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# ARCHIVES OF MARYLAND

Published by authority of the State

## VOLUME XLII (Assembly Series Volume 20)

### PROCEEDINGS AND ACTS OF THE ASSEMBLY (1740-1744)

This volume of the Archives is now ready for distribution. The attention of members of the Society who do not now receive the Archives is called to the liberal provision made by the Legislature, which permits the Society to furnish to its own members copies of the volumes, as they are published from year to year, at the mere cost of paper, presswork, and binding. This cost is at present fixed at one dollar, at which price members of the Society may obtain one copy of each volume published during the period of their membership. For additional copies, and for volumes published before they became members, the regular price of three dollars is charged.

During the period covered by the early part of this volume, Samuel Ogle was Governor. His administration, which had begun harmoniously, ended in acrimonious quarrels with the Lower House. The Session of 1740 was largely concerned with the details of arranging for Maryland's contingent in the British Expedition against the Spanish possessions in America. The right of the Proprietary to Ordinary (*i. e.*, tavern) licenses caused discussions. The Lower House expelled a member, because he had accepted a position under the Proprietary and Ogle promptly prorogued the body. The delegate was reelected and served in the Session of 1741, the last one in Ogle's governorship, during which session the question of arms and ammunition aroused continued dispute.

William Bladen, a native of the Province, came as Ogle's successor and called a new Assembly, which met in 1742. His opening relations with the Assembly were auspicious and Bladensburgh, a new town, was named for him. Provision was made for beginning the construction of a house for the Governor at Annapolis. Worcester County was formed and the project was introduced for a new county in the Western part of the Province. The arms and ammunition bill failed again; but most of the bills introduced passed. Indeed, Bladen agreed to a bill providing for the trial of matters of fact in the counties where they should arise, which act the Proprietary vetoed. Poor debtors were ordered to be released and negotiations with the Northern Indians were authorized. An address to the Proprietary was adopted, offering him a substitute for quit-rents and, as his reply did not come promptly, there was no Assembly session in 1743. In 1744, the attempt to form Frederick County failed again and the first suggestion was made to substitute what became Wicomico County nearly 125 years later. Several acts were passed concerning the parishes of the established church and several temporary laws were revived. The Lower House refused to pass a militia bill or one for the purchase of arms. Bladen was indignant that the Delegates had endeavored to meddle in the Indian embassy and refused to allow them to investigate the expenditures of the tax on tonnage and that on tobacco exported, while the Upper House refused to pay for a Provincial Agent in England, or to exempt vessels owned by Marylanders from taxation. In return, the Lower House refused to appropriate further for the building of the Governor's house. Acerbity had succeeded to the pleasant relations between Bladen and the Assembly.

# THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

INCORPORATED 1843.

H. IRVINE KEYSER MEMORIAL BUILDING,  
201 W. MONUMENT STREET,  
BALTIMORE.

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\* Died Sept. 11, 1923.

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# MARYLAND

## HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

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SEPTEMBER, 1923.

No. 3.

### EXTRACTS FROM ACCOUNT AND LETTER BOOKS OF DR. CHARLES CARROLL, OF ANNAPOLIS

"1755, October 2. Monday Evening last [Sept. 29] died here, at his House in Town, after a lingering Indisposition, aged 64, Dr. Charles Carroll, who had been about 40 Years a Resident in this Town. For some Years, after his Coming hither, he followed the Praetice of Physic, with good Success; but laying that aside, he applied himself to more extensive Schemes of Trade and Merchandize, by which he amassed a very considerable Fortune. He was educated in his Mother Country, in the Principles of the Church of Rome; but, long since, renounced the errors of that Church, and became a loyal Subject, and True Protestant; and in the Year 1737, was chosen to represent the People in the Lower House of Assembly, in which Station he spared no Pains or Application to be serviceable to the Country and his Constituents, and Continued to his Death. He was a Gentleman of good Sense and Breeding, courteous and affable; and his Name will be handed down to Posterity, with a Respectful Remembrance."—*Maryland Gazette*.

No more signal service has ever been rendered in answer to the request of the Maryland Historical Society for original documents, than the publication in its issues of the Day Books and Letters of Charles Carroll, "Chyrurgeon" as he writes himself, and of his distinguished son, the barrister. The publication of this special series has been made possible through the courtesy and generosity of Alexander Preston, Esq., the present possessor of the books.

They extend from 1716 to 1760 and afford an insight into matters economic, political and social; rarely, if ever before, presented for this period.

So far, we are left in doubt as to whether some complication, such as occurred "when the boys went out in the /15" sent him to our shores—he gives no clue, and even the exact date of the arrival of Dr. Charles Carroll in the Province and his settlement in the brilliant little Capital at Annapolis is only approximately reached

as somewhere about 1715 from the epitaph given in the *Maryland Gazette*. It is, however, difficult to conceive that at the earliest date given in his first Day Book of the practice of his profession (1716) he could have gathered up such a large clientele as the accounts show, since by that time his acquaintance seemed to embrace patients in nearly every county in the Colony.

We have no data to account for the distresses in his native land which separated him from his patrimony of Clonlisk, Leap-Castle Town and Ely O'Carroll. His cousin, Sir Daniel O'Carroll, who sojourned in London at the time of his writing to the Chyrurgeon, apparently also an exile from Erin, shared in a similar loss of fortune with Dr. Carroll. Certain it is that whatever the occasion of his change of residence, or incidentally of his change of faith, the appreciation of his new home is shown in the first pages of his earliest Day Book, since at the head of each leaf of accounts stands the pious and patriotic sentiment "Laus Deo in Maryland."

While in some degree a man of mystery to us, he undoubtedly possessed a fine education, cultivation of a high order, and from his allusions to the downfall of Monarchies and Empires—in the statement that "Assyrian, Grecian and Roman no more are," "That the Macedonian and others have been overturned"—he deduces a philosophic comfort as to their own family reverses. These allusions with others prove him to have been familiar with the classics and apt in quotation.

His grasp of conditions in his new home is very remarkable, and his vision for the future keen and far reaching. His "Considerations" written to Governor Ogle on "the Settlement of the Back Lands in the Province" have been justified by results, and his comments to his son while in Clare College, Cambridge, on Trade and Commerce in the Colonies, were exceedingly valuable for that day and generation.

There were two general avenues of wealth open to the Colonial: one, the presentation by the Lords Proprietary of the enormous grants of lands and offices with which we are so familiar, the other, the taking up of Escheat property—*i. e.*, estates of persons dying without heirs, when their estates reverted to Lord Baltimore—and so vigilant was the Chyrurgeon that he succeeded in running down such an amazing acreage of valuable real estate that before long his wealth was quite the equivalent of many of the grantees.

His two marriages seem to have been very happy. "Dorothy Blake," as he tells an enquirer on the other side, "was descended from an ancient family of that name in Hampshire." At her demise, she was succeeded by Anne ——, nearly related to the Tayloes and Armisteads of Virginia.

His death, as given in the epitaph, occurred shortly after Charles Carroll, his son and heir, returned from his Chambers at the Mid-

dle Temple, Garden Court, Library Stair Case, No. 2, London, to Annapolis, where he found "so many of the name in this Towne," that in order to preserve his identity he chose the title of Barrister by which he was always known. His first care was that from London there should be sent "a good made Tombstone with the enclosed epitaph for my Father with his Coat of Arms, and a like memorial for his brother, as both are buried in one vault."

The Barrister had a long and useful life, his laurels being chiefly won in the American Revolution. His career is recorded at large in the Archives of our State.—A. L. S.

Liber B. W. N<sup>o</sup> 1

for accounts Debet and Cr

D<sup>r</sup> Charles Carroll, Physician &  
Merchant, Annapolis, Md.

Laus deo In Maryland

W<sup>m</sup> Fitz RedmondD<sup>r</sup>

Tobacco

To my for you v. Murray B: County	100
To d <sup>o</sup> you v. Smith in D <sup>o</sup> County	100
To D <sup>o</sup> you v. Merrikin D <sup>o</sup> County	100
To D <sup>o</sup> you v. Hynton D <sup>o</sup> County	100
To D <sup>o</sup> you v. Sweeting D <sup>o</sup> County	100
To D <sup>o</sup> you v. Greenill D <sup>o</sup> County	100
To D <sup>o</sup> you v. Spurlin ads Smith in Ann: A: Co.	100
To you as Sp: Bail for Bond ads Robinsons adm <sup>rs</sup>	200
1717] To my order on Sherr Ba: County to M <sup>r</sup> Patrick Sympson on your account & request	2,000
To your note on me payable to W <sup>m</sup> Masters	720
To your levy paid Sherr Ann (Arr: Co.	141 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
1718] To your order on me payable to Symon Nichols	700
To your order on me to pay W <sup>m</sup> Beal	100
To D <sup>o</sup> on me to pay Francis King	911 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
1719] To fee on presentment your Serv <sup>t</sup> woman	100
To fee v. Chew in Calvert County	100
To fee ads Paul Bradford	100
To your order on me to pay Samuel Maccubbin	1200

Anno 1716		Money	Tobacco
1719]	Per Contra	Cr	
	By Tob. I recd of Eliza Hutchins		4
	By D <sup>o</sup> from Henry Hart		4
	By D <sup>o</sup> from Adderton Skinner		
	By Tob. I pay you for John Stoake		600
	Doctor John Rottenbury Ba: County	Dr	
	To fee you v. Jones Ba: County		200
	To D <sup>o</sup> v. Dobson A: A: County		200
	To D <sup>o</sup> v. Andrew A: A: County		200
	To D <sup>o</sup> v. Israell B. County		200
	To D <sup>o</sup> in D <sup>o</sup>		100
	To D <sup>o</sup> on pet. for Rich <sup>d</sup> Jones relief A: A: Co.		100
	To D <sup>o</sup> you Sp: Ba: Taylor v. Cavanagh		200
	To M <sup>r</sup> Beals clks fee A. A. I pay		410
	To paid the Jury Writt of enquiry v. Andrew		120
	To Clks fees more paid M <sup>r</sup> Beall		64

## Anno 1717

Per Contra		Cr	
By tob. paid Cap:	Arthur Neal		500
	Charles Carroll Esq <sup>r</sup>	Dr	
1716]	To my for you v. Freeman A: A:		200
	To D <sup>o</sup> you v. Nichols P. G. C		100
	To prov <sup>ll</sup> fee you v. Rivers A: A: Co.		400
	To prov <sup>ll</sup> fee you v. Beard D <sup>o</sup> Co.		400
1718]	To my fee you as Garnishee Lady Baltermore at the Suite of James Carroll A: A:		200
	M <sup>r</sup> Joseph Hill A. A. Co <sup>ty</sup>	Dr	
	To my for you v. Sedgwick Cal. Co.		200
	To ditto v. Rudyard A: A:		200
	To D <sup>o</sup> y. v. Carter A: A:		100
1718]	To costs p <sup>d</sup> Buller's Ex <sup>s</sup> late Clark Ca: Co <sup>ty</sup>		133

Money Tobacco

Anno 1716 Cr

Per Contra

By a cow per agreement	£2..10..—	
By 10 Bushells Apples @ 1/6	—..15..—	
Edward Smith of Annapolis	Dr	
To my fee you v. Frant A. A.		100
March To ½ fee you and Ryly v. Smith ats Spurlin		50
1717] To D <sup>o</sup> you v. Lawler A: A: Co.		200
To 3 moneths hire of my Servant woman @	£1..10..	
To my order on Tho: Cook to you you	4..—	
Roger Boyce of Calvert County	Dr	
1719] To drawing a conveyance from Hyat		
to y <sup>w</sup>	1..—..—	
To raising bond from D <sup>o</sup> to make over the		
Land conveyed	—..10..—	
Daniel Murrian Ca: County	Dr	
To my fee you ads Norris P: G: Co:		200
To you v. Austin Dr County		100
To your note for costs in Provincial ads Norris		497
Richard Evans Annapolis	Dr	
1717] To fee you v. Stone A: A:		100
To D <sup>o</sup> you'r retainer ag <sup>t</sup> Mitchell		100
John Brannock Dor. County	Dr	
1716] To fee you v. Fiddeman in Prov <sup>l</sup>		400
To d <sup>o</sup> you ads Macnemara prov <sup>l</sup>		400
Thomas Edmundson Talbott County	Dr	
1716] To my fee you ads Sherwood Prov <sup>ll</sup>		400
To D <sup>o</sup> you ads Lawrence in D <sup>o</sup>		400
To D <sup>o</sup> ads Dod in D <sup>o</sup>		400
To D <sup>o</sup> you ads Hall Esq <sup>r</sup> Scirefa		400

	Money	Tobacco
1717] To D <sup>o</sup> you ads D <sup>o</sup> on D <sup>o</sup>		400
To D <sup>o</sup> you v. Cooly Tennant in Ejectm <sup>t</sup>		400
To D <sup>o</sup> you v. Sherwood on Audita Querela		400
To Drawing pet <sup>o</sup> to the prov <sup>ll</sup> Court praying Mr Macnemara might be retain'd by you		100
Robert Fellow of Talbott Co <sup>ty</sup>	D <sup>r</sup>	
To my fee in Ejectment ads Bush		400
Anno 1716		
Per Contra		
By order to Robert Ungle Esq <sup>r</sup> when paid		400
1717] Cap: Richard Smith	D <sup>r</sup>	
To fee in Ejectment Blackburn Ten <sup>t</sup>		400
1718] To D <sup>o</sup> Tobacco paid Phil Loyd Esq <sup>r</sup> Scrys fees		400
To Tob. paid Sherr. A. A. County		70
To Clks fees		
To paid the Sherriffe of Calvert County for Serving two copy's declaracons on Ten <sup>ts</sup> in Ejectment		400
Per Contra		
By one horse $\text{f}$ Agreement	C <sup>r</sup>	£10..0..0
Thos. Cook Bricklayer		
1719] Your note under hand payable to me	D <sup>r</sup>	£7.. —
Per Contra		
By my order on you to pay Ed <sup>d</sup> Smith	C <sup>r</sup>	£4.. —
1718] Doctor Alexander Frazer	D <sup>r</sup>	
To one new Beaveret cost prime 1£ Ster.	C <sup>r</sup>	£1..10.. —
1719] My for you versus Donaldson St. M: Co:		100
D <sup>o</sup> you versus Buckly in D <sup>o</sup>		100
Mr John Dodd		
To my fee you ads Richardson	D <sup>r</sup>	200
1717] To Ditto versus Hale Baltimore County		200

	Money	Tobacco
To Ditto v. Middleton in D <sup>o</sup>		200
To D <sup>o</sup> versus Sam. Smith A. A. County		100
To D <sup>o</sup> versus Richard Rudyard		100
To Ditto on Judgement confes'd ads Trent as per war		200
9 ber] To fee on Judgement confess'd ads C. Carroll p <sup>r</sup> D <sup>o</sup>		200
To Ditto on Ditto ads Ditto as per D <sup>o</sup>		200
To 2000 £ Tob. Sold you in Sherr of Calvert Countys hands at 14s $\frac{2}{3}$ Centum	£14:0:0	
To your order on me to pay M <sup>r</sup> Pat Sympson	5.. 0.. 0	
Mr John Beal A: A: County	D <sup>r</sup>	
1716] To your order on me to pay Edward Mobberly		1242
1717] To D <sup>o</sup> on me payd to M <sup>r</sup> Lovett		145
1718] Doctor Phillip Jones	D <sup>r</sup>	
To my fee you ads. Boyce Ca: County		200
To D <sup>o</sup> you v. Bond D <sup>o</sup> County		100
To D <sup>o</sup> on Indictment against you		200
1718 Mr Vachel Denton	D <sup>r</sup>	
To Doctor Hale's note End <sup>d</sup> to you	£6.. 17..	
To Tob. you rec <sup>d</sup> of James Monat adm <sup>r</sup> Sampson		1000
Per Contra	C <sup>r</sup>	
By your order on M <sup>r</sup> Tho: Claggate for		1000
Mr Daniel Dulany	D <sup>r</sup>	
To 12 Turkeys bought by my wife & Sent at 2/	£1:4:	
Cash Sent Mrs. Beckwiths to witt y <sup>r</sup> co <sup>m</sup> ission	—..9..—	
26] To cash paid M <sup>r</sup> Stoddart for allowing certioary Carroll & alia	—..5..—	
Anno 1719 Per Contra	C <sup>r</sup>	
9 ber] By cash 20 pistoles to be paid in bills Ster	£20.. 0.. 0	
2 ber 5] By cash at Marlbro Currant 8/6 Ster	—..7.. 6	
ffeb 6] By my note under hand for Ster	7.. —.. —	

10-24 <sup>th</sup> ]	Cap <sup>t</sup> Bernard Townsend	Dr	Money
To a horse then deliver'd you which cost me			
£20—I charge but			£13..6.—
1721]	Robert Coultz	Dr	
Ap <sup>l</sup> 10 <sup>th</sup> ]	To one Gall of Rum		£ .. 6.. —
To one bottle of D <sup>o</sup>			.. 1.. 6
To one bottle of D <sup>o</sup>			.. 1.. 6
To D <sup>o</sup> by you			— .. 1.. 6
To 2 bottles of D <sup>o</sup> by you			.. 3.. 0
To sixteen quarts D <sup>o</sup>			..10.. 6
To one —— ?			9.. 0
July 30 <sup>th</sup> ]	To 3 bottles of Rum		4.. 6
To 6 bottles D <sup>o</sup>			9.. 0
			<hr/>
			£ 2.. 6.. 6
1722-3]	⌘ Contra Cred <sup>r</sup>		
ffebry 3 <sup>rd</sup> ]	By Elisabeth Emersons obligation for	£	3.. 10.. —
By Cash rec <sup>d</sup>			5.. 17.. 9
By Ralph Smith and John Pitts bond for			1.. 15.. —
By Cash rec <sup>d</sup>			1.. 11.. 2
By the trunks Returned			0.. 6.. —
By Charged to M <sup>r</sup> Overards acc <sup>tt</sup>			0.. 7.. 6
By Cash rec <sup>d</sup> by boy Johney			0.. 9.. 0
By The paper returned			2.. 0.. 0
1723 Aug 25 <sup>th</sup> ]	By commission to M <sup>rs</sup> Overard		
upon 13.. 10.. 5 w <sup>ch</sup> shee sold			1.. 7.. 0
Ball Due to me this Day			2.. 9.. 1
By 2 Aprons Returned			1.. 0.. 0
	M <sup>rs</sup> William Fitz Redmond	Dr	
To your Ball on Barnards Whites Estate			
To your Negro womans Board, & Chyrurgicall			
Aplycations			£ 6.. 0.. 0
	Mrs. Christopher Williams	Dr	
To Sugar you Rec <sup>d</sup> of M <sup>rs</sup> Maddock in Philadel-			
phia by my Order			20.. 0.. 0

To Cash you Rec <sup>d</sup> of M <sup>r</sup> Parris on my order for	Money
Tonny's hire	3.. 7.. 0
To cure of a Virrulent Gonnorhea att Philad	5.. 0.. 0
To Physick & attendance on your wife att D <sup>o</sup>	3.. 0.. 0
To 9 weeks Board to your wife	4.. 10.. 0
To medicines & cure of an Intermiting fever	1.. 10.. 0
To cure & medicines for her	5.. 0.. 0
To yours & your mans board 5 weeks & a day	2.. 10.. 0
To six weeks ditto your wife	3.. 0.. 0
To 34 <sup>lb</sup> of wool att 1/ p <sup>r</sup> Ct	1.. 14.. 0
To a bobbb wigg	2.. 8.. 0
To old pewter & brass by computation	0.. 7.. 0
To a silver watch	7.. 0.. 0
	<hr/>
	£ 59.. 6.. 0

Contra Cred<sup>r</sup>

By one & half Doz Glasses att 12s	£ 0.. 18.. 0
By 12 <sup>lb</sup> Choocolate att 2/6	1.. 10.. 0
By 10 yards coarse Linnen	0.. 15.. 0
By two Decanters	0.. 5.. 0
By 30 <sup>lb</sup> Sugar	0.. 15.. 0
By 40 <sup>lb</sup> Ditto	1.. 0.. 0
By 25 <sup>lb</sup> fish	0.. 6.. 8
By my note past you for	7.. 10.. 0
By <sup>lb</sup> Butter	0.. 3.. 0
	<hr/>

	13.. 2.. 8
By Ball Due	46.. 3.. 4
	<hr/>

59.. 6.. 0

1731 Mar 25] Tho Taylors Mortgage on Patapsco	D <sup>r</sup> Curr
To 131 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> <sup>lb</sup> rope for Traces at 7s <sup>Ⓕ</sup> ct	£ 0.. 7.. 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
To 2 grubing hoes	0.. 7.. 0
To a plow & plow Irons	1.. 9.. 0
To 2 Large plow Horses at 6 <sup>s</sup> Ster <sup>Ⓕ</sup>	16..

