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ARCHIVES OF MARYLAND

Edited by BERNARD C. STEINER

Published by authority of the State

VOLUME XLIII (Revolutionary Series, Volume 5)

JOURNAL AND CORRESPONDENCE OF THE STATE COUNCIL (1779-1780)

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. For additional copies, a price of three dollars is charged.

This volume takes up a portion of the Archives, of which the fourth volume was printed in 1901, and carries on the record of the work of a very hardworking body which met on almost every secular day throughout the year. The period covers the closing days of the last administration of Gov. Thomas Johnson and the first administration of Gov. Thomas Sim Lee. The Correspondence is marvelously complete and many of the packets of letters, before being opened to prepare them for examination and use for this book, had not been read since they had been docketed at the time of their receipt. The Journal and Letter book show the manifold activity of the Council, from licensing a slack rope walker to recruiting men for the Continental Army.

A great interest of the book is its revelation of the importance of Maryland as a granary for the Continental cause. The Maryland troops, the Continental Regulars, the French fleet were largely supplied with provisions from this State, and, at times, contentions arose over the distribution of grain, etc. among these three bodies of men.

Passes to New York, care and exchange of prisoners, obtaining loans from the citizens, the purchase of clothing and munitions for the troops, the appointment of officers, the trade with Bermuda under license (although that island did not revolt from Great Britain)—such are some of the topics in this volume which will interest students of history, while genealogical students will obtain data which may enable the establishment of military service for some one whose record they are investigating.

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MARYLAND

HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

VOL. XX.

JUNE, 1925

No. 2.

UNPUBLISHED LETTERS.

MADAME BONAPARTE TO MRS. ROBERT PATTERSON.¹

Dear Mary. I have had only one letter from you and I have written several times. I leave this for Paris in a few days. The fear of returning to America keeps me from getting well and my income is too limited to allow me to remain in the Circle in which I move. All that is wanting to my happiness is a larger income which would enable me to remain in Europe. I never can enjoy even a tolerable degree of tranquility in America. Beckey Hamilton is in this country for some certain reasons I found it best not to be too intimate with her and she is very angry no doubt. Her relations here are all very much displeased with her. But you must not mention it. I have been painted three times by one artist, once as Calypso which is to be engraven and in two other ways. Since my arrival in London Mr. Newton² has likewise drawn me as a Grecian woman collecting the folds of rich purple and gold drapery round her person and contemplating a Bust which likewise is a profile of me. This picture is said to be an incomparable likeness and is intended for the exhibition which

¹ Mrs. Robert Patterson, sister-in-law of Madame B. and grand-daughter of Charles Carroll of Carrollton. After the death of her husband in 1822 she went abroad, and in 1825 married the Marquis of Wellesley. The two Bonaparte letters have been contributed by Miss Mary Norwood.

² Gilbert Stuart Newton, 1794-1835.

takes place in May. I am very much changed however in my appearance since you saw me last which is not to be wondered at as I am continually ill and thinking of all the misery which certainly awaits me in my country, the scene to me of all and greater wretchedness than any Mortal ever before endured. O my God, what have I not suffered in that cruel exile from every pleasure and every comfort. Ten years were counted amidst tears and regret and I strive vainly now to banish from my recollection the suffering and ennui of my past life. When I am well enough to go into Society here I contrast the splendor and happiness of Europe with the sad Fate which awaits me in the New World. In my dreams I am transported to the populous desert of Baltimore and awake shuddering. Pursued, haunted as I am by these triste images my health cannot be restored.

I wish my Dr Mary you would write me very often. You know not my misery about my poor Child and how I am torn by contrary desires. I hate, I abhor America. I can never exist there and yet how can I live here on my Pittance? If I had only money enough to educate my child here and if I could only know that I should never return to my wretchedness in the United States, I am sure I should get well. I have been two weeks in London confined with debility. My whole person has been swollen but I am now better and on Tuesday I depart for France. I have been too ill to go out at all for some time. I wish you would write to *Bo* and tell him I am very well. Good bye.

My love to Mrs. Caton.

Genl. Reubel ³ has sailed for America.

Caraman is doing very well and is Charge d'affaires at the Hague. Maupertius is Consul General at Amsterdam he writes me.

London, November 7th 1815.

[Superscription]

Mrs. Robert Patterson.

³ Frequently mentioned in *The Diary of James Gallatin*, 1914.

MADAME BONAPARTE TO MRS. CATON.

Paris, February 12, 1816.

Rue de la Paix No. 18.

My dear Mrs. Caton. Since my arrival here I have seen M^{de} de Pelletier several times, she has not forgotten your kindness I assure you. Count Julius de Menou is excessively improved in Mind, Manners and person, he is occupied very much with the Court but he finds time to be amiable and polite to all Americans. His devotion to Miss Caton is unabated by time, unchilled by absence and he only waits her permission to brave the dangers of the Atlantic in order to lay his Title and himself at her feet. General Willot has become a great personage since his arrival—he is nominated Governor of Corsica. General Reubell is no longer in Europe and must before this time have arrived in America. We have heard here that Mrs. Harper ⁴ contemplates sending her Daughter to the Countess de Menou, who by the way does not live in Paris. General Scott ⁵ has been admired, caressed and contemplated as a Hero in Paris—he is now gone to England where he can chuse his Society. He appears uncorrupted by adulation and only desirous to return to his Country, the unsophisticated manners of which he prefers to those more polished of Europe. I have seen no one more elegant however, than yourself since my entree into the Beau Monde and I shall admire your grace and manner on my return more than ever, as I can now better appreciate them. Quant a moi, I only want eight thousand Dollars per annum to make me perfectly happy. There are Persons in America, whom I love and regret, but I have no wish ever to return, and all those who *really like* me, must desire my residence here as that alone could render me happy. My child, if I cannot send for him to finish his education in England, I shall return to partake his situation in America, but it will cost me all the pleasure, all the happiness of my

⁴ Mrs. Robert Goodloe Harper.

⁵ Genl. Winfield Scott, 1786-1866.

future life. I never shall enjoy one hour of content on my return and I never think of it without shedding tears. I beg you will employ me to execute all your commissions here, it will give me great pleasure to serve you. Dress and living are enormously encreased in price since the arrival of the English in Paris. Impositions of every sort are constant and great, and in fact, it is quite as expensive here as in London. I cannot get rooms under four hundred francs per month and mine are very indifferent. A carriage costs five hundred francs per month, in short I am very much surprized at the difference between my calculations and the actual state of things here. Major Mercer has been here all the winter and appears very happy in Paris. There is a Minister Mr. de Neuville going to Washington to replace M. Serrurier.⁶ Perhaps you would like to have some things sent out by General Scott, if so, command me. Tell Mr. Oliver I think of him very often, that I was quite right to come and that I do not wish ever to return. Adieu My dear Mrs. Caton. I remain with affection

yours &c
E. Patterson.

