILGHMAN, bapt. 18 August 1586; buried 21 Nov. 1586. His birth is not entered by his father, but his baptism and burial are recorded in the Snodland register.
6. EDWARD TILGHMAN⁶ (*William*,⁵ *Richard*,⁴ *William*,³ *Thomas*,² *Richard*¹), of Holloway Court, was born 15 April 1542, and was buried 23 December 1611 (Snodland register). His will was proved 24 April 1612. He married Margaret, daughter of . . . Brewer of Ditton, who survived him and was buried 23 October 1613.

Edward Tilghman and Margaret (Brewer) his wife had a son :—

- i. FRANCIS TILGHMAN,⁷ mar. 15 June 1615, Margery, daughter of Sir Adam Sprackling of Ellington, in Thanet, and had two children, Francis,⁸ who died young, Catherine,⁸ an infant in 1619. Francis Tilghman inherited Holloway Court, which he sold in the reign of James I.
7. WHETENHALL TILGHMAN⁶ (*William*,⁵ *Richard*,⁴ *William*,³ *Thomas*,² *Richard*¹) was born 25 July 1576. In 1650, being then advanced in years, he petitioned the Committee for Compounding Royalists' estates, stating that, in 1606, he had purchased of Edward Neville, Lord Abergavenny, for £120, an annuity of £20 on Rotherfield Manor, Sussex, and that the annuity is now in arrears through the sequestration of the manor. In 1652, the Committee decided that he must try his title at law with Lord Abergavenny (Cal. Com. for Compounding, p. 872). Whetenhall Tilghman married Ellen daughter of Richard Reuching of London and Susan his wife daughter of Robert Honywood of Charing, Kent, and Marks Hall, Essex. They had issue :—
- i. SAMUEL TILGHMAN,⁷ d. young.
 - ii. MARY TILGHMAN, bapt. 11 Dec. 1608.
 - iii. ISAAC TILGHMAN, b. 1615; d. 21 Dec. 1644.
 - iv. NATHANIEL TILGHMAN, b. 1616.
 - v. SAMUEL TILGHMAN, b. 1618.
 - vi. JOSEPH TILGHMAN, bapt. 2 Jan. 1625.
 - vii. SUSAN TILGHMAN.
 - viii. BENJAMIN TILGHMAN, bapt. 25 Jan. 1633.

Mrs. Ellen Tilghman, wife of Whetenhall Tilghman, was buried 30 December 1632, having probably died at the birth of her son Benjamin. The names of Whetenhall Tilghman's children are derived from the Visitation of Kent (1619), from the Snodland register, and from *Familiae Minorum Gentium*, p. 1300.

8. OSWALD TILGHMAN⁶ (*William*,⁵ *Richard*,⁴ *William*,³ *Thomas*,² *Richard*¹) was born, according to his father's careful record, on Sunday, October 4th, 1579, between 1 and 2 o'clock a. m., and was baptized, according to the Snodland register, 11 October 1581, his godparents being Thomas Colepeper and Thomas Shakerly, Gents., and his aunt Lydia Whetenhall. He was a member of the Grocers Company of London and died in 1628, his will being proved 22 January of that year. Oswald Tilghman was twice married. He married first, 13 January 1611/2, Abigail Tayler (then aged 26), daughter of the Rev. Francis Tayler, Vicar of Godalming, Surrey (Harl. Soc. xxvi, 8). His second wife, Elizabeth Packnam, was married to him 15 November 1626 (Harl. Soc. xxv, 179) and is named in his will.

By his first wife Oswald Tilghman had a son:—

- i. DR. RICHARD TILGHMAN,⁷ b. 3 Sept. 1626; d. 7 Jan. 1675; came to Maryland, in 1661.

(To be Continued.)

BROOKE FAMILY.

(Continued from p. 73.)

8. LEONARD BROOKE⁵ (*Baker*,⁴ *Robert*,³ *Thomas*,² *Richard*¹) of St. Mary's County died in 1718. He married Ann, daughter of Maj. William Boarman of Charles County. She is mentioned in her father's will as "my daughter Ann Brooke," and the account of Maj. Boarman's estate, rendered 7 April 1711, contains an item of money paid to Leonard Brooke and Ann his wife. The will of Leonard Brooke is dated 1 November 1716, and was proved 2 April 1718. In it he mentions the children given below, his nephews Richard and Leonard Brooke, and his brother-in-law Raphael Neale.

