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MARYLAND HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

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No. 2.

CORRESPONDENCE OF GOVERNOR EDEN.

II.

EDEN TO LORD DARTMOUTH.

(private)

Annapolis 9th Sept: 1775

My Lord,

I had the Honour of writing to your Lordship on the 27th Ult^o: by Mr. Lloyd Dulany of this Province, and intended a Duplicate thereof by this Opportunity—but Matters being so circumstanced in this Country as to make it very unsafe to keep the Copies of Letters that have any Connection with publick Business, I found it necessary to destroy that, and shall just mention the Contents, having no Doubts of its getting safe to your Lordship's hands, and I hope, proving satisfactory with Regard to my Conduct here.

That Letter mentioned the sending back a Snow of M^r: Furness's the Adventure, Capt. Henzell. The burning a Ship (at West River) belonging to M^r: Gildart of Liverpoole; and a Copy of my Letter to the Officers of the Customs, with their Answer thereon. I inclosed also to your Lordship the proceedings of the Provincial Convention, and the Appointment of Delegates—with a Copy of the proceedings in Council, & my proposed Address to

the people :—the dissuasive Answer of the Council thereon, was, I believe sent enclosed to W^m Eden.

I mentioned to your Lordship the Motives that had induced me to pursue a more lenient Course than some of my neighbouring Governours had done, and the Event has so far justified me that I continue to preserve some Authority in my Governm^t when many of them have been necessitated to leave theirs—I mean not by this, My Lord, in the least to throw any Censure on others—only to observe that I had an Opportunity of availing myself of the Consequences of the Measures pursued in the other provinces, and of discovering the Turn of the peoples Mind, which by Experience I have found easier to govern by little, and perhaps unavoidable, Concessions, than by total Opposition.

Since my last to your Lordship, the Council of Safety met, but did nothing. M^r Bordley declined acting M^r Jenifer was chosen President. The Delegates from the several Provinces are now assembled at Philadelphia, in Congress, where, I hear, they intend to continue 'till some Return from His Majesty to their last Address shall be received by them, or denied—and if the latter is the Case, Manifestoes are to be sent to the sundry Powers in Europe, inviting them to trade with the free American Colonies—I heard this from Virginia—the Delegates of that province, one or two excepted, are the next to the four Eastern Gov^{ts} for violent Measures, or Report speaks very falsely of them, as do also their own Itinerants.

The late violent proceedings have driven, and are driving many people of Character and property out of this Country—several of whom will have the Honour of waiting on your Lordship. M^r Lloyd Dulany will probably have seen your Lordship. To M^r Christie a Merch^t of Baltimore, of very good Character, who was exceedingly ill-used by the Convention here, I gave a Letter to my Brother, desiring him to introduce that Gentⁿ to your Lords^{ps} when most convenient to you. This will be delivered to your Lordship by my particular Freind, the Rev^d M^r Boucher, whom I took the Liberty of mentioning in the most favourable Terms in my last—should that, by any Accident, which I scarce apprehend, being in a very good Ship, never arrive, M^r Boucher, from having long been occasionally, a confidential Secretary to me, as

well as from his own knowledge of American Affairs in general and those of Virg.^a & Mary.^d in particular, is exceeding able to give your Lordship the fullest Information to any Questions you may propose. And should your Lordship have Occasion to employ him, you will find him a Man of Ability; and willing to do His Majesty any Service. Leaving a comfortable Estate, and a good (Living) to avoid persecution here, I hope that from the different Recommendations he carries with him, he may procure at home some Church Preferment equal to his Merit.

I shall conclude with informing your Lordship that I propose to continue here as long as I can be of the least Service to His Majesty, unless driven away or in danger of being seized as an Hostage. Boucher can communicate some Inducements I had to come away some time ago and my doubts thereon, which yet remain. To-morrow is the last day of Our Ports remaining Open. So that exe^t by a few Ships yet to go, we shall have few Opportunities of writing. Your Lordships Dispatches by the June packet were opened before I received them—and if they had contained any thing, (besides the late Acts, with the Letter on, and Order for Mourn^t for the Qⁿ of Denmark) it was taken out.

I am, with great Respect, My Lord,
Your Lordsh^{ps} Obed^t & very hum. Serv^t
Rob^t Eden.

(private)

Annapolis 1st Oct^r 1775

My Lord

When I last had the Honour of writing to your Lordship, I informed you of my having received your Lordships Letter, with the Acts of Parliament relative to America, and the Orders for Mourning for the late Queen of Denmark, by the June Packet, which, I told your Lordship had been opened before it got to this City. The July Packet is since arrived, but brought no Government Dispatches for this Province.

I had the Honour, in my Letter, by the Ship Annapolis, to enclose to your Lordship the proceedings of the late Convention,

with some Remarks thereon : and also an Address to the people of Maryland on the proposed Association therein, which I wished much to publish, but was dissuaded from it by the Council. Fearing, from the bad weather that Ship met with, carrying away all her Masts, and being nearly lost herself at Sea, that my Letters may by the Water be damaged, if not totally defaced, I inclose to Your Lordship another Copy of the Convention proceedings, as also a duplicate of the proceedings in Council on the 29th Aug^t begging Leave at the same time to refer your Lordship to my information by the Choptank Frigate, since whose Sailing nothing extraordinary has happened here, except that, in Consequence of a Pilot Boat belonging to this City having been seized, for having Swivels on board, & other Causes, by the King-Fisher, about ten days ago, at the Capcs, some few, but a very few, of the most violent here, made an Attempt, on Wednesday last, the 27th Ult^o. to collect the people of the City together, in Order to drive, or cart, out of the Town all the *Tories*, as they term those who will not muster, nor sign the Association. They were, I believe, partly incited to this by a Publication, that came down on Tuesday Night, (the same Evening they recieved the Account of the Seizure of Middletons Boat) in a Pennsylvania Paper, *Bradfords Journal*—which I have enclosed to M^r W^m Eden ; who will send it to Your Lordship, should you not have got it, and wish to see it, together with some other weekly papers. I must however do the Gentlemen of the Town, & the Citizens, the Justice to say that, on my speaking to many of them, and desiring their Attendance, they made a Point of being present at the meeting under *Liberty Tree*, and with Spirit, Resolution and Threats of Force, totally overset a mad-headed Scheme, set on foot by only eight or nine very worthless idle Fellows, and I hope have put an End to any future internal Attempts of a similar Nature in this City.—The Publication, My Lord, in the Journal that I refer to, begins the 3^d. Col. of the first page and relates to the late violent proceedings at Philadelphia respecting Mess^{rs} Hunt & Rearsley, of which your Lordship, doubtless has recieved a full Account: since that, and since the above ment^d Publication, I hear that above twenty Companies in Philadelphia have associated in Opposition to that Tar & Feathering Committee.

Which in all the Colonies will soon be the Case, for by this Suspension, as it were, of the Laws, All power is getting fast into the Hands of the very lowest of the People. Those who first encouraged the Opposition to Government, and set these on this licentious Behaviour, will probably be amongst the first to repent thereof.

I understand from Philadelphia that the intercepted Letters from some Members of the Congress which have fallen into General Gage's Hands, have made a disturbance there, and it is said that Adams's Letter has discovered the long suspected Views of the Eastern Colonies, which, with his Reflections on, and abuse of, M^r Jn^o Dickinson (the Farmer)'s Conduct, is likely to produce a Division in the Congress, but I beg leave to observe, My Lord, that I give not this as Matter of Fact: The Information came down in a private Letter from Phil^a yesterday—and it is here the important Whisper of the Day; and I only merely take the Liberty, in my private Correspondence with your Lordship, of mentioning it, as a Matter that may, or may not, be true.

I shall only have one more Opportunity by Shipping Conveyance, of writing to your Lordship after the post comes in on Tuesday next, and I have before observed, the packet is a very unsafe Conveyance to America, and I can hardly suppose it otherwise from hence. I will, however, continue to give your Lordship such Information as may be in my Power for the good of His Majesty's Service, which it will ever be my Endeavour to promote to the utmost of my Abilities.

I have only to add that receiving no Instructions from Home, and waiting for the same, and the breaking up of the Congress, I have prorogued the General Assembly of this Province to Tuesday, 7th Day of Nov^r next.

I am

My Lord

With great Respect

Your Lordships

most obedient

& very humble Serv^t

Rob^t Eden.

To The Earl of Dartmouth Sec^r of S^t for the Col^d

EDEN TO LORD GEORGE GERMAIN.

Annapolis, 25th January 1776.

My Lord,

The Delegates (of Maryland) in provincial Convention, as they stile themselves, having entered into some Resolves, of which I have procured Copies, I think it incumbent upon me to transmit them to your Lordship as speedily as possible, and therefore send this Packet by Express to New York, in hopes that it will arrive safely there, and be forwarded thence, there being no opportunity of a conveyance by any Vessel from this Province at present; tho I have some expectation of being able to send a duplicate of this by a Brig for London, in the course of the ensuing month.

The enclosed Declaration (N^o 3) I am informed is to be immediately published—so I have since heard are the Instructions (N^o 2) but I know not if here, or at Philadelphia.

I am convinced of the sincerity of the Councils Assurances contained in their Address to me the 29th day of August—a Copy of which I have had the Honour of transmitting to your Lordship, and again refer thereto among the inclosed (N^o 4) and, I must, my Lord, do the Members of the last Convention as they call it, and the People of this Province the Justice to say, I am satisfied they are as far from desiring an Independency that if the Establishment of it were left to their Choice, they would reject it with Abhorrence, so incompatible would such a State be with their real undissembled Attachment to, and Affection for His Majesty, His Family, and the mother Country: And I am confident they would esteem the full Restoration of Peace, and their former Intercourse with the Parent State, to be a most happy Event; an Event which, I doubt not, might be effectually produced, if they were replaced in the same State with respect to the Acts of Parliament that they possessed at the Conclusion of the last War.

My Station and Residence here affording me opportunities of Information, in Justice to the people of this Province, as well as by the Duty & Regard I owe to my King, and native Country, I

think myself obliged to make this candid and faithfull Representation of their Principles and Sentiments, and shall be supremely happy in any pleasing prospect of Success attending every Exertion in my power to bring about an happy Reconciliation between Great Britain & her Colonies, to the joint Honour and Welfare of both.

I am sorry to have occasion to Apologize for the passage of His Majesty's post through this Province having been stopped by order of the Convention—I can only say on that Head, My Lord, that I have reason to think those concerned therein, are since sorry for it. Their real Excuse is that it happened early on the Meeting of the Convention, before several of the most moderate Men were come up, and was resolved upon, when the Minds of the People were extremely agitated by Lord Dunmore's Proclamation, giviug Freedom to the Slaves in Virginia, our Proximity to which Colony, and our similar Circumstances with respect to Negroes augmenting the general Alarm, induced them to prohibit all Correspondence with Virginia by Land or Water. A Fort-night before that, the Post had been stopped in another Province, and Letters taken out, and opened; mine amongst others; and I have not had the Honour of receiving any Letters from your Lordships Office since your circular one of the 22nd & M^r: Pownall's of May the 27th

You will observe, my Lord, by the enclosed Paper (N^o: 5) that the Corporation of this City are willing to cooperate with me in preserving its Peace, should any of His Majesty's Ships of War arrive here I hope they will continue in that Disposition, and it shall be my Endeavour to strengthen it throughout the Province, as earnestly as it is to persevere in my Duty to my Sovereign, and promote that Tranquility which abler heads than mine will, I hope, before Midsummer, point out the path leading to the Recovery of restoring Happiness to Millions—which soon to see is the sincere Wish of

My Lord, Your Lordships

most respectful

and most obedient humble Serv^t:

Rob^t: Eden.

[This letter encloses :—

- Nº 2. Instructions to Delegates of Maryland Convention, 12 Jan. 1776. fo. 463.
 Nº 3. Declaration of Delegates 18 Jan. 1776. fo. 471.
 Nº 4. Maryland Minutes of Council, 29 August 1775. fo. 477.
 Nº 5. Minutes of meeting of Citizens of Annapolis of 30 Oct. & their Address to the Governor. Nov. 1775. fo. 485.]

LORD GEORGE GERMAIN TO EDEN.

Kew Lane 7th September 1776

Deputy Gov^r. Eden.

Sir.

It is with the greatest satisfaction that I can acquaint you with the King's entire Approbation of your conduct whilst you remained in Maryland, & supported the Authority of a Governor under difficulties which were thought here to be unsurmountable; when your staying there was no longer practicable, the judicious manner in which you left the Province does you equal honour. His Majesty not satisfied with laying his Commands upon me to express in this manner His Royal Approbation is pleased, as a public mark of His Favour, to create you a Baronet. It is with particular pleasure that I signify this to you, and at the same time I cannot omit the opportunity of assuring you that I shall on all Occasions be ready to do justice to your Merits.

I am &c ^a.

Geo: Germain.

EDEN TO LORD GEORGE GERMAIN.

Downing Street 7th Sept: 1776

My Lord,—

His Majesty's entire Approbation of my Conduct in Maryland, which I had the Honour to be informed of by your Lordships very obliging Letter this Morning, affects me very sensibly; and I beg leave to assure Your Lordship that I receive the Distinction which His Majesty is pleased to confer on me, with the most respectfull gratitude.

His Majesty's Service my Heart having long been warmly attached, and firmly engaged to, And Life employed in, This Favour can only add Gratitude to zeal, in my future Endeavours to promote the same, to the utmost of my Abilities, on every Occasion wherein His Majesty may think proper to employ me.

Be pleased, My Lord, to accept my sincerest Thanks for the singularly polite and obliging Manner in which your Lords^d has been pleased to communicate to me His Majestys pleasure; and for your favourable Opinion and Representation of my past Conduct. I shall only add that to merit the Continuance of your Lordships Esteem shall be the Endeavour of, My Lord,

Your Lordships most respectfull
& obliged humble Sérvant

Rob^t Eden.

To The R^t Honble L^d G. Germain.

Extract of a Letter from M^r Eddis to
Gov^r Eden. New York 23^d July 1777.

The temper of the leading men in Maryland, still continues to be guided by a Spirit of Rancour and Violence; they appear confident of succeeding in their favorite Scheme of Independance, & of establishing their own Importance on the Ruins of the British Constitution; but if Conclusions may be drawn from favorable Appearances, the Majority of the People are disgusted with the Conduct of their Rulers, and ardently wish for a Restoration of legal Government.

In the late Election for Senators & Assembly men a striking Evidence appeared of the above Observation; several who were chosen into the first Body declined serving, and when their Number was compleated, the lower House waited several days, unable to proceed to Business, on account of the Absence of divers Senators, whom fear, or Consciousness of their Error, kept from the Scene of Action.

The Assembly men were returned by a very inconsiderable number of the People, a plain Indication that the Inhabitants in

general were disgusted with the Measures pursued. S. Chace & I. Brice were elected for Annapolis by three Voters only, viz., Cha^s Wallace John Duckett & Woodcock the Musician. Jere. Chace and John Smith were sent for the town of Baltimore by about 50 Votes; and not 100 Persons polled for the whole County, notwithstanding the Books were kept open for that purpose four Days. The other Counties proceeded in the same manner, & the Persons returned, were in general so very obscure, that even S. Chace observed that Six *Gentlemenlike* Persons could not be found in the Catalogue.

The Eastern Shore has for some time much suspected of the high Crime of Toryism, & in February last a Report prevailed that many Persons in Somerset & Worcester Counties were actually in Arms. General Smallwood at the head of about 500 men, with a Company of Artillery, crossed the Bay in order to reduce them to Obedience, & issued a Proclamation which I have inclos'd for your Excellency's Perusal.

Before M^r Smallwood's arrival at the Place where an Opposition was expected, the People were dispersed, and on Inquiry it appeared that a Dispute between the Churchmen and the Dissenters had given Rise to this Commotion. That altho' a Flag with G. R. had been raised by the former, the Insurgents had been almost altogether unarmed, & probably only meant to oppose the vindictive Republican Spirit of their Presbyterian Neighbours. It was however thought necessary to strike at the Root of any Attempts that might be formed to disturb the Establishment of their State. Accordingly many Persons were apprehended, & sent to Annapolis for Trial; Others who were suspected were obliged to take Oaths of Allegiance, and, in Appearance, before their Troops left that part of the Province, the dreaded Insurrection was effectually suppressed. The Rev^d M^r Bouie was banished soon after to Frederick County, but D^r Cheney was reserved for a formal Trial, which he had not received while I remained in the Country.

The Bill passed for Payment of Sterling Debts with Congress and Convention Money will be attended with the most distressing Consequences to many Persons, especially to the friends of

Government, who have large sums upon loan. Several of the Senate, whether from *Principle* or *Interest*, I know not, expressed, without Doors, their highest Disapprobation of this Act, but only Carol of Carolton had resolution to oppose it in the proper Place. He animadverted on the Injustice thereof, & protested against the same being passed into a Law; but his Objections procured him no great Reputation as it was generally believed that he was not altogether actuated by Sentiment alone.

The Assessment Bill which your Excellency will observe to be exceedingly oppressive, with respect to the Mode of collecting, as well as the enormous Tax itself, has created the utmost Discontent throughout the Province, and I verily think will conduce in the end to the Confusion of the Framers, and open the Eyes of the misguided Multitude to see, & to pursue, their proper Interest.

The Bill to prevent the Growth of Toryism in its original State was rigid to a violent degree; but met with such Opposition in the Upper House, that, after being carried backwards & forwards several times, it at length passed in the present form. Col. Plater, Joseph Nicholson, and Turbot Wright were for admitting the Bill without Alteration.

You know, Sir, it has long been popular in this Country to exclaim against Administration on account of the number of Officers, and the Salaries, Fees &c. granted for their Support; but most true it is, that exclusive of Army & Navy Appointments, the Persons now employed, greatly, very greatly exceed every former Establishment, and if their Paper can be supposed of any real Value, the present Rulers most amply reward the Labourers in their Vineyard. How the Planter and the Farmer, who suffer every degree of Want & Inconvenience from this unnatural War, can submit so tamely to the Rapacity of their despotic Leaders, is an astonishing Reflection; but that they have submitted in the most abject manner, the inclosed List of Articles, with their Prices, will sufficiently evince.

In framing M^r Johnson's Council some Difficulties arose. Divers Persons who were chosen declined the honor intended them, notwithstanding the Allowance made for their Services

greatly exceeded former Custom. The Gentlemen who at length accepted are, Col. Lloyd, Major Sim, Tho. Sim Lee, John Rogers & a M^r Poke of the Eastern Shore. In days of old the utmost Interest was requisite to procure a very moderate Support, but in these disinterested times the greatest Offices of State are rejected by the majority of Persons to whom they have been offered. After M^r Holliday and Others had refused the Department of Chancellor, M^r Rich^d Sprig was prevailed on to act in that Station, until a Gentleman could be found better qualified to discharge the important Duties thereof. He accordingly, for some time before I left Maryland, signed and sealed all Civil & Military Commissions, issued in the Name of *that State*, which, as it immediately succeeded the modelling of their Government, were very numerous.

The Post of Attorney General has been offered to M^r Jenings, but he had not accepted when I quitted the Province. He had, however, in his Capacity as Mayor, taken the Oaths required by the new Constitution. Whatever were his Motives, his Compliance gave Pain to many of his friends.

M^r Johnson issued his Proclamation for the Assembly to meet on the 11th June, and it was expected that much Business would be transacted during the Sitting. S. Chace, who continues indefatigable in the grand Cause of Sedition, had been employed previous to their Meeting in framing a Bill to apply the Quit-Rents, and other Public Funds, to the Support of Rebellion, and it was the general Opinion he would carry his Point with a high hand, and I make not the least doubt, unless they are intimidated by some Capital Success attending His Majesty's Arms, they will speedily proceed to the Confiscation of Estates and Property belonging to Absentees, & others, attached to the British Constitution.

M^r Dulany's Situation has at times been exceedingly disagreeable. At Baltimore, Himself, his Lady and Daughter, with several of his Friends, were very grossly insulted by the Whig Club, who ordered them to leave the Town immediately, and the Province within three days, or their Lives should answer for their Refusal. These Gentry, for a Considerable time, took upon them-

selves to issue their Mandates, and to expel in a former Manner any person or persons whose political Sentiments they were pleased to disapprove. Above three Months they supported their Authority without Opposition, banished divers Inhabitants of the Town, and it was with difficulty this formidable *Legion* were at length reduced to Moderation, by a vigorous Exertion of *their* legislative Authority.

Annapolis has assumed a very different Appearance since Your Excellency left it. They have formed a Battery from M^r. Walter Dulany's Lot round the Water's Edge to the Granary adjoining your Garden; The Cannon are mostly 18 Pounds, the Works appear strong, & I am told are so. From your Wharf to the Hill where Callihome lived, they have thrown up a covered way to communicate with that part of the Town adjacent to the Dock. They have another Fortification on Hill's Point, & a Third on M^r. Ker's Land, on the North Side of Severn, on a high Cliff called Beaumont's Point. Three Companies of Artillery are stationed at the respective Forts, and in spite of Experience they talk confidently of making a vigorous Resistance in Case of an Attack.