	Money
To paid Samuel Maccubin for going to the Sher. to get Tayler to Execute the release	1..
Ap <sup>l</sup> 9 <sup>th</sup> ] To 2 Collars of Tootte	— .. 10.. 0
To 1 buckett & 1 paile	0.. 5.. 6
To one Stock Lock	— .. 3.. 6
To 1 Hilling & 1 weeding hoe	— .. 7.. 0
To 1 Small Hatchet	— .. 3.. 6
To a second sett plow Irons the first stole	— .. 15.. 0
To 6 fathom Small rope for rains to plow with- out Leader	— .. 2.. 6
25 <sup>th</sup> ] To 1 p <sup>r</sup> Blanketts for woman sent there	1.. 3.. 0
May 25 <sup>th</sup> ] To a Sett fluke plow Irons 17 <sup>lb</sup> weight 9 <sup>d</sup>	0.. 12.. 9
To one bagg sent 6 Sw Locks weight .. 3 <sup>d</sup>	0.. 9.. 0
To Smiths work for that place as $\text{f}^{\text{p}}$ Acc <sup>t</sup>	0.. 16.. 6
9 <sup>br</sup> 10 <sup>th</sup> ] To plow Horses and Woman's work there	11.. 0.. 0
Mess <sup>rs</sup> Cha. & Dan <sup>ll</sup> Carroll Benj. Tasker & Dan Dulany Esq <sup>s</sup> & Self, at Balt. Co	D <sup>rs</sup>
To my first agreement to Convey 1800 Acres Land on the West Side Gwins falls, Ster	£ 540
7 <sup>br</sup> 29 <sup>th</sup> ] To my Second to release the Tenements for 125 <sup>lb</sup> Cur. & five years Rent at 26 <sup>lb</sup> $\text{f}^{\text{p}}$ Ann. Ster	93.. 13.. 4
To 3 Negros, vid. Coffee, Tom & Jemmy Ster.	90.. 0.. 0

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Maryland June 20<sup>th</sup> 1722

S<sup>r</sup>

You have inclosed the following Bills of Exch. & bill Loading for eight Hogsheads Tob. w<sup>ch</sup> being good & quallified according to our Law I hope will sell well w<sup>ch</sup> with all other my small affairs refer to your kind care. I hope the Produce with those bills & what before in your hands will answer to pay for the contents of a small Invoice of necessarys herein inclosed & Please to send in the first ship I sent in my last by Cap<sup>t</sup>

Lampson two bills of w<sup>ch</sup> had no acct I now send the seconds & desire the favour that if any w<sup>ch</sup> I send you are not paid at the sight you imediately return them by first Opertunity I am with kind respects

Y<sup>r</sup> very humble

Serv<sup>t</sup>

C: C:

Mr Tho. Colmore

Sam <sup>ll</sup> White on W <sup>m</sup> Lovell	£ 7.. 5.. 1
Jo <sup>s</sup> Pyburn on P Truitt	3.. 0.. 0
J <sup>n</sup> ° Covell on Self	18.. 1.. 4
D <sup>o</sup> on W <sup>m</sup> Fervor	7.. 19.. 8

Ambrose Neilson on Smith	4.. 18.. 9
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39.. 6.. 10

Tho. Cromwell on Smith or <sup>d</sup> bills	4.. 11
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Hez Linthycom on D <sup>o</sup>	5..
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9.. 11

Maryland Ap<sup>ll</sup> 18<sup>th</sup> 1723

Sir

This Serves to Cover the following bills of Exchange of w<sup>ch</sup> desire your care and if protested the speediest return, with due thanks for all favours I am . . .

To John Winson J <sup>n</sup> ° Hyde	£ 6.. 0.. 0
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To John Clark on Self	3.. 0.. 0
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To Jo <sup>n</sup> Joyce on J <sup>n</sup> ° Hartt	8.. 0.. 0
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To Gerard Slye on J <sup>n</sup> ° Deret	27.. 10.. 10
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£44.. 10.. 6

Maryland June 7<sup>th</sup> 1723

Mr Tho. Colmore

Sir: this serves to Cover the following bills of Exchange a letter of advice of one on M<sup>rs</sup> Ann Berkly and bill of Loading

for six hogsheads of Tobb. in the Merry Xmass, w<sup>ch</sup> comeing out as good as it apeared here, I doubt not will bring a good price I have taken pticular care in the qualeifeing thereof and excluding Bad of w<sup>ch</sup> the Countrey affords plenty this year I return you thanks for your favour by Capt Cork and am with Best respects your S<sup>r</sup> . . .

Geo. Buchanan on Ann Berkly	£20.. —. —
Ditto on Self	5.. 10.. —
Jonathan Covell on Jo <sup>n</sup> Falkner	15..
John Townsend on Phill Smith	55.. 5.. 7
	<hr/>
	£95.. 15.. 7
	<hr/>

Maryland July 5<sup>th</sup> 1723

M<sup>r</sup> Tho. Colmore  
S<sup>r</sup>

This serves to advise you of fouer Hogsheads of my Tobbacoe and under my mark on board of Cap<sup>t</sup> Reed for w<sup>ch</sup> he left no bills Loading, as allso three more under the same mark on board Capt. Wilkison from Patuxent under the like Circumstance, of w<sup>ch</sup> I hope you'l take the necessary care, I'm sory Effects did not answer to pay mine on you to Mess<sup>rs</sup> Tasker & Levett: I have drawn on you payable to Mrs. Anne Levett for £11.. 14.. 6 dated the 21<sup>st</sup> June 1723 w<sup>ch</sup> I hope will meet with due hon<sup>r</sup> you have inclosed the following second bills of Ex. I am with respects to you S<sup>r</sup> . . .  
vide the firsts mentioned in the  
two former Letters.

Sir

I had y<sup>rs</sup> of the 22<sup>d</sup> July and 16<sup>th</sup> Aug<sup>t</sup> last am sory for the General loss of the Merry Xmass in w<sup>ch</sup> I had a share.

You charge me Debts to my bills drawn on you payable to Mess<sup>rs</sup> Tasker & Levett for £10 Each alltho before protested

by you ; and that on the 21<sup>st</sup> June last I received that of Levetts, to M<sup>rs</sup> Ann Levett with Charges being £11.. 14.. 6: w<sup>ch</sup> you will find by myne of the 5<sup>th</sup> July last, wherein I sent the seconds, of bills sent in the Merry Xmass, the thirds of w<sup>ch</sup> I now send as underneath however the above mistake came, I hope you'l adjust it

I am with best Respects . . .

Geo. Buchanan on Self	£ 5.. 10.. —
D <sup>o</sup> on Ann Berkly	20.. 0.. —
Jn <sup>o</sup> Townsend on P. S.	55.. 5.. 7
Jn <sup>o</sup> Covell on J. F.	15.. 0.. 0

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M<sup>r</sup> John Falkner

I have your Letter of 25<sup>th</sup> June 1723 to Elliner White of Prince Geo<sup>s</sup> County in w<sup>ch</sup> you acknowledge a Ball. due from you of 5. 18. 1 to s<sup>d</sup> White shee being Dead & I haveing the adm<sup>n</sup> of her Estate the s<sup>d</sup> Ball. becomes payable to me, therefore I desire the favour you will pay the same to M<sup>r</sup> Tho. Colmore & his Rec<sup>t</sup> shall be sufficient for the same I am with due Respect . . .

Maryland 24<sup>th</sup> febr 1723/4

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24<sup>th</sup> febr. 1723/4

M<sup>r</sup> Tho. Colmore

This covers the following Bills of Excha. and a Letter to Jn<sup>o</sup> Falkner the Contents whereof you'l here & if Rec<sup>d</sup> Credit me therewith being £5.. 18.. 1.. I am with kind Respects . . .

Said Order on Jn <sup>o</sup> Falkner	£ 5.. 18.. 1
Jn <sup>o</sup> Joyce on Jn <sup>o</sup> Scarth	10.. 0.. 0
D <sup>o</sup> on Wharton & Comp <sup>y</sup>	3.. 0.. 1
	£18.. 18.. 1

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Maryland 10<sup>th</sup> June 1724

Sir

this serves to cover Bill Loading for four hogshead, Tob. in Cap<sup>t</sup> Friend, in the sales of w<sup>ch</sup> hope you'l do the needfull, & Encourage a further correspondence they are weighty & well handled w<sup>ch</sup> I doubt not will contribute to a good market. When sold please to Creditt with the nett proceeds . . .

To Capt. Edward Hankin  
merchantt in London

10<sup>th</sup> June 1724

Sir

this covers John Townsends Bill of Exch<sup>a</sup> on your Self for 63.. 15.. 8 & if he hapens not to have Effects in your hands to Answer we<sup>d</sup> have you wait the arival of Cap<sup>t</sup> Elliot from Patapasco but if not then accepted to be paid I desire you will return it protested by the first Ship after. I am with due Respect . . .

To M<sup>r</sup> Philip Smith Merch<sup>tt</sup>  
in London.

by Cap<sup>t</sup> Beesley

June 10<sup>th</sup> 1724Mess<sup>rs</sup>

This covers bill Loading for five hogsheads Tob. & the following Bills of Excha. in w<sup>ch</sup> I hope you will Act the needfull the Tob. I take to be well quallified & weighty w<sup>ch</sup> hope will contribute to a good Sale.

To Capt. John Hyde & Comp<sup>y</sup>

Coll<sup>l</sup> John Bradfords on Sales     £17.. 1.. 3

Elizabeth Drane on Ja<sup>s</sup> Bradly     4 —

Jo<sup>n</sup> Covell on W<sup>m</sup> Lovell     13.. 14.. 0

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34.. 15.. 3

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July 14<sup>th</sup> 1724S<sup>r</sup>

I request the favour of you to Order the indorsed Letters for Ireland into the Post office & excuse the trouble I give you.

I rec<sup>d</sup> yours of the 28<sup>th</sup> X<sup>br</sup> last by w<sup>ch</sup> I find a mistake of One hogshead Tob in Cap<sup>t</sup> Wilkison last year he haveing had three as by y<sup>r</sup> own Letter of the 16<sup>th</sup> Aug<sup>t</sup> 1723.

I have drawn two small bills on you this year one payable to Phill Lee Esq<sup>r</sup> £4: 2: 3 & an other to D<sup>r</sup> Henry Wetham for £10 w<sup>ch</sup> I hope you'l discharge I hope you'l not conclud from y<sup>r</sup> not haveing had Tob from me this year that I forget you . . .

To M<sup>r</sup> Tho. Colmore.

Maryland July 30<sup>th</sup> 1724S<sup>r</sup>

This serves to cover the following first bills of Excha. in w<sup>ch</sup> I hope you'l do the needfull as also John Townsend's second on Self for 63: 15: 8 the first of w<sup>ch</sup> you had in mine of the 10<sup>th</sup> June last by Beezly. I hope he'l have Effects to answer . . .

Humphry Gadman on Self	£ 6: 7: 8
Thomas Howard on Self	6.. 0.. 0
Edw <sup>d</sup> Holms on Richard	3.. 0.. 0

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Burbydge	15.. 7.. 6
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To M<sup>r</sup> Phillip Smith Mer<sup>tt</sup> in London by Capt. Elliot

7<sup>br</sup> 24<sup>th</sup> 1724S<sup>r</sup>

this Covers bill Exch<sup>a</sup> on self for 10<sup>lb</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> if pay please to Credit me therewith if not please to do therein the needfull for S<sup>r</sup> . . .

Robert Marshall on Self 10<sup>lb</sup>

To Mr Phil<sup>p</sup> Smith  
 @ the Chester River Mer<sup>t</sup>  
 Mess<sup>rs</sup>

this incloses the following bills of Excha. & letter to Mrs. Ann Barclay which are refered to your kind care I hope Effects will be timely in your hands to Answer Myne to Capt. John Hyde for Seventy five pounds to his Satisfaction . . .

To George Buchanan on Anna Barclay	£20.. —
To George Brown on Tho Bond	6.. —.—
To Robert North on Joseph Adams	6..
To Tho. Sprigg on Tho. Gray & Comp <sup>n</sup>	16.. —
	<hr/>
	48.. 10
	<hr/>

To Cap<sup>t</sup> John Hyde & Company Merchants in London by the Chester River merchant.

7<sup>br</sup> 4<sup>th</sup> 1724

Mess<sup>rs</sup>

This covers bill Loading for three Hogsheads Tob by Capt. James & the following Second bills Exch<sup>a</sup> the first sent by the Chester River Mer<sup>ct</sup> The Tob. is both good & weighty & am sure can't faile of a price if it comes out as it apeard here. vide the 1<sup>lb</sup> bills in the former Letter

To Cap<sup>t</sup>. John Hyde & Comp<sup>a</sup>. Mer<sup>tts</sup> in London by the Speedwell Cap<sup>t</sup>. John James

Maryland June 28<sup>th</sup> 1725

S<sup>r</sup>

this leaves two bills of Exch<sup>a</sup> for £23.. 19.. w<sup>ch</sup> if rec<sup>d</sup> please to Credit me with.

I had your favours both by Dunkin & Lister for w<sup>ch</sup> & others am much obliged & if in due time I make not suitable return pray blame not my Good inclinations since they shall allways be ready.

the goods you order'd to be left are delivered except the Clock w<sup>ch</sup> still remains with me.

I hope I shall be able to make you further remittances in litle time mean while pray accept of this with the hearty thanks & sincere wishes . . .

To John Hanbury Merc<sup>t</sup>  
in London  
☞ Capt. Brooks in the Charles.

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28<sup>th</sup> June 1725

S<sup>r</sup>

You have by Capt. Wilkinson in the Judith four Choice Hogsheads Tob. w<sup>ch</sup> hope will come safe & desire you'l receive as an instance of my good inclinations, and when Sold Credit me with the nett proceeds.

however tob. may answer att home I'm sure it bears Extravagant rates here.

I shall att all times Endeavour a Suitable return to y<sup>r</sup> kind treatment . . .

To Cap<sup>t</sup> Rich<sup>d</sup> Burbydge mer<sup>tt</sup>  
in London This

---

Eodem die

S<sup>r</sup>

You have inclosed three bills Excha. for £28.. 13.. 3 I hope you'l receive nine Hh<sup>ds</sup> Tob. by Capt. Hoxton & four by Capt. Wilkison in the Judith w<sup>ch</sup> are Recomend to y<sup>r</sup> care . . .

To Capt. John Hyde & Co.  
merchants in London

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Annapolis 28<sup>th</sup> June 1725

S<sup>r</sup>

I shall with gratefull Acknowledgment discharge your Obligations to me as fast as possible, and return you hearty thanks

for your favours, servants & other things I disposed of since my return, has been for next years pay, and Tob. has bore such an Extravagant rate thereto 'twere a haz<sup>d</sup> to purchase Any w<sup>ch</sup> prevents my making returns this year to Satisfaction . . .

To Capt. John Hyde

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8<sup>th</sup> Aug<sup>t</sup> 1725

S<sup>r</sup>

inclosed is bill Loading for 4 H<sup>ds</sup> Tob. w<sup>ch</sup> I am informed is what this year would bring 25 shill. sterl  $\text{3}$  Cent here.

I desire the favour that for the nett proceeds thereof you will send me brown Oznbriggs, in the purchase of w<sup>ch</sup> & sale of the other doubt not your kind care . . .

To M<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Hunt mer<sup>et</sup> in London

by Capt. John Carpenter

---

Maryland X<sup>br</sup> 2<sup>d</sup> 1725

Sir

I had some odd things w<sup>ch</sup> I believe were not putt to Acc<sup>t</sup> att my comeing away w<sup>ch</sup> I desire you will Let me know by a line & send me the following pticulars in some Ship bound hither the next Spring.

I had much Loss by brakedge in the Chest of Medicines from you both in the Chyrucal preparations & Cordial waters beside other things Whatever the following Amount to shall be remited with due thanks by next return of the Ships . . .

lb 1 best Rhubarb	lb 1 Calamelan p p
lb iv Sp <sup>r</sup> Sal Ammoniac	lb ii Potest Succini
lb 10 Sal vol. oleos	lb vi Sy <sup>r</sup> violets
lb ii ol Succin Preit, your former so feetid, scarce using it	
lb i precip Rub.	ii Cong aq Thenealis
lb 10 sach Cand albi	lb vi Ara <sup>d</sup> Vie
lb iv Sp <sup>r</sup> C. C.	lb ii Jallap
lb 1 Opium	

To Silvanus Bevan

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Maryland X<sup>br</sup> 4<sup>th</sup> 1725

Sir

I have inclosed Sent you Capt John Lesters Exchange on Mr Jo<sup>n</sup> ffalkner for fifteen pounds & desire the favour of you to send by some Ship the next Spring the following things in which you will add to favours done

I hope by next Return of the Shipping

shall remit sufficient to adjust

what's us

100 yards welsh Cotton

300 foot green glass cutt into Squares 6 Inches by 4:

4 Doz. pair men's yarn hose, Coarse

100 Ells white Oznbriggs

To Mr Phillip Smith merc<sup>tt</sup>

in London

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28<sup>th</sup> March 1726

Mess<sup>rs</sup>

Inclosed is Dr George Buchanan's Exchange on Andrew Buchanan in Edinburgh for £113 Sterl. with letters of advice, of w<sup>ch</sup> request the needfull care.

You may please to direct your corespondent there to Enquire of Mr Andrew Barelay (for whom out of the inclosed is) for said Buchanan, by reason his Brother tells me he is not sure whether he resides in the Town or att his Estate in the Country.

To Capt. Hyde & Co.

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Maryland Ap<sup>ll</sup> 11<sup>th</sup> 1726

S<sup>r</sup>

Inclosed is bill Loading for one Case cont<sup>a</sup> 1 Hundred weight Myrtle & bees wax of w<sup>ch</sup> I desire you will dispose to best advantage & the nett proceeds thereof, Return me by Capt. Robins in Chacholate to be delivered att Anapolis

To Mr Archibald Mitchell Mer<sup>tt</sup>

in Barbadoes to him here D. D.

---

Maryland Ap<sup>l</sup> 24<sup>th</sup> 1726Mess<sup>rs</sup>

This Covers Geo. Buchanans Second bill Exch<sup>a</sup> for 113<sup>lb</sup> on Andrew Buchanan & Copy two Letters first of w<sup>ch</sup> sent you 28<sup>th</sup> March last.

he has since informed me that his Bro<sup>r</sup> on whom the bill is drawn resides att his Seat called Silver Banks near Glasgow, it may not be improper to send these thither, but if the former have been sent to Eddinburgh it may do well w<sup>ch</sup> refer to you I'm favoured with yours of 8<sup>th</sup> January last by w<sup>ch</sup> I find the state of our Staple very Low.

I am of opinion if the merchants held out they would in a litle time have good reason to raise it, for the Country seem determined to Shorten their Crops in order to w<sup>ch</sup> the whole province are Petitioning the Govern<sup>r</sup> to Call an Assembly to Enact a Law for that purpose the Effects of w<sup>ch</sup> there's no reason to doubt.

To Cap<sup>t</sup>. John Hyde & Co.

Merchants in London.

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June 14<sup>th</sup> 1726

S<sup>r</sup>

Inclosed is bill Loading for four Hogsheads Tob. in the sales of w<sup>ch</sup> request your care. I desire the favour you will by the first Ship in the fall send the contents of the Inclosed Invoice & you will Oblige S<sup>r</sup>

To M<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Black Merc<sup>tt</sup>  
in London by the Alexander Painter

56 <sup>lb</sup> Glew	1 <sup>lb</sup> Window Lead
12 Barells Lamp Black	200 foot Green glass
20 Gall <sup>s</sup> Lineseed oile	Cutt into squares 16
2 Hundred w <sup>tt</sup> white Lead	by 4 inches
1 barell Whiteing glass	
20 tables Crown glass cutt into	
Ranges 7 inches High	

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June 28<sup>th</sup> 1726

Sr

Inclosed you have the two following bills of Exch<sup>a</sup> am<sup>g</sup> to £23 in w<sup>ch</sup> request the Needfull Godmans bill on Taylor I negotiated with M<sup>r</sup> Snowden before yours 31<sup>st</sup> January came to hand, among the rest of y<sup>r</sup> favours am obliged for y<sup>r</sup> care therein the Man as you observed was Run away, but again Returned under the Terms of Our Laudable Law of serving himself out of Debt—however, secured it by M<sup>r</sup> Snowden to be paid in Twelve months. I am with kind Respects

James Sweney on Jon<sup>a</sup> Smith £27Rich<sup>d</sup> Humphrys on D<sup>o</sup> 6

---

 33
To M<sup>r</sup> Jo<sup>n</sup> Hanbury This ☉ the Charles

---

 Maryland June 29<sup>th</sup>

Sr

I rec<sup>d</sup> yours of the 25 March Last, and have accordingly sent you the second of Godmans on Taylor in w<sup>ch</sup> you may act the needfull since you have C<sup>r</sup> my Acc<sup>tt</sup> therewith

You have also the second bills following the first sent you by the Charles. I am with respects.

To M<sup>r</sup> Jo<sup>n</sup> Hanburry  
by Capt. Reynolds.

---

 July 8<sup>th</sup> 1726

Sr

inclosed is John Earnshaw on self for £5.. 11.<sup>s</sup> Sterl. w<sup>ch</sup> if p<sup>d</sup> C<sup>r</sup> me with, otherwise return ☉ next Opertunity I am with Respects to you & y<sup>r</sup> Spouse.

To M<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Black Merc<sup>tt</sup>  
in London

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Maryland 8<sup>br</sup> 15<sup>th</sup> 1726Mess<sup>rs</sup>

You have in the Chester River Capt. John Dunkin Ten H<sup>ds</sup> Tob. in partnership Containing nine thousand Six Hundred pounds nett Tob. w<sup>ch</sup> I'm asured is Good in it's kind and being weighty I hope will cleere money.

Please to Creditt my Ac<sup>tt</sup> with one half the nett proceeds thereof.