Leonard Brooke and Ann (Boarman) his wife had issue:—

- i. CHARLES BROOKE,⁶ d. unmar. before 1 July 1761, when his land was divided among his sisters.
- ii. ELEANOR BROOKE, d. 1760; mar. Clement Gardiner of St. Mary's Co., who d. 1747.
- iii. JANE BROOKE, mar. John Smith of St. Mary's Co., who d. 1736.
- iv. ANN BROOKE, mar. William Neale.

9. BAKER BROOKE⁵ (*Baker*,⁴ *Robert*,³ *Thomas*,² *Richard*¹) of St. Mary's County died in 1698. He married Katherine Marsham, daughter of his step-father Richard Marsham, and she married, secondly, Samuel Queen of St. Mary's County. Her father, Richard Marsham, mentions in his will (proved 22 April 1723) his grandsons Richard and Leonard Brooke and his daughter's five children by her second marriage.

Baker Brooke and Katherine (Marsham) his wife had issue:—

- i. BAKER BROOKE,⁶ d. s. p.
 - 15. ii. RICHARD BROOKE, d. 1719.
 - 16. iii. LEONARD BROOKE, d. 1736.
 - iv. ANNE BROOKE, mar. Benedict Leonard Boarman (b. 1687; d. 1757) of Charles Co.
10. COL. THOMAS BROOKE⁵ (*Thomas*,⁴ *Robert*,³ *Thomas*,² *Richard*¹) of Brookfield, Prince George's County, was born about 1659 and died, according to family record, 7 January 1730/1. He was frequently justice of Calvert County, and in November 1683 was appointed one of the Commissioners for laying out towns and ports in the County. In 1695 his estate of Brookfield was included in the newly formed county of Prince George's. He was a member of the Council of Maryland from 6 April 1692 (Md. Arch. viii, 306) until 1707 when he was dismissed for non-attendance, but was reappointed in 1715 and served until 1724 (ms. U. H. Journals). He took the oath of office as Justice of the Provincial Court 1 May 1694 (Md. Arch. xx, 53), was Deputy Secretary of Maryland in 1695 (*ibid.* 291), and was commissioned, 26 June 1701, Commissary General of the Province (Test. Proc., Lib. 19, fol. 74). In 1720 he was President of the Council and Acting Governor of Maryland from the departure of Gov. Johu Hart until the arrival of Gov. Charles Calvert (ms. U. H. Journals; Perry's *Church in Maryland*, p. 121). Col. Brooke was twice married. His first wife, Anne, whose parentage is unknown, was living in 1687 when she joined her husband in a deed to Henry Lowe and Susanna his wife "late relict of John Darnall Esq." and to Clement Hill, of part of De la Brooke Manor (Prov. Court, Lib. E. I. no. 10, fol. 265).

His second wife was Barbara, daughter of Thomas Dent of St. Mary's County and Rebecca his wife, daughter of the Rev. William Wilkinson. Barbara Dent was born in 1676, after her father's death, and is therefore not named in his will, but her mother conveys land to trustees for her benefit, 20 November 1676, and this deed is confirmed, 6 June 1704, by Barbara's mother and the latter's second husband, Col. John Addison (Charles Co., Lib. 21, fol. 116, 121). In the deed of confirmation it is recited that Barbara "is now married to the Hon. Thomas Brooke Esq." The marriage took place before 4 January 1699, when Col. Thomas Brooke and Barbara his wife execute a deed together (Pr. Geo. Co., Lib. A., fol. 210). The will of Col. Thomas Brooke is dated 30 November 1730, and was proved 25 January 1730/1. His wife Barbara survived him, and died in 1754. Her will, dated 24 February 1748/9, was proved 26 June 1754. Several of Col. Brooke's children are not mentioned in his will, but were provided for by deeds executed in their father's life time.