At Baltimore they have fortified Whetstone's Point, of the Strength of which they boast much. They have sunk several Vessels in the Channel, and a Chain is placed across the Harbor. A Frigate, mounting 36 Guns, and called the Virginia, has been built at the said Place, the Command of which is given by Congress to Nicholson, and a M^r. Cook, related to M^r. Johnson, is promoted into the Defence, besides the above Ships, they have fitted out several Gallies which make a formidable Appearance, but, I am well assured, can be of little Service except in smooth Water at the Entrance of Rivers. A very great part of the Troops lately raised in Maryland are Convicts and Servants, in consequence of an Act "that Persons under Indentures &c^s and had only a limited Season to serve, were at liberty to enlist, their Masters being paid in Proportion to the Residue of their time." This plan though it procured them many Recruits, greatly prejudiced their Cause, numbers of the Men so raised seizing every Occasion to desert, so that Orders have been issued to be par-

ticularly guarded how Persons under such Circumstances are received into the American Service.

The Mortality which has prevailed among the Provincial Troops is incredible. A vast number of those raised in Maryland brought back with them the Camp Fever, & deed prodigiously fast. The Church Yard, the Back of the Poor House and a Piece of Land which is inclosed in the Folly, are crowded with melancholy Proofs of Calamity. Medicines there are little or None in the Country, and every Appearance seems plainly to indicate the most dreadful of all Punishments, War, Pestilence and Famine.

Previously to the unhappy Affair at Trenton the general Disposition of the Colonies tended towards a Reconciliation with Great Britain on almost any terms. In Maryland the Persons attached to Government began to breathe with Freedom, and the precipitate Retreat of the Congress to Baltimore was universally expected to be succeeded by an immediate Acquisition of Philadelphia, but the Surprize of the Hessian Post, however trifling it might have been thought in a regular War, was attended with the most prejudicial Consequences to His Majesty's Arms. It gave Spirits to the Demagogues, recruited their Forces and enabled their Leaders to magnify in the most exaggerating terms, the amazing Advantages that would arise from this unexpected Incident.

The Congress soon after returned in a kind of Triumph to their usual Rendezvous.

[This extract is enclosed by William Eden to W^m Knox, 10 September 1777. folio. 5.]

THE BATTLE OF NORTH POINT.

FREDERICK M. COLSTON.

When Napoleon abdicated on April 4th, 1814 (which ended England's war with France) the British Government determined upon a more vigorous prosecution of the war with the United States.

They decided to employ the seasoned and victorious troops of Wellington which had gone through the campaigns of the Peninsula, and had marched to Bordeaux on their way through France.

With this army, Wellington said that he could "go anywhere and do anything."

And after Waterloo, he said: "If I had the army which we broke up at Bordeaux, the battle would not have lasted for four hours."

Four brigades were designated for this movement, of which three were sent to Canada, and one to a Southern campaign, which latter was placed under the command of General Sir Robert Ross, a soldier of distinction and high character, who had served in Holland, Egypt and the Peninsula, where he was badly wounded in the battle of Orthes, and who was made a Major-General after Vittoria.

The object of this Southern campaign was stated by the Earl of Liverpool, Prime Minister, in a despatch of September 27th, 1814, to the Duke of Wellington, who was then at Paris, as follows:—

*"My Dear Duke:—*I have sent you the 'Extraordinary Gazette' of this day, with the very satisfactory account of the operations of our army and navy upon the coasts of America, by the destruction of the American flotilla and the capture and occupation for a time of the city of Washington. . . . I rejoice

to say likewise that Sir A. A. Cochran, General Ross and Admiral Cockburn are very sanguine about their future operations. They intend, on account of the season, to proceed in the first instance to the northward and to occupy Rhode Island, where they propose remaining and living upon the country until about the first of November. They will then proceed again southward, destroy Baltimore, if they should find it practicable without too much risk, occupy several important points on the coast of Georgia and the Carolinas, take possession of Mobile in the Floridas; and close the campaign with an attack upon New Orleans."

A London paper declared that "the truculent inhabitants of Baltimore must be tamed with the weapons which shook the wooden turrets of Copenhagen."

Baltimore had been called "a nest of pirates," because the Baltimore privateers had inflicted much damage upon the British commerce, and hence the strong hostility against the city.

General Ross sailed from Bordeaux on June 1st, and arrived at Bermuda on July 24th. Thence he started on his campaign in the Chesapeake and the capture of Washington followed.

The information that the enemy was ascending the Bay towards Baltimore was received on Saturday, September 10th, and the next morning the squadron, some 40 or 50 ships, including transports, was seen at the mouth of the Patapsco. But warned by the example of Washington and animated by a proper spirit Baltimore had not been idle. On Sunday, August 27th, the citizens were called upon by a Committee of Vigilance and Safety to aid in the erection of works for the defense of the city, which was promptly responded to, and the works were begun on that day.

A single instance will show the spirit that prevailed: The late Mr. Samuel W. Smith, of Park Street, Baltimore, a nephew of Gen. Smith, and then a lad of 12 years of age, being missed from his home, a search was made for him, and he was found in the intrenchments, with a shovel, diligently engaged in the work.

Major-General Smith, a Revolutionary officer, commanded the

forces, which were composed entirely of militia, with the exception of a squadron of U. S. Dragoons.

The line of intrenchments commenced on the harbor, west of the mouth of Harris' Creek, and was continued thence in a slightly northwest direction to and on Hampstead Hill to a point on what is now East Madison Street, a short distance east of the Johns Hopkins Hospital and about where St. Andrew's Catholic Church now stands. Thence the line went almost directly west to what is now Broadway, where the finished line ended, but there was a detached work west of Broadway and another one on McKim's Hill on the east side of the York Road (now Greenmount Avenue) and just south of the present Cemetery; and a further one about where Broadway now crosses Gay Street. One of the principal redoubts, Rodgers', is still visible in Patter-son Park, through which the line of works passed.

Anticipating the landing of the enemy, General Stricker, who had served with credit in the Revolution as a captain, with a part of the Third Brigade was ordered by General Smith to march on Sunday evening out the Philadelphia Road to Long-log Lane (now the North Point Road) and at 8 p. m. he reached the ground on which the battle was fought the next day, and on which the night was passed.

The ground was well chosen, with the right resting on Bear Creek and the left near Bread and Cheese Creek; the first being an arm of the Patapeseo and the second of Back River,—a total distance of about one mile. No intrenchments or defenses of any sort were thrown up. General Stricker reports that his force was composed of 5th, 6th, 27th, 39th and 51st Regiments.

These regiments were not organized and equipped as regiments of the Militia, or National Guard, are now, but were composed of separate companies (as was the custom before the Civil War), some of which were uniformed and drilled, but others were merely enrolled and appeared in their citizen's clothes, and some members even wore their silk hats in the field.

One company each from York, Hanover and Marietta, Penna., and one from Hagerstown, were incorporated in these regiments—all the rest were from Baltimore.

In forming the line Lieut.-Col. Henry Amey of the 51st Regiment was directed to form his regiment on the extreme left at a right angle with the main line. This was in conformity with the topography ; but in attempting that formation the regiment got into confusion, owing, it is said, to the incapacity of the commanding officer. This was rectified by the exertions of the staff officers ; but it is likely that the regiment became "rattled" at the exhibition of the incompetency of the commanding officer, for it was this regiment which gave way when the attack was made. It is only a staunch regiment that will stand in line under fire when it has lost confidence in its commanding officer.

The line was composed of the 5th, 27th, 39th and 51st Regiments, the 6th being held in reserve on Perego's Hill on the North Point Road, about one mile in the rear of the line of battle, which provided for the contingency which called forth the withdrawal of the American forces.

General Stricker reports that his entire force was 3185 men ; but deducting the reserve and allowing for the defection of the 51st Regiment and part of the 39th, the battle was fought by only about 1700 men.

On Monday morning, the 12th, General Stricker got word about 7 a. m. that the enemy were landing at North Point and immediately made preparation to receive them. But as they did not appear, he sent out an advanced guard, composed of three companies, about 220 men, with one four pounder, and the cavalry. It encountered the British advance unexpectedly, and a skirmish followed, which became so lively that General Ross rode forward to see what it meant, and received his mortal wound. The story that General Ross was shot by a man in a tree is a myth. It was current at the time, but a contemporary account states that as the advanced forces came unexpectedly into contact, there was neither time nor motive for climbing trees. An account published in 1817 by a British Sergeant, who was Chief of Couriers at General Ross' headquarters, states that in the advance three men were discovered, one of whom was in a peach tree gathering the fruit ; he jumped from the tree and all three fired

simultaneously and General Ross was killed by that fire. The skirmish line of the British fired and the three men were all killed beneath the tree where they were first discovered. It was found upon examination that the guns were loaded with buckshot and ball cartridges. On August 11th, 1846, Mr. Henry R. Wilson, of Baltimore, was at an inn at the Giants' Causeway, Ireland, and met a gentleman who told him that he was an aide-de-camp to General Ross at this battle and that the General was killed by a musket-ball and buckshot. Nor was he killed by Wells and McComas who were not in that advanced party.

The British landed on the Patapsco River a short distance north of North Point, and marched about 7 a. m. on a road leading from the shore to the North Point Road, where they took possession of an unfinished line of works between Humphrey's Creek and Back River, which had been thrown up by our forces previous to the arrival of the British, but which had not been occupied. This line was afterwards used by them to cover their embarkation. Here the enemy rested about an hour, and it was at this time that General Stricker, anxious to develop their movement, sent out the advanced guard as mentioned above, which, he says, was "to give evidence of my wish for a general engagement." The British column was composed of the 4th, 21st, 44th and 85th Regiments, 2nd and 3rd Battalions of the Royal Marines, the Marines from the squadron, detachments of the Royal Artillery, and Royal Marine Artillery, a brigade of seamen (600 men) armed with small arms, and the colonial black marines, with 6 field pieces and 2 howitzers.

The American reports state that between 7,000 and 9,000 British forces were landed, but only about 4,000 were actually engaged in the battle of the 12th.

General Ross was accompanied by Admiral Cockburn, who afterwards carried Napoleon to St. Helena on the *Northumberland*.

The British patrol brought in as prisoners three light horsemen, "young gentlemen belonging to a corps of volunteers, furnished by the town of Baltimore," who were questioned by General Ross, and told him that 20,000 men were embodied for the defense of Baltimore. To this General Ross is reported to

have said that he did not "care if it rained militia." Gleig, in his "Narrative," says that General Ross's advance to Washington was slow, but rapid and cautious to Baltimore. G. R. Gleig was an officer in the 85th Regiment, who afterwards entered the ministry and became Chaplain-General to the British Army. He was a familiar friend of the Duke of Wellington, his home being near Strathfieldsaye. He lived until 1888, being then 92 years old.

After their rest at Gorsuch's farm, Gleig says, the column moved forward, and hearing the firing which told them that their advanced guard was engaged, "the ranks were closed and the troops advanced at a brisk rate, and in profound silence. . . . We were now drawing near the scene of action, when another officer came at full speed towards us, with horror and dismay in his countenance and calling loudly for a surgeon." The surgeon's services were needed for General Ross, who died before he could be carried to the shore. Col. Brook, of the 44th Regiment, succeeded to the command. This officer had served in Flanders, Egypt and the Peninsula, where he commanded a brigade under Wellington.

Col. Brook "ordered the necessary dispositions for a general attack." The order of battle was arranged by Lieut. Evans, afterwards Sir DeLacy Evans, a very distinguished officer of the British Army. "The light brigade consisting of the 85th Regiment and the light companies of the other corps, in extended order, threatened the whole front of the American Army. The 21st remained in column upon the road; the 4th moved off to the right and advanced through a thicket to turn the enemy's left, and the 44th, the seamen and marines, formed line in rear of the light brigade."

Gleig says: "A dreadful discharge of grape and canister shot, old locks, pieces of broken muskets, and everything which they could cram into their guns, was now sent forth from the whole of the enemy's artillery; and some loss on our side was experienced. Regardless of this, our men went on without either quickening or retarding their pace, till they came within an hundred yards of the American line; as yet not a musket had been fired, or a

word spoken on either side, but the enemy, now raising a shout, fired a volley from right to left, and then kept up a rapid and ceaseless discharge of musketry. Nor were our people backward in replying to these salutes, for giving them back both their shout and their volley, we pushed on at a double quick, with the intention of bringing them to the charge. . . . Though they maintained themselves with great determination, and stood to receive our fire till scarcely twenty yards divided us, the Americans would not hazard a charge. On our left, indeed, where the 21st advanced in column, it was not without much difficulty and a severe loss, that any attempt to charge could be made. . . . Towards the right however the day was quickly won." And "as soon as their left gave way, the whole American Army fell into confusion, nor do I recollect on any occasion to have witnessed a more complete rout."

Col. Brook's report was dated "on board H. M. S. *Tennant*, Chesapeake, Sept. 17th, 1814." After describing the topographical features of the country, he reports his advance, and his arrangements for battle. This account does not differ from Gleig's "Narrative," which is more in detail and has been quoted above. He estimated the force opposed to him as about 6,000 men.

He says, "In this order the signal being given, the whole of the troops advanced rapidly to the charge. In less than fifteen minutes, the enemy's force, being utterly broken and dispersed, fled in every direction over the country, leaving on the field two pieces of cannon, with a considerable number of killed, wounded and prisoners.

"The 4th Regiment under Major Faunce, by a detour through some hollow ways, gained unperceived a lodgment close upon the enemy's left, and the enemy lost in this short but brilliant affair from five to six hundred in killed and wounded, which at the most moderate computation he is at least one thousand *hors de combat*. The 5th Regiment of militia, in particular, has been represented as nearly annihilated."

But the total loss of General Stricker's Brigade was 24 killed, 139 wounded and 50 prisoners, a total of 213.

The British loss was 39 killed and 251 wounded. There were a considerable number of deserters from the British forces.

The report of Col. Brook is noticeable for its exaggerations—5 to 600 killed and wounded and 1,000 *hors de combat* turns out to be 213 in all.

Instead of about six thousand the Americans had only 3,185, which was reduced to about fourteen hundred at the time of the British charge.

Only one gun was lost.

The 5th Regiment "nearly annihilated" lost 80 men out of 550. The entire American force was less than 15,000, including all those in the different forts, batteries and gunboats, and not more than about 10,000 opposed to the British advance.

General Stricker, after reporting the precipitate retreat of the 51st Regiment, which only delivered one random fire, says: "The enemy's line advanced about 10 minutes before 3 o'clock, with a severe fire, which was well returned by the artillery, the whole 27th, the 5th, . . . and from the 1st battalion of the 39th, who maintained its ground in despite of the disgraceful example set by the intended support on the left. The fire was incessant till about 15 minutes before 4 o'clock, when finding that my line, now 1400 strong, was insufficient to withstand the superior numbers of the enemy, and my left flank being exposed by the desertion of the 51st, I was constrained to order a movement back to the reserve regiment, under Colonel McDonald, which was well posted to receive the retired line, which mostly rallied well."

No pursuit was made by the British. Col. Brook says: "The day being now far advanced, and the troops (as is always the case on the first march after disembarkation) much fatigued, we halted for the night on the ground of which the enemy had been dispossessed."

The position was not intended to be the one on which the main battle was to be fought. It could have been easily flanked by an unmolested landing anywhere north of the mouth of Bear Creek, which is about five miles below Fort McHenry.

It was intended to harass and delay the enemy and to show

him that if he wanted to get Baltimore, he would have to fight for it.

It accomplished more than was hoped for or expected. The retreat from it had been planned. But for the defection of the 51st Regiment, the enemy would have been more seriously punished and delayed, and the only "disorderly rout" was the retreat of that regiment and a part of the line immediately adjoining it. When the 51st and part of the 39th broke ranks and fled, the remainder of the line stood firm until ordered to retreat.

Any experienced soldier knows that a retreat under fire from one position to another, even under orders, has the appearance of a rout.

After General Stricker had rallied his forces on his reserve at Perego's Hill, he formed his brigade and awaited another attack, but the enemy did not pursue, and finding that his right flank could be turned, he retired to Worthington Mill, where he spent the night of the 12th, and the next morning took post on the left of the main line of defences as previously arranged.

The British Army advanced at daylight on the 13th, and at ten o'clock arrived in front of the American line. The right extended as far as the Belair Road, where it crosses Herring Run, where they occupied Furley Hall (the residence of William Bowly, now owned by the Corse estate) and also Surrey, then occupied by Colonel Sterrett; and in both of these houses the British officers helped themselves very freely to stores and wines left there, and carried off some of the negro slaves.

From this movement it was thought that the enemy was disposed to attack by the Harford and York Roads; but the disposition of the American forces to meet this was prompt and effectual.

They occupied Judge Kell's house as headquarters, which was on an eminence just north of the Philadelphia Road, near the present Orangeville—and from an upper window the intrenchments on Hampstead Hill were plainly visible and inspected by the British officers, the distance being a short two miles.

Of this position Gleig says that "certainly more science was displayed in the distribution of their forces along their principal

position. . . . Here there were not only fortifications, but fortifications constructed in a scientific manner, and troops drawn up in such order as that, even without their works, many cross fires would have protected their front." And, "It now appeared that the corps which we had beaten yesterday was only a detachment, and not a large one, from the force collected for the defence of Baltimore."

Brook says: "During the evening, however, I received a communication from the Commander in Chief of the land forces, by which I was informed that in consequence of the entrance to the harbor being closed up by vessels sunk for that purpose by the enemy, a naval co-operation against the town and camp was found impracticable."

But this was after the day's bombardment of Fort McHenry, and that, and not the sunken vessels, caused the impracticability of the co-operation.

He continues: "It was agreed between the Vice-Admiral and myself that the capture of the town would not have been a sufficient equivalent to the loss which might probably be sustained in storming the heights. Having formed this resolution, after compelling the enemy to sink upwards of twenty vessels in different parts of the harbor, causing the citizens to remove almost the whole of their property to places of more security inland, obliging the Government to concentrate all the military force of the surrounding States, harassing the militia, and forcing them to collect from many remote districts, causing the enemy to burn a valuable rope walk, with other public buildings, in order to clear the glacis in front of their redoubts, besides having beaten and routed them in a general action, I retired on the 14th, three miles from the position which I had occupied, where I halted during some hours."

This is in the nature of an explanation, or excuse, and it is a meagre result in place of various boasts and expectations.

The capture of Baltimore, which was announced as part of the programme of the British Army and Navy, had been confidently expected. Vice-Admiral Warren declared "It is a doomed town," and the Governor-General of Canada proposed that the

public rejoicings at Montreal because of the capture of Washington be postponed in order that the fall of Baltimore might be celebrated at the same time.

Some time after midnight of the 13th the British commenced their retreat, and re-embarked on the morning of the 15th.

General Winder, with a brigade, was sent in pursuit, but owing to the fatigue of the troops no serious molestation was undertaken. The 3rd Brigade was not discharged from the service of the United States until November 18th, by a general order signed by "W. Scott," which says: "The Major-General in taking leave of this fine body of citizen-soldiers, who have done themselves and country so much honor, offers to them the thanks of the United States for their distinguished services."

Much rain fell during the days of the campaign and the American troops were in the open and received their rations irregularly, but the behavior of the men was good, and the unwonted exposure was cheerfully borne.

Lossing says: "The successful defense of Baltimore was hailed with great delight throughout the country, and trembling Philadelphia and New York breathed freer."

The effect of this failure, with the almost simultaneous one at Plattsburg, on the minds of the English Ministry is shown by the fact that, upon receipt of the news, it was proposed to send the Duke of Wellington himself to take the command in America.

The reports were received in London on October 17th, and on November 4th the Earl of Liverpool and Earl Bathurst both wrote to the Duke. The Earl of Liverpool says: "The other idea which has presented itself to our minds is, that you should be appointed to the chief command in America," and presented arguments in favor of it. Earl Bathurst wrote in the same terms.

The reply of the Duke to the Earl of Liverpool, dated Paris, November 7th, is as follows:

"*My Dear Lord*—I have received your letters of the 4th and you will have seen by that which I wrote to Lord Bathurst on the same day that I feel no disinclination to undertake the American concern, but, to tell you the truth, I think that, under

existing circumstances, you cannot at this moment allow me to quit Europe."

On November 9th he wrote to the Earl as follows :

"I have already told you and Lord Bathurst that I feel no objection to going to America, though I do not promise to myself much success there."

On November 18th he wrote to the same :

"I have already told you that I have no objection to going to America, and I will go whenever I am ordered."

