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ARCHIVES OF MARYLAND

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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.

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*Died 22 March, 1924.

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MARYLAND HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

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NOTES ON THE LIFE OF WILLIAM HENRY RINEHART, SCULPTOR.

(With a tentative list of his works)

WILLIAM SENER RUSK.

William Henry Rinehart was born on a farm near Union Bridge, Maryland on September 13, 1825. Notwithstanding many "authorities" to the contrary, this date is vouched for by the list of names of the children of Israel and Mary Rinehart in the Rinehart Family Bible.¹

William's father was Israel Rinehart, a prosperous farmer of Frederick (now Carroll) County, Maryland, the garden section of the state. Israel was one of four children of David Rinehart and Mary Urner,² and David was the son by a second marriage of Ulrich Rinehart, the first American member of the family. Ulrich's dates are 1709-1787. He came of a Palatinate family on the Rhine, who migrated in search of religious liberty, a Rinehart having already suffered martyrdom for his religious zeal. In Germany they were well-to-do and "had all the comforts and wealth the life could give."³ Ulrich reached

¹ Correspondence of Miss Olivia Rinehart, niece of sculptor, with writer.

² MS. *Life of Ulrich Rinehart and Family*, in possession of Mr. William Rinehart, Linwood, Md., compiled by Mrs. Meredith, great-great-granddaughter of Ulrich Rinehart.

³ Reported to writer of (2) by Mrs. Mary R. Price, granddaughter of Ulrich Rinehart.

Philadelphia on the *Hope*, an English vessel bearing German, Swiss, and French immigrants.⁴ On the arrival of the ship the Proprietor of the Commonwealth was fearful that the intentions of so many newly arrived Germans might be aggressive and required them to sign a treaty, still preserved in the archives of the Pennsylvania Historical Society. Ulrich Rinehart was one of the signers of this Treaty of Peace. The Rinehart home was established in Germantown and the first occupation was a print-shop run by Ulrich and his brother-in-law, Christopher Sower. They made their own type, ink, and paper. They are called "the first printers" by Mrs. Meredith, though in what region does not appear.⁵ Ulrich had three wives. By the first he had a son, Peter (1733-1806), said to have been born *en route* to America. He became a clergyman, serving as assistant minister in Coventry Brethren Church under second Bishop Martin Urner, and died unmarried. John (1743-1820), a second son, by the first or second wife, married Hannah Frick, and later Elizabeth Switzer, and had fourteen children, cousins of the sculptor's father, Israel. Ulrich also had a son, David, by his first wife, husband of Mary Switzer and father of four children, and a son David by his second wife, the husband of Mary Urner, the father of four children and the grandfather of the sculptor. The name of the third wife and the record of her children are lost. The names of the first two also are unknown.

Ulrich is reported by his granddaughter to have been a "very responsible man." After several years in Germantown he yielded to his oldest son's entreaties to "go up into the country, into the backwoods and take land." The land chosen was three thousand acres in Chester County, Pennsylvania. Here the first woolen mill was built by John and conducted by Daniel,

⁴ J. D. Rupp, *Thirty Thousand Names of Germans, Swiss, and French Immigrants to Pennsylvania*, Historical Society of Pa., 1876, p. 88.

⁵ MS. *Life of Ulrich Rinehart and Family*, in possession of Mr. William Rinehart, Linwood, Md., compiled by Mrs. Meredith, great-great-granddaughter of Ulrich Rinehart.

the son and grandson, respectively, of Ulrich. The former is described as short, very jolly, and good-tempered, the scribe, the will-maker, judge and advisor of the neighborhood. Though thought by some light of speech, he was depended on in matters requiring judgment. Ulrich was buried in Union graveyard, Parkerford, Pa., the inscription reading merely, "U. R. died February 12, 1787 aged 82 years." Before turning to the sculptor's father, a few members of the large family of Ulrich's son John deserve mention, if only for tracing collateral traits. Jacob (1772-1838) lived in Chester county, was unmarried and was religious to the point of morbidity. But in spite of his many penances he was beloved and respected in his neighborhood. Hannah married Reverend John Urner, and lived in Frederick County, Maryland. John married and settled in Indiana. Rebecca married Samuel Pfoutz and became the ancestress of Senator Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania. Mary, our genealogical authority, through her great-niece, is called a "lovely and lovable person, of unusual intelligence and beauty even in old age." Daniel, already referred to as the manager of his father's woolen mill, was much admired and loved. He went as a youth to the old country to learn carding and weaving. When the mill was opened, many local spinners were thrown out of employment. Miss Nancy Harley was one of them, she was the sole support of her infirm parents, and was outspoken in her bitterness. Daniel with a bundle of cards went to call. Relenting after a first refusal to see him, she recounted her grievances. The climax was a marriage ceremony. He died shortly of typhoid, leaving three children, one a son who became a Presbyterian minister—an eloquent and spiritual clergyman who held a charge in Brooklyn until he was in his eighties. The mother, who was a Friend, continued throughout her life opposed to her son's course in leaving the sect of his youth. The fourteenth child of John was David, who lived in Marietta County, Pennsylvania, and became very wealthy.

David, the son of Ulrich Rinehart's second wife, married, as already noted, Mary Urner. Their children were Hannah,

Daniel, Israel, and Joseph. Israel, the sculptor's father, married Mary Snader.⁶ The sculptor's mother was one of four children, having one sister and two brothers. Her mother was Mary Englar, who married Jacob Snader, a mill-wright from Germany. The Englar family were English landowners in the neighborhood of New Windsor, about five miles from Union Bridge. Some of the land is still in the Snader family. Israel had eight children, all sons, and all now (1924) deceased, though two daughters-in-law survive. William Henry was the fifth child.⁷ His brothers were David, Daniel (the father of Miss Olivia Rinehart, formerly a teacher of art in Western Maryland College, and of Mary R. Zumbrun, and by a second marriage, of Miss Grace Rinehart, teacher of art at Blue Ridge College), Jacob, who died in infancy, Evan T., a commission merchant of Baltimore, Joseph, who died young, Israel Clay, a farmer and good business man, and Ephraim Franklin, who lived in Ohio, the last two being twins.⁸

The character of Israel has been definitely outlined. A man of stern, unbending will,⁹ he was noted for his thrift, his perseverance, and economy.¹⁰ To obtain the consent of his Quaker sweetheart he had freed his slaves,¹¹ and throughout his life he was known for such a strict sense of honor, honesty, and justice that he stood for judge and jury among his Friend and Dunkard neighbors, who did not believe in resort to courts.¹² His aim was to train his sons into like men of success as farmers and local leaders. "He and his fathers had found money in it; so could they," he is quoted as saying.¹³ There was no

⁶ Correspondence of Miss Olivia Rinehart, niece of sculptor, with writer.

⁷ Alice McBride Rinehart (Mrs. Evan T.), *Baltimore American*, January 21, 1900 "A. McB. R."

⁸ Correspondence of Miss Olivia Rinehart, niece of sculptor, with writer.

⁹ Alice McBride Rinehart (Mrs. Evan T.), *Baltimore American*, January 21, 1900 "A. McB. R."

¹⁰ *Baltimore Sun*, October 30, 1874.

¹¹ Miss Olivia Rinehart, interview with writer.

¹² Alice McBride Rinehart (Mrs. Evan T.), *Baltimore American*, January 21, 1900 "A. McB. R."

¹³ Alice McBride Rinehart (Mrs. Evan T.), *Baltimore American*, January 21, 1900 "A. McB. R."

laughter allowed at the table on the part of the children,¹⁴ and the hard work of the farm held an increasingly prominent place in their lives as their years permitted it. He did not belong to any religious sect, but was anxious for his children to have religious training.¹⁵ With little apparent interest in the arts, except music, he yet relented in later years to the extent of purchasing a piano for a favorite granddaughter, to the amused surprise of the neighbors.¹⁶ Another touch which somewhat softens the hard outlines of this portrait is the memory of how after his sculptor son had persisted against his father's earnest wishes and turned to art and had "come home famous," the old man bought a straw hat for the hero and proudly accompanied him through the streets of the nearby village.¹⁷

Mary Rinehart, the mother, "had had her own life dream." At school the figures on her slate "always would develop into figures of the teachers or the pupils or into some familiar spot on the way to school."¹⁸ She was of medium height, graceful, gentle, and poetic, with soft, waving auburn hair. Deeply religious, she looked upon the violin as an instrument of the Devil; yet she would go about the house softly singing harmonious hymn tunes.¹⁹ After her death her scrap-book and Bible showed clippings which revealed little suspected yearnings for poetry and beauty. But her early marriage left no time for such things, when eight sons had to be reared and a farm to be run. The nurture of William's genius was "her only offering on the altar of what might have been."²⁰ In return, we are told, the sculptor adored his mother. After her death he sent for his early clay bust of her (which had first

¹⁴ Miss Olivia Rinehart, interview with writer.

¹⁵ Miss Olivia Rinehart, interview with writer.

¹⁶ Miss Olivia Rinehart, interview with writer.

¹⁷ Miss Olivia Rinehart, interview with writer.

¹⁸ Alice McBride Rinehart (Mrs. Evan T.), *Baltimore American*, January 21, 1900 "A. McB. R."

¹⁹ Correspondence of Miss Olivia Rinehart, niece of sculptor, with writer.

²⁰ Alice McBride Rinehart (Mrs. Evan T.), *Baltimore American*, January 21, 1900 "A. McB. R."

revealed to his family his artistic ability) and "the last cap she wore." He then made the beautiful bust, now in the Peabody Institute, Baltimore, but until his death kept always in his Roman studio.²¹

William Henry was born in the Rinehart homestead, no longer standing, a substantial brick-house, a mile and a half from Union Bridge. In addition to taking his place with his brothers in doing farm chores, at the age of seven he entered the Quaker Hill School, near Union Bridge,²² at that time a log school and a mile from home.²³ His teachers included William Hughes and Isaac Wright. He is remembered as a great favorite among his companions—good, kind-hearted, a lover of mischief and fun. Next came a period at "Priestland," a school near Linwood, a neighboring village, where William Hayden, later a Judge in Westminster, the county-seat, was his teacher.²⁴ His progress is said to have been more because of fear of his father's displeasure than from academic interest,²⁵ a situation he is said to have lived to regret. Finally, he attended Calvert College at New Windsor, in scholastic rank a high-school,²⁶ but his progress was so slow that immediate farming was decided upon for him by his father.²⁷ At one of these schools Daniel Wolfe, later historian of Union Bridge, was a fellow pupil. He tells of the war-dance by which William would delight his companions—"to go through with the dance his hair which was tolerably long was tied up in a queue on the top of his head. Thus equipped, he started around in a circle, stamping and yelling savagely, giving at intervals a tre-

²¹ Alice McBride Rinehart (Mrs. Evan T.), *Baltimore American*, January 21, 1900 "A. McB. R."

²² Correspondence of Miss Ella Beam, Uniontown, Md., with writer.

²³ Miss Olivia Rinehart, interview with writer.

²⁴ Correspondence of Miss Ella Beam, Uniontown, Md., with writer.

²⁵ Alice McBride Rinehart (Mrs. Evan T.), *Baltimore American*, January 21, 1900 "A. McB. R."

²⁶ Miss Olivia Rinehart, interview with writer.

²⁷ Alice McBride Rinehart (Mrs. Evan T.), *Baltimore American*, January 21, 1900 "A. McB. R."

mendous war-whoop and flourish of his club, often winding up his dance by rapping one over the head with his club."²⁸ In reconstructing the picture of the temperamental boy whose spirits and interests were so hard for the father to understand, his brown curling hair, his greyish-blue eyes, his compact stature, his strong affections, his ability to make and keep friends²⁹ help more than the still extant pump-house, the trees, the barn, which he knew as features of the setting of the comfortable homestead. The present farm-house was erected in the forties, and was the scene of his occasional visits home from Europe. A nameless newspaper clipping owned by Miss Olivia Rinehart tells of an "exhibition" given in the neighborhood, in which William and his brother Daniel "were among the most entertaining and attractive."

But in Israel Rinehart's home it was a matter of school or farm work. The former having proved a failure for the future sculptor, the latter was now tried. The following winter (presumably 1842-43) William teamed for his father, who with some ten or more fellow farmers sent their combined produce to Baltimore. William would leave for the city on Monday and be back by Thursday.³⁰ But opportunity was knocking. William was no better at farming than at studying. One day his father found him in the field modelling a bust of his mother with the horses in their plow under a tree. "Very few words were required to again put the plow in motion, and the father returned to the house, handed the lump of clay 'Will was wasting his time on' to the mother, and went out determining to hunt up some trade for the boy."³¹ There was a large marble quarry on the farm. Israel decided to develop it. A stone-

²⁸ Washington *Evening Star* (date unknown), "A Great Sculptor," Louise R. Baker.

²⁹ Ms. *Life of William H. Rinehart*, compiled by Rebecca Lee Rinehart (Mrs. Daniel), in possession of Miss Olivia Rinehart.

³⁰ Correspondence of Miss Ella Beam, Uniontown, Md., with writer.

³¹ Alice McBride Rinehart (Mrs. Evan T.), *Baltimore American*, January 21, 1900 "A. McB. R."

cutter, William Ogle, was engaged, a saw-mill and shop was built and William, now eighteen years old (spring of 1844),³² was placed with him to learn a trade.³³ Not physically able to do the heavy work of mason, he sawed, polished, and lettered.³⁴ Taft³⁵ rightly says that this training gave the future sculptor wider scope than was the usual lot of farm boys for developing artistic talent. For the first time he was doing what interested him, and before long he was master instead of apprentice—tombstones, window and door sills, and mantel-pieces were made, while the neighborhood provided a ready sale; but they are no longer identifiable, probably with no loss to the reputation of the sculptor. And with knowledge came the desire to seek the city and have a chance to develop his new found interest. Israel Rinehart was bitterly opposed.³⁶ He had meant the quarry to lead back to the farm, not to the city. But when William was twenty-one, his father gave him a letter to Messrs. Gregg, commission merchants on Franklin street, Baltimore, with whom he had had business dealings, and sent him to seek his fortune. The local tradition says he went when he found he “couldn’t let images alone” with but thirty-nine cents (or sixty-nine cents) in his pocket.³⁷ One does not need to consider long which half of the tradition is authentic. There seems to be no doubt that the date of his departure for Baltimore was 1846.^{38 39} However, many other dates appear.

³² *Kate Field's Washington*, (date unknown), pp. 57-8, “At Rinehart’s First Workshop,” S. E. B.

³³ Ms. *Life of William H. Rinehart*, compiled by Rebecca Lee Rinehart (Mrs. Daniel), in possession of Miss Olivia Rinehart.

³⁴ *Washington Evening Star* (date unknown), “A Great Sculptor,” Louise R. Baker.

³⁵ Lorado Taft, *History of American Sculpture*, N. Y., 1903, pp. 171 ff.

³⁶ Alice McBride Rinehart (Mrs. Evan T.), *Baltimore American*, January 21, 1900 “A. McB. R.”

³⁷ *Kate Field's Washington*, (date unknown), pp. 57-8, “At Rinehart’s First Workshop,” S. E. B.

³⁸ Ms. *Life of William H. Rinehart*, compiled by Rebecca Lee Rinehart (Mrs. Daniel), in possession of Miss Olivia Rinehart.

³⁹ Lorado Taft, *History of American Sculpture*, N. Y., 1903, pp. 171 ff.

Boyle⁴⁰ says he left at sixteen, evidently following the *Sun* obituary notice.⁴¹ The *American* obituary⁴² gives 1847, "A. McB. R."⁴³ gives 1838, and yet says it was in his twenty-first year (an obvious case of a misprinted date), and so on. 1846, however, seems to be the one date that is most authoritatively supported and the one which does not lead to real difficulties in the chronology of his earlier career.

Mr. Andrew Gregg, to whom Rinehart presented himself, took him around the corner to the marble yards of Baughman and Bevan, on north Howard street, near Franklin, the largest stone-cutters of the city,⁴⁴ and there he was apprenticed. Perhaps with an eye to human interest, the writer of the *Sun* obituary⁴⁵ says the young man reached Baltimore with little money (see tradition named above). One imagines this statement is to be classed with the one which has appeared in print that he was born in a cabin near his father's quarry—a cabin first used as a shop and then as a home for negro farm-hands, or the one that his sweetheart is buried with him in the grave at Greenmount Cemetery. It does not take long for myths to develop. The surviving members of the family indignantly protest against them all. The father long objected to his son's chosen career, but he did not send him into the world penniless.

In his new surroundings the love of the born sculptor for work in the living rock found expression. An early biographical journalist⁴⁶ speaks of his working directly in the stone without previous training in modelling, "developing a conception of form and boldness of handling." After learning to model, the writer continues, he still could not draw, a situation

⁴⁰ E. Boyle, *Sketches of Marylanders*, Baltimore, 1877, pp. 329 ff.

⁴¹ *Baltimore Sun*, October 30, 1874.

⁴² *Baltimore American*, October 30, 1874.

⁴³ Alice McBride Rinehart (Mrs. Evan T.), *Baltimore American*, January 21, 1900 "A. McB. R."

⁴⁴ Alice McBride Rinehart (Mrs. Evan T.), *Baltimore American*, January 21, 1900 "A. McB. R."

⁴⁵ *Baltimore Sun*, October 30, 1874.

⁴⁶ *Baltimore Bulletin*, October 24, 1874.

also true of Crawford, Powers, and others. On the contrary Miss Olivia Rinehart recalls seeing drawings by her uncle of parts of the body, a heel for instance, etc. Evidently he made them as study sketches for his modelling.⁴⁷ The general truth of the journalist's statement may, however, still hold.

The primitive condition of the stone-cutting trade at the time of which we are speaking is noted by the *Sun* writer.⁴⁸ No steam saws, he says, and rubbers were then in use. There was no demand for "elaborately carved and ornamental tablets." One imagines, however, that this "primitive" condition was not a hindrance to the development of the apprentice's talent. By industry and effort he was soon given the finest work of the firm. His employers built a studio on their own premises for him and in two years made him foreman. He began original works which further gave his talent a chance, many of which are now awaiting identification in Baltimore homes. The greatest good fortune which came to the young workman was when the mantel in the home of William T. Walters, a wealthy wine and commission merchant of the city, needed repairing and he was sent to do the work. So skillfully was the task completed and with so much freedom that the owner's interest was aroused. He was the discoverer of Barye's genius, was a princely art connoisseur and benefactor of Baltimore, and was quick to see the genius in the workman before him. From this day he became Rinehart's chief patron and friend.⁴⁹ This tradition is corroborated, at least in a general way, by Mr. Henry Walters, the son of Mr. W. T. Walters, who writes, "I recollect that he worked in a stone-cutter's yard where the principal work was tombstones, and my Father's attention was attracted to the artistic manner in which he handled the work entrusted to him."⁵⁰ But below we shall see some difficulties

⁴⁷ Miss Olivia Rinehart, interview with writer.

⁴⁸ Baltimore *Sun*, October 30, 1874.

⁴⁹ Hans Schuler, Baltimore, interview with writer.

⁵⁰ Correspondence of Mr. Henry Walters with writer.

in reconciling this and other accounts of the early relations between Mr. Walters and the sculptor.

Meanwhile the firm of Baughman and Bevan had dissolved, and Rinehart had continued with Bevan and Son, whose stone-yard was situated at Charles and Monument streets, strangely enough on the very spot where the Peabody Institute now stands, and where the most complete collection of Rinehart's works is housed. Rinehart was now making all the fancy monuments, urns, etc. his firm was commissioned to produce. Delicacy of design and artistic taste were already apparent.⁵¹ In short, his industry, the increasing refinement of his taste, the precision of line and form necessary in his work, and his training in the use of marble and clay were the best preparation he could have had for his later work in Italy, especially when supplemented by his art studies, to which we now turn. He studied at the Night School of the Maryland Institute of the Mechanic Arts during this Baltimore period. This meant he was on his feet from seven in the morning until ten at night⁵²—an indication of his determination to succeed. Here he studied mythology, ancient history, anatomy, architecture, history of art.⁵³ Here he struggled with drawing, which he never mastered,⁵⁴ and received his first lessons in design (practical mechanical drawing) from a fellow-workman, Frederick Leist, later foreman of Bevan and Son.⁵⁵ By 1850 he was modelling parts of the human body without a teacher and by 1853 was exhibiting for sale busts of Hahnemann and of Reverend Doctor Morris, and a reclining figure, *Faith*.⁵⁶

In 1855 finding no suitable teacher in America,⁵⁷ with his

⁵¹ E. Boyle, *Sketches of Marylanders*, Baltimore, 1877, pp. 329 ff.

⁵² Lorado Taft, *History of American Sculpture*, N. Y., 1903, pp. 171 ff.

⁵³ E. Boyle, *Sketches of Marylanders*, Baltimore, 1877, pp. 329 ff.

⁵⁴ Alice McBride Rinehart (Mrs. Evan T.), *Baltimore American*, January 21, 1900 "A. McB. R."

⁵⁵ E. Boyle, *Sketches of Marylanders*, Baltimore, 1877, pp. 329 ff.

⁵⁶ Catalog of the Paintings, Engravings, etc. etc. at the Picture Gallery of the Maryland Historical Society, 4th Exhibition, Baltimore, 1853.