Mrs. Caton,
Care of Robert Patterson, Esq^r.
South Street, Baltimore.

⁶ Louis-Barbe-Charles Serurier, French diplomat, b. 7 April 1775; d. 21 Jan. 1860: Minister to Washington under Madison and again in 1837; frequently confused with his uncle, J. M. P. Serurier, 1742-1819, Marshall of France.

TIMOTHY PICKERING¹ TO HIS DAUGHTER ELIZABETH.²

City of Washington, Nov. 13, 1814.

My dear Eliza,

Your letter of the 1st was rec'd on the 8th. You do not acknowledge the receipt of the long letter I wrote you two or three weeks since, intimating the project of your coming on & lodging under the same roof with me a part of the time. I however closed that letter, I remember, with a remark calculated to prevent any pain from a disappointment. Mr. Hanson³ has had another very ill turn; and I presume will never be a well man. It would seem to me a miracle should he live many years; and if he did not survive one, it would occasion no surprise. I have not seen his wife or the infant since her confinement: but he tells me both are very well: The infant (a daughter) the finest child they ever had. Should he not get much better—altho he has been once or twice in the House since the last attack—I shall hardly expect a renewal of the invitation to you to visit Georgetown. Constant ill health depresses the mind, and renders company, except of one's most intimate friends, rather burthensome than otherwise. I am pretty well assured that the match, if it ever existed, between M. H.⁴ & Mr. Grosvenor⁵ is broken off: I doubt if it was ever

¹ Timothy Pickering, b. 17 July, 1745 at Salem, Mass.; d. 29 Jan. 1829; Postmaster-General; Secretary of War; Secretary of State; U. S. Senator, 1803-1811; M. C. 1814-1817.

² Elizabeth Pickering, later the wife of Hammond Dorsey. [1794-1823]. Elizabeth and her twin sister Mary (Mrs. Benjamin Ropes Nichols) were born 21 Nov. 1793. Elizabeth m. Hammond Dorsey 12 Aug. 1816 and died 11 Aug. 1819, survived by one child, Mary Elizabeth Pickering (b. 23 Oct. 1818; d. 31 Jan. 1905) who m. her cousin, Thomas Donaldson, 23 Oct. 1838. A large miniature of Mrs. Hammond Dorsey was painted by Joseph Wood in 1816, the whereabouts of which is unknown.

³ Alexander Contee Hanson, Jr., b. 7 Feb. 1786; d. 23 April 1819; son of Chancellor A. C. Hanson, and Rebecca (Howard) Hanson; editor "Federal Republican," which was wrecked by a mob 22 June 1812; member of 13th and 14th Congresses; Senator, 1816-1819.

⁴ Mary Jane Hanson, later Mrs. T. P. Grosvenor.

⁵ Thomas Peabody Grosvenor, 1778-1817, of Connecticut; graduate of

seriously contemplated by either. Mrs. Breckenridge⁶ & her daughter (Mary Anne) have been with us near two weeks. Mrs. B. is very *pleasant*, a "mighty" good hearted woman. I must inform you that by Virginians, the word "mighty" is applied to almost every thing: "mighty good," "mighty bad," and even "mighty little": indeed it is a "mighty" common word. The daughter is in her sixteenth year—but "pretty" well grown. Her mother is a large woman—and her father bigger and several inches taller than I. Mary (for so I told her I must take leave to call her) seems to be a very good girl, and since we have become acquainted, speaks and smiles. Her silence at first was perfectly natural. She is just from the boarding school at Richmond, in Virginia. Richmond is the metropolis of that state, & may perhaps be as populous as Salem. I never saw the place. At first sight, I doubtless appeared *very old* to Mary, and perhaps *very venerable* with my bald head & grey locks, accompanied perhaps with the impression made by the information from her friend at Richmond, & more from her father, with whom I had been several years acquainted, that your father was a man of some consequence in public life, having moved in many elevated stations, the occupants of which most people imagine, very erroneously, must be great men. It was this false estimate of greatness which was a principal cause of that diffidence and bashfulness which have given me pain during the greater part of my life, and of which I was not cured (notwithstanding the various public high offices I had held) until I came to Congress. In that body I acquired a more accurate and useful

Yale; studied law; M. C. for N. Y. 1813-17. Married 6 March 1815 Mary Jane, only dau. of late Alexander Contee Hanson and Rebecca (Howard) Hanson. Practiced law in Baltimore. Mrs. Grosvenor died of tuberculosis, 4 Dec. 1815, at the age of 24. Mr. Grosvenor died at "Waterloo," 24 April 1817 in his 39th year.

⁶ Wife of James Breckenridge, [1763-1833], M. C. from Virginia, 1809-1817. She was the daughter of Col. Cary and Elizabeth (Jennings) Selden, married 1 Jan. 1791, died 17 March, 1843. The daughter Mary Anne, was born 12 March, 1797 and died unmarried, 13 Aug. 1830.

knowledge of men (in the general sense of that word, without confining it to the individuals who were the members of that body) than in all the preceeding parts of my life. Yet in that body I have seen & now see many distinguished men of extensive knowledge, deep capacity & profound judgment—with correct and upright views—and I respect them accordingly, rejoicing at not envying their eminence, which renders them capable of more effectually promoting the public welfare.

The last week, accompanied by a Virginian member of Congress⁷ & an intimate acquaintance of Mr. Custis,⁸ I went to *Arlington*. This is the name given to his residence by Mr. Custis. You will recollect that he is the only brother of Mrs. Peter. It is about two miles from my lodgings, but on the Virginia side of the Potomack. It was evening when we arrived, and seeing the teapot and two cups on the table, I supposed Mr. & Mrs. Custis were going to take tea. She had disappeared. Pretty soon the small tea board was removed, and a larger one set on the table; and provision made for us all. In the meantime, their only child (a girl of seven years old) had come into the room, and then withdrawn. After tea, Mrs. C. said she asked the child who the gentlemen were who had arrived, and that her daughter answered—"Mr. Bayly (my companion) and a very old man."

The next morning I saw the little girl, and took her on my knee, and at parting (after breakfast) called her attention to the "very old man" and telling her I wished her to remember him, gave her some impressive kisses.