I likewise Expect you will Cr me by Eight pound for medicines w<sup>ch</sup> I expended on your Servants in the Chester River, as for my Own troubles I ball<sup>ce</sup> that with your Kind Tender of my passige.

What Ballance may be due to me after the Sales of the Tob. I desire the favour you will send me the value in Brown Osnabriggs being in your own way, hope 'twll be good & cheap. . . .

To Rob<sup>t</sup> Myre J<sup>r</sup> & Comp<sup>n</sup>

Merchants in London

☞ Capt. Brooke.

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 Maryland 8<sup>br</sup> 15<sup>th</sup> 1726

Messrs

Inclosed is bill Loading for five H<sup>ds</sup> Tob. in the Regard Capt. Brooke & for nineteen Hogsheads in the Baltimore Capt. Rivett all w<sup>ch</sup> hope will come Safe to hand. I'm well satisfied in the Goodness of the Tob. & that there is not one H<sup>d</sup> under six hundred nett & the most considerably more haveing taken notice of your advice to Ship none but what was good & weighty.

You have allso George Buchanans Exchange on Andrew Buchanan for £140 Sterl & what beside may be due to him from his Brother as allso two letters refering thereto one from M<sup>r</sup> Tho. Colmore to his Book keeper Woodlaw countermanding a power of Attorney to him formerly granted w<sup>ch</sup> refer to your care.

Request the favour you will let me know what more they Accept to pay then the 140<sup>lb</sup> or what is due in the former bill of 113<sup>lb</sup> on the same person I am assured that the money is

in Good Hands & the Sum due is above 300<sup>lb</sup> sterll tho to press hard for it would put the Gentleman (phaps) to some inconvenience. wherefore & since I have Security here for the paym<sup>t</sup> of the bills I would not have them protested thro' any mistake, or for want of giveing farther reasonable time provided they agree to pay you the Intrest w<sup>ch</sup> of course is payable to s<sup>d</sup> George Buchanan all w<sup>ch</sup> refer to you & what advice you have from your correspondent that transacts the affair, he can inform you if He drew Buchanan's bond to discharge the s<sup>d</sup> Bills or ball<sup>a</sup> & pay intrest be sufficient w<sup>h</sup> if, and that he agrees thereto I presume it may not be Improper to have it taken. I have of this date drawn on you payable to Daniel Dulany Esq<sup>r</sup> for Thirty six pounds and another to M<sup>r</sup> Daniel Carroll for Twenty Two pounds w<sup>ch</sup> desire the favour may be paid.

You will please by the first Ship to send me the Contents of the inclosed Invoices the Druggs & Chemicalls from the persons mentioned; your favours herein will add to your former & be duely Acknowledged . . .

To Cap<sup>t</sup> Jo<sup>n</sup> Hyde & Co.

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Annapolis in Maryland 8<sup>br</sup> 15<sup>th</sup> 1726

S<sup>r</sup>

D<sup>r</sup> Geo. Buchanan haveing drawn his Bills of Exch<sup>a</sup> payable to me bearing date 19<sup>th</sup> March last for 113<sup>lb</sup> Sterll as allso other bills for 140<sup>lb</sup> more (bearing date 11<sup>th</sup> Instant) what beside may be the Ball. due from his Brother Andrew Buchanan, on whom the s<sup>d</sup> Bills are drawn.

At his Request and as you are his factor & Uncle give this trouble.

By y<sup>r</sup> Letter to Samuel Woodlaw 17<sup>th</sup> feb. last transmited to M<sup>r</sup> Tho. Colmore now in this Province I find you have taken a bond of Coroboration of M<sup>r</sup> Andrew Buchanan payable 15<sup>th</sup> May last, but seem to make a doubt whether then, it could be comply'd with:

Now as the bills to me are at twelve months sight, purely to oblige the Doctor who was willing to make matters easie to his Bro: I hope he will be able to Comply in that time without any inconvenience.

I have wrote to my correspondent in London Capt. John Hyde to transact the affair with as much regard as may be, to the Gentlemans Credit and ease & hope he will not think much to pass his Bond to pay the s<sup>d</sup> Bills or Ball<sup>ce</sup> with the intrest w<sup>ch</sup> of course is due.

M<sup>r</sup> Colmore has by the directions of D<sup>r</sup> George Buchanan wrote to M<sup>r</sup> Samuel Woodlaw Countermanding his former Power Granted to s<sup>d</sup> Colmore, so that the affair is now intirely with Capt. Hyde.

Your Nephew here desires to know the Ball<sup>ce</sup> Due or asumed to be paid me after deducting to your Self Commission for your trouble.

he also desires you will direct to him to the Care of Capt. John Hyde at Poplar near London.

To M<sup>r</sup> Andrew Barclay Writer  
in Eddinburgh  
North Brittain  
☞ Capt. Brooke

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8<sup>br</sup> 18<sup>th</sup> 1726

S<sup>r</sup>

You have Inclosed John Earnshaw on self Second Exch<sup>a</sup> for £5.. 11..

To M<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Black  
Mer<sup>ett</sup> in London

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Maryland X<sup>br</sup> 26<sup>th</sup> 1726

S<sup>r</sup>

You have inclosed the two following bills Exch<sup>g</sup>e Amounting to £45.. 17.. 10 & D<sup>r</sup> Geo. Buchanans order to Tho. Colmore for Ball. Accounts I have drawn on you of the 13<sup>th</sup> Instant

payable to William Hunt and Company for forty pounds w<sup>ch</sup>  
 Coll John Smith has promised me not to remit before Capt.  
 Carpenter Sailes, but Capt. otherwise, have remited the in-  
 closed; and desire the favour myne may be discharged to them.

if my bills comes not to hand before the arival of Carpenter  
 I desire the favour you will keep those of Townsends till then,  
 by reason he has Effects on Board to M<sup>r</sup> Hunt, I am with best  
 Respects . . .

1 bill

Jo <sup>n</sup> Townsend on W <sup>m</sup> Hunt	£32—	
Jo <sup>n</sup> Earnshaw on Self	13.. 17.. 10	
	£45.. 17.. 10	& Geo. Buchanans order on Tho. Col- more for Ball acc <sup>ts</sup>
To M <sup>r</sup> Phillip Smith merch <sup>tt</sup> in London		
⌘ Capt. Godberry		

January 12<sup>th</sup> 1726

S<sup>r</sup>

You have inclosed bill Ladeing for one Hogshead Tob. for  
 the nett proceeds of w<sup>ch</sup> or what ball. on acc<sup>tt</sup> of the former by  
 him (if any) I desire you will send me Single Refined Loaf  
 Sugar . . .

To M<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Hunt  
 This

Maryland January 12<sup>th</sup> 1726

S<sup>r</sup>

Inclosed are the two following Bills Exch<sup>a</sup> am<sup>o</sup> to £45.. 17.. 10  
 as allso George Buchanans Order on M<sup>r</sup> Tho. Colmore for Ball  
 Acc<sup>ts</sup> first of w<sup>ch</sup> sent you by Cap<sup>t</sup> Godburry 26<sup>th</sup> X<sup>br</sup> last  
 wherein I advised of my Draft on you payable to Hunt & C<sup>o</sup>  
 for forty p<sup>ds</sup> the 13<sup>th</sup> same month w<sup>ch</sup> I hope will meet with  
 Due Hon<sup>r</sup> & that those bills will Answer Expectation. Please

to advise what of Buchanans order is paid You shall hear from me by Elliot, till when I rest with Kind Respects.

Jo<sup>n</sup> Townsend on Hunt £32

Jo<sup>n</sup> Earnshaw on Self 13.. 17.. 16

To Mr Phillip Smith

---

Dr Bro<sup>r</sup>

I rec<sup>d</sup> yours dated from Lille 24<sup>th</sup> July last the 8<sup>th</sup> Instant wherein you mention two more from London & Bristoll, neither of w<sup>ch</sup> came to hand. You may Imagin how agreeable the Subject wd be and pray believe, that nothing in my power shall be wanting to Alleviate your present Circumstance than w<sup>ch</sup> nothing more affects me.

You mention a design of going thence to Paris expecting to meet with some Relations or friends on whom you have a dependance. I look on that as a poor Chance, and am well asured that the nearest Relations care not to part with their property but where they Expect a Return, nor is it fit we should Expect other then Reciprocal Services of them. if you have no better prospect, and that your inclination are not otherwise fixt, I would advise your comeing into this Country, where, with your care and Industry of w<sup>ch</sup> I'm sure you are capable, you need not fear geting whereon to live, & I shall not be wanting to Endeavour puting you in a way thereof as well as I can. In order to accomodate your self for a Voyage hither I have wrote to Capt John Hyde to Advance you Twenty five pounds for w<sup>ch</sup> is underneath an order & Recomend you to a Ship for your passage, he I doubt not will do me that favour among many more, alltho, I assure you I have no money in his hands, and what he shall do therein is on my Credit this comes inclosed to S<sup>r</sup> Daniel Carroll & fearing a miscarriage have sent another to James Dunn, if you shall conclude on comeing S<sup>r</sup> Daniel or Some other friend may procure a line in your favour from the Lord Baltemore to the Governour Capt. Calvert, such a thing may Gain the favourable Countenance of those Gentlemen &

will be of no burthen I have not to add then that I shall be very glad to see you and am with Love & Respect your affectionate Bro<sup>r</sup> & Humble Servant

Cha. Carroll

Capt. John Hyde

Please to pay unto my Brother John Carroll Twenty five pounds and Charge the same to account of S<sup>r</sup>

Y<sup>r</sup> Humble Serv<sup>t</sup>

Cha: Carroll

To Capt. John Hyde & Co. merchants in London

To M<sup>r</sup> John Carroll to the Care of the Hon<sup>ble</sup> S<sup>r</sup> Dan<sup>l</sup> Carroll  
in Clarges Street near S<sup>t</sup> James London

---

Maryland Jan: 12<sup>th</sup> 1726

S<sup>r</sup>

Haveing Rec<sup>d</sup> a Letter from my Bro<sup>r</sup> John Carroll dated from Lille 26 July last, wherein he desires me to Recomend what Letters I should send him, to your care I presume thereon to give you this trouble, and likewise to Return you thanks for your friendship to him, w<sup>ch</sup> therein he gratefully acknowledges I desire the favour you will send him the inclosed as soon as may be, and Accept of the best Respect of S<sup>r</sup>

Your most Obedient and  
most humble Servant

Cha: Carroll

To the Hon<sup>ble</sup> S<sup>r</sup> Daniel Carroll in Clarges Street near St. James

---

Maryland Jan. 12<sup>th</sup> 1726

Sir

I rec<sup>d</sup> yours with Acc<sup>tt</sup> Curr<sup>tt</sup> by Mudge, and asure you am concerned that its not more in my power to Shew my Regard to your Intrest w<sup>ch</sup> at all times shall Endeavour to promote I hope this year I shall be able to Ship you fifty H<sup>ds</sup> of well prised Tob. w<sup>ch</sup> if attended with good luck may enable me to

be of better Assistance to your Ships hereafter. inclosed is George Buchanans second bill of Exch<sup>a</sup> on Andrew Buchanan for £140 & a letter from Colmore to Woodlaw the first of w<sup>ch</sup> sent by Capt. Brooke who I hope ere now is Safe arived as allso Rivet in both w<sup>ch</sup> had Tob.

I have made bould to trouble you with the inclosed for Sr Dan<sup>ll</sup> Carroll wherein is a Letter for an Unfortunate Bro<sup>r</sup> of mine John Carroll the present Circumstance of his fortune not being due to any misconduct or Extravigance of his, makes me think my self the more obliged to Endeavour asisting him. I have therein desired if he has no better prospects to come into this Country where by his care, and Industry he may fare as we here do, and as by his letter to me he has not wherewith to Accomodate himself for such a voyage I have desired him to aply to you and Request the favour you will advance him twenty five pounds & Recomend him to some good Ship for a passige hither on his produceing my letter to him for that purpose and an Order therein for the above Sume on w<sup>ch</sup> please to take his Receipt.

The fear of an Impostour makes me give any Caution he is a man of Low Stature & thin visaged, if any of the Gentlemen about your Counting house can Remember my face, they may give a near Judgment if it be my Brother the Rest I refer to you and hope in due time I shall be able to Return this, & former favours. I am with Kind Respects . . .

To Cap<sup>t</sup> Jo<sup>n</sup> Hyde Cobby's sent of the same date to Bro<sup>r</sup> Sr Dan<sup>ll</sup> & Cap<sup>t</sup> Hyde Ⓕ Carpenter & Hall 12 Jan 1726

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Maryland May 29<sup>th</sup> 1727

Mess<sup>rs</sup>

This incloses Bill Loading for six Hogsheads Tob. in the Tristan as allso the following first Bills of Exch. am<sup>o</sup> to £5 : 2 : 5 w<sup>ch</sup> if not paid at the sight, Request the fav<sup>r</sup> of the speedyest Return.

The Tob being good in its quality & none under Eight Hundred nett, hope will cleere money . . .

To Tho: Scott on Jo <sup>n</sup> Hanburry	£ 6.. 0.. 0
To James Peerman on Jo <sup>n</sup> Peerman	46.. 5.. 0
	<hr/>
	£52.. 5.. 0

Maryland June 3<sup>d</sup> 1727

Mess<sup>rs</sup>

Inclosed is bill Loading for ten H<sup>ds</sup> Ⓕ the Charles Capt. Mudge; the following second Bills Exch<sup>a</sup> the first Ⓕ Capt: Hoxton, as also first Bill Peter Carroll on Jo<sup>n</sup> Forward for £20 Request the favour if the Bills are not paid at sight they may Have the Speedyest Return.

I have drawn on you of the 3<sup>rd</sup> May last for ten pounds payable to M<sup>r</sup> Rozer & of the 3<sup>d</sup> Instant to Richard Bennet Esq<sup>r</sup> for twenty one pounds nineteen Shill and four pence w<sup>ch</sup> I pray may be discharged

this Tob. being good Substantial Leaf & weighty hope will answer . . .

Second of the former two  
& 1<sup>st</sup>

Peter Carroll on Jon<sup>a</sup> fforward £20  
Mr Phillip Smith

June 8<sup>th</sup> 1727

this covers the under mentioned Bills of Exch<sup>a</sup> am<sup>o</sup> to £58: 6, with w<sup>ch</sup> if good, to Credit my acc<sup>tt</sup> if that on Midford is not paid at the sight I request the favor you will Return it Ⓕ first opertunity. Stearleycombe tells me he has part in y<sup>r</sup> hands & that further Effects will come by Elliot.

To Edward Fottrell on Jo <sup>n</sup> Midford	£38.. 6
To Nathaniel Stearleycombe on Self	20.. 0

---

£58.. 6..

To M<sup>r</sup> Phillip Smith merc<sup>tt</sup> in London Ⓕ Cap<sup>t</sup> Akeing

Annapolis July 12<sup>th</sup> 1727Mess<sup>rs</sup>

I am favoured with yours by Capt. Brooke in the Baltimore as also the Goods; and am Surprised at the Exorbitant and unjust Charge of the Potter Markham Ecles whose account amounts to £10.. 6.. 6. whereof one half is more then the value of the Goods Rec<sup>d</sup> I have inclosed sent a Cobby of his Acc<sup>tt</sup> as he charges & oposite give a Cr By what is wanting & what I am sure he overcharges, as also inclosed a deposition of my assistant who unpacked the things;

I expect to have the money Refunded & think that such people deserve to be stigmatised.

the Spices of Sharp are also overcharged by 20<sup>d</sup> in the pound according to the common Sales of such things.

Our price for Tob & other Circumstance will Scarce afford us to pay our Just debts and answer our other demands much less to bear such Extravagant useage w<sup>ch</sup> I hope you will not easilly pass by without procureing Redress.

You have inclosed the following first Bills of Exch<sup>a</sup> am<sup>o</sup> to £56.. 15.. 10 in w<sup>ch</sup> pray the needfull

I desire the favour you will by the Charles Capt Mudge or some forward Ship send me the contents of the inclosed invoice w<sup>ch</sup> hope you will order may be good in their Kind . . .

To Tho Tolly on Jon <sup>n</sup> fforward	£16.. 12.. 4—
To Richard Humphry on Jon <sup>a</sup> Smith	8.. 3.. 6
To Ja <sup>s</sup> Sweny on D <sup>o</sup>	32—

---

£56.. 15.. 10

One Doz<sup>n</sup> Strong Russia Leather Chairs of about 9<sup>s</sup> a piece  
 a Strong Couch & two Arm Chairs to match  
 half a Doz<sup>n</sup> Cane Chairs of about 7<sup>s</sup> a piece

## Iron ware

5 <sup>lbs</sup> 20 <sup>d</sup> nails	} Six good Strong frying pans	} 1 Doz of each			
20 <sup>lb</sup> 4 <sup>d</sup> D <sup>o</sup>			} 6 Grubbing hoes		
10 <sup>lb</sup> 8 <sup>d</sup>				} 6 weeding hoes	
10 <sup>lb</sup> 10 <sup>d</sup>					} 6 Hilling hoes

2 pair hand mill stones with Irons  
 4 3 foot Grind Stones

Coppy of the foregoing Letter & Bills &c sent 13<sup>th</sup> July 1727

Mess<sup>rs</sup>

I desire the favour of your care of the inclosed Letters for Mess<sup>rs</sup> Blake

I have the 20<sup>th</sup> Instant Endorsed Mr Michael Taylor, Exch<sup>a</sup> payable to me & drawn on Selves for fifteen pounds & request if he be not in Cash, it may be Hon<sup>d</sup> on my acc<sup>tt</sup> & Remited me.

To Mr Jo<sup>n</sup> Hyde & C<sup>o</sup> merc<sup>ts</sup>

in London ꝑ Cap<sup>t</sup> Stringfellow

Mess<sup>rs</sup>

Inclosed you have the undernoted Bills of Exc<sup>a</sup> amounting to £ bill Loading for H<sup>ds</sup> Tob. and a Letter of Advice to Jo<sup>n</sup> Peereman concerning James Peeremans Exch<sup>a</sup> on him.

if Buchanons are secured and that you shall find these now Sent are good, I desire the favour you will send me the Contents of the Inclosed Invoice, and not otherwise except the glass Paint oile, Druggs & Stationary ware inclosed is allso a memorandum given me by Mr James Peerman & desire you will order Search to be made for the Wills of the persons mentioned and send a Coppy of them to me, for the Expence of w<sup>ch</sup> please to Charge my Acc<sup>tt</sup> & Let me know the Amount thereof. the poor Apearance of Tob at Home and backwardness of Sheriffs paying here, has prevented my Shiping more Tob. This year, but be asured that no body wishes better to y<sup>r</sup> intrest or would more Readily promote the Same then I and for the favours Received shall allways have a gratefull sense

Whatever Ballances has been due to you, or you shall be out off, at any time to serve me, please to Charge thereon what Intrest may content, or otherwise, if you shall think any Service I can Render you here as an Equivalent I shall with pleasure Receive y<sup>r</sup> commands.

I have drawn on you of the 4<sup>th</sup> 8<sup>br</sup> last payable to the Lord Baltmore for thirty seven pounds fifteen shill. Sterll as allso

the 15<sup>th</sup> Instant to M<sup>r</sup> Daniel Carroll for forty pounds w<sup>th</sup> request the favour may be discharged. I request you will order to be procured for me, and sent by Cap<sup>t</sup> Brooks a Currier and a Black Smith Indented as Servants for the Longest time they can be had above four years & without wages.

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Maryland X<sup>br</sup> 22<sup>d</sup> 1727

Mess<sup>rs</sup>

Inclosed are the undernoted Bills of Exch<sup>a</sup> and order amounting to £525 15:10 a Letter of advice concerning that on Peereman in w<sup>ch</sup> Request the needfull.

there is allso a mem<sup>d</sup> from Peereman, and I desire the favour you will order Coppys of the wills of the persons mentioned to be procured and sent me with an Acc<sup>tt</sup> of the cost with w<sup>ch</sup> charge me. I have drawn on you of the 4<sup>th</sup> 8<sup>br</sup> last payable to the Lord Baltmore for thirty seven pounds fifteen shill, as allso of 15<sup>th</sup> 9<sup>br</sup> last payable to M<sup>r</sup> Daniel Carroll for forty pounds w<sup>ch</sup> request may be discharged.

I desire you will order to be procured and sent me by Cap<sup>t</sup> Brooks a Currier, Black Smith and a Shoemaker Indented for as Long time as they can be had above four years and without wages please likewise to send me by the same, or some convenient ship the Contents of the Inclosed Invoices.

M<sup>r</sup> Micheal Taylor who has shipt you Tob. this year asures me his Intention of Keeping to you nor do I think you need fear his security. Whatever Ball<sup>s</sup> has been or should at any time be due from me, for the time please to charge thereon what Intrest may content or if any Service I can render you here may be an Equivalent I shall with pleasure Receive your commands. . . .