⁵⁷ MS. *Life of William H. Rinehart*, compiled by Rebecca Lee Rinehart (Mrs. Daniel), in possession of Miss Olivia Rinehart.

savings and five dollars from his father,⁵⁸ or provided with funds by a group of men including Hugh Sisson and James Forbs,⁵⁹ or provided with funds for a stay of several years by Mr. W. T. Walters,⁶⁰ he sailed for Florence (or Rome). That the spell of Florence now or later impressed him is shown by a story remembered in the family that on hearing of a new-born niece with sunny hair and deep blue eyes he exclaimed, "Call her Florence."⁶¹ But in 1855 the trip was a long and tedious one with time lost in England. Tired and discouraged he reached Florence with low funds and with the prospect of immediate poverty staring him in the face. He obtained a position as a mere stone-cutter. But again energy, skill, and enthusiasm asserted themselves and in two years he came back to America not a stone-cutter, but a sculptor.⁶² He brought back with him four marble bas-reliefs, *Winter*, *Spring*, *Night*, and *Morning*. All four,⁶³ or at least *Night* and *Morning*⁶⁴ were sold to Augustus J. Albert of Baltimore, who still owned them at the time of the sculptor's death⁶⁵—"four beautiful thoughts."⁶⁶

Rinehart now opened a studio in Carroll Hall, at Baltimore and Calvert streets, and awaited orders which did not come. A friend, William Keech, of Towson, who was having an equally difficult time waiting for law clients, wrote the *American* to call attention to the bas-reliefs. The result was their purchase as above noted, and according to one authority the beginning

⁵⁸ Alice McBride Rinehart (Mrs. Evan T.), *Baltimore American*, January 21, 1900 "A. McB. R."

⁵⁹ George Mann, Sr., Baltimore, interview with writer.

⁶⁰ Correspondence of Mr. Henry Walters with writer.

⁶¹ Correspondence of Miss Olivia Rinehart, niece of sculptor, with writer.

⁶² Alice McBride Rinehart (Mrs. Evan T.), *Baltimore American*, January 21, 1900 "A. McB. R."

⁶³ Alice McBride Rinehart (Mrs. Evan T.), *Baltimore American*, January 21, 1900 "A. McB. R."

⁶⁴ Appleton, *Cyclopedia of American Biography*, N. Y., 1888 vol. v, p. 256.

⁶⁵ *Baltimore Sun*, October 30, 1874.

⁶⁶ Alice McBride Rinehart (Mrs. Evan T.), *Baltimore American*, January 21, 1900 "A. McB. R."

of the patronage of Mr. Walters.⁶⁷ The placing of the start of the patronage at this late date is upsetting to the tradition given above, but does have the virtue of solving the conflict about the payment of expenses for the two years in Florence. If Mr. Walters did not know Rinehart until his Baltimore studio days, then the memory of the situation by this son, Mr. Henry Walters, may be correct, and the trip patronized by the senior Walters would be the one to Rome in 1858, not the first one to Florence in 1855. But even then the conflict between "the \$500 and savings" tradition and the "group of Baltimore citizens" tradition remains unsolved, and the mantelpiece in the Walters home shown Rinehart Scholars as the one through which their patron made his start is hard to explain away.⁶⁸ Moreover, Mr. Henry Walters says "it must have been in 1854 or '55 that my Father decided to send him to Rome and supply him with funds during several years thereafter."⁶⁹ At any rate, commissions for portrait and ideal busts now followed, including the commission for a fountain figure for the front of the Old Post Office in Washington and the caryatid figures for the clock in the House of Representatives, an *Indian* and a *Backwoodsman*. But Baltimore in the fifties was no place for one homesick for the "atmosphere" of Italy, and spurred by the necessity for models which Baltimore could not supply, Rinehart sailed for Rome in 1858, where he lived until his death, with the exception of short intervals.⁷⁰ It may be, as we have just seen, this trip which Mr. Walters refers to as the one for which his father paid the expenses, corroborated by "A. McB. R.," who says money was loaned for this trip by the elder Walters.⁷¹

⁶⁷ Alice McBride Rinehart (Mrs. Evan T.), Baltimore *American*, January 21, 1900 "A. McB. R."

⁶⁸ Hans Schuler, Baltimore, interview with writer.

⁶⁹ Correspondence of Mr. Henry Walters with writer.

⁷⁰ Alice McBride Rinehart (Mrs. Evan T.), Baltimore *American*, January 21, 1900, "A. McB. R."

⁷¹ Alice McBride Rinehart (Mrs. Evan T.), Baltimore *American*, January 21, 1900 "A. McB. R."

This second European period (1858-1866) was a prolific one for the young sculptor, who had now found himself. His first task was the completion of the bronze doors for the House of Representatives portico of the Capitol at Washington. Crawford, who had designed them, had died and at the request of the widow Rinehart did the modelling and superintended the casting.⁷² Then, following the order given by "A. McB. R.,"⁷³ came *Hero*, the first ideal figure, now in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia,⁷⁴ *Leander*, the *Indian Girl*, *St. Cecilia*, and a *Nymph*. He next modelled in marble a pair of sleeping children, who would come to his studio for their midday nap, and gave them to a Baltimore friend with a bunch of white flowers on Holy Innocents' Day, 1868.⁷⁵ This date of 1868 is apparently authentic, but does not agree with the position "A. McB. R." gives the work. The same writer further says the group was made for Hugh Sisson's lot in Greenmount Cemetery, Baltimore, where a replica at least is still to be seen. The *Woman of Samaria* followed and was sent to Mr. W. T. Walters, as the first life-sized figure. The two urns, the figure of *Christ*, and the *Angel of the Resurrection*, all in marble and for the Fitzgerald lot in Loudon Park Cemetery, Baltimore, came next, and the period closed with *Love Reconciled With Death*, a bronze figure for the grave of Mrs. Walters in Greenmount Cemetery. Mr. Walters⁷⁶ speaks of the fact that the Walters family was in Paris from 1861-65 and that Rinehart came up two or three times from Rome to spend a week or so with them. There were no doubt other short trips and diversions.

A brief trip home for rest came in 1866. According to the

⁷² Legend on photograph of work in possession of L. H. Dielman, Baltimore.

⁷³ Alice McBride Rinehart (Mrs. Evan T.), Baltimore *American*, January 21, 1900 "A. McB. R."

⁷⁴ Miss Olivia Rinehart, interview with writer.

⁷⁵ Letter to writer from a lady of Monkton, Maryland, who desires her name withheld.

⁷⁶ Correspondence of Mr. Henry Walters with writer.

Ms. biography⁷⁷ it was at this time that he collected the cracked and broken clay bust of his mother, who had died, and her white cap, and subsequently sent to each of his brothers a plaster bust of her from Rome, the one he kept for himself being now in the Peabody Collection, Baltimore. It was while he was in America that he received the commission through S. T. Wallis for the Taney statue, destined to be his masterpiece in portraiture, and Mr. Walters speaks of a "very fine bust of my Father" made at this time.⁷⁸

From 1866-1872 he was again in his Roman studio, with commissions for portrait busts two and three years late. They were very much sought, once it became the fashion to be "done by Rinehart," and he succeeded in satisfying his patrons with likenesses marked by a quiet ease. But the sculptor chafed at the time he had to spend on such work, for the sake of the money in it. The results were, it must be admitted, not always happy, especially when a feeling of woodenness crept in,⁷⁹ yet his conscientiousness in doing distasteful work, in the midst of constant longing to turn to ideal figures, must be commended. The important works of the period, again following the order of "A. McB. R.,"⁸⁰ are *Latona and Her Children*, now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, *Antigone*, and his two masterpieces, *Taney* and *Clytie*, which he brought to Baltimore with him when he came in 1872. As we have seen above, it was in this period also that he may have made the *Sleeping Children*.⁸¹

The Rinehart of this active period is an interesting personality. A portrait relief in the Peabody Collection which he made with the help of mirrors was pronounced excellent by

⁷⁷ Ms. *Life of William H. Rinehart*, compiled by Rebecca Lec Rinehart (Mrs. Daniel), in possession of Miss Olivia Rinehart.

⁷⁸ Correspondence of Mr. Henry Walters with writer.

⁷⁹ Miss Olivia Rinehart, interview with writer.

⁸⁰ Alice McBride Rinehart (Mrs. Evan T.), *Baltimore American*, January 21, 1900 "A. McB. R.,"

⁸¹ Letter to writer from a lady of Monkton, Maryland, who desires her name withheld.

his friends, but his niece, Miss Olivia Rinehart, thinks the head is held too stiffly. He is described by the same niece as of medium height, compactly built, with a fine head covered with brown curling hair. The bright, cheerful disposition of the boy had remained. His strong affections and his ability to make friends continue to be notable qualities. An interesting sidelight on his character is shown by his ability to control the will of others. Back in the quarry days there had been a workman who was so completely under Rinehart's control that he could not drop his arm and hammer if the sculptor refused his permission. He could make the same man stop walking, from the other side of the street; and for diversion he would often exhibit this occult power. On one of his visits to America at a dinner party to which he was invited as the social lion of the occasion he compelled a doubting partner to remain speechless until ready to admit his power. Among his Roman associates he radiated friendliness. Elihu Vedder in his *Digressions of V*⁸² tells of his own settling in Rome in 1867. "On my arrival," he says, "I at once hunted up Rinehart." He was received literally with open arms in the building in which the sculptor Rogers also had a studio. Some men, Vedder continues, commencing life in poverty (an erroneous but widespread assumption) become parsimonious, others extravagant. Rinehart was of the latter class. He had the bad habit of underrating himself, speaking too often of the hardships of early years, to avoid seeming neglect of the subject, Vedder supposes. He was generous and sensitive to kindness, and never went back on a friend. In public he was always "wildly exuberant," but very serious and painstaking in his art when alone. He was canny in his savings and in having Mr. Walters take charge of his investments. While he never called on Mr. Walters for a cent, Mr. Vedder thinks, he yet had the secure feeling of financial support in case of need. Another strain in his personality is shown in his feeling that he would die young, and

⁸² E. Vedder, *Digressions of V*, N. Y., 1910, *passim*.

his expatiating on his desire to be buried in Rome, from which wish he was subsequently dissuaded. Again, Vedder says, he had the habit of throwing out his arms when dining, with frequent disaster to nearby glasses, on one occasion deluging his dearest lady friend, Mrs. H., with red wine. His despair was only relieved by her magnanimity, we are told. "And that was it," Vedder concludes, "he was always breaking things and always asking pardon." On his deathbed he knocked a glass from a stand nearby with his customary, "I beg your pardon." "He had always been pardoned in this world and I daresay that it was not denied him in the next. I will take my chances with Rinie."⁸³

Among other associates of the time Vedder names Gibson, Overbeck, and Severn (of Shelley, Keats and Byron fame) as among the older celebrities still in Rome. With all of them as well as with the younger men, Rinehart seems to have been a favorite. Back in his Florentine period also Vedder had known Rinehart and describes him there too as ever-cheerful and buoyant among the resident Americans and tells of how he rescued him from drowning, and of how they championed different sides in the quarrels between the sculptor Hart and his nephew. Yet this disagreement did not affect the relations between Vedder and Rinehart, for "no one ever quarreled with Rinehart. He belongs to the Roman period and formed one of its best features."

The third Baltimore visit covered parts of the year 1872 and 1873. Once more Rinehart took a studio, this time at Charles and Lexington streets, whether with any intention of settling permanently does not appear. The big event was the unveiling of the Taney Statue before the State House at Annapolis. The ceremony took place in the Senate Chamber at noon of December 10, 1872. Governor William Pinkney Whyte and S. T. Wallis were the orators, the latter making a report from the Memorial Committee and an address of formal

⁸³ E. Vedder, *Digressions of V*, N. Y., 1910.

delivery of the monument to the Governor. Judges, lawyers, and naval officers were among the brilliant assembly. Back in 1867 the General Assembly had voted five thousand dollars for a monument to be placed over the remains of the distinguished Chief Justice at some suitable site. The committee appointed, S. T. Wallis being the moving spirit, had been unanimous in the choice of Rinehart as the sculptor, but had found the amount not enough even for the material. However, Rinehart had accepted the commission unconditionally for the honor and pleasure involved. In 1870 the Assembly, having seen the model, appropriated an additional ten thousand dollars for the completion of the statue. The site chosen was not over the remains, since the desire of the late Judge for burial in his native Frederick had been respected, but before the classic portico of the State House. Wallis, in addressing the assembly at the unveiling, said in part:⁸⁴ "The artist has chosen to present us his illustrious subject in his robes of office as we saw him when he sat in judgment. The stature is heroic, but with that exception, the traits of nature are not altered or disguised. The weight of years that bent the venerable form has not been lightened, or the lines of care, and suffering, and thought, are as life traced them. But, unless the master's hand has lost its cunning, we shall see not merely the lineaments we knew, but traces of the soul which illuminated and informed them. The figure has been treated by the artist in the spirit of that noble and absolute simplicity which is the type of the highest order of greatness, and is therefore its grandest, though its most difficult, expression in art. The sculptor deals easily enough with subjects which admit of ornament and illustration, or address the passions or the fancy. The graces he can lend his work—the smiles with which he wins us—the beautiful or joyous images or thoughts with which he can surround it—each is to us an open leaf of the fair poem which he writes in bronze or marble. Like the chorus of a drama, they tell, even for the

⁸⁴ E. Boyle, *Sketches of Marylanders*, Baltimore, 1877, pp. 329 ff.

worst of poets, far more than half his story. Another task indeed it is, to embody in a single image the expression of a great historic life, so that standing severe and apart, it shall be its own interpreter, forever, to the generations of men." The judge, the speaker continued, does not lend himself to the artist or the historian as the warrior, the orator, the poet, with broken swords, unstrung lyres, and shattered columns. And indeed the small transitory details of the personal life of the present subject is not fit for the sculptor whose task is to leave such data to the biographer, and to reveal the Magistrate and Ruler, to future men. At such a task, he concludes, the sculptor has worked and worked well. All which is sound art criticism, the more surprising when one remembers that the Classic School was still flourishing.

Rinehart was present.⁸⁵ The event was probably the greatest in the sculptor's life.⁸⁶ A trip to California, a few weeks with his brothers in Carroll County and he was off again to Rome.⁸⁷ His surviving nieces recall the brevity of his visits home on account of his continual dinner engagements among the Baltimore patrons. On one such occasion at the home of the friend to whom he gave the original of the *Sleeping Children*⁸⁸ he advised the cleaning of the marble by covering it with wet marble dust, letting it dry, and then removing with a soft brush. His work in the Studio had, moreover, included the modelling of the heads of many prominent Baltimoreans, the finished busts reaching Baltimore shortly before his death.⁸⁹ The names include S. T. Wallis, John W. Garrett, Thomas W. Scott and wife and sister of Pennsylvania, Mr. Ridgely and children of Hampton, Mr. Henry E. Johnston and wife and children, and Miss Walters.

⁸⁵ E. Boyle, *Sketches of Marylanders*, Baltimore, 1877, pp. 329 ff.

⁸⁶ *Baltimore Sun*, October 30, 1874.

⁸⁷ Ms. *Life of Ulrich Rinehart and Family*, in possession of Mr. William Rinehart, Linwood, Md., compiled by Mrs. Meredith, great-great-granddaughter of Ulrich Rinehart.

⁸⁸ Letter to writer from a lady of Monkton, Maryland, who desires her name withheld.

⁸⁹ *Baltimore Sun*, October 30, 1874.

Finally, within a few weeks of his death came the completed busts of W. W. Corcoran, of Washington, A. S. Abell, and Dr. Whitridge, of Baltimore,⁹⁰ also begun when last in Baltimore.

The final European period was from the spring of 1873 until his death in the fall of 1874. The *Bulletin*⁹¹ announced his departure as follows: "Mr. William H. Rinehart, our sculptor, returns to Rome next week with three years' work accompanying him. Never artist deserved better what he has gotten." The period was a busy one. He soon sent back *Endymion* in marble, of which a bronze replica is over his grave in Greenmount Cemetery, and several of his portrait busts. The *Clytie*, which was purchased and given to the citizens of Baltimore by John W. McCoy, was also sent over at this time according to the remembrance of Miss Olivia Rinehart,⁹² but was personally brought in 1872 according to "A. McB. R."⁹³ At any rate it was exhibited in Baltimore in the autumn of 1873 and ranked by the *Sun* as "among the first works of modern art."⁹⁴ *Atlanta* (a contrast to *Clytie* as energy to languor),⁹⁵ *The Boy With the Bird's Nest*, the *Boy With the Arrow*, (both portrait studies), and *Victory Over Death* were produced in the order named.⁹⁶ The *Bulletin*⁹⁷ announced in the spring of 1874 that "Messrs. Myers and Hedian have received three busts by Rinehart executed from models which he made in Baltimore last year. They will be on exhibition for a few days." A short period of travel in Switzerland and England brought some, but as events proved insufficient, rest in the midst of this constant toil.

⁹⁰ Baltimore *Sun*, October 30, 1874.

⁹¹ Baltimore *Bulletin*, March 15, 1873.

⁹² Miss Olivia Rinehart, interview with writer.

⁹³ Alice McBride Rinehart (Mrs. Evan T.), Baltimore *American*, January 21, 1900 "A. McB. R."

⁹⁴ Baltimore *Sun*, October 30, 1874.

⁹⁵ Alice McBride Rinehart (Mrs. Evan T.), Baltimore *American*, January 21, 1900 "A. McB. R."

⁹⁶ Alice McBride Rinehart (Mrs. Evan T.), Baltimore *American*, January 21, 1900 "A. McB. R."

⁹⁷ Baltimore *Bulletin*, March 7, 1874.

In June 1874 Rinehart wrote to Baltimore friends of his intention to stay in Rome for the summer in an attempt to catch up with his work,⁹⁸ but he found he had to yield to his physician's orders and went with friends⁹⁹ to Sodon, a Swiss watering place. It was from here that news of his serious illness first reached Baltimore.¹⁰⁰ The disease spread rapidly with the patient in an exhausted condition. Temporarily better, he returned to Rome in October, but had a severe relapse. The cable from his personal friend, the American consul-general, to Mr. W. T. Walters announced his death on October 28. The nature of the illness is somewhat uncertain. The *American* obituary¹⁰¹ speaks of lung congestion, combined with typhoid symptoms. The malaria tradition is mentioned by Miss Olivia Rinehart,¹⁰² the consumption by Boyle,¹⁰³ "old Roman fever" by Mr. W. T. Walters.¹⁰⁴ The *Bulletin*¹⁰⁵ no doubt is accurate in combining the symptoms. It speaks of a violent cold and wasting cough, the early summer in Rome, an attack of a malarial nature, which the trip to Switzerland alleviated, and from whence cheerful letters reached America, the return to Rome, another attack of congestion on the lungs with typhoid symptoms, and his imminent death.

After a funeral service in Rome in the Protestant Cemetery at Monte Testaccio,¹⁰⁶ attended by the entire artist colony, the remains were shipped to America. Rinehart had anticipated his death in Rome and had requested that he be buried "among his friends in Greenmount Cemetery."¹⁰⁷ The body reached

⁹⁸ *Baltimore Sun*, October 30, 1874.

⁹⁹ Alice McBride Rinehart (Mrs. Evan T.), *Baltimore American*, January 21, 1900 "A. McB. R."

¹⁰⁰ *Baltimore Sun*, October 30, 1874.

¹⁰¹ *Baltimore American*, October 30, 1874.

¹⁰² Miss Olivia Rinehart, interview with writer.

¹⁰³ E. Boyle, *Sketches of Marylanders*, Baltimore, 1877, pp. 329 ff.

¹⁰⁴ Correspondence of Mr. Henry Walters with writer.

¹⁰⁵ *Baltimore Bulletin*, October 24, 1874.

¹⁰⁶ *Baltimore Bulletin*, January 9, 1875.

¹⁰⁷ *Baltimore Sun*, October 30, 1874.

New York on the Australian from Leghorn, Italy¹⁰⁸ toward the end of December, and funeral services were held in the Westminster Presbyterian Church January 2, 1875, Reverend Doctor D. C. Marquis, the pastor, presiding.¹⁰⁹ The pallbearers were S. T. Wallis, J. W. McCoy, Frank B. Mayer, A. J. H. Way, B. F. Newcomer, Edwin F. Abell, W. T. Walters, Edw. G. McDowell, Hugh Sisson, Arthur Quartley, John R. Cox, and G. H. Hunt. A glass case at the Peabody Institute contains his professional instruments and a laurel wreath placed by his fellow-artists in Rome on the coffin. Until an appropriate place should be chosen, the body was placed in the Walters family vault in Greenmount Cemetery, "in the shadow of his own beautiful art creation, *Love Reconciled with Death*."¹¹⁰ The weather and mood of the day of the funeral was dismal and depressing, says a writer in the *Bulletin*,¹¹¹ many being kept from the services on account of the condition of the streets. The general feeling was that the observance was in honor of one whom "death had cheated of the full fruition of his genius." The writer of the editorial in the *Gazette*¹¹² speaks of the exquisite bronze statue in the Walters' lot where "a female figure of wonderful purity and grace, looking tenderly and sadly down, and scattering flowers upon the tomb below" is a conception marked by simplicity as natural and delicate as was Rinehart's genius. It has the spirit which prompts the offering of flowers to the dead, the spirit of Virgil's lament over Marcellus, "manibus date lilia plenis."¹¹³ The evergreens, he continues, were heavy with sleet and bent as in tribute, while the bronze figure seemed to drop flowers on the coffin. A writer in the *Boston Pilot*,¹¹⁴ a paper usually partial to the achieve-

¹⁰⁸ *Baltimore Bulletin*, December 26, 1874.

¹⁰⁹ E. Boyle, *Sketches of Marylanders*, Baltimore 1877, pp. 329 ff.

¹¹⁰ E. Boyle, *Sketches of Marylanders*, Baltimore, 1877, pp. 329 ff.

¹¹¹ *Baltimore Bulletin*, January 9, 1875.

¹¹² *Baltimore Gazette*, January 4, 1875.

¹¹³ *Aeneid*, vi, 883.