⁷ Thomas Monteaule Bayley, [1775-1834], M. C. from Va. 1813-1815. He died 6 Jan. 1834, at "Mt. Custis," the estate in Accomac Co., Va., which he acquired through his wife, Margaret Cropper. There is a fine illustration of this house in Earle's "Chesapeake Bay Country."

⁸ George Washington Parke Custis, [1781-1857]; his wife, Mary Lee Fitzhugh; the daughter, Mary Anne Randolph, who married Lieut. Robert E. Lee in 1831.

City of Washington, Feb. 20, 1815.

“Not to admire, is all the art I know
To make men happy, and to keep them so.”⁹

We must examine this opinion of the poet, my dear Elizabeth, when I get home, and then I trust you will think it just. You will then allow my experience and long acquaintance with the world, to *sober* your enthusiasm—the natural offspring of youthful sensibility. I hardly recollect a man who has not been too much praised. “Faults in the less,” is the correct sentiment of Cowper. Mankind in all ages have been prone to idolatry. Pagans worship the images of various animals,—sometimes the creatures of the imagination. Christians worship men—and what is incalculably mischievous—they worship living men, and as these are oftener bad than good, that worship, or excessive admiration, gives them an uncontrolled influence over the people who may thereby be led blindfolded to their own destruction. Hence it happens that the people are so often “their own worst enemies.” I do not recollect what Mr. G. Cabot¹⁰ said of Mr. ———. But I am now satisfied that my own opinion was too much raised and it was heightened by his heroism and his sufferings in a great cause. Still he deserves much from his friends and from his country—I forbear to make further observations till we meet. I am pleased with your liberty-zeal; it becomes one who has not long passed her “fourth lustre” especially as you have just read Ferguson’s “Roman Republic.” In that day, liberty could exist only in a republic: and yet under no form of government, when the days of its youth have passed away, has greater corruption been exhibited. In our own dear country there is now, and for years there has been, as much corruption in our government as in the monarchy of England. There exists in that abused country as much liberty as in ours; and it is as well

⁹ Pope’s “Imitations of Horace.”

¹⁰ George Cabot, delegate from Massachusetts to the Hartford Convention in 1814.

if not better secured. Their king's power is limited by a long and well established constitution. The land-marks of liberty are well known. Our constitution is recent, and only guarded by a piece of parchment—which can be stretched when wet or made to shrink when dry. The majority, as this session of Congress has amply proved, find it as soft and pliable to take any impression or to assume any shape, as they could wish. The opposition of the minority opened the eyes of a portion of the people; and the rights of the individual States and the determination of New England to maintain them, presented a check to the contemplated tyranny; and the resistance to it which an attempt to exercise that tyranny in the Eastern Portion of the Union would have produced, would have been the means of preserving, not their own liberties only, but the liberties of the whole people. The correct opinions advanced and supported in New England, had a powerful effect elsewhere, and in every State a disposition was prevailing more and more to follow her example. Your observations on certain speeches are very just. Of one I heard as much as I could endure: and since it was printed, I have not been able to force myself to touch it.

I wrote you a letter yesterday; and the present one will probably be my last from this place. Eleven days finish the session. I am impatient to get home, and shall therefore stop among my friends on the way as little time as possible.

Farewell my daughter,

T. Pickering.

Miss Eliz^h Pickering.

TIMOTHY PICKERING TO A. C. HANSON.

Wenham, June 30, 1817.

My dear Sir:—

Receiving but few letters, I am little attentive to the post-office, tho it is near me; hence your letter of the 17th did not come to my hands until yesterday.

Nothing was less thought of than the event you have announced. Though a firm believer in the Christian Revelation, in which *Life and Immortality are brought to light*, I am not a convert exactly to your system. As a general proposition, I have always considered life as a *blessing worth receiving*, worth possessing; and that the desire of preserving it was implanted in us by the author of life. To indulge that desire is therefore a duty as well as gratification. At the same time, believing in the unerring wisdom, and rejoicing in the goodness of God, it has ever been my study and endeavour, as it was my indispensable duty, humbly to submit to the dispensations of his providence, in the most afflictive events. These I have viewed as necessary corrections, calculated to wean us from an undue attachment to this world, and to point our thoughts to another and a better, in which the righteous and the innocent (and in the latter class infants and children under the years of discretion and moral accountability, can alone be comprehended) will be inconceivably happy.

In news-paper obituaries (which I am accustomed to read) I first noticed the death of your little Caroline,¹ whom, not long before, I had left in perfect health. The effect I conceived it would have on your mind, was precisely that which, from the frequency of the scene in your family, you have described. The more we experience of the frailty of human life, the less tenacious must we be in our attachment to it. Yet who will say for himself, "I wish to depart." I recollect but one, even of the Apostles, who intimates such a desire—it was Paul: While all men should endeavour so to live, and so to improve every event of God's providence, as to say with him, "I am ready to depart." I pray God that this may be the case with you, with me, and with all those whom we hold dear.

In April last I rec^d from Capt. Murray a letter in which he desired me to inquire for a preceptor for the children of Clem Dorsey,² esq^r. I ans^d May 6th that I would make inquiry,

¹ Caroline, b. 27 Oct. 1811; other children, Edward Pickering Hanson, b. 18 Jan. 1809; Mary Rebecca Hanson, b. 3 Feby. 1814.

² Clement Dorsey, 1778-1846; Associate Judge, 1st Judic. Dist.; M. C., 1825-31.

and inform him of the result. Dr. Kirkland was so good, at my request, to inquire and engage such a preceptor as was desired. On the 5th of June I so wrote to Capt. Murray and Hammond Dorsey, and to let me know when he would wish the preceptor to be at his post. I have yet received no answer. I should have written directly to Mr. C. Dorsey, but did not know where in Maryland he resided.

Give my love to your wife and be assured of my sincere friendship and esteem.

T. Pickering.

Alex^r C. Hanson, Esq.

[The three Pickering letters are contributed by Dr. J. Donaldson Murray.]

J. MONROE TO THOMAS MAUND.³

Washington, December 7, 1819.

I do most sincerely regret my young and amiable friend, that it was utterly out of my power to comply with the request you made in yours of the 25th ult. There are certain regulations, which being fundamental principles, from the sanction of time and circumstances, it would be inexcusable in me to violate. But independent of the foregoing consideration, on this occasion it was impossible for me to render you the service required. The proof sheet of the Message was not corrected, till after 12 o'clock at night, preceding the day of its presentation, and no printed copy was sent here, till 2 o'clock on that day.