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1<sup>st</sup> Bills

To John Townsend on W <sup>m</sup> Hunt	£ 30.. 5.. 9
To Edw <sup>d</sup> Wicks on Tho. Wicks	8.. 11.. 7

To James Mass on Jon <sup>a</sup> fforward	10.. —
To James Peereman on Jo <sup>n</sup> Peerman	457.. 11.. —
To M <sup>r</sup> Tayler order on selves	12.. 7.. 6
	<hr/>
	£526.. 15.. 10
	<hr/>

A Hoop petticoates 3y<sup>ds</sup> wide bound with Leather one Suit night Head Cloths and Ruffles of Cambrick Edged value about forty shill:

- 4 p<sup>r</sup> womens Silk Shooes, Large fives
  - 4 p<sup>r</sup> Red Marrocoe D<sup>o</sup> size
  - 4 p<sup>r</sup> Spanish Leather D<sup>o</sup> size
  - 200 foot Green Window Glass 6 Inches by 4sq<sup>r</sup>
  - 2 Hundred w<sup>tt</sup> Window Lead with bands and Sawd<sup>r</sup>
  - 20 Gall<sup>s</sup> Lineseed oile
  - 2 Hundred w<sup>t</sup> Red Lead
  - 12<sup>lb</sup> verdigrease
  - 56<sup>lb</sup> Glew
  - 1 Hundred w<sup>t</sup> Double Refined Sugar
  - 1 D<sup>o</sup> Single Refined 6<sup>lb</sup> Twine
- to be had of Silvanns Beven in Plough Court in Lumbard Street.
- vid.

- |                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Cong. i. Syr @ Spic                  | } of Eyre & Beecher in Bucklers<br>Burry. |
| lb Syr viol                          |   |
| lb iv Ther venet                     |   |
| lb ij ol amig Dule                   |   |
| cong ii ol Tereb.                    |   |
| lb iv Sp <sup>r</sup> Sal Amm        |   |
| lb iv Sp <sup>r</sup> Sal vol. oleos |   |
|                                      | vid lb i best Rhubarb                     |
|                                      | lb ss Calomell                            |
|                                      | lb ss native Cinaber                      |
|                                      | 12 <sup>lb</sup> pearle barley            |
|                                      | 12 <sup>lb</sup> french D <sup>o</sup>    |
|                                      | 6 <sup>lb</sup> Sagoe                     |
|                                      | lb ss English Saffron                     |

To Jo<sup>n</sup> Hyde & Co.  
merchants in London

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Maryland X<sup>br</sup> 22<sup>d</sup> 1727:

S<sup>r</sup>

I am not unmindfull that I am in Ball<sup>ce</sup> to you w<sup>ch</sup> by the next shipping you shall Receive but Expect the Rate of the Rhubarb will be abated with some other few things pretty Roundly Rated.

Patients here are slow in payment and such prices will admit little profit to us.

I have desired Capt. Hyde to have some things (w<sup>ch</sup> I now write for) of you, in w<sup>ch</sup> I hope you will use me as a friend. I am with best Respects . . .

To Silvanus Bevan Apoth.

in Plow Court Lumbard street  
London.

Maryland June 15<sup>th</sup> 1728

S<sup>r</sup>

Inclosed is Edw<sup>d</sup> Fetterell's first bill on Self for £20 with w<sup>ch</sup> please to C<sup>r</sup> me.

Whatever you continue in the C<sup>r</sup> of my Acct<sup>t</sup> in favour of Godman I will Satisfie him here. I assure you the Tob I sent by Hewit weighed Eight grosse Hundred's at the Scale here, however it might have grown lighter since, but as Tob. sells now at home tho it should lose nothing that way it's better selling in the Country . . .

To M<sup>r</sup> John Hanburry merc<sup>t</sup>  
in London

Mem<sup>d</sup> Endorsed James Sweny's Exch<sup>a</sup> on John Peele of June 8<sup>th</sup> 1728 to Benj<sup>a</sup> Tasker Esq<sup>r</sup> June 29<sup>th</sup> 1728

July 4<sup>th</sup> 1728

Mess<sup>rs</sup>

Inclosed is James Peerman on Jo<sup>n</sup> Peerman for £55.. 10 w<sup>ch</sup> if not paid desire the Speedy<sup>st</sup> return. I have Endorsed James

Sweny's Exch<sup>a</sup> on John Peele of the 8 June last for 20<sup>lb</sup> to Benj<sup>a</sup> Tasker Esq<sup>r</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> if not paid on his acc<sup>tt</sup> request the favour may be honoured on mine, it will pass through your hands.

To Capt. Jo<sup>n</sup> Hyde & C<sup>o</sup>  
 ☉ Lux

July 28<sup>th</sup> 1728

Mess<sup>rs</sup>

You'l receive by Cap<sup>t</sup> Playter onely 17 Hogsheads of Tob of the following marks & N<sup>o</sup>

I desire the fav<sup>r</sup> you'l send me by some Early Ship the contents of the inclosed invoice am with due respects

4	4	
(N <sup>o</sup> 1 to 12	(N <sup>o</sup> 1 to 5	
20 lbs 10 <sup>d</sup> nails	}	4 peeces Course Kersey
20 lbs 8		100 yards Cotton
10 lbs 20		200 Ells brown oznabriggs
5 lbs 30		100 d <sup>o</sup> white
10 lbs flooring boards		
20 lbs 4 <sup>d</sup>		
4 p <sup>r</sup> mens good worsted hose		
2 p <sup>r</sup> black silk	d <sup>o</sup>	
1 Doz p <sup>r</sup> yarn	d <sup>o</sup>	
6 p <sup>r</sup> thread	D <sup>o</sup>	

To Capt. Jo<sup>n</sup> Hyde & C<sup>o</sup> ☉ Capt. Orrely

Aug<sup>t</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> 1728

Mess<sup>rs</sup>

I have yours by Cap<sup>t</sup> Clem<sup>t</sup> Brooks in the Baltemore with an Acc<sup>tt</sup> Curr<sup>tt</sup> you observe to me that Geo. Buchanons on Andrew Buchanon is accepted & due but not paid as I before observed if y<sup>r</sup> Agent in North Brittain thinks it safe, I would choose rather to have you take intrest for the money there some time on good security than return the Bill protested.

I have yours in Relation to Peerman with his fathers will both w<sup>ch</sup> confirm me that he has a Right to money in his Uncle Jo<sup>n</sup> Peermans hands, as well by being Ext<sup>r</sup> to his father, as Grand father w<sup>ch</sup> he tells me he was, one to the later as well as former.

I have thereon ventured to take his bills onst more & espeti-ally since the obsticle of his Nonage is removed, I request the favour you'l Enquire into the Certainty of what he has a Right to there, and inform me by the next Opertunity if you can Secure the money from M<sup>r</sup> Peerman there and on Intrest, I desire you would not stint him in point of time.

I shall take true care to pay the ball<sup>ce</sup> of y<sup>r</sup> acc<sup>tt</sup> this fall & next Spring; and at all times acknowledge your favours.

You'l receive by Cap<sup>t</sup> Playter onely Seventeen hogsh<sup>ds</sup> of Tob. w<sup>ch</sup> I ordered to be Ship't in Putuxent marked & n<sup>o</sup> as underneath.

I desire the favour you'l send by some early Ship the contents of the inclosed invoice. I am with due respects. invoice as before & mark & N<sup>o</sup> of the Tob.

To Cap<sup>t</sup> John Hyde & C<sup>o</sup> ¶

Capt. Hill.

To James Peerman on Jo<sup>n</sup> Peerman £458.

---

Annapolis 17<sup>th</sup> Aug<sup>t</sup> 1728

Mess<sup>rs</sup>

Inclosed is a power of Attorney from m<sup>r</sup> James Peerman to w<sup>ch</sup> Cap<sup>t</sup> John Carpenter and Elisha Stringfellow are Evidences who will prove the same as needfull.

it will further Enable you to discharge M<sup>r</sup> John Peerman (if requisite) on his payment of the bills drawn to me.

M<sup>r</sup> Peerman here desires you will procure from his Uncle how the State of his affairs are with relation to what was left him by his father and Grandfather but if his uncle refuses to render such Acc<sup>tt</sup> he desires you will find how the accounts of them two Estates were made up & what part he is intituled to,

either real or personal & wherein it consists, as also desires you'll act the needfull in relation thereto as for any charge attending such Enquiry not Exceeding two or three pounds I will take care it shall be paid you.

I have herewith returned the Cobby of his fathers will to Save the expence of geting another, & if the Cobby of his Grandfathers will is found and not sent before this comes to hand I desire you will keep it for your own information. please to let any advise to him in relation hereto come inclosed to me.

You have herewith the second of James Peerman on John Peerman for £458 & bill Loading for six Hogsheads Tob in the Shoreham.

I hope you will Act the needfull to secure (if it can be done) my bills to be paid now, or in some time with intrest or otherwise advise how I may Leave myself that sune to be paid out of what Estate he is intitled to.

the obsticle of his non age is now removed w<sup>ch</sup> was the reason of the former protest; I refer the whole to your selves & desire the Speedys't answer . . .

To Capt John Hyde & C<sup>o</sup>

‡ Cap<sup>t</sup> Edw<sup>ds</sup> in the Shoreham.

S<sup>r</sup>

I desire the favour you will bring me Woods institutes of the Laws of England and the latest addition of the new & General Atlas in folio, bound, as also the latest and best abridgement of the English Statutes, and Rushworths Collections. Whatever they cost above what little acc<sup>t</sup> is 'twixt us shall be thankfully repaid you.

I heartily wish you a Good Voyage & Safe Return and am with kind respects . . .

To M<sup>r</sup> Hyde Hoxton.

*(To be continued)*

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## THE LIFE OF THOMAS JOHNSON

EDWARD S. DELAPLAINE

PART THIRTEENTH

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## CHAPTER XVIII

*(Continued.)*FIRST TERM AS GOVERNOR—THE BRITISH INVASION OF  
MARYLAND

It is not to be thought, however, that after the Maryland troops crossed the Pennsylvania line, Governor Johnson was relieved of further responsibility concerning them. On the contrary, he frequently received pathetic appeals for assistance not only from members of Congress but also from officers in the field. One letter, written by Colonel John Hoskins Stone on July 24 from Crumb Pond below Peeks Kills, declared that, unless an adequate supply of clothing was received, the Maryland soldiers would suffer as severely as they did the winter before.

Unfortunately clothing was scarce. In August, the Governor shipped a supply of jackets, shirts, overalls and shoes—enough for several hundred men—to the Maryland Congressmen at Philadelphia; but he plainly declared: "Very little more cloathing can be had from here."

But the Governor, ever diligent and resourceful, cast his eyes towards the South for a possible source of supplies. In Virginia he located some food and clothing. And it was not long before he extended his vision to foreign countries. To the Moale and the Havana he sent Captain Robert Conway to exchange a cargo of Maryland products for medicinal supplies. The Captain was given instructions to proceed first to the

Moale, dispose of his cargo, and purchase Peruvian bark, Spanish flies and a quantity of salt; but if unable to make a satisfactory transaction there, to proceed to the Havana. He was also instructed by the Governor not to trade unless by permission of the authorities. "We are situated," the Governor of Maryland wrote to the Governor of the Havana, "in a country where drugs of various kinds are necessary and none more so, in some cases, than Flies, or in many, than Peruvian bark. Since our connection with England has ceased and our intercourse with Europe is interrupted and almost cut off by the British cruisers, we must enquire in other places for such essential articles as we have not amongst ourselves. . . . I hope the subjects of his most Catholic Majesty and those of the United States may be mutually benefited by a generous and fair commerce and shall be happy if this incident should lead to an acquaintance and confidence between those in your Department and those over whom I have the honor to preside."<sup>100</sup>

So, the summer of 1777 wore on. It was a period of intense preparation. The Governor was constantly urging the men to arms. Fortunately for the patriots, the British were in no great hurry to strike. Sir William Howe did not finally leave in his brother's fleet until July, and it was not until the 30th of that month that the vessels reached the Capes of Delaware. Congressman Francis Lewis, a member of the Navy Board, was at that time in Baltimore; and to the Congressman Captain Nicholson on August 1 proposed the plan of sailing his frigate armed with 150 seamen to the Head of Elk and thence toward Philadelphia. Mr. Lewis endorsed the plan and notified Governor Johnson and the Navy Committee of the suggestion. To the Governor he wrote: "I thought it would be greatly for the service of the States at this critical juncture. I consulted Capt. Cook also for a reinforcement from his ship for the same service."

Suspecting the object of Lord Howe's cruise, General Washington broke up camp and marched the patriots to the South.

<sup>100</sup> XVI *Maryland Archives*, 328.

But Howe was also wary. Believing that the Americans would obstruct the Delaware to prevent the passage of his fleet, he changed his design and proceeded further down the coast.

In due time—on August 16, 1777—the British vessels arrived at the entrance of the Chesapeake! On up the Bay they sailed until early on Thursday morning, August 21, they appeared at the mouth of the Severn! In the fleet were counted 260 men-of-war and transports. Annapolis was terror-stricken!

Calmly facing the situation, Governor Johnson called the members of the Council together and sought their advice. The absorbing question was: Should an effort be made to defend the city? Major John Fulford, who was asked for an opinion, expressed the belief that the Capital could not be successfully defended by a handful of Militia against the trained troops of George III. And the Governor and Council realized that, in the event the British landed and made an attack, the people of Annapolis would soon be at their mercy. It was, therefore, decided to evacuate. Public stores and guns were hastily moved to places of security.

But, to the surprise and gratification of Annapolis, General Howe gave no indication of landing. Instead, the fleet continued on up the Bay; and, as the shades of night fell, Governor Johnson realized that the invaders were aiming to take Philadelphia. On the following morning, the Governor issued his Proclamation ordering the Western Maryland Militia to hasten toward the Susquehanna. His Proclamation follows:

“BY HIS EXCELLENCY THOMAS JOHNSON, ESQ;  
GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND,

A PROCLAMATION.

This State being now actually invaded by a formidable land and sea force, and the enemy, in all probability, designing to land somewhere near the head of this Bay, I have, in order to collect a body of militia to be ready to act with the Continental Army, which may soon be expected to meet the enemy, thought proper to issue this my Proclamation; hereby requiring and

commanding the county lieutenants, the field and other proper officers of the militia of the Western Shore of this State, immediately to march at least two full companies of each battalion of the militia to the neighbourhood of Susquehanna river, in Cecil and Harford counties, where they shall receive orders.— To defend our liberties requires our exertions; our wives, our children, and our country, implore our assistance: Motives amply sufficient to arm every one who can be called a man.

Given at Annapolis this twenty-second day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, seven hundred and seventy-seven.

THO. JOHNSON.

By his Excellency's command,  
T. Johnson, Jun., Sec.  
GOD SAVE THE STATE."

From the Eastern Shore word was received by the Governor that the Militia companies were collecting with a deep determination to give the invaders obstinate resistance. The trumpet-call to the Western Shore resounded across mountain and valley—and echoes of response came back from every section of the State.

In the meantime, patriot leaders stationed at various points along the upper Chesapeake kept the Governor advised of the progress of the British fleet. Major Nathaniel Smith notified the Governor that the entire fleet, headed by the Admiral's ship, appeared off Baltimore early Friday morning, August 22nd, weighed anchor and "stood up the Bay." Major Smith assured that, if the red coats attempted to take the Fort at Whetstone, he would give them the warmest "reception" possible. General Buchanan was encouraging the Militia to assemble, and Captain Nicholson was in readiness with his sturdy seamen. A short time afterwards, the British ships appeared at the mouth of the Gunpowder, and Benjamin Rumsey wrote to Governor Johnson that two companies of soldiers had been

ordered down to the shore to prevent a landing, but admitted that there were but five guns distributed among a total of forty men!

Congress now heard of the progress of the British fleet in the Chesapeake and on August 22nd adopted a resolution authorizing the release of General William Smallwood and Colonel Mordecai Gist from Headquarters of General Washington in order to allow them to arrange and command the advancing Maryland troops. Washington marched from Philadelphia on the 24th of August, and establishing himself at Wilmington, Delaware, endeavored to concentrate his forces to protect the American capital.

The British, continuing up the Chesapeake, advanced as far as Turkey Point, on Elk River, and late on Sunday afternoon, August 24th, commenced to land on the soil of Maryland. Altogether General Howe disembarked upwards of 18,000 soldiers. But the Maryland patriots remained calm, and in Annapolis the landing of the British was reported in the following unsensational manner: "We are informed that the Enemy have landed a considerable body of men at Cecil court-house, which they burnt, together with all the records and papers of that county, and that General Washington, with ten or twelve thousand regulars, is now at Christeen. Deserters say, that Howe's intention is for Philadelphia."<sup>101</sup>

Another Maryland leader who supplied Governor Johnson with much valuable information at the time of the British invasion was William Paca, who remained at Chester Town to expedite recruits from the Eastern Shore. Mr. Paca rendered a valuable service in securing supplies for the Militia. About the time General Howe was landing his men, Mr. Paca was writing to Governor Johnson appealing for supplies. The Governor received Mr. Paca's message at midnight. Fearing the British might attempt to interrupt all intercourse between the two Shores, Johnson despatched a boat on a hurried trip across the Bay in order to reach the Eastern Shore before daybreak.

<sup>101</sup> *Maryland Gazette*, August 28, 1777.

Along with the supplies on the vessel, the Governor also sent an order authorizing the Treasurer of the Eastern Shore, with the approval of Mr. Paca or of Matthew Tilghman or of Robert Goldsborough, to appropriate any amounts deemed necessary for the support of the Militia.

The Council, which was now meeting with Governor Johnson in Baltimore since the evacuation of Annapolis, approved the Governor's action as an emergency measure. "We are of opinion," the Council wrote on August 31st to Tilghman and Goldsborough, "that strictly we cannot give to others a discretionary power to draw out the public money; but surely when every thing is at stake, the Treasurer will not be particular or ceremonious; he and we must rely on the equity of the Legislature; however if we have the power or may be thought to have it, the enclosed may satisfy the Treasurer." Some time later, Governor Johnson, feeling his responsibility to the representatives of the people, sent a message to the House of Delegates explaining that the apparent irregularity was due to the grave situation of affairs.

It soon became apparent that the British were not bent on molesting the inhabitants of Maryland to any special degree, but were aiming to take Philadelphia with all possible haste. But the Army of the Crown was large and skilled in warfare, and the Governor felt that it was expedient, while Enemy ships hovered in the Bay, to take every possible precaution in all sections of the State. Lieutenant Charles Beatty was directed to remove prisoners from Frederick Town to Sharpsburg. Major Benjamin Johnson was ordered to strengthen the guard over the public magazine at Frederick and to be "vigilant and attentive." The Governor himself was urged by Secretary Richard Peters, of the Board of War, to cause the Continental powder and stores at Baltimore to be moved in the direction of Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

Appeals were now coming frequently from the War Office, the Board of Treasury and other departments of the United States Government. On one occasion the Governor was asked

to lend a quantity of lead to the Board of War, on account of the great scarcity of this essential in the Continental magazines. Another request came from John Gibson, Auditor General of the Treasury, asking the Governor to dispose of tickets in the United States Lottery, authorized by Congress to help defray the enormous expenses of war.

But the task of raising Maryland's full quota of Continental troops and Militia, equipping them with clothing, arms and ammunition, supplying them with food, and moving them off as fast as possible to the Headquarters of General Washington—this was still the most important task of the Governor. The Governor continued firm in faith and hope, but he was at a loss to know what to do next to supply the troops preparing to meet the horde of British invaders. Finally the situation became so acute that it was necessary to resort to a plan almost equivalent to confiscation. Finding that the supply of muskets was insufficient to furnish the Militia on the way to the Susquehanna, Governor Johnson ordered the officers to take all arms wherever found and turn them over to the marching troops. The process was described by the Governor as "borrowing" and he assured that, in case of loss, the owners of the guns would be reimbursed. Meat was also scarce, and Governor Johnson authorized the purchase of cattle on credit. And in most cases a promise of Thomas Johnson was sufficient to secure any necessities—whether arms, food or clothing—even though the owners had no prospect of immediate payment.

The British troops, encountering no difficulty in landing on the banks of Elk River, soon found that they were going to meet much stouter resistance than they expected. The Maryland soldiers were few compared with the vast army of red coats, but, playing for time, they did all they could to keep the Enemy "amused." The Marylanders contented themselves with guerrilla, and it was in one of their skirmishes on August 28th that Henry Hollingsworth was wounded in the face at Gilpin's Bridge. His brother, Jesse Hollingsworth, stationed about four miles North of the British Headquarters, wrote to

Governor Johnson that the Maryland "Light Horse" in their scouting parties had taken captive nearly one hundred British soldiers. The Maryland officers were stationing sentinels, the Governor was informed, at Susquehanna Ferry, Harford Town, and other places for the conveyance of news.

Meanwhile, General Washington was rapidly concentrating his forces. He had already collected about eleven thousand American soldiers, although it was well known that the forces under Howe were superior in numbers as well as in training and equipment. However, selecting his ground carefully for a stubborn defensive, the American Commander hoped to beat back the foreign invaders and save the Capital. Naturally somewhat concerned over the critical situation, and hoping to make use of every possible advantage, Washington sent a hurried message on the first of September to Governor Johnson, then in Baltimore, inquiring whether it would not be possible to rush the Maryland war ships to the Head of Elk and surprise the British fleet from the rear.

Governor Johnson felt that the plan was not feasible. He said:<sup>102</sup>

#### GOVERNOR JOHNSON TO GENERAL WASHINGTON

"Balt. 4 Sept 1777.