¹¹⁴ *Boston Pilot*, date unknown, quoted in *Baltimore Bulletin*, January 9, 1875.

ments of Story in its art criticisms, ran a most laudatory obituary of the Baltimore sculptor. By giving his birth as September 13, 1839, it says he died in his 35th year, when his fame was about to reach its zenith. "In his art no American of the present day could compete with him. Inspired by the true spirit of Greek art, he conveyed his inspirations into his works and even the very jealous class to which he belonged acknowledged him as first among them."

Rinehart's will with its provisions for helping young sculptors had been written when he was in Baltimore in 1873 and left in the city.¹¹⁵ It was opened in the presence of his brother, E. Thomas Rinehart, when the cable announcing his death arrived, to learn his wishes about the place of burial.¹¹⁶ W. T. Walters and B. F. Newcomer were named the executors. To each of his five surviving brothers he left two thousand dollars, the amount of his bequest from the father's estate.¹¹⁷ The residue, from his earnings and savings, he left for the advancement of art. The objects in his studio were left to the executors for disposal and were transferred by them to the Peabody Institute. The will said that the proceeds of the estate should "apply according to their best judgment to the promotion of interest in and cultivation of taste for art." The estate was valued at from fifty to sixty thousand dollars at the time of his death. The executors placed over Rinehart's grave in Greenmount a bronze replica of *Endymion*.¹¹⁸ In conclusion, the *Bulletin*¹¹⁹ tells of the arrival the following fall of all the art possessions left to the executors. A replica in marble of the *Endymion* was being sent to the Corcoran Gallery in Washington, it says, while a portrait of the son of Henry W. Johnston was being shown at Fryer and Bendann's, gracefully modelled and the face "exquisitely treated."

¹¹⁵ Ms. Will in possession of the Peabody Institute, Baltimore.

¹¹⁶ Baltimore *Bulletin*, November 6, 1875.

¹¹⁷ Miss Olivia Rinehart, interview with writer.

¹¹⁸ Alice McBride Rinehart (Mrs. Evan T.), Baltimore *American*, January 21, 1900, "A. McB. R."

¹¹⁹ Baltimore *Bulletin*, November 6, 1875.

A few more details may be added to our previous discussion of Rinehart's personality. His associations in Rome with both American and foreign artists were always pleasant and to his death he continued to add to the list of his friends.¹²⁰ The rumor that he was engaged to Miss Lizzie Cox, a noted beauty of his home county, at the time of his death is labeled a myth by his surviving nieces,¹²¹ while they merely laugh at the less circumstantial myth that his betrothed is buried with him in Greenmount Cemetery. One of his brothers once asked why he never married.¹²² "Indeed, I never thought of it. When young I was indifferent, when older too poor, and now I am in love with my art, and have no time for a wife. In this, at least, I can be like Michelangelo, and will trust to my works to perpetuate my name." His kindness to beginners is especially remarked by his early journalistic biographers;¹²³ his gentle and modest bearing and his devotion to his art are named as sources of his ability to make friends, as well as his feeling that Rome was his home because there were the friends and the atmosphere he loved. His niece tells of a characteristic outburst of generosity when he saw her as a little child ill in bed. He gave her a building lot in Union Bridge, Maryland, part of his share of his father's estate, the sale of which in later years enabled her to go away to study art.¹²⁴ One wishes for letters which might further reveal the personality of the sculptor—from his point of view. But he wrote very few,¹²⁵ these were very brief, and some which were kept for a time are no longer available; for example, the ones at the office of Mr. W. T. Walters, his executor, were burned in the Great Baltimore Fire in 1904,¹²⁶ when the Chamber of Commerce Building went down;

¹²⁰ Miss Olivia Rinehart, interview with writer.

¹²¹ Miss Olivia Rinehart, interview with writer.

¹²² Alice McBride Rinehart (Mrs. Evan T.), *Baltimore American*, January 21, 1900 "A. McB. R."

¹²³ *Baltimore Bulletin*, January 9, 1875.

¹²⁴ Correspondence of Miss Olivia Rinehart, niece of sculptor, with writer.

¹²⁵ Miss Olivia Rinehart, interview with writer.

¹²⁶ Correspondence of Mr. Henry Walters with writer.

in another case, a nephew tells of a letter he found and which he loaned to a cousin, only to have it lost, and so the tantalizing story goes on. Only one MS. letter seems to have survived, transcribed by Miss Rinehart as follows:

(Letter from William H. Rinehart in Rome, Italy, to Mrs. Daniel Rinehart, Union Bridge, Maryland.)

Rome, Aug. 17, 1873.

My dear Sister,

I received your letter several weeks ago and commenced a letter to you immediately, but had not time to finish it so this being Sunday I will begin anew. I have been thinking of writing to brother David, my old Correspondent, ever since I have been home, but I found so much work to do that I put it off from time to time. Now this must do for all at present.

I found my affairs had gone on pretty well during my absence. One of the first things to think about was another apartment, which I had considerable difficulty in finding.

I have two large, airy rooms on the street, but it cost me pretty high, and besides I had nearly all the furniture to buy. They are near my Studio and very comfortable, and good enough for me all my life if I could only make certain of them for as long as I live. I could only get a lease for three years.

After my arrival here I commenced a statue which is now nearly finished and which I hope to complete this month. I should like very much to get away for a fortnight but I am not certain that I can although the summer has been unusually warm and dry and remarkably healthy in Rome. Not a cloud to be seen for months. We have not had rain for more than two months, but why complain when one has good health. Most of the artists left long ago and will not return until October. I have not spoken to a lady for at least two months, they are all away. I do not mean I have not spoken to a female for I have models almost every day but we do not call them ladies.

I do not mix with Italian Society but with American and

English. You will naturally ask what I do with my evenings. Well, there are still four or five English and Americans here. We breakfast separately and meet at lunch, having worked four hours. Then we sleep an hour, again work until evening, then dine. Dinner is a long meal. We do not eat much, but smoke and talk until the room becomes too hot so we adjourn to the Beer Garden where we have beer and music until bed-time.

I must say I like it much better than what we have in winter—that eternal round of visiting until one is worn out with it. After a day's work dressing for parties, dinners and all such things does not suit me. Yet one must do it or submit to being called *rude*. Please say to brother Capt. Dan. that whatever he does with the property in Union Bridge will meet with my approval. I hope he has not forgotten the trees. The shade trees in front and the fruit trees in the garden with some grape vines make the place nice and I will thank him and am sure it will pay. Now my dear sister with the sweetest love to all of our family and kindest regards to friends, I am ever most affectionately

Wm. H. Rinehart

P. S. Bad pen, bad paper and Sunday.

Finally, it is interesting to note the references made to Rinehart in *Augustus St. Gaudens* by Homer St. Gaudens—the first of the modern American sculptors in contact with the greatest of the classicists.¹²⁷ The son is remarking the father's slight mention of the other American sculptors in Rome in the early seventies. He thinks the reason is partly the effort to avoid comment on art and artist, and partly his lack of sympathy with the classicism of the day: “. . . Indeed, of all those followers of classicism Saint-Gaudens only mentions one, William H. Rinehart of Baltimore. For Rinehart, though twenty-four years my father's senior, was like him, ever youthful and en-

¹²⁷ H. St. Gaudens, *Augustus St. Gaudens*, N. Y., 1913, i, pp. 139-40.

thusiastic in spirit; while his sculpture displayed a refined delicacy as yet lacking in his contemporaries. During the few years that Saint-Gaudens knew him he was completing his *Latona and Her Children*, a group which bore the mark of a strong dignity and breadth and power in modelling. Rinehart died in 1874. Saint-Gaudens was his companion to the end, and, curiously enough, many years after became one of the Trustees for the fifty-thousand-dollar fund Rinehart left to provide a Roman scholarship for young sculptors. The loss of this friend I know was a severe shock to my father. Here is an extract from a letter he wrote concerning it, to his patron, Mr. L. H. Willard.

‘Of poor Rinehart’s death you know long before this. I stayed with him two nights before he died. Nobody thought he was going off so soon. He went very suddenly but bravely when he did know it. Yesterday Fortuny, the best modern painter, also a young man, died here. These two deaths make a very painful impression here indeed. Rinehart’s body is being taken home.’”

WORKS.

(A list of the works of Rinehart known to the writer is herewith added for the purpose of securing additional data from readers. An effort is being made to compile a Rinehart *catalogue raisonné*, that is, to learn the name, date, dimensions, description, history, and present location of each of his works and replicas therefrom. Information sent in care of the Editor will be promptly acknowledged.)

Ideal Figures

Antigone. Metropolitan Museum, New York.

Marble replica at Peabody Institute, Baltimore.

Original cast at same.

Atalanta. Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington.

Clytie. Peabody Institute.

Original cast at same.

Day, Night, Winter, Spring (reliefs.) Peabody Institute.

Endymion. John W. Garrett Collection, Baltimore.

Original cast at Peabody Institute.

Bronze replica, Greenmount Cemetery, Baltimore.

Marble replica, Corcoran Gallery of Art.

——— replica, Mary Garrett Collection, Baltimore.

Entering the Bath.

Original cast at Peabody Institute.

Faith.

(a) An early reclining figure (otherwise unknown).

(b) Standing figure (photograph in collection of Corcoran Gallery of Art).

Fountain Figure. (Made for old Post Office, Washington).

Head of a Monumental Figure. (Made for Mr. Payne, Troy, N. Y.)

Hero. Peabody Institute.

Two marble copies at Peabody Institute.

Replica at Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia, Pa.

Original cast at Peabody Institute.

Indian Maiden. Henry Collection, Baltimore (?)

Indian and Backwoodsman. (Made for clock supports in the House of Representatives, Capitol, Washington.)

Latona and Her Children. Metropolitan Museum.

Original cast at Peabody Institute.

Marble replica in Corcoran Gallery of Art.

Leander. Riggs Collection, Baltimore.

Henry Collection, Baltimore (?).

Early statuette of same name (*Baltimore American*, October 30, 1874).

Nymph. (Mentioned in Tuckerman, *Book of the Artists*, N. Y., 1867).

Penseroso. Corcoran Gallery of Art.

St. Cecilia. (Mentioned in Appleton, *Cyclopaedia of American Biography*, N. Y., 1888).

Thetis. (Photograph in collection of Corcoran Gallery of Art).

Woman of Samaria (Rebecca). Walters Collection, Baltimore.

Original cast at Peabody Institute.

Replica in Metropolitan Museum.

Corcoran Gallery of Art.

London (?).

Woodman. Wyman Collection, Baltimore.

Busts.

A. S. Abell.

Mrs. George Brown (original cast at Peabody Institute).

W. W. Corcoran, Washington.

Benjamin Franklin, Sisson Collection, Baltimore.

George I. Fiske, Boston (original cast at Peabody Institute).

John W. Garrett (original cast at Peabody Institute).

Robert Garrett.

Mrs. J. B. Gilpin.

"Hahnemann." Walters Collection, Baltimore (original cast).

Cast at Peabody Institute.

Mrs. E. C. Hall, New York (original cast at Peabody Institute).

Mrs. M. J. Hall, New York (original cast at Peabody Institute).

David B. Jewett, Boston (original cast at Peabody Institute).

Henry E. Johnston.

Mrs. Henry E. Johnston.

Children of above (cf. *Boy With Bow*).

Rt. Rev. Theodore B. Lyman, North Carolina (original cast at Peabody Institute).

Hon. J. M. Mason, Virginia (original cast at Peabody Institute).

Robert V. McKim, (original cast at Peabody Institute).

Rev. John G. Morris, D. D., Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore.

Mother (of sculptor).

Original cast at Peabody Institute.

B. F. Newcomer.

Oliver O'Donnell.

Mr. Ridgely, of Hampton.

Thomas A. Scott, Philadelphia (original cast at Peabody Institute).

Mrs. Thomas A. Scott, Philadelphia (original cast at Peabody Institute).

Sister of Mr. Thomas A. Scott.

Hugh Sisson. Randall Collection, Baltimore.

Mrs. Hugh Sisson. Randall Collection, Baltimore.

S. Teackle Wallis. Peabody Institute.

Original cast at Peabody Institute.

Bronze replica, Court House, Baltimore.

W. T. Walters.

Miss Walters.

Henry White, Paris (original cast at Peabody Institute).

Dr. John Whitridge (original cast at Peabody Institute).

Three busts (original casts) each labelled *A Lady* and 4 busts (original casts) each labelled *A Gentleman* are at the Peabody Institute.

Funereal Figures.

Christ, Angel of Resurrection, Two Urns. Fitzgerald Lot, Loudon Park Cemetery, Baltimore.

Sleeping Children. Private Collection, Monkton, Md.

Replica (or original), Sisson Lot, Greenmount Cemetery.

Replica, Coreoran Gallery of Art.

Replica, Rinehart Classroom, Maryland Institute, Baltimore.
Original cast at Peabody Institute.

Strewing Flowers (Immortality, Love Reconciled With Death).
Walters Lot, Greenmount Cemetery.

Original cast at Peabody Institute.

Victory Over Death (Immortality, Woman With Wreath of Immortelles). Troy, New York.

Original cast at Peabody Institute.

Portrait Figures.

Boy With Bird's Nest (son of Dr. T. H. Buckler).

Original cast at the Peabody Institute.

Boy With Bow (son of Mr. Henry E. Johnston).

Original cast at the Peabody Institute.

Self (head in relief).

Original cast at the Peabody Institute.

Replica, Rinehart Classroom, Maryland Institute.

A. R. Shipley (relief), Peabody Institute.

William Prescott Smith (in part), Greenmount Cemetery.

Roger Brooke Taney, Annapolis, Maryland.

Replica, Washington Place, Baltimore.

Original cast, Peabody Institute.

Miscellaneous.

Bronze Doors, House of Representatives, Capitol, Washington (in part).

Mantel-pieces.

Mr. Hugh Sisson, 179 Loyola Place (now St. Paul street, opp. Christ P. E. Church), Baltimore.

Mr. James Forbs, 328 North Eutaw street (now 1030), Baltimore.

Mr. W. T. Walters (repaired).

Mrs. Rosenbaum, Pikesville, Maryland (?).

Maryland Academy of Sciences, Baltimore (2).

Rose. (model for marble relief), Maryland Academy of Sciences.

Unknown work (given most prominent position at Centennial Celebration, Philadelphia, 1876—perhaps the *Clytie*).

(In the above list many works are located at the Peabody Institute. Some of these are now on loan at other Baltimore institutions and many of the rest are temporarily withdrawn from public view pending the completion of rebuilding plans.)

TWO FORGOTTEN HEROES.

ARTHUR L. KEITH.

Vermillion, South Dakota.

The Susquehannock Indian war which ravaged the borders of Maryland and Virginia in 1675-76 was one of the most important events in the early history of these colonies and put to the test the courage and the patriotism of the settlers. Such trials as this war involved were a necessary part of their great task, and for the services they rendered, we of the later generations owe a lasting debt of honor and gratitude. The number who gave their lives to their country on this occasion was of course small in comparison with the more sanguinary wars of later history but the light of their glory shines none the less because of this fact.

The writer believes (without having fully examined all the records) that the names of but two of these heroes have been preserved, and the purpose of this note is to bring these names out of the musty records where now only they are found and to enroll them in a more durable form.

These names are Giles Cole and Stephen Cawood of Charles County, Maryland. The former left no descendants, while the latter's descendants probably run into the thousands.

Giles Cole of Charles County made will October 7, 1675, probated October 27, 1675. In this will he refers to himself as "being desperately wounded by the Susquehanna Indians." As he mentions no wife or children, we may assume that he was unmarried. He makes bequests to Stephen Cawood (not Coward, as given in Baldwin), John Lemare, John Hawkins, Jr., the latter's brother Henry Hawkins, their sister Eliza Hawkins, and Thomas Hawkins. Henry Hawkins is appointed executor and residuary legatee. The will was witnessed by Humphrey Jones and Henry Neale. James Smallwood was one of the appraisers. Through a marriage of a grandson of this James

Smallwood (Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas) with a grandson of Stephen Cawood (John, son of Stephen, the second) the writer is a descendant of both James Smallwood and Stephen Cawood, the first. Henry Hawkins presents the account of Giles Cole, October 9, 1677. He records payment made to the widow of Stephen Cawood, deceased. The account incidentally refers to the "services of Giles Cole as a soldier in the war against the Indians."

Stephen Cawood, named as a legatee of Giles Cole, was slain before receiving his legacy. This event occurred before May 16, 1676, for on that date the Maryland Assembly voted a pension of 1500 pounds of tobacco per annum to "Ann Cawood, widow of Stephen Cawood, lately slain in the service and defence of the province," for herself and children. This pension was repealed in November, 1678, very probably for the reason that she had married again and was no longer dependent.

Stephen Cawood first appears in Maryland on February 4, 1670 when as a resident of Charles County he was granted right to take up 250 acres of land. On May 18, 1675 Stephen Cawood was granted certificate for 600 acres of land on the main branch of the Mattawoman in Charles County, joining Hull's land called "Hopewell." Stephen Cawood's land was called "Hull."

Of Stephen Cawood's children referred to above the name of but one is known, Stephen Cawood, the second, who died in Charles County in 1735. His will mentions four sons and four daughters. To sons John Cawood and William Cawood he left land called "Hull." All of his eight children married and probably all left issue. If all the lines have multiplied as rapidly as those with which the writer is familiar, there is a large progeny existing today who owe a grateful remembrance to their ancestor Stephen Cawood and to his friend Giles Cole, for the part they played in the great task of American colonization.

MARYLAND RENT ROLLS.

The Maryland rent rolls are an invaluable source of information to students of the colonial history of the province. That so many have been preserved is doubtless due to the fact that the lord proprietary derived the greater part of his revenue from his annual quit-rents and from the alienation fees imposed whenever the ownership of land was transferred. From an early period he found it advisable to have duplicate copies of his rent rolls sent to him in England, probably both as a measure of safety in case of the loss of the copy preserved in the province, and as a means of checking up the zeal of his collectors of revenue there.

When the Maryland Historical Society in 1888 acquired from the heirs of the Calverts the priceless collection of manuscript material bearing upon the history of the province known now as the "Calvert Papers," among them were some twenty-eight rent rolls for the several counties compiled at various dates. In addition to the rent rolls among the "Calvert Papers," the Annapolis Land Office has a very complete series of rent rolls, numbering in all some forty-nine volumes, brought down to a later period than are those found in the "Calvert Papers."

In compiling the rent rolls, separate rolls were drawn up for each county and there was often a further subdivision of the county into hundreds. Each entry includes the name of the tract as given in the patent, the acreage, the date when the land was surveyed, the name of the original grantee, the location of the tract, the amount of the annual rent, and, usually, the name of the "possessor" of the tract at the time when the rent roll was compiled. The rent rolls for a given period thus form what is practically a complete list of all the landholders of the province, but do not usually include the names of lot owners in the various mushroom towns which existed largely on paper, nor do they include under the heading of "possessor" the names of those who may have actually occupied the lands but were simply lessees.

While owing to the diversity of dates a hard and fast grouping of the various rent rolls into definite series is difficult, for the purpose of reference some such classification must be attempted.

This is made still more difficult because some of the rent rolls are not marked with the actual date of their compilation, and others have additional later entries in a different handwriting made several years after the original roll was compiled. The rent rolls of the various Maryland counties seem however in general to

fall into some five series, which for convenience of reference may be grouped as follows:

Series A. 1658-1659.

1658 Calvert County.	1659 St. Mary's County.
1659 Isle of Kent.	1659 Charles County.

These are unbound sheets and are probably the oldest original land records of the province.

Series B. 1700-1707.

1700 Baltimore County.	1707 Kent County.
1707 Anne Arundel County.	1707 St. Mary's County.
1707 Calvert County.	1707 Somerset County.
1707 Cecil County.	1707 Talbot County.
1707 Dorchester County.	

The rent roll for Baltimore County is made up of unbound sheets. Those for the remaining eight counties, all dated 1707, are small folios on rather thin paper in rough paper bindings.

Series C. Undated (about 1705-1724).

{Anne Arundel County.	{Somerset County.
{Baltimore County.	{Dorchester.
{Calvert County.	{Talbot County.
{Prince George's County.	{Queen Anne County.
{Kent County.	
{Cecil County.	

These are undated and it is difficult to fix the exact date, or rather dates, of their actual compilation. It would appear that the greater part of the entries, comprising about the first two-thirds of each book were largely based upon the 1707 series B rent roll, although there are a few differences in the names of the "possessors" of tracts, indicating that some later changes had been made. The latter third of each book is made up of a number of later entries, many in a different handwriting, bringing the lists down to about the year 1724. But it is to be noted that these later entries usually give only the names of the original patentees and do not give any changes in the names of the "possessors" which may have occurred since the patent was issued.

This series is in five large folio volumes on very heavy paper, two counties to each volume, and the volumes are substantially bound.

Series D. 1753-1762.

1755 Anne Arundel County.	1753 Charles County.
1753 Calvert County.	1762 Charles County.
1759 Calvert County.	

These are small folios bound in rough paper covers. It is to be

noted that the only rent rolls for Charles County among the "Calvert Papers" are in this series.

Series E. The Land Office at Annapolis possesses a complete set of rent rolls for all the counties, but no description of these volumes need be made here.