On November 18th the Earl of Liverpool wrote to the Foreign Secretary, Viscount Castlereagh :

"I send you a copy of my last letter to the Duke of Wellington. There has not been time to hear from him in reply, but I trust no further difficulty will occur respecting his leaving Paris, and the knowledge that he is to have the command in America, if the war continues, may be expected to produce the most favorable effects."

The Earl wrote to Mr. Canning on December 28th, referring to "communications which I had with the Duke of Wellington. He had agreed to take command of the army in the ensuing campaign if the war should continue, but he was particularly solicitous for peace, being fully satisfied that there was no vulnerable point of importance belonging to the United States which we could take and hold except New Orleans."

The signing of the treaty of peace between England and the United States at Ghent on December 24th, 1814, of course put an end to the idea of the Duke's coming to the United States.

The failure of the British campaign at Baltimore, and at Plattsburg, had a decided effect upon the terms of the treaty of Ghent in favor of the United States. The Commissioners were in session when the news was received on October 17th, in London, and there were yet two months of negotiation before the treaty was signed.

Goulbourn, one of the British Commissioners, wrote to Earl Bathurst on October 21st: "We owed the acceptance of our

article respecting the Indians to the capture of Washington, and if we had either burnt Baltimore or held Plattsburg, I believe we should have had peace on the terms you have sent to us in a month at latest. As things appear to be going on in America, the result of our negotiations may be very different."

A comparison of the instructions which the American Commissioners received on June 25th, 1814, as to terms, and what they got in December, especially on impressment, will show that some influence was at work to hold up their hands and increase their demands.

It was not the battle of New Orleans, for that was fought after the treaty was signed.

A London paper of June 17th had said that the Naval and Military Commanders on the American Station carried with them "certain terms which will be offered to the American Government at the point of the bayonet."

No history of any part of the War of 1812 would be complete without considering the attitude of New England during that time and which greatly affected the conduct of the war.

As early as in 1808, Sir James Craig, Governor-General of Canada, employed John Henry as a confidential agent to go to New England and report on the feeling there prevalent. In February he wrote that after a few more months of the non-intercourse policy, the New England States would be ready to withdraw from the Confederation. In February, 1809, he wrote: "There is good ground at present to hope that the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Vermont will resist every attempt of the French party to involve the United States in a war with Great Britain." Those who favored the war were called sometimes the French party because the opponents declared that a war with Great Britain necessarily involved an alliance with France.

The English Ministry was of course kept advised of these sentiments.

It is unnecessary to quote here all the actions of the Legislatures and people of New England which were promptly made

public in England, but only to record the effect upon the attitude of Great Britain.

There was a policy of differentiation in the conduct of the war between the North and the South.

A British Order in Council of October 26th, 1812, clearly made a difference between the New England and the Southern States in favor of the former. President Madison noticed this and called it a policy "having for its object to dissolve the ties of allegiance and the sentiments of loyalty in the adversary nation, and to seduce and separate its component parts, one from the other." In other words, to encourage secession.

On March 30th, 1813, the Prince Regent issued a public notification of the blockade of ports from New York to New Orleans, but no mention was made of New England ports.

From the tenor of the British despatches of the time it seems likely that peace would have been proposed before but for reliance upon that hostile spirit and the threatened secession of that section from the Union.

Sir Henry Goulbourn wrote to Earl Bathurst on October 21st, 1814 (after referring to the operations at Baltimore and Plattsburg): "Indeed if it were not for the want of fuel at Boston, I should be quite in despair."

The Earl of Liverpool wrote to Viscount Castlereagh on December 23rd, 1814: "The disposition to separate on the part of the Eastern States may likewise frighten Madison, for if he should refuse to ratify the treaty, we must immediately propose to make a separate treaty with them, and we have good reason to believe that they would not be indisposed to listen to such a proposal."

While the opposition of New England to the war was on economic grounds, the question which brought it to a head and led to the Hartford Convention was one of "States' Rights." Massachusetts refused to put her troops under the command of a United States officer, and the Secretary of War then declined to pay those troops, whereupon a joint Committee of the Legislature of Massachusetts made a report on the subject and recommended a convention of delegates from sympathizing States which met at

Hartford on December 15th, 1814, and in which all the New England States were represented.

No such question was raised in Maryland, because General Winder, a United States officer, held and exercised a command in this campaign. *Niles' Register* says: "On the 10th of September, Gen'l Winder was in Baltimore with all the forces of the 10th Military District at his command."

In conclusion, the Battle of North Point saved Baltimore from a pre-determined fate; it encouraged the rest of the country; it, with Plattsburg, caused the English Ministry to suggest that the Duke of Wellington should take command in America and it influenced the terms of the treaty of Ghent in favor of the United States.

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THE PARISH RECORDS OF MARYLAND.

HENRY F. THOMPSON.

The Protestant Revolution of 1688, which changed the Government of England, and placed William and Mary on the throne, extended its influence over Maryland, and ended there by taking the Government from the Lord Proprietary and handing it over to the King and Queen.

The first Royal Governor, Lionel Copley, called a meeting of the General Assembly at Saint Mary's in June, 1692, and that Assembly passed an "Act for the service of Almighty God and the establishment of the Protestant Religion in this Province," which Act provided for the division of the Counties into Parishes, the choosing of "six of the most able men of the said respective Parishes to be a vestry for such Parish," the building of churches except where there were churches already built, and the levying of a Poll Tax for the support of the Establishment.

Certain changes were made at different times in this Act, but in the main it was the law of the Province until the year 1776, when all connection between Church and State ceased, and the tax for the support of the Establishment was abolished.

Thirty-one Parishes were laid out by "metes and bounds," and in them vestries were chosen, and churches built with more or less promptness, so that the beginning of the Parish Records is in 1692, or about one hundred and fifty years after Thomas Cromwell, Vicar-General of England, required that in all Parishes, Records should be kept not only of marriages, births and deaths, but of the proceedings of the vestries of the several Parishes.

As these Records contain very often more than the mere mention of the marriage or birth, etc., they throw much light on the life and manners of the times, and this makes them of great interest

to the student of history, while to the genealogist they are of inestimable value, in the tracing of pedigrees.

It is therefore a subject of great regret, that so many of them should have been lost, through the carelessness of those who had charge of them, whether that carelessness was owing to a want of recognition of their value, or during and after the Revolutionary War to the fact that they were remnants of an aristocratic establishment.

Some of them are in books "with parchment leaves," and naturally these have stood the wear and tear of years, better than those which being on paper, have been worn and torn by frequent use.

Entries are not made regularly and dates are very much mixed up, apparently because the entries were made from memory or from memoranda, at long intervals, and sometimes they are made after the death of the person mentioned, in order that a true record might be handed down of certain facts relating to the deceased, as the following extract from the Records of Saint Peter's Parish, Talbot County, June, 1811, shows, viz. :

"Samuel Chamberlain 3^d son of Samuel Chamberlain esquire, late of Saint Michaels Parish, Talbot County who was youngest son of Thomas Chamberlain of Sanghall near West Chester in Great Britain by his first wife, born 23 August 1742—Baptised by Henry Nicols Rector of S^t Michaels—Confirmed by Bishop Clagett 26 May 1793, married 15 January 1772 to Henrietta Maria Holyday—Died 30 May 1811—Buried 1 June 1811."

The first entries in these Records always begin with the meeting of the Justices of the County, the fixing of the bounds of the Parish and the election and organization of the vestry. The vestrymen after taking an oath that they did not believe there was "any transubstantiation in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper or in the bread and wine at or after the consecration thereof," and the oath of allegiance "to William and Mary King and Queen of Great Britain," proceeded to the transaction of the business of the Parish.

Measures were taken for the building of a church, unless there

was one already built, when it was repaired and improved, and among other things the vestry went "to view the clay" of which bricks were to be made, which proves, even with no other evidence on the subject, that in 1692, it was no new thing to make bricks in the Province, and that the "Churches built of imported bricks" are fictions.

Sometimes regular accounts of the receipts and expenditures are to be found, and the cost of building the church or repairing the old one, the expense of clearing the ground and caring for the church, tolling the bell, etc., etc., are all stated, generally in tobacco, but sometimes in pounds, chillings and pence, as in All Faiths Parish in Saint Mary's County, where was paid in 1693 "for Horses for bringing the Minister and his Lady from Saint Marys [about 25 miles] £1. 07/" and on the same day for "bringing his [the Rector's] goods from Saint Marys, 400 lbs of Tobacco."

There was also paid for a "Record Book and Register Book with parchment leaves, 500 lbs Tobacco" and for a "Chest for Keeping the books, 12/."

It was not only tobacco and pounds, shillings and pence, which formed the currency used by the inhabitants of the Province; for the various kinds of money in circulation are shown by the returns of the collections taken up in the several Parishes in compliance with a proclamation of the Governor of Maryland, calling for help for the sufferers by the fire in Boston in 1760.

In Saint Michael's Parish in Talbot County, there were received

72	guineas
2	Double Livres
3½	Pistoles
2½	Johannes
119	Pieces of eight
	Sterling silver and
	paper Cash
18	Copper pieces
4	Pistareens,

all valued at £195. 9/ 8½ currency, equal to about £120. sterling, which was a generous contribution, but it must have taken some reflection to decide on the value of the many different pieces of money. Besides these coins, there were notes of several kinds to complicate still further the difficulties of keeping accounts in the days of the Province.

In every Church, a table of the degrees of relationship within which marriage was forbidden, was set up, so that all the inhabitants of the Parish might have warning of the law on the subject, but there are many entries like the following to be found, showing that people did not always obey the law.

“John Giles appeared according to summons from the Vestry, for marrying Hannah Scott, sister to his late wife, deceased, and being admonished to put her away, has refused to do it—therefore the Vestry hereby orders the Clerk to make presentment to the Grand Jury against said Hanuah Scott as having offended against the Act of Assembly in that case made and provided

September 1752 St. Georges Parish Balt^e.”

Although there are many persons cited to appear before the different vestries for marrying within the prohibited degrees, there is not an instance of the infraction of the rule that “a man may not marry his Grand-mother.”

In these days, it is not customary for drunken men to frequent the church during service, but we know that Abram Cord was guilty of so doing, for he was fined five shillings for being drunk in Saint George's Church, Baltimore County, in April, 1750, and the fine was paid by him. There is no charge that he made any disturbance or in any way interfered with the services, but we are left to infer that the vestry thought him wanting in respect for the Church, when he showed himself there drunk.

The case of Mr. Crook was different, for he was a vestryman (although not very attentive to his duties, as he neglected to attend the meetings of the vestrymen), and was concerned in a riot in Joppa, then the county town for Baltimore County, and a shipping port, but now abandoned and even the site hardly known.

“Being informed that Joseph Crook a vestryman of this Parish aided and abetted a certain riot in the Town of Joppa on Easter Monday last, and was not in Church Easter day or Easter Monday, we are of the opinion that Mr. Crook be no longer a Vestryman and give notice to the Parish to choose one in his room.

S^t Johns Parish Balt^e C^o May 1758.”

A more remarkable case—not found in the Parish Records, but in the Public Record Office, London—is that of the Rev. Peregrine Coney. In a batch of charges against Gov. Nicholson, occurs this :—

“His Chaplain, Mr. Peregrine Coney, a pious and good man, the credit of the Clergy of this Province, happening one day to be, by the Governors meanes, a little disguised by drink, the Gov^r sent for him to performe his duty of Divine Service, though he excused himselfe, and the Gov^r, very sensible of the Condition he was in, yett commanded him to be brought and publicly exposed him to the Congregation, calling him Dogg, and then ordering him to be turned out of doors.”

In the entries of births, sometimes the day and hour are given with much care, as if some of the children named were to have their horoscopes taken, as for instance :

“John Bullen the eldest and first son of Thomas Bullen and Rachel his wife was born the 26 April on Saturday between the hours of eleven and twelve oclock in the forenoon A. D. 1740.

S^t Peters—Talbot County.”

“Hugh Merrikin son of Joshua Merrikin and Diana his wife was born the 17 September about the hour of nine or ten oclock on the Sabbath day at night in the year of our Lord 1721.

S^t Johns Baltimore County.”

But no idea of a horoscope dictated the following, which was inspired by the delight of the father in the fact that his son came into the world at a time of rejoicing :

“Born (just as the guns were firing, on account of the Birth of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales), in Annapolis Frederick

son of Jonas Green and Anne Catherine his wife—and was Christened a few days after by the Rev. Mr. Malcolm, Dr. Alexander Hamilton and Mr. Samuel Middleton and his wife being sureties.

Saint Anne Annapolis 20 Jany 1750/1.”

Sometimes strange, and now unknown names appear among the baptisms, and we find the following :

“Born 6 Sept. 1716 Marylandia daughter to his Exeellency John Hart Governor of this Province and Anne his wife and baptised 21 September 1716

Saint Annes Annapolis.”

“Sabarent Dulany dau. of Mr. W^m Dulany and Mary his wife was born 7 February one Thousand seven Hundred and thirty seven

Saint Johns, Baltimore County”

The earliest notice of the baptism of a negro slave is in 1698, but after that date they are quite frequent.

“Samuel Matthews a negro of Mr. James Sanders S^r was baptised the 22 January 1698/9 in the Parish of All Hallows by Mr. Coalbatch Minister

Ann Arundell C^o.”

What reason Mr. Goldsmith had for wishing to place on record the following fact is not known to the writer, but it was deemed of such importance that the Register made a special attestation to it :

“W^m Copeland Goldsmith son of Thomas Goldsmith and Lilly his wife was born, and his left ear growing more from his head than the other, the Parents of the said child thought proper to request the Clerk of the Register in the Parish where the said child was born, to enter the same ou the Register aforesaid, he being born with his ear in the Form as above expressed. In confirmation of the Truth of this entry, I have hereunto put my hand this 7 October 1757

Signed John Roberts, Register

S: Johns Baltimore County.”

In days when distances were great and roads were bad, it was not remarkable that there should be some unpunctuality about the attendance at the meetings of the Vestry, and at a meeting of the Vestry of Durham Parish, Charles County, 9 October, 1779, the following Resolution was passed :—"That 12 o'clock be the hour of meeting, and to provide for punctuality that the Dial in the Church Yard is to determine the time of day and in case it is cloudy, the majority of watches which their owners on their honour think right."

Among the many duties of the Vestry was the nominating of persons who inspected the tobacco, which was shipped from different points in the Province, and the following extract from the Records of Durham show the indecision in the minds of some of those living in 1776, as to the Government of the Province :

"To the Governor for the time being, or the Convention, or the Council of Safety—The Vestry and Church Wardens have nominated and recommended as Inspectors &c. &c."—

Another reminder of the war is to be found in the same Record, where it is written :

"Invasion of the enemy prevented a meeting of the Parishioners to choose a Vestry on Easter Monday 1781."

We will give one more extract, which recommends itself, as the farewell words of a good man, who was Rector of Saint Anne's, Annapolis.

"John Humphreys late Rector of this Parish was born in the City of Limerick in the province of Munster, Ireland and aged this year of grace 1739, 53 years, in which he died.

"His parents were persons of repute and figure, his Father being a Practitioner in Physic, eminent for his skill and practice, born in Lincolnshire in England, married to a daughter of the N. family of Roper.

"He lost his parents very early never having known his Father nor had he at the age of 12 years one relation living in the Kingdom, nor has he seen one since, except one Hoddilow half-brother to his Father a good Citizen of London by profession a Drysalter.

He died in this Strange land among Friends who he hopes will say he did not displease them, nor offend by irregular or indecent living during sixteen years residence among them.

“He prays this may be recorded in the Church Register together with his Induction.”

The early Parishes have been divided and subdivided, and Parish Registers are numerous, and kept with more system and regularity than in the early days, but they are lacking in the entries made at the will of the Clergyman or Clerk, which add so much interest to the old Parish Registers, whenever found.

NEW LIGHT ON SOME MARYLAND LOYALISTS.

BERNARD C. STEINER.

The newly organized Bureau of Archives of the Province of Ontario has published as the second report of its archivist, Alexander Fraser, two volumes of the evidence in the Canadian claims of the United Empire Loyalists given before Col. Thomas Dundas and Mr. Jeremy Pemberton, two royal commissioners who came to America shortly before the close of the Revolution. Other loyalists appeared before commissioners in England. This inquiry into the losses and services of these exiles, in consequence of their loyalty, throws interesting light upon some Maryland Tories. The work of the Commissioners began at Halifax in November, 1785, and there, on December 20, came Hugh Kelly,¹ who was a native of Ireland and went to Maryland in 1774, meaning “to settle on the back of the Allegany Mountains.” He purchased land near the mouth of the Cheat River, and built a house on a clearing he made there, but declared that he had been forced to flee in 1781 from Maryland where he then resided. He was made prisoner and had taken from him a horse valued at £25, a watch

¹I, p. 55.

worth £7.10, and £133 Pennsylvania currency in cash. The value of the articles confiscated from his wife and himself after his escape, was £117 Pennsylvania currency. During the earlier years of the Revolution, he always paid fines as a non-juror and for not going out as a militia-man and during these years "carried on a very beneficial business in the manufacturing of linen and woolen goods." At his flight, he went to New York City and remained there, until it was evacuated, when he came to Nova Scotia.

At Shelburne, on June 20, 1786, Charles Oliver Bruff¹ swore that he was born in Talbot County, but resided in New York in 1775, as a silversmith. Three days later, Joseph H. Barton testified for Joseph Hill² that he had known him many years and had frequently been on his place in Worcester County, where Hill kept a large store of wet and dry goods and had above 100 acres of cleared land. "He was reputed to be a man of large property and was a magistrate in Maryland." His sons continued "to live in the States."

At Halifax, on July 20, Hugh Dean³ testified that, a native of Scotland, he went to America in 1770 and in 1775 "was settled on the Eastern Shore of Maryland as a trader." From the beginning of the troubles, he declared his attachment to Great Britain and was, in consequence, molested and prevented from carrying on business." He engaged in the uprising of December, 1776, was wounded in the thigh and taken by the patriots and was then kept in jail for 11 months. During that time he made three attempts to escape, of which the last was successful, so that he got on board the Richmond frigate and went to New York. Remaining there until the peace, he then went to the Bahamas, where he resided in 1786. Henry Kelly and Anthony Stewart, formerly of Annapolis, testified in his behalf and Drs. Mathews and Stevenson sent certificates as to his loyalty. Dean stated that he had bought from Levin Gale in 1773, 500 acres of land in Somerset County, with buildings and improvements, paying 40s. sterling per acre for the property, on which he made improvements

¹I, p. 139.

²I, p. 148.

³I, p. 173.

amounting to about £50. He had about 50 acres cleared corn land and the rest was chiefly woodland, valuable for lumber. All this land was confiscated, with stock and utensils valued at £100 stg., as well as 3 negro men and 1 negro woman, each worth about £40 currency. He did not owe a shilling, but left debts due him amounting to £2,500 currency.

Lt.-Col. Conolly,¹ who was taken prisoner in Frederick County in 1775, appeared before the Commissioners in London on February 2, 1784, but his examination yielded nothing of interest to students of Maryland history. Lt.-Col. James Chalmers² appeared on February 11, 1784, in London and testified that he was a native of Scotland and went to the West Indies when about 13 years of age. About 1760, he removed to Pennsylvania and later to Maryland, where he had a large plantation. At the commencement of the war "he was offered a regiment in the Rebel army," but, as he continued loyal, he had to retire to New York in 1777, leaving his land and negroes behind him. He served throughout the war in the Loyalist regiments, while his wife remained on his property in the endeavor to preserve it. Rev. John Patterson, formerly his pastor in Kent County, and Richard Smyth, a native of Maryland, gave evidence as to his loyalty.

Thomas Rogers,³ a native of Ireland, came to Maryland in 1772, but left the Province for South Carolina in 1774.

Dr. Alexander Stenhouse,⁴ appeared before the Commissioners on March 6, 1784, in London. He was a Scotchman who came to America in 1756 and settled in Baltimore County in 1759. Thence he removed to Baltimore Town in 1764 and remained there until 1776 in the practice of physic. While he was a loyalist, he could not take "active part, being so much engaged in business. He was called upon by the Rebels to take arms and desired by his customers to take part, but constantly refused, by which conduct he was deprived of the exercise of his profession and treated with contempt by his former friends." In April, 1776, he left Baltimore and went to Philadelphia, whence he came in a vessel to Lisbon and landed in England in July, 1776. He

¹ II, p. 1125.² II, p. 1164.³ II, p. 1210.⁴ II, pp. 1211, 1250.

left behind him a house and lot in Baltimore worth £1,000 currency and debts due him amounting to about £3,000 sterling. In 1775, he made by his practice £707.10.6 sterling and £274 sterling by two branches of business. George Chalmers and James Christie testified in his behalf: the latter regarded Stenhouse's practice as the second in Baltimore.