*Dear Sir*

I reced your Letter of the first Instant and was happy in having it in my power to converse with General Smallwood on the Contents of it. I see several vessels in the Harbour which I think might well be applied for the purpose you mention and believe I could get men who would at least endeavour to go through it but I am apprehensive it could not be conducted with success we have very little Tide it does not commonly exceed eighteen Inches, in the Bay about the Mouth of this River; and of course it is still less higher up, so that from that circumstance we could derive little or no advantage from hence

<sup>102</sup> *Washington Manuscripts*, Library of Congress, Vol. 55, page 7081.

to the Bay is at least 15 Miles added to the Distance from thence to Turkey Point it would require a South westerly wind of a pretty long continuance to carry a vessel from hence there and the Situation of the Enemy would most probably prevent it for from what I have been from Time to Time informed two or three Men of War constantly lay in the channel some Distance below the rest of the Fleet and yesterday and the Day before several Men of War have moved down against this and Annapolis—Gen<sup>l</sup> Smallwood on the present view of Matters thinks with me that the Attempt would in all likelihood fail—yet Sir if you think that there's the least chance of success I will most cheerfully and industriously get Things prepared and throw out the Idea of its being done with a view only to the River which would be the best pretence to mislead for it is impossible to effect it with<sup>t</sup> its being known at all.

I hope you will excuse the Freedom with which I have objected against the Scheme and be assured that I rely so much more on your Judgm<sup>t</sup> than my own in a Matter of this kind that if you think it proper to be prosecuted I shall regret success.

I am my dear Sir,

Your most obed<sup>t</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

Th. Johnson."

By this time, General Washington was growing impatient over the delay of reënforcements from the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Colonel Richardson had been trying to move the Militia toward the Susquehanna and William Paca had been giving valuable aid. But September came and still there appeared no recruits from the Eastern Shore. Congress had sent down a large sum of money, but supplies were very scarce and there were many obstacles to surmount. In a letter to Governor Johnson, Mr. Paca explained that it was even becoming necessary to call upon the inhabitants to give up their clock and window weights in order to get a supply of lead.

Feeling that Colonel Richardson was perhaps not as aggressive as he might be, General Washington called on John Cad-

walader, an alert and trustworthy officer, to take general command of the Eastern Shore forces. General Cadwalader received the request from the Commander-in-Chief on August 29th, and the next day set out for the Head of Sassafras.

General Washington then sent the following letter to Governor Johnson, urging Cadwalader's formal appointment as head of the Eastern Shore Militia: <sup>103</sup>

GENERAL WASHINGTON TO GOVERNOR JOHNSON

“Wilmington, Sept<sup>r</sup> 3, 1777

*Sir:*

The late Resolution of Congress for sending Gen<sup>l</sup> Smallwood and Colo. Gist from this Army to arrange and command the Militia of Maryland, now called to the Field, and the frequent applications I had, before the arrival of those Gent<sup>n</sup> at this place, to send Officers to the Eastern Shore to take the command of the Militia assembling there, give me reason to believe, that the regulations, in this line, are not so good as either you or I wish them to be; and that there is a want of Officers in that part of the State, or at least of a Head, to conduct matters properly, and in the best manner that circumstances will admit.

Under this persuasion, if you have not already appointed a General Officer—or have no particular Gentleman in view for the purpose, I would beg leave to mention John Cadwalader, Esq<sup>re</sup> for your consideration. This Gentleman I know to be a judicious, valuable officer, and I have often regretted that he did not hold a high command in the Army of the States. If you should entertain the same opinion of him, and there is no Objection to appointing him, I am satisfied he would render essential services at the Head of the Eastern Shore militia, if he will accept the command, which I am inclined to think would be the case.

Before Col<sup>o</sup> Gist went on this business on Monday, on account

<sup>103</sup> *Washington Manuscripts, Library of Congress. XVI Maryland Archives, 360.*

of the applications I have mentioned, and not knowing who the militia officers were on the Eastern Shore, I wrote to Mr. Cadwalader and requested his Good Offices and exertions in assembling and arranging the militia, which, I find, have been employed with great assiduity; and if arms could have been procured, that he would have collected a respectable body of men. My interfering in this matter was the result of necessity—I thought the situation of our affairs required it, and I trust I shall have your excuse upon the occasion. I would also observe, if Mr. Cadwalader is appointed, Col<sup>o</sup> Gist's services there may be dispensed with, and he may join his Regiment again.

I sincerely congratulate you on our late success at the Northward in raising the siege of Fort Schuyler, and obliging the Enemy to go off with great precipitation,—leaving their Tents, provisions & ammunition, and with the loss of several prisoners & Deserters & Four Royals.

I have the Honor to be, with great respect,

Sir,

Your most Obed<sup>t</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

G<sup>o</sup> Washington.”

George Washington's confidence in John Cadwalader was well placed. A short time afterwards, when Major General Thomas Conway was accused of intrigue to oust General Washington and put General Gates in supreme command of the American Army, General Cadwalader was a faithful supporter of the Commander-in-Chief. For unjust aspersions against Washington, General Cadwalader challenged General Conway to a duel. The duel was fought and Conway was severely wounded. Later Conway left the country never to return.

A few days after General Cadwalader's appointment, the Militia of the Eastern Shore was at last ready to set out for camp. The Tories were doing all they could to retard the work of recruiting the Militia: about eighty assembled with arms along the borders of Queen Anne's and Caroline Counties and

they caused some little excitement, but they were promptly dispersed, and several were captured. Mr. Paca reported on the 6th of September to Governor Johnson that ten companies of Militia—three from Queen Anne's, two from Caroline, and five from Kent—had already mobilized at Chester Town and the recruits in Talbot and Dorchester Counties were likewise ready to march.

Governor Johnson now watched the defense of Philadelphia with great anxiety. He knew that Howe was preparing for a mighty movement against "the rebel capital," as the British called Philadelphia; and he could hear General Washington, entrenched near Wilmington, appealing to the Militia to hurry on in order to strengthen him.

Occasionally bits of information were received in Baltimore from British prisoners and deserters. Two of these red coats, who gave themselves up to the Militia in Gunpowder Neck, were sent to Governor Johnson by Benjamin Rumsey, who felt that the intelligence they had was of some importance to the patriot cause. But from now on, most of the information concerning the campaign came from General Smallwood and Colonel Gist, as they proceeded from camp to camp on their way to join the main Army of General Washington.

On September 8th, General Smallwood reported that the British fleet lay at Sassafraus, and that the Militia were preparing to cross the Susquehanna. The British were now cutting a road through the woods in an attempt to penetrate to the capital, and General Smallwood decided to harass their rear and endeavor to cut off any retreat to the Enemy fleet. Washington selected his line of defense on the left bank of the Brandywine and on September 11, 1777, the British made their memorable attack. The wing, under General Lafayette and Lord Stirling, although fighting with great valor, was crushed in by the forces under Cornwallis. At the battle of Brandywine, the "Maryland Line" shared the disasters of the day. The patriots retreated, Washington taking post at Germantown, a few miles from Philadelphia.

Shortly after this, Colonel Gist's forces and those under immediate command of General Smallwood united and then merged into the command of Washington. After the battle of Brandywine there followed several weeks of maneuvering, and finally on September 26, 1777, Howe, without opposition, entered Philadelphia. Upon Howe's approach, Congress adjourned to Lancaster and a few days later to York.

The main division of the British encamped at Germantown, and General Washington, entrenched about twenty miles from Philadelphia, decided to attempt to take Germantown by surprise. On the night of October 3rd, the Americans marched quietly toward Germantown and on the next morning began their attack. The Maryland troops, under Major John Eager Howard, served with distinction in the battle on that cold, foggy morning of October 4th. But the troops became bewildered in the dense fog, and the confusion was so great that the plans of Washington were disarranged and a disorderly retreat followed.

The only complaint made to Governor Johnson of the lack of valor at the battle of Germantown was registered against Colonel William Hopper, who led one of the brigades under the command of Colonel Gist. In a communication to the Governor, Colonel Gist declared that, when the Enemy's pickets commenced a scattering fire on the Maryland columns, Hopper was suddenly attacked with "qualms of sickness" that obliged him to leave his regiment. With that exception, the Maryland officers went bravely into the battle at Germantown. Writing from York a few days later, Samuel Chase gave Governor Johnson an idea of the losses among the commissioned officers. Major Cox, of Baltimore, was killed; Colonel Marbury was missing; Captain Brookes was shot in the mouth by a musket ball; Major Forrest sustained a broken thigh; and Colonels Stone and Hall, and Captains Lawrence and Bowie were slightly wounded.

But the gloom caused by the British invasion of Maryland and the capture of Philadelphia was greatly relieved by the

successes in the North. General John Burgoyne, who had organized a force of about ten thousand British veterans, Hessians, Canadians and Indians, and had swept down from Canada with the hope of joining the main division of the British Army and cutting off New England from the Middle and Southern States, was met by stout resistance from the sturdy Americans in the North. On the 14th of October, General Smallwood wrote to Governor Johnson that if Fort Mifflin held out, General Howe's situation would soon become as alarming and critical as that of Burgoyne. "The wretched situation the Royal Northern Army must be in," said General Smallwood, "will lower the pride of the once pompous and boasting Burgoyne which must afford a sensible pleasure to every honest American."

The lines of General Gates gradually closed in around Burgoyne, and on October 17th the whole army of Burgoyne, numbering between five and six thousand, surrendered at Saratoga. About five thousand muskets, an immense quantity of ammunition, and a splendid train of artillery came into the hands of the Americans.

It was a great achievement, and as soon as General Burgoyne's invasion was brought to an end, a large portion of the victorious Army of the North was despatched to the aid of Washington.

But the American situation, taken as a whole, was still discouraging. Fort Mifflin was captured by the British, and Fort Mercer, on the opposite side of the Delaware, was abandoned. But the surrender of Burgoyne gave relief and as the British gave no sign of leaving the American capital, the people of Maryland felt somewhat composed. The members of the Maryland Legislature felt that the Loan Office and Treasury could now be returned with safety to Annapolis, and on November 4th, 1777, the Council ordered the State's money, books and papers to be moved back to the Maryland capital.

This was the condition of affairs in America when Thomas Johnson concluded his first Administration as Governor of Maryland. It was a brief period of less than eight months

from his inauguration on the 21st of March to the end of his term on the 10th of November; but it was a period filled with big events—the suppression of Whigs and Tories in Maryland, the invasion of the State by General Howe, the defeat of General Washington at Brandywine, the capture of Philadelphia, the battle of Germantown, and the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga. But, during this tempestuous period, Governor Johnson guided with wonderful courage and energy the destinies of the State.

*(To be continued.)*

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### NOTES ON A COLONIAL FREE SCHOOL IN ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, WITH SIDE LIGHTS UPON THE EARLY EDUCATION OF JOHNS HOPKINS

DANIEL R. RANDALL

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Seven seared and well-thumbed pages in an old leather-bound book entitled “The Records Containing the Proceedings of the Visitors of the Free School for Annearrundell County” constitute the brief record of an interesting institution of colonial days in Anne Arundel County, whose continuous history of nearly two hundred years has now drawn to a close.

Its record is an humble one and yet contains an element of interest to the student of Maryland history in that it is one of a very few survivals among the institutions of the Colonial period, and one that in its inception marked a great step forward in the institutional life of the nation-to-be.

The very title—Free School—was as novel in its conception and as well in its realization to the Maryland planter of 1724 as the aims and objects of aviation to the Marylander of to-day.

Not that education was wholly taboo or neglected, but that its advantages could only be attained by the rich and by them with no prodigal hand.

The days of its founding were big with import in the history of the colony. Ninety years had elapsed since the first colonists had planted the rude cross upon the banks of the St. Mary's, and with the passing of the religion-persecuted colonist had come days of peace and plenty to their sons, when men's minds had turned to material things and the upbuilding of a great state.

To the original colonists who had braved the dangers of unknown seas to settle in a land of known dangers and vicissitudes had come no early craving for an educational uplift.

They had brought with them no purse nor script, and in their hearts and minds only the customs, the life and the institutions of their simple English homes. Denied in their mother country the many rights and liberties which later their sons declared to be "free and unalienable," these pioneers were as a rule men of little education and with but few exceptions were unlearned in even its rudiments. And for a period after those first uncertain years of early settlement little time was allotted the heads of families or indeed to any colonist, who could wield hoe or axe, or shoot the uncertain flint-lock, to gain these rudiments, until those later days when the forests had been subdued and the broad acres of the Commonwealth were yielding their annual meed of corn and tobacco, and the Susquehannock and Delaware had retired into the boundless and undiscovered west, and were no longer a menace to a peaceful existence.

No blame could attach to the early colonist for this lack in zeal for education, even had conditions been otherwise. As the river could not rise higher than its source, so we could not look for traits or training in the emigrant widely differing in his Yorkshire and in his Maryland homes.

The colonizing period of English history was one prominent for its spirit of daring and endeavor widely manifest, but the seed had hardly yet been widely sown that should inculcate a desire for education, for freedom of speech, personal liberty and of broad religious tolerations. For political or other reasons the education of the masses was checked in its development and generations of men were being brought into the world,

lived their laborious lives and were buried without having their eyes gladdened with the light from the torch of learning, while despotic and oppressive rulers in church and state narrowed the horizons of their daily lives and aspirations.

The Church, which had during the Middle Ages arrogated to itself all learning, only at the close of the seventeenth century dared go on record as favoring a widespread education of the people and this along denominational lines only; for not until 1696 did the Church in Scotland take the much-boasted but initial step to establish parish free schools under the direct control of the clergy. England was to follow afar.

And what scant progress was made in the development of the idea of popular education may be gathered from the fact that the American colonies had shaken off England's domination, had waxed great in material strength and lived through the horrors of a civil war before there was established upon English soil that institution, the public school, for which America to-day stands both as pioneer and sponsor. The passage of the Reform bills of 1832 extending the franchise, had turned the minds of English statesmen to the peril that lay in the ignorance of the masses and the duty of the State toward them, but not until 1870 was there inaugurated that general system of public schools with national aid which had been a basic development in many of the American colonies for two hundred years.

Turning again to the Maryland of the seventeenth century, we shall find that an interest in popular education was coeval with the permanent establishment of the colony.

The historian will divide the century of Maryland colonization into two stages: First, *Experimental*, from 1634 to 1684, from its founding to the establishment of a crown colony; and second, *Material* 1684 to 1734, when the fear for a successful realization of Lord Baltimore's plan was ended and the men of the Province turned their minds to State building. In the experimental period no permanent steps, if any at all, were taken for the cause of education, a period when the very existence of the colony was in jeopardy, torn by religious and political dissension.

With the dawn, however, of the second period came a fuller realization of the needs of the Province and the duty owed by the State to her people, who though richer and stronger in material wealth, yet lacked the stimulus that education gives to higher achievement.

The second period opens in the year 1696 when by Chapter 17 of the Acts of Assembly of that year, the "Free School at Severn" was established and endowed under the name "King William's School" at the new capital of the province, following in the steps of an act of two years previous passed for the general advancement of learning in the Province. The Vestry Act of 1692 also had made provision for free schools as well as libraries in all the parishes formed by the Act, and one can not but draw a contrast at this point between the attitude of Maryland under Governor Nicholson and of Virginia under Governor Berkeley who is credited with that now famous remark: "I thank God there are no free Schools nor printing, and I hope we shall not have these hundred years."

The spirit of the times had evolved from Medievalism in Maryland and the dawn of a greater tomorrow was at hand.

But there has always been a wide distinction between promise and fulfillment. An act of assembly might easily prove to be the record only of a good resolution, and so it proved to be in Maryland when we reckon the long intervals that elapsed between the Vestry and the King William School Acts and the actual physical existence of any creation of these enactments, years filled unquestionably with progress in material affairs and perhaps so well filled that Governor Nicholson and his Counsellors found no opportunity to turn their minds to the cause of education.

His heart and head were filled we know with plans for a provincial capital on the Severn, far removed from influences that had made the first capital distasteful, but years passed before the new city could boast a fit building to house the law makers of the Province and his new municipality was still without the sanction of the Crown.

Much of the history of King William's School can be gleaned from an Act of 1715 providing for its permanent maintenance, and our local historians have from the meagre details obtained from this and other sources, determined that this, the first free school in the province, opened its doors for the noble cause of education in 1701, supported in part by a poll tax, a tax on tobacco and a tax on negroes imported into the Province.

Governor Nicholson had declared that the purpose of the school was "to prepare both English and Indian boys for his Majesty's Royal College of William and Mary in Virginia," but history fails to record with what success the school accomplished the Governor's purpose or indeed the broader design of its promoters as set forth in the founding act "for the promotion of the Gospel and the education of the youth of the Province in good letters and manners." Learned men were numbered among its faculty and its library of theological tomes, now forming a part of the library of St. John's College, attest to the deep learning of these pioneers in the cause of early education in Colonial Maryland.

The success of King William's School was the inspiring cause for an extension of the free school system in other parts of the Province, and we are brought, with little knowledge of intervening causes, to the year of grace 1723 when the General Assembly at its October session of that year placed upon record the fact of the erection of free schools in the counties of the Province, including in its number the school whose record it has been my special privilege to examine.

The Act is entitled "An Act for the encouragement of learning and erecting schools in the several counties," and in its preamble quaintly records the deep sense of the importance of free education among the law makers of the Province by declaring that "preceeding Assemblies for some years past have had much at heart the absolute necessity they have lain under in regard to both duty and interest to make the best provision for the liberal and pious education of youth." The Act proceeds to name Visitors for each county school, always headed

with a reverend gentleman of the Established Church, who are clothed with the usual powers to acquire lands, build houses and make provision for the conduct of the school.

The religious idea runs through the Act, for masters are required to be "of the Church of England and of pious and exemplary lives and conversations and capable of teaching well the grammar, good writing and the mathematiks," but with this condition, "if such can conveniently be got" at £20 sterling and the free use of the school plantation.\* The Visitors of the several schools and their successors duly chosen and qualified were required to serve the public in this capacity or forfeit 100 pounds of tobacco. Hence one is not surprised to find that the Rev. Mr. Joseph Colebatch, Col. Samuel Young, William Locke, Esq., Captain Daniel Moriatee, Mr. Charles Hammond, Mr. Richard Warfield, and John Beale, Esq., the visitors named in the Act of Assembly, presented themselves for qualification and service, though we hope not through fear of penalties imposed so much as for the good that their school might do the children of the Anne Arundel planters.

The initial and organizing meetings of the Visitors of the Free School for "Annearundell" County was held in the County on March 17, 1724 (new style), when the Visitors qualified by taking the prescribed oath and electing Mr. Sml. Smith as Clerk at the salary of eight pounds per year which amount says the record, "he covenants to take." Notices were set up in public places throughout the County calling attention to a meeting of the Visitors to be held at London Town on April 8, whereat offers of plantations of one hundred acres located near the County's centre would be considered as a site for the new institution. Other meetings of the Visitors are recorded, held sometimes at Annapolis and at times upon the lands offered it for purchase, and in a month or more the Visitors had reached the conclusion to purchase of Mr. Richard Snowden a tract of

\* School masters were not infrequently among those transported to the Province and offered for sale by advertisement in the *Maryland Gazette*. Scharf, Vol. II, p. 512, note.

150 acres near the headwaters of South River known as parts of "God Wills" and "Iron Mine" and conveniently near a water mill. Mr. Snowden's offer of his property appeared to be coupled with an agreement to erect thereon a school building of sufficient dimensions, though his price of 106 pounds for the 150 acres was declared acceptable to the Visitors and his deed was executed to them at a meeting held at London Town on June 19th and is recorded among its records as well as in the Land Records of the Province.

It might be remarked here that London Town, on the south bank of South River and but four miles from Annapolis, at one time seemed destined to be the centre of the Colony's commercial life. Laid out upon the checker-board plan now so generally popular and upon a high flat bluff above the river and at the end of a rolling road, the town was fostered by certain tobacco merchants and planters in the hope of concentrating the commerce of the Colony at that point. For twenty years between the periods of 1730 and 1750 transactions in London Town real estate were active, but after the last mentioned year a lot at London Town was deemed hardly an asset in the estate of a deceased colonial and soon thereafter the encircling fields claimed the town lots as their own and the settlement disappeared. One brick mansion to-day alone proclaims the one-time glory of London Town, and this is now and for many years has been the County Almshouse, but now out of deference to the feelings of some of its inmates who have known better days, called the *County Home*.

Prompted by economic considerations, the Free School Visitors rejected many offers for the erection of the School building until on August 13, 1724, they concluded a contract with Thomas Gassaway for the construction of a building 17 by 25 feet for one hundred and thirty pounds, and work thereon was at once begun. The house was of two stories, the first containing a great room the size of the building, ceiled with wood and with a fireplace seven feet in the clear. Upstairs two plastered rooms each with fireplace constituted the residence of the master.

Following the record of the building of the school house comes a gap in the history of this school of about ninety-two years, and not until December 1816, have we any direct information as to events and progress of the undertaking. That the school was maintained continuously, there is no doubt, and its sphere of influence grew as the rings of water around the fallen pebble, but conditions were changing, had mightily changed indeed, and the Free School was developing into a dependent thing, relying for its very existence largely upon the tuition fees of its scholars. Again not one master in a hundred could successfully conduct the farm and be proficient in those goodly virtues laid down in the Act of Assembly and in mathematics as well. And so a new plan of renting the school farm had come in vogue, but even here, with diminishing crops and income, the Visitors were frequently embarrassed to pay the meagre salary of the master.

Foundation scholarships, as they were styled, decreased as those at twenty pounds per annum increased, while repairs, an increase in the size of the building, or any other extraordinary expenditure could only be accomplished by a lottery or other such scheme, recognized as highly proper.

The Visitors of the school were still the best men of the community, conscientious in the maintenance of the school, even though the more general adoption of public school methods in the State and County was working an injury to the original ideals of its founders in standardizing instruction.