It is proposed to print in the *Magazine* a rent roll for each of the counties, and Series B (1700-1707), where available, seems most suitable for this purpose. The first rent roll to appear will be that for Baltimore County. It will be noted that the Series B rent roll for this county runs down only to the year 1700. It therefore seems advisable also to make use of the rent roll for this county of Series C, bringing the roll down several years later. The Baltimore County rent roll, like others of Series C, is undated and seems to have been compiled at two different periods. The first two-thirds of the book is made up of a roll probably compiled about 1706 or 1707, and gives the names of the "possessors" of the tracts at this time; the remaining third of the book is made up of entries of tracts patented from about this date down to the year 1724, but in the case of these later entries, only the names of the original patentees are given, the names of the "possessors" not being entered at all. The two Baltimore rent rolls will be used to supplement each other. The 1700 rent roll will be first printed unchanged and in its entirety in Roman type, and where the later undated rent roll differs from that of 1700, the differences in the case of each tract entry will be added in italics. After all the entries in the Series B 1700 roll, thus annotated, and numbering in all about 600 have been printed, all entries appearing only in Series C will follow in later installments and will be printed in italics so as to distinguish them from the earlier roll.

It must be remembered that the bounds of Baltimore County at the time covered by these rent rolls were very different from its present limits. All of Harford County, a part of Carroll County, and that part of Anne Arundel County lying along the south side of the Patapsco River, from the bay westward to the highlands beyond Elkridge, were then parts of Baltimore County. The tracts of the 1700 rent roll are classified under the three hundreds into which the county was then divided, viz. Spesutia, Gunpowder, and Patapsco hundreds, while in the later roll there is no definite division under hundreds.

BALTIMORE COUNTY, 1700-1724.

Spesuty hunder^d

Spesuty Island, 2300 acres surveyed the 25 July for Coll^l
Nathaniell Vtye and Island neare Western shore, neare the head

of the bay Called beare point granted by patten the 9th Day of August 1660 now in the "Ocupatio" of Jn^o Hall and Mark Richardson for the Orphans of George Vtye $\text{£} 2.. 6.. 0$

C. Spesutie.

Carters Rest, 400 acres sur. the 25th July 1661 for Edward Carter on the South side of Musketo Creeke 130 acres part thereof sould to Edward Beedle and now in posetion of John Hall and Mark Richardson for the Orphant of George Vtye rent $\text{£} 2.. 7\frac{1}{4}$

C. In possession of John Hall, 130 a.; Anthony Drew, 180 a.; Samuel Jackson, 90 a.

Benjamins Choice, 400 acres sur. the 11th May 1678 of Coll George Wells at a bounded white oake by the Cranberry Swamp and sould to George Vtye and now in the posetion of John Hall and Mark Richardson for the Orphant of George Vtye Rent $\text{£} 16.. —$

C. In pos. John Hall.

Vtyes Rumnye, 300 acres sur. the 15th July 1658 on the west side of Chesepeake bay neare rumley creeke posed by Mark Richardson for the Orphant of the s^d Vtye, rent $\text{£} 6.. —$

C. Rumney. [Later known as Rumley and Romley.] In pos. John Hall.

Vytes Adittion, 45 acres sur. the 19th May 1687 for George Vtye lying on the South side of Rumley creeke in posetion of Mark Richardson for the Orphan of George Vtye rent $\text{£} 1.. 9\frac{1}{2}$

C. In pos. John Hall.

Beedles Reserve, 100 acres sur. Septem^r the 22nd 1680 for Edw^d Beedle neare the head of Swan Creek at a bounded popelar by a small run belonging to the Orphan of George Vtye Rent $\text{£} 4.. —$

C. In pos. John Hall.

Goldsmiths Enlargement, 90 acres sur. for George Goldsmith the 17th day of June 1663 on the west side of Spesuty Creeke

and now in the posetion of Jn^o Hall for the Orphans of George Goldsmith rent $\text{£} \text{—} \text{..} \text{—} \text{..} \text{5}$

C. 70 a. in pos. George Wells.

Stepney, 200 acres sur. the 3^d of Octobr^r 1683 for John Miles on the East side of bush river on the Eastern branch of the s^d river, rent $\text{£} \text{—} \text{..} \text{8} \text{..} \text{—}$

C. In pos. Archibald Buchanan.

Addition, 200 acres sur. the 6th of Octobr^r 1695 for John Miles called the addition on the north side of Eastern branch of back river beging at a bounded white oak neare a run on the south side, rent $\text{£} \text{—} \text{..} \text{8} \text{..} \text{—}$

C. On Bush river.

Spryes Inheritance, 640 acres sur. the 12th febr^r 1668 for Oliver Spry on the East side of back river beging^s at a bounded red oak at the head of Rumley Creek, belonging to the Orphants of Cap. Henry Johnson it is supposed not halfe so much, rent $\text{£} \text{—} \text{..} \text{12} \text{..} \text{—}$

C. On Bush river.

Hammond's Hope, 300 acres sur. the 13th May 1678 for James Hammond on the south side of Swan creek at a bounded red oake by a greate marsh and runing by the creek noe heires appear Hammond being dead, rent $\text{£} \text{—} \text{..} \text{12} \text{..} \text{—}$

This Land is Lyeable To an Escheate

Planters Delight, 600 acres sur. the 15th July 1658 for John Hawkins and Tho. Goldsmith on the west side of Chesepeake bay respecting the mouth of Sasafra^s river and now in the posetion of the Orphans of Coll. Wells, rent $\text{£} \text{—} \text{..} \text{12} \text{..} \text{—}$

C. 250 a. in pos. George Wells; 100 a. Thomas Frizbey; 250 a. Richard Smythers.

Colingham, 100 acres sur. the 4th Novem^r 1658 for John Collet on the west side of Spesuty Creek sould to John Ireland being gone away is now in the posetion of Ralph Gilian rent $\text{£} \text{—} \text{..} \text{2} \text{..} \text{—}$

This Land is Lyable to an Escheat

C. Colingham, now called Greenfields, in pos. of Thomas Greenfield's orphan.

Black Island, 100 acres Sur. the 12th May 1662 for John Collet on the south of the mouth of musketa Creek and posed by the Orphants of Coll. Wells, rent ₧ anum £—.. 2.. —

C. In pos. Thomas Frizby.

Goldsmith rest, 630 acres Sur. the 3rd July 1682 for George Goldsmith wth a south course for a bounded hickory tree w^{ch} is the first mentioned bounds in a patten &c and takeing in the orchard and some part of the plantation Containing noe more as ₧ certificate of resurvey returned into the office and now in the occupation of John Hall for the Orphant of George Goldsmith, rent ₧ anum £1.. 5.. 2½

C. In pos. George Wells.

The Surveyor's point, 500 acres Sur. the 26 March 1666 for George Goldsmith on the northern branch of gunpowder river on the western side of the s^d branch and now in the posetion of John Hall for the Orphants of George Goldsmith rent ₧ anum £1.. —.. —

Relye, 200 acres Sur. the 9th August 1659 for James Robinson on the north side of Swan Creeke and now in the posetion of Mark Richardson Rent ₧ anum £—.. 4.. —

C. Reylie, in pos. Thomas Wainwright.

Mattson Lot, 10 acres Sur. the 13th April 1682 for Andrew Mattson on the south side of Swan creeke at a bounded red oak the bounded tree and called reley and now in the posetion of Mark Richardson Rent ₧ anum £—.. —.. 5

C. In pos. Thomas Wainwright.

Popular Neck, 1000 acres Sur. Septembr^r the 20th 1683 for Mark Richardson on the head of bush river on the south west branch of the s^d river at a bounded beach standing by a Valley by a run neare the afores^d branch rent ₧ anum £2.. —.. —

C. Poplar Neck, in pos. William Nicholson.

Proctors Hall, 200 acres Sur. the 30th August 1659 for George Goldsmith and Nathaniell Proctor and now in the posetion of William Osburne for the Orphan of John Walsh rent ₧ anum £—.. 4.. —

C. In pos. John Walston's orphan.

The Enlargment, 200 acres Sur. the 27th feb. 1665 for George Goldsmith lying in Swan creek on the south side joyning to the s^d proctors Hall and now in the posetion aforesaid for the aforesaid Orphants Rent ₧ anum £—.. 4.. —

C. Inlargement. In pos. of John Walston's orphan.

Holly Neck, 475 acres Sur. the 17th Novem^r 1664 for Richard Wells Sen^r on the south side of Middle river and now in the posetion of Orphant of Coll. Wells, rent ₧ anum £—.. 9.. 6 ¹

Colletts Point, 320 acres Sur. the 20th Novem^r 1668 for John Collett neare an Island Called the black Island formerly Sur. for John Collett poseded by the Orphant of Coll Wells rent ₧ anum £—.. 6.. 4

C. Pos. of George Wells. This land formerly called Wells Neck cont. 1100 a. resurv. and fo^d to contain no more yⁿ as above s^d.

C. In pos. Thomas Frizby.

Timber Proof, 200 acres Sur. the 22^d of decembr^r 1672 for George Wells in delph Creek at a marked gum upon the point of march at the head of the creek belonging to the Orphants of Coll. Wells rent ₧ anum £—.. 8.. —

C. In pos. George Wells, Jr.

Walston's Adition, 81 acres Sur. the 12th July 1678 for John Walston's in the woods at a bounded red oake by a pocoson of Coll. Wells his Land and now in the posetion of the Orphants of Coll. Wells rent ₧ anum £—.. 3.. 2

C. In pos. George Wells.

Goldsmiths Hall, 800 acres Sur. the 15th July 1658 for Sam^{ll} Goldsmith neare a joyning to the Land of John Hawkings upon the west side of Chcesepeke bay belonging to the Orphants of Coll. Wells rent ₧ anum £—.. 16.. —

Porte Royall, 50 acres Sur. the 5th Jan^{ry} 1671 for John Disgarden in Rumley creeke at marked red oak wth in a point at

¹ In Gunpowder Hundred.

the side of a marsh and now in the posetion of Robert Gibson rent $\text{£} \text{—} \text{.} \text{2} \text{.}$ —

C. In pos. Capt. Thomas Bale.

Porte Royall purchase, 100 acres Sur. the 13th Aprill 1680 for Miles Gibson to the norward of port royall at a bounded red oake and now in the poset of Robert Gibson rent $\text{£} \text{—} \text{.} \text{4} \text{.}$ —

C. In pos. Capt. Thomas Bale.

Persimon point, 400 acr. Sur. 1st August 1659 for James Rigby on the north side of rumley creeke and now in the posetion of Robert Gibson rent $\text{£} \text{—} \text{.} \text{8} \text{.}$ —

C. In pos. Capt. Thomas Bale.

Langleys Habitation, 300 acres Sur. the 30th of August 1659 for Thomas Overton on the west side of Spesuty creek and now in the posetion of John Kemball rent $\text{£} \text{—} \text{.} \text{6} \text{.}$ —

C. In pos. John Hall.

Oakington, 800 acr. Sur. the 5th Septem^r 1659 for Coll. Nathall Vtye 500 them of sold to Edw^d Beedle and now in posetion of Thomas Browne rent $\text{£} \text{—} \text{.} \text{10} \text{.}$ —

300 acr. Being the remaining part of oakington formerly surveyed for Coll. Vtye sold and in the posetion Garret Garretson rent $\text{£} \text{—} \text{.} \text{6} \text{.}$ —

C. In pos. Thomas Browne, 500 a.; Garrett Garretson, 300 a.

New Parke, 150 acr. Sur. Septemb^r the 25th 1683 for John Yeo near a place called the Levil in the woods begining at a marked red oake by a Swamp neare Calers rest bequethed by the s^d Yeo onto the afores^d Garrett Garretson who poseseth the same rent $\text{£} \text{—} \text{.} \text{6} \text{.}$ — [Rev. John Yeo]

Cranbury Hall, 1547 acr. Sur. the 14th Octob^r 94 for John Hall begining at a bounded popular stands by the mill spring runing south rent $\text{£} \text{3} \text{.} \text{1} \text{.} \text{11}$

Aquilas Inheritance, 732 acr. Sur. decem^r the 19th 1699 for John Hall begining at a bounded popular standing in a fork of the branches deer creek and runing north 28 degrees Easterly, rent $\text{£} \text{1} \text{.} \text{9} \text{.} \text{0}$

The fork, 150 acr. Sur. the 4th Septem^r 1683 for James Phillips on the East side of bush river at a bounded oake standing at the End of the west southwest side Line of Land Called Goodhope formerly sur. for James Baines and now in the posetion of Edward Welldy Rent p anum £—.. 6.. —

The Stoop, 118 acr. Sur. the 24th March 1679 for George Yates between the lands of Cap^t Thomas Stockett at a bounded Chesnutt tree by a branch Called born branch posed by Tho. Brown rent p anum £—.. 4.. 8

C. In pos. John Brown.

Delph Island, 115 acr.. Sur. the 14th July 1662 for Henry Stockett on the northerly side of rumley Creek and now in the posestion of Robert Gibson, rent p anum £—.. 2.. 4

C. In pos. Capt. Thomas Bale.

Gibsons Marsh, 200 acr. Sur. the 3rd Septemb^r 1683 for Miles Gibson joyning upon rumley Creek at the south point of an Island Called Delph Island and now In the posestion of Robert Gibson rent p anum £—.. 8.. —

C. In pos. Capt. Thomas Bale.

Gibson Ridge, 500 acr. Sur. the 19th of Septem^r 1683 for Miles Gibson on the South west branch of bush river at a bounded popular on a ridge neare the affores^d branch and now In the posestion of Robert Gibson rent p anum £1.. —.. —

C. In pos. Capt. Thomas Bale, 364 a.; Henry Rodes, 136 a.

Gibsons park, 800 acr. Sur. the 19th Septem^r 1683 for Miles Gibson on the South most branch of bush river at a bounded red oake standing neare the s^d branch and in the posestion of Robert Gibson, rent p anum £1.. 12.. —

C. In pos. Anth. Bale, 500 a.; George Wells, 200 a.; Thos. Beale, 100 a.

North Yarmouth, 200 acr. Sur. the 14th Septemb^r 1683 for James Fugate upon the head of Swan Creek at a bounded Hickery standing by the head of the s^d Creek and now in the posestion of Robert Gibson rent p anum £—.. 8.. —

C. In pos. Thos. Brown.

Halls ridge neck, 400 acr. Sur. the 19th of decemb^r 1699 for John Hall and Martha his wife beginging at a bounded black wallnut standing on a ridge near a branch of deer Creek, runing thence East west and be south rent ¶ anum £—.. 16.. —

C. Rich Neck.

Hunting worth, 150 acres Sur. the 17th August 1659 for Abraham Holdman on the East side of bush river and now In position of Sam^l Browne rent ¶ anum £—.. 3.. —

C. In pos. James Phillips, 100 a.; Samuel Brown, 50 a.

Chilbery, 250 acr. Sur. the 2nd feb^{ry} for William Orchard lying on the East side of bush river and now In the posetion of Perygreen Brown of London Merchant, rent ¶ anum £—.. 5.. —

The Addition, 400 acr. Sur. the 24th Octob^r 1668 for Walter Tucker on the East side of bush river on south ward of a creek posed by the afores^d Browne, rent ¶ anum £—.. 8.. —

Batchelors Hope, 400 acres Sur. the 28 April 1668 for William Tomson on the East side of bush river on the west side of bush hunting creek branch and In the posetion of the afores^d Brown £—.. 8.. —

Batchelors Addition, 50 acr. Sur. the 28th April 1673 for William Tomson on the north side of hunting Creeke the East side of bush river and now In the posetion of the afores^d Perigreen Brown all these aboves^d parcell^s of Land did formerly belong to one Walter Tucker and Company and since sould to the s^d Perigreen Brown, rent ¶ anum £—.. 1.. —

French plantation, 100 acr. Sur. the 22nd Jan^{ry} 1673 for Peter Fewcate at the head of a little Creek Called Cathol Creeke at marked red oake nigh a pocoson and now in the posetion of Thomas Cord, rent ¶ anum £—.. 2.. —

C. Catthole Creeek.

Collett point, 400 acr. Sur. the 30th April 1668 for John Collet on the Eastward side of bush river between the north west branch and the midle branch Collet being dead and all his

heires the Land In cultivated noe rent payd these 16 years it is lyable to an Escheat, rent p anum $\text{£}—.. 8.. —$

C. No rent paid these 20 years. [Note another tract of same name on the Chesapeake.]

Mascolls humor, 50 acr. Sur. the 6th Novemb^r 1673 for Andrew Bennet at the head of Musketo Creek at a Marked oake and In the posetion of Thomas Jackson, rent p annum $\text{£}—.. 1.. —$

C. Markoll's Humour in pos. John Hall.

Yorks hope, 200 acr. Sur. the 16 Novemb^r 1664 for William York on the northermost side of Gunpowder river John Yeo had a madamas upon the Land was granted him Yeo is since dead Left no heires here his relations live in the west of England rent not recev^d this 16 years the Land Cultivated, rent p anum $\text{£}—.. 4.. —$

This Land Lyes Gunpowder hundred. This Land Charge after The Grove, 250 acr. Sur. the 3rd Jan^{ry} 1671 for John Tarkinton at the Head of Musketa Creek at a marked white oake by the side of a branch of the said Creek Palmer dead and all his heires here the Land Cultivated and his Widdow holds it for right of her thirds the Land Lyes under an escheate, rent p anum $\text{£}—.. 5.. —$

This Land Lyes under an Escheat

C. Miles Hennis pays rent.

Clemmens Denn, 100 acr. Sur. the 16 of ——— 1664 for William Osburn in rumley Creek on the south side of the Creek and now in the posetion of John Savory, rent p anum $\text{£}—.. 2.. —$

C. In pos. William Prichard. [St. Clement Danes?]

Peter Adition, 100 acr. Sur. the 29th Novem^r 1685 for Peter Fewcate, rent per anum

C. In pos. Thomas Cord.

Part of Carters Rest, 180 acr. Sur. W^{ch} was sume of the formerly sur. for Edward Carter the 25th of July 1661 w^{ch} was sold Ruthan Garrett and is now in the posetion of Anthony Drew, rent p anum $\text{£}—.. 3.. 7\frac{1}{4}$

90 acr. the residue of Carters rest w^{ch} was sold to Robert Jones and now in the posetion of Samuell Jackson, rent $\text{£}—$. 1.. — [Not in C.]

Delph, 600 acre Sur. the 15th Aprill 1669 for Frances Stockett neare rumly marsh on the western side of a Tract of Land formerly taken up by Maj^r Goldsmith now belonging to the heires James Fendall but now in the posetion of Thomas Newsum, rent $\text{£}—$. 12.. —

Delph's Neglect, 120 acr. Sur. the 13th March 1683 for Miles Gibson on the west side of Delph Creek at a Locust Stump the first bounded tree of delph and now to the heires of James Fendall in the Kingdome of England, rent $\text{£}—$. 4.. —

Clement, 50 acr. Sur. the 15th Septembr 1666 for William Orchard in rumley Creek on the west side of the Creek and now in the posetion of John Savory, rent $\text{£}—$. 1.. —

C. In pos. William Prichard.

Hunting Neck, 300 acr. Sur. the 25th Aprill 1668 for Thomas Cole and William Hollis on the East side of bush river at the head of hunting Creek and on the East side of the same Creek and now in the posetion of George Smith for the Orphans of Daniell Peverell, rent $\text{£}—$. 6.. —

C. In pos. David Thomas for orphans of Daniel Peverill.

Mates Angle, 100 acr. Sur. the 12th Novembr 1668 for W^m Osburn and John Lee on the Eastern side of bush river at the norward bounds of Lamberts marsh and now in the posetion of George Smith, rent $\text{£}—$. 2.. —

C. In pos. David Thomas for George Smith's orphans.

Palmers Forrest, 600 acr. Sur. the 9th of Septembr 1673 for W^m Palmer at a marked red oak upon a point in neck between 2 branches of the Cranbury Swamp Palmer being dead no heires here Land In cultivated noe rent paid these 16 years, rent $\text{£}1$.. 4.. 0

This Land is Lyable to an Escheat

C. No rent paid these 20 years.

Palmers point, 500 acr. Sur. the 23rd June 1675 for William Palmer on the west side of Swan Creek at a marked Locust upon the point of a marsh palmer being dead and noe heires here Land Cultivated noe rent payd these 16 years, rent $\text{£} \text{ anum } \text{£}1.. \text{ —}.. \text{ —}$

The Land is Lyable to an Escheat

Swan Harbour, 300 acr. Sur. the 5th August 1675 for W^m Palmer on the north East side of Swan Creeke the northermost tree of the Land Called oakington this Land Called as above, rent $\text{£} \text{ anum } \text{£} \text{ —}.. 12.. \text{ —}$

The Land is Lyable to an Escheat

Goodmans Adventure, 250 acr. Sur. the 13th May 1678 for Edward Goodman on Swan Creek beginging at a bounded w^t oak and Runing south west and by south to a hickery Goodman being killed by the Indians no heires appear Land uncultivated, rent $\text{£} \text{ anum } \text{£} \text{ —}.. 10.. \text{ —}$

The Land is Lyable to an Escheat

Turky Hill, 200 acr. Sur. the 29th of June 1672 for John James in bush river in James Creek at a marked oak on the north side of a branch now posed by Thomas Thurston, rent $\text{£} \text{ anum } \text{£} \text{ —}.. \text{ —}.. \text{ —}$

C. In pos. John Devor.

Millend, 100 acr. Sur. the 5th July 1672 for Miles Gibson in rumley Creek on the East side of the northermost branch of the said Creek posed by Roger Mathews, rent $\text{£} \text{ anum } \text{£} \text{ —}.. 4.. \text{ —}$

C. Mile End.

Wilson Range, 100 acr. Sur. the 18 Novem^r 1686 for John Willson Lyeing in the north side of bush river and now in the posetion of Stephen Freeland, rent $\text{£} \text{ anum } \text{£} \text{ —}.. 4.. \text{ —}$