³ Thomas Martin Maund, was born in Virginia in 1794; married in Baltimore, Metta Waesche, daughter of Frederick Waesche, merchant. He was a member of the publishing firm of Schaeffer and Maund and one of the founders of the *Commercial Chronicle*, in April 1819, which was sold to William Pechin in 1824 and was later consolidated with the *American*. He returned to Virginia and was a neighbor and friend of ex-President Monroe. While in Baltimore he was a member of the celebrated "Delphian Club." His valedictory to the citizens of Baltimore appeared in the *Morning Chronicle and Daily Advertiser* for July 1, 1824.

Be assured, my Dear Sir, that I take a deep and sincere interest in whatever relates to your prosperity and happiness, and it will be a high gratification to me, to have an opportunity afforded me, of contributing in any degree to the attainment of these objects. Be pleased to present my respectful and friendly regards to Mrs. Fisher and to accept the assurances of my esteem and friendship.

Jo: Jo: Monroe.²

Thomas Maund, esq.
Baltimore.

Oak Hill, June 22, 1829.

Dear Sir:

I would with pleasure unite with you in recommending Mr. Tyler to the vacancy produced by the death of Mr. Smith, which I lament, if I had not decided on my retirement from office resolved not to interpose in appointments to office, and refused an infinite number of applications since. All that I can do, I will, which is, if the P. M. Gen^l will ask my opinion, I will give it in favor of Mr. Tyler, and you may without stating that fact, suggest to him that you are satisfied that it would be favorable to him, and communicated, if desir'd, from the sentiment you have heard me express in his favor. In making this suggestion, you will of course, do it without intimating that anything has passed between us on the subject. I gave your letter to Mr. [illegible] who will join you in the recommendation proposed. He will I presume send you a letter to that effect.

Very sincerely dear Sir yours,

James Monroe.

Thomas Maund Esq^r
Aldie

² John Jones Monroe, brother of James Monroe.

Washington Dec^{br} 22, 1823.

D^r Sir

Yesterday I received your letter dated the 20th the one to which it refers has not reached me, or it would have been replied to.

It is altogether uncertain whether or not I shall remain in Washington as you inquire, during the recess; and equally uncertain whether in fact there will be a recess of more than two or three days. I had entertained the thought that probably I might go down the Chesapeak to visit the military fortification at the mouth of the bay, but doubt much whether it will be in my power to do so.

I am very respectfully

Your most ob^{dt} serv^t

Thomas Maund Esq^r ,

Andrew Jackson.

City of Washington Dec^{br} 27th 1823.

Sir

Yours of the 26th Inst. has been this day rec^d. The letter of which you speak was published with the documents communicated to Congress by the President of the United States in 1819 when the subject of the Campaign against the Seminole Indians was under discussion before that body, by referring to those documents you will have a full view of all communications made to Genl. Gains, and all other communications to and from me relative to my operations and transactions in Florida.

My whole public life is before the Nation. I have not and never had any political Secrets. I dread not investigation, I fear not any exposure that my enemies can make either of my public, or private life.

Accept a tender of my thanks for your friendly intentions, and believe me to be very respectfully

your most ob^{dt} Serv^t

Andrew Jackson.

Thomas Maund Esq^r

GENL. GEORGE H. STEUART ¹ TO GOVERNOR JOSEPH KENT.

Baltimore 24 March 1828.

Dear Sir:

I am sure you will readily excuse my anxiety for a young artist and one of native growth when it prompts me to bespeak for him the painting of Col. Howards portrait—which agreeably to a resolution introduced by me is to be procured by you and then to be hung up in the chamber of the House of Delegates.

Mr. Tilyard ² (for whom I write) is a portrait painter much esteemed by us here and who has during the last two years painted a great number of our most respectable citizens.

He has just finished a copy of Col. Howards portrait for our City Council (for which he received \$100, frame and all) and as he will be allowed to make the next copy for the State from the same fine original (painted by Peale) I do not doubt he will make the second copy better than the first—as he cannot fail to improve by more study of the same features.

What makes Tilyard's case one of greater interest in this matter is that he has already given general satisfaction in his attempted likeness of Col. Howard; and that his genius was first discovered and brought forward by Dr. Howard ³ whose taste and discrimination are universally known.

With great respect,

Yours,

His Excellency
Joseph Kent.

G. H. Steuart.

¹ Gen. Steuart [1790-1867] commanded the Washington Blues in the War of 1812 and represented the city in several sessions of the legislature. He was a lawyer and served also in the city council.

² Philip Tilyard, 1787—; began his career as a sign painter and was assisted in his endeavor to become a portrait painter, by Sully; drew a capital prize in the lottery and engaged in business, but being without experience soon failed; was employed by Robert Gilmore and Peter Hoffman and has left some fine portraits; became insane a few years before his death in 1827. Dunlap, "History of Arts of Design," Vol. 2, 396. Dunlap's date is manifestly incorrect, though no other date has been found.

³ Dr. William Howard, [1794-1834], distinguished physician and teacher, the son of Col. John Eager Howard.

GENL. R. B. AYRES ¹ TO DR. ROBERT MURRAY.

Headquarters 2d. Div. (Regular) 5th. Corps, A. P.
Camp near Beverly ford, Va.

Aug. 13, 1863.

Dear Doctor

I received your note of *May 10th.* 1863 some time about the first part of *June.*

Shortly after, and before I had found where Battery 'C' was, we started of the Gettysburg Campaign. As soon as I find where that Battery is I will make inquiries concerning Smith. Excuse me for not attending to this, since we came here, but I have been quite busy. Many things being required to be done in a Division, just after a march of *three hundred and twenty* miles and a Great battle.

Of that battle I suppose you have heard, although I trust you did not believe the lying reports in Phila'da Inquirer and some other Penna papers.

According to their lying statements, the Penn Militia and Reserves fought the battle of Gettysburg, others, as the *Regulars*, running &c.

They also held "Round top hill" July 2d.

My 3d Brigade was put on that hill to hold it, *an hour* before Crawford's Division came up. It was never on the hill. My 3d Brigade lay on that hill in line of battle—never changing it's position, by *one foot*, from the time it went there on the afternoon of July 2d. till I moved it off, *July 5th*, to *pursue* the enemy. Poor Steph Weed² commanded it till killed. O'Rourke³ second in command was also killed, when Kenner Garrard⁴ came in command. He has since been made Brigadier for it. So much for "Round top."