On March 24, 1823 the Visitors added to their number, Mr. Gerard Hopkins, a simple but industrious planter whose home lay among the hills but a mile from the school building and whose son Johns Hopkins had been attending the sessions of the school for the past years.

Mr. Hopkins was at once foremost in advocating the abandonment for the time, of the foundation scholarships and by the economic use of the fees from pay scholars make some necessary improvements upon the farm and to the school buildings. His plan was adopted and those boys whose parents were

unable to pay even the small tuition fees charged were transferred to nearby public schools. By such methods and by a frequent reduction in the teaching force the Free School maintained a chequered existence for an hundred and eighty-seven years, when in 1908 its Visitors made application to the School Commissioners of the County to be absorbed into the public school system, urging that by such means and by them only could the plant be maintained and the school's usefulness to the community be continuously preserved. An Act of Assembly was needed to effect this change and the sale of the Free School property. From the amount thus realized a new school property under County control has been erected at the village of Rutland.

And yet, all sentiment aside, the ancient Free School of Anne Arundel has not died in its absorption into a larger and wider system of popular education. Its old buildings will still resound with the voices of children as in the days when the sturdy sons of the Puritan planters of the Providence settlement were learning there their first lessons in liberty, or in those later days when the barefooted son of Gerard Hopkins, who was in his day destined to endow Maryland's greatest institution of learning, sat dreaming of a future as yet limited to the four boundaries of his father's plantation. Its history could fittingly close if it could be proven that within its walls came to Johns Hopkins, the boy, an ambition and inspiration to found for the benefit of the youth of Maryland a great school of learning which as a man he brought into such good effect.

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\* Chapter 577, Act of 1910 and Chapter 56, Acts of 1912.

## JAMES ALFRED PEARCE

BERNARD C. STEINER

*(Continued from Vol. XVIII, p. 150.)*

On Sept. 19, 1850, a peculiar proposition came before the Senate. John P. Brown, the dragoman to the United States Minister at Constantinople brought with him, when he came home on leave, Amin Bey, as an agent of the Sublime Porte, who was also to return to Turkey with him. It was the first time<sup>166</sup> Turkey had sent an agent and an appropriation for his expenses was asked. Pearce favored this, although there was no precedent for treating an envoy as a guest of the nation, since the grant would be evidence of good friendship on our part and might have a favorable influence on Turkey.<sup>167</sup>

On July 26, 1854, he defended a request for an appropriation to R. C. Schenck, the minister to Brazil, to cover the expenses of his trip to Uruguay.

The annexation of Texas and the resulting war with Mexico aroused great interest everywhere. Pearce's constituents sent him letters like the following, written at Baltimore by William George Read on April 13, 1844.<sup>168</sup>

"My dear Sir. I have been wishing to write to you for a week or two past; but never could find the vacant half hour until now. In your last favor you allude to the Annexation Treaty, and ask "what I think of it"? As I do not receive your words as matters of form, I cheerfully respond to your query. I have not a particle of sympathy for the Texans. I

<sup>166</sup> He favored an appropriation on Aug. 24, for a commissioner to China a position "not in ordinary diplomatic intercourse."

<sup>167</sup> Four days later Pearce proposed to pay Stephen N. Weems, late consul to Guatemala \$1200 to enable him to return home. He had been in office since 1839 and was destitute, because rebels broke into his house and destroyed his cochineal plantation.

<sup>168</sup> William George Read (1800-1846) was a prominent Baltimore lawyer (see *Baltimore, Past and Present*, 1871, pp. 429 to 445).

have considered them, from the first, as a set of land pirates, who are like to go on plundering a weaker people, till sanctimonious hypocrisy shall revel in the spoils of the Mexican temples, and Brantz Mayer be cited with approbation in the council of a provisional government.

“But the question is upon us whether we will or no. Shall this people with the fertile territory, and the salubrious climate, be enrolled under the banner of this Union, or become tributary to British power, and instruments of British aggression against us? I go for the former alternative: not that our Country is not large enough, and too large already; but because I think the chance of disunion will be multiplied by the existence of an unfriendly power, dominated over by British influence, on our Southwestern border. If we are to divide, we are large enough and have temptations enough already for it. These would hardly be increased by annexation; but with Texas as a field for British intrigue and Northern fanaticism to cooperate in, I think our mutual jealousies would burst into open rupture.

“In a commercial and economical point of view, it is desirable that a market should be provided to carry off our excess of slave population, which I am not sanguine enough to expect to see removed by emigration or colonization, and do not desire to see remaining to battle with us or our descendants for the rule of their native seats. I believe, that with the amelioration in the Anglo-American temper, towards the unhappy class, the removal Southward is becoming constantly less cruel, and onerous to them, and that their spiritual and physical good may be promoted by it. It is also desirable that our manufactures, and not the English, should possess this expansive home market for their products.

“If it be desirable to have Texas at all, I think now is the time. A true statesman will look beyond the effect of a given measure on party contributions and prospects. The acquisition of Louisiana was violently opposed at the time; but I believe there are few dissenting voices now. At this moment England would not dare to interfere, otherwise than by remonstrance.

With half her people starving—with Ireland ripe for a revolt, and Scotland not much quieter, and an income tax eating into the vitals of her aristocracy, like a mercurial disease, she may bluster, but she dare not fight. Another year might present a very different state of things.

“There is another matter to which I would ask your attention. When the Army pay bill was before the House of Rep. Mr. Holmes of S. Carolina moved to amend the appropriation for Chaplains, by providing that “no soldier should be required to attend divine worship, if not conducted in accordance with the Church to which he belongs,” or something to the same effect—(it being understood, as the reporter whose acct. I read remarks, that he referred to the case of the Catholics). The amendment was voted down; and, as far as the refusal of the House to entertain it can interpret the law, it seems their intention to make it compulsory on the soldier, or subaltern officer generally, to attend at religious exercises, in violation of the right of conscience. As a Catholic fellow citizen, I have a right to ask your attention to this matter—but I do so on the more comprehensive ground of a lover of religious liberty. I believe the whole matter of congressional and army and navy chaplains an infringement of the constitution. ‘Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of [religion’], but, if Congress enacts that there shall be a Chaplain paid by the Government and appointed by the Government, the instant he is appointed, a form of religion is established, wherever he officiates: nor is the case different if chaplains are appointed from every denomination of Xtians. At each post some religion is ‘established’ by his bare appointment. *A fortiori* they cannot coerce the soldier to be present at rites his conscience disapproves—a Protestant at Mass—an Episcopalian at Presbyterian or the latter at Prot. Episcopalian rites—a Trinitarian at the prayers of one who denies the divinity of Christ or the latter at those which involve, in his judgment, the crime of idolatry—I hope you will feel it your duty and inclination to check this movement of bigotry in the Senate. It will become

you as the representative of the State, which is illustrious for the tolerant rule of the Calverts. I would rather see it done in the legislature than the Courts. But to the latter I shall carry the question, on cause arising. It is but a year ago, that an officer was ordered for Court Martial, for refusing to attend at Protestant Worship, he being a Catholic. I was his Counsel, and had intended, in case the Court had decided against him, to sue the commanding officer for an illegal arrest, and to take the question to the Supreme Court. But the President very promptly dismissed the charges, and gave orders that such duty should not be required of him in future. Of course I felt especially for him as my brother in the faith; but I would as cheerfully have sustained a Jew or an Infidel. Our institutions can never stand unless we curb this rabid lust of domineering over the conscience of others, which runs riot over the land—  
'tua res agitur dum proximus ardet.' ”

In the session of 1846-47, a bill was introduced, placing three millions of dollars at the disposal of President Polk, to enable him to negotiate a “treaty of peace and limits with Mexico.” The war with that Country was drawing to a close and the enemy lay prostrate. The Whig party had never approved of the war. Pearce spoke thrice in opposition to this measure,<sup>169</sup> He upheld the right of congress to declare war and discussed Jefferson’s and Madison’s acts in regard to the annexation of Louisiana, as showing a proper deference to Congress.<sup>170</sup> He wished to “vindicate the truth of history” and made a long and conclusive argument based upon books and maps showing great erudition, in order to prove that Spain, and not France,

<sup>169</sup> On Feb. 10 and 16 and March 1, 1847.

<sup>170</sup> Ritchie, the editor of the Union and the printer to the Senate, had published an editorial, criticising as a Mexican victory, a vote of the Senate, rejecting a bill for the addition of 10 regiments to the army. Yulee, of Florida consequently moved to exclude Ritchie from the floor of the Senate. Mason of Virginia opposed the resolution, and Pearce favored it, pointing out on Feb. 13, 1847, that the privilege of the floor was a mere courtesy and that exclusion was neither an infringement of the liberty of the press, nor a measure comparable to the Sedition Act.

discovered, colonized and governed Texas. He then maintained that the limits of Texas did not extend to the Rio Grande, but only to Nueces River. Consequently, the war, which was a Presidential one, was one of conquest. The President's message upon the subject "seems to be a series of disingenuous sophistries and superficial glosses," giving "an exaggerated and highly colored statement of all our old causes of complaint against Mexico, in disregard of the fact that these grievances had been settled by treaties, which it is notorious that Mexico was making the greatest effort to fulfil in good faith." On the contrary, "for the causes of this war, we must look to the annexation of Texas and the proceedings of the President subsequent thereto." A detailed statement of fact was then given, so as to prove the truth of this statement. Pearce interpreted the object of the war as conquest, from the expeditions to New Mexico and California and from the "extravagant demands of indemnity for the expenses of the war," which "seem to have been contemplated before the expenses were incurred. And indeed these extensive conquests would be no indemnity, but would only bring burdens and discord upon our Union." With wise prescience, Pearce continued, in an elevated strain: "Instead of consolidating our Union, promoting our prosperity and securing our peace, it will, as I believe, endanger the one, impair the other, and distract the last." Annexation would arouse feeling as to slavery, "that question of paramount importance, which it will force upon us, inflaming to the highest degree, sectional feelings and prejudices." He believed that, "the extension of empire has been fatal, sooner or later, to all nations, who have yielded to the temptings of this ambition. To make a nation great, prosperous, and happy, it should be compacted, well peopled, well educated, blessed with sound and prudent legislation of peace, improved and adorned by all that art and ability can furnish for its benefit and embellishment."

He then asked, "Have we not country enough? Can we not be satisfied with over two millions of miles of territory, abounding in fertile lands and noble rivers; blessed with the finest of

climates; with every variety of soil and product; teeming with all that ministers to the comfort and happiness of man and capable of supporting twice the population of China?" He was especially fearful of the great expense which the acquisition of "the shores of the far Pacific" would entail and of a future accession of such remote regions. Already the war was creating "alarming deficiencies in the exchequer," for "those, who scatter bullets and gunpowder and reap with sabres and bayonets, must have a sad, if not a fatal, harvest. Already, we have sown the seeds of a bitter and lasting hatred in the minds and hearts of the Mexican people. We had before lost a valuable trade with that country, probably never to be regained; and we have now lost that great moral influence which we had and which prudent counsels would always have secured to us, among all the South American races. I know that recently, even in Brazil, intelligent men have expressed the apprehension that, at some future day, swarms of military adventurers will pour forth from our Northern hive and rush to rapine and conquest in Southern America. Instead of being considered the conservative head of a great system of American republics, we are likely to be looked upon as rapacious, grasping, and unscrupulous conquerors."

Pearce would be willing to consent to the Rio Grande as a boundary and to the acquisition of a port upon the Pacific; but not to "these vast projects of annexation, not to placing a large amount in the hands of the President, which "probably will be transferred from our treasury to that of Mexico, under the stipulation of a treaty, not submitted to the Senate for ratification, and to which the constitutional majority may never assent. I will not consent thus to surrender, in advance, my functions as a Senator, to cede to the President my constitutional right and duty to act upon a treaty before it goes into effect." The Whigs had been in an embarrassing position. They had voted supplies for the war. Pearce in his closing paragraph, said: "Our hearts are stirred, as with a trumpet, when we hear of our gallant armies, carrying the flag of their

country in triumph, over a foreign land. We feel power and forget right. It is difficult to withhold from these brave men the means of support and safety in the distant and difficult enterprise on which they have been sent. To do so might seem to be desertion of our Country's cause. And yet, sir, to assist the President in his scheme of conquest and annexation, is, as I believe, to bring the greatest of evils upon the United States. But appropriations may be so limited to secure the one purpose and deny the other."

In the course of the speech, Pearce said: "Sir, I want no more annexation—no partnership with these outside barbarians—and, with my consent none shall ever take place." When he closed, Houston of Texas asked for an explanation of those words. Pearce replied, that he intended no offence to the Texans, to whom he did not refer, but that he considered the Mexicans as "outside barbarians, a mixed mongrel race, with which he wanted no partnership."<sup>171</sup>

<sup>171</sup> On October 30, 1847, William Woodbridge wrote Pearce from Springwells near Detroit, Michigan.

"I have very recently received a printed copy of the speech delivered by you at the close of the last Session on the subject of the Mexican War, and which you had the kindness to send to me under your frank.

"I listened with very close attention (as you may perhaps remember;) and with very great satisfaction to that speech when delivered:—But I have read it again with increased satisfaction: and it is well worthy to have been printed with more care and better type.

"It was delivered so late in the Session that I believe I did not subscribe for any copies—and I suppose it escaped my recollection to leave directions for the transmission to me of any of them.

"But although the time has in part gone by—yet that speech will always do good—and by our Michigan population may yet be read with great advantage.

"I propose therefore in a day or two to write to our excellent friend Mr. Hickey and to request him to procure for me a small number (say one hundred)—if they still be procurable—and to get Mr. Dickens to send them to me.

"—But I shall no longer have the right to *frank*—And as I desire to have them to distribute here—with a view they may have upon our next Presidential election, it is I think very desirable that I should have the power to send them without subjecting the recipients to expense of post-

On January 13, 1848, Pearce broke with his colleague, Johnson, upon the subject of the ten regiment bill which was

age—I shall therefore request Mr. Hickey, in my behalf, to ask you if it be agreeable to you to place your frank upon them?

“—Mr. Cave Johnson—I am aware—raising himself above the law,—at one time decided that the frank of a member of Congress, should not avail—unless he were present at the time and place of ‘mailing’ the packages;—But this—like some other of his usurpations of authority not conferred upon him;—has, I trust, been exploded—and if in such circumstances, it accord with your sense of propriety—and convenience too,—may I ask you to do me that favor?

“In a few days our general State election will be holden: and I desire that you should be neither surprized—nor discouraged if you should find it to go, strongly against us!—And yet I am persuaded that if the Whig votes of the State could be brought out—and concentrated—it would exhibit a decided Whig majority. . . . If the election of president had been brought on, in the early part of the Summer—the Whig candidate if fairly nominated and from a *non-slave holding State*—I feel very confident would have received a greater majority of the Whig votes, than Gen. Harrison rec’d:—But after that the ‘Taylor fever’—came on—and two months ago—he would have carried the State by a vote, I am quite sure—of more than two thirds—But—But it is the nature of every species of enthusiasm—soon to waste itself—if unopposed—This Taylor penchant was not opposed;—but those of all parties—(except the *Political abolitionists*—who were quiet;)—rather encouraged it.—The consequence is I think a natural one that of ‘Fantaisie’—is manifestly passing away.—The election of 1844 was decided in Michigan by our Political Abolitionists—. Should a Whig candidate from a non-slave holding State be set up,—(Taylor’s name being withdrawn;) I think the vote of Michigan will be given for him—I make this qualification—(as to his being from a non-slave holding State),—not only because, in itself—it is fair and right—but because—if he be so selected—I think the political abolitionists—will not *reorganize*, and will not act as a body.—Nor is such anticipated success of the Whig candidate for the Presidency—materially endangered by the causes which may lead to the success of the Locos—in our approaching State elections.—The truth is—that newly settled States—(like ours;)—are very apt to comprise among their Citizens—a very great proportion, of enterprising young men—aspirants for all sorts of places of honor or of profit—each of whom thinks himself wise—over much—and therefore peculiarly entitled to obtain office—and to control the Destinies of the Party.—And whenever our prospects brighten—as lately they have—this principle of control and of selfishness—is at once stimulated into vigorous and active effort!—In short—our Whig friends are cut up into ‘cliques’—and the spirit of intrigue is rapidly working its own ruin!—But—when I began I had no thought of troubling you with my galimatias!”

again before the Senate.<sup>172</sup> Johnson, though a Whig, supported the Federal administration as to this bill, in an eloquent speech. Pearce's opinions were, on some points, "wholly and widely variant." He regretted "this variance, not only because we represent a common constituency, but also because I have long entertained for my colleague such high respect and regard, that it is painful for me to differ with him here on any subject and particularly painful to have a collision of opinion upon a question of such fundamental importance." Pearce's term was drawing to a close and the Maryland legislature, which should reëlect him, or replace him with another, was in session, so that Pearce felt that he "should possess that body fully" with his opinions, which were the same as in the previous year, so that they might "be the better enabled to determine in whose hands to place the trust" of the Senatorship. He did "not shrink from this issue," and, while he accorded to Johnson "sincerity and honesty of purpose," he had no faith in the "justice and constitutionality" of the Mexican War. He believed that the President was "working a practical subversion of the Constitution, wresting from Congress, to whom alone the Constitution has confided them, the issues of war and peace, making him the supreme controller of affairs, making him, in fact, if we look at the matter in view of its consequences, the master of our fate and the more dangerously so, because he rules, under the form of free institutions, in the spirit of a despot." The just claims of our citizens for indemnity from Mexico would not have justified the war, for that "last and direful alternatives of nations, the *ultimo ratio regum* and the last resort of republics also," should "never be undertaken without an unavoidable necessity." Pearce asserted that Polk had "paraded before us an exaggerated statement of" the claims of the United States and also incorrectly affirmed that

<sup>172</sup> In Feb. J. M. Clayton, writing from Newcastle, Delaware, thanked Pearce for a copy of this "well put together" speech. He thought Reverdy Johnson's speech poor, and wondered why Webster did not speak upon this bill. (See Steiner's *Life of Johnson*, pp. 28-30.)

Mexico began the war "by shedding American blood upon American soil." The country had endured more delay from a strong nation in the payment of claims, than we suffered from Mexico, which was trying to pay them. The true cause of the war was "the unauthorized act of the President in taking possession of territory to which this country had no title—to which congress had not authorized him to make claim and against making claim for which they had warned him, by the very terms of the resolution of annexation." Pearce did not dispute the bravery of the Texans, nor their right to revolt from Mexico; but he insisted that the territory of the Mexican State of Texas stopped at the Nueces River, not at the Rio Grande.

Johnson was a "distinguished lawyer, he stands at the head of his profession in Maryland and that is praise enough for any man," said Pearce; "he is the successor of Martin, Pinkney, and Wirt and wears their mantle gracefully. But I must express my utter astonishment at hearing from him that this mis-called treaty between Santa Anna and the Texas authorities is conclusive on the question of boundary." "Why, sir, it was no treaty at all. Santa Anna was a prisoner and, if he had not been, we all know the constitution of Mexico contains a provision that, when the President of the Republic is at the head of an Army, his civil functions cease." The alleged treaty was of "no more value than blank paper." It was merely the personal obligation of Santa Anna to procure the adoption of such a treaty by the legislature. The action of the Texan Congress could not fix the boundary and its act was not *bona fide*, since it "claimed a great deal of territory, in order to secure a part." When the Mexicans fled, there was no occupation of the disputed territory by the Texans, for "power to take possession" does not "give a constructive possession." Both Texan and Mexican troops passed over the land occasionally, but "predatory excursions and border raids were never held to make a possession." Pearce "had not even an election precinct" in the Rio Grande country. Recording of deeds at

Matamoros for land in Tamaulipas, does not show occupation of the land by Texas. Pearce gave an exhaustive proof of the Mexican title. Gen. Taylor found only Mexicans when, by an "unparalleled outrage," the United States Army crossed the Nueces. Texas did not specify boundaries, when she entered the Union. She claims New Mexico, though no Texan soldier ever entered Santa Fe, save as a prisoner. Polk's order to Taylor was an act of war and the assertion that the Mexicans were aggressors was a "monstrous one." Not so had preceding Presidents acted in the boundary controversies at Mobile, or in the North East. Mexico was helpless, yet it was proposed to carry the war further and to endanger the beginning of Guerilla warfare by her. Pearce opposed extensive annexations, thinking it vain to "imagine that our Union will be promoted, that our domestic tranquility will be ensured by compelling these refractory communities to enter our Union, in spite of all the differences of blood, religion, race, and color, and filled with mortal hatred of us, as they now are." Rather was it probable "that, if we should annex Mexico, she would be to us what Ireland is to Great Britain, a perpetual source of bloodshed, embarrassments, annoyance, endless disquietude." "Our dreams of ambition" must not be "boundless." A speedy peace should succeed to the expensive war.<sup>173</sup>

This speech was received with great approval by Pearce's friends. On January 28, John P. Jackson, in Newark, New Jersey, and John Glenn, in Baltimore, wrote Pearce congratulatory letters.<sup>174</sup> On the same day, Pearce's classmate, Mansfield, wrote him a long letter from Cincinnati.

"I this morning received (I suppose from yourself)—a copy

<sup>173</sup> On Jan. 23, 1849, Pearce presented a petition from Maryland for territorial governments with slavery in California and New Mexico.