Rev. William Edmondston,¹ a native of England who was rector of the parish of St. Thomas, Maryland, "prior to the troubles," testified in London on March 17, 1784. When subscriptions were made for collecting arms and ammunition early in 1774, he exhorted his parishioners "to continue their allegiance to the British government and circulated pamphlets among them" to dissuade them from resistance. In December, 1774, "he was brought before the Committee" and required to sign a recantation of all he had said, which he refused to do, but the "paper having been altered by some of his friends," he "prevented any ill usage by signing it in 1775." Being told by a friend when the "Association paper was going about," that, if he did not sign it "his house would be pulled down," he left for England with wife and family in November, 1775. He left 500 or 600 acres in Cecil County, 250 acres of which were cleared. The property was devised him by his father in 1753 and was valued at £1,600 sterling. He also had 550 acres in Baltimore County valued at £1,100. By act of Assembly in 1782, the Baltimore property, which he bought in 1772 for £1,500 currency and on which he had put improvements valued at £600 or £700 currency, was given his daughter and the Cecil plantation to his wife. "His negroes and other matters" were likewise given his wife and daughter by this act and he cannot return to America. His living was worth, on an average, £300 sterling, exclusive of "surplice fees which were £75 per annum" and "were always increasing." George Chalmers testified in his behalf and said he believed Edmondston "went so far as to have refused administering the sacrament to many who had taken part against us." Robert Alexander, a member of the Committee who examined Edmondston in 1774,

¹II, p. 1124.

spoke highly of his respectability and his loyalty and Dr. Stenhouse bore witness to his loyal sermons.

In the third report of the Bureau are found applications for land in Upper Canada from Valentine and Jacob Oiler,—Oyler, Eyler, or Euler,¹ formerly residing in Frederick County. Valentine Eyler produced a certificate, drawn up in Frederick County on October 20, 1788, and signed by Joel Wright and 15 others, neighbors of Eyler, stating that his "general character" had not, "that we know of, been charged with anything unfavourable, except his Attachment to the British Interest in the late war, for which he suffered imprisonment and had his estate confiscated."

DATE OF FRANCIS SCOTT KEY'S BIRTH.

McHENRY HOWARD.

1. Francis Scott Key died at the residence of his eldest child, Mrs. Elizabeth Phoebe (Key) Howard, wife of Charles Howard, at the northeast corner of Mount Vernon Place and Washington Place, (where the Methodist Church now stands), Baltimore, on 11th January, 1843. In an editorial notice of his death in the *Baltimore Sun* of 13th January, 1843, it is stated that "Mr. Key was born on the 1st of August, 1779, at Terra Rubra, his patrimonial estate in Carroll County, but which at that time formed a portion of Frederick County. At the time of his death he was in his sixty-fourth year." In all probability this information was obtained by the editor from Mrs. or Mr. Howard.

2. Mr. Charles Howard was making a Lloyd family book between about 1858 and his death in 1869—Mrs. Howard being still living—and in the book, now in my possession, he states that "Francis Scott Key" (whose wife was a Lloyd) "was born 1st August, 1779, at the residence of his father, John Ross Key, near Pipe Creek, in Frederick County, Maryland. Mr. Key died

¹ Pp. 93, 112.

in Baltimore whilst on a visit to his eldest daughter, Mrs. Howard, on the 11th January, 1843, in the 64th year of his age."

3. From a mass of rough notes of the late Major Frank Marx Etting, U. S. A., who died some 12 or 15 years ago, I made some copies about 10 years ago which I still have. Major Etting had married a granddaughter of Chief Justice Taney and his wife who was the only sister of Francis Scott Key, and he had been very industrious and much interested in hunting up and compiling information about his wife's family, and particularly the Key branch. I knew at the time that he was visiting many localities and examining records and making enquiries of members of the family and others. I find in these notes, "Francis S. K. b. at Terra Rubra in Frederick Aug. 1st, 1779, & X bd. by Rev. Mr. Henope," and in another place, "Francis Scott Key b. Pipe Creek Fred. Co., Aug. 1st, 1779," and in another, "Francis Scott Key born at Pipe Creek (Aug. 1 (2?) 1779, christened by the Rev. Mr. Henope," and in another, "Francis Scott Key b. Pipe Creek Fredk. Co., 1 Aug., 1779, christened by Rev. Mr. Henope."

Now I learn from Scharf's *History of Western Maryland*, Vol. 1, page 508, that the Rev. Frederick L. Henope was pastor of the Evangelical Reformed Church in Frederick County from 1768 to 1782. But I do not find in the records of that Church, now at the Maryland Historical Society, any entry of such baptism. The Key family was Protestant Episcopalian and a baptism by this Minister may have been because of illness or on some other emergency and so not recorded in this Church's register. And yet Major Etting must have got this precise information either from some church record or from a family Bible, most likely Key or Taney. I do not know where such a Bible may now be found, but I feel almost sure that Francis Scott Key did have one.

4. The entry of Francis Scott Key's matriculation at St. John's College at Annapolis, is as follows:—

"Francis S. Key, 10 years, entered Nov. 11th, 1789." All the authorities agreeing that he was born in August, this would make the year of his birth 1779 and not 1780.

5. On the other hand, the monument erected in Frederick in 1898 gives the date of his birth as 9th August, 1780. No doubt this was simply taken from the headstone at his grave which had the brief inscription (copied by me in 1896), "Francis Scott Key, born Aug. 9th, 1780, died Jan'y 11th, 1843." When his remains were removed from this grave to the site, in the same Cemetery, where the monument was about to be erected, I wrote to Frederick, stating the doubt and probable mistake about the date, and asking that the coffin-plate be examined, but I have never heard that this was done.

When he died in 1843 his body was placed in the Howard vault in St. Paul's burial ground, Lombard, Greene and Fremont Streets, Baltimore, and there it remained, without a tombstone, of course, until 1866. In that year his daughters, Mrs. Howard and Mrs. Alice Key Pendleton, wife of George H. Pendleton, selected a lot in Mount Olivet Cemetery, Frederick, and had his remains removed from the Howard vault to it. I have the correspondence about the removal. And I suppose the headstone, with the date August 9th, 1780, was put there by them then or shortly afterwards. If my mother, Mrs. Howard, who lived until 1897, had had any part in putting it there much later than 1870, I think I would have known of it. Mrs. Pendleton may have done so alone before her death in 1886.

Now I suppose that this inscription, August 9th, 1780, on the tombstone at least 23 years after his death, came to be made in this way: In the Bible of his second child, Mrs. Maria (Key) Steele, of Annapolis, there is an entry in her handwriting, "F. S. Key born August. 9th, 1780," and I think it probable that whoever had the headstone placed at the grave took the date from that entry. Mrs. Pendleton was a much younger child, under 20 at her father's death, and may well have applied to her older sister, Mrs. Steele, for the information. And even my mother, the eldest, in her older age, in 1866 or afterwards, so long after her father's death, may have forgotten or distrusted her memory of the date and would probably have accepted the entry written in the Bible of her next oldest sister.

At any rate, only in Mrs. Steele's Bible and on the tombstone, placed at his grave for the first time at least 23 years after his death, is the date of birth given as August 9th, 1780.

I conclude from the statement in the *Sun* at the time of his death, my father's entry in the Lloyd family book, Major Etting's notes with their precise account of baptism, and the entry on St. John's College register, that Francis Scott Key was born in 1779 and not in 1780, and from the above other than the College register, that it was on the 1st and not the 9th of August—all the other authorities making August to be the month.

It is more important, if a statue is to be erected, to know what original portraits there are of him. I know of but two.

1. My mother often spoke of one which was in the possession of her cousin, Mary Shaaff, (of Alexandria, Va., I think), who, she said, had promised to give, or at her death, to leave it to her. And it came, to her great gratification, about 1880 as near as I can recollect the date. She had it for several years and parted with it to her sister, Mrs. Pendleton, at whose death in 1886 it passed to her son, Frank Key Pendleton, now a lawyer in New York City, who still has it. It is a very good painting, either by Peale or some other leading artist at the time, and represents him as a very young man, probably not over 20.

2. John Randolph of Roanoke and Francis Scott Key had their portraits painted at the same time for exchange—as I have often heard my mother tell. But Randolph did not like Key's portrait and gave it to my mother. Neither did she like it much, and I have heard her say that a pin scratch across the face was made by her. Since her death it has belonged to my brother, James Howard. It was painted by a man named Wood, in Washington I suppose. It is not a good work of art, but is valuable as the only picture of him (that I know of), in later life. I should say it was painted when he was somewhere about 40. Being only 4 years old when he died, my own recollection of him is not distinct enough to enable me to say how good a likeness it is.

MONUMENT TO LADY CALVERT.

[FROM CUSSAN'S *History of Hertfordshire*. Vol. II.]

In the Chancel [of St. Mary's Church, Hertingfordbury] is an Altar Tomb on which is the recumbent effigy of a lady carved in white marble. She is habited in a richly embroidered dress with tight fitting sleeves, and a ruff about her neck. Over her head is a kerchief, which is thrown back, disclosing the face. On a tablet in front of the Tomb is this inscription :—

D. O. M. S.

ET

IUCUNDISS. MEMORIÆ

ANNÆ GEOR. F. IOAN. N. MINNÆ

AD OMNIA QUÆCUNQ. EGREGIA NATÆ AD

MELIORA REGRESSÆ

PIETATE PUDICITIÂ PRUDENTIÂ INCOMPA-

RABILIS FEMINÆ

GEORGIUS LEON. F. JOAN. N. CALVERTUS

EQ. AUR. INVICTISS. JACOBO REGI MAGNO-BRITANNICO FRANCICO
HIBERNICO PIO FELICI ET SEMPER AUGUSTO SECRET. PRINC. ET
A CONSILIIS SANCTIORIBUS QUICUM VIXIT ANNOS XVII SINE
OFFENSA LIBEROSQ. PARI SEXUS DISCRIMINE X RELIQUIT CECI-
LIUM LEONARDUM GEORGIUM FRANCISCUM HENRICUM ANNAM
DOROTHEAM ELIZABETHAM GRACIAM HELENAM SEXTUM AUTEM
FILIUM JOANNEM MORTIS HEU SUÆ LUCTUSQUE PATERNI PRO-
DROMUM EDIDERAT TAM SUAVIS CONTUBERNII MEMOR MARITUS
DOLORI ET DESIDERIO IMPAR CONJUGI SANCTISSIMÆ

HOC MONUMENTUM MANUBUS GEMINIS GEMENS POSUIT SIBIQ.
ET SUIS [ET] POSTERIS EORUM

VIXIT A. XLII M. IX D. XVIII

On the edge of the slab on which the figure is laid

OBIT VIII^o DIE AUG. A^o SALUTIS MDCXXI

Over the monument are three shields of arms. On the centre shield: Paly of six, or and sable, a Bend counterchanged for Calvert, impaling Sable, a Fess dancetté paly of four gules and ermine, between six Crosses-crosslet argent for Mynne. On the other shields Calvert and Mynne alone.

[TRANSLATION OF THE EPITAPH.]

Sacred to Almighty God and to the most pleasing memory of Anne, daughter of George, and grand-daughter of John Minne, a woman born to all excellent things, who has departed to [a] better [world], for Piety, Chastity, Prudence, incomparable

George Calvert, son of Leonard, grandson of John, Knight, Chief Secretary and Privy Councillor to the invincible James King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Pious, Fortunate, and always August, with whom [sc. George Calvert] she lived seventeen years, void of offence, and left ten children, equal in number of each sex: Cecilius, Leonard, George, Francis, Henry, Anne, Dorothy, Elizabeth, Grace, Helen, and had given birth also to a sixth son, John, the forerunner, alas! of her death and of his father's mourning—her husband, in memory of so sweet a wedded life, overcome by so great pain and grief, sorrowing, has placed with his hands this monument to his sainted wife, for himself, his [children], and their posterity.

She lived forty-two years, nine months, and eighteen days.
She died August the eighth, A. D. MDCXXI.]

A VISIT TO BOHEMIA MANOR.

REV. GEO. ARMISTEAD LEAKIN.

During the recent summer, I visited with Rev. Mr. Shouler, of Elkton, and Mr. Johnson, author of a History of Cecil County, the site of the Labadist settlement on Bohemia Manor. We started from Elkton on July 17th, 1882, passed through Chesapeake City, and soon reached the place of our destination. The Labadist lot consisted of 4000 acres bought from Augustine Herman, who received his grant from Lord Baltimore, in 1660, principally in consideration of a valuable map of Maryland made by Herman, and now in the possession of our Society.

Jean Labadie, the founder of the Labadist sect, was born in France 1610. He deserted the Jesuits, and moving into Holland, Denmark and other places, established a communistic sect, which numbered several distinguished persons. He died in 1674, and his successor attempted to establish a colony in Surinam on the surrender of New York by the Dutch to the English, but the climate of Surinam being unsuitable, his disciples, Sluyter and Dankers, were sent to find a place for another colony, and this they found on Bohemia Manor, and purchased in 1684. The colonists left Wiewerd, Friesland, April 12th, 1683, and reached this country on July 12th. This settlement continued until about 1722, when it expired, leaving as a relic one original building.

The wonderful fertility of the soil with vast crops of corn and orchards of peaches, still amply justify the choice of the Labadist selection, "a noble piece of land." The ground extends to the Bohemia River for a long distance, allowing easy exportation of grain and importation of building and other material, besides furnishing an ample supply of fish and fowl. The distance is

some seven miles from Elkton. We were cordially welcomed at the house of Mr. Hanson, whose wife was a Miss Biddle, a family connected with the early history of Cecil County. Herman directed that a stoue monument should be erected over his grave, and this still exists in the yard of Mr. Hanson's house. It unfortunately is broken into three pieeces, which can easily be cemented. It is a marble slab of oolite, the same as the stones which mark Mason and Dixon's line, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet long and 3 inches thick, and has on it this inscription :

" AUGUSTINE HERMAN, FIRST FOUNDER
AND SEATER OF BOHEMIA MANOR, 1661."

This was two years after Baltimore County was established, and thirteen before the establishment of Cecil, a Court of Baltimore County being held in 1664, at the house of Francis Wright (Clay Fall).

I think that this stone could easily be procured, and it certainly is worthy of preservation against future breakage, Herman being one of the most important men in the early history of Maryland, whose descendants are the Shippens, Hynsons, Frisbies, Bordleys, Brices, Dulanys, Chestons, Galloways, Jennings, and Randolphs.

It is a curious fact, that as late as 1687, this part of Maryland was disputed territory, William Penn, at that time warning James Frisbie not to pay taxes to Lord Baltimore.

After leaving the house of Mr. Hanson, beautifully situated on Bohemia River, we went first to the family vault, a few hundred feet southwest of the house.

Peter Bayard, nephew of Governor Stuyvesant, was one of the original Labadist trustees, to whom Herman deeded the land. He was the ancestor of the Bayard family, including Col. John Bayard, born on Bohemia Manor in 1738, who was at the battle of Trenton, and James A. Bayard, commissioner at the treaty of Ghent; James A. Bayard, son of the former, United States Senator, father of Senator Thomas F. Bayard. The manor house of Herman came into the possession of Richard Bassett, Governor of Delaware, through Peter Lawson. Governor Bassett con-

structed the vault over which was placed originally the commemorative slab of Herman above mentioned, and where the Governor himself was buried, and also James A. Bayard, commissioner, with Ann Bassett, his wife, and two children.

The property subsequently descended to Richard Bassett Bayard, whose widow lives in this city, a descendant of Col. Howard. Before dying Mr. Bayard had the memorial stone removed, and the bodies transferred to a cemetery in Wilmington. Hence there is no relie of this vault, but a large chasm filled with dock and other weeds as though wishing to hide the ruin beneath.

The original manor house built by Herman, has been destroyed, and in its place farther from the river, was built, probably by Governor Bassett, the present residence of Mr. Hanson. It is easy to define the site of the ancient mansion from the growth of weeds and from the numerous old bricks, one of which I brought with me. The facts in reference to the family vault of Governor Bassett, were kindly furnished me by the Hon. Thomas F. Bayard.

It is remarkable that while the memorial slab of Herman is in the yard of Mr. Hanson's house, the actual place of interment is entirely unknown, though tradition places it under a large walnut tree a short distance from the vault. A sad commentary on human greatness; Herman, the possessor of 20,000 acres of the finest land, and the place of his burial is forgotten. There is in front of the present house, a large area with fences raised on mounds of earth, supposed to have been a park for deer.

We then went higher up the Bohemia River to inspect the original Labadist house. This is now occupied by an Irish family, the matron of which, perhaps suspicious of our visit and caring very little for historical research, did not give us a hearty welcome. We supposed, however, from the windows and the brick, that this was of Labadist use and construction. Along this river with a portage of only six miles to the Apoguirnrik Creek, a great trade in those early days was carried on between the Chesapeake and Delaware canals.

We then went to the site of a mill built by the Vanbibber family in 1703, and subsequently purchased by Sluyter, one of

the Labadist colonists. Here again the foliage of bushes and rushes is so thick that you cannot define the foundation of the once busy mill. We found, however, a millstone through which a considerable tree was growing. The miller's house shared a similar ruin, and as we left we thought of Goldsmith's Deserted Village :

No more thy glassy brook reflects the day
 But choked with sedges works its weary way ;
 Along thy glades a solitary guest
 The hollow-sounding bittern guards its nest.

We then visited St. Augustine's Church, built in 1703, but here too has been devastation. The original building, constructed solidly of brick, has entirely disappeared, the bricks taken away to build chimneys, and in its place a pine board structure, which does little credit to the architect, and what is worse, through the neglect of vestries the records and documents for a century have been entirely lost.

MARYLAND'S PART IN THE EXPEDITION AGAINST CARTHAGENA.

CLAYTON C. HALL.

The expedition against Carthagen, a stronghold of Spain on the north coast of South America, is mentioned in most of the histories which tell of England, or of the American Colonies, during the eighteenth century, but the reference is usually brief as to one of the minor incidents of the wars between European powers which followed one another at brief intervals during that century. To the student, however, of American history, or of the colonial policy of England, this expedition cannot fail to be of special and significant interest, in that it was the first occasion upon which American troops served outside the North American Continent in a war waged by the British Crown against one of the European Continental powers.

In several histories mention is made of the presence of American troops in the expedition against Carthage; but generally no accurate indication is given as to the Colonies from which they came, their number, or the part they played in the military operations.

Smollett, best known as a writer of fiction, was also a graduate in medicine, and served in this expedition as assistant to one of the ship surgeons. In his "Account of the Expedition against Carthage" there is to be found the narrative of an actual participant in the adventure, many of the incidents of which were also woven into the story of *Roderick Random*. While in the latter work it is impossible to distinguish with certainty between statements of historical fact and the fancy of the novelist, it is believed that much that is set down in the novel was derived from the personal experience and observation of the writer. Smollett's narratives have at least the merit of being written by one who was present upon the scene and who, a witness of the actual occurrences, wrote at first hand.

For the part taken by the Province of Maryland, reference must be made to the archives of this State. Much of the account is to be found only in manuscript records, contained in somewhat bulky volumes, which are wholly without index. It is therefore quite possible that even after careful examination some matters of interest may have been overlooked.

As to the circumstances under which the expedition was undertaken:—War was declared against Spain, by the King of England, on October 19, 1739, and according to the usage of the times it was proclaimed by heralds at the places appointed for this formality. For this war, which was forced upon Sir Robert Walpole's administration, much against his will and judgment, by the *gingoes* of that time, England was ill prepared. It was, however, determined, in order to assail the Spanish power in its colonial possessions in the New World, to send two expeditions,—one under Commodore Anson to proceed by way of Cape Horn, and attack the coasts of Peru; and the other, the command of which was given to Admiral Vernon, to wage war upon the Spanish Colonies in the West Indies. So hard pressed was Eng-

land for troops, that to help fit out the first of these expeditions, Chelsea Hospital had to be drawn upon for 500 invalids—out pensioners—old soldiers already worn out in service, a large number of whom,—Lord Mahon says all who had strength and limbs to walk out of Portsmouth,—deserted before they could be got on board the ships, while of the remainder, numbering 259, who embarked, every one perished from hardship or disease before the fleet, after having been scattered by the storms encountered in weathering Cape Horn, arrived at the rendezvous at the Island of Juan Fernandez.

For the expedition destined for the West Indies, requisition was made upon the more southern of the English Colonies of America for one regiment of troops. The New England Colonies were not called upon at this time, though they were for a subsequent campaign. Smollett says that the suggestion for raising troops in America came from Governor Spotswood of Virginia, to whom the command of the regiment was to be given.

In Bancroft's *History* (Vol. III, p. 440) it is stated that the Colonies north of Carolina were summoned to contribute four battalions to the armament, and that no Colony refused its quota. Even Pennsylvania, the historian adds, voted a contribution of money, and thus enabled its Governor to enlist troops for the occasion.

In Graham's *History* (Vol. III, p. 212) it is said that an application was made to Virginia and North Carolina for a levy of troops, and that both Colonies eagerly obeyed the summons, so that a considerable force, to which North Carolina contributed 400 men, was embodied and embarked in Admiral Vernon's Squadron.

