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VOLUME II

BALTIMORE
1907

MARYLAND

HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

J. H. FURST COMPANY, PRINTERS

BALTIMORE



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1902

CONTENTS OF VOLUME II.

	PAGE.
ATLANTIC VOYAGE IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY, AN. <i>Henry F. Thompson.</i> (Read before the Society in 1902), - - -	319
BALTIMORE ARTIFICERS' COMPANY, - - -	367
BATTLE OF NORTH POINT. <i>Capt. Fredk. M. Colston,</i> - - -	111
BLAKISTONE FAMILY, THE. <i>Dr. Christopher Johnston,</i> - - -	54, 172
BOHEMIA MANOR, A VISIT TO. <i>Rev. Geo. Armistead Leakin.</i> (Read before the Society in 1882), - - -	143
CALVERT PEDIGREE, THE, - - -	369
COLONIAL WOMEN OF MARYLAND. <i>Anna Sioussat.</i> (Read before the Society in 1891), - - -	214
CORRESPONDENCE OF GOVERNOR EDEN, - - - 1, 66, 97, 227,	293
DATE OF FRANCIS SCOTT KEY'S BIRTH. <i>McHenry Howard,</i> - - -	137
INDIAN PLACE-NAMES IN MARYLAND. <i>Charles W. Bump.</i> (Read before the Society in 1907), - - -	287
INTRODUCTION OF THE BLACK BASS INTO THE OHIO AND THE POTOMAC. <i>Philip T. Tyson.</i> (Read before the Society in 1868),	14
JOHN FRANCIS MERCER. <i>Jas. Mercer Garnett,</i> - - -	191
JUDGE THOMAS JONES. <i>Basil Sollers,</i> - - -	245
LAFAYETTE, VISIT TO GENERAL, - - -	310
LIST OF MEMBERS, - - -	83
LOWNDES FAMILY, THE. <i>Dr. Christopher Johnston,</i> - - -	276
MARYLAND ACADEMY OF SCIENCE AND LITERATURE. <i>Rev. J. G. Morris.</i> (Read before the Society in 1858), - - -	259
MARYLAND AT THE END OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. <i>Henry F. Thompson,</i> - - -	163
MARYLAND GLEANINGS IN ENGLAND. <i>Lothrop Withington,</i>	187, 280, 375
MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY, PROCEEDINGS, - - -	69, 188, 381
MARYLAND IN 1773, - - -	354
MARYLAND'S PART IN THE EXPEDITION AGAINST CARTHAGENA. <i>Clayton C. Hall,</i> - - -	146
MASON AND DIXON'S LINE, - - -	315
MONUMENT TO LADY CALVERT, - - -	141
MORGAN FAMILY, THE, - - -	372
NEW LIGHT ON SOME MARYLAND LOYALISTS. <i>Bernard C. Steiner,</i> -	133

	PAGE.
NOTES AND QUERIES, - - - - -	65, 285, 379
OFFICERS OF THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY, - - -	187
PARISH RECORDS OF MARYLAND, THE. <i>Henry F. Thompson,</i> -	126
PLATER FAMILY, THE, - - - - -	370
REPORT OF ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY,	71
REPORTS OF THE BRITISH BOARD OF TRADE AND PLANTATIONS. <i>Bernard C. Steiner,</i> - - - - -	363
RESTORATION OF THE OLD SENATE CHAMBER AT ANNAPOLIS. <i>DeCourcy W. Thom.</i> (Read before the Society in 1906), - - -	326
REVIEW OF <i>Balch Genealogy.</i> (Thomas W. Balch.) <i>Dr. Christopher Johnston,</i> - - - - -	275
REVIEW OF <i>History of the Society of Jesus.</i> (Rev. Thomas Hughes.) <i>Editor,</i> - - - - -	270
REVOLUTIONARY LETTERS, SOME, - - - - -	339
STAINED GLASS WINDOWS IN THE STATE HOUSE AT ANNAPOLIS. <i>Clayton C. Hall,</i> - - - - -	47
TRANSPORTED CONVICT LABORERS IN MARYLAND DURING THE COLONIAL PERIOD. <i>Basil Sollers.</i> (Read before the Society in 1906),	17
TRIBULATIONS OF A ROYAL COLLECTOR, - - - - -	335
WILLIAM CLAIBORNE AND KENT ISLAND, - - - - -	160
WASHINGTON COUNTY, MARYLAND. <i>T. J. C. Williams.</i> (Read before the Society in 1907), - - - - -	347

MARYLAND

HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

VOL. II.

MARCH, 1907.

No. 1.

CORRESPONDENCE OF GOVERNOR EDEN.

I.

The following letters are reproduced from a MS. volume of Eden correspondence presented to the Maryland Historical Society by Richard D. Fisher, Esq. Interesting particulars relating to this valuable acquisition will be found *infra*, under "Correspondence."

ROBERT TO WILLIAM EDEN.

Extract of a Letter from Governor Eden to his
Brother, dated Annapolis, 28th April 1775.

"You must not be angry with me for (at this Time) being apparently negligent in my Intelligence to Lord Dartmouth, for it is impossible to give any positive Intelligence or Information on Affairs here. We are at this Time, as you will judge by the inclosed, in a State of thorough Confusion. I had set apart Wednesday, yesterday, and this Day (Friday) for writing fully on the Affairs of this Country, which I would not do sooner, from some well-grounded Hopes I had of seeing a total Change here, on what I remarked at our receiving the Intelligence of your preparing the Armament, against America; which, if it did not immediately cause an Alteration among the Sentiments, did in the Avowals of our staunchest Patriots, and gave me great Room to hope we should return into a Channel of regular Submission to the Laws

of Great Britain. When lo! on Wednesday at 1 P. M. the inclosed N^o 1 appeared. I openly disavowed every Probability of Truth in the Accounts; but the Alarm you may easily conceive not to be small here.

In the Afternoon I was waited on by six Gentlemen of respectable Character, requesting me, that as, in Consequence of this News, they were under great Apprehensions of some Attempt being made by the Servants or Slaves for their Liberty, they hoped I would commit the Custody of the Arms and Ammunition to the Freemen of the Country, for that otherwise they would not answer for Consequences from an Insurrection. I expostulated with them—advised them—and tried to convince them they were only going to accelerate the Evil they dreaded from their Servants and Slaves. In vain, however, altho' I agreed, by the Advice of the Council, to commit the Care of the Arms to the Custody of such Gentlemen of the Militia (regularly appointed by myself) as they must place Confidence in. They expressed great Satisfaction with this; but, the next Day (yesterday) applied to me, under the Militia Act of this Province, for Arms, for the Purposes above-mentioned: and, by Advice of the Council, then sitting at my House, I agreed to furnish four Counties (whose Colonels made a regular Application) with Arms &c. such as they are; and perhaps each County (of those four) will get 100 Stand, which their Colonels give Receipts for, and are to share with the Counties that have not had Time to apply. I thought this a better mode of proceeding, than refusing, as the Event shews: For, altho, last Night, they took away the Powder (which has been here 20 years, and is useless) except five Barrels of mine in the Magazine, they were, last Night, and this Morning, prohibited by Capt. Hyde's Company, belonging to this City, from taking the Arms; who, to shew the strangeness of our Conduct, had, on Wednesday, paraded to assist them in taking them away, should I have refused to grant them; a Dilemma this that puzzled them! And Hyde's Company have so far succeeded (the others cool and unconcerned Spectators, in Scarlet, lined with Buff) as to claim, and take, this Afternoon, their Proportion of the Arms &c. except Powder. This must, I suppose, mortify the Convention, some of whom

think that I have engaged to support that Company with the Friends I can rely on, and with whom I defeated some former Combinations.

“You need be under no Uneasiness about me: I am well supported, and not obnoxious to any unless it be to some of our infernal Independents, who are in League with the Bostonians.

“Writing in such a Hurry, and so straitened for Time, I forgot to say that, about ten this morning, N^o 2, or rather the Original of it, came to Town; but I cannot, (tho’ alarmed on hearing it with many added Circumstances) give Credit to it. It comes thro’ an independent Channel, and I rather think it intended to draw in the other Colonies, that they may share in the Punishment of the Bostonians, or, by being entitled to it, mitigate it. In this Province, there are very many, I really believe a Majority of Friends to Government; and we have talked American Treason openly in this Town for some Time. I will write more fully by a safe Conveyance, the *Sophia*, on Monday or Tuesday; you must see I have not Time now. I hourly expect an uproar of some Sort or another, but am calm enough, considering I am not endowed with Patience.

I will just add, on behalf of the Gentlemen from the several Counties, who instructed the others in the Application made to me, that their Behaviour was exceedingly respectful; much more so than I expected considering the Intelligence from the Northward they had received and credited.

I must trust to you for making proper Excuses to Lord Dartmouth for my not writing. I could not do it, without detaining the mail, which would give an Alarm, enough of which we have already. You will please to communicate all, or as much of this as is necessary, with proper Apologies. His Majesty has not a Governor on this Continent, who would more freely expose both his Fortune and his Life in His Service than I would. That is well known here, and contributes not a little to keep the dissolute in order: and I have a few faithful and resolute Adherents, whom I can trust to on an Emergency.

“You will probably hear fully from me by Richardson’s Ship,

before you get this. I will then write to Lord Dartmouth. Please to present my most respectful Compliments to His Lordship.

You will have heard of Lord Dunmore's having removed the Powder from Williamsburg. We have no King's Ship here, should I have thought such a Step to be expedient, had our Powder been worth removing. I hear the Northern Neck Militia (Lord Fairfax's) are on their March, as Light Horse, to Williamsburg. Adieu, I hear Musquetry, exercising only, I hope, for they fire regularly in Platoons.

[This letter incloses :—

Printed leaf containing Advice from the Committee of Correspondence of Worcester and forwarded by the Committee of Brookline, Norwich &c, dated from Watertown, and received at Philadelphia 24 April 1775; also Letter from Eb. Williams to Col. Ob. Johnson, fo. 381. Printed in Force's American Archives 4th series II. 363.

Printed letter from James Lockwood dated 24 April 1775. folio 383. Same as that printed in the Pennsylvania Packet, N^o 184. 1 May 1775 fo. 403; and also in Force's American Archives 4th series, II 365. It is followed, as in Force, by the receipts of the different places and committees to which it was forwarded.]

EDEN TO LORD DARTMOUTH.

Annapolis 5 May 1775.

My Lord

I have the Honor of acknowledging the Receipt of your Lordships circular Letter of the 3rd March, and the Parliamentary Resolves and shall do all in my Power to promote in this Province the much to be desired End therein recommended to my Attention. Sorry I am, my Lord, to see a continuance of this unnatural Dissension betwixt Great Britain and Her Colonies, but the Time is not far distant, I hope, when Peace and Harmony will be restored and Confidence re-established on a permanent Basis. The Continental Congress is to meet on Wednesday next at Philadelphia, I need not inform your Lordship how impossible it would be for me to prevent Delegates from hence attending. The Attempt would have been vain, and only have sent them thither in ill Humour. On the Contrary, I think I can affirm that the Delegates of Maryland (or a very great Majority of them) go from

hence fully determined to do all in their Power to bring about a Reconciliation. The Proceedings of the Provincial Convention, which has been sitting these last ten Days and broke up yesterday, have been conducted with great Temper and Moderation considering the general Spirit of the Times, and that, at the beginning of their Deliberations, they received the alarming Account from the Northward of a total Overthrow of His Majesty's Forces, which was generally believed by them, and which I could no otherwise contradict (not having received particulars) than by declaring that, to me, as a military Man of some Experience, the Accounts varied so, and were all of them so replete with Absurdities, that, without taking the Improbability into Consideration, and the torpid State they must presume the General and Admiral to be in, it could not but be in great part false, and I am happy that it has turned out so, and hope that what has passed, and a Cessation of further Hostilities, may induce the Congress immediately to recommend it to the several Colonies, by their Delegates, to make proper Applications respectively for the Redress of the Grievances they Complain of, after the mode pointed out in your Lordships Letter, and the Parliamentary Resolve. I shall have the Honor of inclosing the published Proceedings of the Convention here, and the Instruction given to the Delegates, as also our ysterdays, and a Philadelphia Paper, which contains the same, and some of the absurd Accounts that has been received from the Northward.

Being well assured that the Lower House would not proceed upon any Business before the Meeting at Philadelphia, the Assembly stands prorogued by Advice of the Council to the 5th of June, and when they meet, I ardently wish and hope to be enabled to transmit to your Lordship, such dutifull Applications as His Majesty has been graciously pleased to declare his Readiness to accept, and agreeable to the Resolve of the House of Commons, and shall impatiently hope for, and most sincerely rejoice at, their happy Effect.

I have made it my indispensable duty to give the utmost Attention to preserve peace and good Order within this Government, in which it gives me pleasure to think I have not been unsuccessfull. Since my Return I have not slept twice out of this

City, where I found Disorder had been rather too active during my short Absence. I cannot, in the least, Consistently with that Duty to His Majesty, which will ever govern my Conduct, think, at this Time of Trouble and Danger, of abandoning my Post on account of my private Affairs in England. But, I hope, when Tranquility is restored, His Majesty will not be displeas'd at my availing myself of the gracious Indulgence I had the Honor of soliciting on that Head when in England, and your Lordship may rely on my exerting myself to the utmost in promoting the Accomplishment of Our Gracious Sovereigns ardent Wishes to see a Reconciliation of the unhappy Differences that have given His Majesty so much Concern. That, His Majesty may long continue to reign in Peace and Tranquillity restored, is the heartfelt Wish of

My Lord, Your Lordships most respectful
and obedient humble Servant

Rob^t Eden.

[This Letter incloses :—

Instructions to the Delegates of Maryland, being a resolution of the Provincial Convention held at Annapolis, 1 May 1775 fo. 389 Meeting of Deputies of Maryland, 24 April to 3 May 1775 containing the foregoing resolution. Printed in Force's American Archives, 4th series, II. 379, fo. 398. Maryland Gazette, N^o 1547, 4 May 1775, fo. 399. Pennsylvania Packet, N^o 184, 1 May 1775, fo. 403, contains letter from James Lockwood of 24 Apl. 1775 same as inclosed in Gov^r Eden's letter on folio 375.]

EDEN TO B. CALVERT AND OTHERS.

Annapolis 12th Aug. 1775

Gentlemen

I was informed in the Country, and in Town since my Return, that a very unhappy Outrage has been lately committed by burning a Vessel in West River, within your District, and destroying, and plundering her Cargoe.

I wish to have the best Information on this Matter, & therefore Apply to you as in your Department you may be able to give it. Reports are so indistinct that I know not what to depend upon. I have heard the Affair was taken up, & examined by one of the

Committees, and that this Act of Violence was against their Sentiments, as well as against the general Opinion and Inclination.

The Violence may be imputed to a general Disposition unless Suspicion be obviated by a just Representation, and I should be sorry that a general Reproach and Censure should be the Consequence of an Outrage committed by a few Rash and licentious Individuals. It will be expected from me that I should give a Circumstantial Account of this alarming, irritating, violent Proceedure; it is expedient for the general Interest & Welfare of the Country, that such dangerous Violations of Order, and Property be checked; and I think it my Duty, by fixing the Charge of Violence and Depredation on the real Perpetrators, to prevent undeserved Imputations on the Innocent, and therefore request that you will give me the fullest and best Information that you have received, and are able to obtain of the Circumstances of this Outrage, and of the Persons concerned in it. I shall thereby be enabled to Act as my Duty and Inclination direct, and am,

With Concern at having this occasiou of giving you Trouble,

Gentlemen

Y^r: Obed^t: humble Serv^t:

Rob^t: Eden

Honble B. Calvert, Coll^r
 Honble J. Ridout, N. Officer
 W^m: Eddis Esq^r: Surveyor
 Annapolis District.

CALVERT AND OTHERS TO EDEN.

Annapolis 18th: Aug. 1775

Sir

In answer to the Letter your Excellency was pleased to write to us the 12th: Instant, respecting the Ship Totness Capt. Warren, which was lately destroyed about Twelve Miles below this Place: We can only report to your Excellency, from hearsay, that the Vessel being bound from Liverpool to Baltimore with a Cargo of Salt and other Articles on Board, ruu on Shore in the Night of

the 9th or 10th of last Month on a Shoal, near some Islands called the three Sisters, where She lay several Days without the Master taking any Measures to get off by lightening Her. The second or third Day after she had remained in such Situation, some Gentlemen, who had been chosen by the Inhabitants of that part of the Province to see that the Association relative to the Non-Importation of Goods from Great Britain should be strictly observed, went on Board, asked the Master some Questions about his Cargo, & Destination of his Vessel ; & being assured by him that it was not his Intention to land any of his Cargo there, They did not interfere farther but consented to his proceeding to Baltimore if He should think fit to do so. The ship continuing aground some Days afterwards, & no Steps being taken by the Master to get her off, many People at different times went on Board & a Report was spread that there were many other Goods than the Master had acknowledged to the Committee ; & that He was not solicitous to get his Vessel off, or to proceed to any other Place. It likewise became a Subject of Conversation that this was the Third Ship which M^r Gildart, of Liverpoole had sent thence loaded to this Province, after He had been apprized of the Association ; & that some Persous from Liverpool had declared he avowed a Resolution to pay no Regard to it. Such Discourses having made an Impression on a Number of young People who live in the Neighborhood, They went on Board, and after advising the Master & Crew, to take out such things as were their own private Property set Her on Fire ; but we have uot yet been able to learn certainly who the Persous were that committed such Ontrage, nor did the Master or any of the Crew come to, or pass thro this Place, so as to give either of us au Opportunity of asking them any Questions. Had not the Vessel been unluckily run ashore the Master w^d probably have been ordered back from Baltimore, without landing the Cargo ; but we do not think any Attempt would have been made either there or in this Place to destroy Her, unless Goods had been landed ; in which Case she would not, We apprehend have been in safety any where in this, or either of the Neighbouring Provinces.

We are (with real Respect) Your Excellency's
most Obedient / humble Servants

Bened^t: Calvert Coll^r
John Ridout Nav^l: Off.
W^m: Eddis Survey^r:

His Excell^y: Gov^r: Eden.

EDEN TO LORD DARTMOUTH.

Annapolis 27th: Augst: 1775

My Lord,

The Communication of Intelligence, of any sort indeed, from America to England, as must be well known by your Lordship being so difficult I hope I stand in need of no further Apology for not having wrote oftener, than adding that, till lately, I have had nothing material from this Province to communicate, which was not in common with what regarded the proceedings of the Continental Congress, and what your Lordship would have the fullest Information of, in the Common Prints & General Accounts from the Northward. Having now a safe Opportunity, by a Ship of my Brothers, (The Annapolis Captⁿ: Hanrick) I shall endeavour to lay before your Lordship two or three late Occurrences in this Province, which have given me great Uneasiness, but which I had no power to prevent, altho' I had Influence enough to prevent the Excesses, at first proposed, being carried into Execution, in some Instances, and more especially with Regard to the Snow Adventure, Captⁿ: Henzell, belonging to M^r: Farness, in London, that came to this City with about seventy indented Servants, and the Captain, it seems, had brought out 200 Dozen of Porter, several chaldron of Coals, & some C^t: of Cheese, under a Pretence, as alledged, of stopping at Madeira, and disposing of them there; The Committee therefore, thinking such a proceeding a premeditated Infringement of the Association, ordered him to return to England, Servants and all. I contrived to have the Barbarity of such a Measure, where it so greatly affected the Servants and Passengers, represented; and the Committee, on meeting again,

thought proper to allow the Servants to be landed, and the Vessel to take in Water and Provisions for the passage home; but the Captain by being too long in availing himself of that Indulgence was in some Danger of the Conflagration that M^r. Gildarts Ship (of Liverpoole) met with, for the particulars of which I must beg Leave in this place to refer your Lordship to the enclosed papers, N^o 1, from me to the Officers of the Customs here, & N^o 2, their Answer.

I am next, My Lord, to mention the late proceedings of the Provincial Convention, held in this City, and for your Lordships fuller Information, enclose the whole printed Account thereof, N^o 3, by which you may observe that the Council of Safety, as they term themselves, are invested with an Authority, which, supposing their grand Favorite Montesquieu, with Locke & Blackstone to be right, has most certainly constituted a real & oppressive Tyranny in the very Heart of the province, in Opposition to what they call such, at 3000 Miles Distance; For I presume they must allow that where the legislative, judicial, and executive Authorities and Powers are all lodged in the same persons, a Tyranny is erected. These Proceedings, I must remark, are dated from the day they met, but were not published till the 17th Inst. which shows their Lawyers to have the Conduct of the whole: and on the 19th, I had a Meeting of the Council, to take Advice how I ought to conduct myself, and what Steps I should take, in Opposition to an Association directed to be carried about, and to be subscribed by all persons excepting my Household, without Regard to His Majestys Officers of the Customs, the Councillors, & other Magistrates, their Oaths of Allegiance &c. The weakness of the Civil Government has so manifested itself in most of the Colonies since these Commotions began, that your Lordship will not be surprized at the timid declining to express their Sentiments and the cautious or Cunning refusing to do it—or not choosing it. The Council being thin, I adjourned 'till Monday last, when eight Members exclusive of myself, being present, I again applied for their Advice; and, to be short, My Lord, after some Time, I proposed publishing the enclosed Address, N^o 4, hoping some good might ensue from it. There was an even

Division of the Council on it, and at their general request, I declined giving my Vote hoping the four Absent Council^{rs} would attend next Meeting, which the Wind and Weather had prevented their doing at this Time. That Evening and next Morning I found that a general Timidity had taken place, even among those also who were for my measure, And the Council adjourned till to morrow. I hope the Address I had proposed will meet with the Approbation of His Majesty, and his Ministers. The Necessity of the lenient Terms it was couched in, must be obvious on a Consideration of the violent Consequences that had immediately followed, in the other Colonies, the adopting of such Expressions, and Mode of Address, as my Loyalty to my Sovereign, and Attachment to my Country, and the Constitution, would have dictated, had I implicitly followed the Dictates of my Heart. It has ever, My Lord, been my Endeavour, by the most soothing Measures I could safely use, and yielding to the Storm when I could not resist it, to preserve some hold of the Helm of Government, that I might steer, as long as should be possible, clear of those Shoals, which all here must sooner or later, I fear get shipwreck'd upon : I have found great Advantage in this as yet ; but when the Council of Safety, as they are called, meet, amongst whom, in the Convention proceedings your Lordship, I am sorry to say it, must see the Names of two of the Council of this Province ; viz. Bordly & Jenifer ; (but the former has declined acting ; the other is to act ; and has already subscribed the Association paper, and gives his Opinion that things are gone so far, people ought to risque everything ; and that he has accepted this Office only for the sake of being instrumental in preventing Disorder, & Violence. This I suppose is to justify him to M^r Harford's Guardians, from whom he has his Commission as Agent, & Receiver General, but will, I doubt not, be taken Notice of ;) When, I said, My Lord, the Council of Safety meet, I am under the Apprehensions that the Authority I have hitherto supported, will cease to be of any great Avail. I have, however, great Satisfaction in hoping for His Majestys Approbation of my having done my Duty with Integrity to the best of my Abilities, in doing which I have more than once suppressed some daring Attempt at imminent Hazard of my Life.