Col. Thomas Brooke and Ann his first wife had issue:—

17. i. THOMAS BROOKE,⁶ b. 1683; d. 1744.
- ii. ELEANOR BROOKE, mar. 1. John Tasker (d. 1711), 2. Charles Sewall (d. 1742).
- iii. SARAH BROOKE, d. 1724; mar. Philip Lee.
- iv. PRISCILLA BROOKE, mar. Thomas Gantt.

By his second wife, Barbara Dent, Col. Thomas Brooke had issue:—

- i. NATHANIEL BROOKE.
- ii. JOHN BROOKE.
- iii. BENJAMIN BROOKE.
- iv. BAKER BROOKE.
- v. THOMAS BROOKE, b. 1717; d. 1768, unmarried.
- vi. JANE BROOKE, d. 1779; mar. about 1720, Alexander Contee of Prince George's Co., who died 24 Dec. 1740.
- vii. REBECCA BROOKE, d. 1763; mar. John Howard of Charles Co., who d. 1742.
- viii. MARY BROOKE, d. 1758; mar. Dr. Patrick Sim of Prince George's Co., who d. 24 Oct. 1740. Her grandson, Thomas Sim Lee, was Governor of Maryland 1779-82, and 1792-94.
- ix. ELIZABETH BROOKE, mar. Col. George Beall (b. 1695; d. 1780).
- x. LUCY BROOKE, mar. Thomas Hodgkin.

The order of birth is uncertain. The fact that Col. Thomas Brooke had two sons named Thomas is attested by his will.

11. CLEMENT BROOKE⁵ (*Thomas*,⁴ *Robert*,³ *Thomas*,² *Richard*¹), of Prince George's County, was born in 1676, and died in 1737. He is mentioned in his father's will, dated 25 Octo-

ber 1676, as his youngest son, and gives his age as 59 years in a deposition made in 1736 (Chancery, Lib. I. R. no. 2, fol. 800). His will is dated 2 August 1734, and was proved 30 June 1737. He married Jane, daughter of Maj. Nicholas Sewall of St. Mary's County and Susanna his wife, daughter of Col. William Burgess of Anne Arundel County. Maj. Sewall names his daughter Jane Brooke in his will, and the fact of her marriage to Clement Brooke is stated in a deed, dated 31 August 1704, in Anne Arundel County (Lib. WT. no. 2, fol. 222). Mrs. Jane Brooke survived her husband and died in 1761. Her will, dated 20 January 1761, was proved 20 February following.

Clement Brooke and Jane (Sewall) his wife had issue:—

18. i. HENRY BROOKE,⁶ b. 1704; d. 1751.
 19. ii. CLEMENT BROOKE, d. 1732.
 - iii. JOSEPH BROOKE, d. unmar. 1767.
 - iv. NICHOLAS BROOKE.
 - v. CHARLES BROOKE, d. unmar. 1768.
 - vi. WILLIAM BROOKE.
 - vii. SUSANNA BROOKE, d. 1767; mar. 1. Walter Smith of Hall's Craft, Calvert Co. (d. 1734), 2. Hyde Hoxton (d. 1754).
 - viii. ELIZABETH BROOKE, mar. Charles Carroll (b. 1702; d. 1781) of Annapolis. Their only son was Charles Carroll of Carrollton (b. 1737; d. 1832), signer of the Declaration of Independence.
 - ix. ELEANOR BROOKE, mar. . . . Harrison.
12. ROGER BROOKE⁵ (*Roger*,⁴ *Robert*,³ *Thomas*,² *Richard*¹), "Eld-est sone to Mr. Roger Brooke Sen^r: and Dorothy his wife was borne y^e 12th Day of Aprill 1673. And was marryed to Eliza: Hutchings Jun^r second Daughter to Mr. Francis Hutchings and Elza: his wife y^e 23^d Day of Feb'y 1702" (Family Record). Her Father, Francis Hutchins, who died in 1698, represented Calvert County for a number of years in the House of Burgesses. Roger Brooke removed to Prince George's County and died there intestate in 1718. His widow Elizabeth filed her bond 3 September 1718, in the sum of £2000, as administratrix of Roger Brooke late of Prince George's County deceased, her sureties being Nehemiah Birckhead, Jr., and Francis Hutchins (Test. Proc. Lib. 23, fol. 245). She married, secondly, Capt. Richard Smith.