In Burke's *History of Virginia*, it is mentioned merely that the Colonies voluntarily furnished their quotas under the command of the Governor of Virginia.

Maryland's contribution to the expedition seems to have been generally overlooked or ignored by the historians of that period, and in Scharf's *History of Maryland* the expedition itself is not so much as mentioned.

Maryland, however, was not overlooked when the demand for troops was made, and the ready response on the part of the Province was not lacking.

The fact of the declaration of war against Spain was communicated directly to Samuel Ogle, Governor of Maryland, in a letter dated October 29, 1739, from the Duke of Newcastle, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, with which a copy of the declaration of war was sent. This letter was laid before the Council by Governor Ogle on April 11, 1740, together with a second letter from the Duke of Newcastle, dated January 5, 1739/40, informing the Governor of the proposed attack upon the Spanish Settlements in the West Indies, and notifying him of the King's desire that he should raise for this expedition as many men as possible in his Government. It was also stated that the American troops would be under the immediate command of Col. Spotswood, Governor of Virginia. In order to encourage enlistments, it was declared to be the King's intention for the new levies to be supplied with arms and proper clothing, and taken into his Majesty's pay, and that they should come in for their share of booty, and be returned to their respective homes when the service for which they were to be enlisted was over. These terms of enlistment and service are entered in full upon the Council records.

A proclamation was immediately issued making public the communication from the Crown, and calling in urgent terms upon his Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects within this Province cheerfully to enlist to serve in this glorious enterprise. And the General Assembly was forthwith convened to provide the necessary funds for carrying into effect measures for enlisting recruits. On April 30, 1740, a bill was passed by the Lower House appropriating the sum of £2636 : 16 : 3 current money, to be paid out of the office of the Commissioners or Trustees for emitting bills of credit, for the encouragement of voluntary enlistments. The bill, however, contained many provisions and omissions that were objected to by the Upper House, between which and the popular branch of the Legislature much jealousy and antagonism existed, and many weeks elapsed before a bill was framed upon which the two Houses could agree.

Meanwhile, according to the fashion of the time, much correspondence ensued between the two Houses through their respec-

tive conferees, all of which is spread at length upon the journals, each House charging the other with being much more ready with professions of loyalty and zeal than with a disposition to prove their sincerity by their acts.

It was not until June 2nd that a bill was finally passed. In this the appropriation was fixed at £2562 : 10, and provision was made for replacing the amount by taxes levied for the purpose, a provision upon which the Upper House had insisted. The number of enlistments contemplated was five hundred.

Other points urged by the Upper House were in relation to exemptions that should be given to enlisted men from public charges and arrest for debt. In one of its communications the Upper House, from which, sitting as the Governor's Council, the proclamation already referred to had emanated, said, "You must be sufficiently apprised of the dispositions of our inhabitants, that very few people who are clear of debt, and live with any tolerable ease here, will be induced by any motive even of honor and riches to be influenced by this expedition in the station of common soldiers." The appeal to "loyal subjects" to embark in this "glorious enterprise," had evidently been found insufficient.

The matter of exemptions was finally compromised, allowing seven years' exemption to a returned soldier from public charges and work upon the roads, and as to debt, it was provided that an enlisted man was not to be exempt from arrest for this cause unless all the debts proved against him by a specified date should be less than the amount of the bounty; and to avoid the temptation to desertion, no bounty should be paid until the soldier was "secured," by which was apparently meant mustered in and placed under military discipline.

The exemption of soldiers from arrest for debt does not seem to have been altogether popular. Among the proceedings of the Council on May 6, 1740, it is noted that Robert Conant, Sheriff of Anne Arundel County, having proceeded to arrest an enlisted man for debt, the delinquent debtor declined to be arrested on the ground that he was his Majesty's soldier. The Sheriff, as the record tells, in an impudent and arrogant manner, cursed his Majesty, King George, in these words, "God damn King George

and all his soldiers," and spoke several other disrespectful words. A warrant was promptly issued for the arrest of the Sheriff guilty of this treasonable language.

At a meeting of the Council on June 30th, the Governor submitted a letter from the Duke of Newcastle, dated April 5th, giving further directions in respect to the disposition and embarkation of troops, together with instructions from the King dated April 2nd. In these instructions, England's great need of troops was clearly manifested. The Governor was told that it had not been thought fit to fix any quota for Maryland, as the King "would not set bounds to their zeal," but referring to the great increase in the population of the Province, it was urged that they should exert themselves upon this occasion, as they could not render a more acceptable service to the Crown and to the mother country. Particulars as to the organization of the troops were also given. They were to be formed into companies of one hundred men each, including four sergeants, four corporals, and two drummers, and besides their commanding officers, which should be one captain, two lieutenants and one ensign for each company. The nomination of field and staff officers was reserved to the Crown, as well as the appointment of one of the two lieutenants for each company, who would be a man of experience in service and sent from home to meet the troops at the general rendezvous in the West Indies. One sergeant for each company was to be supplied by draught of old soldiers from the four independent companies at New York. Blank commissions were to be sent for the officers to be appointed by the Governor, and the commissions, it was charged, were to be filled out and issued without fee, gratuity or reward. The soldiers were to have the same rank and pay as the British regulars; the pay of non-commissioned officers to begin from date of enlistment; that of officers from the date of their commissions, though their order in seniority would be fixed by the date of the completion of the levies. Transportation to the rendezvous in the West Indies was to be furnished by the Province.

The General Assembly was again convened to meet on July 7th, to make the necessary appropriation for meeting the expense of transportation.

On July 26th, and again on August 12th, proclamations were issued ordering all enlisted men to assemble at Annapolis, to be mustered in and instructed and exercised in military discipline.

Upon the latter date there was laid before the Council a letter from William Gooch, Governor of Virginia, to whom after the death of Col. Spotswood, the command of the American Regiment was given, inclosing blank commissions for the officers for three companies, and asking that the Maryland contingent be ready within the Capes of Virginia before the middle of September.

The Council thereupon communicated with the Honorable Benjamin Tasker, Col. Robert King and Dr. Charles Carrol, a Committee appointed by the General Assembly for the purpose, and requested them to provide transports, victuals and other necessaries, and have them ready at the Port of Annapolis.

Commissions issued to the officers of the three companies raised in Maryland for this service are recorded as follows :—

On August 20th, to Thomas Addison, Esq., Captain of a Company of Foot raised by him ; Thomas Crabb, gent., Lieutenant, and Wm. Chandler, gent., Ensign.

On August 26th, to John Lloyd, Esq., Captain of a Company of Foot raised by him ; Thomas Lynn, gent., Lieutenant, and John Swords, gent., Ensign.

On September 6th, to John Milburn, Esq., Captain of a Company of Foot raised by him ; John Watkins, gent., Lieutenant, and Andrew McKittrick, gent., Ensign.

On September 18th a proclamation was issued for the apprehension and arrest of four deserters from Captain Milburn's Company, and seven from Captain Addison's Company. These deserters are described with some particularity, by name, age, physical characteristics, etc., and it appears that one of the deserters from Captain Milburn's Company was a black man, Wm. Burgess by name ; and one from Captain Addison's, named John Obryan, is described as a lusty well-made man, Irish, "but speaks pretty good English."

This narrative, drawn from the records of the proceedings of the Council, and the Journals of the Upper and Lower Houses of the General Assembly, brings the account of Maryland's part in

this expedition down to the time of the embarkation of the troops. It shows that Maryland's contribution of men comprised three companies, and from the directions already quoted as to their organization, it may be concluded that they numbered about three hundred men.

From this point the story of the American Regiment, of which the three Maryland Companies formed a part, becomes merged in that of the ill-fatal expedition in which they were embarked and the history of the attempts made upon the Spanish possessions in the West Indies.

After many delays the fleet intended to augment the forces already in the West Indies, set sail from England on October 26, 1740, a little more than one year after war had been declared. The troops were commanded by Lord Cathcart, and the fleet by Sir Chaloner Ogle. This fleet arrived at Dominica on December 19th, and the very next day suffered an irreparable loss in the death of Lord Cathcart, who succumbed to the effects of the climate. He was succeeded in command by General Wentworth, who seems to have been a man of personal bravery, but irresolute and much lacking in self-confidence. On January 19, 1740/1, the fleet arrived at Jamaica, the appointed place of rendezvous, where the American troops had already joined Admiral Vernon's command. The force now assembled at Jamaica was by far the most powerful armament ever seen in West Indian waters, amounting to no less than 115 ships, of which over 30 were of the line, with 15,000 sailors and 12,000 soldiers on board. Upon the uniting of the forces the supreme command of the fleet was assumed by Admiral Vernon, to whom it had been assigned by Sir Robert Walpole. Admiral Vernon was an ardent advocate of the war, and had been in Parliament a bitter opponent of the pacific policy of Sir Robert Walpole's administration, and the idol of the opposition. He is described as a man of violent temper, haughty and imperious in his bearing, of inordinate vanity, impatient alike of advice and control, headstrong in council, and jealous of his associates. It was hardly possible that matters could go smoothly with authority divided between two such men as Admiral Vernon and General Wentworth. It should

be said, however, of the Admiral, that he so far won the regard of Lawrence Washington, who served in this expedition, that the latter bestowed the name of his chief upon the estate which he owned on the banks of the Potomac and which afterwards became the home and burial place of his illustrious brother, General George Washington.

The plan of campaign was left to be determined by a Council of War to be held in the West Indies. Some advocated an attack upon Havana, which would apparently have been at that time an easy conquest. In fact, a little more than twenty years later, on July 30, 1762, during the Seven Years' War, Havana was actually captured by the English after an obstinate defense, but the following year, under the terms of the Treaty of Paris, it was restored to Spain. Admiral Vernon impetuously urged the selection of Carthagena as the point of attack, although it was by far the most strongly fortified place of Spanish America. So obstinately was he determined upon making the attack at that point that he was guilty of the singular imprudence of informing the French Admiral at San Domingo of his purpose, an imprudence which served to give the Spaniards ample notice of his plans.

The town of Carthagena is situated on the coast of what is now the Republic of Colombia, about 175 miles north-east of the Gulf of Darien, and 300 miles from Panama. The harbor, which is nearly land-locked, is seven miles in length, and affords excellent anchorage. It has now two entrances, Boca Grande and Boca Chica. The latter, the "Little Mouth," which is several miles south from the town, appears to have been the only one available 160 years ago. The place is still strongly fortified, though its importance has greatly waned, and the population is now only about 9000. The climate is described as excessively hot and unsalubrious, while leprosy is common and yellow fever often makes fearful ravages.

Admiral Vernon's insistence in making this place the point of attack has been severely criticised; it is but fair to say, however, that an assault upon this place had been contemplated before the fleet had left England, as it was thought, on account of its proximity to the Isthmus of Panama, co-operation might be secured

with the other expedition under Commodore Anson, which had been sent to attack the coasts of Peru. At all events the Admiral's influence prevailed, and on March 4, 1740/1, the British fleet appeared before Carthagena. Upon the tongue of land or bar which serves to enclose the spacious harbor, were several forts and batteries, by which the entrance called Boca Chica was well defended. Upon a peninsula within the harbor stood a fort called Castello Grande, which commanded the approach to the city, and the channel had been made almost impassable by means of sunken ships. The ramparts of the town were mounted with 300 cannon, and the garrison numbered 4000 men under the command of an experienced general.

On the morning of the 9th two small forts, St. Jago and San Philipo, were bombarded and captured. The next day troops were put ashore, and on the 11th, supplies and tents having been landed, operations were begun for the reduction of the fort at Boca Chica and Fort St. Joseph on the opposite side of the entrance to the harbor. An effective battery was constructed, though the work was slow on account of the exhausting effect of the tropical heat upon the unacclimated soldiers, while the negroes which had been brought from Jamaica as laborers were too much terrified by the unaccustomed noise of the cannon which were continually fired from the forts, to be relied upon for effective work. On the 22nd, the battery being completed, fire was opened upon the fort. Several ships of the fleet assisted in the bombardment, but their fire was less effective than that from the land battery. On the 25th, a breech having been effected, a night assault was made upon Fort Boca Chica, and it was captured after a brief struggle, together with the other outlying fortifications including Fort St. Joseph. A boom, consisting of cable chains and beams of wood, which had been constructed across the mouth of the harbor was then destroyed, and the fleet was thus enabled to effect an entrance to the outer harbor. Upon the capture of Boca Chica the Spanish withdrew to fortifications nearer the city. Admiral Veruou in great exultation immediately sent home a ship to announce the approaching victory. It was even said that a medal was struck in London in anticipation of the capture of

Carthagena, bearing on one side the head of Vernon with an inscription as "The Avenger of his Country."

It was not until March 30th that it was determined at a Council of War to land soldiers, artillery and stores at a place called La Quinta, in the inner harbor and on the land side of Carthagena. The object of this move was to cut off all communication between the town and the country back of it, and to lay siege to Castle Grande and Fort San Lazaro, of which the former commanded the mouth of the harbor, and the latter, situated upon a hill, commanded the town. It was expected that the Admiral would co-operate with the land forces by sending some of the largest ships to batter the town. Castle Grande was evacuated by the Spaniards without an attempt at defence. On April 5th a landing was made for the purpose of attacking La Quinta. Brigadier Blakeney advanced with the first division of 1400 men, besides 200 Americans who acted as pioneers. These latter were detached to deploy through some woods and dislodge any small parties that might be concealed in ambush. Meanwhile the grenadiers advanced through a narrow defile, and it is interesting to note that their mode of attack was precisely what is now used in street firing, or where troops are employed against mobs. The formation being in column of platoons, the first platoon fired, and immediately wheeling right and left uncovered the second platoon which advanced to the front and fired, repeating the manoeuvre, and so on throughout the column. The Spanish outposts fled toward the city, but it was not deemed prudent to pursue them.

The next day a party of Americans and West Indian negroes were set to work to clear the ground for an encampment. And on the 7th it was determined, under the advice of the engineer officers, to construct a battery from which to attack Fort San Lazaro. This plan Admiral Vernon regarded with contempt, and sent evasive answers to a request from the General that the fort should be bombarded by one of the large ships which were lying inactive. Meanwhile the Spaniards were busy strengthening the defenses of the fort, and the rainy season having set in, sickness wrought great havoc among the unacclimated assailants, who dropped down so fast that there were scarce sufficient men on duty

to maintain the proper guards of the camp, much less to fell wood and construct a battery. At last General Wentworth, urged on it is said by Admiral Vernon who taunted him with delay, determined to attempt to carry the fort by assault. This attack was made before dawn on the morning of April 8th. The division which was ordered to attack on the right was, either through the mistake or treachery of the guide, led to the centre where the ascent was much more difficult and the troops exposed to a murderous fire. The scaling ladders which had been provided were found too short to be of service at this point, and the Americans who were carrying them threw them down, and snatching up firelocks which had dropped from the hands of grenadiers who had fallen in the attack, mingled with the British troops and fought with bravery. But in spite of gallant fighting, and the sacrifice of many lives, the assault was found impracticable and the General reluctantly ordered a retreat. During a cessation of arms which was agreed upon, the dead were buried, and the sick and wounded were placed on transports and vessels used as hospital ships.

Acrimonious messages passed between the two chiefs, the Admiral accusing the General of dilatoriness, and the General demanding of the Admiral support from the fleet, which was not afforded, until finally, at a Council of War held on the flag ship on April 14th, it was agreed to abandon the siege. The Admiral had contended that there was not depth of water in the harbor for the large ships; but the evidence was plain even then that there was water sufficient for the draught of the largest ships even close up to the walls of the town.

The fortifications that had been captured were demolished, and on April 16, 1741, all troops having been embarked, the fleet set sail for Jamaica, and it is worth noting that the last tents to be struck were five belonging to the American troops. Thus ended in loss, failure and ignominy, the attack upon Carthagena, undertaken with an armament estimated to have been sufficient, if its efficiency had not been destroyed by dissensions between the commanders, to have reduced the entire West Indies under the dominion of Great Britain.

The suffering and loss of life from sickness were appalling. Hundreds fell before the guns of the Spaniards, but thousands perished from disease. General Wentworth declared that his effective force was reduced in two days from 6600 men to 3200 ; and the account of the horrors of the hospital ships, as given by Smollett who was an eye witness, is awful in its ghastly details. He tells of the tropical heat ; of the sick, wounded and dying cooped between decks where the headway was so low that even sitting upright was impossible ; of the utter lack of surgical attendance, nursing and proper food ; of filth and misery and despair ; of the dead unburied, flung unweighted into the sea, there to float on the surface of the water within view of the dying, a prey to sharks and vultures. His description of the so-called hospital ships closes with these words : " This picture cannot fail to be shocking to the humane reader, especially when he is informed that while those miserable objects cried in vain for assistance and actually perished from want of proper attendance, every ship of war in the fleet could have spared a couple of surgeons for their relief, and many young gentlemen of that profession solicited their captains in vain for leave to go and administer help to the sick and wounded. The necessities of the poor people were well known ; the remedy was easy and apparent, but the discord between the chiefs was inflamed to such a degree of diabolical rancor that the one chose rather to see his men perish than ask help of the other, who disdained to offer assistance unasked, though it might have saved the lives of his fellow subjects." Smollett describes the malady from which the troops and sailors suffered and perished in such numbers as " a bilious fever attended with such a putrefaction of the juices, that the color of the skin, which at first is yellow, adopts a sooty hue in the progress of the disease, and the patient generally dies about the third day." These symptoms have been pronounced by medical men to be those of yellow fever.

Of the number of the Maryland troops who survived to return to their homes no record has been found. Of the New England troops who served in the West Indian campaign of the ensuing year, it is said that but one out of ten survived the terrible effects of the climate.

It has already been remarked that the expedition against Carthage was the first occasion upon which American troops were called upon by the British Government to serve outside the North American Continent. It was England's first call upon her Colonies as a part of what is now termed the British Empire.

In 1878, less than thirty years ago, during the Turco-Russian War, Lord Beaconsfield made the somewhat dramatic stroke of moving an Indian Regiment from Hindostan into garrison at the Island of Malta. It was a hint to Russia that where British interests were concerned, there was an Asiatic as well as a European power to be reckoned with.

Ten years ago, in 1897, upon the occasion of the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee in London, the sixtieth anniversary of the coronation of Queen Victoria, the pageant was swelled by the presence of troops or constabulary from Canada, from India, from Australia and from South Africa; an object lesson to the world of the wide-spread dominion of the British Crown. And later still, in the war in South Africa against the Boers, both Canadian and Australian troops were engaged in active service on the field of battle.

In the service of American troops in a war against Spain more than one hundred and sixty years ago, may perhaps be recognized the first step toward the development of an imperial policy, a development which was arrested and delayed for fully a century by the successful revolt and independence achieved by the American Colonies,—a revolt and independence which taught to English statesmen this great lesson in statecraft:—If the integrity of the Empire as a body were to be preserved, it would not be by cramping the members, but by allowing to each the largest measure of liberty and of autonomy.

WM. CLAIBORNE AND KENT ISLAND.

[FROM ADMIRALTY COURT LIBELS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS IN THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON.]

William Claiborne sailed on or about 24th May, 1631, and arrived at Kecoughton in Virginia on the 20th July, 1631, in the ship *Affrica*.

The partners in the venture were

William Cloberry	who held	$\frac{2}{6}$
Maurice Thompson	“ “	$\frac{1}{6}$
John Delabarr	“ “	$\frac{1}{6}$
Simon Sturgis	“ “	$\frac{1}{6}$
William Claiborne	“ “	$\frac{1}{6}$

Maurice Thompson, John Delabarr and Simon Sturgis sold out, and in 1637 the partners were

William Cloberry	who held	$\frac{3}{6}$
David Moorhead	“ “	$\frac{1}{6}$
William Claiborne	“ “	$\frac{1}{6}$
George Evelyn	“ “	$\frac{1}{6}$

The cargo sent out in the *Affrica* was valued at £1318.19.8. There were 20 men-servants sent in the same ship. The other expenses, freight, wages, etc. amounted to £700.12.4. Afterwards Cloberry and Company sent in the *Defence*, of London, goods etc. amounting to £170.15.1; and again in the ship *James*, of London, goods valued at £1136.3.8, and 60 men-servants; and in the *Revenge*, goods valued at £311.6.0, and 7 men-servants.

When Evelyn went out, Cloberry and Company sent to him in the *John and Barbara*, and the *Sara and Elizabeth*, goods valued at £2000, and 18 men-servants.

PETITION OF CECIL, LORD BALTIMORE.

[This was evidently presented in March 1637/8, and preceded the Order in Council printed in *Md. Arch.*, III, 71].