Now my two Regular brigades. I *was ordered*, and took

¹ Maj.-Gen. Romeyn Beck Ayres, [1825-1888] distinguished officer in Mexican and Civil wars.

² Brig.-Gen. Stephen Hinsdale Weed, [1834-1863].

³ Col. Patrick Henry O'Rourke, [1837-1863].

⁴ Maj.-Gen. Kenner Garrard, [1830-1879].

them forward of the general line of battle, forming on the left of two or three Divisions. Those Divisions were in succession flanked and fell back.

I did not know this, and had just given the command forward to sweep through the woods in my front, when I was fired upon from *right* and *rear*. I immediately faced my brigades about, by *word of Command*, and wheeled them to the right, upon the general line of battle, some two hundred and fifty yds. forming on the right of my 3d Brigade, and although I had lost within *an hour* over half of these brigades, *no one* thought of falling back or moving, till *I gave the command*. So much for the regulars breaking. It provokes me beyond measure, to see a contemptible spirit show itself, in trying to malign troops which covered themselves with glory. When I had effected that manoeuvre the fight on the left was virtually over, and I would have held the position without a support.

The enemy had failed to break the general line of battle. He never again tried this part of our lines.

We are doing what we can to fit up. These regulars started for the Peninsula 6,000. Have received 3,000 since. I now have of them 1,900!! Doctor write me.

Yours truly,

R. B. Ayres.

Dr. Rob. Murray, U. S. A.⁵
Phila.

⁵ Dr. Robert Murray, U. S. A., b. at "Belmont" 6 August. 1822; d. in Baltimore, 1 Jan. 1913; grad. U. of Pa. 1843; appointed asst. surgeon, 29 June 1846; Major and Surgeon, 23 June 1860; Brevet Lieut. Col. and Colonel, for faithful and meritorious service, 13 March 1865; Surgeon-General, 23 Nov. 1883; retired, 1886.

SOME PAPERS OF ROBERT SMITH, SECRETARY OF
THE NAVY 1801-1809 AND OF STATE 1809-1811.

Edited by

BERNARD C. STEINER.

Among the unpublished manuscripts of the Hon. Robert Smith now in the possession of Capt. John Donnell Smith are found the following interesting letters, which are printed here with the kind permission of the owner.

In August, 1802, while we were having difficulties with the Barbary Powers in North Africa and Smith was directing the affairs of the Navy which so successfully carried on the War in the Mediterranean, President Jefferson wrote him the following letter:

Monticello, Aug. 3, 1802.

Dear Sir:

I received yesterday the inclosed copies of letters from Simpson and Commodore Morris forwarded from your office. The demand of the emperor of Morocco is so palpably against reason and the usage of nations, that it bespeaks either a determination to go to war with us at all events or that he will always make common cause with any of the Barbary powers who may be at war with us. His having ordered away our Consul is a preliminary of so much meaning, that the letter I had written him and the sending him the gun carriages are no longer adapted to the state of things. I have therefore suggested to the Secretary of State the stopping them, which I would wish you to do till you hear further from us. In the meantime I will ask your opinion of what nature should be the orders now to be given to our officers in the Mediterranean? and whether we should leave there all the three frigates: Chesapeake, Constitution and Adams? You know we supposed two sufficient for Tripoli? You will judge, should the

Genl. Greene be ready, whether she should not be detained till we decide on the orders to be given. Accept assurances of my affectionate esteem and respect.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

The Secretary of the Navy.

A few days later, Jefferson wrote Smith again and the Secretary preserved the following draft of his reply:

I have received your favor of the 6th Inst. containing your instructions to me not to send out the John Adams. As the crew of this ship have been all engaged and dismissed two months pay advanced them and as of course there will be no additional expense incurred during these two months I have taken the liberty to suspend the execution of your orders until I shall have the satisfaction of being favored with another letter expressing your determination. This letter I may receive from you on Saturday next. In the mean time we may know to a certainty the disposition of the Emperor of Morocco and of the other Barbary Powers. This great advantage we may have by the delay and without any additional expense. And it is from this consideration only that I have not carried your orders out in execution.

It does not appear to me that the state of things with respect to Morocco has been changed by the letter of the Governor of Tangier to Simpson. War having been formally declared by the Emperor and there having been no revocation of it by him, can we consider it revoked? Was it so considered by Simpson? It was evidently not so considered by the Emperor himself, because his warlike preparations at Tetuan, Larache, & Sallee were not discontinued but were progressing at Tetuan with great activity.

The permission of the Emperor to Simpson was not to *return* but to *remain*. It must have been given under the idea that Simpson had not then left Tangier and it was probably given under the expectation that the Adams (then daily expected) would bring, as Simpson had repeatedly assured the

Governor, instructions to grant the required pass-ports. Why did not Simpson accept the invitation to return? Because we were as he conceived in a State of War with Morocco as the Declaration of war had not been revoked. With respect to the new negotiation by the Emperor mentioned in your last letter, I am of opinion that he will not negotiate but under the influence of *presents* or of *fear*. Presents of that nature are not contemplated. And fear cannot be excited but by a respectable squadron promptly displayed in the [unintelligible] of his ports.

There is besides strong ground to apprehend that the Dey of Algiers will not be inclined to receive the 30,000 dol. and that he will be disposed to reject Cathcart. A respectable Squadron in the neighborhood of Algiers would probably have the effect of restraining such evil dispositions.

Our anxieties however about Tunis have not been or in any form officially removed.

So far from considering that Tripoli is to be our only Enemy, I am rather inclined to believe that nothing but a formidable squadron will prevent all the Barbary Powers waging war against us. A superior force in the Mediterranean will insure us an early peace and will enable us to dictate the terms, that will be most honorable & beneficial to us. A feeble force on the contrary will subject us to the necessity of purchasing a peace upon the same terms that have been from time to time imposed upon the small European powers.

It may not be improper to inform you that the John Adams has been equipped with such dispatch that she will be ready to weigh anchor on Friday next. She will however be detained for your further orders.

Three years later, when Spain was irritated because of our purchase of Louisiana and we feared a possible war with her, Smith wrote the following letter to the President, showing decision and firmness:

Sep. 16. 1805.

Sir,

It would seem from the tenour of the communications from our Ministers at Madrid that they were mortified not only from their failure in the negotiation, but from the manner of its being conducted on the part of Spain. Its unfortunate termination, be the motives of Spain what they may, has brought us to a crisis that demands great consideration. That Nation, throughout the whole of her recent deportment in relation to the U. States, has evidently been presuming much upon our strong predilection for peace and upon our not possessing the means of materially annoying her in war either upon land or upon water.