An Assembly of rash people soon becomes a lawless and ungovernable Mob ; which, grown desperate from Necessity, arising from a total Neglect of their peaceable Trades & Occupations, and kept constantly heated by the incendiary Harangues of their Demagogues, are a formidable Enemy to encounter with words only, founded on Reason & Arguments of Moderation : We have neither Troops nor Ships of War to support those who would (and I can assure your Lordship there are many such) if they had such support to fly to, have long ago asserted the Rights of Great Britain, and their own Liberties—and are still ready, many of them, waiting only for such an Opportunity. Several of these have been compelled to muster, and sign Associations &c. to preserve their Lives and property, without any further View, except perhaps learning the use of Arms so as to be on a Level with those they are, at present, by Force connected with and ready to desert from. As my Life, and that of many of His Majesty's Subjects here, who are known to be attached to Government and ready to Support it, would immediately be sacrificed on the publication of this Letter, I have no occasion to add what your Lordships prudence would Naturally suggest, that I hope, this may be considered as a private Letter. Those men among the Leaders of the Rebellion here whose sole Consequence depends on a general Convulsion, spare no pains or Expense to obtain Copies of all the Letters sent home that can add to the Flame here and undoubtedly have their Agents in most of the Offices at home for that infernal purpose. And they intercept all Letters they can here from England which makes Caution as necessary in answering these Letters, as in writing them. I have entrusted this to the Care of M^r. Lloyd Dulany, who is leaving a considerable Estate here to escape with his Life from the persecution he has long been under, for having withstood every insidious and violent Attempt to draw him into Connections with men whose Measures he abhors and has resolutely opposed from the very first. He is Brother to Dan. Dulany of Our Council, who was Author of the Considerations &c. after the Stamp Act, and was then a popular Man, but now persecuted also for being a friend to Governm^t. His Son, on the same Account went home in the last packet, and probably has been introduced to Your Lordship by

my Brother. Many other Gentlemen of Property, Character & Family are leaving America, and I should be unjust to a particular Friend of mine, were I to omit mentioning, and recommending to your Lordship the Rev^d M^r Boucher, who is driven from his parish and possessions here, and goes home in the Choptank Frigate from Patowmack, in about ten days, he has ever been a firm Supporter of the Church as well as of Government, and being particularly connected with me, can communicate to your Lordship the Principal Occurrences in this province for some time past; and knows very well every thing relative to all the great Men in Virginia. He is a very sensible and intelligent Man, meriting the Patronage of Government to which he is steadily attached, and your Lordship will find his Abilities very usefull. I have wrote in his Favour to my Brother in Law the B^r of Bangor, and shall when he goes make him Bearer of nearly a duplicate of this, with what Occurrences I may have to add; and he will have the Honour of waiting on your Lordship therewith.

M^r Lloyd Dulany, the Bearer of this is a Man of Understanding, and having resided almost constantly in this City for some years, is able to give Your Lordship a fuller Account of all Affairs here than the Limits of a Letter already too long will allow. I have the Honour to Subscribe myself,

Your Lordships
Obedient and obliged humble Serv^t

Rob^t Eden.

[This letter incloses :—

1. Robert Eden to B. Calvert and others 12 Aug^t 1775.
2. B. Calvert and others Answer to Rob^t Eden 18 Aug^t 1775.
3. Printed paper of Meeting of Delegates appointed by several counties of the province of Maryland at Annapolis, 26 July 1775.
Printed in Force's American Archives 4th series III. 99
4. Gov. Eden's proposed Address to the People of Maryland, fo. 443 (same as that contained in Maryland Minutes of Council, 29 Aug. 1775, folio 477)]

INTRODUCTION OF THE BLACK BASS INTO THE OHIO AND THE POTOMAC.

PHILIP T. TYSON.

In the summer of 1860 I was informed that the black bass had been introduced into the Potomac river from the Ohio some years previously by Wm. M. Shriver, Esq., of Wheeling, and that they had multiplied so as to be taken in large numbers in the vicinity of Cumberland.

Feeling much interest in the subject, I addressed a letter dated September 4th, 1860, to Mr. Shriver asking further information. His reply was dated September 7th, 1860, in which my queries were answered, and much valuable information given me on this interesting subject.

It seems that this disciple of Isaac Walton had long before desired to introduce some varieties of the "finest game fish" of the Ohio into the Upper Potomac, but there were no satisfactory means for doing so, until after the completion of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to Cumberland in 1853.

Mr. Shriver placed the fish in a perforated tin bucket made to pass through the openings, or man-holes, of the water tanks which were constantly supplied with fresh water. Fish of small size, but fresh and active, were placed in the bucket, and accompanying his precious charges on each of several trips, Mr. Shriver placed them in fine order in the canal basin at Cumberland, from whence they could pass up or down the river. This privilege, it will appear, the fish of at least one species availed themselves of extensively.

Mr. Shriver with commendable perseverance transferred *five* kinds of fine game fish (about twelve of each kind) into the Potomac during the autumn of 1854, making six trips on the railroad.

He sent me the following list of them :

1. Black, or green bass, which attain the weight of five pounds in the Ohio.
2. Perch, attain the weight of 15 pounds.
3. Salmon, attain the weight of 18 pounds.
4. Jack Salmon, attain the weight of 3 pounds.
5. Blue Catfish, attain the weight of 20 pounds.

It is stated that the above named fish ascend the streams with the first rise of waters in the spring to spawn and remain until the autumn when they descend, and upon the approach of winter take up their quarters in deep water.

Mr. Shriver adds that "these fish are to be found in all parts of the Ohio river and all the northern lakes west of Niagara Falls, but we must extend the limits, at least of the black bass, further east and south."

Two members of this Society took the bass with hook and line in August last among the Thousand Isles in the St. Lawrence, and they exist in Lake Champlain and Lake George. They are also taken in several of the smaller lakes in the interior of New York, and from one of them they were introduced into Lake Skaneateles some five or six years ago.

The species of fish that most interests us at this time is the first on the list, the bass, as it is that species only, so far as we know, which has largely increased in the Potomac.

This fish has many synonyms. The vulgar names are green and black bass. In the New York Natural History Reports, Dr. Decay adopts (I think from Le Seur) the name *Centrarchus fasciatus* and gives sundry synonyms. Agassiz calls it *Grystes nigricanus*.

It is stated that the bass attains a weight of five pounds in the Ohio river, but grows larger in some of the affluents of Lake Erie, as Prof. Ackley took one in the Cuyahoga river weighing over eight pounds.

The largest yet taken in the Potomac, so far as I have heard, weighed four and a half pounds, so that the bass does not seem to have degenerated in the waters of that river. They are taken in great numbers in the Potomac with hook and line, from near

Harper's Ferry up to the vicinity of Piedmont, a range of more than 125 miles. They bite vigorously and one of large size not easily drawn out of the water and secured.

It appears that the bass of northern New York seldom exceed two pounds in weight.

I have been unable to get any certain information in reference to the increase of the other four species of fish put into the Potomac by Mr. Shriver. Some seven or eight years since I learned that an unknown fish weighing about 15 pounds was taken near Williamsport, and recently that an unusually large catfish was taken in the Potomac above Cumberland. During a recent trip to that region I was informed that the black bass were even more abundant in the south branch than in the north branch of the Potomac.

It can scarcely be doubted that they will range to Georgetown, and also to the head waters of both branches of the Potomac and up their affluents until arrested by mill dams.

Mr. Shriver states that he "was ridiculed by some of the enlightened citizens of Cumberland" for his pains, but now all are much pleased at having an abundance of fine fish within their reach, where formerly there were none of importance.

There are many other streams into which these fish should be introduced, especially as it can be done at so little trouble and expense.

I would name the Patapsco and Gunpowder rivers above tidewater; the Little Falls of Gunpowder, the Patuxent (both branches), Winter's Run, Deer Creek, Octorora Creek, Little and Big Elk rivers and perhaps others of less size. As mill dams exist on some of these streams, the fish should be placed in each of the largest dams.

About thirty bass were taken from the Potomac river some three years since by Edw. Stabler, Esq., of Montgomery County, and placed in Swann Lake, which will eventually stock Jones' Falls.

I have learned that the credit of introducing the bass into the Potomac has been claimed for another party, but there is abundant evidence that the merit of this important work belongs to Mr. Shriver alone.

TRANSPORTED CONVICT LABORERS IN MARYLAND
DURING THE COLONIAL PERIOD.BASIL SOLLERS.

When the charter for the tract of land comprised within the limits of Maryland had received the Great Seal, but one thing was lacking to make it a valuable property to Cecilius Calvert. Let the land be taken up under the conditions of plantation and the quitrents, however moderate, paid and an ample revenue would be the result. When an adventurer had secured a patent for a quantity of land from the Proprietary, there was one thing necessary before it could become a source of income, and that was an adequate supply of labor to clear and cultivate it. Thus a planter's income was not in proportion to the number of acres owned by him, but in proportion to the number and efficiency of the laborers he could obtain.¹ The servants for a term of years brought with them by settlers of some means on their first arrival, and others brought over and sold for the number of years indicated in their indentures, could, on the expiration of their term, readily obtain land, and need only procure laborers to become planters themselves. They could at any rate do better, or at least live more to their satisfaction, by cultivating their land by their own labor and by that of their children, or by hunting and fishing where game and fish were plentiful, than by hiring themselves to labor for others. Thus, while land continued easily obtainable, these servants either became land-owners, or squatted on unpatented or unused land, and left a void in the labor supply which had constantly to be filled.

¹The Poll Tax which was in general use for local taxation was practically an income tax, as the number of servants employed by any planter, and for whom he paid the tax, was usually proportionate to his wealth.

We get an idea of the relative value of land and labor in 1642, from a contract between Leonard Calvert, Esq., and John Skinner, mariner, in which the former acknowledges the sale to the latter of his three manors of St. Michael, St. Gabriel, and Trinity with all the tenements and hereditaments, including, I suppose, the right to hold court leet and court baron, and further contracts to finish the house at Pinie Neck with a stack of brick chimneys and make other improvements, for the consideration of the delivery of fourteen negro men slaves and three women slaves between sixteen and twenty-six years old, able and sound in body and limbs at some time before the first of March come twelve-month at St. Maries.¹

In a word, capital, in the form of land, was plentiful and labor scarce. These conditions prevailed in greater or less degree throughout the colonial period, and in all the colonies in America, including the West Indies. Add to this that strength and endurance, rather than skill, were needed, or at least would serve, in the colonies having a staple product such as tobacco or sugar, and that in these crops there occur certain critical periods during which the absence of sufficient labor means the total loss of the crop, and we have the explanation of facts and conditions of colonial life otherwise difficult to account for.

In England every justice of the peace upon request might cause "all such artificers and other persons as be meet to labour, to work by the day in Hay-time and Harvest-time, for the saving of corn and hay,"² and upon refusal he might imprison them in the stocks "by the space of two days and one night." In the colonies there was no such resource. Even if the law had been operative, it would have been ineffective by reasons of lack of material to apply it to. A planter must therefore possess, before determining the extent of his crop, labor equal to the greatest demands upon it during the season.

Under such conditions it is not surprising that the transporting of servants to America became a business of great magnitude.

¹ *Archives of Maryland*, iv, 159.

² *The Country Justice*; Michael Dalton, 1643, p. 94.

A short account of the means of obtaining a supply of laborers for transportation to the colonies in general, will be necessary to enable us to understand what will follow in relation to Maryland in particular.

We may classify the emigration from England to America as voluntary and involuntary. Voluntary emigrants may be divided into those who were free when they arrived, and those who were held to serve a term of years in payment of their passage. These were known as indentured servants because they had bound themselves by indenture before leaving England to serve a certain term in place of paying passage money. Involuntary emigrants were those who were sent by authority of the government to serve for a term as a punishment in place of more severe penalties to which they were liable for offences committed. These involuntary emigrants included at different periods prisoners taken in battle, rebels, traitors, offenders for conscience' sake, pirates, felons, rogues, and vagabonds.

Those persons who were brought into the colonies and sold as indentured servants I have classed as voluntary emigrants, but this must not be taken to mean that, in all cases, they left England voluntarily, but merely that they were so classed and treated upon their arrival. In the third quarter of the seventeenth century, all that came or were brought to the masters of vessels engaged in the business of transporting servants, seem to have been received on board without question. "Among those who repair to Bristol from all parts to be transported to his majesty's Plantations beyond seas," says in 1662 the Mayor of Bristol in a petition to the King asking power to examine all masters of ships belonging to Bristol bound for the Plantations, "some are husbands that have forsaken their wives, others wives who have abandoned their husbands, some are children and apprentices run away from their parents and masters, oftentimes unwary and credulous persons have been tempted on board by men-stealers, and many that have been pursued by hue-and-cry for robberies, burglaries or breaking prison, do thereby escape the prosecution of law and justice."¹ The

¹ *Calendar of State Papers: Colonial America, and W. Indies, 1661-1668*, p. 331.

Petition to the King in 1664 of merchants, planters and masters of ships trading to plantations, praying for registry for emigrants, states: "There is a wicked custom to seduce or spirit away young people to go as servants to the plantations which petitioners abominate the very thoughts of; this gives the opportunity to many evil-minded persons to enlist themselves voluntarily to go the voyage, and having received money, clothes, diet, &c., to pretend they were betrayed or carried away without their consent."¹ This last mentioned practice seems to me very unlikely to have been of frequent occurrence. The statement sounds much like a plea in defense.

Sir Heneage Finch, to whom this petition was referred, reported that "he finds the mischiefs complained of very frequent, there being scarce any voyage to the plantations but some are carried away against their wills, or pretend to be so after they have contracted with merchants, or run away." We read in affidavits in 1671 of "a spirit who spirited to Barbadoes, Virginia, Jamaica and other places five hundred a year for twelve years, of another who spirited in one year 840, and of an old spirit who hath no other way of livelihood."² The spirit was evidently the runner for securing servants for the colonies, fallen, in the eager pursuit of bounties offered, into all manner of deceptive practices and finally into kidnapping.

The demand for servants in the colonies being so great, it is not surprising that the King's pardon should be granted on condition of transportation to many persons convicted of offences punishable with death. In the seventeenth century the transportation of convicted persons seems to have been for the most part by order of the King in Council rather than by statute.

From many transactions relating to transportation of convicts and others found in the Calendars of State Papers, I select a few as illustrations.

An order of the Council of State of October 19, 1654, directs that certain English, Scotch, or Irish pirates, prisoners in Dorchester gaol, be forthwith sent to Barbadoes, Bermudas, or some

¹ *Ibid.*, p. 769.

² *Ibid.*, p. 769.

other of the English plantations in America.¹ This sounds very much like sending coals to Newcastle. August 4, 1656, there is an order of the Council of State concerning the apprehending of lewd or dangerous persons, rogues, vagrants and other idle persons, who have no way of livelihood, and refuse to work, and treating with merchants and others for transporting them to the English Plantations in America. In the Council for Foreign Plantations, June 3, 1661, a committee is appointed to consider the best ways of encouraging and furnishing people for the plantations, and how felons condemned to death for small offences, and single persons, men and women, found to be sturdy beggars, may be disposed of for that use.² In 1664 a report was made entitled "certain propositions for the better accommodating the foreign Plantations with servants,"³ in which are mentioned ways of obtaining them from felons condemned to death, sturdy beggars, gipsies, and other incorrigible rogues, and poor and idle debauched persons. A circular letter from the King states in 1664 that "his majesty has granted license for five years to Sir James Modford, to take all felons convicted in their circuits and at the Old Bailey and afterwards reprieved in order to transportation to Foreign Plantations, and to transmit them to Sir Thomas Modford, Governor of Jamaica."⁴ On March 7, 1664/5, there being several ships in the Thames bound for the plantations, the King, wishing to repress the more than ordinary insolence of Quakers and other sectaries, ordered those condemned to transportation to be sent off in these ships.⁵ In 1665 two reprieved prisoners who had been many years in prison for want of money to pay their fees, beg for their discharge and that the Queen mother will send them to her Maryland.⁶ October 15, 1666, we have warrant to the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex to deliver Sir John Towers, baronet, sentenced to death for high treason in counterfeiting the King's

¹ *Calendar of State Papers: Colonial*, 1576-1660.

² *Calendar of State Papers: Colonial America and West Indies*, 1661-1668, p. 101.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 791.

⁴ *Ibid.*, November 29, 1664.

⁵ *Calendar of State Papers: Domestic*, 1664-1665, p. 244.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 1665-1666, p. 178.

seal but reprieved, on board ship for his secure transportation to America.¹

It is not possible, from the Calendars of State Papers and other sources here accessible, to make even an approximation of the number of persons transported in the seventeenth century, nor is it for the most part possible to ascertain the particular colony to which a given lot was sent. The Foreign Plantations or Colonies in America, are the terms generally used, and when a particular colony is mentioned, "or other colony" or words to that effect, is often added. In addition to this, Virginia, New England and the West Indies are sometimes used with a very broad, and sometimes with their present narrow significance, and it is difficult to make sure in a given case which is meant. All that can be said with certainty is that some of this mass of criminal or unfortunate persons were sent to Maryland; for in 1676 the Legislature passed "An Act against the Importation of Convicted persons into this Province," the preamble of which reads: "Forasmuch as severall Masters of Shippes, Merchants Sailors or others have used and still doe use to import into this Province severall notorious felons and malefactors which in severall of his majesties courts have been convicted of crimes and felonies as aforesaid and afterward procured by masters of Shippes, Merchants Sailors and others out of the common Jayles to Import into this Province and here to sell and dispose of such felons and malefactors as servants to the great prejudice and grievance of the good people of this Province." For the preventing thereof for the future it is enacted that the clerk at the port of entry "shall administer an oath to every master of ship when he comes to enter that he shall declare whether any servants on board his shipp be felons convicts." "And if it shall appear by his oath that they are such, then the said officer shall take good security of the said master not to sell or suffer the same to be sold given or any otherways disposed of in this Province, but shall transport them and every of them out of this Province before he

¹ *Ibid.*, 1666-1667, pp. 198-9.

or his shipp depart out of the Province or in his own shipp when the same departs this Province.”¹

And it is further enacted “That noe master of a Shipp, Merchant, Saylor, or any other person whatsoever shall presume to import into this Province any such convicted felons or malefactors whatever to sell give pay or any otherways or in any other manner to dispose of either unto their own Plantation (if any they have) or unto any Inhabitant of this Plantation whatever.”

This Act was to continue for three years, or to the end of the next General Assembly which shall first happen. It was revived in 1678, 1681, 1682, 1684, 1686, and 1688. A new Act was passed in 1692, which differed from the Act of 1676 merely in the omission in the preamble of the words “and still doe use.” This new Act was continued from time to time, and is in the Catalogue of the Titles of Laws which are continued in force, appended to “An Act ascertaining the Laws of this Province” passed in 1699.

July 1, 1697, James Vernon in behalf of the Lords Justices of England wrote to the Council of Trade and Plantations: “There are about fifty women convicts now lying in Newgate for transportation which is at last found necessary to be provided for at the King’s charge. The Lords of the Treasury have therefore directed the commissioners of Transport to agree for shipping to carry them to the West Indies. It still remains to be resolved how they should be disposed of there, which the Lords Justices now refer to you, asking you to report to what places these women should be sent and what instructions it will be proper to send along with them for their being received and disposed of.”² William Pople, for the Council of Trade and Plantations, wrote, July 2, to the agents of the different colonies desiring the opinion of each as to the transportation of these convicts to the colony he represented.³

The Agent for Carolina wrote: “I cannot yet arrange a meeting of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina to consider your letter concerning women convicts, but you may be assured that the Propri-

¹ *Archives of Maryland*, II, p. 540.

² *Calendar of State Papers: America and West Indies, 1696-97*, p. 1134.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 1140.

etors will acquiesce in the Lords Justices' pleasure, if they transport them to Carolina. What reception they will find there I cannot say, though it will be better than elsewhere, for the most of the West Indian settlements (if not all, to my certain knowledge) will not receive woman convicts. If you resolve to send them to Carolina, I have a ship bound thither that will carry them at the usual rate, &c." ¹

The Agent for Massachusetts wrote: "As to the transportation of women convicts, the Government and inhabitants of New England have from their first settlement earnestly desired to be excused from entertaining criminals transported to America. But it is well known that they will be willingly entertained in Virginia, Maryland, Barbadoes, Jamaica, or the Leeward Islands." ²

Micaiah Perry, agent for Virginia and Maryland, wrote: "As regards your letter of the 2nd, Virginia and Maryland being on the Continent and several governments joining on each other have found the entertainment of Convicts to be prejudicial and have passed a law against the importation of them. There will therefore be no proper place but Jamaica and Barbadoes who will bid them welcome as they most properly may being confined under one Government and inclosed within the Island. If the Council wish to dispose of them, I can recommend one who would do so to satisfaction." ³

The Agent for Barbadoes answered: "Respecting the transportation of fifty women convicts referred to us in your letter of the 2^d inst., it will be no convenience nor advantage to Barbadoes to have them sent thither for no English women are put there to work in the fields, and the people will not be willing to take such as these into their houses, so that they will be altogether useless. But in places where white women work in the field, as Virginia and Carolina, such women as these may be useful and acceptable." ⁴

The Jamaican Merchants answered: "The fifty women convicts mentioned in Mr. Popple's letter of the 2^d instant would be of no

¹ *Ibid.*, p. 1172.

² *Ibid.*, p. 1195.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 1157.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 1194.

use to us in Jamaica, nay we would not receive them except on condition of receiving one hundred and fifty male convicts with them. It is men that we want, having sustained great losses by the earth-quake and the sickness that followed it, and particularly by the men-of-war having frightened away many of the men to other colonies and turned fifteen times as many men as they pressed into pirates. The women would be only a burden to us and would contribute nothing to our defence.”¹

The Agent for New York replied: “It will not be to the disadvantage of New York that they be sent thither, if they are young, and fitted for labor, and provided that they be committed to some person who will take care for their clothing and diet after arrival until they can be otherwise provided for and who will dispose of them in service for some certain number of years not less than four nor exceeding seven.”²

The Agent for the Leeward Islands wrote: “It may not be improper to send them to the Leeward Islands. The best way will be to recommend them to the chief Governor to dispose of according to their conditions and circumstances.”³

The Council of Trade and Plantations on July 26 replied to the Letter from the Lord Justices of July 1: “We have made inquiry of the Agents of the various colonies but find no colony ready to receive them except the Leeward Islands. We recommend therefore that these women may be sent to the Leeward Islands, and that the Governor be directed to dispose of them there,”⁴ and the Lord Justices made an order in Council July 2 that the fifty women convicts be transported to the Leeward Islands and that the commissioners of transportation give the necessary direction according.⁵

We here lose sight of the fifty women, but the subject was revived in a letter of James Vernon to the Council of Trade and Plantations, October 21, 1697. He wrote: “The Lords Justices have had occasion to inquire why some convicts ordered for transportation have not been sent away. They are told that the mer-

¹ *Ibid.*, p. 1166.

² *Ibid.*, p. 1190.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 1156.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 1205.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 1205.

chants have greater difficulty in disposing of them than formerly by reason of laws made in some of the plantations against receiving any such convicts. The Lords Justices are surprised to hear this, and wish to be informed where this has been enacted and in what manner.”¹

The Council of Trade and Plantations wrote to the Lords Justices October 27: “In reply to Mr. Vernon’s letter of the 21 inst. we represented to you on 26 July last the objections then made by certain persons against receiving convicts in the colonies. The Agents of Virginia and Maryland in particular alleged that these colonies had received such prejudice by the entertainment of convicts that they now precluded themselves by law from receiving them. We found no disposition to receive the fifty women convicts then in question, except in the Leeward Islands, and we accordingly recommended that they be sent thither. We can now add only that we know of no colonies except Virginia and Maryland which have passed laws against the reception of convicts (though Massachusetts has always desired to be excused from it), and we think the unwillingness to receive convicts in other places is more or less according to the time in respect to war and peace, and always according to the quality and circumstances of the convicts themselves.”²

On the 4th of April, 1700, the Governor and Council of Maryland recorded the dissent of the King in Council to the Act concerning Religion, and to the Act ascertaining the laws of this Province (among which was the Act against the Importation of convicted persons), “which laws,” says the document dated 30 November, 1699, at the Court at Kensington, “having been perused by the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, and thereupon presented at this Board for his Majesty’s determination concerning the said laws, his Majesty in Council is pleased to signify his disapprobation and disallowance of the said Laws, and according to his Majesty’s pleasure the said Laws are hereby repealed and declared void and of none effect.”³

¹ *Ibid.*, p. 1398.