Roger Brooke and Elizabeth (Hutchins) his wife had issue as follows:—

- i. ROGER BROOKE,⁶ b. 8 Dec. 1703; d. 28 May 1705.
20. ii. JAMES BROOKE, b. 21 Feb. 1705; d. 11 March 1784.
- iii. ELIZABETH BROOKE, b. 23 Nov. 1707; mar. Nathaniel Beall.
- iv. DOROTHY BROOKE, b. 5 July 1709; mar. Archibald Edmondston of Frederick Co.

- v. MARY BROOKE, b. 29 Dec. 1710.
 - vi. ANN BROOKE, b. 29 March 1712; mar. William Carmichael of Queen Anne Co.
 - 21. vii. ROGER BROOKE, b. 10 June 1714; d. 1772.
 - viii. CASSANDRA BROOKE b. 3 April 1716.
 - ix. PRISCILLA BROOKE (twin), b. 16 Nov. 1717; d. 1783; mar. Charles Browne (d. 1766) of Queen Anne Co.
 - 22. x. BASIL BROOKE (twin), b. 16 Nov. 1717; d. 1761.
13. JOHN BROOKE⁵ (*Roger*,⁴ *Robert*,³ *Thomas*,² *Richard*¹), of Calvert County, was born in 1687 and died in 1735. According to a deposition he was 38 years old in 1725 (Test. Proc., Lib. 27, fol. 275), and his will, dated 21 December 1734, was proved 21 March 1735. His wife Sarah gives her age as 34 years in a deposition made in 1725 (Test. Proc., Lib. 27, fol. 276).

John Brooke and Sarah his wife had issue:—

- i. JOHN BROOKE,⁶ d. 1770; mar. Barbara and had a son, John Brooke.⁷
 - ii. JAMES BROOKE.
 - 23. iii. BASIL BROOKE, d. 1757.
 - iv. ROGER BROOKE, d. 1770; mar. Ann, but had no issue.
 - v. SARAH BROOKE, mar. 1. Michael Taney (d. 1743), 2. Edward Cole, Jr. (d. 1761), of St. Mary's Co.
 - vi. MARY BROOKE.
14. ROBERT BROOKE⁵ (*Robert*,⁴ *Robert*,³ *Thomas*,² *Richard*¹), of Calvert County, died in 1715/6. His will, dated 17 January 1715, was proved 10 April 1716. He married Grace, widow of John Boone (d. 1689) of Calvert County. According to a deposition, she was aged 58 years in 1720 (Chancery, Lib. P. L., fol. 519), and her will was proved 30 October 1725.

Robert Brooke and Grace his wife had issue:—

- 24. i. ROBERT BROOKE,⁶ b. 1692; d. 1753.
- ii. CHARLES BROOKE.
- iii. ELIZABETH BROOKE, mar. Cuthbert Fenwick (d. 1729) of St. Mary's County.

(To be Continued.)

NOTES.

BRENT.—The case of William Brent's Lessee *vs.* Benjamin Tasker (1737) contains much information in regard to the Brent genealogy and, in view of the prominent connection of the family with the early history of Maryland and Virginia, the following brief abstracts of some of the documents cited in evidence may be of interest.

10 Oct. 1642. Giles Brent of Fort Kent Manor conveys to his sister Margaret Brent of St. Mary's, all his lands, &c., to secure payment of certain debts, including one of between £30 and £40 "which I owe to my unkle Mr. Richard Read."

Margaret Brent of Peacc, Westmoreland Co., Va.—will dated 26 December 1663. Mentions nephew George Brent; cousin James Clifton; niece Clifton; niece Mary Brent, "daughter of my brother Giles Brent"; Ann Vandan; niece Elizabeth Brent; nephew Richard Brent, "son of my brother Giles Brent," his brother Giles and his sister Mary Brent. "My brother Giles Brent" and his children Giles, Mary, and Richard Brent are appointed executors.

It is in evidence that the above-named Richard Brent died in his father's lifetime intestate and without issue. The date of probate of Margaret Brent's will is not given, but she certainly died before 19 May 1671 when administration on the estate "Margaret Brent late of the Colony of Virginia deceased" was committed to John Fitzherbert. (Test. Proc., Lib. 5, fol. 62.)