Pork Point, 100 acr. Sur. the 14th Aprill 1667 for James Phillips on the East side of bush river and posed by the said James Phillips, rent $\text{£} \text{ anum } \text{£} \text{ —}.. 2.. \text{ —}$

Vper Eling, 100 acr. Sur. the 17th August 1659 for Thomas Sampson on the East side of bush river w^{ch} said Land was

Escheated and granted Petition unto James Phillips, rent ₧
anum £—.. 4.. —

Chelsey, 125 acr. Sur. the 10th March 1676 for James Phillips
on the north side of bush river at the southermost bounds of the
Land Called Crabhill 100 acr. part thereof sold and posed by
George Smith, rent ₧ anum £—.. 2.. —

The residue of Chelsey now in the posetion of James Phil-
lips, rent ₧ anum £—.. —. 6

*C. Chelsea Resurveyed, In pos. David Thomas for George
Smiths' orphans, 100 a.; James Phillips, 25 a.*

Phillips Swamp, 100 acre Sur. the 15th July 1672 for James
Phillips at the head rumley Creek at a marked Hickery in the
woods at the west side of a pond, rent ₧ anum £—.. 4.. —

Pocoson, 100 acre Sur. the 20th April 1673 for James Phillips
at the head of rumley Creek at a marked w^t oake in the woods,
rent ₧ anum £—.. 4.. —

Lambarts Marsh, 100 acr. Sur. the 23rd March 1665 for Wil-
liam Orchard on the Eastern side of bush river and now In the
posetion of James Phillips, rent ₧ anum £—.. 4.. —

C. 50 a. in pos. Thomas Hanson.

Crab Hill, 100 acr. Sur. the 23rd of March 1665 for John Lee
on the East side of bush river at the Southermost bounds of a
parcell of Land Uper Eling and now in the posetion of James
Phillips, rent ₧ anum £—.. 2.. —

Rockford, 300 acr. Sur. the 10th June 1679 for Thomas Ford
on the west side of Susquehanna at a bounded popular the
northward bound of a Tract of Land Laid out for Edward
Parish and now in the posetion of James Ford, Rent ₧ anum
£—.. 12.. —

C. In pos. James Ford's orphans.

Eaton, 400 acr. Sur. the 14th June 1679 for John Larkins on
the west side of Susquehanna river at a bounded Spanish oake
and all one point by a small broock now in the posetion of
James Phillips, rent ₧ anum £—.. 16.. —

Harmonds Swan Town, 200 acr. Sur. the 15th of Aprill 1658 for Godfrey Harmer and James Robertson neare Swan Creek and now in the ocupation of James Phillips suposing to belong to the orphan of Edward Boothbey, rent ʒ anum £—.. 4.. —

Martins Rest, 196 acr. Sur. for Lodwick Martin lying on the west side of Chesepeeke bay neare the mouth of Susquehanna river and now in the posetion of James Phillips for the Orphant of Edward Boothbey, rent ʒ anum £—.. 7.. —

Chilberg Hall, 250 acr. Sur. the 15th June 1668 for John Lee on the north side of bush river at a bounded oak at a point of a marsh neare the head of the west branch 125 acres here of posed by Anthony Drew, rent ʒ anum £—.. 2.. 6

125 acres residue thereof noe heires here as yet Claimes any Just title to same, rent ʒ anum

C. Chilbury, in pos. Anthony Drew.

Friendship, 1000 acre Sur. the 15th June 1697 for Robert Lockwood at a bounded Spanish oak on a point on the East side of a branch of bush river Called the midle branch and now in the posetion of John Wilson, rent ʒ anum £2.. —.. —

C. In pos. heirs of John Wilson, of Ann Arundel co.

Moulds Suses, 400 acre Sur. the 10th June 1681 for John Mould on the west side of Swan Creek begining at a bounded Locust tree standing on the south side of a deep Valley and now In the posetion of Henry Borne, rent ʒ anum £—.. 16.. —

C. 198 a. in pos. Lawrence Draper; 100 a. John Cotterel; 102 a. taken away by an elder survey.

Vincent's Castles, 500 acr. Sur. the 13th July 1683 for Vincent Low Esq^r on the west side Susquehanna river begining at a bounded Locust standing by the river side the bounded tree of the Land Called Phillips hope formerly taken up by the s^d Phillips & now belong^g to the Exec^r of the s^d Low, rent ʒ anum £1.. —.. —

C. And belongs to exers of said Lowe, belongs to the heirs of Coll. Burgess.

Mount Yeo, 400 acr. Sur. the 9th June 1683 for John Yeo on the west side of Susquehanna river beging^g at a bounded burch at the mouth of deer Creek runing along the river; Yeo dead Land uncultivated his heire in west of England noe rent made since it was first taken up rent set £—.. 16.. —

Phillips Purchase, 2000 acres Sur. the 15th July 1683 for James Phillips on the west side of Susquehanna river begining at a bounded Locust the bound tree of the Land Called Ann's Lott formerly taken up for Miles Gibson and now in the pose-tion of Thomas Tench Esq^r, rent ₧ anum £4.. —.. —

Parker Chance, 550 acres Sur. the 15th June 1683 for George Parker on the west side of Susquehanna river beginging at a bounded red oak on the North side of deer Creek bounded tree of the Land Called Mount Yeo belonging to the Orphants of the s^d Parker, rent ₧ anum £1.. 2.. —

C. In pos. Capt. Thomas Gray.

Elford Feilds, 500 acres Sur. the 10th June 1684 for W^m Blackinston at a bounded red oak standing upon a ridge neare to James run on the North East and by North Line of a parcell of Land Called Abbots forrest noe rent made here Blackinston gone the Land uncultivated, rent set £1.. —.. —

C. Blackinston run away.

Langlycs Forrest, 356 acres Sur. the 10th March 1683 for Robert Langlycs in the woods above the head of Swan Creek Langlye dead noe heires here Land uncultivated noe mad since it was taken up first rent ₧ anum £—.. 14.. 3

Lines Tent, 1000 acres Sur. the 11th May 1684 for Phillip Lines on the west side of Susquehanna river at a bounded red oak and formerly sur. for Thomas Taylor, rent ₧ anum £2.. —.. —

Abotts Forrest, 1000 acre Sur. the 16th June 1684 for George Abott on the north side of the western branch of bush river at a bounded w^t oak standing by James run on the north East Line of Thomas Sterling Land belonging to the heires of Abott, rent ₧ anum £2.. —.. —

C. In pos. Alexander Parran.

Friendship, 600 acres Sur. the 10th May 1684 for W^m Harris on the west side of Susquehanna river at a bounded red oak a bounded tree of the Land Called Canaan suppose it belong to the Orphans of W^m Harris upon the Clift, rent ₹ anum £1.. 4.. —

Land of Promise, 2000 acres Sur. the 14th May 1684 for Coll. Thomas Taylor on the west side of Susquehanna river at a bounded oak stand on the decent of a hill near to a river standing at the west End of a parcell of Land taken up by Thomas Griffin, rent ₹ anum £4.. —.. —

Andrews Conquest, 780 acr. Sur. the 10th Septembr^r 1683 for Andrew Matson upon a Creek Called Swan Creek at a bounded red oak in the southwest and by south Line of Cooks Chance Matson dead the Land uncultivated noe rent mad of this since it was first taken up great p^{rt} of it taken a way by an Elder sur. noe heires appeare yet, rent set £1.. 11.. 2½

Q. Whether any heires or not,

Fewgates Fork, 300 acr. Sur. the 14th Septem^r 1683 for Fewgate in woods upon the branch of Swan Creek a bounded hickery standing by the main run of the afores^d Creek Fewgate run away Into Virginia noe heires appeare here as yet noe rent mad here as yet, rent set £—.. 12.. —

Benjamens Choice, 254 acres Sur. the 25th Septem^r 1683 for Thomas Hedge in the woods by the Cranbury Swamp at a bounded w^t oake a bounded tree of the Land of Coll. George Wells and now belong^s to the heires of Thomas Hedge, rent ₹ anum £—.. 10.. 2

Expectation, 350 acres Sur. the 25th September 1683 for Peter Ellis in the woods above the head of Musketa Creek at a bounded Spanish oak a bounded tree of Land Called the Grove belonging to John Ellises heires, rent ₹ anum £—.. 14.. —

C. 100 a. William Stevens; 200 a. Samuel Jackson; 50 a. Tobias Emerson.

Sisters Dowrey, 120 acres Sur. Anno Domini 1683 for Andrew

Matson near the head of Swan Creek at a bounded red oak standing by a Vally and now in the posetion of Emanuell Smith rent ₥ anum £—.. 4.. 4

C. In pos. Emmanual Smith's orphan.

Robin Hoods Forrest, 150 acres Sur. the 8th Septemb^r 1683 for Robert Jones near the head of Swan Creek in the woods at a bounded w^t oak standing near the maine branch of the s^d Creek and now In the posetion of John Hall, rent ₥ anum £—.. 6.. —

C. In pos. John Hall, Sr.

Cookes Neck, 100 acres Sur. the 10th Sept. 1683 for John Cooke at a bounded red oake a bounded tree of the Land of Edward Beedle and belongs to the Orphants of John Cooke, rent ₥ anum £—.. 4.. —

C. Cookes Rest, in pos. Thomas Coard.

Contest, 100 acre Sur. the 22^d August 1683 for Samuuell Brand on the head of Swan Creek at a bounded black oak by a marsh side and belonging to the Orphants of Capt. Henry Johnson, rent ₥ anum £—.. 4.. —

Beales Camp, 1000 acres Sur. the 22^d Septemb^r 1683 for Ninian Beale on the head bush river on the north side of the south west branch of the s^d river at a bounded w^t oak respecting to the Land of Mark Richardson, rent ₥ anum £2.. —.. —

C. In pos. Archibald Edmondson.

Driesdale Habitation, 200 acre Sur. the 18 September 1683 for Robert Drisdale at a bounded red oak a bounded tree of Edward Beedles Land and in the posetion of John Fendall, rent ₥ anum £—.. 8.. —

C. In pos. John Fendall; John Roberts claims.

100 acres Sur. the 22^d Septemb^r 1683 for Daniell Lawrence in the woods at the head of bush river at a bounded red oak Lawrence dead noe heire appears here Land uncultivated noe rent made since taken up, rent ₥ anum £—.. 4.. —

Q. Whether Lyable to an Escheate I am inform'd Thomas Lilefoot bought it if soe as the rest of Lilefoots Land.

Good hoope, 200 acres Sur. the 19th Septem^r 1683 for James Banister on the East side of bush river at a bounded oak a bounded tree of the Land Called East land wells formerly taken up for one Ogburn Banister dead his heires Carried out of this province 15 years agoe and not return'd the Land uncultivated noe made of this since the first takeing up rent set, £—.. 8.. —

Lynes Adition, 600 acres Sur. the 16th July 1684 for Phillip Lynes on the west side of Susquehanna river at a bounded red oak on a ridge at the End of the north and be west Line of another pcell of land formerly taken for the s^d Lynes, rent ₧ anum £1.. 4.. —

Contryvance, 200 acr. Sur. the 23rd August 1683 for James Phillips near the head of delph creek at a white oak by a swamp side and now In the posetion of John Carvell, rent ₧ anum £—.. 8.. —

C. In pos. Thomas Newsum.

Langleys Tents, 640 acr. Sur. the 4th Aprill 1684 for Robert Langley on the west side of Susquehanna river about two mile from the s^d river at a bounded Chesnut near a ridge neare a peice of Meddow ground Langley dead noe heires Land uncultivated noe rent made since it was taken up, rent set, £1.. 5.. 9

The Convenencye, 400 acre Sur. the 2nd Septem^r 1684 for Coll. Henry Darnell on the west Susquehanna river at a bounded red oak a mile up the river joyning to the Land Called Harmons Towne, rent ₧ anum £—.. 16.. —

Ebenzers Lott, 200 acre Sur. the 13 July 1684 for Ebenezer Blackston on the west side of Susquehanna river at a bounded gum a bounded tree Called the Land of Canaan, rent ₧ anum £—.. 8.. —

Parkington, 100 acre Sur. the 17th Novem^r 1683 for Richard Perkins on the head of Musketa Creek at a bounded tree in Swamp and now in the posetion of Thomas Edmonds, rent ₧ anum £—.. 4.. —

C. Sold to William Frisby.

The Reserve, 100 acres Sur. the 2^d Oct. 1684 for Coll. Henry Darnall on the west side of Susquehanna river at a bounded red oak a bounded tree of Langleys tent, rent ₧ anum £2.. —. —

Johnston Bed, 268 acre Sur. the 16 Aprill 1684 for John Johnston in the woods on the branches of Swan Creek and now in the posestion of Thomas Freeborn, rent ₧ anum £—.. 10.. 9

Spring Garden, 200 acre Sur. the 8th Aprill 1685 for John Yeo in woods at bounded red oak in the Long Line between fewgates Land Yeo dead noe heires in England Land uncultivated noe rent of this since it was first taken vp, rent set £0.. 8.. —

The Garden of Eden, 150 acre Sur. the 18 May 1685 for Adam Burchell on the head of delph Creek belonging to the Orphant of the s^d Burchell, rent ₧ anum £—.. 6.. —

Mount Surredoe, 550 acr. Sur. the 4th Novembr 1662 for Henry Ward on the west side of Susquehanna river at the northermost bounds of Stockets Chance belongs to the heires of the s^d Ward, rent ₧ anum £—.. 11.. —

Martins Rest, 196 acre Sur. the 15 July 1688 for Lockwick Martin Lying on the south side of Susquehanna river and now belonging to the Orphants of Edward Boothbey, rent ₧ anum £—.. 0.. — [Crossed out in original.]

Daniells Lott, 454 acre Sur. the 16 June 1688 for Daniel Peverlye Lying on the East side of bush river and belonging to the Orphants of the s^d Peverlye, rent ₧ anum £—.. 18.. —

C. Peverell. In pos. Richard Ruff, who married the heiress of Peverill.

Dogwood Ridge, 99 acr. Sur. the 27 Decembr 1687 for Hugh Elbart Lying on the south side of Rumley Creek in woods and now In the posestion of John Paker, rent ₧ anum £—.. 3.. 11¹/₂

Thurstons Neighbor, 1000 acr. Sur. the 13th Octobr 1686 for Vincent Lowe of Talbot County Lying in Baltimore County on the East side of bush river and now belonging to the Execut^r of Coll. Lowe, rent ₧ anum £2.. —. —

Edens Adition, 100 acre Sur. the 11th June 1685 for Adam Burchell Lying betwixt rumley Creek and Delph Creek belonging to the Orphants of the s^d Burchell, rent ℥ anum £—.. 4.. —

C. In pos. Samuel Brown.

Hog Neck, 50 acre Sur. the 15th Novemb^r 1684 for Edward Reives on the west side of the west Line of rumley Creek and now in the posestion of John Savory, rent ℥ anum £—.. 2.. —
This Land Taken a Way by an Ellder Survey.

Concord, 500 acre Sur. the 20th January 1686 for William Ayleward Lying on the East side of bush river Ayleward gone away the Land uncultivated noe rent reced heare, rent set £1.. —.. —

Aha at a venture, 200 acres Sur. the 7th May 1687 for John Hathaway Lying on the north side of bush river and now In the posestion of Humphry Jones, rent ℥ anum £—.. 8.. —

Hazard, 100 acres Sur. the 24 June 1681 for John Yeo on the western side of Swan Creek at a bounded Locust a bounded tree the Land of James Robison deceast this Land taken away by a write of resurvey and granted to Thomas Preble of Baltimore County and the rent will be Concluded a bigger tract.

C. In pos. Mary Prebble for ye orphans of s^d Prebble. Archibald Buchanan intermarried the widow.

Fannys Inheritance, 893 acre Sur. the 12 Jan^{ry} 1695 for Edward Boothby Called Fannys Inheritance Lying on the west side of Swan Creek in Spesuty hund^d beginging at a bounded Maple in a branch of the Cranbury and now in posestion of the Orphants of Edward Boothby, rent ℥ anum £—.. 15.. 9

Paradice, 490 acre Sur. the 6th Aprill 1695 for Robert Mason Called paradice Lying on the branch of Swan Creek beginging at a bounded red oak, rent ℥ anum £—.. 19.. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$

C. In pos. John Mason of St. Mary's co.

Parkers Folly, 214 acre Sur. the 12th Septemb^r 1695 for John Parker Lying on the north side of bush river In the woods

Lying against Allyes Island marsh beginging at double Chesnut at the mouth of Jefferryes neck, rent $\text{£} \text{—} \text{..} \text{8} \text{..}$ —

C. In pos. orphans of s^d Parker.

Parkers Lott, 176 acre Sur. the 12 Sept^r 1695 for John Parker Lying on the north side of bush River beginging at a Swamp neare Swamped point, rent $\text{£} \text{—} \text{..} \text{7} \text{..} \text{1}$

C. In pos. orphans of s^d Parker.

Hazard, 200 acre Sur. the 8th Novem^r 1693 for Thomas Greenfeild Lying up the branches of Swan Creek in woods beginging at a bounded w^t oak on the north side of the maine run, rent $\text{£} \text{—} \text{..} \text{8} \text{..}$ —

C. In pos. orphans of s^d Greenfield.

Miles Hill, 100 acre Sur. the 11th Aprill 1695 for Thomas Newsum Lying above the head of bush river on the north East branch thereof in the woods beginging a bound^d popular by a run, rent $\text{£} \text{—} \text{..} \text{4} \text{..}$ —

Harmonds Town, 200 acre Sur. the 19 July 1658 for Godfrey Harmond upon a point upon the south side of Susquehanna river and now in the posestion of William York for the Orphants of Jacob Lotton, rent $\text{£} \text{—} \text{..} \text{4} \text{..}$ —

Eling, 100 acres Sur. the 17th August 1659 for Thomas Sampson on the East side of bush river this Land was Ex^d and granted to W^m Hollis and now In the posestion of his son William, rent $\text{£} \text{—} \text{..} \text{2} \text{..}$ —

C. In pos. Benj^a Smith for orphans of Hollis.

Hollye Hill, 50 acre Sur. the 18 August 1659 for William Hollis on the East side bush river near the Land of Thomas Sampson and now In the posestion of W^m Hollis, rent $\text{£} \text{—} \text{..} \text{1} \text{..}$ —

Owlets Nest, 50 acre Sur. the 20th of Octob^r 1668 for William Hollis on the East side of bush river on a Cove between 2 tracts of Land formerly Sur. for the s^d Hollis and now In the posestion of the s^d, rent $\text{£} \text{—} \text{..} \text{1} \text{..}$ —

C. In pos. Benj^a Smith for orphans of Hollis.

Hollis his Chance, 45 acre Sur. the 27 Octo^r 1679 for William Hollis on the East side bush river at a bounded black oak a bounded tree of a parcell of Land Called Holly hill in the posestion as above, rent ℥ anum £—.. 1.. 9½

Iselington, 22 acre Sur. the 27 Octob^r 1679 for W^m Hollis on the East side of bush river at a bounded stake standing by a marsh and runing north and be west posed as afs^d, rent ℥ anum £—.. —.. 11

C. In pos. Benj^a Smith for orphans of Hollis.

Planters Neglecte, 63 acre Sur. the 11th March 1680 for W^m Hollis on the East side of bush river at a bounded w^t oak in the north East side of Owlies Cove pos^d as above, rent ℥ anum £—.. 2.. —

Swampy point, 100 acres Sur. the 16 Novem^r 1664 for W^m Hollis Lyeing on the north side of bush river beginning at a bounded Spanish oak of the Land Called Swampy point and now in the posestion of W^m Hollis, rent ℥ anum £—.. 2.. —

Hollis Refuse, 143 acre Sur. the 23 Septem^r 1695 for William Hollis Lyeing on the north side of bush river begining at a bounded Spanish oak of the Land Called Swampy point posed as afores^d ℥ anum £—.. 5.. 9

C. All these 8 tracts in pos. George Chancey who mar. one of y^e orphans.

Broad Neck, 100 acre Sur. the 20th Septem^r 1664 for W^m Hollis on the south side of rumley Creek and now in the posestion of William Pridget, rent ℥ anum £—.. 2.. —

C. In pos. William Prichett.

Hamsteds Marshall, 100 acre Sur. the 1st August 1659 for Godfrey Baylise to the southward of rumley marsh ajoyneing to the Land of George Vtye and now in the posestion of Anthony Drew, rent ℥ anum £—.. 2.. —

Gum Neck, 200 acre Sur. the 22 July 1662 for Thomas Overton on the western side of rumley Creek and posed by Anthony Drew, rent ℥ anum £—.. 4.. —

The Narrow Neck, 100 acre Sur. granted to William Hollis by patan the second day of Octob^r 1667 and the said patan Endorsed by Jeremiah White Sur^r generall begining on the west side of rumley Creek at a bounded tree of broad neck a tract of Land formerly belonging to the s^d and in the posestion of John Hall Jun^r, rent $\text{£} \text{—} \text{..} 2 \text{..}$ —

Mates Neck, 100 acres Sur. the 3^d June 1667 for W^m Osburn and John Lee on the side of rumley Creek and now in the posestion Henry Hedge, rent $\text{£} \text{—} \text{..} 2 \text{..}$ —

Common Garden, 450 acre Sur. the 3^d June 1667 for W^m Osborn and John Lee on bush river on the Eastern side begining at a point by the river side and granted to the said Osburn by a patan 1678; 100 acre thereof in posestion of James Phillips, rent $\text{£} \text{—} \text{..} 2 \text{..}$ —

100 acre part thereof sould to William Osburn Jun^r and mortgaged to the s^d James Phillips, rent $\text{£} \text{—} \text{..} 2 \text{..}$ —

40 acre more thereof in the posestion of Henry Hedge, rent $\text{£} \text{—} \text{..} 10 \frac{1}{4}$

40 acre more thereof in the posestion of Henry Jackson, rent $\text{£} \text{—} \text{..} 11$

170 acre residue thereof in the posestion of William Osburn Sen^r, rent $\text{£} \text{—} \text{..} 3 \text{..} 5$

C. Covent Garden. 150 a. in pos. Thomas Hanson; 50 a., James Phillips; 40 a. Henry Hedge; 40 a. John Roberts; 170 a., the remainder to y^e orph. of William Osbourn.