² *Ibid.*, p. 1697-8.

³ *Archives of Maryland*, xxv, p. 82.

At a session of the Legislature held April, 1700, "An Act for repealing certain Laws in this Province and confirming others" was passed, and all the Acts named in the Catalogue of 1697, including the Act against the importation of convicted felons, were in the list of Acts confirmed.¹ In May, 1701, the Upper House proposed a conference with the Lower House upon the present state and condition of the Laws sent home for England the last Assembly, "and now as we are informed by the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations lying before his Majesty's Attorney and Sollicitor Generall not as yet certain what determination they may fall upon."² The difficulty was with the law repealing certain laws and confirming others because it was thought that the King could not give consent to any laws unless to all, nor disallow a single Act in the list of Acts confirmed, since they were all confirmed by the same Act.

Between 1700 and 1717 there is lack of material for investigating the subject of transportation since the English Calendars as well as our own publications have not progressed much beyond the former date. We have the case of two convicts in the Maryland Courts transported to the West Indies, one of them by special act of the Legislature, and the transportation of Rebel Prisoners to Maryland in 1716. The discussion of the latter I omit, as well as that of the Rebel servants who arrived in 1746, as not germane to my present subject, since I nowhere find these prisoners called convicts or felons.

In 1717 the Parliament of Great Britain passed the Act (4 Geo. I, c. 11) under the operation of which all the convicts of whom we can find any account on record as to number and character were transported. There had been earlier acts with the penalty of transportation in special cases, but this was the first general Act. It is entitled "An Act for further preventing Robbery, Burglary, and other Felonies, and for the more effectual Transportation of Felons, and unlawful Exporters of Wool, and for declaring the Law upon some points relating to Pirates." The preamble reads: "Whereas it is found by experience, that

¹ *Archives of Maryland*, xxiv, p. 104.

² *Ibid.*, p. 131.

the Punishments inflicted by the Laws now in force, against the offences of Robbery, Larceny and other felonious Taking and Stealing of Money and Goods, have not proved effectual to deter wicked and evil-disposed persons from being guilty of the said crimes, and whereas many offenders, to whom royal mercy hath been extended upon condition of transporting themselves to the West Indies, have often neglected to perform the said conditions, but returned to their former wickedness, and been at last for new crimes brought to a shameful and ignominious death; And whereas in many of his Majesty's colonies and plantations in America there is great want of servants, who by their labor and industry might be the means of improving and making the said colonies and Plantations more useful to this nation." Upon these grounds it is enacted that persons who before the 20th of January, 1717, have been convicted of offences within the benefit of clergy, and also such as shall hereafter be convicted, except receivers and buyers of stolen goods, shall be sent to the Plantations for seven years, that any persons who have been convicted or do now stand attainted of any crimes whatever, for which death by law ought to be inflicted, or where any offenders shall hereafter be convicted of any crimes whatever, for which they are by law to be excluded the benefit of clergy, and who receive the royal mercy upon condition of transportation to any part of America, and also persons convicted of receiving or buying stolen goods knowing them to be stolen, shall be transported for fourteen years; that the court before whom they have been convicted shall contract with any persons who will give security for their transportation and procure a certificate from the Governor where they are landed; that the contractors shall have a property in their services, and that those returning before the expiration of their term shall be punished with death." The last clause provides that this act shall extend to all his majesty's dominions in America, and shall be taken as a public Act.

Under authority of this law consignments of convicts soon began to arrive in Maryland and Virginia, and by 1723 the resulting evils were such as to bring about the passage of a law on the subject in each of these colonies. The Maryland Act is

entitled "An Act to prevent the great evils arising by the importation of Convicts into the Provinces and for the better Discovery of such when imported."¹ The Virginia act required that every person who has the disposal of any convicts "shall, before he be permitted to dispose of them, give security in the penalty of £100, for the good behavior of such convicts during the space of two-months after they shall be disposed of to any master, and that every person who shall purchase any of the said convicts shall immediately give security in the penalty of £10 for the good behavior of such convicts during the whole time for which they are respectively transported," which, according to an opinion on this act, given by an English law officer, amounted to a prohibition, since the contractors for transportation represented that they could not get any masters of vessels who would give the security. For some similar cause probably the Maryland Act received the dissent of the Proprietary, which was communicated to both houses October 25, 1725.

The records of the Baltimore County Courts for August, 1723, contain the following entry :

"Whereas the great number of convicts of late imported into this Province have not only committed divers murders, burglaries and other felonies, but debauched several of its formerly innocent and honest inhabitants, and whereas there are very great numbers of the said criminals in this county which encourages them to be more frequent in the perpetration of their villainies than in other places where they are not so numerous, and expose several of the good people thereof to their insults and rapines, besides putting the country to a vast expense in prosecuting them for their crimes, all which render it absolutely necessary to use all lawful means to protect the innocent from such abandoned wretches and to keep the peace which cannot be done without obliging the said convicts or their masters to give security for their good behavior, wherefore it is ordered that a warrant do issue under the seal

¹This Act, according to Bacon, who gives only the title, was recorded in Lib. LL. No. 4, p. 582, which liber has unfortunately disappeared, though quoted by Kilty in 1818, and I have not been able to examine its provisions.

(attested by the clerk) of this county directed to the sheriff commanding him to take into his custody the bodies of all the convicts that shall be found in his balywick and them safe keep until they shall give good security in a sum of fifteen pounds sterling each for keeping the peace and being of good behavior during the continuance of him or her in this county."

At a meeting of the Provincial Council, January 2, 1724/5, John Moale and Daniel Russell, agents for Jonathan Forward of London, merchant contractor for the transportation of convicted persons and felons, presented a petition in which they complained that two ships having arrived with a certain number of convicts assigned to them and others at the Port of Annapolis, and reported to the Naval officer, they are in effect denied the property in the said convicts and greatly hindered by the corporation of the City of Annapolis, "by virtue of a law as some have said of their own making," in that instead of having liberty to dispose of them to such as think fit to purchase, they are obliged to take them on board again after they are disposed of. They give as an instance of this hindrance that the sheriff of the city had taken into custody two servants sold by them, and carried them before their court "for commitment without any offence by them committed here, but merely for being under the denomination of convicts, unless they themselves or some others for them would become bound to the penal sum of fifteen pounds for their good behavior; they humbly conceive it is not any part of the contractor's duty to enter into bonds and recognizances for the convict's good behavior in any part of his majesty's colonies in America"; they complain that they are "very much hindered by being publicly threatened by a certain magistrate in this city that if one of your petitioners should land a number of them on shore in town that he the said magistrate would send both the convicts and your petitioners to prison;" they pray their honors to consider how far the law made by the corporation of Annapolis is consistent with the statute of England, "with the Lords Justices' dissent to a law of like nature in Virginia and also the Lord Baltimore's dissent to the late Act of Assembly against their importation here," and conclude that on failure of relief they have "only to

offer the late law of said corporation to excuse them to their employer for not making such returns as some of them heretofore in Virginia and other places have done.”¹

The corporation of Annapolis, consisting of Th. Bordley, recorder, Amos Garrett, John Beale, Benjamin Tasker, Vachel Denton and Alexander Fraser, Aldermen, being summoned, made response: “We beg leave to assure your Honors that their allegation is entirely false, for we have made no such law nor have obliged them to take any of their servants on board again after landed nor denied them the liberty of selling them nor done any action that the factors can justly deem prejudicial to their employ unless our legal discharge of our duty of requiring security for the good behavior of persons of ill fame be such, which we hope your Honors will not think us accountable for either to Mr. Forward or his factors, nor ought we to neglect our duty tho Mr. Forward should lose money by his bargain or not get as much by it as he expected, nor does it concern us if Mr. Forward should think proper for the advance of his sales to become surety for their good behavior, nor do we any ways hinder him from making the best of his bargain, nor ought he to hinder us from keeping the peace: we hope in this the Governor will protect us.

“The accusation the factors make against one of the magistrates we believe is misrepresented; it is affirmed by one of us that he was told Mr. Moale said he would send the convicts on shore and see who dar’d commit any of them; on which the magistrate told Mr. Moale if he heard him dare any magistrate to do his duty he would oblige him and them too to give security, and if this be the instance the factors mean we hope it is evident to your Honors at what a pragmatistical height of imperious insolence they are raised by Mr. Forward’s employ; they are pleased to take upon them to advise your Honors in matters of State and without their sphere and yet pray remedy against us for acting according to law and our duty which if your Honors are not pleased to oblige them in they in effect say they must tell their masters.

¹ *Archives of Maryland*, xxv, p. 425.

“May it please your Honors :

“If any magistrate has transgressed the law to the prejudice of the representors the law is open for their remedy and his punishment with which they had no need to have troubled your Honors there being an ordinary remedy.

“We hope the representations of these persons deserve no encouragement from your Honor but that you will always support us and every other magistrate in the course of our duty against the frivolous complaints of such as shall endeavor to traduce us, in confidence of this we subscribe ourselves

“Your Honors most obedient
humble servants.”

The Petitioners were required to attend the Council and support their petition and to offer what they had further to say. The record continues : “Upon considering the petition and the answer thereto which was read to the petitioners, and having heard the allegations of both parties and for that it is alleged by the Magistrates of the corporation in their answer that they did not take up or commit those persons (as convicts and consequently persons of evil fame) by any law of their own making but what they did was by virtue of their duty as magistrates and according to law :

“Therefore this Board are humbly of opinion that if they have acted contrary thereto the petitioners have their proper remedy at law to which they are referred.

“Which is ordered to be endorsed on the said petition and to be delivered to the factors of the said Forward.”¹

In 1728 the legislature passed an Act entitled : “An Act to prevent the abuses of concealing convicted felons and other offenders, imported into this Province, and for the better discovery of them.”² The preamble after quoting those parts of the British Statute relating to transportation of felons, states that “masters of vessels importing felons and offenders have neglected to bring testimonials of the offences whereof the said felons and offenders

¹ *Archives of Maryland*, xxv, p. 435.

² Bacon's *Laws of Maryland*.

have been convicted, whereby it might appear whether they were obliged to serve seven years or fourteen, which hath already occasioned disputes between the persons entitled to the service of the felons and the felons themselves concerning their term of servitude; and several other masters of ships have imported felons and made private contracts with them for less time of servitude than their sentence required, and then disposed of these felons as persons of good repute and not convicted of any crimes or offences, by which practices these felons and offenders, whose testimony ought not to be received in any court of record, or before any magistrate, because not known as such, may be received as witnesses to the manifest danger of the laws, liberties and properties, of his majesty's subjects of this Province." Provision is thereupon made that every master shall be obliged to bring an authentic testimonial of the offences of which each felon has been convicted and the number of years he or she is required to serve. These testimonials were to be lodged with the clerks of the respective county courts where the felons are sold. All persons bringing servants into the Province were required to declare upon oath whether any such servants have been convicted of any crime, and if any, of what crime.

This Act was not dissented to, since it was to regulate and not to prohibit the importation of convicts. The words of the oath for detecting convicts were changed in 1729, so as not to include persons who may have been at some previous time convicted, but were not then under sentence of transportation on account of such conviction.

In 1751 an Act was passed "to make the Testimony of convicted persons legal against convicted persons,"¹ the preamble of which states that "murders, burglaries, and other felonies and offences, have been so frequent of late, that the lives and properties of his Majesty's subjects within this Province are become precarious: which offences have been generally committed by convicts imported into this Province, and such as they induce to join with them in their wicked practices; and which crimes the said

¹ Bacon's *Laws of Maryland*.

convicts are encouraged to perpetrate, because they know that they are disabled from being witnesses against each other, as the law now stands."

In an Act for his Majesty's service passed in 1754 a tax of 20 shillings is placed upon all servants imported to serve for seven years or upwards towards raising the £6000 appropriated "towards the defence of the colony of Virginia, then attacked by the French and Indians." This Act was promptly challenged by Mr. Steuart, Contractor for the Transportation of Convicts, as contrary to Act of Parliament and the tax was discontinued by the Act of 1756. The dispute was the occasion of some correspondence between Governor Sharpe and Cecilius Calvert, secretary to the Lord Proprietary, which throws considerable light upon our subject.¹ October 20, 1755, Governor Sharpe wrote: "I am sorry Mr. Steuart thinks himself more aggrieved by the Act for granting £6000 than those who contract for the exportation of the convicts from the inland prisons. Mr. Steuart's and the other contractor's agents sell the convicts they import from £8 to £20 sterling each, which people here think a pretty good premium for their passage, and hope Mr. Steuart would have no cause to complain of a hard bargain tho he was to receive none of the bounty that is allowed by act of Parliament for transporting felons from England to these Plantations. In Pennsylvania and some of the Islands they impose £5 per poll on them, and oblige the purchaser to give security for their good behavior; I shall be glad to hear therefore that Mr. Steuart is content to pay £1 for four or five years when the Act will expire, on condition there be no additional duty imposed on them. In fact the 20 shillings of which Mr. Steuart complains is paid by the purchaser to whom the contractor's factors sell the convicts accordingly; but if it would be more agreeable I imagine the Lower House might be prevailed on to take the duty off the importer and lay it on the purchaser. It is the opinion of our lawyers as it was the intention of the Assembly that the Naval officers are obliged by their oath and the words of the Act to demand the duty of twenty shillings on every convict

¹*Archives of Maryland*, VI.

that is imported and sold as a servant for seven years, and if you please to recur to the account of importation you will see that from that duty will arise a great part of the money that is to sink the £6000 that was granted by that Act.”¹

December 23, 1755, Secretary Calvert wrote to Governor Sharpe : “To the affair of Mr. Steuart’s upon convicts, Mr. Attorney General here expressed himself to me with much warmth against the Assembly in assuming to themselves to change Acts of Parliament, that the duty of his office obliged him to protect, and if my Lord did not dissent to that Maryland Act he would severely proceed against it. His hint I understood was, he would move the House of Commons of a violation upon an Act of theirs by an Act of the Maryland Assembly and contrary to their charter. The consequence is easily conceived, that of a censure falling both upon the Proprietor and Houses of Assembly ; both which I have no other way to protect from harm, but denying a duty charged by any Act of Assembly ipso facto nam’d as Convicts, and of which I would convince him by sending him the Act upon duties personally : He desired I would, which I did inclosed in a letter with my observations thereon to your brother John who laid the same before him ; which letter with the Act satisfied him ipso facto as to Convicts ; no such name being mentioned therein ; therefore he said he would’nt as yet credit the duty levell’d. It gives me concern to understand by you, the Naval Officers have follow’d the opinion of the Provincial Lawyers in levelling the duty without a letter of the Act for it, and of which most certainly will upon tryal here fall heavy upon them, as within no intention of the Act, as also will the same upon such case, for judgment given by our Provincial Judges with regard to such intention : Such judgment here will be judged extra judicial, and of this Mr. Attorney has given me a hint, therefore it much Behooves all concernd to have a Care : ’tis truly hard upon the Province that the Scum and Dregs of the People here sent, should be the Cause of Ruin to Honest men there, I will do what I can to keep quiet Mr.

¹The Ways and Means Committee estimated that the tax of 20 shillings on each convict would produce £5000 annually.—*Votes and Proceedings*, 1755.

Stewart, but fear it.—This Manifests the danger there is in touching upon Acts of Parliament, and upon which I have observed in my former Letters.”

Governor Sharpe wrote to Secretary Calvert, May 27, 1756 : “I am sorry to find that Mr. Steuart still persists in his clamors against the Act made in July, 1754, that imposes a duty on servants. I have writ to the Naval officers and cautioned them against collecting or receiving any duties that are not imposed by Acts of Parliament or Assembly, but I doubt they will scarcely decline collecting the duty of 20 shillings per poll on every convict imported that shall be sold for seven years as they seem to think themselves obliged by oath to collect such duty. Had I forbid them in positive terms, to forbear collecting it, ’t would have shown that I knew they had already done so and I could not have recommended it to the Assembly to repeal that part of the Act without discovering a consciousness of the duty’s being imposed contrary to Act of Parliament, besides I am thoroughly convinced that if I had desired it or seemed vastly anxious to have the clause repealed ’t would have given the Lower House some degree of satisfaction as they would have concluded that the Government was distressed about it. However I have taken care to have it excepted in the bill that is now passed and hope that will be enough to satisfy Mr. Stewart . . . but Mr. Stewart may be assured that the inhabitants will resent such conduct in him and I am persuaded he will in a few years have little reason to applaud himself for the warmth he has shewn on this occasion.”

Mr. Steuart it appears was not satisfied, for April 7, 1757, Calvert writes : “Mr. Stewart has been again this year with Complaint on the Duty he charges by the Naval officers that is collected by them on convicts,” etc.

In 1766 the Maryland Assembly passed “an Act to oblige infected ships, and other vessels coming into this Province to perform quarantine.”¹ The reason given for passing this Act was that vessels coming into the Province with servants and German passengers communicated and spread dangerous and infectious

¹ Bacon, *Laws of Maryland*.

distempers, "begun at first by numbers of people being closely confined together for long times in a small space." The Act provided that the masters of vessels bringing over thirty passengers or servants, together with two other credible persons, should make oath "That neither the small-pox, jail-fever, flux, or any such dangerous infectious distemper is, or hath been on board such ship or vessel, on her passage, to the knowledge or belief of such captain or other person taking such oath respectively." In case the oath was not taken within forty-eight hours, the officer of the Port was required to report the matter to the Governor, upon which he might oblige the vessel to make quarantine, at such place and during such time as he might direct.

Messrs. Steuart and Sedgely, contractors for convicts, immediately applied to the Proprietary for a dissent to this Act, and upon his refusal, petitioned the Commissioners of the Treasury in England, and they referred it to the King in Council. The complaint of the Contractor for the Transportation of Convicts "of the obstructions he has met with in the execution of his contract by the operation of a Law lately passed in the Province of Maryland for obliging infected ships and other vessels to perform quarantine," was duly heard by the King in Council, with the result that Governor Sharpe was ordered in 1768 to transmit an authenticated transcript of the Law complained of, which he did accordingly. This seems to have ended the matter since the law stood and was repeatedly revived, until some time after the Revolution it was replaced by another Quarantine Act. The controversy between several writers to the *Maryland Gazette*, and the comments of Governor Sharpe in his letters home, are worthy of being read in full, but I confine myself to some extracts more especially concerning convicts.

A communication to the *Maryland Gazette* of July 9, 1767, says: "The deplorable Havock lately made in the family of a widow lady on the Eastern Shore, by that horrid contagious distemper, commonly called the Jail-Fever, ought to give fresh warning to the Inhabitants of this Province, how they admit this baneful malady into their families." The writer describes this case, and the case of Mr. Howard near Annapolis, who lost his

own life, and many of his family, and concludes: "It is to be wish'd that the People may cherish an Act, so manifestly tending to the preservation of their lives, their health, and their property, and that they will take every measure in their power to forward the execution of it, and to obviate every evasion which the Arts of interested men can devise to frustrate its operation, and prevent the beneficial purpose of our Legislature." To this one who signs himself A. B. responds at length on July 30. Omitting much of his argument I here give that which bears most directly upon our subject: "I suppose," says he, "for these last thirty years, *communibus annis*, there has been at least 600 convicts per year imported into this Province, and these probably have gone into 400 different families. The instances have been very rare that there has been any suspicion of these people's communicating any fatal disorder to the families into which they have been received; perhaps not one a year, take the year's round, and very often the reports that have been spread about it, when examined, are found to be entirely groundless. This makes it at least 400 to one, that they do no injury to the country in the way so much complained of; and the people's continuing to buy and receive them so constantly shews plainly the general sense of the country about the matter, notwithstanding a few gentlemen seem very angry that convicts are imported here at all, and would, if they could, by spreading this kind of terror, prevent the People's buying them, and then of course they would not be brought in. I confess I am one of those who think a young country cannot be settled, cultivated, and improved, without people of some sort, and that it is much better for the country to receive convicts than slaves; and that we, who allow them to be brought in, and have provided proper laws to have their names recorded, so that they cannot be admitted into courts, and restored to their credit, until their crimes are purged away, by a completion of their term of servitude, are much better off than those Provinces who don't permit them directly to come in; yet they are put on them, as *honest people*, under colour of indentures.

"The wicked and bad of them that come into this Province, mostly run away to the northward, mix with other people, and

pass for honest men ; whilst those, more innocent, and who come for very light offenses, serve their time out here, behave well, and become useful People."

The *Gazette* of August 20 contains two replies to A. B., the one signed Philanthropos and the other C. D.

"His view, whatever his pretences may be," says Philanthropos, "is clearly selfish : what mine is, I cheerfully submit to the public ; nor do I think myself much affected by the censure, when he ranks me among the 'few Gentlemen who are very angry that convicts are imported here at all.' He pays me a compliment where he intended a reflection ; but in confining it to a *few*, and representing that the general sense of the people is in favour of this vile importation, he is guilty of the most shameful misrepresentation and the grossest calumny upon the whole Province. What opinion must our mother country, and our sister colonies, entertain of our Virtue, when they see it confidently asserted in the *Maryland Gazette*, that we are fond of peopling our country with the most abandoned profligates in the universe ? Is this the way to purge ourselves from that false and bitter reproach, so commonly thrown in our Dish, that we are the descendants of Convicts ? As far as it has lain in my way to be acquainted with the general sentiments of the people upon this subject, I solemnly declare that the most deserving and judicious amongst them, esteem it the greatest grievance imposed on us by our mother country. This is not only the general opinion here, but of the greatest writers in England, and the best Judges of the proper means of settling a young country."¹

C. D. writes : "On this consideration, I say, the Doctor ought to excuse Mr. H. B. this Piccadillo," the accusation of using the wrong remedy, viz., bleeding instead of James' Powder, "and propose to this Gentleman for their mutual advantage, that all merchants, factors, Physicians, &c., &c., should join in extolling

¹ He next quotes Lord Bacon : "It is a shameful and unblest thing to take the scum of people, and the wicked condemned men to be the people with whom you plant ; and not only so, but it spoileth the Plantation, for they will ever live like rogues, and not fall to work, but be lazy, and do mischief, and spend victuals, and be quickly weary."

the general utility of importing rogues, felons, and diseases, from the long infected walls and deeply corrupted mansions of Newgate, &c., to mend the constitutions and improve the morals of the good people of this Province."