After what we have experienced, we cannot, without stooping too much, send another Envoy Extraordinary, or instruct our Minister resident again to make *advances* towards renewing the negotiation. If we could allow ourselves to do either, I see no ground for believing that another gentleman would effect what Monroe & Pinkney were not able to do. If there should hereafter exist on the part of Spain any disposition to adjust their differences with us, advances will be made by her. In exciting such a disposition on the part of Spain her fear, as I understand her character, will be the most powerful agent. I would therefore be for adopting measures calculated as well to work upon her apprehensions as to protect, in case of war, our territories and our commerce.

The secure protection of Orleans ought to be our first object. That place in its present weak defenseless condition could easily be taken. And it could not be easily retaken by us. It could not, in my opinion, be retaken by us, but by means of a large well organized and well disciplined regular army with a great train of artillery. Some think it would not be within the resources of the U. States to retake it, unless we had the command of the Gulf of Mexico, of the Mississippi and of lake Pontchartrain. But as we are now in possession, and as our possession is easily defended in case we have the command of

the Mississippi and of lake Pontchartrain, I would advise the sending into the Mississippi & Lake Pontchartrain of all the gun boats we have and as many port as we may be able to finish in the course of this autumn and the ensuing winter & spring until the necessary complement be there stationed.

It ought to be recommended to Congress at their next session to provide for building additional gun boats—for repairing, equipping and putting in commission all our frigates—for building the six 74's for which we already have the principal part of the materials—and for building six additional 74's.

As far as it may at this junction be necessary and compatible with the resources of our country, we ought to prepare the means of offensive as well as of defensive war. Such a preparation will not only enable us to press with more effect our reasonable demands upon Spain; but will, in the future, secure us against aggressions and pretensions as injurious as they are humiliating. Such a nation as Spain would not have dared to have committed such depredations upon our Commerce and such aggressions upon our rights, and still less would she have dared to have treated our reasonable demands for explanation and reparation so superciliously, had she not been under the impression that we are utterly unprepared for a State of war, and, of course, that we would not be easily provoked to declare war against her. Spain has, besides, no doubt, been taught to know that, as we have in our Navy no vessels above the rate of frigate, a small number of her line of battle Ships stationed at the Havanna with the aid of a few frigates would give her the command of the Gulf of Mexico and such a control over our Mississippi Commerce as effectually to intercept all communication between Orleans and the ports of Europe and of America.

With twelve ships of the line added to the frigates we now have and to the contemplated gun boats, we would have nothing to apprehend from such a Nation as Spain. On the contrary, we could confidently take with respect to her a commanding attitude. And if she were alone, rather than entangle our-

selves in the mazes of Great Britain, I would with such an augmentation of our Navy, prefer encountering her without an Ally. But if France, as there is reason to think, should be really moving with Spain against the U. States, and if the state of things will not admit of delay, then an Alliance with a Nation capable of affording us the requisite naval assistance would be expedient. Without such an aid not only our Commerce and our Seaport towns would in a war with France and Spain, be greatly exposed to depredation; but there would be strong ground for apprehending the entire and irrevocable loss of Orleans and the adjacent Country. Whereas with such aid we would be completely protected at every point and moreover we could with great ease take the Floridas which are essentially necessary to our securely enjoying without interruption the numberless advantages resulting from our lately acquired Territory. But were we ever to form an alliance with Great Britain and upon the most advantageous terms, I would recommend the proposed augmentation of our Navy. I would do it, because independently of other powerful considerations, it would be desirable to be not altogether dependent on the Nation with which we might be so allied.

While Mr. Smith was Secretary of State, President Madison and he frequently disagreed as to the wording of dispatches and of course those sent accorded with the President's wishes.

Fortunately, Mr. Smith kept drafts of some of his dispatches as he submitted them to Mr. Madison and from them we can clearly discern that his policy would have been firmer than the President's.

One seems also to find a greater friendliness toward England and sternness toward France than shown in the official papers finally sent.

On the receipt of the dispatch sent from London on January 4, 1810, by William Pinkney, the United States minister there, Smith drafted the following dispatch:

Private

To Mr. Pinkney, U. S. Minister in London.

Sir,

Your private letter of the 4 Jan. by the Br. Packet has been received and has afforded a great satisfaction. However acute my sensibility may be as to whatever may affect our National honor, I am nevertheless really anxious that the U. S. should avoid the vortex of the present war. With peculiar pleasure, I therefore learned that the Marquis Wellesley had so cordially conferred with you and especially that he had not vindicated Mr. Jackson. This very agreeable intelligence contained in your letter, came most seasonably. It was of course mentioned in conversation by the President & myself to some of our friends (Members of Congress). They communicated it to others and, as you will perceive, it has found its way to the press in various forms. It, however, had administered great & general consolation inasmuch as it has been considered an indication of a disposition on the part of the Br. Govt. to accommodate amicably the existing points of difference between the two countries. And we are at this moment indulging the pleasing expectation of receiving from you soon the result of your conferences with Lord Wellesley. An arrangement formal or informal be assured will be highly acceptable. Our fellow citizens, upon whose minds remote consequences make an impression well know that our Country has no interest in taking part against G. B. in the present war, and most devoutly do they pray that no untoward circumstances may occur which may have a tendency to produce so unnatural a state of things.

Later in the year 1810 on June 5, Smith drafted the following note to Pinkney:

Private

Wash: June 5, 1810.

Sir:

You will herewith receive a duplicate of my Official answer to your dispatch of the 24 March. A hope is notwithstanding

entertained that you may have been enabled to effect some arrangement of a satisfactory nature in the particular of the *Chesapeake*. This accomplished, we would be able to get along very well as to all the other points. We are the more disposed to indulge this pleasing wish as a strong sensation against France has been justly excited by the last dispatch just recd. from Genl. Armstrong, which has communicated to us for the first time the letter of the Duc of Cadore of the 14 Feb. and the intelligence of the seizure by the Fr. Govt. of the American property in the ports of Spain, Naples, etc. etc.

The John Adams has not yet arrived and we are unable to account for the delay. However, for my part I have no expectation that she will bring from France any thing that will be at all acceptable. In that case this Govt. will not easily distinguish from acts of Publick war the late Military proceedings against the property of the Citizens of the U. States.

R. S.

Wm. Pinkney, Esq.