Penny Cove Quick, 100 acre Sur. the 13th of Octob^r 1665 for Thomas Overton in rumley Creek on the north side of the s^d Creek and now in the posestion of Roger Matthews, rent $\text{£} \text{—} \text{..} 2 \text{..}$ —

C. Penny Come Quick.

Western frolick, 100 acre Sur. the 6th Septem^r 1673 for James Ives on a small branch of a Creek Called Musketa Creek at a marked Live oak by a marsh In Troopers neck and now in the posestion of James Ives, rent $\text{£} \text{—} \text{..} 4 \text{..}$ —

C. Devised to Richard Smithers.

Beaver Neck, 200 acre Sur. the 28 of March 1663 for John Collet on the west side of a branch of Musketa Creek 125 acre p^t thereof in the posestion of James Ives, rent q anum £—.. 2.. —

C. In pos. John Stokes, 125 a.; John Hall, 75 a.

Musketa Prooffe, 250 acre Sur. the 22^d of decem^r 1672 for James Ives in Musketa Creek at a marked w^t oak by a marsh at the head of a Creek 200 acre p^t thereof in the posestion of James Ives, rent q anum £—.. 8.. —

50 acre residue thereof sould to John Sheeles and now In the posestion of Elizth Sheeles his widdow, rent q anum £—.. 2.. —

C. In pos. John Hall, Sr.

Cooks Chance, 158 acre Sur. the 13 May 1678 for John Cook on the south side of Swan Creek begining at a bounded oak by a marsh and runing north East up the Creek and now in the posestion of W^m Jeffs, rent q anum £—.. 6.. —

C. In pos. Thomas Brown.

Gilbert Adventure, 150 acre Sur. the 7th August 1695 for Thomas Gilbert called Gilberts Adventure begining at a bounded Spanish Oak and popular, Rent q anum £—.. 6.. —

C. In pos. Richard Simpson.

Simsons Choice, 53 acre Sur. the 15th July 1688 for Richard Simson Lying on the head of Swan Creek, Rent q anum £0.. 2.. 11¹/₂

C. In pos. Emmanuel Smiths orphans.

Mates Affinitye, 200 acre Sur. the 1st March 1683 for Edward Douse and Emanuel Selye upon a Creek of gunpowder river Called Salt peter Creek near the head begining a bounded w^t oak a small fork of the s^d Creek belonging to Orphants of Edward Boothby, rent q anum £—.. 8.. —

C. Edwd. Douce and Emmanuel Cealy, for Edward Boothby's orphans.

Aitrop, 500 acre Sur. the 29th of decemb^r 1664 for M^r Thomas Griffith on the west side of Susquehanna river begining at a

marked Spanish oake standing at a Low point by a small brook or Valley and given by the s^d Griffith to one Henry Hazallwood who was his copartner or mate and sould by the Execut^{rs} of the s^d Hazallwood to Richard Perkin and William Loftin and now in there posestion, rent ₧ anum £—.. 10.. —

C. In pos. Richard Perkins, 468 a.; Dan Johnson, 32 a.

Strawbery Hill, 200 acre Sur. the 18 May 1684 for Thomas Thurston on the East side of Susquehanna river at a bounded w^t oak at the mouth of James branch a bounded tree of turky hill and now in the posestion of Thomas Thurston, rent ₧ anum £—.. 8.. —

C. In pos. John Deavor.

Elberton, 1000 acre Sur. the 15th August 1683 for Thomas Thurston on the west side of Susquehanna river at a bounded hickry by the river side a bounded tree of mount Yeo and now in the posestion as aforesd, rent ₧ anum £2.. —.. —

C. In pos. James Empson, 500 a.; Thomas Manning, 500 a.

Addition Lott to Levyes Tribe, 50 acre Sur. the 14 Aprill 1681 for John Durham Lyeing on the west side of bush river and on the north side of a Creek Called Swan Creek begining at a bounded w^t oak and now in the posestion of Samuel Durham, rent ₧ anum £—.. 2.. — Gunpowder hundred

C. In pos. John Durham.

Ann's Lott, 500 acre Sur. the 8th June 1683 for Miles Gibson on the west side of Susquehanna river begining at a bounded Locust by the river side and now In the posestion of Thomas Thurston, rent ₧ anum £1.. —.. —

C. In pos. Fran Smith. Sold to Thos. Edmonds who died without heirs.

Jones Adition, 100 acre Sur. the 20th July 1696 for Humphry Jones Lying neare the head of bush river begun at a bounded w^t oake £—.. 4.. —

Peirsons Park, 300 acre Sur the 24 August 1698 for Simon Peirson Lying above the head of bush river begun at a bounded w^t oak, rent ₧ anum £—.. 12.. —

In the posestion of Henry Wriothsley

Thomas Ann Desire, 107 acre Sur. the 25 Oct^r 1697 for Thomas Ann Depost begun at a bounded red oak standing on the south side of Church Roade, rent ʒ anum £—.. 4.. 3½

C. Last line reads: "Spesutie Church Road."

Denis Choice, 300 acre Sur. the 5 feb^{ry} 1698 for James Denis Lying above the head of bush river begun at a bounded Spanish oak, rent ʒ anum £—.. 12.. —

C. 100 a. in pos. Jeremy Hakes.

Battsons Fellowship, 150 acre Sur. the 6th Jan. 1698 for Edward Battson Lyeing above the head of bush river beyond a bounded red oak, rent ʒ anum £—.. 6.. —

C. Land sold but I know not to whom; supposed taken away by older survey.

Good Neighborhood, 699 acre Sur. the 19th decem^r 1699 for Samuell Young begun at a bounded Hickery, rent ʒ anum £1.. 7.. 11½

Spring Garden, 127 acre Sur. the 22 Sept^r 1697 for Samuell Baker Lyeing betwixt rumley & delph Creek begun at a bounded sweet gum, rent ʒ anum £—.. 5.. 1

This Land Lyes und^r an Escheat

C. Baker dead. No heirs.

Brotherly Love, 100 acres Sur. the 28th August 1697 for Richard Perkins and W^m Lofton Lyeing on the south side of Susquehanna river begun at Spanish oak, rent ʒ anum £—.. 4.. —

C. In pos. William Loftons orphans.

Parkers Choice, 224 acre Sur. the 10 August 1698 for W^m and John Parker Lyeing on the East side of bush river begun at a bounded oak in the posestion of John Parker, rent ʒ anum £—.. 8.. 11½

Chapmans Fellowship, 150 acre Sur. the 6 Jan^{ry} 1698 for John Chapman Lying above the head of bush river begun at a bounded red oak, rent ʒ anum £—.. 6.. —

Billingsgate, 79 acre Sur. the 14th Oct^r 1694 for Francis Whitehead Lyeing in Spesuty hundred on the head of a creek called Swan creek beginning at a bounded red oak of James Fewgates Land Called north Yaremouth, rent ʒ anum £—. 3.. 2

Peters Addition, 100 acre Sur. the 29th of decem^r 1685 for Peter Fugat Lyeing on the west side of Swan creek in the woods beginning, at a red oak of a pcell of Land the french plantation runing East and by north and now in the posestion of Thomas Cord, rent ʒ anum £—. 4.. —

C. Reads: "west side of Spesutia Creek."

Johnson Rest, 150 acre Sur. the 10 Sep^r 1662 for John Johnson in the woods above the head of Swan Creek at a bounded black oak on a Ridge 100 acre p^t thereof in the posestion of William Lofton & Rich. Perkins, rent ʒ anum £—. 4.. —

50 acre residue thereof In posestion of Thomas Freeborne of Ann Arundell County, rent ʒ anum £—. 2.. —

C. Date of survey given as 1683. 100 a. in pos. orphans of William Lofton.

The Rich Levell, 800 acre Sur. the 24 March 1679 for George Yates at the End of the west Line of Henry Stockett at a bounded Chesnut by bourn branch now in posestion of Thomas Plummer In Prince Georges County, rent ʒ anum £1.. 12. —

C. In pos. Coll Henry Darnall of Pr. Geo. co.

Levell Addition, 118 acre Sur. the 15th decemb^r 1686 for George Yates Lyeing on the west side of Susquehanna river posed by Thomas Plummer In Prince Georges County, rent ʒ anum £—. 4.. 9

Harwood Retirement, 50 acre Sur. the 24th Aprill 1675 for Henry Harwood on the north side of Spesuty Creek at a point of a marsh at the mouth of Collett back Creek now posed by Ralph Gellum under an Escheate, rent ʒ anum £—. 2.. —

C. In pos. Thos. Greenfields orphans.

Ebenezars Park, 200 acre Sur. the 16 Aprill 1684 for Ebenezar

Blackeston upon the head of Salt peter Creek at a bounded red
£—.. 8.. —

This is In gunpowder hundred
oak of Mates Affenity by the s^d Creek side, Rent ₥ anum
Gods Speed, 200 acre Sur. the 21 Septem^r 1685 for Lawrence
Taylor in the woods begining at a bounded red oak standing
in a Swamp in the northermost Line of George Goldsmith in
the ocupation of his son Lawrence, rent ₥ anum £—.. 8.. —

[Not in C.]

Gunnells devotion, 60 acr. Sur. the 12 Aprill 1680 for George
Gunnill standing by Chesepeak bay side nigh the mouth of
rumly creek it appeares to be noe such Land Gunnell dead see
Void

[Not in C.]

James Parke, 1175 acre Sur. the 23 Aprill 1681 for James
Phillips on the East side of bush river at a bounded red oak
of a Tract of Land Called hunting neck, rent ₥ anum £2.. 7.. —

Paradice, 1000 acre Sur. the 8th June 1687 for Thomas
Litefoot on the west side of Susquehano river at a bounded
Locust by the river side this land under the same denomination
of the rest, rent ₥ anum £2.. —.. —

The Good Indeavor, 500 acre Sur. the 15th Oct. 1686 for
Robert Gelly Lyeing on the East side of bush river, rent ₥
anum £1.. —.. —

THE LIFE OF THOMAS JOHNSON.

EDWARD S. DELAPLAINE.

PART SEVENTEENTH.

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CHAPTER XX.

*(Continued)*THIRD TERM AS GOVERNOR—A STATEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL
LAW.

Then came a joyous surprise! The message from Governor Patrick Henry—the British had left the Chesapeake!

Naturally, the tidings from Virginia brought great relief to the people of Maryland. Immediately—June 3, 1779—Governor Johnson and his Council ordered the discharge of the Militia. Likewise, Brigadier-General Gist was permitted to return to the Headquarters of General Washington. "We are very much obliged by your promptitude to repair hither on this occasion," Gist was advised by the Governor and Council, "and are very glad that you are so soon at liberty to return."¹⁷³

And, so, the marauders decided to sail back to New York without attempting to plunder the soil of Maryland. And it was well for them that they did. For the people of Maryland, under the stirring leadership of Governor Johnson, were thoroughly aroused and ready to repel the invaders from the State.

An indication of the tense excitement that prevailed in the Chesapeake at the time the Maryland Militia awaited the Enemy is shown by an incident which led to a stirring complaint from the Government of France. While the Marylanders were alert for the slightest warning, two merchant vessels flying the French flag appeared in the Bay. At first the ships were supposed to be British men-of-war. After they approached the

¹⁷³ XXI *Maryland Archives*, 440.

fort and were preparing to dock at Baltimore, a Maryland galley, trailing close behind, fired on one of the vessels and killed a French sailor. The French were incensed—and justly so. The Captain of the French ship, immediately upon landing ashore, apprised the Chevalier d'Anmours, Consul of France at Baltimore, of the outrage.

The Chevalier d'Anmours had been fulfilling ambassadorial as well as consular duties. Earlier in the Spring, when a French soldier, who held the rank of Captain in a Continental regiment, was arrested for fighting with a hostler, the Consul appealed to Governor Johnson to order a release so that the officer could return to the Army of the United States, explaining at the same time that the Frenchman had been insulted "in the most provoking manner" by the hostler, attacked by a large crowd and then sent to jail. But this occurrence appeared insignificant when compared with the unjustifiable killing of a Frenchman. The late affair, M. d'Anmours believed, was not only a serious crime in itself but also a flagrant offense against the French Nation. Asking for redress on behalf of the Government of France, the Consul sent the following message on June 8, 1779, to the Governor of Maryland:

"A killed man whose head was carried away by the shot, is but an aggravation of the offense offered to his most Christian Majesty's service and flag, for which I ask satisfaction which I expect as well from your Justice as from the atrocity of the fact considered in itself. At my request the Commanding officer (for the Captain was not on board at that time) was immediately apprehended and sent to Jail. He pleaded the want of a salute which he required from her. In supposing even that this salute was due by his Majesty's subjects to *ships of war*, which I can never acknowledge till I have orders to do so, yet it could not be understood to *ships armed by merchants*. I repeat it, Sir. Your Justice, the Laws of Nations of which this is a capital breach, the sincerity of the Alliance that unites France and America, makes me hope for a satisfaction, which his most Christian Majesty has a right to expect, not only from

all these motives; but also from the magnanimity with which the Americans are treated when in the ports of France.”¹⁷⁴

On June 10, 1779, Governor Johnson discussed the complaint with the members of his Council and returned the following reply:

“The galley belonging to this State is fitted out, in great part, at the expence of it and for the sole purpose of protecting the trade to and from this Bay, the efforts of the merchants in Baltimore were in aid of ours; the principal officers were, by our permission, proposed by them and approved and commissioned by us, as the officers of this State: they were so on the former cruise.

“No instructions have been given by this Government for the conduct of its officers or subjects, towards the *ships of war* of his most Christian Majesty, or the *private ships* of his subjects; these facts, Sir, being generally known, the necessary inference must be, as the truth really is, that any such event as you complain of, was as unexpected to us as yourself, so that nothing of this accident can possibly be imputed to the Government. Considering this fact simply in the light you view it—as an unjustifiable firing of a *private vessel* on a *private vessel* of the subjects of his most Christian Majesty, and, if it was added, that it was done with the intention of insult and injury—nothing in our power remains undone since the officer who commanded on board, is committed to Jail and is in a course of legal prosecution.

“Whether the *private ships* of either Nation are to make any acknowledgment of respect to the *ships of war* of the other, on their occasionally meeting with each other in the parts of the other Power, is a matter out of our way to determine on; if at all, we imagine that between Independent Powers, they ought to be mutual, not acknowledgments of superiority but of respect only. The Supreme Powers, of the two Nations, we apprehend, are only competent to regulate where it may be demanded and,

¹⁷⁴ *Ibid.*, 447.

if it might tend in any degree to promote the Common Interests of the two Countries, we wish it done.

“It has hitherto been our constant endeavour to promote and confirm a good understanding between the two Countries and we flatter ourselves, that you’ll do us the justice to believe we shall cheerfully embrace every opportunity to evince with what sincerity we wish to continue the harmony and extend the confidence now happily subsisting.”¹⁷⁵

In his expression of this opinion Governor Johnson was straightforward and firm. He openly admitted that the Maryland vessel was a regularly commissioned war ship of the State, but he unhesitatingly took the position that the Government of Maryland was free from any hostile intent towards France and therefore no wrongdoing could be charged against the State.

There is no question that Governor Johnson’s statement of foreign policy is fundamentally sound. Dr. John H. Latané makes the following comment in this connection:

“The status of American state navies during the Revolution may have been somewhat uncertain, and the French vessel may have resented being examined, if she was signalled to for this purpose, by what she regarded as a merchant ship. There is no doubt now—and there was no question at that time—of the right of a war ship to stop and examine a foreign merchant vessel either on the high seas or within the territorial waters of the war vessel. Although it is not so stated, I presume that the Maryland vessel signalled to the French vessel for the purpose of examining her papers before firing the fatal shot. If, on the other hand, the shot was fired without warning, it was an unpardonable breach of all the recognized methods of procedure. In either case, the Governor of Maryland did all that could be expected of him when he officially repudiated the act, and the Government of Maryland did all that could reasonably be expected of it in committing the officer who commanded the ship to jail and instituting legal proceedings against him.”

¹⁷⁵ *Ibid.*, 449.

While the Governor's letter to Consul d'Anmours was plain and uncompromising, containing no apology from the State, yet the reply is softened in some degree by the concluding paragraph, which pleads for a continuation of friendly relations between France and America. And such a feeling was, of course, the sincere hope of Governor Johnson. At this very time, when the same Consul sought the release of a French subject, who had been acquitted of murder but who was still confined for the fees of prosecution—at that time a person indicted for a crime was held for costs even though acquitted—the Governor agreed to order the prisoner's release to prevent the possibility of any "uneasiness" between the two countries.

Another instance of Governor Johnson's effort at this time to coöperate with France is seen in his offer to assist in preventing the desertion of sailors from French merchant vessels. After receiving their salaries, many of these sailors took "French leave" at Baltimore and stole away, either to Philadelphia or to the South. The Consul asked the Governor to order all French sailors to be held at the ferries unless proper passports could be shown. Johnson, in reply, explained that the Legislature had not given him any such Executive power; and that the Government could neither command nor prohibit where the General Laws were deficient. However, the Governor and Council, anxious to prevent further violation of contracts, *requested* the ferry-keepers at Patapsco and Susquehanna to allow no French sailors to pass the ferries until after the closest examination, explaining that while the requests were not compulsory it was hoped they would "not be altogether without effect."

So, the frank and able manner in which Thomas Johnson dealt with international questions made him, in the end, popular both with his own countrymen and with the representatives of foreign powers. That Johnson's treatment of international problems was approved and appreciated at home is attested by the fact that later on, as we shall see, he was urged by George Washington, as President of the United States, to accept the portfolio of Secretary of State.

And that Johnson's foreign policy was accepted with entire satisfaction by France is shown by the signed statement of Conrad Alexandre Gérard, Ambassador from France. M. Gérard had taken part in the negotiations of the Treaties of Alliance and Commerce and, at the time of the arrival of Count D'Estaing, had come as the first duly accredited plenipotentiary of France to the United States. After the Legislature forbade the exportation of foodstuffs unless by authority of the Governor and Council, Ambassador Gérard, upon asking his Excellency for permission to export a supply of salted meat and flour from Maryland to the Martinique, included the following complimentary statement:

“ This arrangement is a new proof which this State gives of her attachment to the Alliance and of her zeal for all which can interest the Common Cause; as, for instance, the happiness and the safety of their respective subjects. A like behavior can only fortify more and more the perfect confidence which the entire conduct of the State, of which your Excellency is the Chief, has already inspired in his Majesty, and I dare surrender myself as guarantor in your behalf.” ¹⁷⁶

In the meantime—while Governor Johnson was preparing for the marauders and in other ways grappling with problems at home—General Washington was still entrenched at Middlebrook, watching every moment of General Clinton with infinite patience and fortitude. The American Commander-in-Chief, judging from the debates in Parliament, felt that the British would send additional troops to prosecute the war, thus giving the Enemy a superiority very dangerous to the safety of America. Moreover, while the British were strengthening, the Americans were weakening. To Governor Johnson and other State Executives, General Washington pointed out “ the rapid decline of our currency, the general temper of the times, the disaffection of a great part of the people, the lethargy that overspreads the

¹⁷⁶ *Ibid.*, 500.

rest, the increasing danger to the Southern States." All in all, Washington felt that the situation of affairs was "peculiarly critical." He believed it his duty to urge the several States to make "immediate and decisive exertions" to strengthen the Continental Army. "Our battalions," declared Washington, "are exceedingly reduced, not only from the natural decay incident to the best composed armies; but from the expiration of the term of service for which a large proportion of the men were engaged . . . Not far short of one third of our whole force must be detached on a service undertaken by the direction of Congress and essential in itself. I shall only say of what remains, that when it is compared with the force of the Enemy now actually at New York and Rhode Island—with the addition of the succours, they will in all probability receive from England—at the lowest computation it will be found to justify very serious apprehensions and to demand the zealous attention of the different Legislatures."¹⁷⁷

Clothing was another great need in the American Army. And at the time of his appeal for reënforcements Washington also urged the appointment of the State Clothier, as recommended by Congress. "I know not," said Washington, "what instructions may have been given relative to these appointments; but, if the matter now rests with the particular States, I take the liberty to press their execution without loss of time. The Service suffers amazingly from the disorder in this Department, and the regulations for it cannot be too soon carried into effect." Johnson, however, had already complied with the request of Congress by appointing John Randall Clothier for Maryland.

The Maryland Legislature had adjourned for the summer; but Governor Johnson felt, in view of the urgent appeal of the Commander-in-Chief for reënforcements, and for a further supply of clothing, that it was necessary to hold a special session.

¹⁷⁷ George Washington, *Varick Transcripts*. Library of Congress. Vol. III. p. 72; XXI *Maryland Archives*, 411.

During June, however, the farmers of Maryland were busy with harvest; and so, while proclaiming that on account of "affairs of high importance and concern," a meeting of the General Assembly was required "as soon as well may be,"¹⁷⁸ the Governor suggested that the session convene on the 15th of July.

Late in June, Mr. Johnson made a hurried trip to Frederick, where he ascertained the supply of clothing, provisions and ammunition, secured first-hand information regarding the wheat crop and inquired about the strength of the Militia. It was one of the few occasions when Mr. Johnson was away from Annapolis during his service of nearly three years as Governor.