To the Kings most excellent Ma^{tie}, the Humble Peticon of
Cecill, Lord Baltimore
Most humbly Sheweth

That whereas yo^r Subject being desirous to plant a Colony of English in some part of Virginia, did humbly desire to have a part of that Territory granted to him, w^{ch} was referred to the consideracon of some of the Lords of the Councell, who upon hearing of the old Virginia Company and yo^r Peticon^r at severall times, thought fitt to advise yo^r Ma^{tie} to grant to yo^r peticon^r that patent of Maryland w^{ch} now he enjoyeth: After the passing whereof the said Company having procured a peticon from Virginia against the said patent subscribed by William Clayborne and many others, p^rsented the same to yo^r Ma^{tie} in May 1633, who was pleased to referr the consideracon thereof to the Board, and their Lo^{dps} did thereupon then heare both partyes interested at large: And being desirous before they gave their judgm^{ts} in the cause, that there might be a mutuall accomodacon of the Controversy, did appoint that both pties should meete and make proposicons and answers to each other, and present them in writing to the Board, w^{ch} was accordingly done, Whereupon their Lo^{dps} having heard and maturely considered the Allegacons on either part, and particularly the ptenses of Clayborne did then thinke fitt by an order of 3rd July, 1633, to leave your peticon^r to the right of his patent, and the other party to the course of law, Whereupon yo^r peticon^r hath proceeded in sending to that country divers Colonyes of yo^r Ma^{ties} sub^{ts} at his great charges, who have planted themselves in severall parts thereof to the great hazard of their psons, and to the benefit and security of yo^r M^{ties} Sub^{ts} in Virginia, as is confessed by the Governor and Councell there.

Yet, notwthstanding the said William Clayborne being not contented with the said order, because he must know he had no

Legall right to his uniust p^rtenses, not long after did conspire wth the Indians to destroy two of yo^r peticon^{rs} Brothers with divers Gentlemen and others of yo^r Ma^{ties} Sub^{ts} and by many oth^r unlawfulle wayes to overthrow his plantacons; Whereof he fayling (but continuing his malice to yo^r peticon^r) whilst he is a prisoner at the Board upon a complaint of the Governor of Virginia for his contemptuous and mutinous carriage towards the Gov^rment there and rebellious deputation thence, hath lately upon false premises exhibited in his peticon to yo^r Ma^{tie} obtayned a reference for granting of some part of yo^r peticoners country to him, and for examining here some p^rtended wrongs menconed in his peticon.

May it therefore please yo^r most Excellent Ma^{tie}, seeing that yo^r peticon^{rs} patent and right hath passed so many tryalls, and that in confidence thereof, and of yo^r Ma^{ties} justice and favo^r he hath expended a great part of his estate in planting that Country;

That yo^r Ma^{tie} wilbe pleased, in confirmation of the said order of the Board to leave yo^r peticon^r to his right and the said Clayborne to the course of law; that thereby yo^r Ma^{tie} may be free from the clamor of such pretenders, and yo^r Subiect encouraged to proceed in the plantacon as he intended; And to that end that you wilbe pleased to revoke the Reference made for the said Clayborne, and to give order that no grant shall pass to him or to any other of any part of yo^r peticon^{rs} Country; And that you will likewise be pleased, touching the examination of the iniuries p^rtended to be done by yo^r peticon^{rs} Agents in those parts, seeing they are alledged to be done in Virginia, that yo^r Ma^{tie} will be pleased to direct yo^r Loyall Pet^r to the Governor and Councill there to examine the said complaint and to rectify their opinions to yo^r Ma^{tie} that thereupon you may proceed according to Justice; for yo^r Peticon^r is confident that upon a true examination of the fact where it was committed it will appear that the said Clayborne and his servants are guilty of Piracy and Murder.

And yo^r Peticoner, as in duty bound, etc.

WILLIAM CLOBBERRY TO SIR JOHN COKE, KNT.

Right Honble

The many wrongs and oppressions w^{ch} wee suffer from the Lord Baltimores people in Maryland who have lately, wth armed men coming in the night, surprized our plantations, removed our servants, and wholly ruinated what wee had there, enforceth us to renew o^r complaints to his sacred Ma^{tie}. In which way, being unable through sicknes to wait on you my selfe, I am bold to implore y^r assistance for me and my partners therein, assuring y^r Hon^r that wee shall not omitt to be really thankfull.

The Earl of Sterling wilbe pleased to ioync his mediation wth your Hon^r in moveing his Ma^{tie} for our releife. I humbly take my leave, and remain

Your Hon^{rs} most humbly to be commanded

William Cloberry

London, the 28th day of June, 1638

To the Right Hon^{ble} Sir John Coke, Kn^t. Principall Secretary of State, be these.

MARYLAND AT THE END OF THE
SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

HENRY F. THOMPSON.

The Revolution in England which placed William and Mary on the throne, was followed by the "Protestant Revolution" in Maryland, with a like result, for the government of Lord Baltimore was swept away, and Maryland became a Royal Province whose Governor, Council and other officers were appointed by the Crown, so that Charles Lord Baltimore was still a large landholder but no longer a Count Palatine.

And so, at the end of the Seventeenth Century, Maryland had been under the Crown for nearly ten years, during which time, all

the Reports and letters from the Province were sent to the "Lords Commissioners for Trade and Foreign Plantations," or as that body was generally called the "Board of Trade," who had charge of the affairs of the Colonies.

The papers of the "Board of Trade" are preserved in the Public Record Office in London, as well as many other documents relating to the Colonies, and there are also many letters and reports to be found among the mss. at Fulham Palace the residence of the Bishop of London, for in consequence of the establishment of the Church of England in Maryland, the connection between Church and State was very close, and many things relating to both, are to be found among the letters and reports to the Bishop of London in whose Diocese the Colonies were included.

The statements, which are embodied in this paper, are derived from documents to be found in the two repositories which have been named, and refer to the state of the Province some sixty-five years after the landing of Leonard Calvert and the small band of Colonists who accompanied him.

In those years the Colony had "increased and multiplied" so that the population had reached the respectable number of 30,000 and the settlements had spread over both sides of the Chesapeake Bay and the many rivers that flow into it. There were but few habitations far from the water, except in that part of the Province which lay south of the present line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Washington, where nearly all the land was taken up and more or less inhabited.

Roads were few and those little better than tracks or paths through the woods, which heading the rivers, crossed them where they were shallow, or leading from river to river, where ferries were established for the convenience of travellers, or others who might wish to cross the rivers. Very often near to these ferries were established houses where the way-farer might find food and drink, and a bed, should he wish to stop over night. The rooms were few, and many beds were put into the same room, so that there were many noisy people crowded together and these places were not always "havens of rest," however weary the traveller might be.

The most common highway was the water, which furnished at nearly all times an easy means of communication for those who wished to go from one part of the Province to another, whether their object was pleasure, or whether they wished to send their tobacco to the vessels, which lay in the rivers until their cargoes were completed, and several vessels were ready to sail for England.

The inhabitants of the Western Shore were more numerous than those on the Eastern Shore, and about three-fifths of the population were west of the Chesapeake Bay, while if we divide the Province by a line running east and west through the Patapsco and Chester rivers, we find four-fifths of the population are south of that line.

Of the population, there were about three thousand Quakers, a smaller number of Roman Catholics, about three thousand negroes, and nearly all the rest were of the Church of England.

The greater part of the negroes came from Africa, although some had been born in Maryland and some came from Barbadoes and a few from Virginia.

In a letter dated the 20 August, 1698, Governor Nicholson speaks of the number of negroes which were being brought into the Province and says:

“There hath been imported this summer about four hundred and seventy odd negroes viz. 396 in one ship directly from Guiny, 50 from Virginy, 20 from Pennsylvania, which came thither from Barbadoes: a few others from other places . . . their common practice is on Saturday nights and Sundays, and on 2 or 3 days in Christmas, Easter & Whitsuntide is to go and see one another tho’ at 30 or 40 miles distance I have, several times both in Virginy and here met negros, both single and 6 or 7 in Company in the night time. The major part of the negros speak English, and most people have some of them as their domestic servants & the better sort have 6 or 7 in those circumstances, and may be not above one English. And they send the Negro men and boys about the Country where they have business: and they commonly wait on them to all publick places, so that by these means they know not only the public but private roads of the country and circumstances thereof.”

The Governor thought that there was danger to the welfare of the Province in the increasing number of negroes, as he feared that a people who had so little in common with the white man, and many of whom spoke no English, might conspire among themselves and with the Indians to work some grievous harm. Their intimate knowledge of the country and of the habits of their masters and their families added greatly in his opinion to their power for harm doing, should they be led away by the Indians or designing persons.

They continued to arrive, however, and in the ten years from 1699 to 1708, twenty vessels arrived bringing 2938 negroes, all of whom came from Africa, except 126 who came from Barbadoes in two vessels. The largest number, which came in one vessel, was 320, who were brought in the *Henry Munday* which arrived in 1700, but with one exception, none of the others brought over 200.

Efforts were made to teach them the truths of Christianity, and that some were baptised is shown by entries in the Parish Records, copies of which are in the possession of the Maryland Historical Society.

Before 1694 there were four clergymen of the Church of England residing in Maryland, supported, as the Churches were built, by voluntary contributions, but the Act which was passed in 1692, provided for the division of the counties into parishes and laid a tax for the support of the clergy, so that a certainty of support was offered to them, with the result that through the efforts of the Bishop of London and Dr. Bray, his Commissary for Maryland, before the end of the century more than twenty parishes were supplied with clergymen.

Governor Nicholson was very zealous in the cause of the Church and of education, and one of the charges made against him was his great extravagance in building churches and schools. He wrote in March 1697: "When I came hither (1694) I found very few of the Churches built according to the former Act of Assembly; but I hope in God that they will be all finished this year & then we shall want Clergymen and a Commissary to inspect the Church

Affairs for whose maintenance an Act is passed and now sent to your Lordships. My Lord Bishop of London hath promised to send an able Commissary and some good Clergymen as also school Masters for the Free schools for establishing of which there was an act passed It is some charge to his Majesty to supply these parts with ministers, and schoolmasters, His Majesty being graciously pleased to allow twenty pounds to each of them for their Transportation, without which, H. M. bounty, I suppose very few of them would be able to transport themselves.

“There is often very great want and now especially of good Clergymen and Schoolmasters in these parts of the world, and I will not venture to answer for some of their lives and conversations.

“I hope (God Willing) to be able by the next Fleet to give your Lordships an account of a pretty good Church and School being nigh finished in this place.

“The chief Place of residence of Jesuits and Priests is within two miles of S^t Marys, where they have a good brick Chappell, and about 5 or 6 wooden ones in other places in the Country. Of Priests and Jesuits there is commonly six or seven in the Country, and they have severall good plantations to live upon; but I suppose they have allowances from England and other places, and from the people of their persuasion in this country.”

The church in Annapolis was not finished for several years, and then it was not so large or handsome as had been intended by our worthy Governor who wished it to be the church of the Province, and had subscriptions for the building of it, taken up in all the parishes. He said that as many persons from all parts of the Province official and others, were in Annapolis, the whole Province was interested in this church and ought to subscribe to it. He contributed much to the building of churches and schools, as well in money, as by his unceasing efforts to encourage those concerned in the work.

The Bishop of London had appointed as his Commissary, D^r Th^{os} Bray, (whose name is so well known in connection with the organization of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel),

and before coming to Maryland, the Commissary interested himself in procuring libraries for the different parishes thinking that in a new and sparsely settled country it would be difficult or impossible, for the clergymen to have access to books.

The parishes were more or less well endowed—"Christ Church" in Calvert County having the largest income viz: 21,480 lbs of tobacco and St. John's in Baltimore County the smallest, viz: 5,120 lbs. St. John's Parish included the Gunpowder River and in it was the Court House of the county. There was no rector yet of any parish in Baltimore County and the largest "Patapsco," or "Saint Paul's,"—which included both sides of the Patapsco river as well as Back river and part of Middle river—only yielded an income of 8720 lbs of tobacco, so that it was united with "Broad Neck" Parish in Ann Arundell County under one rector, the Reverend Edward Top. Broad Neck Parish included that part of Ann Arundell County which was north of the Severn River, and its income was 8920 lbs, so that the two parishes had not more than many single parishes in the more southern part of the Province. It was not until 1702, that Saint Paul's had its own rector, Mr. Tibbs, and at that time Dr. Bray had received subscriptions in England to the amount of £50 per annum for the support of a clergyman for Saint Paul's Parish.

So inconsiderable were the settlements on the Patapsco, that according to a return made in 1698, only three shallops were owned in Baltimore County, and no vessels of any kind had been built. "Shallops" were small vessels used for the navigation of the Bay and rivers and carried from 12 to 18 hhds each, and the whole number owned in the Province was fifty-four. The pungy is not mentioned, and it is probable that that vessel, which belongs so peculiarly to the Chesapeake Bay, had not then been evolved. Of bay craft larger than "shallops" there were "sloops," which carried from 18 to 50 hhds each and of which there were sixty-one, so that in addition to canoes and small boats, there were one hundred and fifteen small vessels engaged in the trade of the Chesapeake. There were besides seagoing vessels, "pinks" and "brigantines" numbering fourteen of from 50 to 120 tons each, and three ships of about 300 tons each.

If Baltimore was unknown, and no ship building was going on on the shores of the Patapsco, Maryland-built vessels were known and appreciated in England, for within ten years two ships and one brigantine had been built for English owners. One of the ships belonged to Liverpool and was built by Major John Lowe of S^t Mary's County; and the other *The Torrington Loyalty*, was built by John Olliver of Kent County, and belonged to Torrington in Devon. She was loaded at Annapolis and carried 200 hhds of tobacco.

In 1698, there were on the stocks three ships for Maryland owners, and one of 450 tons for English owners, while of smaller vessels, there were 1 brigantine and 8 sloops in course of construction. Among the commanders were Cap^t Rich^d Hill Jr., Henry Hill and Th^{os} Francis and among the apprentices were Benjamin and Charles sons of Co^t W^m Burgess and Joshua and Samuel sons of Major Edward Dorsey and Edward son of Captain John Dorsey all of Ann Arundel County.

It is well known that the relations between the Marylanders and the Indians were friendly, but "Rangers" were continually on guard in the exposed parts of the Province, to watch the movements of the savages. In a letter from Co^t John Addison of Prince George County, there is a statement in regard to the rangers, which may be interesting in the absence of any knowledge of the movements of those of Baltimore County. The letter is dated 19 May, 1698.

"The Rangers that is Co^t Beale, Th^{os} Orbon, J^{as} Taylor, J^{os} Walker, James Draine and J^o Teares assembled at the head of the Eastern Branch. Cap^t Ri. Owen, W^m Smith, Morgan Faibell, J^{as} Riggs, Th^{os} Fletcher, and W^m Marshall at the plantation where J^{os} Lish was killed at the mouth of Goose Creek. And they rang'd out there, of each company, every week their turns. Cap^t Owen hath been up at the Sugar-Loaf-Mountain on this side, his last time out: but met with no Indians; only the woods they were newly burned. Co^t Beale and his party last week rang'd up the Eastern branch, and so to Mr. Snowdens Quarter, and headed Rock Creek and so down Potomoke, but discovered nothing."

He says at the end of his letter "All my family and my neighbours remain very sickly," and from the reputation of the country on the Potomac River below Washington in these days, we may well imagine that "Fever and Ague" held sway in those parts 200 years ago before any suspicion had fallen on the familiar mosquito.

The reputation of Col John Addison is well known to students of Maryland history as that of a man universally respected and esteemed, and it may be well to give the report of Sir Thomas Lawrence, Secretary of the Province, in regard to some of his contemporaries, who were proposed for the Council. He says: "Robert Quarry is an honest gentleman but engaged in the service of Pennsylvania.

"Henry Lowe—is now Sheriff of Saint Mary's County and is a gentleman of good sense and fortune, he married a Relation of my Lord Baltimore who is a strict Papist.

"John Hammond—is an elderly man grave and serious, of a good Estate, he hath been one of the Provincial Justices and lives within three miles of Annapolis.

"Thomas Tasker—is a Planter and Merchant of good substance and esteem, he lives twenty miles from Annapolis, on this side of Patuxent River.

"Edward Dorsey—lives near Annapolis and builds houses there, those who have dealings with him say his honesty oftner fails him than his wit.

"Francis Jenkins—is a man of the best sense and Estate &c in Somerset County, who hath born all offices there and is proposed in the room of David Brown deceased.

"William Hatton—lives in Charles County, is reputed an honest man and of good substance.

"Dr Thomas Bray—Commissary to my Lord Bishop of London who hath taken great care in the choice of near twenty Ministers sent over within these three years, and of procuring sixteen parochial Libraries sent thither in which he is out of Pocket himself between two and three hundred pounds."

Dr Bray never became a member of the Council, but his name

must ever be had in honour in Maryland, for his influence on her future was very great. His great objects were the establishing of Libraries—not only in Maryland but in other colonies—and the conversation and civilising of the negroes, and these he pursued zealously, even after he returned to England. Among the MSS. in the Bodleian Library at Oxford there is one relating to D^r Bray, from which the following is taken :

“The Secretary, Sir Th^{os} Lawrence, with D^r Bray did in behalf of the Province of Maryland wait upon the then Princess of Denmark, her late Majesty, humbly to request the gracious acceptance of the Governors and Countrys dutiful action in having denominated the Metropolis of their Province then but lately built, from her Royal Highness name Annapolis (sic) and soon after, he being favoured with a noble benefaction from the same Royal Hand towards his Libraries in America, he dedicated the premier Library in those parts, fixed at Annapolis and which has books of the choicest kind belonging to it, to the valued of near £400, to her glorious memory by the Title of the Annapolitan Library: which words are inscribed upon the several Books, as well in gratitude to her late Majesty, as for there better preservation from loss or embezzlement.”

This premier library contained 1,095 books and in addition a library was established in each parish under the care of the rector. The number of books in each parish varied, but the whole number was 1466, and the inhabitants of each parish thus had the use of books, which it would have been impossible for them to buy for themselves, but which must have been much wanted by many of those who lived in the sparsely settled country.

BLAKISTONE FAMILY.

CHRISTOPHER JOHNSTON.

(Continued from Vol. II, p. 64).

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13. JOHN BLAKISTONE⁵ (*John*,⁴ *Nehemiah*,³ *John*,² *Marmaduke*¹) inherited Longworth's Point and other property from his father. The Rent Roll for St. Mary's County records that, in 1754, he held two tracts of 450 acres and 100 acres respectively in St. Clement's Manor, and this land certainly included Longworth's Point which was subsequently devised by the will of his son Nehemiah Herbert Blakistone. John Blakistone died 18 Jan. 1756, having four days previously made a nuncupative will proved on the day of his death by the oaths of John Coode, John Mason, and Cyrus Simpson. In this will he names his sons Nehemiah Herbert (eldest), George, and John Blakistone; his wife Eleanor Blakistone; and his sister Susanna Mason (Annapolis, Lib. 30, fol. 45). He married Eleanor daughter of Col. George Dent of Charles County. She married, secondly, Alexander McFarlane of St. Mary's Co. (d. 1766), and thirdly, . . . Bayard. John Blakistone and Eleanor (Dent) his wife had issue:—
21. i. NEHEMIAH HERBERT BLAKISTONE,⁶ d. 1816.
 ii. GEORGE BLAKISTONE, d. s. p., 1774. His will, dated 13 Jan., proved 30 April, 1774, mentions his mother and his two brothers.
 iii. JOHN BLAKISTONE, d. 1802, leaving by will (dated 21 April, 1791, proved 19 Feb. 1802) his whole estate to his wife Mary.
- 14^a. THOMAS BLAKISTONE⁵ (*John*,⁴ *Nehemiah*,³ *John*,² *Marmaduke*¹) died, apparently unmarried, in November, 1742. His will, dated 10 Nov., proved 8 Dec. 1742 (Annapolis, Lib. 23, fol. 15) mentions his sister Elizabeth Neale; Matthew Mason's three children, Matthew, Nehemiah Rodham, and Dorcas Mason; his sister Susanna Mason and "the child she is big with"; James, Bennett, and Raphael Neale, sons of Roswell Neale; and "my three brothers, John Blakistone, Roswell Neale, and Robert Mason." Testator's brother John Blakistone is constituted executor.
14. PRIDEAUX BLAKISTON⁵ (*John*,⁴ *John*,³ *George*,² *Marmaduke*¹) was born in 1696, and gives his age as 39 years in

a deposition made in 1735 (Kent Co. Records). 6 August 1720 he rendered an account as administrator of the estate of his brother John Blakiston, Jun. (Accounts, Lib. 3, fol. 62), his name being erroneously written in the record "Prederrick" instead of Prideaux. He married, 27 July 1729 (St. Paul's, Kent Co.), Martha, widow of William Dunn and daughter of Michael Miller, and with his wife rendered an account of her former husband, William Dunn's estate in 1732 (Accounts, Lib. 11, fol. 596). Prideaux Blakiston had a son of the same name, as appears by a deed, dated 25 Jan. 1775, whereby Prideaux Blakiston of Kent County conveys to John Page of the same county, 44 acres, part of Boxley, "devised by my grandfather, John Blakiston to my father, Prideaux Blakiston" (Kent Co., Lib. DD., No. 5, fol. 17).