From Governor Sharpe's letter of July 27, 1767, I quote a few pertinent passages: "That the Distempers the Importation and spreading of which the Act is calculated to prevent have been frequently brought into this and many other places in the Province and that scores of People have been destroyed here by the Jail Fever first communicated by servants from on board crowded infectious Ships is notorious." "May there not be a continual Influx of People into the Province without bringing more in a vessel that she can well contain, or have we no servants imported in vessels that belong to other Merchants than the two Contractors who have thought fit on this occasion to bestir themselves? The Truth is that many servants are imported annually from different parts of England, Scotland & Ireland but the Masters do not often receive more on board than can be conveniently accommodated, while those Contractors who have only a certain number of vessels in the Maryland Trade must it seems at particular times empty the jails and by that means it sometimes happens that they oblige the masters of their ships to receive on board twice the number they ought to bring, little anxious themselves of the consequence to the inhabitants here, nor very solicitous whether or no the crowding too great a number of the poor wretches into small compass may not be the means of destroying some of them." "The contractors may indeed say that if it is notorious such destructive distempers are frequently imported in convict ships, why do people by purchasing encourage the importation of them, to which it might be answered that there are in all societies people that will run all risks for the sake of making profit, but it becomes the Legislature as far as can reasonably be done to prevent other people suffering by the proceedings of people of such dispositions." "Finding they could not immediately succeed in their application for a dissent, Messrs. Sedgely & Co. in Bristol have I find furnished their ship with a ventilator which they may be ashamed of not having done long ago, and

Messrs. Stewart & Campbell have made theirs quite airy by opening a range of ports on each side between decks, and by that means it seems that the ships were kept healthy tho in one of them were imported more than a hundred and fifty persons besides the crew." ¹

September 4, 1767, the Governor wrote : "You will see by the enclosed Gazettes that a kind of paper war hath been commenced here between Mr. Ringgold, consignee of the convicts from Bristol and some gentlemen who are friends to our quarantine act in which I think the former makes a poor figure and I suppose begins to wish he had not so officiously beyond all the rest of the consignees and dealers in imported servants stood forth as a champion in so bad a cause." ²

In 1769 an additional supplementary Act to the Act entitled "An Act to prevent the abuses of concealing convicted felons and other offenders imported into this province, and for the better discovery of them," was passed, which, after stating that "notwithstanding the provisions already made, convicted felons are often imported into this province," and pass as persons of character, and many of them are received as witnesses, to the great vexation and prejudice of the inhabitants of this province, made more stringent provisions concerning the bringing by the masters of vessels and the recording by the county clerks, of a full transcript of the conviction of each convict transported. The record kept by the clerk of Baltimore County under the provisions of this Act is now in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore City. I will refer to it later. ³

Having followed the course of legislation, I shall try to ascertain, as far as it may be ascertained from record, the number of convicts transported to Maryland, and give the circumstances

¹ Description of a convict's situation on a ship belonging to the contractor, Mr. Steuart and bound for Maryland by a correspondent of George Selwyn : "I went on board, and, to be sure, all the states of horror I ever had an idea of are much short of what I saw this poor man in ; chained to a board in a hole not above sixteen feet long, more than fifty with him ; a collar and padlock about his neck, and chained to five of the most dreadful creatures I ever looked on."

² *Archives of Maryland*, IX.

³ Bacon's *Laws of Maryland*.

which make it certain that the number so ascertained is short of the number transported. I shall make no estimates or guesses, leaving that to each of my hearers to do for himself.

First, however, it will be well to see what others have to say on the subject. Scharf says: "The number of Convicts imported into Maryland before the Revolution of 1776 must have amounted to at least twenty thousand. From the year 1750 to 1770 not less than four or five hundred were annually brought into the Province."¹ He gives no reference to authorities for this statement, but from the context it is evident that he had before him McMahan, who states that "at this period (about 1754) there were not less than three or four hundred annually transported to Maryland"² and gives Pitkin's *United States* as reference. He quotes at length from the controversy in the *Maryland Gazette* of 1767, in which one writer, and he an agent for the contractors, places the number, without contradiction by his adversaries, at 600 per annum for thirty years. Pitkin says: "It was calculated that, about the year 1750 not less than from three to four hundred felons were annually brought into the Province of Maryland," and gives as his authority "*British Empire in America*, Vol. 3, p. 23," which from an earlier reference I find named as "*Entick's History of the British Empire in America*." Anxious to find the first authority for this calculation, and if possible the grounds upon which it was based, I have diligently sought this work of Entick's in the libraries of Baltimore and the Congressional Library, but without success. However, three or four hundred annually about the year 1750 is too indefinite to give us the means of calculating the total number. The writer in the *Gazette* of 1767 gives 18,000 before that date. If this be true, Scharf's estimate of 20,000 before 1776 is conservative, for considerably more than 2,000 are on record after 1767. If five hundred a year were bought in between 1750 and 1770, which comes to 10,000 in 20 years, an additional 10,000 must have come partly before 1750 and partly after 1770 to make Scharf's 20,000 before the Revolution. All

¹ *History of Maryland*, I, p. 392.

² *Ibid.*, p. 133.

these numbers, for ought I have been able to discover, are the result of "estimating," which, however valuable it may be to a fisherman in describing the weight and size of his catch, is not considered a reliable means of determining the figures of the census.

We will now see what remains upon record :

On the records of the Provincial Court we find six consignments of convicts to Maryland merchants during 1719, 1720, and 1721, and one in 1725. These I have tabulated. In the three first mentioned years they amounted to 424, of which 256 were men and 158 women, 373 were sentenced to serve 7 years, and 51 to serve 14 years. We have already seen that the latter were those who were excluded the benefit of clergy, and reprieved from death by the King's pardon. The consignment of 1725 brings the total to 558. These entries in the Court Records were made because of the special business relations between the consignor and consignees, and do not indicate that no other convicts were sent in these years, or in other years when no entries are found.

In the Treasury Series of the Calendars of English State Papers are recorded the payments to the Contractors for Transporting Convicts from Newgate and the gaols of the home counties, as they are called, viz., Hertford, Essex, Kent, Surrey, Sussex, and Bucks. Payments for transportation from other counties are not found on these records. I have tabulated these entries, which extend from 1729 to 1745, with the following result:

From 1729 to 1735 inclusive there were sent: 444 to Maryland, 518 to Virginia, 163 to Maryland or Virginia, 613 to America, place not mentioned.

From 1735 to 1745 inclusive there were sent: 792 to Maryland, 763 to Virginia, 737 to Maryland or Virginia, 675 to America, place not mentioned.

The total number sent by the Contractors for Newgate and the home counties from 1729 to 1745, a period of seventeen years, was 4704, viz., 1236 to Maryland, 1281 to Virginia, 899 to Maryland or Virginia, and 1288 to America with no place named.

Two Entry Books for the Patuxent District, or Port of Annapolis, the one in the Land Office, and the other in the Maryland

Historical Society's vault, give the numbers of those entered as convicts in this District for the thirty years from 1746 to 1775 with the exception of a number, doubtless small, to be added where the word "convicts" in a few places is entered with no number prefixed. It must not be forgotten that there were two or three other districts of which we have no books of entry.

I have tabulated by years these Entry Books, not only as to Convicts but as to passengers, indentured servants and negroes, and added the results for each period of ten years, and for the entire thirty years. The total number of convicts entered as such in this district for the thirty years before the Revolution is 8846, or a little less than 300 per annum (more exact 295). In the same period there are entered 2142 German and Irish passengers, 9035 indentured servants, 3324 negroes; a total immigration of 23,347 at this port, of which 9 % were passengers, 39 % indentured servants, 38 % convicts and 14 % negroes.

To sum up, we have between 1717 and 1729 seven consignments which found their way to the Provincial Court records, amounting to 558.

From 1729 to 1745 we have 1236 sent expressly to Maryland by the Contractors for Newgate and the home counties, plus some unknown portion of 899 sent to Maryland or Virginia, and of 1288 sent to America; with no report from the other parts of England. From 1745 to 1775 we have entered in the Patuxent district, of which Annapolis was the principal port, 8846 convicts. This gives us 10,640 from that part of the records that remains and is accessible to us.¹

Our table of the entries at Annapolis gives for the period from 1750 to 1770, when according to Scharf not less than four or five hundred were annually imported, 310 per annum.

¹The returns from Taxes laid by the Act of 1754 in which convicts imported are taxed 20s. give: "By the Naval officer of Oxford for seven years servants 10£ 14s. 6d." "By Ditto of Patowmack 96£ 10s. 6d." The Report of a Committee of both Houses, 1757, says: "By the Account of Richard Lee, Esq., Naval Officer of Patowmack, it likewise appears that the Snow *Trail*, William McCoghin, Master, Entered in the said Port of Patowmack Ninety-one Convicts, and cleared out thence without paying the Duty of Twenty Shillings currency per Head on the same Ninety-one Convicts."

“An Account of the Number of Souls in the Province of Maryland in the year 1755,” published in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1764, gives 1507 men and 386 women convicts, 67 boy and 21 girl convicts, total 1981 convicts in a population of 153,564, of which about half were under 16 years of age, and 30% were colored. The adult convicts were 3.6% of the total white adult population, and were about one-third as numerous as the indentured and hired servants who are classed together. Of course this refers to convicts still serving their term and not to such as had worked out their time.

I have probably said sufficient to show that those transported as convicts were convicted on criminal and not on political charges. From the record kept in Baltimore County in consequence of the law of 1769, for the four years from 1770 to 1773, I have made a list of offences registered, viz.:

Felony within benefit of clergy, felony without benefit of clergy, larceny, petty larceny, grand larceny, stealing, horse-stealing, stealing a mare, sheep-stealing, stealing a cow, stealing a heifer, stealing a lamb, receiving stolen goods knowing them to be such, house-breaking and stealing, burglary, shop-lifting, defrauding by false pretences, obtaining goods by false pretences, being an incorrigible rogue, burglary and sacrilege, wilful and corrupt perjury, robbery on the highway, rape, murder, bigamy, and being at large before the expiration of a term for which he had been sentenced and ordered transported. Strange to say no less than seventy names of persons convicted of theft and larceny, from Newgate and Middlesex, who were made over to George Moore of London, Merchant, contractor for transporting convicts to some of his majesty's colonies and Plantations in America and assigned by him to George Salmon, are recorded in Baltimore County by William Gibson, clerk, December 31, 1783.

The Congress of the United States, September 16, 1788, resolved: “That it be and it is hereby recommended to the several States to pass proper laws for preventing the transportation of convicted malefactors from foreign countries into the United States.” Virginia, in response to this resolution, passed an Act November 13, 1788, which states that “it has been represented to

this Assembly by the United States in Congress that a practice has prevailed for some time passed, for importing felons convict into this state under various pretences, which said felons convict so imported have been sold and dispersed among the people of this State, whereby much injury hath been done to the morals as well as the health of our fellow citizens," and prohibits such importation for the future under a penalty of three months' imprisonment, and a fine of £50 for each convict imported.

We have seen that after 1717 convicts were transported to the colonies in America by authority of an Act of Parliament, that all efforts to put a stop to the practice in Maryland were resisted by the contractors who had a property interest in the services of the convicts, that all Acts passed to the detriment of this property interest, received the dissent of the Lord Proprietary under pressure from the law officers of the Crown, that these convicts were criminals under the law of England, whatever may be thought of the severity of England's criminal law at that period, that in Maryland and the other colonies they were looked upon as criminal and dangerous persons, and by experience they were found to be such, that there is no necessity to confound them with the political prisoners who at certain periods were transported as servants, since these are not mentioned on the records as convicts or felons, but as Rebel prisoners or servants.

The transportation of convicts is a chapter in our economic history, and is connected with our social history only as furnishing a portion of the compulsory labor which helped to produce the wealth and the consequent freedom from personal toil which enabled those of the better sort to cultivate the graces and refinements which are not possible to men who, in an agricultural country, earn their bread by the sweat of their own brows. It is connected with our political history only as having, in the words of Franklin in 1768, "long been a great grievance to the plantations in general," and in the words of John Dickinson as being "an insult and Indignity not to be thought of, much less borne without Indignation and Resentment," and, I may add, as being one of the injuries that loosened the bonds of affection that bound us to the mother country.

It has been asked, was Maryland a penal colony? All the British colonies in America were equally liable, by Act of Parliament, to receive convicts, and if this makes them so, all the colonies were penal. The convicts were actually sent to the colonies where the best price could be obtained for that property in their services which the statute vested in the contractors for their transportation.¹

What became of the convicts at the expiration of their term cannot, from the nature of the case, be answered statistically. Eddis, writing in 1770, says: "Those who survive the term of servitude, seldom establish their residence in this country; the stamp of infamy is too strong upon them to be easily erased: they either return to Europe, and renew their former practices; or, if they have fortunately imbibed habits of honesty and industry, they remove to a distant situation, where they may hope to remain unknown, and be enabled to pursue with credit every possible method of becoming useful members of Society."²

THE STAINED GLASS WINDOWS IN THE STATE HOUSE AT ANNAPOLIS.

CLAYTON C. HALL.

The designs in the three stained glass windows upon the central stairway, which confront the visitor to the new State Building at Annapolis, are not only highly ornamental and decorative in effect, but are extremely interesting from an historical point of view.

As the inscriptions upon the windows themselves indicate, the

¹Instruction to Governor Gordon: *Pennsylvania Archives*, 1731, (1st Series, Vol. 1, p. 306), . . . "that you do not give your assent to or pass any act whatever imposing Duties on the Importation of any Felons from this Kingdom into our said Province of Pennsylvania.— G. R."

²*Letters of William Eddis*, p. 67.

middle one, with the equestrian figure, represents the obverse or front, of the Great Seal prescribed in 1648 by Cecilius, Lord Baltimore, for use in the Province of Maryland.

The window to the left hand of the observer represents the reverse of that Seal, while the one to the right reproduces the design of the present Great Seal of the State as restored by resolution of the General Assembly in 1876.

These windows were constructed by the Tiffany Favrile Company under the direction of Messrs. Baldwin & Pennington, the architects of the building, and correctly present in rich and glowing color the beautiful armorial bearings of this State.

The special interest attaching to these designs from an historical point of view arises chiefly from the fact that Maryland is the only one of the United States which possesses a coat of arms of purely heraldic design, and the further fact that the Provincial Seal of 1648, cut in silver, is still in existence, preserved in the Land Office. It is probably the oldest relic of the kind in this country.

The Seal of 1648 was sent out by Cecilius Calvert, Lord Baltimore, to replace one that had been lost or stolen during the Ingle rebellion of 1644/5, and is described in the letter of commission, dated August 12, 1648, which accompanied it, as "being somewhat different (though but little) from our said former Great Seal of the Said Province." A change was of course necessary to prevent the fraudulent use of the old Seal if still existing, but in what the difference consisted it is impossible now to say, as no impressions of the earlier Great Seal have been found; but it is more than probable that on the new Seal the "plowman and fisherman," indicative of Maryland's resources in agriculture and fisheries, were substituted as supporters for the leopards of Lord Baltimore's family coat of arms. This theory is strengthened by the fact that the Proprietary's lesser seal of arms (which is also preserved in the Land Office) has upon it the leopards as supporters. This is probably the oldest of the Maryland seals now existing.

The obverse of the Great Seal is described by the Proprietary as having engraven thereon "our Figure in Compleat Armour on

Horse Back with our Sword drawn and our Helmett on and a Great Plume of Feathers affixed to it the Horsetrappings furniture and Caparisons being adorn'd with the figure of our Paternal Coat of Arms and underneath the Horse a Sea Shoar engraven with Certain Flowers and Grass Growing upon it." The legend upon the border was CÆCILIVS · ABSOLV · DMS · TERRÆ · MARLÆ · ET · AVALONLÆ · BARO · DE · BALTEMORE · (Cecilius, absolute Lord of Maryland and Avalon, Baron of Baltimore). This inscription remained unchanged except that the name *Cæcilivus* was altered to *Carolus* by recutting. Charles (third Baron) succeeded Cecilius in 1675, and in 1715 his grandson Charles, fifth Baron, succeeded to the title after it had been held but eight weeks by Benedict Leonard, fourth Baron. This second Charles lived until 1751, so that for three-quarters of a century, with the exception of a brief period of less than two months, Charles was the name of the Proprietary.

The reverse of this old Seal contains in full the paternal coat of arms referred to as figured or displayed upon the caparisons of the horse. The arms are quarterly, indicating the alliance of two families by intermarriage, where the wife is an inheritor of landed estates. The first and fourth quarters represent the arms of the Calvert family, described in heraldic language as "paly of six pieces or and sable (gold and black) a bend counterchanged." The second and third quarters show the arms of the Crossland family, which Cecilius Calvert, Lord Baltimore, derived from his grandmother Alicia Crossland, who was an heiress. This coat is quarterly, argent and gules, (silver and red), a cross bottony counterchanged. Above the shield appears an Earl's coronet indicative of the Palatinate rank of the Province, and above that a helmet placed full-faced, which position denotes sovereign authority. Surmounting the helmet is the family crest of the Calverts, two bannerets or pennons, the staves of which issue from a ducal coronet. This coronet is not indicative of rank, but its use as a part of a crest is an honorable distinction. Upon the border of this side of the shield is the inscription SCUTO BONÆ VOLUNTATIS TUÆ CORONASTI NOS (with the shield of thy good-will

hast thou crowned us), being part of the last verse of the Fifth Psalm as it appears in the Vulgate.¹

The meaning or significance of heraldic devices is often obscure. Derived, probably, in their simpler forms, from the usual methods of constructing, strengthening or adorning shields, they early came to be availed of as a means of identification on the field of battle, and heralds exercised their ingenuity in discovering or inventing meanings for the various figures. In the first and fourth quarters of the shield will be easily recognized a construction similar to that ordinarily used in making a gate in a board fence,—a transverse piece binding the vertical boards together. But in it the fancy of the heralds discovered the pales forming a *palisado*, indicating a fortified place; and in the diagonal piece, or bend, they discerned the likeness of a scaling ladder; so that the design was deemed appropriate to one who had successfully assailed a fortified place. The second and third quarters, the figure of which forms a cross, was conceived to be a device appropriate to a crusader, or other Christian warrior; while the cross bottony, (*boutonnée*, or budding) was deemed proper to indicate the virtues of a youthful warrior, whereas a cross flory (flowered) the ends of which resembled an open lily or fleur-de-lis, would belong to one in his maturity. So much for heraldic fancies and imagination. The whole design is in fact one of a beautiful and compound symmetry, each quarter bearing a figure composed of the original colors of the field, or background, counterchanged or transposed; while the sombre effect of the gold² and black, is brilliantly contrasted by that of the silver and red; and the diagonal lines and acute angles of the one are offset by the rectangles and curves of the other.

Upon this Seal the surrounding mantle is represented as having

¹ The rendering in the Authorized English Version is,—“with favour wilt thou compass him as with a shield.” Marginal reading,—“crown him.”

² It is to be noted that the Maryland colors are gold and black, not *orange* and black. The latter are the colors of Princeton University, “Old Nassau.” The writer was informed by a gentleman connected with one of the newspapers, that the persistent error of ascribing to Maryland the colors orange and black was due to an ignorant assumption that the word *or* (gold) was an abbreviation of the word *orange*.

the arms broidered upon it, their edges showing where the folds of the mantle disclose the exterior. The arms that have been described continued in use during the Colonial period upon the Seal of the Lords Proprietary, and except during the sway of the royal governors, from 1692 to 1715, the Seal upon which they were engraved was the Great Seal for the Province. It was continued in use by the State of Maryland (by a resolution adopted in 1776) until 1794, when it was superseded by a new Seal of very bad design. Other seals followed, but in later years the interest attaching to the old colonial arms was recognized. In 1854 an unsuccessful attempt at this restoration was made, and in 1876, the centennial year of the American Republic, the Legislature of Maryland by joint resolution, ordered their complete restoration upon the Great Seal of the State.

The Colonial Seal was affixed to documents pendent, with obverse and reverse, but from an early date it was the custom to attach the Seal *reversed*, so that what was intended as the under side became familiar as the arms of Maryland. In the resolution directing the restoration of the ancient arms, the device to be cut upon the Seal was fully and minutely specified, the description being taken from Lord Baltimore's letter of commission which accompanied the Great Seal in 1648, and from those contained in books treating of family coats of arms.

Nine years later, in 1885, the Colonial Seal itself was unexpectedly discovered in a loft of the old Treasury building, standing in State House Circle, near the head of Maryland Avenue, which is supposed to be the oldest building in Annapolis.

There the Seal had lain forgotten for nearly a century. Its discovery makes it possible to measure the accuracy with which the reverse side of the old Seal has been reproduced from description. The differences as shown in the two windows to the right and the left are chiefly such as result from the different treatment of the same subject by different artists.

But in the crest, a very curious complexity of differences is to be observed, sufficient to justify comment and explanation.

In the old Seal the pennons fly toward the right hand, as is usual, but contrary to established usage the black pennon leads the

gold. The staves are of gold, and the ducal coronet from which they issue, red.

In the present Seal these conditions are reversed in every particular. The pennons fly to the left hand, the gold leading, the staves are red, and the ducal coronet gold.

In the exemplification of arms issued to Sir George Calvert¹ (afterwards created Lord Baltimore) and dated December 3, 1822, the crest is described as follows:—"the upper parte or halues of two Launces the bandroll of the first Sables and the second, or," which standing in a ducal crown, gules, (red), is declared to be "the auntient Creast descended vnto him from his auncestors" and is so "depicted in the margent" of the document to which special reference is made.

In the resolution of the General Assembly adopted in 1876, the crest is described as follows:—"on a ducal coronet proper, two pennons, dexter or, the other sable; staves gules."

This description was taken from works on heraldry generally accepted as authentic,² and the curious transposition both of the colors, and the direction in which the pennons fly, can only be accounted for upon the theory that some copyist, observing the unusual fact that the sable, or black pennon, preceded the gold, noted the fact of transposition and hence inferred a general transposition of colors and direction throughout the description of the crest, an error which was adopted and followed by subsequent writers.

To the restoration of these arms with the Earl's coronet, indicative of Palatinate authority, no political significance whatever is to be attached. It is merely a recognition of the past, and of a history, during the colonial period of the commonwealth, to which a special interest is attached on account of the peculiar constitution of the Province. Its restoration means only, while it shows emphatically, "that whatever the changes by which its political

¹ *Maryland Historical Society, Calvert Papers No. 1*, page 38. This exemplification of arms is now in the possession of the Society.

² *E. g.*, Edmondson's *Complete Body of Heraldry*, Vol. II. *Name*, Calvert. The direction and colors of the pennons are reversed in an illustration contained in Guillim's *Display of Heraldry*.

constitution has been affected, the identity of the commonwealth has never been destroyed, and its continuity remains unbroken.”¹

It may be well to add that there was another Great Seal prepared for Maryland during the colonial period which never went into use and of which no impressions exist. This was in 1658, when Lord Baltimore confided to Josias Fendall, whom he appointed Governor, a Seal to be used if he failed to recover the old Seal which was then in the possession of the commissioners appointed by Parliament. But the old Seal was surrendered to him. It is probable that this provisional Seal of 1658 bore the motto *Crescite et Multiplicamini* which was long current in the Province and the State and which appears upon the representation of the arms printed on the title page of Bacon's compilation of the laws of Maryland, published in 1765.² This conjecture is justified by the fact that this motto appears upon the coins which Lord Baltimore had struck during the following year, (1659), in an attempt to provide a stable currency for the Province, and perhaps had its origin in the purpose, mentioned by Bozman in his History of Maryland, of the first Lord Baltimore, to call the Province “Crescentia,” subsequently changed to “Terra Mariae,” or Maryland, in honor of Queen Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I, King of England.

On the present Great Seal, the second word of the motto FATTI MASCHI, PAROLE FEMINE (an ancient Italian proverb, signifying “Deeds are males, words are females”) is spelled *Maschii*. This is the way it was spelled in Lord Baltimore's letter of commission, and in many publications, including the representation of the arms contained in Guillim's *Display of Heraldry*. Upon the Colonial Seal the Italian word is more correctly spelled *Maschi*.

¹ *Great Seal of Maryland*. Maryland Historical Society, Fund Publication No. 23, printed 1886. This paper contains a complete history of the several Great Seals that have been used in Maryland.

² This wood-cut contains a number of errors, some of which were, as well as the motto, reproduced in the Seal adopted in 1854.

BLAKISTONE FAMILY.

CHRISTOPHER JOHNSTON.