Hastening back to the Capital about the first of July, the Governor resumed his daily sessions with the Council. On July 9, 1779, notice was sent to General Washington that a call had been issued for the Assembly. "We have to regret," the Governor and Council lamented to the Commander-in-Chief, "that Congress did not earlier make their Requisition on the States to fill up their Quotas of Troops and that Cloathing was not—we suppose could not be—sent with the Recruiting Officers."¹⁷⁹

It was not until July 22nd that the Legislature was able to secure a quorum. But once it did convene it speedily enacted measures in aid of the Common Cause. One Act was passed to prevent more effectually the practice of forestalling and engrossing within the State. Another Act prohibited the exportation of foodstuffs—"wheat, flour, rye, Indian corn, rice, bread, beef, pork, bacon, live stock, peas, beans, oats and other victual." Another authorized the Governor and Council to appoint subscription agents throughout the State to borrow twenty millions of dollars on the faith of the United States, in furtherance of the requisition of Congress dated June 29th. And still another authorized the Governor and Council, by means of heavier taxation, to pay 4,680,000 dollars more into the Continental Treasury. These and other measures were passed rather expedi-

¹⁷⁸ XXI *Maryland Archives*, 457.

¹⁷⁹ *Ibid.*, 469.

tiously, for after three weeks the members were ready to adjourn and return to their homes.

The reorganization in the Clothing Department and the appointment of State Clothiers failed to produce the results expected by General Washington. In August, the Commander-in-Chief—stationed now at West Point—sent out another circular to the several States, asserting that the supplies from the Clothiers would probably “fall far short” and pleading for further exertions in this direction. “From the best information I have been able to obtain,” predicted the Commander-in-Chief, “I fear there is but too much reason to apprehend, that unless the respective States interpose with their exertions, our supplies of this essential article (clothing) will be very deficient; and that the Troops may again experience on this account, a part of those distresses, which were so severely and injuriously felt in past stages of the war, and which a regard to the interests of the States as well as to the duties of Humanity should prevent, if it be practicable.”¹⁸⁰

Still another urgent appeal from General Washington, which came to Annapolis during Governor Johnson’s third administration, was an appeal for flour. Early in the spring of 1779, Johnson made an effort to ascertain the quantity of flour expected from the State of Maryland; and Gouverneur Morris, who had been delegated by Congress to superintend the Commissary and Quartermaster Departments, replied that about 10,000 barrels were desired. Through the Maryland members of Congress, Governor Johnson secured 500,000 dollars,—all that could be spared by the Continent at that time—and an order for an additional sum of 800,000 dollars, for the purpose.¹⁸¹ And immediately the work of buying flour for the Army went forward in Maryland with unusual despatch.

So eager, indeed, were the purchasers to secure results that in some instances they paid entirely too much for the flour.

¹⁸⁰ George Washington. *Varick Transcripts*, Library of Congress, Vol. III, p. 118; XXI *Maryland Archives*, 504.

¹⁸¹ XXI *Maryland Archives*, 338.

But the Maryland Governor, hoping above all else to secure the necessary quantity, explained to Congressman Morris why the price had increased. One of the purchasers in the whirlwind campaign found that he had bought flour that was already in Philadelphia; this led to sharp accusations. Suspicions of graft were also cast upon Colonel Henry Hollingsworth, Deputy Quartermaster General at the Head of Elk, and his brother, who was acting as one of the purchasing agents. Governor Johnson was too busy to harbor suspicions. He expressed regret to Colonel Hollingsworth that "any man should be brought into difficulties by his promptitude to serve the public" and he gave the Colonel permission to use any of his (the Governor's) letters to clear up the suspicion. "You are as welcome as justifiable in making use of any thing from me," wrote the Governor, "to clear up the Truth and serve the purposes of Justice; I shall take the same freedom, whenever necessary, with any letters in my power, without thinking I do amiss."¹⁸²

During July and August, 1779, the work of purchasing flour in Maryland progressed more quietly. In August, Colonel Ephraim Blaine was appointed Deputy Commissary General for the Middle Department of the Army, and he in turn appointed Assistant Deputy Commissaries in Maryland, with the sanction of the Governor. On September 7th, Governor Johnson received another circular from General Washington, telling of alarming apprehensions by reason of the want of flour for the American troops and entreating extraordinary exertions for a supply.¹⁸³ On the following day, the Governor and Council issued orders for the Assistant Deputy Commissaries to proceed with their work, regardless of whether orders had already been received from Colonel Blaine. In the event Colonel Blaine demanded an explanation, the Council declared that the Executive order would excuse them. "If not," said the Council, "we dare say General Washington's letter will."¹⁸⁴

¹⁸² *Ibid.*, 434.

¹⁸³ George Washington, *Varick Transcripts*, Library of Congress, Vol. III, p. 124.

¹⁸⁴ XXI *Maryland Archives*, 516.

Colonel Blaine arrived in Annapolis on September 9th and conferred with the Governor and Council. After his visit, the following report was sent to General Washington regarding the situation: "We have no State Magazine and in a great part of our country the crop has been very bad, however we hope that enough may be soon got for the temporary subsistence of the Army." ¹⁸⁵

Finally, in October, 1779, as discouragement grew greater among the patriots at West Point, General Washington once more sent out from Headquarters an appeal to expedite all remaining supplies of flour. The appeal was forwarded from Philadelphia to Governor Johnson by John Jay, the President of Congress. "The wheat of Maryland being in more forwardness for grinding than any other," wrote the Commander-in-Chief to President Jay, "I could wish that Governor Johnson may be requested to push the purchases within that State. The Commissary General gives the fullest encouragement on the score of beef, but of flour he continues to express his fears." ¹⁸⁶

Governor Johnson's third term was now rapidly drawing to a close. And Johnson knew that his third term was to be his last. For the Constitution of Maryland provided: "That the Governor shall not continue in that office longer than three years successively." ¹⁸⁷ Before the end of summer, Johnson was already awaiting, with a considerable measure of relief, for the day of his retirement and a much-needed rest. In August, for illustration, when it appeared expedient to give the Governor power to remove incompetent officers in the Militia, Johnson offered to secure this authority for his successor. "As I am circumstanced I may do it with propriety," he said, "and therefore intend to represent to the Assembly at the next session, the necessity, as it appears to me, of giving the *future*

¹⁸⁵ *Ibid.*, 520.

¹⁸⁶ *Ibid.*, 548.

¹⁸⁷ Constitution of 1776, Article XXXI.

Governor and Council a power of issuing new commissions, where the public service might be promoted by it." ¹⁸⁸

During the months of September and October, 1779, Mr. Johnson continued, however, faithfully at his post. He gave directions to the Annapolis Company of Matrosses, commanded by Captain Edward Gale, to march to the Headquarters of General Washington; ¹⁸⁹ from General Smallwood and General Gist he secured detailed information regarding the troops in the two Maryland brigades; ¹⁹⁰ he called the Militia together again to guard the British prisoners ordered by the Board of War from Philadelphia to Fort Frederick; ¹⁹¹ worked indefatigably until the close of his administration to secure further supplies of flour; ¹⁹² and continued to coöperate whole-heartedly with Mr. Randall, the State Clothier, to secure additional supplies for the Continental Army. ¹⁹³

As winter approached, bringing again to mind the terrible sufferings at Valley Forge, the Governor and his Council took every means possible promptly to obtain adequate supplies—waistcoats, overalls, hats, shoes, stockings and blankets. The State, for example, owned a supply of leather sufficient to make upwards of 6,000 pairs of shoes; and it was hoped to have about 3,000 pairs ready for shipment by Christmas. In order to expedite the work, General Smallwood was requested to release a dozen shoemakers from his brigade so they could make shoes in Maryland all during the winter for the troops. ¹⁹⁴

Near the close of his administration, Governor Johnson received from Major-General Frederick William Augustus Henry Ferdinand von Steuben a letter urging the further strengthening of the Maryland regiments. Baron von Steuben, upon being appointed Major-General, established a system of discipline for the American troops, which was of great value to the Army. In his message to the Governor, the German baron pointed to

¹⁸⁸ XXI *Maryland Archives*, 504.

¹⁹² *Ibid.*, 564.

¹⁸⁹ *Ibid.*, 527.

¹⁹³ *Ibid.*, 556.

¹⁹⁰ *Ibid.*, 532.

¹⁹⁴ *Ibid.*, 536.

¹⁹¹ *Ibid.*, 520.

the weakened condition of the Maryland troops and showed the wisdom of beginning at once to appeal for recruits for the campaign of 1780. General von Steuben also promised that if the Governor would select a rendezvous, officers would be sent from Headquarters to exercise and train the recruits throughout the Winter.¹⁹⁵

But, after nearly three years of faithful application to the duties of Chief Executive, Mr. Johnson was now ready to turn the work of the office over to the incoming Governor. On November 8, 1779, the General Assembly, prohibited by Constitutional restriction from reëlecting Governor Johnson, selected Thomas Sim Lee as the second Governor of Maryland. Mr. Johnson was now prepared to move to Frederick, where his brothers had engaged in business on an extensive scale, and where he could rest—for a while, at least—many miles away from the exciting scenes around the State House.

The country was still in a critical condition. But just as Governor Johnson was ready to relinquish his official duties at Annapolis and step down to private life, he was given a modicum of relief by Congressman Jenifer, who wrote from Philadelphia¹⁹⁶ that some of the Indian tribes of the Six Nations had decided to stop their outrages on the frontier and were suing for peace; that Stony Point and Verplanck's Point, situated on opposite sides of the Hudson, had been evacuated by the British; and that the forces of Count D'Estaing, in coöperation with the patriots under General Lincoln, were making a valiant effort to recapture Savannah.

(To be continued)

¹⁹⁵ *Ibid.*, 536.

¹⁹⁶ *Ibid.*, 566.

DEPOSITIONS IN THE LAND RECORDS.

(Continued from Vol. XIX, p. 283.)

DEFENDANT'S DEPOSITIONS.

The deposition of Peter Poree about fifty-six years of age taken the 31st March 1785 on the tract of Land called Rogers's Inspection, who being duly Sworn the Holy Evangelists sayeth, that he hath lived in Baltimore Town since the year 1762, that since two or three years after he came to live in said Town he hath several times passed up and down Jones's falls in Scows and row boats, that the place where he usually entered into the Channel or mouth of Jones's falls at the times when he first navigated the same was at the lower or east end of Philpots Hill at or near a place now shewn or pointed out to the Surveyor and proceeded from thence upwards round the end of Philpots hill into the said river that he hath passed both up and down thro' the said Channel in Scows and row boats, sometimes loaded and sometimes unloaded, but that he never passed either out of, or into Jones's falls in a straight or south direction from the West side of Philpots Hill and that the reason why he did not do so, was because there was no passage or Channel that he knew of that he never did take notice what depth of water there was in the Channel round the end of Philpots Hill, that the Scows he commonly went up and down in the said Channel were such as carried about two Hogsheads of Tobacco or fifteen pipes of wine, that he never did observe or see the mud bank on the outside of the channel dry or uncover'd at any time when he passed thro' the said Channel, nor does he remember ever to observe or see any other person to pass thro' the said Channel at such times as the bank was dry, this Deponent also declares that he never knew of any other Channel out of Jones's falls into the bason except that round the end of Philpot's Hill before the breaking out of the Channel below the bridge on Water street, on the North West side of Bond's Island or Marsh but

that he has sometimes at high tides passed over the mud Banks in Canoes. This Deponent further declares that in passing up and down the Channel round Philpots Hill, he does not remember ever to have got aground—this Deponent further sayeth that he has not navigated up or down Jones's falls since the time he helped to unload a Vessel of M^r Plowman's about fourteen or fifteen years ago, this Deponent further sayeth that to the best of his recollection it is fifteen or sixteen years since he first observed the bank on the outside of the Channel to appear dry or uncovered, and that he supposes its appearing so was owing to the Westerly winds. This Deponent further declares that the space between the two wharves begun by Thomas Yates, and from the lower wharf to the point and from the upper wharf to M^r Buchanans is covered with water except when the tides are unusually low from the winds blowing North-erly or North west, this Deponent declares that he never did attempt to pass over the bank in a straight or south direction with a loaded Scow from the West side of Philpots Hill into the bason nor to examine whether there was a passage or Channel there, he further deposes that he never measured the depth of the water either in the Cannel round Philpots Hill nor on the bank or flats on the outside thereof, nor knows what depth of water there was on either the one place or the other, this Deponent declares that he thinks the Island called Bond's Marsh was to be seen when he first came to Baltimore, tho' he does not remember to have taken notice of it for some time after and he also thinks it has increased or grown in bigness since he first knew it, and does not think it was half as big when he first knew it as it is now—Peter ^{his}X Poree.

mark

Sworn before Geo. Gould Presbury—

Attorney General at the Relation of Thomas Yates—@ Nathaniel Smith Samuel Purviance and Rob ^t Purviance—	}	John Slamaker Mariner aged about forty years being duly sworn on the Holy Evangels of
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Almighty God, and being on that tract of land called Rogers's Inspection deposeth and saith that he has passed up and down Jones's falls from time to time during these last thirty years this Deponent saith that the deepest water leading from the falls into the Bason was round the West end of Philpots point and thence in a direction towards the East end thereof, this Depopnent further saith that they could at common tides pass over in small row boats the bank opposite to Philpots hill in a South direction from the West end of Philpots point, but at low tides they could not, that he himself was frequently attempted it at low tides, but always obliged to return, this Deponent further saith that he has frequently in Scows passed in the Channel round the West end of Philpots point in the direction towards the east end thereof, when the bank has appeared in part above the water, but when the bank was entirely uncovered with water a scow could not pass up the said Channel round Philpots point owing to the narrowness of the Channel, this Deponent believes a Scow could pass up the falls between the lower bridge and Griffiths bridge, when it could not pass round Philpots point but never saw the attempt made, this Deponent further saith, that he was in a Sloop sometime about the year 1758, which was brought down Jones's falls and that the said Sloop was taken round the West end of Philpots point in the direction towards the East end thereof where Major Yates has extended his lower wharf, this Deponent further saith that some distance from the lower or East end Philpots point said Sloop got aground, but whether she was on the before mentioned bank or not, could not say but rather inclined to think she was, and whether if on a mud bank, such mud bank was on the East or west side of the Channel could not say. Mud banks being on both sides, this Deponent further saith, that the bank on the East side, he never saw uncovered with water, that the bank of the West side at common low water is always partly uncovered, and at common high tides covered, that he never knew it wholly uncovered by the lowest tides, this Deponent further saith, that at the times he has passed up and down said falls

round Philpots point, when the flat or bank was partly uncovered they were uncovered about as low down as the East side of Major Yates upper wharf and but a small spot, this Deponent further saith that the tide has flowed as high up Jones's falls as the bridge at Moor's lower mill, this Deponent further saith that this Channel round Philpots point continued the deepest water, until another Channel broke through by the North West side of bonds Marsh, and that it was for sometime after a passage for a row Boat, that this Deponent has about 32 or 33 years known Bond's marsh, that when he first knew it, it consisted of two or three turfs with flags on them, and that they were not much larger than a table, that the place where this Island appeared was where this Deponent has shew the Surveyor, and that this Island has gradually increased in every direction to its present size, that at common high tides the water in the Channel round Philpots point was from three and a half to four feet deep, that the Vessells in which this Deponent passed down said falls when part of the flat or bank appeared drew about two feet or two and half, that when he first knew these waters the shoalest part on the bank or flat was about one foot and half at common tides and that ever since there has been a Marsh between the lower end of Bond's Marsh and the flats or bank, the water in which Marsh was about a foot deeper than on the flats or bank, that when this Deponent first knew Bond's marsh they could only see at common high tides the tops of the flags above the water that this Deponent never did actually measure the water on the bank or flat, or in the Channel, but only judges from his generally knowledge having frequently passed up and down said falls, Sworn to before me the Subscriber one of the Justices of Peace for Baltimore County in presence of the above parties. April 5th 1785 John Slemaker—John Coulter—

Thomas Moore Mariner aged about forty-two years, being duly sworn on the Holy Evangels of Almighty God and being on that tract of land called Rogers Inspection deposeth and saith that

he has known Jones's falls since the year 1764, that the Channel thereof ran round the West end of Philpots point towards East end thereof, from which East end it ran in a South direction towards Pattersons Wharf that at low tides they could not pass over the bank opposite to Philpots point in a Canoe, this Deponent further saith, that he did not ever see the said Bank altogether uncovered with water until within about these last fifteen years, that he has seen small boats pass directly South from the falls with the bason, this Deponent further saith that the space between the two wharves made by Major Yates is now covered with water and that it is above half tide that he hath seen, last year, and he believes the year before on the said bank above the place where the upper Wharf is, two spots, each about the size of a dining table covered with flags, as shewn to the Surveyor—Tho^s Moore Sworn to before me the Subscriber one of the Justices of the Peace for Baltimore County in the presence of the above parties April 23rd 1785—Tho^s Russell—

The Deposition of William Asquith aged about fifty-one years, who being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists May 9th 1785 deposeth and sayeth that he did act as Clerk to the Commissioners who were appointed to survey and lay out M^r Harrison's Marsh by Act of Assembly in the year 1766, and that he did attend them in executing said survey and that according to the survey thereof then made and according to the best of his recollection of the same, the place which he has now pointed out to the Surveyor, at or near to the East side of the small bridge on Water street, he does believe and apprehend to be the place which was considered to be the mouth of the gut, which was laid down in the tract of land usually called and known by the name of Harrison's Marsh, for which he desires to refer particularly to the plat of said Marsh as then surveyed by the aforesaid Commissioners which plat he the said William Asquith did deliver to M^r Daniel Bowley for M^r William Lux as Clerk to the Commissioners of Baltimore Town W^m Aisquith—Sworn before me this 9th of May 1785—

The Deposition of George Gouldsmith Presbury Surveyor of Baltimore County who being sworn on the Holy Evangelists May 10th 1785 deposeth and sayeth that the stump of a tree near to which a boundary stone now stands, near the head of the bason of Baltimore and near the small run of water commonly called the spring branch has been repeatedly shewn to him acting in his capacity of Surveyor of Baltimore County, by many persons and at different times, as the second boundary tree of a tract of land called Todds range, and also as a boundary tree of another tract of land called Lunn's lott, and that he hath made several Surveys adjoining and near to said Stump agreeable to the aforesaid descriptions thereof—Sworn before me—Witness my hand Geo. Gould Presbury—Isaac Vⁿ Bibber.