<sup>174</sup> John P. Jackson wrote "I have just finished the reading of your excellent speech and allow me to say that you have at length done yourself justice. As you stated to me when I met you at Washington you had consulted more your comfortable ease as a Senator rather than occasions for public impressions. But a noble opportunity to develop yourself has been afforded and most nobly have you availed yourself of it. Your friends

of your Speech 'On The Ten Regiment Bill.'—I should be unjust to yourself, and not less so, to my own sense of duty,—if I failed to express to you my hearty concurrence in its sentiments, and my hope, that you and those you act with in the Senate,—may be able to save the country from the calamities impending. I think the War was not only unjust and unnecessary; but,—most foolish,—a blunder not less than a crime.—The effect of it has already been most disastrous;—but, the effects which are still *in future*—are terrible,—and to that we must turn our attention.

“I think in the first place,—*not a man* should be voted to continue the War;—because they are totally unnecessary,—even for offense.—This you will see at once,—by referring to a little simple statistics:—

feel proud of their old friend of Nassau Hall, and henceforth 'Pearce' will be known among the brightest names of the Senate Chamber.

“Your speech will reach the heart of the nation, and will be responded to by nineteen twentieth of the Whigs everywhere. I need hardly say to you that New Jersey is steadfast in her attachments to Henry Clay, and no one but him can be supported for the Presidency in New Jersey, if Mr. Clay consents to be the Whig candidate. The War is daily becoming more and more unpopular, and the sentiments of Mr. Clay have the appreciation of the reflecting portion of the American people.

“I think the Whigs are acting with great prudence in postponing the period for our National Convention. I think the very latest period (even to September), the best. Besides the advantage of surveying the whole ground prior to final action, I am confident the Whigs will do better with short campaigns.

“I expect to visit you before the close of the Session, but whether in February or April, I have not yet determined.

“Give my regards to Senator Miller who I believe occupies a seat near you, and believe me with the kindest recollections of 'Auld Lang syne.'”

Wm. H. Winder sent Pearce the following without a date:

“I extract the following from a long letter from a gentleman at the Va. Springs.

“Mr. Pearce deserves the gratitude of the whole Country for his share in saving us from Civil War, and I persuade myself that Maryland and the whole Union will testify their appreciation of his able and patriotic efforts in the alarming crisis.”

“If all of similar character which have been written were sent to you, you would have a collection which would form a valuable heritage for your children.”

“ Taylor had at Buena Vista . . . . .	5,000
Scott in the Valley of Mexico . . . . .	10,500
Garrisons of the Rio Grande . . . . .	2,000
Garrisons of Puebla, & Jalapa . . . . .	2,000
Garrisons & Convoys at Vera Cruz . . . . .	2,000
Teamsters . . . . .	1,000
Sick . . . . .	3,000

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Total in the field . . . . . 25,500

“ 26,000 made up the entire, disposable strength of the American Military Corps in Mexico, prior to the 1st. of October;—including all the battles of the Valley,—the capture of Mexico and the convoys,—Now—it cannot require *more* to hold, (on the President’s plan)—than it did to fight six pitched battles,—My estimate for *holding* is this:—

“ City of Mexico . . . . .	6,000
“ “ Puebla . . . . .	3,000
“ “ Jalapa . . . . .	2,000
“ “ Perote . . . . .	1,000
“ “ Vera Cruz . . . . .	3,000
Convoys . . . . .	3,000
Convoys to Monterey . . . . .	5,000
Matamoras to Coneygo . . . . .	3,000
California . . . . .	2,000

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Total . . . . . 28,000 *Effective*.

“ The *Regulars*, already provided for, *by law*, are, as follows ;

“ 17 Regiments of Infantry . . . . .	17,000
4 Regiments of Artillery . . . . .	4,000
4 Regiments of Dragoons . . . . .	4,000
1 Regiment of Riflemen . . . . .	1,000
1 Regiment of Voltigeurs . . . . .	1,000
2 Battalions of Marines . . . . .	2,000

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Regulars allowed by law . . . . . 29,000

“It will be said, that the Regiments cannot be kept full. This is true.—It may be calculated that 1/4th. will die, or about each year. In one year then, this force will have but 7,500(!)—men:—but, this is much more than supplied from two sources. 1st. there are some 15 Regiments of Volunteers (about 10,000)—who have volunteered *for the War*, and who may be refilled with new Volunteers. 2d. the regular Regiments will be continually filled with Recruits,—The result then is this:—Army allowed *by law*—39,000:—Dead and deserted 10,000—leaving 29,000 effective. Allow 100 privates to each company of Regulars and Volunteers, and you will increase the Army legally to 45,000—Allow a constant drain of 12,000 (dead and deserted) each year, and you will have 32,000 *effective in the field!* Is it not then preposterous to vote the President a new standing army,—even on his own principles?—But if the defensive line policy be adopted,—it is the height of absurdity. The *defensive line* can be maintained, with *one-half* the present number of men,—It may be said that to refuse men will be unpopular. I think very differently. A Standing Army is not popular;—and what answer will a Whig make, when charged with the voting of a Standing Army of 70,000 Men?—In reference to Money,—I would vote the Government a Loan at 6 per cent;—but, I would never vote for a Treasury Note.—It is simply a means of getting out of responsibility till the elections are over. I would make the President bear the responsibility of a National Debt,—a Bankrupt Treasury,—and his recommendation of a Standing Army.—

“In reference to the Presidency,—I wish the Whigs, at Washington would do what I am afraid they are not doing,—regard *reason* more, and impulse less,—I have no such impulsiveness for any one *man*,—as makes me lose sight of the *probable chances*, or more than that the political measures which I prefer,—The present impulse at Washington, and some other places, seems to be for Taylor. At least I judge so, from the letter writers,—

“Now there arise two, or three important questions.—1

Shall we take a Civilian or a Soldier?—2. If we take a Soldier, —shall we take Scott or Taylor? 3. If we take Taylor what are his principles, as to the War?—its to the first, I am indifferent; but, if the Clay should be taken,—it ought to be with a probability of success.—If we take a Soldier,—this is unquestionably the state of the case:—viz,—Scott will get more votes at the North and North West.—Taylor will get more at the South,—Now can the Whigs do without New York,—Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana?—No. We must have them all, but one.—How stood their vote in 1844?—

“ New York . . . . .	5,000	majority	for	Polk.
Pennsylvania . . . . .	6,000	“	“	“
Ohio . . . . .	6,000	“	“	Clay.
Indiana . . . . .	2,000	“	“	Polk.

“ Mr. Polk got three out of the four States. You see that Ohio was much the strongest Whig of either.—Now can Taylor get *Ohio*?—You will have hundreds of people in Congress and out of Congress tell you that Ohio will go for Taylor.—I know more of Ohio than either of them,—and I say that there is no certainty of it, with the utmost exertion, that can be made. On the contrary look at this:—

“ In 1840 . . Ohio . .	23,000	Whig	majority . .	1,500	Liberty
In 1844 . . “ . .	6,000	“	“	10,000	“

“ You see the thousands of Whig votes have become Liberty Votes, and will that course of things be corrected, by the nomination of Taylor?—I only state these things that you and other intelligent men may look, at the facts.—Virginia will go for the Democratic Candidate.—With Taylor then,—we may have all the Slave States.—I regard demonstrations made in *Cities*, as worth nothing.—You will hear of a Taylor meeting here (it may be a large one)—got up by very intelligent and respectable men, and it may be flourished abroad;—but of the great Whig Counties in the interior, it is not the slightest indication.—

“You see the tendency of my argument is favorable to Scott.—At the same time—I will tell you, that there is no public sentiment in Ohio for any Military Man.—Clay is the first choice of all Whigs, if they thought he could be elected. But as between Scott and Taylor—Scott can be elected;—but, of Taylor that is uncertain.—

“I do not know your opinion on the subject, and have written the above, rather on the *testimony of a witness*,—than the argument of an advocate,—The question of the annexation of Mexico over-rides all others,—and I presume I shall support any candidate who may be nominated.—But without the nomination of a National Convention, we can do nothing.—

“The volumes of U. S. Statistics, which you sent me several years since,—are in my Library, and have done good service. I have prepared several articles of Statistics from them, which have been circulated over the U. States.—

“Pardon me, if you read, as far as this,—for writing so long a letter: but, I could not forbear from giving my views, on these important subjects. They can do no harm—if they do no good.—It is a serious time for the Country—and though in private life,—busied with literary rather than political pursuits,—I cannot by any effort, divert myself of interest,—in the movement of the time, and the welfare of my country.—In yourself personally, I feel a deep interest,—am pleased to hear your success in public life,—and hope to hear still further of your prosperity.—You may not know that you are observed and praised, in this City of the West, but I take the opportunity of saying that several highly intelligent gentlemen here have expressed great admiration of your Speech on the Ten Regiment Bill.

“There is one matter, I wish the Senate could draw from the War Department,—that is the actual returns of the Army, etc. at different periods etc. For example, 1st. regiment of Artillery, return of effectives, sick etc. on the 1st. of April 1847..... on the 1st. of July..... on the 1st. of ..... ;—And so of all.—The *effect* of this

would be that you would see at once,—how many the Army *lost* (by death, desertion; and battle)—in a specific time.

“The War Department has *never* furnished these returns and *all the returns* furnished, by the Adjutant General to the Senate are *erroneous*. Not less than *twenty thousand men* perished in Mexico in 1847! I want some official statement of these facts.—Where are they?

“I have tried your patience enough, and will close, by wishing you health and happiness,—

(*To be continued.*)

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“NEWS” FROM THE “MARYLAND GAZETTE”

(*Continued from Vol. XVIII, p. 183.*)

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1769. *January 12.* Lately died in Frederick Co., Capt. Joseph Chapline, for many years one of the representatives of that County.

On Sunday last [Jan. 8] died here, after a lingering illness, Mr. William Hill, late of Antigua, Merchant.

*January 26.* Last Thursday Evening [Jan. 19] was married Mr. James Tilghman, the 3d, Att’y at Law, to Miss Susanna Steuart, eldest daughter of George Steuart, Esq., of this City.

*February 9.* On Friday last, [Feb. 3d] died at Baltimore Town, Mr. William Thornton, formerly Sheriff of this County.

*February 16.* On Saturday January 28, died in St. Mary’s County, Mr. Alexander Lothian, in the 43d year of his age.

*February 23.* Lately died at his House in Prince George’s County, Major Francis Waring, Chief Justice and of the representatives of his County.

1769. *April 13.* On the 5th inst. died, after two days illness, at Dumfries, Va., Mr. Charles Digges of Upper Marlborough, Merchant.

*April 20.* Lately died at his house in Chestertown, Kent Co., Dr. William Murray.

*May 25.* On Friday last [May 19] Mr. Thomas Ayres accidentally drowned from his father's boat, off Greenberry's Point.

*August 17.* The last letters from London bring advice of the death of Mr. Capel Hanbury, Merchant. The business is carried on by Osgood Hanbury, the surviving partner.

*September 28.* Lately died in Kent Co., Bedingfield Hands, Esq. Treasurer of the Eastern Shore, and one of his Lordship's Justices of the Provincial Court, of this Province.

On the 14th inst. died the Rev. Alexander Adams in the 90th year of his age; he has been Rector of Stepney Parish, Somerset County, sixty-five years.

*October 19.* On Tuesday Morning [Oct. 17] died, at his seat Near Queen Anne, Pr. Geo's. Co., William Murdock, Esq., for many years representative of that County.

*October 26.* On Tuesday last [Oct. 24] Mr. Samuel Marlow, of Pr. Geo's Co., accidentally drowned in South River.

*November 16.* On Saturday, 21 Octr. died in Balto. Co., Mrs Tabitha Sheredine, relict of Maj. Thomas Sheredine, formerly of same County, in her 79th year.

*November 30.* On Tuesday, 14th inst., died in Anne Arundel Co., Mrs. Sarah Gaither, relict of Mr. Benjamin Gaither, formerly of same County, in her 79th year.

1770. *January 18.* On Thursday, 11th inst., died Mr. Henry Hall, one of the Magistrates, and late representative of this County.

*February 8.* Lately died at his seat on Wye River, in

Talbot Co., Col. Edward Lloyd, Esq., formerly one of his Lordship's Council of State, and Agent and Receiver General for this Province.

*February 22.* On Sunday last [Feb. 18] died at Queens Town, Queen Anne's Co., Mr. Anthony McCulloh, Merchant.

*March 22.* Last Saturday [March 17], between one and two o'clock p. m. died Mr. Philemon Chew of Queen Anne's County.

*March 29.* By letters we have advice of the death of Mr. Samuel Buchanan, son of Mr. John Buchanan, Merchant. This gentleman left this Province last summer, after a residence of two years.

*April 19.* On Thursday, Mr. Robert Christie, of Baltimore Town, Merchant, was married to Miss Polly Lawson.

*June 7.* Last night, between eleven and twelve o'clock, the Hon. Mrs. Eden, Lady of his Excellency, was safely delivered of a daughter.

*June 28.* Mr. William Elson, overseer of Mr. Stephen West, in Prince George's County, was murdered by negroes on the 14th inst.

*July 19.* On Monday, 16th inst. died Robert Lloyd, Esq. of Queen Anne's County, Speaker of the Lower House of Assembly.

*August 16.* On Friday Evening last [Aug. 10] died at Upper Marlborough, in her 56th year, Mrs. Mary Hepburn.

*October 25.* On Thursday, 18th inst., after a long and painful illness, died Mrs. Christian Gordon, of the Woodyard, in P. G. Co.

*November 8.* On Thursday last [Nov. 1] died in his 60th year, the Rev. Mr. William Brogden, Rector of Queen Anne Parish, P. G. Co., leaving four sons and one daughter.

*November 22.* A few days ago died at Charles-Town, of an inflammatory fever, Mr. Francis Key, Clerk of Cecil Co.

*December 6.* On Thursday, 27th ult<sup>o</sup>, died at his house on Potomac, in his 56th year, Thomas Addison, Esq., sometime Major of his Majesty's 35th regiment of foot. He has left the bulk of his property to his nephew, Thomas Addison, Esq. of Oxen Hill.

1771. *March 21.* One Matthew Vicars lately found dead in the woods, in Dorchester Co.

*April 22.* On Friday last [April 17] came on before the Justices of the Provincial Court a land cause of a very important nature, wherein Mr. John De Butts, heir at law of Samuel De Butts, late of St. Mary's County, was plaintiff, and Mr. John Somerville, who derived his title under Barnaby Egan, was defendant.

On the 1st inst., Mr. Thomas Stone died at his seat at Nanjemoy, Charles Co., in the 75th year of his age. Upwards of 40 years a Magistrate of the County, and long before his death Chief Justice of the County Court.

*June 13.* On Friday last [June 7] Mr. Ephraim Gover of P. G. Co., with his wife and child about 3 years old, struck by lightning and dangerously injured.

*July 4.* On Saturday night last [June 30] Mr. Ralph Dobinson, officiating clerk in the Prerogative Office under Mr. Valette, was accidentally drowned. He had resided but four years in this place.

*August 22.* Lately died at his house in Kent Co., Stephen Bordley, Esq. attorney at law, and one of the representatives of that County.

*September 12.* Last week died in P. G. Co., Mr. Thomas Stonestreet, a native of this County, aged beyond all doubt 98, but more probably, as appears from circumstances, 105 or 106.

Lately died at his house in P. G. Co., George Scott, Esq.,

Farmer of the Quit Rents in Fredk Co., and Deputy Commissary of P. G. Co.

*September 26.* 23 July died, in Bermudas, whither he sailed 13 June for change of air, John Morton Jordan, Esq., sometime agent for the Lord Proprietary of this Province. He left a wife and son.

Died on the 21st Oct<sup>r</sup>, Mrs. Mary Mason, lady of Thomson Mason, of Loudown Co., Va., Esq., at Westwood the seat of the Rev. Mr. Scott, in Prince William County, on her return home from a visit to her father.

*November 21.* Lately died at her seat at Peach Blossom, Talbot Co., Mrs. Henrietta Maria Goldsborough.

*November 28.* A few days ago in Talbot Co. Mr. London Cunningham, a young gentleman, accidentally shot and killed, while gunning.

*December 5.* On Friday, 29th ult<sup>o</sup>, died in her 86th year, Mrs. Catherine Sim, 2d daughter of William Murdock, Esq. and wife to Maj<sup>r</sup> Joseph Sim, of P. G. Co.

*December 26.* Yesterday a son of Mrs. Hollyday's had his arm shattered by the bursting of his fowling piece, at South River.

1772. *January 9.* Lately died Mr. Young Parran, one of the representatives and Chief Justice of Calv<sup>t</sup> Co.

Friday last [Jan. 3] died Mr. James John Mackall, formerly a representative for Calv<sup>t</sup> Co.

*April 2.* From St. Mary's Co., we hear of the death of Mr. Thomas Key, only surviving son of the late Philip Key, and one of the representatives for that County.

*April 9.* On Wednesday, 1st inst., died Mr. Thomas Ringgold, late of Chester Town, Merchant, and one of the Delegates of Kent Co.

*April 16.* On Monday last [April 13] Mr. John Murray, attorney at law, Mr. John Nevitt, Merchant, Capt. Etherington, and his boy were all drowned by the capsiz-

ing of a boat while crossing over from Cambridge. Capt. Etherington was on his way to see his wife in P. G. Co., to take his leave.

Since our last we have been informed of the death of Col. William Hopper and Mr. John Tillotson of Queen Anne Co. Both had formerly been representatives of the County.

From St. Mary's we hear that Mrs. Key, relict of the late Philip Key, Esq., died there a few days ago.

*May 7.* On Friday, 24 April, died Mrs. Mary Coolidge, wife of Capt. Judson Coolidge.

*July 16.* On Monday morning [July 13], died Mr. Henry Arnold, in his 20th year.

*September 17.* On Friday last [Sept. 11] Mr. Henry Child killed by lightning at his plantation, part of Ann Arundel Manor.

On Sunday night [Sept. 13] died aged 80, at his seat on the North Side of Severn, the Hon. Charles Hammond, Esq., President of the Council and Treasurer of the Western Shore.

*November 12.* Yesterday Morning Capt. William Dunlop was drowned near Greenberry's Point.

1773. *January 21.* On the 30th ult<sup>o</sup> died at his house near Cambridge, the Rev. Daniel Manadier, Rector of Great Choptank Parish, Dorchester Co.

*February 11.* A few days ago John Davis, an overseer, was Murdered by two servant men of Dr. Parker's, living near Rock Creek, Frederick Co.

*March 4.* Lately died in Worcester Co., George Hayward, Esq., attorney at law, and Parker Selby, Esq., High Sheriff of that County.

*April 1.* On Thursday, 18th ult<sup>o</sup> died at his seat in Charles Co., Mr. David Stone in his 65th year.

*April 8.* Lately died, after a very short illness, the

Rev. Mr. Thomas Alkin, Rector of St. John's Parish, Queen Anne Co.

*May 20.* On Sunday, 9th inst., after a short illness in, her 52d year, Mrs. Elizabeth Hanson, wife of Walter Hanson, Esq. of Charles County. She leaves a disconsolate husband, children, relatives, &c.

*June 10.* Lately died at his house in Talbot Co. Samuel Chamberlaine, Esq., for many years one of the Lord Proprietary's Council of State, and Naval Officer of the Port of Oxford.

On Thursday, 25th ult<sup>o</sup>, died at his seat at Bushwood, St. Mary's Co., Mr. George Slye. He leaves a widow, relatives, &c.

*August 5.* On Wednesday last [July 28] Mrs. Lusby of Kent Co., Mrs. Bradford of Baltimore, and Mr. Thomas Brown of Kent Co. about 22 years old, were drowned at the Mouth of Chester River, below Poole's Island.

*September 9.* On Friday last [Sept. 3] died in his 18th year, Mr. John Magruder, son of Mr. Zadock Magruder.

*September 23.* On Monday last [Sept. 20] died the Hon. Walter Dulany, one of the Lord Proprietary's Council of State, and Commissary General for this Province. Hon. William Fitzhugh appointed Commissary General in his place.

*November 18.* Last Saturday [Nov. 13] Mr. Robert Pinkney killed by a fall from his horse.

*December 2.* We learn from Bladensburg that on Saturday last [Nov. 27] died Mrs. Miller, wife of James Miller, Merchant, of that place.

Died, 25th ult<sup>o</sup> Mr. Robert Henwood of this City, leaving a wife and five small children.

*December 16.* In Charles Co., on the 7th inst. Mr. John Leidler thrown from his horse and killed.

1774. *January 20.* On Saturday last [Jan. 15] died Mrs. Paca, wife of Wm. Paca, Esq., of this City.

*January 27.* On Thursday, 20th inst., died after a short illness, Samuel Harris, only son of William Harris of the Clifts in Calv<sup>t</sup> Co.

Lately died at his house near South River, Mr. Thomas Gassaway.

*March 17.* On Sunday evening, 6th inst., was married by the Rev. Mr. Wilmer, Richard Bennett Carmichael, Esq., to Miss Kitty Murray, daughter of the late Dr. Murray of Chestertown, Md.

*April 28.* We have just received the melancholy news of the death of Charles Calvert, Esq., eldest son of the Hon. Benedict Calvert, Esq., of this Province. He died at Eton, 30 Jan<sup>y</sup> last.

*June 16.* On Friday, 3d. inst. dièd in Dorchester Co., Robert Heron, Esq., Collector of his Majesty's Customs for the port of Pocomoke.