The Blakistone family of Maryland descends from the Blakistons of Newton Hall, a branch of the ancient family of Blakiston of Blakiston in the Palatinate of Durham. An elaborate pedigree, published in Surtees' *History of Durham* (iii, 162 ff., 402), carries the line back to the year 1341, and from this pedigree the earlier portion of the following genealogy is derived. The arms and crest, as given by the same authority, are as follows:—

Arms. Arg., two bars, and in chief three dunghill cocks, gu.

Crest. A dunghill cock or, crested, armed, wattled, and collared, gu.

The immediate ancestor of the Maryland family was

1. REV. MARMADUKE BLAKISTON¹ of Newton Hall, fifth son of John Blakiston of Blakiston by his first wife Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Sir George Bowes of Dalden and Streatham, Knt. He was Vicar of Woodborne, Rector of Redmarshall in 1585, Rector of Sedgfield in 1599, and Prebendary of Durham, and was buried at St. Margaret's, Crossgate, 3 Sept. 1639. He married, at St. Mary-le-Bow, 30 June 1595, Margaret James, and she was buried at St. Margaret's, 10 March 1636. Rev. Marmaduke Blakiston and Margaret (James) his wife had issue as follows:—
 - i. TOBYE BLAKISTON,² of Newton Hall, eldest son. His will, dated 24 April 1642, was proved by his brother John, 24 Dec. 1646. Mar. Frances younger dau. and coh. of Francis Briggs of Old Malton, Co. York.
 - ii. JOHN BLAKISTON, bapt. 21 Aug. 1603.
 - iii. REV. THOMAS BLAKISTON, A. M., Vicar of North Allerton, 1628, Prebendary of Wistow; ejected during the Civil wars 1640/1; mar. and had issue.
 - iv. REV. ROBERT BLAKISTON, bapt. 7 Jany. 1607; Rector of Sedgfield and Prebendary of Durham on the resignation of his father in 1631; mar. Elizabeth dau. of John Howson, Bishop of Durham; d. s. p. and was buried, 19 Jan. 1634/5, in Durham Abbey.
 - v. REV. RALPH BLAKISTON, A. M., bapt. 24 June 1608; Rector of Ryton, Co. Pal.; d. unmar. and was buried at Ryton 30 Jan. 1676/7.
 - vi. HENRY BLAKISTON of Old Malton, Co. York; d. 1666; mar. Mary dau. of Wm. Mauleverer of Arncliffe, Co. York: issue three daughters.

- vii. PETER BLAKISTON, bapt. 23 Oct. 1614 ; sometime of Old Malton ; mar. Elizabeth dan. of George Mauleverer, Esq.
 - 3. viii. GEORGE BLAKISTON.
 - ix. FRANCES BLAKISTON, bapt. 2 Feb. 1605/6 ; mar., 13 Aug. 1626, John Cosin, Lord Bishop of Durham.
 - x. MARY BLAKISTON, bapt. 30 June 1613 ; mar. at Brancepath, 9 Sept. 1629, Ralph Allenson, merchant in Durham.
 - xi. MARGARET BLAKISTON, mar. 28 Nov. 1631, Thomas Shadforth of Eppleton, Co. Pal., Esq.
2. JOHN BLAKISTON² (*Marmaduke*¹) was baptized 21 Aug. 1603 and was married at All Saints, Newcastle, 9 Nov. 1626, to Susan Chambers. He was Member of Parliament for Newcastle in 1641, was Mayor of Newcastle in 1645, and was one of the judges who pronounced sentence of death on King Charles I, in 1649. A sketch of his life is to be found in the *Dictionary of National Biography*. He died in 1650. The following is an abstract of his will, dated 1 June 1649, and proved at London by his widow, 24 March 1650. *John Blakiston* of Newton in the County Palatine of Durham ; wife Susanna and son Mr. John Blakiston executors ; son Neemiah Blakiston ; daughter Rebecca wife of Mr. James Lance and her two children ; Mr. Lawson father-in-law of my brother George Blakiston ; and whereas testator's said brother George Blakiston has suffered greatly with him, the testator, in public concerns, he gives to the six children of the said George, viz : Robert, Sarah, John, Esther, Hannah, and Justice, £50 each ; Cousin Mr. Robert Young's wife and children ; Cousin Margaret Lyons (Surtees' *Durham*, iii, 402), Mrs. Susan Blakiston survived her husband, and in 1661 her effects were seized by the Sheriff of Durham as the widow of a regicide.
- John Blakiston and Susan (Chambers) his wife had issue :—
- i. JOHN BLAKISTON,³ bapt. 6 Jan. 1630 ; buried 13 April 1632.
 - 4. ii. JOHN BLAKISTON, bapt. 18 April 1633.
 - iii. JOSEPH BLAKISTON, bapt. 22 Oct. 1635 ; buried 28 Aug. 1637.
 - 5. iv. NEHEMIAH BLAKISTON, named in his father's will, 1649.
 - v. REBECCA BLAKISTON, bapt. 29 Aug. 1627 ; wife of James Lance in 1649.
 - vi. ELIZABETH BLAKISTON, bapt. 29 Sept. 1629 ; buried 30 Nov. 1629.
3. GEORGE BLAKISTON² (*Marmaduke*¹) was Sheriff of Durham in 1656 (Surtees' *Durham*, iii, 402-403). He is stated in his brother's will to have "suffered much in public concerns," and it was probably for this reason, as well as on account of his relationship to the Regicide, that he emigrated to Maryland with his family in 1668. He settled in St. Mary's

County and died the following year. 30 Sept. 1669, administration on the estate of George Blakiston, late of St. Mary's County deceased, was committed to "his son John Blakiston" who gave bond in 20,000 lb. Tobacco (Test. Proc., Lib. 3, fol. 272). The inventory of his estate, appraised by Luke Gardiner and Richard Foster, was filed 12 October following (*ibid.* fol. 273). George Blakiston married Barbara daughter of Henry Lawson of Newcastle (Surtees' *Durham*, iii, 163) and had issue :

- i. ROBERT BLAKISTON,³ bapt. 19 Sept. 1639 ; came to Md. 1668.
 - ii. JOSEPH BLAKISTON, buried 14 Oct. 1646.
 - iii. SAMUEL BLAKISTON, buried 8 Oct. 1647.
 6. iv. JOHN BLAKISTON, died 1679.
 - v. SARAH BLAKISTON.
 - vi. ESTHER BLAKISTON.
 - vii. HANNAH BLAKISTON, came to Md. 1668.
 - viii. JUSTICE BLAKISTON, came to Md. 1668.
 7. ix. EBENEZER BLAKISTON, b. 1650 ; d. 1709.
4. JOHN BLAKISTON³ (*John*,² *Marmaduke*¹), was baptised 18 April 1633. He was admitted to Gray's Inn 20 March 1649, and was a barrister-at-law. He lived at Newcastle-on-Tyne and was buried there, 12 March 1701/2. He left a will dated 16 Dec. 1701. John Blakiston married Phoebe daughter of William Johnston of Kiblesworth, Esq., sister of Sir Nathaniel Johnston, Bart., and had issue :—
- i. WILLIAM BLAKISTON,⁴ bapt. 14 Aug. 1665 ; buried 17 Sept. 1665.
 8. ii. NATHANIEL BLAKISTON, Governor of Maryland.
 - iii. ROBERT BLAKISTON, bapt. 3 Aug. 1673 ; living 1681, but dead in 1701.
 - iv. JANE BLAKISTON, bapt. 4 Jan. 1668 ; buried 30 May 1671.
 - v. SARAH BLAKISTON, bapt. 12 April 1678 ; buried 26 Jan. 1680.
 - vi. MARGARET BLAKISTON, living 1701, wife of Maj. Edward Nott of Kingston in Surrey, Deputy Governor of Virginia (*Va. Mag.* xiv, 302).
5. COL. NEHEMIAH BLAKISTON³ (*John*,² *Marmaduke*¹), is named in his father's will, 1649. The exact date of his arrival in Maryland is not recorded, but he probably came with his uncle George Blakiston and his family in 1668, though he did not enter his rights for land until some years later. 17 Oct. 1674, "came Nehemiah Blakiston of St. Mary's County and proved his right to 300 acres of land for transporting himself, John Fochliss, John Snowden, John Slocer, Edward Smiley, and Mary Gibbons" (Land Office, Lib. 18, fol. 126). That this was not the date of his arrival is evident from the fact that his marriage took place in May

1669. At March Term 1678/9, he brought an action for false arrest against one Edward Husbands in the Provincial Court of Maryland. In his plea he sets forth the excellent reputation he had always enjoyed in the Province and mentions several particular circumstances. On the 6 of May 1669, he states, he married Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Gerard, Esq., with the consent of her said father who, in consideration thereof, settled upon him and his heirs lands and tenements in St. Mary's County of great value. The said Nehemiah Blakiston was moreover one of the attornies of the Provincial Court and of the Courts of St. Mary's and Charles Counties (Prov. Court, Lib. NN., fol. 784 ff). The father-in-law of Nehemiah Blakiston was Thomas Gerard of St. Clement's Manor, who was for a number of years a member of the Council of Maryland, but later removed to Westmoreland County, Virginia, and died there in 1673. The patent on the resurvey of St. Clement's Manor, 29 June 1678, gives a list of the lands conveyed by Thomas Gerard, Esq., in his lifetime. Among these lands were two tracts, one called Longworth's Point, the other called Dare's Neck, containing respectively 300 and 100 acres, which were conveyed to Nehemiah Blakiston and Elizabeth, his wife. (Land Office, Lib. 20, fol. 16.) The records show that Nehemiah Blakiston was sworn one of the attornies of the Provincial Court, 27 March 1676 (Prov. Court, Lib. NN., fol. 308). In addition to the active practice of the legal profession, he filled the office of Clerk of the King's Customs for Wicocomico and Potomac Rivers, by commission dated 26 Sept. 1685 (Md. Arch. v, 526). It would appear, however, from his letter to the Commissioners of Customs, dated 20 April 1685, complaining of interference with himself and other officers of the Crown, that he must have held an earlier commission (Md. Arch. v, 436-439). In the revolution of 1689, Nehemiah Blakiston played an important part, and for his good services at this time he received a vote of thanks from the Assembly, 4 Sept. 1689 (Md. Arch., xiii, 247). On the same date he was commissioned Captain of a troop of horse in the St. Mary's County militia (*ibid.*, p. 241). In a letter dated "Longworth Point 7^{ber} the 17, 1690," he writes that he has been appointed President of the Committee for the Present Government of this Province (Md. Arch., viii, 206-207). 21 April 1691 he was appointed Chief Justice of the Provincial Court of Maryland (*ibid.*, 241-242), and

in the same year was Speaker of the Assembly (*ibid.*, 250). On the 26 of August 1691 he was commissioned a member of the Council of Maryland (*ibid.*, 271) and, 8 April 1692, was recommissioned a Justice of the Provincial Court, Governor Copley being Chief Justice (*ibid.*, 307). His commission as Colonel was probably dated 9 April 1692, since it is recorded that on the 8 of April "Capt. Nehemiah Blakiston" attended a Council meeting, while on the following day and always thereafter his name appears as "Col. Nehemiah Blakiston" (Md. Arch., viii, 306-310. He was present at a meeting of the Council 25 August 1693 (*ibid.*, p. 555), and died not long afterwards. For on the 11th of Dec. 1693, his widow, Madame Elizabeth Blakiston is cited to administer on the estate of her late husband Col. Nehemiah Blakiston (Test. Proc., Lib. 15°, fol. 14). Mrs. Blakiston married secondly, about 1696, Ralph Rymer, and thirdly Joshua Guibert of St. Mary's County, but appears to have had issue by her first husband only. Her will, dated 15 Dec. 1715, was proved 2 Oct. 1716. In it she bequeaths Longworth's Point to her son, John Blakiston, and names her daughters Susanna Attaway, Rebecca Walters, Mary Mason and Ann Blakiston—the latter being the wife of her son John—and her grandchildren, Nehemiah and Elizabeth Blakiston.

Col. Nehemiah Blackiston and Elizabeth (Gerard) his wife had issue :—

9. i. JOHN BLAKISTON,⁴ d. 1724.
 - ii. SUSANNA BLAKISTON, mar. 1° Thomas Hatton (d. Aug. 1701) grandson of Secretary Thomas Hatton slain at the battle of St. Mary's, 1665, 2° John Attaway.
 - iii. REBECCA BLAKISTON, mar. Walters.
 - iv. MARY BLAKISTON, mar. Matthew Mason (b. 1689; d. 1729).
6. JOHN BLAKISTON³ (*George² Marmaduke¹*) came to Maryland in 1668 with his father and other members of his family. 27 December 1670, "John Blackstone" of St. Mary's County proved rights for the transportation of the following persons in 1668, viz:—himself, Sarah, George, Barbara, Robert, Hannah, and Justice Blackiston, and others (Land Office, Lib. 16, fol. 70). A comparison with the will, cited above, of John Blakiston the regicide judge leaves small doubt as to the identity of these persons. Sarah was doubtless John Blakiston's wife, and George and Barbara were his parents. It has been shown above that he administered in the estate of his father George Blakiston in 1669. Robert Blakiston does

not subsequently appear in the records, and probably died soon after his arrival. 18 March 1668/9, John Blakiston purchased from Richard Foster Sen., of St. Mary's County, 100 acres in St. Clement's Manor "now in the possession of John Tennison" (Prov. Court, Lib. FF., fol. 784). 9 April 1675, John Blakiston of St. Mary's County proved his right to 150 acres of land for the transportation of John Waterhouse, Richard Selby, and Charles Hayes (Land Office, Lib. 18, fol. 279). The records do not show that any warrant or patent issued to John Blakiston, and he doubtless assigned the rights entered by him. 18 January 1670/1, John and Ebenezer Blakiston witnessed the will of Robert Slye of Bushwood, St. Mary's County (Baldwin's *Calendar* i, 59), whose wife Susanna was a daughter of Thomas Gerard and sister of Elizabeth wife of Col. Nehemiah Blakiston. Between 1675 and 1678 John Blakiston removed to Kent County. 24 Sept. 1678, Ebenezer Blakiston of Cecil Co., Gent., and Elizabeth his wife, conveyed to "his brother" John Blakiston of Kent Co. and Sarah his wife, a tract of 300 acres called Boxley near Swan Creek in Kent County (Kent Co., Lib. A, fol. 441). This tract was purchased by Ebenezer Blakiston, 25 Aug. 1674, from Lawrence Symonds and William Davis of Kent County (*ibid.* fol. 318). John Blakiston died in 1679, and his wife Sarah in 1683 as is shown by the following extract from the Testamentary Proceedings. 3 April 1683 "Came Eben^r Blakiston of Cecil Co. & showed that Jn^o Blakiston his brother late of Kent County dyed intestate in y^e year 1679, that Sarah his widow did not adm^r upon his estate & is since alsoe dec^d giving by word & leaving when shee dyed what belonged to y^e orphan of y^e said dec^d to other persons & therefore the s^d Ebenezer prayed that hee may adm^r on y^e s^d Sarah her estate that hee may secure y^e estate to y^e s^d orphan to whom in R^t it belongeth which was granted." (Test. Proc., Lib. 13, fol. 23).

John Blakiston and Sarah his wife had issue one son:—

10. i. JOHN BLAKISTON,⁴ b. 1669; d. Dec. 1733.
7. CAPT. EBENEZER BLAKISTON³ (*George² Marmaduke¹*) of Cecil, and later of Kent, County, appears to have been the youngest son of his parents. Both in the deed conveying Boxley and in his application for administration on Sarah Blakiston's estate he calls himself the brother of John Blakiston, and the fact that John and Ebenezer witnessed together

the will of Robert Slye is strong evidence of their identity. Ebenezer is not named among the children of George and Barbara Blakiston in the will of his uncle John the regicide judge, dated 1 June 1649, but at that time he was not born. In a deposition before the Maryland Council in 1697, "Capt. Ebenezer Blakiston" of Cecil County gives his age as 47 years (Md. Arch. xxiii. 177), so that he was born in 1650, the year following the date of his uncle's will. Whether he came to Maryland with his parents in 1668 or arrived somewhat later is uncertain. In any case he was in St. Mary's County in January 1670/1 when he witnessed the will of Robert Slye, and soon after removed to the Eastern Shore. 17 October 1671, "Ebenezer Blakiston" of Baltimore County proved his right to 50 acres of land for transporting himself into the Province (Land Office, Lib. 16, fol. 341). At this time Baltimore County extended around the head of the Bay to the Eastern Shore, and included territory included in Cecil County, erected in 1674. 17 October 1681, by virtue of several assignments, Ebenezer Blakiston obtained a certificate for a tract of 500 acres called St. Taunton's (Land Office, Lib. 21, fol. 347). 4 Sept. 1689, he was commissioned Captain of a foot company in "Worten and South Sassafras" Hundred, Cecil County (Md. Arch. xiii, 244), and he was one of the Justices of the County in 1697-98, and 1702 (Md. Arch. xxiii, 129, 401; xxv, 125). According to the register of St. Paul's Parish, Kent County, he was buried 25 October 1709. He died intestate, but the following extracts show that he had at least two sons. 8 Dec. 1709, Inventory of Mr. Ebenezer Blakiston, late of Kent Co. deceased, appraised by Wm. Ringgold and Edward Scott, and approved by Nathaniel Hynson (Annapolis, Inv. & Acc'ts, Lib. 31, fol. 193). 14 Dec. 1710, additional inventory of Capt. Ebenezer Blakistone by Wm. Blakistone his executor (*sic!*)—contains an item of "2588 lb. Tobacco made on my father's plantation" (Kent Co. Invs., Lib. 1. fol. 71-72). 26 May 1711, additional account of Wm. Blakiston administrator of Capt. Ebenezer Blakiston late of Kent Co. deceased—contains an item of a silver cup appraised to the estate but belonging to Ebenezer Blakiston son of the deceased (Annapolis Inv. & Acc'ts, Lib. 32^B, fol. 242). The wife of Ebenezer Blakiston was Elizabeth sister of John James, and they also had a daughter, Anna Blakiston, named in the will of her maternal grandmother Mrs. Anna

Tolson (Baldwin's *Calendar*, i, 34, 188, 213; Test. Proc., Lib. 10, fol. 185).

Capt. Ebenezer Blakiston and Elizabeth (James) his wife had issue:—

11. i. EBENEZER BLAKISTON,⁴ b. 1684/85; d. about 1746.
12. ii. WILLIAM BLAKISTON, d. 1737.
- iii. ANNA BLAKISTON.

8. NATHANIEL BLAKISTON,⁴ (*John*,³ *John*,² *Marmaduke*¹) was made free of the Merchant Adventurers' Company of London in 1698 (Surtee's *Durham*, iii, 402). When Gov. Francis Nicholson was transferred to Virginia, in October 1698, Nathaniel Blakiston was appointed his successor and took the oath of office as Governor of Maryland 2 January 1698/9 (Md. Arch., xxv, 51). His administration was highly acceptable to the Province, but some two years later, on account of ill health, he tendered his resignation which was accepted in June 1701 (Md. Arch., xxiv, 219), though he remained in office until his departure for England in July 1702 (Md. Arch., xxv., 121, 125). For some time thereafter he acted as Agent for the Province in England (Md. Arch., xxiv, 227, 364, 400). A number of his letters, written between 1710 and 1714, are published in the *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* (iv, 15–23), and show that he continued to interest himself in colonial affairs. In one of them his daughter Rachel is mentioned (*ibid.*, p. 17). A letter of James Blair, dated 6 Jan. 1704/5, mentions Gov. Blakiston's brother-in-law, "Major Nott, deputy Governor of Berwick, who married Blakiston's sister" (*Va. Mag.*, v, 53). An abstract of Maj. Nott's will is given in the *Virginia Magazine* for January, 1907 (xiv, 302–303). The name of Gov. Blakiston's wife is unknown, but he had at least two children (Surtees' *Durham*, iii, 402):—

- i. NATHANIEL BLAKISTON.⁵
- ii. RACHEL BLAKISTON.

9. JOHN BLAKISTON⁴ (*Nehemiah*,³ *John*,² *Marmaduke*¹) inherited Longworth's Point, which, by the terms of his mother's will, was entailed upon him and his heirs male "being Protestants." He also appears to have inherited land from his father. In September, 1720, an action of ejectment was brought by Thomas Bolt, lessee of Thomas Shanks, against John Blakistone of St. Mary's County, Gent., for a parcel

of land in St. Clement's Manor, called Little Hackley, containing 300 acres. It was in evidence that John Shanks, grand-father of the plaintiff's lessor, devised said land by his will (dated 17 June 1683 ; proved 16 Feb. 1684) to his son John Shanks, who conveyed it, 2 March 1690, to Nehemiah Blakiston, father of the defendant, of which said Nehemiah the defendant is heir-at-law. The question at issue was as to whether the devise in the will of John Shanks constituted an estate tail, and a verdict was rendered for the plaintiff (Prov. Court, Lib. W. G., No. 1, fol. 299 ff.). John Blakiston married Anne Guibert, daughter of his step-father, Joshua Guibert who names in his will (dated 26 March, proved 16 May, 1713) his daughter Aune Blakistone and her husband John Blakistone. He died intestate in 1724, before the 4th of November on which date his widow Anne Blakistone gave bond for the administration of his estate in the sum of £600, her brothers Joshua and Thomas Guibert being her sureties (Test. Proc., Lib. 27, fol. 111).

John Blakistone and Anne (Guibert) his wife had issue :—

- i. NEHEMIAH BLAKISTONE,⁵ mentioned in his grandmother's will ; apparently died young.
 13. ii. JOHN BLAKISTONE, d. 18 Jan. 1756 ; mar. Eleanor, dau. of Col. George Dent.
 14. iii. THOMAS BLAKISTONE, d. s. p., Nov. 1742.
 - iv. ELIZABETH BLAKISTONE, mentioned in her grandmother's will ; mar. Roswell Neale (b. 1685 ; d. 1751) of St. Mary's Co.
 - v. SUSANNA BLAKISTONE, mar. Robert Mason of St. Mary's Co.
10. JOHN BLAKISTON⁴ (*John*,³ *George*,² *Marmaduke*¹) was born in 1669 and died in December 1733. In a deposition, made in 1726, he gives his age as 57 years and states that he has lived about 50 years "in these parts" (Kent Co., Lib. I. S., No. 10, fol. 44). He would therefore appear to have been born in St. Mary's County and to have been brought to Kent County by his father on the latter's removal thither about 1676. In 1699 he was one of a jury to value two acres of land adjoining the parish Church of St. Paul's, on the north side of Chester River and, in 1720, he and Ebenezer Blakiston occupied pew No. 25 in the parish church (*Old Kent*, pp. 347, 353). He inherited Boxley from his father, is recorded as possessing it in the Rent Roll of 1707, and devised it to his children in his will. John Blakiston died in December 1733. His will, dated 2 Dec. 1733, was proved 2 January following. In it he bequeaths his whole real and personal estate to his wife Hannah during widowhood ; to his sons

Vincent and Ebenezer, "my now dwelling plantation," containing 100 acres, equally between them; to his son Prideaux Blakiston, the plantation whereon said son now dwells; to his three sons Thomas, William, and Michael, 150 acres part of Boxley; to his son John, with remainder to the testator's son Benjamin, 50 acres called Tolley's Chance; to his two daughters Mary Covington and Sarah Blakiston, two seats in St. Paul's Church, with 2000 lb. Tobacco to Sarah at her mother's decease. 2 January 1733/4, Hannah Blakiston, widow of the deceased, declares that she abides by the will.