Giles Brent of the Retirement, Stafford Co., Va.—will dated 31 August 1671. Mentions daughter Mary Fitzherbert; my son and heir Giles Brent (minor); the right heirs of my honoured father Richard Brent Esq. deceased, anciently Lord of the Manors of Admington and Lark Stoke in the County of Gloucester, in England; my brothers Richard and William Brent, both in England. The date of probate of the will is not given, but it was recorded 15 February 1671/2 (W. and M. Qu'ly, xiii. 165).

It is in evidence that Giles Brent, the son of the testator, was a resident of Virginia and died there leaving two sons, 1. Giles and 2. William, of whom Giles was a resident of Virginia and died there intestate and without issue, whereby the lands in question descended to his brother William, then an infant of 16 years. This William continued to reside in Virginia until he reached the age of 25 years, when he went to England and died in London one year later, in 1709, intestate, "leaving his wife privily with

child" of William Brent, who was born 6 March 1708, some three months after his father's death. This latter William has always been a resident of Great Britain.

A full record of the case is to be found in Prov. Court, Lib. E. I., no. 4 (1737), fol. 1 ff., and an abstract is given in Harris and McHenry's *Reports*, i. 89.

SEWALL.—Henry Sewall, member of the Council and Secretary of Maryland from 1661 until his death in 1665, was a son of Richard Sewall of Nuneaton, in Warwickshire, and Mary his wife, sister of Sir William Dugdale, the compiler of the *Monasticon Anglicanum*. The very full Sewall genealogy published in the Massachusetts Historical Collections (5th Series, vol. v, pp. xvi-xviii) fails to identify Henry as the Secretary of Maryland, but the Maryland records furnish clear evidence upon this point. In the Provincial Court Records (Lib. S., fol. 809) is a lease, dated 10 January 1642, whereby Prudence Sewall of Nuneaton in the County of Warwick, spinster, leases to Henry Cooke of the City of Coventry, felt maker, for the term of 21 years certain property in Coventry. The witnesses were Wm. Allcott, Anne Sewall, Wm. Dudley, Edward Cooke, and John × Kathnins. The lease was recorded in Maryland 10 January 1661, at the request of Henry Sewall, Esq. The nature of Henry Sewall's interest in this lease does not appear, but the fact that he had it recorded is of genealogical importance. Prudence Sewall was undoubtedly his sister, Anne Sewall, who signs as a witness, was another sister, and William Dudley was probably his brother-in-law, the husband of his sister Mary who, according to the Massachusetts genealogy, was the wife of — Dudley in 1642. The following is an abstract of Henry Sewall's will.

Henry Sewall of Patuxent River, in the Province of Maryland, Esq.—will dated 25 April 1664. "Intending by the Grace of allmighty God to make a Voyage out of the province into the Kingdom of England in the good ship (called the Maryland Merchant) this present year." My well beloved wife Jane may, if she see cause, sell all my property real and personal. To my brother Samuel Sewall, 200 acres "where my good wife shall think fit," and personality. To my cousin Richard Dudley, 100 acres "according to my dear wife's good liking," and personality. 3000 lb. tobacco "to the Fathers now resident in this province to have my soule prayed for." All the remainder of my estate, both real and personal, to my well beloved wife Jane to be equally divided amongst my dear children Nicholas, Elizabeth, Mary, and

Ann Sewall, and the child my wife is now "Bigg of" to have an equal share with them. My wife Jane sole executrix.

The will was proved 17 April 1665, and is recorded at Annapolis in Lib. 1, fol. 225. The testator's "consin" Richard Dudley was doubtless his nephew, the son of his sister Mary. His brother Samnel Sewall was a minor in 1648 according to the Massachusetts genealogy. It thus appears that Henry Sewall, Secretary of Maryland, was the nephew of Henry Sewall, the ancestor of the New England family, who died at Rowley, Mass., in 1657.

QUERIES.