15. THOMAS BLAKISTON⁵ (*John*,⁴ *John*,³ *George*,² *Marmaduke*¹) was baptized 4 May 1701 (St. Paul's, Kent Co). In the entry of his baptism he is called the son of *Thomas* and *Hannah*—an obvious clerical error. He sold his share of Boxley to his brother Michael. 4 April 1741, Thomas Blakiston and Margaret, his wife, convey to Michael Blakiston, 50 acres, part of Boxley (Kent Co., Lib. IS., No. 23, fol. 240). Thomas Blakiston married Margaret, daughter of Col. Nathaniel Hynson. 26 August 1728, Joseph Young of Kent County and Mary, his wife, convey to Margaret Blakiston (formerly Margaret Hynson) wife of Thomas Blakiston of the same County, and daughter to the said Mary Young, the grantor, 100 acres, part of the tract Partnership, bequeathed to the said Mary by Col. Nathaniel Hynson, late of Kent County, deceased (Kent Co., Lib., IS., No. 10, fol. 277). In the will of Col. Nathaniel Hynson, dated 4 May 1721 and proved 16 Jan. 1721/2 (Kent Co., Lib. 1, fol. 213), this tract is devised to the testator's wife, Mary. The will of Thomas Blakiston, dated 17 April, proved 7 Sept., 1753 (Annapolis, Lib. 28, fol. 526), names the children given below. Thomas Blakiston and Margaret (Hynson), his wife, had issue :—

- i. ELIJAH BLAKISTON.⁶
- ii. THOMAS BLAKISTON.
- iii. JOHN BLAKISTON.
- iv. HANNAH BLAKISTON.
- v. MARY BLAKISTON.
- vi. REBECCA BLAKISTON.
- vii. LETTICE BLAKISTON.

16. VINCENT BLAKISTON⁵ (*John*,⁴ *John*,³ *George*,² *Marmaduke*¹) was baptized 6 Feb. 1703/4 (St. Paul's, Kent Co.) and died in 1769. He was twice married. The register of St. Paul's Parish records the births of three children of Vincent and Mary Blakiston, while in his will he names his wife Susanna. By his second marriage he seems to have had no issue. The will of Vincent Blakiston of Kent County, dated 11 Nov. 1768, was proved 20 March 1769 (Annapolis, Lib. 37, fol. 561). He leaves his whole estate, real and personal, to his wife, Susanna, during widowhood; negro boy Tom to my wife's grand-daughter, Rebecca Miller; negro boy, Chester, to James Blakiston, son of Ebenezer; bequest to my son-in-law, Alexander Beck; the remainder of my land, being 50 acres, part of Boxley, to my said son-in-law, with remainder to his children; if he has no child, then to the said James Blakiston, son of Ebenezer; my wife executrix. Witnesses: Thos. Ringgold, James Williamson, Richard Wickes. Vincent Blakiston and Mary, his first wife, had issue:—
- i. MARY BLAKISTON,⁶ b. 10 Oct. 1731.
 - ii. HANNAH BLAKISTON, b. April 17—.
 - iii. PAGE BLAKISTON, b. 10 April 17—, d. s. p., 1762. His will (dated 25 Jan., proved 1 Nov., 1762) leaves to Ralph Page all his right, title, etc., to tracts called Middle Branch and Hazard, and appoints him executor. Witnesses: Anne Blakistone, Sarah Blakistone, William Blakistone (Annapolis, Lib. 31, fol. 844).
17. EBENEZER BLAKISTON⁵ (*John*,⁴ *John*,³ *George*,² *Marmaduke*¹) sold his share of Boxley to his brother William. 29 July 1741, Ebenezer Blakiston, Jun. of Kent County, with Mary, his wife, conveys to William Blakiston of same County, 50 acres, part of Boxley, willed to the said Ebenezer by his deceased father, John Blakiston, lying near Swan Creek in Kent County (Kent Co., Lib. IS., No. 23, fol. 316). He died in 1777, intestate, 14 Nov. 1777, Mary Blakiston of Kent Co., widow, gave bond in £1000 sterling, as administratrix of Ebenezer Blakiston, late of said County, deceased, her sureties being Thomas and Marmaduke Medford, both of Kent County. (Kent Co. Admin. Bonds, Lib. 6, fol. 32). Ebenezer Blakiston married, 14 April 1737, Mary Maxwell (St. Paul's, Kent Co.), but as he left no will it is difficult to trace his issue.
18. WILLIAM BLAKISTON⁵ (*John*,⁴ *John*,³ *George*,² *Marmaduke*¹) married 5 Feb. 1735/6 (St. Paul's register) Ann, daughter

of Jacob Glenn of Kent County, who mentions his daughter Ann Blakiston and her husband, William Blakiston in his will (dated 24 April, proved 1 Dec., 1746). She was born 4 Oct. 1714 (St. Paul's). William Blakiston held 50 acres of Boxley by the terms of his father's will, and he purchased 50 acres more from his brother, Ebenezer (see above). He held, therefore, 100 acres of this tract, and this he sold in 1742, to his brother Michael. 23 Nov. 1742, William Blakiston of Kent County and Ann, his wife, convey to Michael Blakiston of the same County, 100 acres, part of Boxley, near Swan Creek, in Kent County (Kent Co., Lib. IS., No. 24, fol. 71). Between this date and 1745 he removed to Kent County, Delaware. 12 Dec. 1745, John Hanmer of Kent Co., Md., conveys to William Blakiston of Kent Co., on Delaware, a tract of 200 acres on Longford's Bay, called New Key (Kent Co., Lib. IS., No. 25, fol. 352). He sold this land some two years later. 4 Sept. 1747, William Blakiston of Kent County, upon Delaware, and Ann, his wife, convey to John Ringgold of Kent County, Maryland, 200 acres, called New Key, purchased by the grantor from one John Hanmer, 12 Dec. 1745 (Kent Co., Lib. IS., No. 26, fol. 71). A closer approximation to the date of William Blakiston's removal to Delaware is given by a deed at Dover (Lib. N., fol. 2). 29 Aug. 1743, John Scott, late of Kent County, Delaware, but now of Orange County, Virginia, conveys to William Blakiston of Kent County, Delaware, part of a tract, called Chester, on Duck Creek. His wife Ann was living as late as 28 Feb. 1750, when she joined her husband in a deed (Dover, Lib. O., fol. 83). Between 26 Aug. 1755 and 12 May 1756 (Dover Records), William Blakiston married, as his second wife, Mary, widow of Thomas Williams and daughter of Thomas Courtney of Kent County, Delaware. He died in 1758, intestate and administration on his estate was committed to John Pleasanton, his widow, Mary having renounced her right to administer (Dover, Lib. K., fol. 180).

William Blakiston and Ann (Glenn) his wife had issue (with perhaps others):

- i. FRANCINA BLAKISTON,⁶ b. 16 Jan. 1736/7 (St. Paul's, Kent Co.).
 22. ii. PRESLEY BLAKISTON, b. 1 Jan. 1741 (Family Record).
19. MICHAEL BLAKISTON⁵ (*John*,⁴ *John*,³ *George*,² *Marmaduke*¹) was baptized at St. Paul's, 2 Dec. 1711, and he died in

1758. He married Ann Bradshaw, 8 Dec. 17—, the date being partly obliterated in St. Paul's register. His will dated 24 Oct. 1757 and proved 2 March 1758, names his wife, Ann, his sons, William, Michael, and John, and his daughter, Sarah, and provides that the residue of his personal estate is to be divided among "all my children" at majority, his sons to be of age at 21 and his daughters at 16 or marriage. The will of Ann Blakiston, widow of Michael, is dated 29 Sept. 1771 and was proved 7 Dec. following. She names her daughters, Sarah and Ann, her son, John, and her grand-children, Richard and Ann Blakiston, and leaves the residue of her estate "among all my children." The issue of Michael Blakiston and Ann (Bradshaw) his wife, as derived from their wills, and from the register of St. Paul's Parish, was as follows:—

- i. WILLIAM BLAKISTON,⁶ d. s. p., 1763.
- ii. MICHAEL BLAKISTON, b. 24 Sept. 1738; mar. Rachel and had
 - a) Richard,⁷ b. 27 April 1768, b.) Ann,⁷ b. 7 July 1769.
- iii. SARAH BLAKISTON, b. 22 July 1741.
- iv. JOHN BLAKISTON, b. 14 May 1743.
- v. JAMES BLAKISTON, b. 28 Nov. 1746.
- vi. GEORGE BLAKISTON, b. 2 Jan. 1748/9.
- vii. ANN BLAKISTON, b. 28 March 1750.
- viii. RICHARD BLAKISTON, b. 1 March 1757.

20. BENJAMIN BLAKISTON⁵ (*John,⁴ John,³ George,² Marmaduke¹*) died in 1760. His will, dated 3 May 1758 and proved 23 Dec. 1760, bequeaths a large landed estate lying in Kent and Queen Anne Counties, and mentions his wife, Sarah, his sons, John, William, and George (minor), his daughters, Sarah Comegys, Ann Spearman, and Priscilla Blakiston, and his grand-children, Benjamin, Richard, and Ebenezer Blakiston's sons of his son John. Testator's wife, Sarah and his son, William are appointed executors. The will of Mrs. Sarah Blakiston, widow of Benjamin (dated 8 Jan., proved 21 Jan. 1764) mentions her son, George Blakiston, her grand-daughter, Sarah Comegys, her grand-son, John Thormond, and her grand-daughter, Ann Worrell. The register of Shrewsbury Parish, Kent County, records the birth, 21 Sept. 1728, of Ebenezer, son of Benjamin and Sarah Blakiston; he probably died before his parents. Benjamin Blakiston and Sarah, his wife, had issue:—

23. i. JOHN BLAKISTON,⁶ d. 1774.
- ii. EBENEZER BLAKISTON, b. 21 Sept. 1728.
24. iii. WILLIAM BLAKISTON, d. 1775.

25. iv. GEORGE BLAKISTON.
 v. SARAH BLAKISTON, mar. Bartus Comegys.
 vi. ANN BLAKISTON, mar. William Spearman.
 vii. PRISCILLA BLAKISTON, mar. Simon Worrell.
21. NEHEMIAH HERBERT BLAKISTONE⁶ (*John*,⁵ *John*,⁴ *Nehemiah*,³ *John*,² *Marmaduke*¹) died in 1816. His will, dated 7 July 1814, was proved in St. Mary's County, 8 June 1816, and in it he devises to his children, Longworth's Point, which had descended to him from his great-grandfather, Col. Nehemiah Blakistone and Elizabeth Gerard, his wife. The records of King and Queen Parish, St. Mary's County, show that Nehemiah Herbert Blakistone was several times elected a vestryman of the parish. He married first, 30 Jan. 1772, Mary Cheseldine, daughter of Kenelm and Chloe Cheseldine (King and Queen register), and secondly, in August 1801, Eleanor Gardiner Hebb (St. Mary's Co. Mar. Lic.). By his first wife, Mary Cheseldine, he had issue (dates of birth from King and Queen register):—

- i. THOMAS BLAKISTONE,⁷ b. 10 April 1773.
 ii. ELEANOR BLAKISTONE, b. 14 Dec. 1774.
 26. iii. KENELM BLAKISTONE, b. 24 Dec. 1776.
 iv. MARY BLAKISTONE, b. 6 Dec. 1778.
 27. v. GEORGE BLAKISTONE, b. 28 Nov. 1780.
 vi. MARGARET BLAKISTONE, b. 1784; d. 20 Jan. 1846; mar.
 Goldsmith.
 vii. DENT BLAKISTONE.

Nehemiah Herbert Blakistone and Eleanor Gardiner Hebb, his second wife, had issue:—

- i. HENRY HERBERT BLAKISTONE, mar. Dec. 1826, Ann E. Shanks.
 ii. JOHN BLAKISTONE, b. 1806; d. 14 Feb. 1863.
 iii. BERNARD BLAKISTONE, d. 1832; mar. Nov. 1831, Rebecca Jordan Allstone.
 iv. CAROLINE GARDINER BLAKISTONE, d. unmarried, 1817.
 v. JULIANA BLAKISTONE.
 vi. JANE MARIA BLAKISTONE, mar. Jan. 1831, Robert McK. Hammett.
22. PRESLEY BLAKISTON⁶ (*William*,⁵ *John*,⁴ *John*,³ *George*,² *Marmaduke*¹) removed to Philadelphia as a young man and his descendants continue to reside in that city. He was married at Christ Church, Philadelphia, 12 Sept. 1765, to Sarah Warnock (b. 1746) and they had issue as follows:—

- i. ANN BLAKISTON,⁷ b. 1 June 1766.
 ii. WILLIAM BLAKISTON, b. 21 July 1768.
 iii. ELIZABETH BLAKISTON, d. young.
 iv. JOHN BLAKISTON, b. 15 Nov. 1773; grandfather of Kenneth M. Blakiston, head of the publishing house, P. Blakiston's Son & Co.

- v. SARAH BLAKISTON, b. 5 Aug. 1779.
 - vi. MARY BLAKISTON.
 - vii. REBECCA BLAKISTON, b. 1783.
 - viii. RACHEL OFFLEY BLAKISTON.
 - ix. ELIZABETH BLAKISTON.
23. JOHN BLAKISTON⁶ (*Benjamin*,⁵ *John*,⁴ *John*,³ *George*,² *Marmaduke*¹) died in 1774. His will, dated 28 Nov. 1774, was proved 21 Dec. following. By Francées, his wife, he had issue:—
- i. BENJAMIN BLAKISTON,⁷ d. 1785.
 - ii. EBENEZER BLAKISTON.
 - iii. JOHN BLAKISTON.
 - iv. LEWIS BLAKISTON.
 - v. RICHARD BLAKISTON, d. s. p. before 1774.
24. WILLIAM BLAKISTON⁶ (*Benjamin*,⁵ *John*,⁴ *John*,³ *George*,² *Marmaduke*¹) died in 1775. His will, dated 3 April 1772, was proved 27 Jan. 1775. By Ann, his wife, he had issue:—
- i. BENJAMIN BLAKISTON,⁷ d. 1801; married . . . and had a) Ann Blakiston,⁸ b) William Blakiston, c) James Blakiston.
 - ii. SAMUEL BLAKISTON, d. 1796.
 - iii. WILLIAM BLAKISTON.
 - iv. ELIZABETH BLAKISTON.
25. GEORGE BLAKISTON⁶ (*Benjamin*,⁵ *John*,⁴ *John*,³ *George*,² *Marmaduke*¹) died in 1778. His will, dated 9 Aug. 1778, and proved 1 Oct. following, is recorded at Dover, Delaware. By Martha, his wife, he had issue:—
- i. EBENEZER BLAKISTON.⁷
 - ii. JOHN BLAKISTON.
 - iii. FRANCES BLAKISTON.
 - iv. SARAH BLAKISTON.
 - v. PRISCILLA BLAKISTON.
26. KENELM BLAKISTONE⁷ (*Nehemiah Herbert*,⁶ *John*,⁵ *John*,⁴ *Nehemiah*,³ *John*,² *Marmaduke*¹) was born 24 Dec. 1776 and died in 1821. He married, 1°. Chloe Tarlton (license 6 Feb. 1800), 2°. Juliet Locke (license 22 April 1816). His will, dated, 12 Jan. (with codicil, 16 Jan.) 1821, was proved in St. Mary's County, 8 Feb. following. Kenelm Blakistone had issue:—
- i. NATHANIEL BLAKISTONE,⁸ mar., June 1822, Hopey Morgan.
 - ii. STEPHEN BLAKISTONE.
 - iii. FERDINAND BLAKISTONE.

27. GEORGE BLAKISTONE⁷ (*Nehemiah Herbert*,⁶ *John*,⁵ *John*,⁴ *Nehemiah*,³ *John*,² *Marmaduke*¹) was born 28 Nov. 1780, and his will, dated 7 Nov. 1842, was proved in St. Mary's County, 17 Jan. 1843. He married (license, 18 Jan. 1813) Rebecca Goldsmith and had issue:—

- i. JAMES THOMAS BLAKISTONE,⁸ mar., Nov. 1840, Ann, daughter of Dr. William Thomas of Cremona, St. Mary's Co., and Eliza, his wife, daughter of Henry and Mary (Sothoron) Tubman.
- ii. DR. RICHARD PINKNEY BLAKISTONE, mar.
- iii. GEORGE WELLINGTON BLAKISTONE, mar., 27 May 1845, Joanna Cheseldine.
- iv. LILLIAS D. BLAKISTONE, mar., Jan. 1839, John F. Dent.
- v. ZACHARIAH DEMENEAU BLAKISTONE, mar., 10 Jan. 1860, Harriet Ann Shanks.
- vi. LUCINDA BLAKISTONE, mar., May 1854, J. R. W. Mankin.
- vii. ANN REBECCA BLAKISTONE, mar., Nov. 1856, Biscoe Cheseldine.
- viii. PRISCILLA HEBB BLAKISTONE, mar. Lancaster.

MARYLAND GLEANINGS IN ENGLAND.

COMMUNICATED BY MR. LOTHROP WITHINGTON, 30 LITTLE RUSSELL STREET,
W. C., LONDON.

ELIZABETH LEVETT of Prince George's County, Maryland, widow. See *Mag.*, i, 380-381.

[The following extracts from the records at Annapolis should be added to the note in *Mag.*, i, 381. 18 Aug. 1703, Account of Daniel Mariarte of Anne Arundel Co., executor of Honor Mariarte, late deceased—Item, a legacy from deceased to Rachel Lawrence as per receipt of Benjamin Lawrence (Inv. & Acc. Lib. 24, p. 43). 24 July, 1704, Additional account of do.—shows payments to Edward Mariarte in part of his portion; "a legacy to Margaret, sister to accountant and wife of Thomas Sprigg, Jr.;" and a legacy to Elizabeth Clarke, another sister (Lib. W. B., no. 3, p. 415). 2 Oct. 1706, Third additional account of do. shows payments to Benjamin Lawrence, "who married Rachel, daughter of said Honor Mariarte," and to Edward Mariarte, son of the deceased (Inv. & Acc. Lib. 25, p. 414)].

JOHN WESTCOTT, citizen and Apothecary of London. Will 11 April, 1694; proved 9 Nov. 1696. To the poor of All Halowes Barking, London, wherein I now dwell, £5. To the poor of Ham in Parish of Kingston, upon Thames, 40 shillings. To my wife, Mary, £200, my house and goods in Kingston, Surrey, in possession of Daniel Needham, Maultman, and two houses in Shoe Lane, London, in possession of Henry Dutton, turner, and Hugh Davis, painter, and all my jewels to be enjoyed by her for life,

and after to my son, Samuel. To my son, Samuel, the Bull Inn, Kingston, and houses in Kingston. To my three daughters, Anne, Sarah, and Mary, £500 each. To my mother-in-law, Mrs. Mary Chamblett, to Mrs. Elizabeth Devon, to Mr. Will and Mr. Thomas Bloom, to Mrs. Rebecca Chamblett, to Mr. Riches Chamblett, to my sisters, Elizabeth Gunstone and Sarah Sharp, £4 apiece. To my sisters, Elizabeth Gunstone and Sarah Sharp, £3 per annum for life. To my brother, Thomas Westcott of the Island of Nevis, £10. A bill not to be put against my sister, Mary Gray of Maryland, in Virginia. Executor, Mr. William Bloome. Witnesses: John Jackson, Francis Collingwood, servants to Mr. Stokes, Coffeeman in Exchange Alley, London. Codicil, 19 Oct. 1696, revoking £3 a year to Sarah Sharp and mentioning her son, William Sharp to try and get him into hospital by Sir John Moore's influence. Witnesses: William Bloome, Thomas Wakelin, William Brown. Bond, 236.

JOHN LANGLEY of St. Saviour's, Southwalk, Co. Surrey, Phisitian. Will 9 February, 1698; proved 15 February, 1698. To my two sons, William and Richard £50 each. To my two daughters, Elizabeth and Tomazin, £100 each. To my daughter, Margaret Day, now in Maryland, £40. To my daughter, Sarah Sidbury, £10. To my wife, Tomazin Langley, house, etc., in Lambeth. To my friend, Richard Drew, Citizen and Merchant Taylor of London, and his wife, £5 and 20 shillings. To my friend, James Moore and wife, 20 shillings each. Residuary legatee and executrix, my wife, Tomazin Langley. Witnesses: Sam^l Hilliard, Thomas Legg, John Martin. Pett, 26.