John Blakiston and Hannah his wife had issue (order of birth uncertain):—

- i. JOHN BLAKISTON,⁵ died interstate, and without issue, about 1720.
- 14. ii. PRIDEAUX BLAKISTON, b. 1696.
- 15. iii. THOMAS BLAKISTON, bapt. 4 May 1701; d. 1753.
- 16. iv. VINCENT BLAKISTON, bapt. 6 Feb. 1703/4; d. 1769.
- 17. v. EBENEZER BLAKISTON, d. 1777.
- 18. vi. WILLIAM BLAKISTON, d. 1758.
- 19. vii. MICHAEL BLAKISTON, bapt. 2 Dec. 1711; d. 1758.
- 20. viii. BENJAMIN BLAKISTON, d. 1760.
- ix. MARY BLAKISTON, mar. Covington.
- x. SARAH BLAKISTON.

N. B. The above dates of baptism are from the register of St. Paul's Parish, Kent Co.

11. MAJ. EBENEZER BLAKISTON⁴ (*Ebenezer*,³ *George*,² *Marmaduke*¹) was born in 1684 or 1685. His age is given in depositions as 41 in 1746 and 61 in 1745. He represented Kent County in the Maryland Assembly 1724, 1727-1734 (House Journals), and was a Justice of the County 1733-1744 (Commission Book). In the Journal of Assembly for 1724 he is styled "Captain," and in a deposition made in 1745 he is styled "Major" (Kent Co. Lib., IS. No. 25, fol. 327). He was undoubtedly the eldest son of his father. 28 Feb. 1721, Ebenezer Blakiston of Kent Co., with Sarah his wife, conveys to William Blakiston of said County, all his right, title, &c. to a tract of 100 acres called St. Taunton's (Kent Co., Lib. IS. No. 10, fol. 218). 20 Jan. 1714/5, Ebenezer Blakiston of Kent Co., with Sarah his wife, quit claims to Hans, George, and Frederick Hanson, a tract of 500 acres in Kent Co. called Tolchester and Tombe, formerly sold by Capt. Ebenezer Blakiston deceased, father of the grantor, to Col. Hans Hanson, father of the grantees (*ibid.* Lib. BC. No. 1, fol. 43). Maj. Blakiston married Sarah daughter of Thomas Joce of Kent County. Her father names

his "daughter Sarah Blakiston" in his will (proved 11 Feb. 1712), and the will of her brother Nicholas Joce (proved 3 May 1734), appoints his "brother Ebenezer Blakiston" his executor. Maj. Blakiston died intestate between 1745 and 1748, and his widow Sarah married John Garrett. The account of John Garrett and Sarah his wife, administratrix of Ebenezer Blakiston late of Kent Co. deceased, rendered 23 July 1748, states that Rosamond, wife of William Wilmer, is the daughter and sole representative of the deceased. (Annapolis, Accounts, Lib. 27, fol. 171).

Maj. Ebenezer Blakiston and Sarah (Joce) his wife had issue :—

- i. ROSAMOND BLAKISTON^b b. 1722, sole dau. and heir, mar. William Wilmer of Kent Co. See *Old Kent*, p. 326.

12. WILLIAM BLAKISTON⁴ (*Ebenezer*,³ *George*,² *Marmaduke*¹) administered on his father's estate in 1709. He represented Kent County in the Maryland Assembly 1722-1724 (House Journals), and died in 1737. His will, dated 16 March 1736/7, was proved 10 May 1737. In it he names his wife Ann; his daughters Ann Miller, and Mary, Hannah, and Rose Blakiston; his sons Ebenezer and William Blakiston; the child whereof his wife is pregnant; and his grandson Arthur Miller. Testator's four youngest children are minors. His wife Ann Blakiston is appointed executrix. 10 May 1737, Ann Blakiston, widow of the testator, elects to abide by the will.

William Blakiston and Ann his wife had issue :—

- i. EBENEZER BLAKISTON,⁵ a minor in 1737.
- ii. WALTER BLAKISTON, a minor in 1737.
- iii. MARY BLAKISTON, b. 9 Mar 1711/2 (St. Paul's Register).
- iv. ANN BLAKISTON, mar. Arthur Miller (d. 1739) and had a son, Arthur Miller.⁶
- v. HANNAH BLAKISTON.
- vi. ROSE BLAKISTON, a minor in 1737.
- vii. BLAKISTON, (?), unborn at date of will.

(To be Continued.)

NOTES AND QUERIES.

WILL OF OSWALD TILGHMAN.—OSWALD TILGHMAN of London, Grocer. Will 5 January 1628 ; proved 22 January 1628. My body to be buried in the Churchyard of St. Mary Abchurch, London, where I now dwell. The chest of linen in my upper chamber next the street, the valance for a bed, a wrought cupboard cloth and cupboard cloth of Holland marked A. T., all the plate marked A. T. given to my daughter Abigail, by her grandmother and mother, and a wine cup which her grandfather gave her, to be delivered immediately after my decease to Mr. Arthur Mowse for my said daughter's use, because they are her own and none of mine. My goods and chattels to be divided into three equal parts, according to the custom of the city of London. One third part thereof to my wife Elizabeth, according to the said custom ; one other third part equally between my said daughter Abigail and my son Richard ; and the remaining third, which is at my own disposing by the said custom, I give as follows. To the said Abigail, all my estate, right, title, interest, and term of years of, in, and to my messuage or tenement in Wood Street, London, which I let to Mr. Suger. Also to the said Abigail, my new bed and bolster, and a pair of flaxen sheets. To John Stocker, £3 when he shall be a freeman of London. To the poor of the parish of St. Mary Abchurch aforesaid, 10 shillings, and to the poor of Snodland, Kent, where I was born, other 10 shillings. I forgive my brother Whetnall Tilghman all the money he owes me, and I likewise forgive unto William Burnham 29 shillings and 6 pence which he owes me. The said Abigail residuary legatee, and my wife Elizabeth executrix of this my will. I entreat my loving friends Mr. Arthur Mowse, Edward his son, John Coleman, and William Wolsey to be overseers of this my will, and I give to each of them 10 shillings in token of my love. I charge my executrix to acquaint them, or some two of them, with all her proceedings about the appraisment of my goods and chattels and the execution of this my will, and I entreat the said Mr. Arthur Mowse to take into his custody the portion and legacy bequeathed to my daughter.

Witnesses : Hen : Colbron, Godfrey Blomer.

Reg : 7. Fo. 38, Arch : London.

[The testator was the father of Dr. Richard Tilghman who came to Maryland in 1661, and the will discloses the fact that Oswald Tilghman had also a daughter Abigail. See *Magazine*, i, 184].

BARNABY SCHOOL.—Among the “Benefactors to the Library of Appleby Grammar School” published in “Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society,” vol. 13, p. 20, is the following:—

“1790. Joseph Jackson, on leaving school to prepare for going to America to teach Barnaby School in Maryland, 10/6.”

WALTER.—The will (1760) of John Walter of St. Mary’s Co., Md., mentions testator’s children William (to whom is bequeathed “my plantation in Chaptico Forest”), Rebecca, Lawrence, Richard, and James. William Walter, son of John and Anu, was born in 1741 and married, in 1763, Ann, daughter of Thomas and Judette Shanks. William Walter’s will was proved 1802 and Lawrence Walter was a witness. Can any correspondent furnish information in regard to the ancestry and family connections of the above John and William Walter and of their wives?

W. Mosby Williams, Columbia Building, Washington, D. C.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BALTIMORE, January 19, 1907.

Editor of the Maryland Historical Magazine:

SIR:—

In reply to your inquiries as to the long hiatus in the Eden Correspondence, of which mention is made in my letter of December 18, 1906 to our President (given below), I beg to say that I had hoped for some light from the mislaid Dartmouth paper referred to in the same letter; but I have recently discovered a copy of that paper among the Chalmers MSS. of the Lenox Library, and find it to contain nothing but extracts from letters which the Eden Correspondence gives in their entirety.

Perhaps we can get some light from another quarter. When the letters of the Colonial Governors, relating to the disturbances in North America, were laid before Parliament on or about January 20, 1775, they were found to include none from Maryland. In the Lords, the Earl of Chatham censured the delay of communicating these papers and the continuance of the Ministry to delude

the Country with misrepresentations of the state of the Colonies as an affair of Boston only. In the Commons, Mr. Burke observed the absence of letters from Maryland, intimated that they were kept back for political reasons, and asked if these papers contained all the intelligence the Ministry had received from America. Lord North, in his reply, while professing ignorance as to the Maryland letters, added that he would not pretend to say the papers contained all the intelligence from America.

Now, the news of the Maryland disturbances of October 1774 had been published in the English journals as early as December 15 of that year, and had prepared the Country to suspect that the state of the Colonies was not "an affair of Boston only," which suspicion the Ministry were, naturally, unwilling to confirm. By coupling Lord North's remarks with those of the Earl of Chatham and Mr. Burke, may we not infer that the Ministry kept back the Maryland letters? There is positive proof in our Society's "Peggy Stewart" papers that Governor Eden sent home a full account of that affair shortly after November 8, 1774, and the troubled political condition of the times must have dictated sundry other communications from the local to the home authorities; yet, with the exception of a fragment (a copy—not an original) of a letter written by the Governor on December 30, 1774 to his brother William, the Eden Correspondence contains no advices of any kind from Annapolis to London between the summer of 1773 and the spring of 1775, a term of about twenty-one months.

I believe that the missing Maryland letters were important enough to suppress, but too important to destroy, and that they still exist in some unexplored recess of the British archives. With this view, I feel that a continuance of the search is not altogether hopeless.

Very sincerely yours,

RICH'D. D. FISHER.

BALTIMORE, December 18, 1906.

MENDES COHEN, Esq., *President Maryland Historical Society*:

DEAR SIR:—

The volume which I have pleasure to present, herewith, to our Society contains transcripts of all the correspondence of the Eden Administration of the Province of Maryland now existing in the

British Public Record Office and the British Dartmouth MSS. with the exception of one mislaid paper of the latter collection, which is not deemed of material importance. I have procured these transcripts through the intermediation of Messrs. B. F. Stevens & Brown of London, the well-known authorities on Americana, whose letters appear *en suite*.

There are several breaks in this correspondence, notably one running from August 1773 to May 1775, of which further mention is made in the newspaper clippings hereto appended. Messrs. Stevens & Brown have diligently, but ineffectually, searched through various public British repertories for the missing papers of that period and of any other blank period between 1769 and 1777. My own efforts to elicit something of the kind from the Eden family through Rev. Robert A. Eden of London (who is a great-grandson of the Governor), and from the descendants of Lord George Germain (who succeeded Lord Dartmouth as Secretary of State for the Colonies) have failed of results, as will appear from letters inserted in this volume. I have further inserted the reports of the Bureau of Historical Research of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, D. C., showing that its inquiries across the water in my behalf have likewise proved unsuccessful. Thus, my pursuit seems to have come to a halt for the present, yet I still hope for some discoveries when the papers of the Lords of the Treasury shall have been calendared down to and through our Revolutionary War.

While it has been no part of my plan to include this side of the ocean in my searches, it has come to my knowledge that there are many Maryland papers, both within and without the Eden term, in the two Maryland volumes (1619-1812) and the one Nova Scotia volume (1745-1817) of the Chalmers MSS. now owned by the Lenox Library of New York, and that there are a few Maryland papers without that term, in the Maryland and Virginia volume (1727-1761) of the Chalmers MSS. now owned by Harvard University Library. I have reason to believe that these four Chalmers volumes contain unpublished Maryland matter of considerable historical value, and I avail myself of this occasion to suggest that a Commission be appointed for their careful examination, with the view of procuring for our files transcripts of such of their contents as we do not, yet ought to, possess.

Very respectfully,

RICHD. D. FISHER.

PROCEEDINGS OF MONTHLY MEETINGS.

Monthly Meeting, held December 10th, 1906.—At the regular meeting held on the above date, the President announced the selection by the Council of Mr. George Norbury Mackenzie as Recording Secretary, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Joseph C. Mullin. This action of the Council was approved by the Society and Mr. Mackenzie was elected Recording Secretary to serve until the next annual meeting.

Mr. Oswald Tilghman and Mr. W. Mosby Williams were elected members of the Society; and announcement was made of the death during the month of an unusually large number of members. The list comprised the names of Mr. Jesse Tyson, Mr. Charles David Fisher, Mr. Francis Tazewell Redwood, Dr. Isaac E. Atkinson and of John Francis, 12th Lord Arundell of Wardour.

The additions to the collections and library during the month presented no items of unusual interest.

Dr. James Mercer Garnett presented the paper of the evening. The subject chosen was "John Francis Mercer, Governor of Maryland, 1801-03," and the writer presented his theme in an exceedingly interesting manner.

Monthly Meeting, held January 14th, 1907.—The first meeting of the New Year was marked by a larger attendance of members than usual. Among the donations reported to the Society was one of exceptional interest, being a copy of the correspondence of Governor Eden, 1760-1777. The donor, Mr. Richard D. Fisher accompanied his gift with a letter which contained certain recommendations of action to be taken by the Society, and a Committee was authorized to be appointed to take action upon the suggestions.

Among the correspondence read was a letter from the Superintendent of Education, Mr. M. Bates Stephens, asking that the Society make a suggestion or recommendation of a suitable topic for the Maryland Day Celebration, and Vice-President Thompson and Dr. Bernard C. Steiner were selected as a Committee to confer and coöperate with Mr. Stephens.

The thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Richard D. Fisher for the volume of Governor Eden's correspondence, the presentation of which has already been noted.

Six new members of the Society were elected, namely: Dr. Frederick C. Jewett, Mr. Jasper Mauduit Berry, Jr., Mr. Heinrich Ewald Buchholz, Mrs. Mary Buchanan Redwood, Mr. C. E. Henderson and Miss May Atherton Leach.

The resignation of Rev. Charles W. Baldwin was presented and accepted, and the deaths were announced of Mr. James D. Mason and Mr. Edward H. Thomson.

In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution nominations were made for officers of the Society and members of the Standing Committees for the ensuing year, to be voted upon at the annual meeting in February.

Dr. Bernard C. Steiner presented a paper on the life and public services of the late Honorable Reverdy Johnson, which was heard with great interest, and which was specially noteworthy for its impartiality of judgment and freedom from political bias.

Monthly Meeting, held February 11th, 1907.—The February monthly meeting falling upon the same evening as the Annual Meeting of the Society, the presentation of a paper was omitted as is generally the custom at this meeting, and the proceedings were mainly of a routine character.

Among the correspondence was a letter of peculiar interest as to the correct date of the birth of Francis Scott Key, written by Mr. McHenry Howard. This letter will go far towards clearing up the uncertainty which had existed with regard to that date, and was deemed of such general interest that it will be published in full in an early number of the *Magazine*.

New members were elected as follows: Mrs. Frank S. Hambleton, Mr. Septimus Davis, Mr. J. F. Coad, Mr. Harry C. Howard, Mr. Thomas W. Jenkins, Mr. German H. H. Emory and Mr. Joseph Evans Sperry.

The resignation of Mr. Richard H. Edmonds was presented and accepted, and the death was announced of Mr. Robert Clinton Smith.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Society took place on the evening of February 11th with about the average attendance. Reports were presented from the several standing committees and from the Council, showing the various activities of the Society, and officers were elected for the ensuing year. The officers so chosen were as follows :

President.

MENDES COHEN.

Vice-Presidents.

W. HALL HARRIS,

REV. GEORGE A. LEAKIN,

HENRY F. THOMPSON.

Corresponding Secretary.

HENRY STOCKBRIDGE.

Recording Secretary.

GEO. NORBURY MACKENZIE.

Treasurer.

WILLIAM BOWLY WILSON.

Trustees of the Athenæum.

BERNARD N. BAKER,
WILLIAM H. GREENWAY,
OGDEN A. KIRKLAND,

MICHAEL A. MULLIN,
EDWARD STABLER, JR.,
J. APPLETON WILSON.

Committee on the Gallery.

ROBERT GARRETT,
EDWARD G. McDOWELL,

THEODORE MARBURG,
HENRY C. WAGNER,

MILES WHITE, JR.

Committee on the Library.

WILSON M. CARY,
WALTER I. DAWKINS,
RICHARD D. FISHER,

CHARLES E. PHELPS,
FREDERICK W. STORY,
H. OLIVER THOMPSON,

J. SEYMOUR T. WATERS.

Committee on Finance.

R. BRENT KEYSER,

MICHAEL JENKINS,

EDWIN WARFIELD.

Committee on Publications.

CLAYTON C. HALL,

BERNARD C. STEINER,

HENRY STOCKBRIDGE.

Committee on Membership.

MCHENRY HOWARD,

RICHARD H. SPENCER,

DECOURCY W. THOM.

Committee on Genealogy and Heraldry.

KIRK BROWN,

JAMES MERCER GARNETT,

B. BERNARD BROWNE,

CHRISTOPHER JOHNSTON,

RICHARD M. DUVALL,

THOMAS E. SEARS.

Committee on Addresses and Literary Entertainments.

WILLIAM HAND BROWNE,

JOSEPH B. SETH,

ANDREW C. TRIPPE.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.—The Council in accordance with the By-Laws submits to the Society a report of the work accomplished during the year 1906.

It announces with much satisfaction the successful result of its efforts to effect the publication by the Society of a Quarterly Magazine. The first number of the Maryland Historical Magazine appeared in March and was followed with due regularity by three other numbers, thus completing the first volume.

This undertaking has been the cause of much solicitude to the members of the Council and the result attained is due to the faithful and exacting labors of the Committee on Publication, and the careful discrimination and supervision of its accomplished editor, Dr. William Hand Browne. It is gratifying to have had evidence that the work has been favorably received by the membership of the Society and by the public.

The activities of the Society have continued throughout the year in their usual channels.

The Library has been open continuously and its use has been largely availed of by members and visitors.

The Gallery of Art was closed for a short interval in Midsummer, but has been at other times always open to visitors.

Through the efficient efforts of the Committee on Addresses there has been an interesting paper prepared and read before the Society at each of seven of its monthly meetings.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE SOCIETY.

	On Dec. 31, 1905	On Dec. 31, 1906	Gain	Loss
Honorary Members.....	2	2		
Corresponding “	73	69	4
Active “	479	462	17
Associate “	6	17	11
Total.....	560	550	10
New Active Members.....	22			
“ Associate “	11			
“ Corresponding	none			
Losses by Deaths.....	23			
“ Resignation.....	9			
“ Dropped for non- payment of Dues.....	11			
				33
				43
				<u>10</u>
			Net Loss.....	10

The losses by death during the year have been many. They are enumerated below and include that of the Recording Secretary of the Society who was also Secretary of the Council, Mr. Joseph C. Mullin, of whose valued services a minute has already been recorded in the proceedings of the Society.

Other names to be included in this list are those of

ACTIVE MEMBERS.

ATKINSON, DR. ISAAC E.....	November	24.
BOMBAUGH, DR. C. C.....	May	24.
BRINTON, DANIEL L.....	May	28.
BURNS, FRANCIS.....	November	2.
CAREY, THOS. K.....	May	29.
CROSS, E. J. D.....	May	2.
FISHER, CHAS. D.....	November	29.
GILL, W. H.....	February	20.
HAMBLETON, T. E.....	September	21.
HARVEY, JOSHUA G.....	October	19.
HOOPER, THEODORE.....	September	12.
MARTIN, JUDGE WM. R.....	September	5.

MASON, JAS. D.....	December 10.
MULLIN, JOSEPH C.....	October 25.
PAGON, WM. H.....	February 21.
PATTERSON, THOMAS L.....	November 25, 1905.
REDWOOD, FRANCIS T.....	November 29.
THOMSON, EDW. H.....	December 27.
TYSON, JESSE.....	November 28.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

JOHN FRANCIS, 12th Lord Arundell of Wardour.....	October 26.
NORMAN, WM. B.....	August 12.
SHAFFER, GEORGE.....	January 21.

The TREASURER reported as follows :

ACCOUNT OF THE SOCIETY PROPER.

Received, annual dues of members.....	\$2,200.00	
“ from rents, and for Janitor’s service.....	475.00	
“ Interest from Savings Banks.....	57.50	
“ “ “ Investments.....	188.00	
“ Ground Rent.....	40.00	
“ Miscellaneous items.....	17.58	
Debit Balance..	763.09	
		<u>\$3,741.17</u>
Balance, January 1, 1906.....	\$ 661.35	
Paid Salaries.....	2,318.96	
“ Water Rent, Gas and Ice.....	42.20	
“ Coal and Wood.....	206.80	
“ Furnishings and repairs.....	206.72	
“ Stationery, Printing and Postage.....	183.05	
“ Insurance	29.60	
“ Magazine Account.....	50.00	
“ Sundries	42.49	
		<u>\$3,741.17</u>

STATE OF MARYLAND ACCOUNT.

(PUBLICATION OF ARCHIVES OF MARYLAND.)

Balance to credit of this account January 1, 1906	\$ 814.76	
State Appropriation 1906.....	2,000.00	
“ “ on account 1907.....	1,000.00	
Sale of Archives.....	276.50	
		<u>\$4,091.26</u>
To Editing Vol. XXVI.....	\$ 500.00	
“ Copying.....	90.00	
“ Publishing Vol. XXVI.....	1,517.06	
“ Binding, &c. 150 copies	56.25	
“ Postage, Express, &c.....	1.24	
Balance.....	1,926.71	
		<u>\$4,091.26</u>

ACCOUNT OF COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY.

Balance to credit of this account January 1, 1906.....	\$ 677.79	
Interest from Investments.....	407.50	
		<u>\$1,085.29</u>
Paid for Books, Periodicals, Binding.....	\$ 305.34	
Balance	779.95	
		<u>\$1,085.29</u>

ACCOUNT OF COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS.

Balance to credit of this account January 1, 1907.....	\$719.58	
Received, cash, interest	407.50	
" " sale of Publications.....	96.02	
		<u>\$1,223.10</u>
Transferred to credit of Magazine Fund.....	\$250.00	
Balance	973.10	
		<u>\$1,223.10</u>

RECAPITULATION.

Balance, credit State Archive account	\$1,926.71	
" " Publication Committee.....	973.10	
" " Library Committee.....	779.95	
		<u>\$3,679.76</u>
Less, Society Proper, Dr., balance.....	\$763.09	
" Magazine account.....	131.52	
		<u>894.61</u>
		<u>\$2,785.15</u>
Balance in National Union Bank.....	\$ 773.81	
" " Eutaw Savings Bank	1,783.21	
" " Savings Bank of Baltimore.....	228.13	
		<u>\$2,785.15</u>

MAGAZINE GUARANTEE FUND.

(DEPOSITED IN CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK).

Account opened February 26, 1906.	
Subscriptions received and deposited.....	\$1,408.00
Withdrawn and expended.....	135.18
	<u>1,272.82</u>
Balance to credit of this Fund.....	\$1,272.82

Magazine Guarantee Fund.

Subscriptions paid	\$1,408.00
" due 1907	59.00
" " 1908	44.00
	<u>1,511.00</u>
Aggregate fund.....	\$1,511.00

The TRUSTEES of the ATHENÆUM presented a written report detailing the repairs which had been made to the building and furniture during the year, as also certain further repairs which are under consideration. The report also gave a complete list of the insurance in force upon the building and property of the Society. The several policies showed an aggregate insurance upon the building of \$30,000, and upon the library and gallery of \$33,000.

The COMMITTEE on the GALLERY showed that there had been no acquisitions of pictures during the year, but gave notice that a deposit of a portrait of Governor Paca had been arranged with one of his descendants, though the same had not yet been actually received. The Committee further reported the offer of a large painting, being a family group of the children of the late Israel Griffith, which the Committee had been obliged to decline, owing to its size. It was also announced that a new edition of the catalogue of the gallery will soon be issued in which it would be found that the paintings and objects of art in the gallery now number in excess of 500. The visitors for the year to the gallery numbered 1623, a slight decrease as compared with the previous year.