John Brown aged about 38 years, being on that tract of land called Rogers's Inspection Solemnly and sincerely affirmed and declared, that he has know the Navigation of Jones's falls about sixteen or seventeen years, and that the Channel from the falls into the Bason was round the West end of Philpots point in the direction towards the east end thereof, that he has himself frequently passed down the falls round Philpots point in a Vessel that drew when loaded about eighteen Inches, that he himself being a potter and living near the falls usually carried in such Vessel his earthen ware down the falls, that at low water he passed round Philpots point at high water he passed by the North West side of Bonds Marsh in Vessels that drew about twelve or fifteen Inches that at very high water he has passed in a South direction from the West end of Philpots point over the flat or bank in a Canoe, he cannot say he ever passed in a canoe when loaded, but has, when partly loaded, this affirmant further saith, that at low tides when the West end of the bank where Major Yates's upper wharf is extended appeared above water he thinks the water in the Channel round Philpots point was about two feet and a half deep and the Channel very narrow, that the tide water in Jones's falls flows as high as Moores bridge at the lower mill, that he himself has known the

Island called Bonds Marsh about sixteen years and that it was then nearly half as large as it now is, that it has extended in every direction to it's present size but rather the most to the South East, that he never saw the flat or bank uncovered as far down as the East end of Philpots point, that he frequently in passing round Philpots point had got aground on a mud bank or flat at about half tides and at the same time there was water enough in the Channel between the bank and Philpots Hill for his boats which drew from 15 to 18 Inches, that he usually passed in his boat round the West end of Philpots point and thence towards the end thereof, and that when he came to the place where Major Yates's lower wharf is, at the East end of Philpots point he took a different course in a direction towards Patterson's Wharf. Affirmed to before me the Subscriber one of the Justices of the Peace for the County of Baltimore in the Presence of the above parties April 5th 1785—John Coulter—John Brown—

The Deposition of Captain Robert Henderson aged forty-three years, who being duly Sworn on the Holy Evangelists the 1st April 1785 on the tract of land called Rogers's Inspection deposeth and sayeth that he has lived or sailed out of Baltimore Town for about sixteen or seventeen years past, save sometime that he was in England, and that since his first being in this place, he hath had a general knowledge of and acquaintance with the Navigation of the Waters of Potapsco river and the Bason of Baltimore, that he never did navigate or pass up or down in any part of the river called Jones's falls, which empties into the bason of Baltimore, that he does not remember ever to have seen any boat or Vessell passing thro' any part of the Inside Channel round in front of Philpots hill but that he has seen and observed Vessels navigating in the upper part of Jones's falls above the Island, that he did always consider the Channel or course of Jones's falls to have its direction round under Philpots hill from the west side of said Hill towards the East side thereof that he never did pay any particular attention

to the mouth of said Channel but apprehends it did empty into the bason some place nearly opposite to where he now stands, that he does not remember to have taken notice of the mud bank which extends on the outside of the Channel round Philpots Hill until about a year or a year and a half after his first knowledge of Baltimore Town, at which time it appeared as a spit extending around from the lower end of Bonds Marsh or Island, and appeared to be not above one hundred yards long and that when he observed it, it was a very low tide, that he doth [not] remember ever to have seen any Vessels passing over or across the aforesaid bank except once, when he saw a scow which to the best of his knowledge he believes was empty, pass over it at the time of high water near the outer end of the aforesaid spit, that in passing along from Fells point to Baltimore Town he has frequently observed it to be increasing or growing larger and extending farther downwards, and that at such times he observed water like a Channel or drain appearing in the inside thereof, that at the times when he has observed the bank to be bare and uncovered was when westerly or northerly winds prevailed and that he does not believe that any row boat could pass up or down in the inside Channel or drain, at any time that he had observed the bank to be uncovered or bare, this Deponent further sayeth that the space between the two wharves extended by Thomas Yates, and also the space between the lower of said wharves to Fells point as well as from the upper of said wharves to M^r Buchanans wharf is commonly covered with water at common tides and now is so at a midling high tide this Defendant sayeth that he apprehends the Island called Bonds Marsh, when he first observed it was not more than about one third as big as it now appears to be, and that it's principal encrease since that time has been Southerly and Westerly, that at the time when he first observed said Island he apprehends it was much nearer to the lower end of Harrison's Marsh than it now is, the breaking out of a new Channel below the lower bridge on the North west side of the Island having carried away a considerable part thereof, this Deponent further sayeth

that he does apprehend there has been a general Alteration in the depth of water in the Bason of Baltimore since he first knew it, but does not think it has filled up equally in all parts of the bason, and also that he thinks it cannot have filled nearly so much on the East side of Jones's falls as in the upper part of the Bason owing to the improvements and buildings on and near to upper part of the Town and he also thinks that the Course of the river on the North West side of Bonds Island has greatly contributed to the filling up the bason in that particular part thereof between Bonds Marsh and Mr Buchanans wharf, this Deponent further sayeth that he never has observed the tide water to flow higher up in Jones's falls than the Presbyterian burying Ground, but that he hath never paid any particular attention to it nor does he know how much further it may have flowed Sworn before Geo. Gould Presbury—Rob^t Henderson—

The Deposition of Josiah Bowen of Baltimore County, about fifty-five years of age, who being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists the 4th of April 1785 on the tract of land called Rogers's Inspection deposeth and sayeth, that he was brought at near to Baltimore Town, as has for about thirty-seven years past lived at the place where he now does, about eight miles from Baltimore Town, that the first time he recollects to have passed into Jones's falls was thirty-two years ago in a row boat loaded with a parcel of Cyder, which boat he thinks might have drawn two or two and a half feet of water, that in attempting at that time to pass into Jones's falls the Vessel got aground upon the bank which lies off the end of Philpots Hill upon which he observed a boat which he apprehends was a Ships boat passing up Jones's falls thro' the Channel inside of the mud bank the people of which boat told him he could not get in that way and that he must come around lower down to get into the falls, which he did (as near as he can recollect at a place now shewn to the Surveyor, or in that direction, that at that time the Channel where he entered into it seemed to be about a hundred yards distant from the place where he now is, and that at the West end of Philpots Hill, the Channel was close in near the shore,

that he does not remember he ever since that time to have passed up into Jones's falls in any Vessel larger than a battoe or a Canoe and that every time he did so, he always went up by the same way that the first went up, that he has often seen ships boats and such Vessels going up into Jones's falls and always going up round the West end of Philpots hill, but did not observe where they entered into the Channel, that he does not remember at any time as far as twenty years ago ever to have seen or observed any Vessels such as row boats scows or flats pass either in or out of Jones's falls over the bank at the West end of Philpots hill but thinks he has some times since within the last seven years seen small Vessels such as Canoes, battaus and small boats pass over it, but does not remember at what time of the tides they did so. This Deponent further sayeth, that at present, which appears to be something lower than a common low tide the space between the two wharves extended by Major Yates is all covered with water except a spit which now appears within the upper wharf, on which there appears a quantity of leaves settled so as to appear above water, and also that the space between the lower of the said wharves and fells point and also between the South end of the upper of said wharves and between the South end of M^r Buchanans wharf is at present covered with water, and for some distance further North—Josias Bowen—Sworn to before me this 4th of April 1785 John Coulter—

(To be continued)

EXTRACTS FROM ACCOUNT AND LETTER BOOKS
OF DR. CHARLES CARROLL, OF ANNAPOLIS.*(Continued from Vol. XIX, p. 303.)*Annapolis 7th May 1733

Sir

One Roger Newman died in this Province many years since & left some Land in which he had a right on Patapsco River in Baltimore County called Newmans Delight 480 acres & Jones's Range 380 acres I do not find that any of his Friends mind or look after it. If I am rightly informed his Sister & Heiress to him is the Wife of Doctor Caleb Coatsworth who lives in Fenchurch Street near Read Lane.

As they get no Profit thereout I believe that a Reasonable Bargain may be had thereof & the sooner now that it will be a Charge to keep it; as we are all obliged to pay our Quit Rents.

I have an Inclination to make a Purchase thereof but at present cant pay the Money Therefore would willingly take a Lease therefore for four Years with a Clause therein obliging the Leasors to make me a Deed of Release & vesting me with the fee simple on my paying such Price as you can agree for not exceeding two hundred Pounds & for the said Term I would pay an Annual Rent to them in London of six Pounds £ annum.

I Desire the Favour you will make a Proposal to the Doctor & his Lady the most of the Land Swamp & Marshy Ground it really can't be worth more than two hundred Pound but hope you may agree with them for $\text{£}150$.

I doubt not but to be able to pay the money before the Expiration of the Term.

I request y^r Friendly Assistance herein & if they agree get Leases drawn for the said two Tracts of Land as before specified. . . .

To Mr Phil. Smith Merch^t in London

Sir

The Bond which Mr Blake carried over was what Mr Jennings desired on a Perusal of a Copy & an Addition of the Decree at Large which accordingly was inserted but the next morning on Mr Blakes further consulting him he desired that addition (which now you have ordered it to be drawn with) or Words to that Effect to be made.

I truly did not apprehend them Material, as the Tenor was to the same effect before, but thought that if we must proceed in no other manner than by the chicanery of attorneys I had no reason to Humour his 'till I had advised in the same manner which I then had not nor since have.

The Gentlemens Intention may be very just & Honest but the Treatment I have met with from their father, their slight of the Affair since his Death till I urged it myself & Mr Jn^o Blakes great suspicion of the Certainty of what his Father has sworn to & inserted in his Will cant but give me Room to apprehend a Snake in the Dark.

I told Mr Blake that I would refer the Thing to y^r Judgement & would be concluded by what you should think proper therein from which I propose not to recede & therefore shall be content with y^r taking the Bond as you like & approve.

I assure you I have as great Aversion to Disputes of any kind as any Body living can have & should prefer a good Correspondence with Mr Blakes Family to the Difference which has been, but to have gained that I must have given up my honour & the Justice I owed my Wife & Family for its plain that on no other Terms or Consideration could it be gained.

Mr Blakes will is a plain Indication of his Integrity to me & Affection for his Daughter but as he is no more I am willing to let lie in Oblivion & with him his Conduct.

It will be a singular Pleasure to me that every thing may be right & that no Grounds may remain for Disputes or that it were in my Power to contribute to their Welfare in any Respect.

The Gown has been finished three or four Days past & should have been sent had any opportunity offered.

My Wife Joins me with her kind Respects to her Aunt & You.

I am sorry to be troublesome to you on this Occasion but as you are so good as to take it on you I submit to you the needful & am with great Respect. . . .

To Rich^d Bennett Esq^r Wye River
Present

6th May 1733

Sir

I rec^d yours of the 5th Instant late last night with a Letter from M^r Bennet & copy of a Bond inclosed as I had refer'd the Affair to M^r Bennet I shall be content with what he shall do therein of which I have acquainted him.

You say the only Reason you had to desire them Words to be inserted was the Advice of your Councell, which I say was the only Reason I objected against them for you well know the Day before he approved of the Bond with having the Decree at Large inserted which was at first only referred to & was accordingly done after that on another Ψ usal he would have the other Addition when the sence of the Thing imported no other than what he desired which indeed to me seem'd Quibbling & the more as I advised with no one on the Affair but acted what I did in a Plain Honest manner according to the Intent as I Apprehend of the Thing.

Your Designs may be very upright & just but you will excuse me when I tell you that I do not expect from you any more than the Law has given me & that I am very certain if it had not, I must have gone without; notwithstanding y^r conscios Intention.

As for any Uneasiness in the Affair you may blame y^rself for it, for I know no Occasion there was for going to an Attorney about it unless to take the Advantages of the Law which was what I did not then nor since have; & for what I know the bond may be to my Prejudice but as I have referred the matter to M^r Bennet shall be satisfied with what he Acts therein.

You must think me very stupid if your own suspicion of your

Father's Veracity did not give me good Reason to suspect also that this Estate out of which I was to be paid is a fictitious thing.

I shall be glad that the Contrary appears for Quietness for I promise you that you cant more Ardently desire an Amicable conclusion of this Affair than I do.

When you look back on y^r Fathers Conduct & View his Will sure you can't be so partiall as to think that he has acted the Part of a generous and kind Parent to y^r Sister or that of a man of Honour & Integrity to her Husband & from the share you had therein you could not in Reason have expected a sincere Correspondence from one so treated.

I hope y^r future Conduct may therefore show that the fault was entirely his, as for myself I can assure you its not in my Nature to appear masked & had I pretended Friendship that would have been the Case, for I cannot have a sincere Heart for those who are using me ill nor will I ever Cloak a just Resentment under the Veil of Hypocrisy.

On my Part there remains nothing to be done for Removing those Obstacles to a friendly Correspondence so I hope as the matter lies intirely with you, it will meet no interruption.

My Wife joyns me with best Respects to you & all Friends. . .
To M^r John Blake at Wye River

Sir

Inclosed is M^r Hendersons Order on M^r Tho^s Brooke y^r Sheriff for 7000^{lb} Tob^o which I desire you will get received by M^r Beckworth the under Sheriff he spoke to me & promised he would get Good Tob^o & Weighty fit to ship, upon which Dependance I venture thereon.

I hope he will get it convenient for the people to Roll & soon as received that you will get it shipped on Board of a ship of M^r Smiths in y^r River.

Please to get M^r Beckworth to sign the inclosed receipt. As soon as my Quarter Tobacco is all ready shall Order it to be shipped Pray endeavor that all the Tobacco on Acc^t. this Order

may be got as soon as possible & shipped together Y^r Favour herein will oblige. . . .

2^d June 1733 To M^r Isaac Landsdale Queen Ann

Received of M^r Isaac Lansdale for the use of D^r Charles Carroll M^r Jacob Henderson's Order on M^r Tho^s Brooke for 7000th Tob^o which I promise to receive for the said Carroll for five p Cent on the N^{tt} Proceeds when sold in Great Britain.

Witness my hand this Day of Anno Domini
1733.

To be marked CB & numberd 1 & upwards

Test

Maryland June 7th 1733

Sir

Pay to M^r William Stavely or order Thirty pounds Ster. money and charge the same to ac^{tt} of

To M^r Sam^l Hyde Mer^{tt} in London

Maryland June 16th 1733

Sir

Inclosed you have M^r Benj^a Tasker order on M^r Joⁿ Hyde & Co. payable to W^m Stavely or order for Two Hundred and forty pounds Endorsed by said Stavely to me, and allso a Letter of advice relateing thereto.

The dependance I have on the certainty & goodness of M^r Tasker's order Induced me to make use of the money by draweing on you to the following persons & w^{ch} I desire the favour may be discharged a protest of w^{ch} would ruin me to all Intents —Your favour herein will much oblige. . . .

My order to W^m Stavely is payable on Sight, & my bills at Sixty days sight to others.

June 7 th My order to W ^m Stavely	£ 30
D ^o 14. My Exchange to Charles Calvert Esq ^r	100
D ^o 14. My Exch ^h to Amas Woodward	40
	<hr/>
14. My Exch ^a to Mord Hammond	70

£240

To Mr Samuel Hyde Merchant in London ꝯ The Sea Nymph.

June 16th 1733

Sir

The acct^t remited against Capt. Williams was Cur. money I have on the receipt of yours charged you £6.. 8.. 6 ster. w^{ch} makes the said acct^s 8.. 11.. 3 Cur. with w^{ch} s^ume as ꝯ y^{rs} I expect you will also Credit me I am with respect. . . .

To Mr W^m Black Mercht in London.Maryland June 17th 1733

Sir

Inclosed is Duplicate Mr Benj. Tasker's Order on Mess^{rs} Joⁿ Hyde & Co. for £240 dated 4th Oct^r last payable to W^m Stavely & by him Endorsed to me.

The dependance I have on the Certainty and goodness of Mr Lasker's order Induced my makeing use of the money by drawing on you to the following persons.

My order to W^m Stavely is payable on sight & the Bills to the others at sixty days.

The first order I sent ꝯ the Sea Nymph the Lord Balt. ship to whom my Bill to Mr Calvert is Endorsed. . . .

To Mr Sam^l Hyde ꝯ Carpenter

1733

June 7. order to W ^m Stanely	£ 30
14 th Bills to Cha. Calvert	100
14 th Bills to Amos Woodw ^d	40
14 th Bills to Mord. Hammond	70

240

Annapolis in Maryland July 13 1733

Sr

Before is Copy of mine to you as by the date thereof Copy's of which have sent but as no Answer am Obliged again to Trouble you by this opportunity Capt. Price directly from our Port who I hope may meet with you & bring your Answer, I shall be very ready to be of service to you on any Occasion here. . . .

To Mr John Symson in Jamaica to the Care of Capt. Price.

Maryland Sep^r 4th 1733

Sir

Inclosed is an order on Mr W^m Hunt for £8.. 14.. 5 (& also the following bills of Exch^a am^o to £35) Ball. of acc^{ts} due to me & with w^{ch} when rec^d pray Cr my acc^{tt} with you. I have of the third Ins^t drawn on you payable to John Buck Esq^r merc^t of Biddiford at sixty days sight for £12.. 18.. 5 w^{ch} I request may be paid.

You shall have Remittance ☉ Gray in full. . . .

To Mr Phil. Smith merc^{tt} in London.

Maryland 4th Sep^r 1733

Sir

I desire you will pay to Mr Phill Smith merc^t in London for my use Eight pounds fourteen shil & five pence Ster. Ball of acc^{tt}s in y^r hands due to me & his rec^t hereon shall be good. . . .

To Mr W^m Hunt

the Bills refered to in my former Letter to Mr Smith Copy of w^{ch} Letter & the second bills sent ☉ the Geo. Rigdon on Jos & Edw^d Bezley

	£10.. —.. —
D ^o on Jo ⁿ Hanburry	3.. —.. —
Geo. Rigdon Jun ^r on Ditto	12.. —.. —
Mary Keene on Jos. & Edw ^d Bezley	10.. —.. —

£35

Maryland 11th Sep^r 1733

Sir

Since mine of the 4th Instant I had the favour of y^{rs} of the 29th June & 31^t May with my acc^{tt} Current. I am much obliged in the care you took about me with M^{rs} Coatsworth I belive the old Lady is a Lover of Money & may adore it, but conclude her not so old as to be past the sense of other pleasures so may have more gods than one, however it's out of my way to get her Land by such Worship so must have patience till I can command the pence w^{ch} I intend to do as soon as y^r Ballance is comply'd with.

The Lowness of Tobacco has ruined me & unless you sell what's in y^r Hands & what goes home this Year better I shall not recover in haste Huet had some Tob of mine from Putuxent but left no bill Loading I think he had Eighteen Hogsheds. . . .

To M^r P. Smith Merc^t In London.

Maryland Sep^r 13th 1733

Sir

Inclosed is bill Loading for four H^{ds} Tobacco in the Baltimore w^{ch} I am sure are both well handled and weighty & hope may sell well I have not been favoured in a line from you whether the bills from Mess^{rs} Scot in Madeira on Joⁿ Keith in London for £79.. 9.. 6 on my Acc^{tt} has been paid. . . .

To M^r Sam^l Hyde Merc^{tt} In London.

(To be continued)

A CHART OF THE BROOKE FAMILY OF MARYLAND.

FRANCIS B. CULVER.

At the Maryland Historical Society's rooms, Baltimore, Maryland, there is an elaborate, framed chart, embellished by numerous armorial bearings, which purports to be the "Pedigree Chart of Robert Brooke, who arrived in Maryland 30 June 1650, and Mary Baker his first wife who died in England, 1634." Mounted upon an easel and readily accessible to visitors, the display of this chart suggests the *quasi*-approval of the same on the part of the authorities of the Society.

It was compiled by the late Bennet Bernard Browne, M. D., and printed at London in 1912 by Alexander Moring, Ltd., for the late Douglas H. Thomas, of Baltimore, a descendant of the aforesaid Robert Brooke. The lineage is traced from Charlemagne (742-814), through succeeding royal and noble lines, from whom the descents of a number of American families can be established.

Those who are seeking genealogical information frequently have recourse to the chart as an authoritative work, and in several instances it has been copied in its entirety. Attention should be directed to the fact that it contains typographical errors such as the setting down of William the Conqueror and Matilda, his wife, as the parents of Gundred (1053-1085), who became the wife of William de Warren, first Earl of Surrey. Gundred was the daughter of Matilda, but William the Conqueror was not her father. In another place, the wife of Robert de Beaumont (1104-1168) is given as "Ancicia" instead of Amicia, and elsewhere Robert Brooke (1602-1655) is styled as of "White-marsh," instead of "Whitchurch," in county Southampton. Henry "the Fowler" was not the father of Louis IV. (d'Outremer), but of Gerberge, wife of the latter, etc., etc.

A more serious blunder, however, occurs with respect to the

mother of *Helen* the wife of Roger de Quincy (d. 1264), second Earl of Saher and Winchester, son of Saher de Quincy (a Magna Charta surety). Helen's father was Alan, Lord of Galloway, but she was not by his wife *Margaret* who was daughter of David, Earl of Huntington (grandson of David I, King of Scotland). Margaret de Huntington was Alan's second wife, by whom there were born but two daughters, Devorgilla and Christiana. The latter married William de Fortibus, Earl of Albemarle, and died without surviving issue. Devorgilla married John de Baliol and had a son, John de Baliol, who was declared King of Scotland in the time of King Edward I.

The aforesaid *Helen* (wife of Roger de Quincy), was the daughter of Alan of Galloway by a first wife (name unknown) who is said by some authorities to have been a daughter of Reginald, Lord of the Isles. As heretofore stated, the descendants of Devorgilla and John de Baliol were claimants to the throne of Scotland, but Helen's children, not being descendants of Huntington, had no claim in their issue. Thus does genealogy in part explain the facts of history!

A proper revision of the chart in question will do away with over one half of the lineages, *as published*, but the descent from Charlemagne will stand, the same being established through another line, that is to say: through Margaret de Beaumont, wife Saher de Quincy, in the right of the House of Vermandois.

The writer of this article, in one or two instances during the course of his own genealogical work, was led into the error described above, by following this chart too closely and so, in the interest of truth and accuracy, he thus makes public announcement of the same, to the end that others may profit by his later investigations.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

(Abstracted)

May 12th, 1924.—The regular meeting of the Society was held tonight with the President in the chair.

The principal donations were: from Mr. H. Scott Roop, of the Carroll County Society, a bank note for twenty dollars, dated Washington, July 9th, 1840, and bearing the signature of Francis Thomas, President; from the Editor of the *Boston Globe*, three manuscripts which appear to be the rough minutes of a standing committee of the First Independent Unitarian Church, Baltimore, relating chiefly to the renting of pews; from Mr. Daniel Randall a newspaper entitled, "Laura's Gossip"; from Mr. Frederick R. Huber a copy, in cast iron, of the Lusitania medal, issued in 1915.

The following persons, previously nominated, were elected to Active membership in the Society:

Miss Sidney B. Morison	Edward L. Hickman
M. Ernest Jenkins	Mrs. Caroline Pagon Keech
Mrs. Warren D. Miller	Maurice Emory Shanier
J. Arthur Limerick	Howard A. French
Alfred S. Niles	William S. Wetherall
T. Garland Tinsley	George Shipley
William McClennahan	Edward S. Stanley
John D. Urie	Barclay H. Trippe
	Miss Laura L. Tydings

and to Associate membership:

Charles Calvin Brunner.

The President reported progress for the Trustees of the Athenaeum in regard to making disposition of the Athenaeum property.

The death of Mrs. Emilie McKim Reed was reported from among our membership.

There being no regular paper, Mr. Louis H. Dielman read an article from the *Century Magazine*, entitled "What Became of Dennis Martin." This article gives the story of two paintings, presented some years ago by the late Jacob Riis.

The President reported that through the efforts of Mr. John Wesley Brown our old model of the "Constitution" has been restored and is now on exhibition at the Merchants Club. A Marine Exhibition has been thought of for next winter and models, with information concerning them, are desired.

There being no further business the meeting then adjourned.

May 25th, 1924.—A special meeting of the Maryland Historical Society, to entertain the Eastern Shore Society, was held tonight with Vice-President Thom in the chair. The meeting was turned over to Mr. Radcliffe, who presided in the absence of General Waters.

Mr. Swepson Earle gave a talk on the historic places of the Eastern Shore, illustrated by lantern slides.

The Eastern Shore Society then presented to this Society a bound copy of Talbot County newspapers, published in the eighteenth century. This volume is unique and a very valuable and interesting donation. Vice-President Thom expressed the gratitude of the Society for the generous and handsome gift.

Mr. Radcliffe awarded the prizes to the successful candidates from the High Schools of the Eastern Shore, in the Historical Essay Contest.

The Baltimore Male Quartette rendered some appropriate music.

Judge J. Harry Covington read an exceedingly interesting paper on the value of history.

Vice-President Thom then thanked the Eastern Shore Society for their delightful program and invited them to view the collections of this Society at the close of the meeting.

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