HENRY LOWE of St. Mary's Co., Maryland, Gent. Will dated 25 Oct. 1717; proved 14 Nov. 1717, in Maryland. To my son, Henry Lowe, Junior, the land he now liveth on containing 1300 acres. To my son, Bennett Lowe, the land he now liveth on. To my son, Thomas, my old plantation in the Freshes. To my son, Nicholas, my now dwelling plantation. To my three daughters, Anne Lowe, Elizabeth Lowe, and Henrietta Maria Lowe, land called Golden Grove. To my daughter, Dorothy Lowe, my new design in the Freshes. To my daughter, Mary Lowe, the Woods quarter. To my son, Henry, land called Green Oak. To my son, Bennett, all my lands in Baltimore Co., held between Mr. Darnall and myself. To my son, Harry, £300. To my son, Bennett, £250. To my daughter, Susanna Maria, wife of Mr. Charles Digges, £100 in full of her portion of my estate. All the

rest to be divided among the children (my said daughter, Susanna Maria, excepted). Executors, sons Henry and Bennett. Witnesses: Samuel Grastis, Ri: Brooks, Mic. Jenifer.

Isham, 233.

[This will is recorded at Annapolis, Lib. 14, fol. 453. The testator, Lieut. Col. Henry Lowe, was the son of Henry Lowe of Park Hall, Co. Derby, England, by Prudence, his wife, daughter of John Lowe of Owlgreaves (*Familiae Minorum Gentium*, p. 1037), and the nephew of Jane Lowe, who married 1^o. Secretary Henry Sewall (*Mag.*, i, 190), 2^o. Charles, 3rd Lord Baltimore. He was Collector of the Customs for Maryland in 1684 (Md. Arch. viii, 564) and was recommissioned in 1685 (*ib.*, xvii, 401). He was a Justice of the Provincial Court, 1694, 1696-97 (Md. Arch. xx, 137, 406; xxiii, 128), was High Sheriff of St. Mary's Co., 1698-1700 (*ib.* xxii, 332; xxiv, 114; xxv, 26, 33), and represented St. Mary's City in the Assembly, 1701-1702 (*ib.* xxiv, 128, 159, 233). He was again elected to the latter position in 1704, but declined to take the oaths and was dismissed (*ib.* xxiv, 330, 356, 382, 383). He is styled Lieut. Colonel in the Archives in 1698, and thereafter. Lieut.-Col. Henry Lowe, married Susanna Maria, daughter of Richard Bennett, Jr. (*Mag.*, i, 73-75), and widow of John Darnall (d. 1684). They had issue:—i. Henry Lowe, Member of Council, 1717-21 (U. H. Journals), ii. Bennett Lowe, mar. Eleanor (b. 20 Feb. 1705), daughter of Col. Thomas Addison, iii. Thomas Lowe, iv. Nicholas Lowe, Member of Council, 1726-28, d. 1728, v. Susanna Maria Lowe, married Charles Digges (d. 1744) of Warburton, Prince George's Co., vi. Jane Lowe, married James Bowles (d. 1727), vii. Anne Lowe, d. unmarried, 1719, viii. Elizabeth Lowe, married Henry Darnall of Portland Manor, ix. Henrietta Maria Lowe, x. Dorothy Lowe, married Francis Hall of Prince George's Co., xi. Mary Lowe, married Edward Neale. Of these children, Jane is not named in her father's will, but her sister, Anne Lowe, in her will (14 June, 1718, proved 23 May, 1719), mentions, "my sister, Madam Jane Bowles, wife of Mr. James Bowles."]

JAMES BOWLES of St. Mary's County in the Province of Maryland, Merchant. Will 13 June 1727; proved 23 June 1729. Being God be praised in present Health both of body and mind considering the frailty and uncertainty of humane life do make this my last will and Testament revoking all others heretofore made by me and this to be my only Will as followeth Viz. Imprimus I bequeath my soul to the Almighty God the Creator whom I most earnestly beseech to pardon all my sins and to accept thereof for the sake of Jesus Christ our blessed Saviour and Redeemer my body I desire may be decently but privately without pomp buried at the discretion of my Executrix herein after mentioned. Item as to such worldly Estate as God hath been pleased to bless me with and which is in my power to dispose of I give devise and bequeath as followeth. Item I give to my daughter Eleanor Bowles the plantation, land and Houses commonly called and Knowne by the Name of Half Pone and all the land I have a right to in Scotch Neck where Robert Philip, Daniel Curr, John Gibbons and Henry Tucker now dwell to her and her heirs for ever. Item I give to my daughter Mary Bowles

all the Land where Hector McLain did live joining to John Reads and all the land called Hogg Neck and so up along the Branch called Break-Neck Hill to the Main Road as goes to our Church and so to the Bridge and all the land the south side of the Branch from where Owen Read did live to the Head Line between John Hall and William Wilkinson to her and her heirs for ever. Item I give to my daughter Jane Bowles all the Residue of my land that lays in St. Mary's County viz^t that part where my Dwelling House stands and all that land called Massons and over St. Thomas Creeke where Doctor Magill lives to her and her heirs for ever. Item I give to my loving wife Rebecca Bowles a quarter-part of any of my lands above mentioned during her natural life, where she pleases to take it and my desire is that she may take it when it may not be prejudicial more to one child than another if can help it. Item as to my personal Estate which God in his Goodness has given me be it in Cattle, Hoggs, Goods, Negroes, Money, Tobacco or Debts or any other thing I give and bequeath it all equally between my loving wife and my three daughters above mentioned and pray God bless them with it and my desire is my Children may all live in Love and Unity and be dutiful to their Mother and that their Mother will be loving and tender to them and if which God forbid any dispute and difference should happen, my desire is that one party choose two Men and the other choose two Men and the Arbitrators if they cannot agree to choose three men and their Judgment to end any difference, but in case my wife should be with child when pleas'd God to take this life from me then my Will is that that Child shall come in for an Equal part of Land and Personal Estate and if please God that Child should be a Son then my Will is that all my land may goe to him for ever. To my Uncle George Bowles all the debt he owes me & £20. My wife Rebecca Bowles exeecutor. Witnesses: W^m Brogden, J^{no} Mitchell, Josias Jeffery, D. Makgill, Edmund Plowden. Guarantee signed by Ben Leon Calvert. Abbott, 159.

[This will was proved in Maryland, 3 January, 1727/8, and is recorded at Annapolis, Lib. 19, fol. 300. The testator, James Bowles, was a Member of the Council of Maryland, 1720-27 (U. H. Journals). He married first Jane, daughter of Lieut. Col. Henry Lowe (see above), and secondly Rebecca (b. 3 January, 1704), daughter of Col. Thomas Addison (b. 1679; d. 1727) by his first wife, Elizabeth (b. 1686; d. 1706), daughter of Thomas Tasker (d. 1700) of Calvert Co. By his first marriage, James Bowles had an only daughter, i. Jane Bowles; by his second wife he had two daughters, i. Eleanor Bowles married 1°. William Gooch, son of Sir William Gooch, Governor of Virginia, 2°. Warner Lewis of Gloucester Co., Va., 2°. Mary Bowles married 1°, in 1739, William Armistead of Hesse, 2°. Rev. Thomas Price (Va. Mag., iii, 113; W. & M. Qu'ly, vi. 166).

Mrs. Rebecca (Addison) Bowles survived her husband and married secondly, 10 June, 1729, George Plater (b. 1695; d. 1755) of Sotterly, St. Mary's Co., and had issue by him. A notice of this marriage is to be found in the *Maryland Gazette*, 17 June, 1729].

CHRISTOPHER VERNON of the Province of Maryland, planter. Will 8 December, 1724; proved 14 December, 1724. To William Vernon my nephew and my niece, Ann Moore, son and daughter of my late brother, John Vernon, £100 apiece. To Jane, their mother, £100 for her own use apart from John Ashton her now husband, to be paid to Mr. Thomas Hare for her use. To my Kinsman, Robert Atkins, £100 for his wife and children. Bequest to Eleanor Maria Haveningham (under 21), the daughter-in-law of Mr. Peter Defrenc. Residuary legatee and executrix, my Aunt, Mrs. Anne Vernon. Witnesses: Barth: Cooper, W^m Cooper, Will: Gill. Bolton, 285.

[This will is recorded at Annapolis, Lib. 18, fol. 373. Subjoined (fol. 375) is a power of attorney from Mrs. Anne Vernon of the parish of St. Ann's Westminster, in the County of Middlesex, spinster, executrix of the last will and testament of Christopher Vernon formerly of the Province of Maryland, planter (but late of London, deceased) to Mr. William Chapman of South River, Maryland, to recover all moneys due the estate in Maryland, etc. A suit in Chancery (1711-14, Lib. PL, fol. 340 ff.) shows that Lewis Evans of A. Arundel Co., died leaving four daughters, i. Elizabeth, since married to . . . Anetill, ii. Sarah, since married to Samuel Griffith of Calvert Co., iii. Katherine, iv. Ann, and that Lois, the widow and executrix of said Lewis Evans, subsequently married a certain Christopher Vernon, by whom she had a son, William. An abstract of the will of Lewis Evans (10 Dec. 1690; proved 11 March, 1690/1) naming his wife Lois and the above mentioned four daughters, is given in Baldwin's *Calendar*, ii. 45, and the register of St. James Parish, A. Arundel Co., records the marriage, 19 Aug. 1708, of Francis Anetill and Elizabeth Evans. The same parish register records the following children of "Christopher and Loys Vernon":—Ephraim, b. 18 Feb. 1691/2; William, b. 23 Jan. 1693/4; Loys, b. 10 Oct. 1697; Thomas, b. 27 Jan. 1701/2; Lucy, buried, 27 Sept. 1718].

THOMAS MASON of Cecil County, Maryland, Merchant. Only son and heir at law of John Mason, late of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, taylor. Will 4 November, 1731; proved in Philadelphia, 13 March, 1731; proved in London, 6 June, 1732. To William Carter of Philadelphia, £15 current money of America. To my executor, John Capron of Philadelphia, £20 sterling. To my sister, Mary, all my estate, real and personal, including £150 sterling bequeathed me by Amy Lee of Eaton, near Windsor in that part of Great Britain called England. Executor, John Capron. Witnesses: Owen Owen, John Jones, Francis Sherrard. Bedford, 171.

JOHN SEYMOUR of Plymouth, Co. Devon, Doctor of Physick. Will dated 27 August, 1741; proved 19 Sept. 1741. To my

three daughters, Jana Maria Seymour, Margaret, now wife of Peregrine Osborn Bradshaw, Gent., and Hester Seymour, my plantation in Maryland, left me by my late Aunt Anne Lynnes, widow. Residuary legatee and executrix, Jana Maria Seymour. Witnesses: Thomasin Bedford, Sarah Warren, John Elford. Spurway, 243.

[The testator was the son of John Seymour, Governor of Maryland, 1704-1709, and the Aunt mentioned in the will was the Governor's sister, the wife of Philip Lynes of Charles County. The following is an abstract of her will, recorded at Annapolis, Lib. 13, fol. 325. *Ann Lynes* of Charles County. Will 20 Nov. 1611; proved 17 Dec. 1711. Bequests to Mary Christmund and my god-daughter, Ann, daughter of James Tyere. To Ann Hoskins, wife of Col. Philip Hoskins, £10. To Frances Hoe, wife of Col. Rice Hoe in Virginia, my best suit of apparel, viz.: one silk gown and petticoat, and one pair of lace sleeves. Bequests to my friend, Maj. Walter Story, to Robert Yates, to Col. Philip Hoskins, to Mrs. Mary Hemsley, wife of Philemon Hemsley, to Richard Loe, to Judith Warren, wife of John Warren, to Sarah Story, daughter of Walter Story and Mary his wife, to Elizabeth Douglas, wife of Benjamin Douglas, and to Mary Douglas, daughter of Joseph Douglas and Penelope his wife. To John Seymour, eldest son to Col. John Seymour, late Governor of Maryland, 1000 acres on Elk River, called Belleconnell. Executors, Maj. Walter Story, and Mr. Michael Martin. Witnesses: James Bemont, Joseph Crossmand (written Crismund in the probate). Mrs. Lynes' husband, Philip Lynes, was in Maryland as early as 1676 (Md. Arch., ii, 553) and, according to a deposition was aged 43 years in 1692 (Md. Arch., viii, 433). In 1681 he was foreman of the jury which tried Josias Fendall, John Cooce, and George Godfrey (Md. Arch., v, 315, 327, 331, 333), and in 1694 he was Mayor of St. Mary's City and a Justice (*ib.*, xx, 147, 190). In 1696 he was a member of the Grand Jury of the Province, and was foreman of that body in 1698 (Md. Arch., xx, 539; xxv, 40). He was a member of Assembly for Charles County, 1701-1702 (House Journals), and a member of Council, 1708-1709 (U. H. Journals), under the administration of his brother-in-law, Governor Seymour. He was buried at Annapolis, 13 August, 1709 (St. Anne's Register). The following is an abstract of his will, recorded at Annapolis, Lib. 12, fol. 151. *Philip Lynes* of Charles County, Gent. Will 6 Aug. 1709; proved 15 Aug. 1709. Bequests of land, etc., to the Vestries of "Pickawaxen, Newport, Durham Parish, in Charles County," and Piscataway Parish, in Prince George's County. To Madam Jane Seymour, Mrs. Mary Contee, my brother, Capt. Thomas Seymour, and my friend, William Bladen, each £10, to buy mourning rings. To Mrs. Frances and Mrs. Judith Townley, Mr. James Wooten, and Rev. Amos Garrett, each £5, and to my good friend, Hon. Col. Thomas Greenfield, 40 shillings, for the same purpose. Bequests to Col. Greenfield's youngest daughter, Joane, to my cozen, Mrs. Mary Contee, and to Mr. William Bladen. My loving wife, Anne. Lands belonging to me in this Province and in Pennsylvania. Residuary legatee and executrix, my said wife, Anne Lynes].

ROGER NEWMAN of Baltimore County, Maryland. Will 10 May, 1704; proved 30 December, 1704. To my executor, Charles Greenberry, one negro man, called Tom and one negro woman, called Jenny and her two children, and one bay stone horse; also to said Charles Greenberry, my dwelling plantation at Bay Side, near the north side of Patapsco River, on payment of £500 to my sister Susannah Coatsworth should he desire to

keep the land. To Mrs. Rachel Greenberry, my silver caudle cup and cover. To my friend, Henajge Robinson, £20. To my friend, Edward Hancox, £20. To my brother, Dr. Caleb Coatsworth, £10. To Eliza Samson, the girl Betty to serve according to the custom of the country. To James Read, £10. Remainder to my sister Coatsworth. Executor, Charles Greenberry. Witnesses: Sam^l Young, W^m Hawkins, Charles Greenberry, Edward Hunt. Proved in Maryland 14 June, 1704. Ash, 268.

[Recorded at Annapolis, Lib. 3, fol. 258. Col. Charles Greenberry, who is named as executor, was the son of Col. Nicholas Greenberry, member of the Council, and Ann, his wife. According to a Bible record he was born 9 Feb. 1672, and died 19 Nov. 1713. He represented Anne Arundel County in the Assembly, 1702-1709, and was a member of Council, 1709-1713 (Assembly Journals). He was also one of the Justices of Anne Arundel County, 1702-1709 (Ms. Court Records). In the records he is styled Major in 1702 and Colonel in 1708. He married Rachel (b. 25 Sept. 1681; d. 26 Feb. 1749), daughter of John and Comfort Stimson and had three children, all of whom died young. His wife, Rachel survived him and married secondly, 24 Oct. 1715, Charles Hammond (b. 1692; d. 1772) of Anne Arundel County. Col. Greenberry's will is recorded at Annapolis, Lib. 13, fol. 542. The following is an abstract:—*Charles Greenberry* of Anne Arundel County. Will 7 Feb. 1710; proved 8 Dec. 1713. To my wife, Rachel, all my real estate for life, and after her death, my land called Whitehall to the Vestry of Westminster Parish, for the better support of a minister there. To my sisters, Anne, wife of John Hammond and Elizabeth, wife of Robert Goldsborough, £20 each. To my loving couzens, Henry, Nicholas, Anne, and Elizabeth Ridgley, and Katherine Howard, each two cows, two yearlings, and £5. To John Eager, a cow and calf. Residuary legatee and executrix, my wife, Rachel].

CHARLES HALL, Citizen and Fishmouger, London. Will 28 February, 1697/8; proved 12 June, 1699. "I, Charles Hall, being bound on a voyage to Virginia with goods on account of Peter Martell of London, Merchant, give everything to the said Peter Martell." Executor, Peter Martell. Witness: W^m Fashion, Scrivener. William Clarke of the parish of St. Bridgett, alias Brides, London, Gent., deposes that he knew Charles Hall, late of Maryland and the parts beyond the Seas, and that the signature is the same as he once saw the said Charles Hall sign. Pett, 94.

JOHN NICHOLSON of Caeill County, -Maryland. Will 29 August, 1692; proved 11 August, 1693. To my deare and loving wife, Catherine Nicholson, everything I possess and ordain her executrix. Coker, 128.

BENJAMIN SCRIVENER of St. Botolph, without Aldgate, County Middlesex, Merchant. Will 22 December, 1686; proved 26 June, 1699. To my wife, Grace Scrivener, one-third of my estate in

the parish of Hartley Wintney, County Southampton, and in Maryland, and in all parts beyond the Seas or elsewhere; and in case I die without issue, I give the other two parts to my kinswoman, Frances Freeman, daughter of my brother-in-law, Thomas Freeman, and to Benjamin Kinsley, son of my sister, Rhoda; if they die before 21 or marriage, all to go to Elizabeth Freeman, another daughter of my said brother-in-law. Residuary legatee and executrix, my wife, Grace Scrivener. Witnesses: Rhoda Kinsley, Thomas Freeman, Mary Hounson, W^m Jones, Scrivener. Pett, 107.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

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" " " <i>Addresses,</i>	- -	A. C. TRIPPE.

Assistant Secretary and Librarian.

GEORGE W. MCCREARY.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath unto The Maryland Historical Society, a body corporate, the sum of dollars.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

Meeting of March 11th.—In the absence of the Recording Secretary, his place was filled for this meeting by Mr. Louis H. Diehlman.

Announcement was made of the selections by the various standing committees of their representatives on the Council of the Society. The list of these appears as a portion of the list of officers.

The resignation was read and accepted of Mrs. Theodore H. Ellis; and the deaths during the month, were announced of Rev. W. F. Brand, a corresponding, and Mr. Edward Niemann, an active member.

Four new members were elected; viz.: Miss Annie H. Abell, Miss Mary F. Day and Mr. James U. Dennis, active, and Rear-Admiral Theodore F. Jewell, associate.

Among the donations reported were an autograph letter of Hon. W. L. Marcy and the Elbert family chart, the latter of special interest to the genealogists.

The paper for the evening was read by Dr. Edward B. Matthews on the Mason and Dixon Line, detailing the events which led up to the establishment of this boundary, the actual running of the line, and the resurvey of it recently made.

Meeting of April 8th.—An unusually large attendance was the feature of the April meeting, and those who were there had the pleasure of seeing the collection of photographs which had been made to form a portion of the Maryland Exhibit at the Jamestown celebration.

In addition to these there was a collection of six large photographs from portraits of the several Lords Baltimore. These had been prepared by Mr. H. Mason Raborg of New York, and were also for exhibition at Jamestown, after which they are to be

returned to and belong to the Society. A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Raborg.

The new members elected were Miss Grace Winchester Fisher, and Messrs. James E. Hancock, Clinton L. Riggs and Charles E. Riordan.

The most important of the contributions to the collections was that from Mr. Oswald Tilghman, of a print from a plate made about seventy-five years ago of the State House at Annapolis. This was especially interesting, as it showed the brick wall which surrounded the Capitol inclosure at that time.

Mr. Basil Sollers read a paper specially prepared by him on "The Acadians transported to Maryland."

Meeting of May 13th.—The death was reported of Major N. H. Hutton.

The interest aroused by the remarks of the President at the annual meeting of the desirability of increasing the membership of the Society was shown in the increased number of members to be voted for. The following were elected: Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Baughman, Messrs. J. H. Buchanan, William H. Dix, George Forbes, Henry P. Goddard, E. Livezey, C. Howard Lloyd, J. V. McNeal, Thomas O'Neal and Miss M. Louisa Stewart, active, and Mr. Samuel L. Wilson, associate.

A portrait was shown as that of Leonard Calvert, the first Governor of the colony. It came from Mr. H. Mason Raborg of New York, and like the portraits of the Lords Baltimore mentioned in the proceedings of the April meeting, is for exhibition at Jamestown and thereafter to become the property of the Society. This photograph was uniform in size and framing with those of the Lords Baltimore.

A volume of the genealogy of the Eden family, was presented by Rev. Robert Eden of London. This contains a portrait of the last colonial Governor.

"The Creation and Development of American Administration" was the subject of the paper of the evening, prepared and read by Mr. John Philip Hill.