The COMMITTEE on the LIBRARY reported additions to the Library as follows :

By purchase :

44 volumes of books.....	\$151.80	
3 pamphlets.....	1.35	
1 Current New York Newspaper.....	5.50	
3 Current Baltimore Newspapers.....	11.25	
Current Magazines.....	21.50	
6 Maps	2.50	
Expended for binding.....	47.80	
		\$241.70

By gift :

319 volumes of books.	
444 pamphlets.	
1 volume copies of papers relating to Eden correspondence.	
2 Medals, 250th Anniversary of the Jewish Settlement in the U. S. Baltimore Jubilee, 1906, Badge.	
44 Nos. of Newspapers.	
5 Atlases.	
1 MS. Minutes of the Committee of Vigilance and Safety in the War of 1812.	

- 8 MSS., Odds and ends.
- 2 Engravings.
- 2 Portraits.
- 1 Photograph.
- 1 Painting.
- 4 Maps.
- Facsimile of the Constitution of the Confederate States of America.

The Committee also reported that the Records of Trinity Parish, Charles County, had been copied and indexed, also the Records of St. John's (Western Run), Balto. Co.; and that an index to the records of the First Presbyterian Church, Baltimore City, has been made.

A copy of a Court record of Kent County has been begun.

Work on a complete Calendar of Newspapers, belonging to the Society is well advanced.

The COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS reported: The most important matter that this Committee has to report is the successful establishment of the Maryland Historical Magazine. In this publication, under the editorial management of Dr. William Hand Browne, a number of interesting and valuable historical papers and records have been printed, and the magazine has been most favorably received.

It was recognized that a publication of this sort would not be self-sustaining at the beginning, and therefore it was not undertaken until a guarantee fund had been secured sufficient to meet initial expenses.

The account of the venture for the first year is as follows:

Expenses.....	\$1,118.22
Receipts, including appropriation from the Committee on Publications for copies distributed to members, and from the Society for printing Annual Report	\$ 983.04
Deficiency charged to Guarantee Fund.....	135.18
	\$1,118.22

Volume XXVI of the Archives, comprising Proceedings of the Assembly 1704-1706, was issued and distributed to members entitled to receive copies in September last.

Volume XXVII, being a continuation of the Proceedings and

Acts of the Assembly, is now in course of preparation. It has been the practice alternately to produce volumes containing the Assembly and Council Proceedings; but in consequence of the long gaps in the records of the latter during the period of the royal governors, Volume XXV of the Archives brought the Council Proceedings down to the year 1730, while Volume XXVI contained the Assembly Proceedings only down to the year 1706. Under these circumstances it was thought best to let the forthcoming volume be a continuation of the Assembly Proceedings, so as to make the two series more nearly contemporaneous.

The Committee further reported that under the modification adopted by the Society in regard to the furnishing of the Volumes of Archives supplied to members of the Society, it has been found that the \$1.00 per volume charged for Volume XXVI has been fully adequate to pay the amount properly payable to the State for the same, and that there has been no necessity to make any demand upon the publication fund of the Society to defray any portion of this cost.

A full statement of the membership of the Society having been embodied in the report of the Council, the COMMITTEE on MEMBERSHIP presented no separate report.

The COMMITTEE on GENEALOGY and HERALDRY reported in substance as follows :

During the Summer the Committee, having discovered that the will of George Calvert, son of the First Lord Baltimore, was on record in England, called the attention of the Library Committee to the fact, and recommended that a copy of the will be procured. This was done, and the will, probably the first will made in Maryland, has since been published in the *Maryland Historical Magazine*.

In October the Committee recommended to the Council the formation of a collection of photographs of Maryland portraits and of places of historic interest throughout the State. Various circumstances have for the time being, delayed the realization of this project, but it is hoped that in the near future steps may be taken to carry it into effect.

The Committee desires to call attention to the series of

genealogical articles, treating the Brooke and the Tilghman families of Maryland, that have appeared in the *Magazine* during the year, and also to Mr. Lothrop Withington's abstracts of wills recorded in England relating to Maryland, of which the first instalment appeared in the December number.

The COMMITTEE on ADDRESSES reported a list of the various papers read before the Society during the year. These were :

- Jan. 8.—“Restoration of the Old Senate Chamber at Annapolis.” By MR. DE COURCY W. THOM, a member of the Society.
- March 12.—“Memorials of the Stone Age of the Maryland Indians.” By COL. WM. H. LOVE, a member of the Society.
- April 9.—“The Colonial Post Office.” By MR. CHARLES F. RANFT.
- May 14.—“William Pinkney,” a sketch. By MR. ALFRED S. NILES.
- Oct. 8.—“The Baltimore Committee of Vigilance and Safety in the War of 1812.” By MR. L. H. DIELMAN, a member of the Society.
- Nov. 12.—“Transported Convict Laborers in Maryland during the Colonial Period.” By MR. BASIL SOLLERS, a member of the Society.
- Dec. 10.—“John Francis Mercer, Governor of Maryland, 1801-03.” By DR. JAMES MERCER GARNETT, a member of the Society.

At the conclusion of the presentation of the reports from the several Committees, the result of the ballot for officers as before given was announced by the President of the Society. Upon the completion of this announcement, the President-elect, Mr. Mendes Cohen, addressed the Society as follows :

“It is with a high appreciation of the honor you have conferred upon me, but with a full consciousness of my many deficiencies, that I accept, with its duties and responsibilities, the office of President of this Society to which, through your kind consideration, I have just been re-elected.

The occasion seems opportune to urge upon the attention of the members the great desirability, I ought to say the necessity, of increasing the resources of the Society.

The permanent fund consists at present of the gift of

the late George Peabody - - - -	\$20,000
The legacy of the late J. Henry Stickney - -	1,000
And savings of the Society in earlier years, some -	4,500
A total of about - - - -	\$25,500

and yielding an annual income of about \$1,020. Of this amount, that derived from the gift of Mr. Peabody, say \$800, is divided in equal parts to the uses of the Library and Publication Committees, leaving for the general purposes of the Society only about the sum of \$220. This with the yearly dues of members and a small amount at present received for the use of a portion of the basement floor, is all that the Society has to depend on for the care and preservation of the building and furniture, for fuel, lights, salaries and other general expenses. This is not sufficient for our needs.

“Whenever exigencies of any sort have arisen requiring expenditure of sums beyond those of ordinary routine, we have been compelled to appeal to the liberality of our members for special contributions. Only recently, before concluding to undertake the long-urged publication of the Magazine, the Council, realizing the probable drain on the Society’s resources to maintain the publication at the outstart, deemed it necessary to appeal to the members to make up by subscription, a guarantee fund sufficient to insure its continuance for at least three years, by which time it may be reasonably believed that the work should become self-sustaining.

“At an earlier date, when the provision of a fire-proof room was made by the State a condition precedent to delivering to our protecting care the remaining valuable Colonial Archives which had escaped the effects of time and neglect, to which they had been previously exposed, the members were called on to provide for the cost of its construction, which was beyond the means available to the Society.

“On another occasion, when through means of our correspondence, the fact was established that the papers of the Lords Baltimore, long lost to view and supposed to have been destroyed, were still in existence in England, at least in part, and might perhaps be obtained at a price, it was recognized that the only way to secure them was to send abroad a messenger competent to recognize their character, and if found genuine, to close with the party who held them. To effect this was hopelessly beyond the Society’s resources, and to the personally solicited contributions of individuals, not in every case members of the Society, we are indebted

for the mass of *Calvert Papers*, which now form so interesting and valuable a portion of the possessions of the Society.

“If we recall what was done by the pioneers of the Society, we may find some stimulus for an effort to place ourselves in a more independent position.

“It is more than sixty years ago that about twenty gentlemen organized the Society and located its meeting rooms on the second floor of the then Post Office building, which stood on the north-east corner of North and Fayette Streets, a site now occupied by the City Hall. They were soon joined by so large a number of cultivated people that the necessity for larger accommodations and a home of their own was at once realized. In connection with the Library Company of Baltimore, soon after merged in this Society, such energetic and effective measures were adopted that individual subscriptions to the amount of about \$45,000 were secured for the construction and furnishing of the building we now occupy, which was placed in possession of the Society in less than five years from the date of its organization, as a free gift and free of debt. It has so remained, supported and maintained by the annual dues of the members, and may so continue for some time to come. But this building is now old. Improvements are necessary. Ordinary expenses are increasing, whilst our small fixed income is diminishing through shrinkage in the rate of interest. There should be a large increase in the number of members, our roll instead of 450 ought to be increased largely. It does not seem unreasonable to look forward to an active list of 800 members.

“If sixty years ago a few energetic men were able to arouse such interest and raise forty-five thousand dollars for the establishment of our home, we ought to be able, when the city has increased six-fold in population and still more in wealth, to treble our membership, and should find it not impossible to secure an endowment, sufficient not only for present needs, but ample for at least another generation.

“What we greatly need is a new location. When this building was erected it was in the literary, and I might say the social centre of the city. If entertainments, lectures or exhibitions were held here, and they were of frequent occurrence, there was

no personal inconvenience involved in attendance upon them. Now by the growth and development of the city we are left so remote from the residential sections that attendance requires an effort which many are not willing to make, despite the attractive programme, which the Committee of Addresses so frequently presents. For this reason exhibitions and social gatherings seem quite beyond hope of successful accomplishment and are consequently not attempted.

“We should combine with our effort for increased membership a strong movement directed to the raising of a sufficient fund to replace the Athenæum with a *fire-proof* structure in a location readily accessible, and with due regard to the present and future literary centre of the city. In such a structure there should be adequate provision for securely displaying the rarities in the Society’s Collections, which are now necessarily buried from sight in the depths of our fire-proof vault, and so seldom seen even by their custodian as to be almost forgotten.

“If our needs be made clearly known I feel sure than an adequate response will not be wanting. In the past the Society has had the benefit of but two gifts to its fund. The first, that of Mr. Peabody, who made in his life-time as a tribute to a work in which many of his personal friends and fellow-citizens were concerned, and in which he himself took a lively interest.

“The other was a bequest by the late J. Henry Stickney, long a valued member of the Society, whose portrait hangs on our walls and whose memory will ever be cherished among us.

“May we not hope that our members will arouse a more extended interest on the part of our fellow-citizens in the work we have pursued in the past, and which is still being faithfully followed, to make the records of the name and fame of Maryland as honorably conspicuous as that of anyone of her sister States? And may we not bring a largely increased number of our fellow-citizens throughout the State to understand that our work deserves the assistance which their co-operation as active members would give, and that they can leave nowhere a more lasting memorial of their beneficence than in the form of a bequest to the Maryland Historical Society?”

LIST OF MEMBERS OF
THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

CRAIGHILL, GEN. WILLIAM PRICE, <i>U. S. A., Retired,</i>	Charles Town, Jeff. Co., W. Va.
MARSDEN, R. G.	13 Leinster Gardens, London, Eng.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

ALDERMAN, E. A.....	Charlottesville, Va.
APLEGARTH, A. C.....	Oneida Heights, Huntington, Pa.
ASHBURNER, THOMAS.....	1215 Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
BACON, THOMAS S.....	Buckeystown, Md.
BATEMAN, J. F.....	Easton, Md.
BATTLE, K. P.....	Chapel Hill, N. C.
BELL, HERBERT C.....	Pitchin, Ohio.
BIGELOW, JOHN	21 Grammercy Park, New York.
BLACK, J. WILLIAM	24 Chaplin St., Waterville, Me.
BRAND, REV. WILLIAM F.....	Emmorton, Md.
BRASIER, WILLIAM	26 Liberty St., New York.
BROCK, R. A.....	517 W. Marshall St., Richmond, Va.
BROOKS, WILLIAM GRAY.....	16 Pemberton Square, Boston, Mass.
BROWN, ALEXANDER.....	Norwood, Nelson Co., Va.
BRUCE, PHILIP A.....	Richmond, Va.
BUEL, C. C.....	33 E. 17th St., New York.
CHAILLÉ-LONG, COL. C.....	{ 2226 Decatur Place, Washington, D. C.
COCKEY, MARSTON ROGERS.....	117 Liberty St., New York.
COLLETT, OSCAR W.....	3138 School St., St. Louis, Mo.
DAVES, GRAHAM.....	43 Broad St., Newbern, N. C.
DE PEYSTER, J. WATTS.....	Tivoli, Duchess Co., N. Y.
DE WITT, FRANCIS.....	Ware, Mass.
DORSEY, MRS. KATE COSTIGAN.....	Cong. Library, Washington, D. C.
DURANT, WILLIAM.....	Albany, N. Y.
EARLE, GEORGE.....	Laurel, Md.
EATON, G. G.....	1324 S. Capitol St., Wash'n, D. C.

EHRENBERG, RICHARD.....	Rostock, Prussia.
EVANS, SAMUEL.....	432 Locust St., Columbia, Pa.
FORD, WORTHINGTON C.....	Cong. Library, Washington, D. C.
GARDINER, ASA BIRD.....	32 Broadway, New York.
GUDEWILL, GEORGE.....	193 Water St., New York.
GWYNN, WALTER.....	1740 N St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
HALL, HUBERT.....	Public Record Office, London.
HARDEN, WILLIAM.....	226 W. President St., Savannah, Ga.
HAYDEN, REV. HORACE EDWIN.....	Wilkesbarre, Pa.
HEERSH, GRIER.....	York, Pa.
JOHNSON, B. F.....	901 E. Main St., Richmond, Va.
LAKE, RICHARD P.....	{ Memphis Trust Building, Memphis, Tenn.
LEIGHTON, GEORGE E.....	803 N. Garrison Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
LESLIE, EDMUND NORMAN.....	Skaneateles, N. Y.
MALLERY, REV. CHARLES P.....	1240 E. 180th St., New York.
MONROE, JAMES M.....	Annapolis, Md.
MURRAY, STIRLING.....	Leesburg, Va.
NICHOLSON, JOHN P.....	1535 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
OWEN, THOMAS M.....	Montgomery, Ala.
OWENS, R. B.....	Univ. of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.
PARKE, JOHN E.....	10½ Sixth St., Pittsburg, Pa.
RANDALL, DANIEL R.....	Annapolis, Md.
RANDALL, JAMES R.....	2147 H St., N. W., Wash'n, D. C.
RANDALL, J. WIRT.....	State Circle, Annapolis, Md.
RILEY, E. S.....	118 Pr. George St., Annapolis, Md.
ROUSE, FRANCIS W.....	1218 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.
SCOTT, ROBERT N.....	The Takoma, Washington, D. C.
SHIPPEN, EDWARD.....	532 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
SMITH, JOHN PHILEMON.....	Sharpsburg, Md.
SNOWDEN, YATES.....	Charleston, S. C.
SPOFFORD, A. R.....	{ 1621 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.
STEVENS, JOHN AUSTIN.....	17 E. 22d St., New York.
STEVENSON, JOHN J.....	University Heights, New York.
TAGGERT, HUGH T.....	3249 N St., N. W., Wash'n, D. C.
THOMAS, REV. LAWRENCE B.....	Nevis, West Indies.
TILDEN, GEORGE F.....	Portland, Me.
TYLER, LYON G.....	Williamsburg, Va.
WAGNER, DR. CLINTON.....	New York, N. Y.
WEEKS, STEPHEN B.....	{ 326 Massachusetts Ave., N. E., Washington, D. C.
WILSON, JAMES GRANT.....	621 Fifth Ave., New York.
WINSLOW, REV. WILLIAM COPLEY.....	525 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
WOOD, HENRY C.....	Harrodsburg, Ky.
WORTHINGTON, JOSEPH M.....	89 Church St., Annapolis, Md.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

BOYD, LEROY S.....	Washington, D. C.
BROCK, MRS. MARY L. BROOKE.....	{ The Portner, 15th & W Sts., Washington, D. C.
CALLAHAN, GRIFFIN C.....	6832 Paschall Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
DENT, LOUIS A.....	Washington, D. C.
DEVITT, REV. EDW. I., S. J.....	Georgetown, Washington, D. C.
GIFFORD, W. L. R.....	St. Louis Merc. Lib. Assoc., Mo.
HARRISON, WM. PRESTON.....	Chicago, Ill.
HUFFMASTER, JAMES T.....	Galveston, Texas.
KEITH, ALBERT GUY.....	Grobridge St., Cambridge, Mass.
MARTIN, MRS. EDWIN S.	New Straitsville, Ohio.
McFADDON, CHAS.....	Andalusia, Pa.
MERVINE, WM. M.....	Edgewater Park, N. J.
MOSS, JESSE L.....	Newberry Library, Chicago.
ROGERS, MRS. HARRY.....	2221 Delancey St., Philadelphia, Pa.
ROSZEL, BRANTZ MAYER.....	17 Iowa Circle, Washington, D. C.
SEMMES, RAPHAEL.....	Savannah, Ga.
WILLIAMS, W. MOSBY.....	415 F St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

ACTIVE MEMBERS.

(Where no P. O. address is given, Baltimore is understood.)

AGNUS, GEN. FELIX.....	American Office.
AHRENS, ADOLPH HALL.....	522 Law Bldg.
ALEXANDER, JULIAN J.....	225 St. Paul St.
ALLMAND, JOHN O'G.....	112 Chamber of Commerce.
ANDREWS, O.....	621 St. Paul St.
APPOLD, LEMUEL T.....	Care of Colonial Trust Co.
ARTHURS, EDWARD F.....	7 E. Preston St.
ATKINSON, DR. ROBERT.....	2134 Oak St.
BAKER, BERNARD N.....	701 Equitable Building.
BALCH, MISS GRACE.....	{ St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., Care of F. E. Sears.
BALDWIN, CHARLES G.....	224 St. Paul St.
BALDWIN, SUMMERFIELD.....	1006 N. Charles St.
BANKS, WILLIAM H.....	405 Druid Hill Ave.
BARCLAY, MRS. D. H.	220 W. Monument St.
BARNES, J. T. MASON.....	1517 Park Ave.
BARRETT, HENRY C.....	107 W. Monument St.
BARROLL, HOPE H.....	Chestertown, Md.
BARTLETT, J. KEMP.....	2100 Mt. Royal Ave.
BARTON, RANDOLPH.....	207 N. Calvert St.
BERKLEY, DR. HENRY J.....	1305 Park Ave.
BERNARD, RICHARD.....	1718 St. Paul St.

BEVAN, H. CROMWELL.....	10 E. Lexington St.
BIBBIN, MRS. A. B.....	Maryland Ave. and 26th St.
BILLSTEIN, NATHAN.....	Liberty Road and 11th St.
BIRCKHEAD, P. MACAULAY.....	509 Park Ave.
BIRD, W. EDGEWORTH	8 E. Biddle St.
BIRNIE, DR. CLOTWORTHY.....	Taneytown, Md.
BLACK, H. CRAWFORD.....	113 W. Monument St.
BLACK, VAN LEAR	13 E. Preston St.
BLAKE, GEORGE A.....	Law Building.
BLAKISTONE, T. WALLIS.....	968 N. Howard St.
BLAND, J. R.....	1025 N. Charles St.
BOLTON, F. C.....	1206 St. Paul St.
BONAPARTE, CHARLES J.....	216 St. Paul St.
BOND, JAMES A. C.....	Westminster, Md.
BOND, NICHOLAS P.....	1310 Continental Trust Bldg.
BONSAL, LEIGH.....	18 E. Mt. Vernon Place.
BOWDOIN, HENRY J.....	705 Maryland Trust Bldg.
BOWES, JOSEPH.....	Equitable Bldg.
BRANTLY, W. T.....	10 E. Fayette St.
BRATTAN, J. Y.....	American Office.
BRENT, MISS IDA S.....	1031 Cathedral St.
BRISCOE, DAVID S.....	722 Law Bldg.
BROOKS, ISAAC, JR.....	928 N. Charles St.
BROWN, ALEXANDER.....	712 Cathedral St.
BROWN, ARTHUR GEORGE.....	841 Calvert Bldg.
BROWN, EDWIN H., JR.....	Centreville, Md.
BROWN, HON. FRANK.....	830 N. Charles St.
BROWN, JOHN W.....	722 E. Pratt St.
BROWN, KIRK.....	1813 N. Caroline St.
BROWN, MRS. LYDIA B.....	1025 Harlem Ave.
BROWN, MADISON.....	Centreville, Md.
BROWNE, DR. B. BERNARD..	510 Park Ave.
BROWNE, DR. WILLIAM HAND.....	Rider Postoffice, Md.
BRUNE, H. M.....	841 Calvert Bldg.
BRUSH, DR. EDWARD N.....	{ Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital, Towson, Md.
BRYAN, OLIN	406 Union Trust Bldg.
BRYAN, WILLIAM SHEPPARD, JR.....	311 Maryland Telephone Bldg.
BUMP, CHARLES W.....	News Office.
BURNETT, PAUL M.....	216 St. Paul St.
BUZBY, S. STOCKTON	1216 St. Paul St.
CAREY, JOHN E.....	20 E. Eager St.
CARR, JAMES EDWARD, JR.....	727 Law Bldg.
CARTER, JOHN M.....	222 St. Paul St.
CARY, WILSON M.....	1021 Cathedral St.
CATOR, SAMUEL B.....	823 N. Charles St.
CHESTNUT, W. CALVIN.....	1141 Calvert Bldg.

CHEW, DR. SAMUEL C.....	215 W. Lanvale St.
CLAGGET, L. B. KEENE.....	University Club.
CLOTWORTHY, C. BAKER.....	1400 Continental Bldg.
COCKEY, CHARLES T.....	Pikesville, Md.
COHEN, MENDES.....	825 N. Charles St.
COLE, R. C.....	18 Builders Exchange.
COLSTON, FREDERICK M.....	1016 St. Paul St.
COLTON, WILLIAM.....	Calvert Bldg.
CORBIN, MRS. JOHN W.....	2208 N. Charles St.
COTTMAN, J. HOUGH.....	326 St. Paul St.
COTTON, MRS. JANE BALDWIN.....	416 Marlborough St., Boston, Mass.
CRAIN, ROBERT.....	Calvert Bldg.
CRANE, C. T.....	Farm. and Merch. Nat'l Bank.
CRANWELL, J. H.....	1733 Park Ave.
CREMEN, STEPHEN A.....	1625 Druid Hill Ave.

DALLAM, RICHARD.....	Belair, Md.
DANDRIDGE, MISS ANNE S.....	18 W. Hamilton St.
DARNALL, R. BENNETT.....	Fidelity Bldg.
DASHIELL, DR. N. LEEKE.....	1129 W. North Ave.
DAUGHERTY, WILLIAM GRANT.....	10 E. Lafayette Ave.
DAVISON, G. W.....	606 Fidelity Bldg.
DAWKINS, WALTER I.....	408 Fidelity Bldg.
DAWSON, WILLIAM H.....	702 Fidelity Bldg.
DAY, WILLARD G.....	1022 N. Eutaw St.
DENNIS, JAMES T.....	1008 N. Calvert St.
DENNIS, SAMUEL K.....	406 Equitable Bldg.
DICKEY, CHARLES H.....	1014 N. Charles St.
DIEHLMAN, LOUIS H.....	Enoch Pratt Free Library.
DILLEHUNT, H. B.....	221 St. Paul St.
DIXON, ISAAC H.....	110 W. German St.
DOBLER, HON. JOHN J.....	436 Harford Road.
DONALDSON, JOHN J.....	220 St. Paul St.
DUER, DOUGLAS H.....	36 and 38 S. Charles St.
DUER, HENRY L.....	1804 St. Paul St.
DUNTON, WM. RUSH, JR., M. D.....	Towson, Md.
DUVALL, DR. A. WIRT.....	1609 Edmondson Ave.
DUVALL, RICHARD M.....	14 E. Lexington St.