HATTON.—Thomas Hatton, Secretary of Maryland, was slain at the battle of the Severn in 1655 leaving, by Margaret his wife (d. 1657), two sons: Robert, who died without issue in 1678, and Thomas, who died in 1675, leaving a son of the same name. The Secretary had a brother, Richard Hatton, dead in 1649, leaving a widow, Margaret, and six children, William, Richard, Barbara, Elizabeth, Mary, and Elleanor Hatton. The widow and children of Richard Hatton came to Maryland in 1649. Can any correspondent throw light upon the English progenitors of this family?

UTYE.—30 November 1660, Nathaniel Utye of Baltimore County gives a power of attorney to his "loving uncle," Mr. Richard Collett, to collect debts due him in Patuxent and Potomac (Prov. Court, Lib. S., fol. 407). Richard Collett, who came to Maryland in 1650, was the son of John Collett (d. 29 March 1650, aged 72) of London and Susan Farrar his wife, daughter of Nicholas Farrar. Nathaniel Utye was probably the son of John Utye of Virginia, though proof is wanting to establish the fact. The Collett pedigree in Ryley and Dethick's *Visitation of Middlesex* (p. 47) and in the *Life of Nicholas Farrar* (ed. J. E. B. Mayor, Cambridge, 1855) shows no daughter of John Collett married to a Utye. In what way was Nathaniel Utye the nephew of Richard Collett?

JENINGS.—Edmund Jenings, Secretary of Maryland 1732–1755, in his will (dated 10 March 1756) bequeaths to his "nephew Edmund Jenings of the Province of Maryland," four negroes, the implements and other property on his plantation in the forks of the Patuxent, and a life interest in the plantation. Secretary

Jenings was the son of Edmund Jenings (b. 1659 ; d. 1727), Attorney General of Virginia, by Frances his wife, daughter of Henry Corbin, and he had two sisters, Frances wife of Charles Grimes and Elizabeth wife of Robert Porteus, but no brother is mentioned in the published pedigrees of the family. At a Council meeting, held 16 March 1752, a certificate is filed, dated 30 Dec. 1751, of the fact that Gov. Samuel Ogle had received the sacrament according to the rites of the Church of England, and it is witnessed by "Edm^d Jenings jun., son of W^m." Was this Edmund Jenings, Jr., the nephew mentioned in Secretary Jenings's will?

QUERY.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., May 21, 1906.

Editor of the Md. Historical Magazine.

SIR:—Will you be kind enough to answer the following question: In the sale of a country place in Maryland, is the family grave-yard included in the sale if no special exemption is made of it at the time?

A SUBSCRIBER.

From a high legal authority we have the following answer:

"Yes; unless specially reserved in the deed, a family grave-yard passes with the balance of the place to the purchaser."

NOTE.

On p. 46, l. 1 of the March number of this *Magazine*, occurs the statement that "Col. John Snowden" introduced iron-smelting into Maryland. A correspondent, the Rev. L. B. Thomas, of Nevis, W. I., questions this statement. The iron-smelter, he says, was Richard Snowden (without title), and that the introduction of iron-smelting into the Colony should be credited to the Principio Co. of Cecil County. In confirmation he refers to the "Thomas Book," pp. 482, 509, and to the *Pennsylvania Historical Magazine*, vol. XI, pp. 63, 190, 288.

We have referred this note to the Rev. Dr. Leakin, the writer of the article, and he authorizes us to say that the first proposed alteration is correct, and that "Col. John" should read "Richard." The second point he reserves for further examination.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

Monthly Meeting, held March 12th, 1906.—The March meeting was held on the above date with a good attendance of the members. After reading the minutes of the preceding meeting, the Recording Secretary announced that the representatives of Committees in the Council for the ensuing year would be as follows:—

From the Trustees of the Athenæum,

Mr. Edward Stabler, Jr.

From the Committee on the Gallery,

Mr. Miles White, Jr.

From the Committee on the Library,

Hon. Charles E. Phelps.

From the Committee on Publication,

Mr. Clayton C. Hall.

From the Committee on Genealogy and Heraldry,

Mr. George Norbury Mackenzie.

From the Committee on Membership,

Mr. McHenry Howard.

From the Committee on Finance,

Hon. Edwin Warfield.

From the Committee on Addresses and Literary

Entertainments, Mr. Andrew C. Trippe.

The following persons who had been nominated at the February meeting were, upon ballot, elected to membership:—Mr. Jacob H. Furst, Mr. George W. Hyde, and Mrs. Theodore H. Ellis.