General Turreau was Minister from France to the United States during Smith's tenure of office as Secretary of State and some time afterwards he wrote a letter to an unnamed friend of which he preserved the following draft in defense of his conduct toward the French minister in 1809:

Sir

Upon the subject of Gen. Turreau's letter of the 14th June 1809 it was my intention to have remained perfectly passive; and, even at this time, notwithstanding the many studied perversions I have seen, I feel no disposition to go farther than to communicate to you the following statement for the information of yourself & of such of your acquaintance as personally take an interest in my behalf, or as will, in your apprehension, look dispassionately at the political character of the whole affair, and this step I take merely in compliance with the strong desire, which, you have given me to understand, has been expressed by some of my friends.

At the session of Congress, next preceding the date of this letter, was adopted the report of the committee of foreign relations, which declared England & France to be offenders in precisely the same degree. With this report & the law thereon founded Genl. Turreau was greatly displeased; & from some cause, never avowed nor explained, he abruptly left the seat of government without the usual form of taking leave of the Pres't. or of any of the members of the Cabinet.

This letter, when received by me, was immediately laid before the Pres't with an expression of my indignation & of my opinion, that the dignity of the U. S. required a prompt & effectual check to the temper therein manifested. And it is due to Mr. Madison to state that upon reading the letter he appeared highly indignant and remarked that Genl. Turreau must take it back; and accordingly in the first instance he directed me to write to a gentleman, named by him, residing in Balto. & to request him to call upon the General & to urge him to withdraw this offensive letter. This was accordingly done by me, but the gentleman declined to have any agency in the business. Mr. Gallatin was sent by Mr. Madison to Balto. to use his best endeavors to effectuate this purpose; but Turreau at once rejected the idea of taking back his letter. I was afterwards instructed by the Pres't. to address a note to him to require his personal attendance at a specified time in the Office of the State Dept. for the purpose of a conference upon the subject of the letter. Not being able from indisposition to attend in person, he sent to the Office his Secretary of Legation, who, instead of a recantation, said he was directed by the Minister to declare that the letter was not a hasty production, that it had been written with great deliberation, that upon the most careful review of the document he could not see in it any thing exceptionable, that, moreover, it had been transmitted to his government and finally that it could not be withdrawn by him.

This determination of Genl Turreau was communicated to the Pres't. with a repetition of my opinion that the honor of

the nation required that a stand should be taken against a proceeding so outrageous. From this time I knew but little of what was passing in relation to this affair.¹ The letter, however, was eventually withdrawn by Gen. Turreau some short time after the dismissal of Mr. Jackson in the month of the following November. But, in withdrawing it, Gen. Turreau was studiously careful not to retract any of its sentiments, not to apologize for any of its language, not, indeed, to admit it to be in any way exceptionable in matter or in manner. No motive for taking it back was assigned but the solicitude of Mr. Madison.

As to the insinuation that this was nothing but a private letter to me, every person must see, not only that it was not (according to the inevitable practice in such cases) marked private, but that its contents are not in any respect subjects

¹ Some weeks, however, after this period, Mr. Gallatin informed me in the presence of Mr. Madison in the Cabinet Chamber that Genl. Turreau was in the City of Washington, that he had shown to him a letter which he intended to offer to me as a substitute for his letter of the 14th June remarking at the same time that the proposed substitute was almost as exceptionable as the original letter. I at once replied that I could not allow myself to be a party in such a compromise. What afterwards passed upon this subject between the French Minister, Mr. Madison & Mr. Gallatin I know not. But some time after Mr. Jackson had been dismissed the French Secretary of Legation called upon me at the Office of the State Dept. apparently for the sole purpose of conversing with me about this letter of Genl. Turreau. He said that the solicitude of the President to have the letter withdrawn was a matter of great surprise to the French Minister. I replied that the surprise of Genl. Turreau would cease, if he would advert to the dismissal of Mr. Jackson, which had but just taken place & to the necessity of consistency on the part of this govt. Finding, however, that the object of this gentleman was to justify the letter I soon gave him to understand that I was not disposed to go into any such discussion with him. The substance of this conference I also communicated to the President & respectfully re-called his attention to the offensive matter as well as language of the letter & presented to his view the additional obligation, which he had just imposed upon himself by the dismissal of Mr. Jackson.

Some time after this communication to the Pres't. and more than five months after the letter had been received, it was taken back by Genl. Turreau with the leave & by the direction of the President.

for a private communication.² What imaginable motive could the French Minister have had in addressing to me as a private individual so long, so elaborate a letter upon topics of such magnitude & in his view, so deeply interesting to both nations. Besides, had the Pres't. perceived the least ground so to consider it, he would at once have been relieved from all his difficulties. Instead of having allowed this letter to have remained unanswered, in the Office of the State Dept., as it in fact did, more than five months; I would have been directed by him or indeed by my own sense of propriety to have returned it either under a blank cover or with an intimation that such a letter could not be received by me as a private individual. But viewed, as it obviously must have been, and as it in fact necessarily was by the Pres't. & myself as publick letter, it could not consistently with the rules of diplomacy be returned without the acquiescence of Gen. Turreau. Should a foreign minister be desirous of withdrawing a letter sent by him to the government near which he may be, he cannot do it without the consent of such Govt. Should the Govt. wish to return an exceptionable letter received from the foreign minister, this cannot be done without the consent of the minister. But should the foreign minister refuse to withdraw the offensive paper the Chief Magistrate may in his discretion exercise the power of dismissal.

Whatever may be the impression produced by this document, no charge in relation to Mr. Madison can possibly result from the mere manner by which it may have been brought to the knowledge of the American people. Whatever opinion may be entertained of the person, who has presented this document to the view of the people of the U. States, this transaction in

² As it was from the first in the contemplation of Mr. Madison to cause this letter to be taken back, I, of course, directed the Chief Clerk not to put it on Record; but, like all other publick papers of the Dept. it was committed to his safe keeping, and by him it was deposited in the case which contained all the letters of the foreign ministers. Had it not eventually been withdrawn, it would, of course, have been put on the files.

all its bearings must in any event remain, as to Mr. Madison, precisely the same. I, however, deem it proper to declare to you, Sir, that I did not send the letter in question to the press & that I have had no communication directly or indirectly upon this subject with the Editors of the Fedl. Repn. It is true I did some time ago put this letter into the hands of a gentleman distinguished for his good sense & for his honorable principles. And I may hereafter & probably will be enabled to give you, if necessary, a more detailed & satisfactory exposition of the circumstances of this publication.

THE LIFE OF THOMAS JOHNSON.