EARLE, DR. SAMUEL T., JR.....	1431 Linden Ave.
ECCLESTON, REV. J. HOUSTON.....	910 St. Paul St.
EDMONDS, RICHARD H.....	Merchants National Bank.
ELLIOTT, DR. A. MARSHALL.....	Johns Hopkins University.
ELLIOTT, THOMAS IRELAND.....	10 South St.
ELLIS, MRS. THEO. H.....	Forest Park.
EMORY, FREDERICK.....	Queenstown, Md.

FECHTIG, DR. JAMES AMOS.....	1307 N. Charles St.
FERGUSON, J. HENRY.....	13½ W. Saratoga St.
FIELD, CHARLES W.....	1057 Calvert Bldg.
FISHER, RICHARD D.....	1420 Park Ave.
FISHER, ROBERT A.....	227 E. German St.
FOARD, JOSEPH R.....	507 Union Trust Bldg.
FOCKE, FERDINAND B.....	1718 Bolton St.
FORREST, CLARENCE H.....	1300 W. Lexington St.
FOSTER, REUBEN.....	2301 N. Charles St.
FRICK, FRANK.....	1514 Park Ave.
FRICK, J. SWAN.....	126 W. Franklin St.
FURST, JACOB H.....	23 Hanover St.
GAITHER, GEORGE R., JR.....	815 Gaither Bldg.
GAITHER, THOMAS H.....	508 Cathedral St.
GAMBRILL, J. MONTGOMERY.....	2102 Chelsea Terrace.
GARNETT, JAMES M.....	1316 Bolton St.
GARRETT, JOHN W.....	Continental Trust Bldg.
GARRETT, ROBERT.....	Continental Trust Bldg.
GARY, E. STANLEY.....	857 Park Ave.
GARY, HON. JAMES A.....	1200 Linden Ave.
GIBSON, W. HOPPER.....	Centreville, Md.
GILL, JOHN OF R.....	Merc. Trust and Deposit Co.
GILMAN, DR. D. C.....	614 Park Ave.
GITTINGS, JOHN S.....	21 North St.
GLENN, JOHN M.....	831 N. Eutaw St.
GLENN, REV. WM. LINDSAY.....	Emmorton, Md.
GORDON, DOUGLAS H.....	International Trust Co.
GORE, DR. CLARENCE S.....	1006 Madison Ave.
GORTER, JAMES P.....	224 St. Paul St.
GRAFFLIN, WILLIAM H.....	Vickers Bldg.
GREENWAY, WILLIAM H.....	2322 N. Charles St.
GREGG, MAURICE.....	528 Equitable Bldg.
GRIFFITH, MRS. MARY W.....	The Farragut, Washington, D. C.
GRIEVES, DR. CLARENCE J.....	Park Ave. and Madison St.
HALE, ARTHUR.....	B. & O. Bldg.
HALL, CLAYTON C.....	10 South St.
HALL, SIDNEY.....	204 N. Calvert St.
HAMBLETON, F. H.....	Con. Gas Elec. Light and Power Co.
HANNA, HUGH S.....	Johns Hopkins University.
HANWAY, WILLIAM A.....	Hotel Sherwood.
HARDY, DR. GEORGE E.....	406 Hawthorn Road, Roland Park.
HARLAN, HON. HENRY D.....	1063 Calvert Bldg.
HARMAN, S. J.....	708 Fidelity Bldg.
HARRIS, W. HALL.....	216 St. Paul St.
HARTMAN, A. Z.....	1210 Bolton St.
HARVEY, WILLIAM P.....	932 N. Charles St.

HARWOOD, MISS ASENATH.....	Hotel Rennert.
HAYDEN, W. MOZART.....	Eutaw Savings Bank.
HAYES, HON. THOMAS G.....	202 N. Calvert St.
HAYWARD, F. SIDNEY.....	{ Sunnyside, Woodburn Ave., Govanstown, Md.
HAYWARD, THOMAS J.....	4 E. Eager St.
HENRY, J. WINFIELD.....	107 W. Monument St.
HILKEN, H. G.....	133 W. Lanvale St.
HILL, JOHN PHILLIP.....	700 Keyser Bldg.
HILL, THOMAS.....	405 Courtland St.
HISKY, THOMAS FOLEY.....	215 N. Charles St.
HODSON, CLARENCE.....	{ Asbury Terrace, Oak Lane, Philadelphia, Pa.
HOFFMAN, R. CURZON.....	1203 St. Paul St.
HOLLANDER, DR. JACOB H.....	2011 Eutaw Place.
HOMER, CHARLES C.....	Second National Bank.
HOMER, FRANCIS T.....	213 Courtland St.
HOOPER, ALCAEUS.....	10 South St.
HOOPER, P. LESLEY.....	Havre de Grace, Md.
HOPKINS, J. SETH.....	19 E. Eager St.
HOUGH, SAMUEL J.....	207 St. Paul St.
HOWARD, CHARLES MCHENRY.....	810 N. Calvert St.
HOWARD, MCHENRY.....	919 Cathedral St.
HUGHES, ADRIAN.....	223 St. Paul St.
HUGHES, THOMAS.....	223 St. Paul St.
HULL, MISS A. E. E.....	1020 Cathedral St.
HUNT, GERMAN H.....	1802 Eutaw Place.
HUNT, WILLIAM B.....	West Arlington, Md.
HUNTING, E. B.....	213 Courtland St.
HURD, DR. HENRY M.....	Johns Hopkins Hospital.
HURST, J. J.....	1201 Calvert Bldg.
HUTTON, GAUN M.....	838 Hollins St.
HUTTON, N. H.....	23 W. North Ave.
HYATT, ALPHEUS.....	Porto Bello, Md.
HYDE, ENOCH PRATT.....	223 W. Monument St.
HYDE, GEO. W.....	Charles St. Ave., near Forest Ave.
IGLEHART, DR. JAMES D.....	211 W. Lanvale St.
INGLE, EDWARD.....	Mfrs. Record Building.
ISAAC, WM. M.....	Masonic Temple.
JACOBS, DR. HENRY BARTON.....	11 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
JAMES, REV. B. B.....	Forest Park.
JAMES, NORMAN.....	Catonsville.
JANES, HENRY PRATT.....	13 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
JENCKS, FRANCIS M.....	1 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
JENKINS, E. AUSTIN.....	919 N. Calvert St.

JENKINS, GEORGE C.....	16 Abell Bldg.
JENKINS, MICHAEL.....	616 Park Ave.
JENNISON, REV. JOSEPH F.....	1306 Madison Ave.
JOHN, REVERDY.....	10 South St.
JOHNSON, WILLIAM FELL.....	Brooklandville, Md.
JOHNSTON, DR. CHRISTOPHER.....	21 W. 20th St.
JONES, ELIAS, M. D.....	2037 E. Lombard St.
JONES, LOUIS.....	Longwoods, Talbot Co., Md.
JONES, SPENCER C.....	Rockville, Md.
KIRK, JOHN L.....	The Mt. Royal.
KEDDY, CLAYTON O.....	Frederick, Md.
KERR, MRS. ALICE M.....	Catonsville, Md.
KEYS, MISS JANE G.....	208 E. Lanvale St.
KEYSER, H. IRVINE.....	104 W. Monument St.
KEYSER, MRS. H. IRVINE.....	104 W. Monument St.
KEYSER, R. BRENT.....	200 E. Biddle St.
KING, JOHN C.....	534 N. Fulton Ave.
KIRK, HENRY C.....	1229 N. Charles St.
KIRKLAND, OGDEN A.....	15 W. Mulberry St.
KNOTT, A. LEO.....	323 N. Charles St.
KOCH, CHARLES J.....	2950 E. Baltimore St.
LANKFORD, H. F.....	Princess Anne, Md.
LANTZ, MISS EMILY E.....	1704 John St.
LARRABEE, H. C.....	1920 E. Pratt St.
LATROBE, HON. FERDINAND C.....	205 St. Paul St.
LATROBE, OSMUN.....	Maryland Club.
LAUPHEIMER, MAURICE.....	Calvert Bldg.
LAWFORD, JASPER M.....	718 N. Howard St.
LEAKIN, REV. GEORGE A.....	Lake Roland, Md.
LEAKIN, J. WILSON.....	705 Fidelity Building.
LEARY, PETER C.....	University Club.
LEE, H. C.....	1901 N. Charles St.
LEE, J. HARRY.....	1901 N. Charles St.
LEE, RICHARD LAWS.....	232 St. Paul St.
LEFTWICH, A. T.....	211 S. Charles St.
LEMMON, J. SOUTHGATE.....	Continental Trust Bldg.
LEVERING, EUGENE.....	1308 Eutaw Place.
LINTHICUM, J. CHARLES.....	220 St. Paul St.
LLOYD, Hon. HENRY.....	Cambridge, Md.
LOCKWOOD, DR. WILLIAM F.....	8 E. Eager St.
LOVE, W. H.....	10 South St.
LOWE, JOHN H.....	832 Law Bldg.
LYON, J. CRAWEORD.....	1209 Linden Ave.
McADAMS, REV. EWD. P.....	Harrisonville, Md.
McCLELLAN, WILLIAM J.....	2119 Maryland Ave.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

91

McCOMAS, HON. L. E.....	Gaither Estate Bldg.
McCORMICK, DR. THOMAS P.....	1421 Eutaw Place.
McCURLEY, ISAAC.....	Law Bldg.
McDOWELL, EDWARD G.....	117 W. Franklin St.
McELDERRY, HORACE C.....	20 E. Lanvale St.
McGAW, GEORGE K.....	220 N. Charles St.
MACGILL, RICHARD G., JR.....	309 Exchange Place.
MACHEN, ARTHUR W.....	36 Central Savings Bank Bldg.
MACKALL, THOMAS B.....	222 St. Paul St.
MACKENZIE, GEORGE NORBURY.....	1808 Park Ave.
McKIM, REV. HASLETT, JR.....	9 W. 48th St., New York.
McKIM, HOLLINS.....	1101 N. Calvert St.
McKIM, S. S.....	The Stafford.
McLANE, ALLAN.....	Maryland Trust Bldg.
McLANE, JAMES L.....	903 Cathedral St.
McPHERSON, REV. W. BRUCE.....	904 N. Fulton Ave.
McSHERRY, HON. JAMES.....	Frederick, Md.
MANDELBAUM, SEYMOUR.....	Fidelity Bldg.
MANN, HARRY E.....	100 E. Lexington St.
MARBURG, THEODORE.....	14 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
MARBURY, WILLIAM L.....	700 Maryland Trust Bldg.
MARSHALL, JOHN W.....	13 South St.
MATHEWS, DR. EDWARD B.....	Johns Hopkins University.
MATHEWS, HENRY C.....	Albemarle St. and Canton Ave.
MATHEWS, THOMAS F.....	Albemarle St. and Canton Ave.
MAULSBY, WILLIAM P., JR.....	Frederick, Md.
MAY, ALONZO J.....	1012 Hopkins Ave., W.
MIDDENDORF, J. W.....	Casualty Bldg.
MILLER, DECATUR H., JR.....	506 Maryland Trust Bldg.
MILLER, EDGAR G.....	646 Equitable Bldg.
MILLER, WALTER H.....	Maryland Nat. Bank Bldg.
MORGAN, G. EMORY.....	6 Club Road, Roland Park.
MORGAN, JOHN HURST.....	10 E. Fayette St.
MORRIS, JOHN T.....	215 N. Charles St.
MORRIS, HON. THOMAS J.....	708 Park Ave.
MOSELY, DR. WILLIAM E.....	614 N. Howard St.
MULLER, LOUIS.....	304 Chamber of Commerce.
MULLIN, MICHAEL A.....	609 Fidelity Bldg.
MURDOCK, FRIDGE.....	904 McCulloh St.
MURPHY, FRANK K.....	202 W. Lombard St.
MURRAY, DANIEL M.....	220 St. Paul St.
MURRAY, O. G.....	The Stafford.
MYERS, WILLIAM STARR.....	Princeton, N. J.
NEWBOLD, D. M., JR.....	334 Equitable Bldg.
NEWCOMER, WALDO.....	National Exchange Bank.
NICHOLSON, ISAAC F.....	1018 St. Paul St.

NICODEMUS, F. COURTNEY, JR.....	{ 120 Broadway, N. Y., Care of Pierce & Greer.
NIVER, REV. EDWARD B.....	1014 St. Paul St.
NORRIS, ISAAC T.....	Savings Bank of Baltimore.
NORRIS, J. OLNEY.....	920 Madison Ave.
NORTH, SAMUEL M.....	Baltimore Polytechnic Institute.
O'DONOVAN, DR. CHARLES, JR.....	10 E. Read St.
OLIVER, CHARLES K.....	1117 N. Charles St.
OLIVER, THOMAS H.....	Mechum River, Va.
OLIVER, W. B.....	Washington Apartment House.
OWENS, JAMES W.....	Annapolis, Md.
PACA, JOHN P.....	1925 Eutaw Place.
PANGBORN, JOSEPH G.....	817 N. Charles St.
PARET, RT. REV. WILLIAM.....	1110 Madison Ave.
PARLETT, JOHN F.....	1717 Park Ave.
PARR, CHARLES E.....	Chamber of Commerce.
PARR, HENRY A.....	31 Franklin Bldg.
PARRAN, WILLIAM J.....	1708 N. Calvert St.
PATON, DR. STEWART.....	22 Williams St., N. Y.
PATTERSON, J. WILSON.....	216 E. Baltimore St.
PEARCE, HON. JAMES A.....	Chestertown, Md.
PEARRE, AUBREY, JR.....	207 N. Calvert St.
PENNINGTON, JOSIAS.....	Professional Bldg.
PENNINGTON, WILLIAM C.....	7 E. Eager St.
PERINE, E. GLENN.....	18 E. Lexington St.
PERKINS, ELISHA H.....	Provident Savings Bank.
PERKINS, WILLIAM H., JR.....	345 N. Charles St.
PHELPS, HON. CHARLES E.....	Walbrook.
PHELPS, CHARLES E., JR.....	20 E. Lafayette Ave.
PLEASANTS, DR. J. HALL, JR.....	16 W. Chase St.
POPE, GEORGE A.....	212 Chamber of Commerce.
PORTER, WILLIAM F.....	224 St. Paul St.
PRESTON, JAMES H.....	220 St. Paul St.
QUIRK, REV. JOHN F.....	Loyola College.
QUITTY, MAX H.....	215 St. Paul St.
RABORG, CHRIS.....	1314 W. Lanvale St.
RANCK, SAMUEL H.....	Public Library, Grand Rapids, Mich.
RANDALL, BLANCHARD.....	200 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
RANDALL, MRS. JANE R. H.....	1405 Park Ave.
RAYNER, A. W.....	8 E. Lexington St.
RAWLS, W. L.....	2404 Maryland Ave.
REESE, PERCY M.....	1201 N. Charles St.
REIFSNIDER, HON. JOHN M.....	Westminster, Md.

REMSEN, DR. IRA.....	214 W. Monument St.
RICHARDSON, ALBERT L.....	817 N. Charles St.
RICHARDSON, MRS. A. L.....	817 N. Charles St.
RIDGELY, MISS ELIZA.....	{ 2119 Maryland Ave. Care of Mrs. Yeaton.
RIDGELY, MRS. HELEN W.....	Hampton, Towson, Md.
RIDGELY, RUXTON MOORE.....	601 Fidelity Bldg.
RIEMAN, CHARLES ELLET.....	217 W. German St.
RIGGS, LAWRASON	814 Cathedral St.
RIORDON, REV. MICHAEL J.....	Pikesville, Md.
RITCHIE, ALBERT C.....	745 Calvert Bldg.
RITTER, WILLIAM L.....	541 N. Carrollton Ave.
ROBERTS, MISS MARGARET E.....	2016 Maryland Ave.
ROBINSON, RALPH	1310 Continental Bldg.
ROSE, DOUGLAS H.....	10 South St.
ROSE, JOHN C.....	628 Equitable Bldg.
RUSSELL, REV. WILLIAM T.....	408 N. Charles St.
SADTLER, MRS. ROSABELLA.....	1415 Linden Ave.
SAPPINGTON, A. DERUSSY.....	308 Maryland Telephone Bldg.
SCHMUCKER, HON. SAMUEL D.....	1712 Park Ave.
SCHULTZ, EDWARD T.....	1535 Park Ave.
SEARS, DR. THOMAS E.....	658 W. Franklin St.
SELLMAN, JAMES L.....	Merchants' National Bank.
SEMMES, JOHN E.....	828 Equitable Bldg.
SETH, JOSEPH B.....	100 E. Lexington St.
SHARP, HON. GEORGE H.....	2105 St. Paul St.
SHEPHERD, JAMES S.....	Cambridge, Md.
SHIPPEN, MRS. REBECCA LLOYD.....	209 W. Monument St.
SHRYOCK, HON. THOMAS J.....	1401 Madison Ave.
SILL, HOWARD	1012 Keyser Bldg.
SIOUSSAT, MRS. ANNA LEAKIN.....	Lake Roland, Md.
SKINNER, M. E.....	805 Calvert Bldg.
SLOAN, MRS. FRANK HOWARD.....	Hotel Rennert.
SLOAN, GEORGE F.....	1103 St. Paul St.
SMITH, JOHN DONNELL.....	505 Park Ave.
SMITH, MARION DEKALB.....	Chestertown, Md.
SMITH, R. CLINTON.....	Glenville, Md.
SMITH, THOMAS MARSH.....	16 E. Eager St.
SNOWDEN, WILTON.....	Central Savings Bank Bldg.
SOLLERS, BASIL.....	1530 Harlem Ave.
SOLLERS, SOMERVILLE.....	1311 John St.
SPAMER, C. A. E.....	215 N. Charles St.
SPENCE, W. W.....	1205 St. Paul St.
SPENCER, RICHARD H.....	317 Dolphin St.
STABLER, EDWARD, JR.....	Madison and Eutaw Sts.
STEIN, CHAS. F.....	215 St. Paul St.

- STEINER, DR. BERNARD C.....Enoch Pratt Free Library.
 STERLING, GEORGE S.....27 E. Pratt St.
 STEVENSON, DR. H. M.....431 N. Carey St.
 STEWART, DAVID.....213 St. Paul St.
 STIMPSON, HERBERT B.....207 N. Calvert St.
 STIRLING, YATES, *Rear Adm'l U. S. N.*.....209 W. Lanvale St.
 STOCKBRIDGE, HON. HENRY.....11 N. Calhoun St.
 STONE, JOHN T.....N. W. Cor. Baltimore and North Sts.
 STORY, FREDERICK W.....11 Builders' Exchange.
 STRAN, MRS. KATE A.....1912 Eutaw Place.
 STUMP, H. ARTHUR.....224 St. Paul St.
 SWINDELL, WALTER B., JR.....705 Cathedral St.
- TALBOTT, HON. HATTERSLEY W.....Rockville, Md.
 TANEYHILL, DR. G. LANE.....1103 Madison Ave.
 THAYER, DR. W. S.....406 Cathedral St.
 THOM, DE COURCY W.....822 Equitable Bldg.
 THOM, MRS. MARY ISABEL.....204 W. Lanvale St.
 THOMAS, DOUGLAS H.....1010 St. Paul St.
 THOMAS, JAMES W.....Cumberland, Md.
 THOMPSON, HENRY F.....Maryland Historical Society.
 THOMPSON, H. OLIVER.....216 St. Paul St.
 THOMSEN, ALONZO L.....1 E. Eager St.
 THOMSEN, HERMAN IVAH.....1928 Mt. Royal Terrace.
 THOMSEN, JOHN J., JR.....The Arundel.
 TIERNAN, CHARLES B.....20 E. Lexington St.
 TIFFANY, DR. LOUIS McLANE.....831 Park Ave.
 TILGHMAN, OSWALD.....Annapolis, Md.
 TOADVINE, E. STANLEY.....Annapolis, Md.
 TODD, W. J., M. D.....Mt. Washington, Md.
 TOMPKINS, JOHN A.....301 N. Charles St.
 TOOLE, JOHN E.....628 W. Franklin St.
 TREDWAY, REV. S. B.....Fawn Grove, York Co., Pa.
 TREGOE, J. HARRY.....613 W. North Ave.
 TRIPPE, ANDREW C.....347 N. Charles St.
 TRUNDLE, WILSON BURNS.....301 St. Paul St.
 TURNBULL, LAWRENCE.....1530 Park Ave.
 TURNER, J. FRANK.....S. E. Cor. Charles St. & North Ave.
 TYSON, A. M.....207 N. Calvert St.
- UHLER, DR. PHILIP R.....254 W. Hoffman St.
- VERNON, GEORGE W. F.....106 E. Saratoga St.
 VINCENT, DR. JOHN M.....Johns Hopkins University.
- WAGNER, HENRY C.....Merchants' National Bank.
 WALTER, MOSES R.....609 Union Trust Bldg.

WALTERS, HENRY.....	13 South St.
WARD, DR. GEO. W.....	State Normal School.
WARFIELD, HON. EDWIN.....	1018 St. Paul St.
WARFIELD, S. DAVIES.....	40 Continental Trust Co.
WARING, BENJAMIN H.....	1311 Eutaw Place.
WARNER, C. HOPEWELL.....	10 E. Fayette St.
WATERS, J. SEYMOUR T.....	528 Equitable Bldg.
WATTERS, ROBINSON CATOR.....	1021 N. Charles St.
WATTERS, WM. J. H., JR.....	1021 N. Charles St.
WEAVER, DR. JACOB J., JR.....	Uniontown, Md.
WEBB, GEORGE R.....	2024 Mt. Royal Ave.
WEBER, CHARLES, JR.....	1909 W. Baltimore St.
WHISTLER, J. S.....	Care Alexander Brown & Sons.
WHITE, JULIAN LEROY.....	2400 W. North Ave.
WHITE, MILES, JR.....	15 North St.
WHITELY, JAMES S.....	Care of Baker, Whately Coal Co.
WHITRIDGE, JOHN A.....	207 Union Trust Bldg.
WHITRIDGE, MORRIS.....	13 and 15 North St.
WHITRIDGE, DR. WILLIAM.....	829 N. Charles St.
WHITRIDGE, WILLIAM H.....	604 Cathedral St.
WILHELM, DR. LEWIS W.....	851 N. Howard St.
WILLIAMS, HENRY.....	407 W. Lanvale St.
WILLIAMS, HENRY W.....	507 Fidelity Bldg.
WILLIAMS, N. WINSLOW.....	507 Fidelity Bldg.
WILLIS, GEORGE R.....	213 Courtland St.
WILLIS, W. NICHOLAS.....	Preston, Md.
WILSON, J. APPLETON.....	808 Law Bldg.
WILSON, WILLIAM B.....	216 E. Baltimore St.
WILSON, WILLIAM T.....	1129 St. Paul St.
WILSON, MRS. WILLIAM T.....	1129 St. Paul St.
WINANS, ROSS R.....	1217 St. Paul St.
WINCHESTER, MARSHALL.....	Rider P. O.
WINCHESTER, WILLIAM.....	Watervale, Harford Co., Md.
WISE, HENRY A.....	11 W. Mulberry St.
WORTHINGTON, CLAUDE.....	817 N. Carey St.
WOOTTON, W. H.....	333 E. 7th St., Plainfield, N. J.
WRIGHT, PROF. ROBERT H.....	1434 John St.
WYATT, J. B. NOEL.....	1012 Keyser Bldg.
WYLLIE, DOUGLAS M.....	412 North St.