Resignations were presented from Mr. George C. Wilkins and Mrs. A. Leo Knott and accepted.

The Committee previously appointed to audit the accounts of the Treasurer presented its report and the same was read and placed on file.

Announcement was made of the death during the month of three members of the Society—Messrs. William H. Gill, W. H. Pagon and J. Leiper Patterson.

The motion made at the February meeting to adopt the recommendation of the Committee on Publication, and after the appearance of the *Magazine* to discontinue the free distribution among the members of the Society of the volumes of the Archives, was further considered by the Society, and the recommendation amended so as to provide that a notice of the change should be sent out with the first number of the *Magazine*, and after being thus amended the recommendation was unanimously adopted.

A communication was read from the Maryland Cruiser Fund Commission requesting that the Society would edit the paper which was being prepared to accompany the gift of a silver service to the cruiser Maryland. The request was granted and Messrs. Henry F. Thompson and Richard D. Fisher were appointed as the Editing Committee.

A resolution was adopted extending to the American Jewish Historical Society an invitation to visit our rooms and collections while in this City in attendance upon their annual gathering.

The paper of the evening was read by Mr. William H. Love on "The Memorials of the Stone Age of the Maryland Indians." The author described with considerable detail the localities where the manufacture of stone implements had been carried on by the Indians in Maryland and the District of Columbia and the character of implements and utensils made by them, the material of which they were made and the method of manufacture. A large number of examples of the work of the Indians which had been collected by the author while pursuing his investigations were shown, materially adding to the interest of the paper.

Monthly Meeting, held April 9th, 1906.—The April meeting was held on this date with the usual attendance. Mrs. Harry Rogers and Messrs. Raphael T. Semmes and Clarence H. Forrest, hitherto regularly nominated, were elected members of the Society.

In response to an invitation extended by Mr. Daniel R. Randall, the President was requested to appoint a Committee of five mem-

bers of the Society to attend the ceremonies incident to the laying of the base-stone of the monument to be erected at Annapolis to the French soldiers and sailors buried there during the War of the Revolution.

The paper of the evening was read by Mr. Charles F. Ranft, whose subject was "The Colonial Post Office." Mr. Ranft described the problems of postal administration during the Colonial Period in considerable detail, and his paper was of timely interest on account of its reference to the conspicuous work of Benjamin Franklin in the development of American posts and post roads.

Monthly Meeting, held May 14th, 1906.—The May meeting was held on this date with the usual attendance. Rev. Edward P. McAdams, Mrs. D. H. Barclay and Messrs. Horace C. McElderry and Walter B. Swindell, hitherto regularly nominated, were elected members of the Society. The death during the month of Mr. E. J. D. Cross, an active member of the Society, was announced.

On motion of Judge Stockbridge, the thanks of the Society were voted Mrs. Lennox Birkhead for the donation of a collection of local newspapers not hitherto included in the Society's collection.

Hon. Ferdinand C. Latrobe, who had been named by the President as the representative of this Society at the ceremonies held in Philadelphia in honor of the bicentenary of the founding of the American Philosophical Society, tendered the report of his mission and gave an interesting account of the function.

Mr. Richard D. Fisher, of the Committee appointed to attend the ceremonies connected with the laying of the base-stone of the monument at Annapolis to the memory of French soldiers and sailors in the Revolutionary War, reported that the Committee had attended the ceremonies on April 26th, and that the occasion was one of decided interest. The Committee consisted of Messrs. Henry Stockbridge, Richard D. Fisher, DeCourcy W. Thom, Clayton C. Hall, and George Norbury Mackenzie.

Action on a proposed change in the Constitution, offered at this meeting and which by amending the appropriate section would

dispense with the June meeting of the Society, was deferred to the October meeting.

The paper of the evening was read by Mr. Alfred S. Niles, and was entitled "William Pinkney, a Sketch." The paper was of unusual interest in that the lecturer addressed his subject primarily from the point of view of the lawyer and devoted considerable attention to the more important causes in which the great advocate was retained. He spoke also of Mr. Pinkney's intimate connection with the bar of the State and called attention to the fact that during his whole career he considered Maryland his residence.