*June 23.* Died yesterday the Rev Mr. Robert Renny, Rector of St. Margaret's Westminster, in this County.

*July 27.* On Thursday, 7th inst. died at his house in St. James' Parish, in his 29th year, Mr. Knighton Simmons.

*September 15.* On Tuesday Morning died, at the seat of Mr. Clement Hill in P. G. Co., Mr. William Steuart, register of the Land Office.

*September 29.* On Friday last [Sept. 24] died at his seat on Potomac River, Thomas Addison, Esq., Leaves a widow and several small children.

*October 6.* By a letter from Providence we have an account of the death of Mr. John Wooton a native of this Province. Left here very young.

On 26 Sept. last died at her seat near Port Tobacco, in Charles Co., Mrs. Mary Smith, widow, aet about 90.

*November 10.* On Monday Oct. 24, died Mrs. Tilghman, wife of James Tilghman and daughter of the Hon. George Steuart of this City.

*November 24.* On Saturday, 18th inst., died in her 25th year, Mrs. Anne Wootton, wife of Mr. William T. Wootton, of P. G. Co.

1775. *March 30.* Last Thursday Morning [March 23] died Mrs. Anne Catherine Green, relict of the late Mr. Jonas Green, Printer to the Province. Buried on Friday in St. Anne's Church Yard.

*April 6.* On Sunday 2d inst. died Reverdy Ghiselin, Esq., Clerk of the Provincial Court.

*July 27.* On Saturday 1st inst. died John Eden, Esq., of St. Mary's Co. formerly a representative of this province.

*August 24.* On Monday 14th inst., died at his house in Upper Marlborough, in his 65th year, John Hepburn, Esq., for many years one of the Judges of the Provincial Court.

Died on 16th Sept. Capt. Henry Carroll of St. Mary's Co., near the Mouth of the Patuxent. Leaves a widow and six children.

1776. *January 11.* On Friday, 15 Dec. 1775, died at his seat near Upper Marlborough, in P. G. Co., Mr. Peter Young.

*April 11.* On Wednesday, 3d inst., died Mrs. Sim, wife of Col. Joseph Sim, of P. G. Co., of a very painful and lingering illness.

*September 12.* On Saturday, 7th inst., died at the house of Mr. John Thomas in Fredk Co, Joseph Potts, Esq., att'y at law, of Berwick upon Tweed, in his 29th year. Buried in a burial ground of the people called Quakers, at his own request.

Verses on the death of Mr. Steret who was killed in the engagement on Long Island.

1777. *July 22.* Charles County, July 9, 1777. Mrs. Sarah

Dent the wife of John Dent, Esq., Mrs. Anne Wilkinson, and Miss Elisabeth Tyler, made oath on the holy evangelists of Almighty God, that on the 9th of April, 1776, they, in company with Mrs. Mary Magruder, Miss Polly Cox, and Miss Nancy Maxwell, dined with Mrs. Margaret Hutton, at her house in Prince George's County; that after dinner the said Mrs. Hutton gave her toast, Peace and Plenty; that after sitting some time, Mrs. Hutton said, Ladies, let us finish the toast; upon which Mrs. Sarah Dent said she hoped it would not be disagreeable to have a little addition to it, and drank, General Washington, as her toast, which Mrs. Hutton, instead of pledging, drank, A safe return to General Dent, from the Mouth of the Potomack. And Mrs. Hutton's giving Mrs. Sarah Dent the preference of a toast or asking her for one, or that Mrs. Hutton was desired to give a toast, these deponents severally declare, that no such thing was mentioned, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Before Sam Hanson.

1777-1779. Paper discontinued from Dec. 25, 1777, to April 30, 1779.

1779-1781. No notices.

1782. *March 7.* On Saturday last [March 2] died at his seat at the head of Severn, Mr. Denton Hammond.

1783. *March 13.* Last Monday night [March 10] died in this City the Hon. Edward Giles, Esq., Delegate to Congress from this State.

*April 3.* On the 19th of March 1783, died Capt. Gerard Fowke of Charles County, in his 59th year.

*May 8.* On Monday last [May 5] died Mr. Philip Hammond.

*November 27.* On Saturday, 15th inst. died at Oxen Hill, the seat of Mr. Thomas Hanson, the Hon. John Hanson, Esq., in his 63d year.

1784. No notices.

1785. *January 13.* On the 2d of January, between one and two o'clock, died at Chilberry, the seat of James Phillips, Esq., in Harford Co., John Paca, Esq., father of his excellency our Governor.

*February 7.* The 3d inst. was married, the Hon. John F. Mercer, a delegate to Congress from Virginia, to Miss Sprigg of this City.

*February 24.* On the 7th inst. died at Cedar Hill, the seat of her husband Dr. Benjamin Fendall, Mrs. Anne Fendall aged 26 years and 9 days.

*April 21.* On Saturday, 19th March 1785, died Mr. John McPherson aged between 50 and 60 years. While on his way to his residence near Benedict, his horse ran him against a tree.

1786. *April 13.* On Tuesday Morning last [April 11] died Mrs. Rachel Hammond, relect of Philip Hammond, Esq., in her 75th year.

*November 16.* On Saturday last [Nov. 11] died Mr. Matthias Hammond.

1787. *February 15.* Died at Blenheim, in Charles Co., on the 26th Jan<sup>y</sup>, the Hon. Richard Lee, Esq., in his 81st year.

*March 22.* Died at Upper Marlborough, in P. G. Co., on the 11th of March, Mrs. Mary Contee, wife of Mr. Richard Contee, and eldest daughter of David Crauford, Esq., aged 19 years.

*April 26.* On Monday last [April 23] died at her seat in Dorchester Co. Mrs. Amelia Anderton.

*May 17.* On Thursday, 3d inst., died, in her 34th year, Mrs. Sarah Welch, wife of Mr. Benjamin Welch, of South River.

*June 30.* On the 1st of June died Mrs. Margaret Stone, wife of the Hon. Thomas Stone.

*August 2.* On the 26th ult<sup>o</sup>, died at her father's residence near Nottingham, Mrs. Eleanor Wallace, wife of Dr. Michael Wallace, after a short illness.

*September 27.* On Monday, 24th inst., died at the Woodyard, the seat of Stephen West, Esq., Col. Edward Gaither.

1788. *June 19.* On the 26th of May died, at Cedar Hill in Charles Co., the residence of Dr. B. Fendall, the Rev. Thomas Hopkenson, aged between 30 and 40.

*August 28.* On the 20th inst. died, of a deep decline, at Mrs. Dent's near Piscataway, in P. G. Co., Mrs. Henrietta Beans, wife of Col. John H. Beans.

*September 11.* Died on Thursday, 31 July, Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, wife of Mr. Charles Jones of Montgomery Co.

*November 20.* On the Morning of Aug. 1st, died suddenly at his house in Westminster (England) James Russell, Esq., at a very advanced age. He was long and successfully engaged in Mercantile pursuits, having for a series of years cultivated a correspondence with Virginia and Maryland.

1789. *March 26.* On Wednesday, 11th inst., died in her 23d year, Mrs. Margaret Henry, wife of the Hon. John Henry, Esq.

*August 13.* On Tuesday, 21st ult<sup>o</sup>, died at his residence in Charles Co., the Hon. William Harrison, Esq., Member of the Senate of Md.

*September 3.* Died, 25 July, at Weem's Forest, in Calvert, Alice Weems, wife of John Weems, and daughter of the late president Lee.

*September 24.* Died last night, the Hon. John Rogers, Esq., Chancellor of this State. [See Gazette of Oct. 1.]

*October 29.* Died at Blenheim, on the 16th inst., Mrs. Grace Lee, relict of the Hon. Richard Lee, aged about 76.

*November 12.* On the 30th ult<sup>o</sup>, died at his seat in Charles Co., Col. Josias Hawkins, in his 54th year.

1790. *April 8.* Died on the 2d. inst. at his seat on Potomac River, in Charles County, the Hon. Robert Hanson Harri-

son, Esq., Chief Judge of the General Court of the State of Maryland.

*June 10.* At his house in Port Tobacco, on the 18th ult<sup>o</sup>, died Dr. John Chapman in his 32d year.

*September 9.* On Sunday 5th inst., Mr. Robt. Goldsborough, Junr of Cambridge, drowned while crossing the Bay. He was in his 24th year.

*November 11.* On Saturday, 30th ult<sup>o</sup>, died at St. Berned's in Charles County, in her 32d year, Mrs. Dorothy Brent, wife of Mr. Robert Brent.

*November 18.* Died in this City, on the 16th inst., in his 67th year, the Hon. Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer.

1790. *December 30.* Died at St. Inigoes, in St. Mary's Co., the 24th inst., Capt. Joseph Mattingly.

1791. *March 24.* Died at his seat in St. Mary's Co., on Wednesday, 9th inst. James Mills, Esq., in his 58th year.

*April 21.* Died at the seat of Mrs. Martha Howard, in A. A. Co., on the 11th inst., Benjamin Howard, Esq., Sheriff of the County, in his 29th year.

*May 5.* Mr. David Sterett of Baltimore, killed in a duel <sup>1</sup> by Mr. Thomas Hadfield, on the 29th ult<sup>o</sup>.

Died, a few days since, in St. Mary's Co., Mrs. Henrietta Forrest, in her 84th year.

*May 26.* Married on Thursday 12th inst., at Mrs. Crabb's in this County, Mr. Heermance of the State of New York, to Miss Maria Wootten.

*August 25.* Married on Tuesday, 28 June, near Port Tobacco, by the Rev. Walter McPherson, John Miller to Elizabeth Rebecca Webster. On this occasion the eldest of twelve brothers and sisters was married by the youngest, both widowers; and by this event, the said Miller became son to *his son* William Cox, who previous to this, by his last marriage, became son, nephew and brother, to his wife's oldest sister.

<sup>1</sup> For account of this duel, see this *Magazine*, Vol. 6: 79 and mention of it in Vol. 7: 242.

*October 6.* On this 6th ult<sup>o</sup>. at the Sweet Springs, Bote-court Co., Va., died Mr. Walter Stone of Charles County, Md. Merchant.

1792. *January 19.* On Friday, 6th inst., died in this City, Mr. Henry Woodcock, in his 56th year. He was a native of England, but had resided in America from early manhood.

*February 16.* On Friday, 10th inst., died in this City his excellency George Plater, Esq., Governor of this State.

*March 1.* On the 10th ult<sup>o</sup>, died at Collington Meadows, in P. G. Co., in her 25th year, Mrs. Eleanor Hall, wife of Mr. Francis Hall, and daughter of Richard B. Hall, Esq.

*March 8.* On Sunday evening, 4th inst., died, aged 32, Mrs. Mary Stone, wife of John Hoskins Stone, Esq., of this City.

*May 17.* On the 12th inst., at the seat of Osborn Sprigg, Esq., in P. G. Co., died Dr. David Clark, in his 26th year.

*October 25.* Died at his House Milton-hill, in Charles County, aged about 39, William Courts, Esq., on the 28th ult<sup>o</sup>.

1793. *January 10.* Died in childbed at Port Tobacco, Charles County, on the 23rd ult<sup>o</sup>, Mrs. Anne Davis, relict of Mr. Ebenezer Davis, postmaster at that place.

*April 4.* Died at Brookfield in P. G. Co., aged 61, Mrs. Sarah Contee, wife of Thomas Contee, Esq., and daughter of the late Benjamin Fendall, Esq., of Charles Co.

*August 15.* Died on the 10th inst., Miss Mary Wilkins, only daughter of Mr. William Wilkins, Merchant in this City, in her 16th year.

*September 5.* On Sunday, 1st inst., died, aged 14, Horatio Clark, eldest son of Mr. Joseph Clark, architect.

*October 3.* At Blenheim in Charles Co., on the 4th

ult<sup>o</sup>, died Russell Lee, only surviving son of the late Philip Thomas Lee, in his 18th year. His death was occasioned by a fall from his horse the day before.

*December 5.* On Friday 1st ult<sup>o</sup>, died at his seat near Annapolis, Col. Nicholas Worthington in his 60th year.

1794. *January 16.* On Wednesday, 18th ult<sup>o</sup>, died at her seat near Annapolis, Mrs. Catherine Worthington, relict of Col. Nicholas Worthington, in her 62d year.

*April 17.* On the 16th inst., died Mrs. Eliza Williams wife of James Williams, Esq., of this City.

*October 30.* Died at his seat in Charles Co., on the 24th inst. Mr. Warren Dent.

1795. *January 8.* Lines on the decease of Major Nicholas Watkins, 14, December, 1794.

*April 16.* Died on the 10th inst., George Mann, Esq., of this City, aged about 43 years.

*July 23.* On Monday Morning, 20th inst. in the 23d year of his age, died Mr. Alexander Williams, son of Mr. Francis Williams of Calvert Co. His remains were interred, on the evening of the same day, in the burying ground of this City, attended by the students of St. John's College.

*September 10.* Last Sunday Morning [6th inst.] died Mr. Patrick McGrath, Professor of Humanity in St. John's College.

*November 5.* On Saturday last [31st Aug] died Mrs. Wallace of this City in her 64th year.

*December 17.* On the 14th inst. died, at the house of Mr. Archibald Golder of this City, John Needles, inhabitant of Easton, formerly high sheriff of Talbot. His remains were conveyed to Indian Spring for interment.

1796. *April 21.* Died on Wednesday, 13th inst., 58 minutes past 10 o'clock, Mr. John Hammond, of Charles, in his 28th year.

*July 14.* On Wednesday, 13th inst., died Mrs. Margaret Sprigg, wife of Richard Sprigg, Esq., at his seat at West River.

*August 4.* Died, on the 20th ult<sup>o</sup>., in her 29th year, Mrs. Eleanor Chapman, wife of Major Henley Chapman. She was the youngest daughter of the late Samuel Hanson, Esq.

*September 15.* Died, on Wednesday 7th inst., at his dwelling place near Chaptico, St. Mary's Co., Brig. Gen. John Hanson Briscoe, in his 44th year. He leaves a widow and several small children.

1797. *January 19.* Died on the 12th inst., in his 27th year, at his seat near Queen Anne, P. G. Co., Turner Wootton, Esq.

*February 23.* Died on the 14th inst., aet 33, at Summer Hill, the seat of Mr. Brice J. Worthington, John G. Worthington, Esq.

*March 16.* Died, on Wednesday 8th inst., in his 68th year, John Hall, Esq., of this City.

*June 22.* Died on the 3d inst., in P. G. Co., in the early bloom of youth, Mrs. Margaret Duckett, wife of Mr. Isaac Duckett, and eldest daughter of Walter Bowie, Esq.

*July 20.* Died on the 15th inst. at his farm on Kent Island, Dr. Jonathan Roberts, aged about 65 years.

*October 12.* On Friday 6th inst., died at his house in Annapolis, after a short illness, John Ridout, Esq., in his 66th year. On Sunday his remains were interred in the family burying ground at White Hall.

1798. *February 15.* Married on Tuesday last [Feb. 13], by the Rev. Mr. Higinbothom, John Young, Esq., of Caroline Co., to Miss Mary Turnbull of this City.

*November 29.* On Saturday, 24th inst. died at his seat on West River, Richard Sprigg, Esq., in his 59th year.

1799. *January 3.* On Sunday, 23 Dec. 1798, died Mr. Henry Hall, Sen<sup>r</sup> in his 49th year.

*January 17.* Died on Thursday last [10th inst.] in this City in attendance on his legislative duties, William Perry, Esq., late President of the Senate of this State. His remains were interred on Saturday last. [Order of procession given.]

*April 4.* Lines on the death of Christopher Charles McGrath, Comedian, who died Feb. 24, 1799, at Reading, Berks Co., Penna.

*June 13.* Died on Sunday afternoon last [9th inst.] in this City, Mr. Richard Giles Brewer of a dropsy, supposed to have been contracted in the winter campaign of 1793 to quell the Western insurrection. He was a young man. He was buried on Monday following with the honors of war.

*December 19.* Resolutions by the General Assembly of Maryland on the death of General George Washington.

1800. *January 2.* Lines on the late Mrs. S. Beanes.

*January 23.* Died at Mid Hill, Fred<sup>k</sup> Co., on the 14th inst. Upton Sheredine, Esq., first commissioner under the law of the U. S. for the direct tax in the district of Maryland. He died of Yellow fever.

From the *Maryland Journal*, Tuesday, April 15, 1783.

Last Thursday departed this life in Balto Co., Major Stephen Cromwell, a gentleman of a most amiable character, a zealous patriot and a good citizen.

From *Maryland Journal*, Baltimore, Sept. 25, 1789.

Mrs. Elizabeth Lowndes, relict of Christopher Lowndes, Esq., died at Bladensburg, 19 Sept. 1789.

October 30, 1789. Married, Oct. 15, 1789, at Greenhill, Charles Co., Mr. Nicholas Lingan, Merchant of Georgetown, to Miss Anna Hanson, daughter of Samuel Hanson, Esq.

From *Baltimore American*.

Oct. 15, 1804. Gen. John Hoskins Stone, died in October 1804 in his 54th year.

December 31, 1804. Married at Annapolis, Dec. 25, 1804, Dr. Reverdy Ghiselin, one of the Hon. Council of this State to Miss Margaret Bowie, daughter of the Governor.

1747. *May 19.* Last Thursday [May 14] Mr. Christopher Lowndes of Bladensburg, Merchant, was married to Miss Elizabeth Tasker (third daughter to the Hon. Benjamin Tasker, Esq.) an agreeable Young Lady, with a good fortune.

1774. *October 27.* On Wednesday, 19th inst. died Mrs. Rachel Addison, wife of Rev. Henry Addison. She was the second daughter of the late Hon. Daniel Dulany.

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## REVIEWS

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*Men of Maryland since the Civil War. Sketches of U. S. Senator Arthur P. Gorman and his contemporaries and successors and their connection with public affairs.* By Paul Winchester. Two volumes. Baltimore, 1923. \$5.00. Published by the Author.

Personal reminiscence is usually the most interesting form of literature, and if the introductory chapter of this work is any criterion, this should prove to be an unusually interesting specimen. The writer, in addition to years of experience as a political writer for the daily press, was for some years the Secretary of U. S. Senator Gibson, and his intimate acquaintance with those of whom he writes enables him to appraise their careers and their influence on local conditions from first-hand knowledge.

The author says: "Maryland has produced its share of able men during the past sixty years, both in a purely business sense and as politicians, but while the State has produced many able and astute politicians, it is doing no injustice to those gentlemen to say that not one of them has taken rank as real statesmen. . . ."

“For more than half a century Maryland has been noted as the home of crooked politics and crooked politicians. Even before that time, and especially prior to the Civil War, the management of party affairs was a by-word of scorn and reproach, and no methods, however corrupt, were passed over by men who strove early and late, to gain their ends and elect their candidates to office. . . .”

“The writer does not subscribe to the age-old Latin maxim, *“De mortuis, nil nisi bonum.”* The truth should be told, even about those who have passed away, and fulsome eulogies over public men will have no place in this Chronicle. What the men who have entered the Great Beyond have done, is a part of their record in life, and belongs to the public, and the public shall have it, so far as the present Chronicle can give it.”

From which it would appear that the work will be full of interest. The volumes are dedicated to Governor Ritchie, “who is exemplifying in his career an unselfish devotion to the Public Service in the Governorship and in the leadership of his party in Maryland.”

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*The Free Negro in Maryland, 1634-1860.* By James M. Wright, Ph. D. New York, 1921. [Studies in History, Economics and Public Law, Columbia University.] Pp. 362.

This interesting monograph would probably have attracted far more attention locally had it been published independently instead as a part of a volume of the University Studies. The amount of labor and research expended in the preparation of the volume, as evidenced by the copious notes and the exhaustive Bibliography, is simply appalling and entirely incommensurate with the return in fame or finance possible to be derived from it. The public records of at least sixteen counties have been sifted, and evidently most thoroughly, for data; and the files of numerous country newspapers have been extensively drawn upon. It is a thoroughly workmanlike production and adds an interesting and valuable contribution to the history of our State.

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*Journal of the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations from April, 1704, to February, 1708-9. Preserved in the Public Record Office. London, 1920. Pp. 641.*

Students of Colonial history will welcome the resumption of publication of this valuable series. As usual, there are many items of local interest.

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*The First Parishes of the Province of Maryland, wherein are given historical sketches of the ten Counties and of the thirty Parishes in the Province at the time of the Establishment of the Church of England in Maryland in 1692. Also a short treatise on the religious situation in the Province before the Establishment, together with 56 illustrations and a colored map. By Percy G. Skirven. Baltimore. The Norman, Remington Company [1923]. Pp. 203. \$10.00.*

In his preface the author says: "This book is the embodiment of a desire to make available for reference the data concerning the Establishment of the Church of England in the Province of Maryland, which was authorized by an Act of the Provincial Assembly in 1692. Where possible, information has been added concerning the formation of the parishes with their original metes and bounds, the first Churches built, the first ministers who preached in Maryland and the first vestrymen who served the Church of England in the thirty parishes which were then laid out."

The author has done what he set out to do and the publishers have produced a book that is a credit to them in every particular; but the book is so good that one wishes it were better and that the author had not limited himself so strictly to the purpose outlined in the preface. Its value as a work of reference is unquestionable, but it lacks the narrative style necessary to cover the bare bones of fact with the investiture of interest. There is more or less romance and color in the story of the Establishment in Maryland, and this the author has missed by confining his matter too closely to legislative and documentary data.

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