EDWARD S. DELAPLAINE.

PART NINETEENTH.

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CHAPTER XXII.

IN THE LEGISLATURE—CONFEDERATION AND THE WEST.

“That on the soundest policy, to secure the peace, safety, and happiness of the United States, the fertile and extensive Western country should in due season be laid out in convenient districts, and free independent governments established therein; and that those new States should be received on terms of equality into the Union. . . . That by acceding to the Confederation, this State doth not relinquish or intend to relinquish any right or interest she hath, in common with the other United States, to the back country.”—*Resolutions, Maryland House of Delegates, January 20, 1781.*

“The present appears to us to be a seasonable time to shew, that as our claim was better founded in justice than the exclusive claims of others—having supported it with firmness till a disposition is shewn of candidly considering it—we chuse rather to rely on the justice of the Confederate States, than by an overperseverance incur the censure of obstinacy.—*Message to the Senate, reported by Johnson, January 29, 1781.*

“It was Maryland that, by leading the way toward the creation of a

National domain, laid the corner stone of our Federal Union."—*Fiske, Critical Period of American History*, 195.

General Washington's letter, asking Mr. Johnson to secure affidavits for the use of court-martial, had been directed to Frederick Town: for it was supposed in the winter encampment at New Windsor that the ex-Governor was still in retirement. It appears, however, that he had already been induced to leave home and reënter public life.

Toward the close of November, 1780, Johnson was offered two positions—a seat in Congress and a seat in the Maryland Legislature. Down at Annapolis, the Assembly leaders were expecting him to accept the seat in Congress. They had done all they could to send an able delegation to Philadelphia: they reduced the size of the delegation from six to four members, and agreed to provide a liberal allowance in order to "induce gentlemen of abilities and business to accept the trust."²⁰⁹ The balloting, November 17th, resulted in the election of Johnson, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, and John Hanson, as the delegates to represent the State of Maryland.

As late as December 1st, it was still being hoped that these four men would accept the trust: for, when the question of quorum for the Maryland delegation was brought up for consideration at this time, the names of Johnson, Carroll, Jenifer, and Hanson were particularly mentioned as the members-elect.

On the following morning, however, Johnson created a surprise by appearing in the State House and offering to qualify as a member of the Legislature. He announced that he had been elected to the House of Delegates by the voters of Frederick County.²¹⁰ That he declined the seat in Congress, but consented to serve in the Legislature, was by no means extraordinary. A number of other statesmen had followed the same course. Matthew Tilghman, who asked to be excused from

²⁰⁹ *Votes and Proceedings of the House of Delegates*, October Session, 1780, page 24.

²¹⁰ *Ibid.*, page 42.

Congress on account of "his age and other circumstances," was serving in the Upper House at Annapolis. Thomas Stone declared he could not serve at Philadelphia, on account of "the situation of his family and affairs," but he found the opportunity to serve in the Senate, and for a short while also in the House of Delegates. Carroll of Carrollton, who had been elected to Congress, also accepted a Senate seat at Annapolis. Samuel Chase, Brice T. B. Worthington, John Hall, and John Henry were among the other leaders of experience and ability who were sitting in the General Assembly. Perhaps one reason why the leading statesmen of the day were none too eager to serve in Philadelphia during "the inchoate period of confederation" was because the Congress had no organic authority, no real power of efficient action; the sovereignty surrendered to it by the several States was undefined in nature and extent; it was able to conduct affairs by sufferance only; its legislation was liable to be disregarded at any time by one or more of the Legislatures.

It is possible also that the patriot leaders—notably Johnson, Tilghman, Chase, Carroll, and Stone—were able to discern that problems of great importance were now confronting the Legislature. Did Thomas Johnson return to Annapolis simply to expedite measures intended to aid in the prosecution of the war, or was he interested in securing the passage of a law for confiscation of British property? Or was his chief concern the Articles of Confederation? Whatever the reason that drew him from retirement, the fact remains that he was entering a momentous session.

When ex-Governor Johnson took his seat in the Lower House on the 2nd day of December, 1780, the lawmakers had already been in session slightly more than a month. But Johnson's late appearance was not the result of tardiness. He was chosen at a special election to take the place of Normand Bruce, one of the Delegates-elect, who refused to serve.

With characteristic enthusiasm, the ex-Governor, refreshed by a year of private life, eagerly jumped into the whirl of

legislation. It is not surprising to read in the Journal that he was put to work—to draft a bill to encourage the manufacture and importation of salt—before Allen Quynn, Chairman of the Committee of Elections and Privileges, had a chance to report upon the new Delegate's credentials.

Johnson's assignments in the House of Delegates brought him in touch with a multiplicity of subjects. He analyzed the resolves of Congress and communications from General Washington; he prepared instructions for the Maryland delegates in Congress; he drafted a message to the Assemblies of Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Virginia, regarding a continuation of embargo on provisions; prepared a bill to prohibit exportation of corn, wheat and fresh provisions; formulated arrangements for the accommodation of the Convention Troops at Frederick; and recommended a measure authorizing the Trustees of the Poor of Frederick County to rent out the poorhouse and to apply the income towards the paupers' support; he considered ways and means of obtaining a loan in Europe; brought in a bill to adjust accounts of Maryland soldiers in the service of the United States; a bill to secure the quota of recruits; a bill to encourage the importation of clothing for the Army; a bill to raise supplies for the year 1781 pursuant to the request of the Commander-in-Chief; and a bill "for the defence and security of the State."

In the midst of these deliberations relating to the prosecution of the war, there came up the inevitable question of the *quanta* of salaries for public officials. On the 15th of December, Johnson was named on a committee to recommend the salaries for the Governor and other officials of the State. On the following day, the committee reported that the financial condition of the State had been taken into consideration together with "the spirit of our Constitution, which directs that salaries shall be liberal though not profuse." The salary recommendations were freely discussed on the floor of the House and voted on *seriatim*.

One of the most important measures before the Legislature

at this session was the bill to confiscate British property. The plan had been suggested on a number of previous occasions, but no definite action had ever been taken. Finally, on December 20, 1780, the Legislature undertook to solve the problem "upon principles consistent with justice and the Law of Nations."

A joint committee was formed, and Delegate Johnson was named one of the conferees on the part of the House. Among the others on the committee were Matthew Tilghman and Carroll of Carrollton, from the Senate; and Samuel Chase and Thomas Stone, representing the House. The committee—consisting of four Senators and seven Delegates—deliberated many days on the subject. They realized that the proposed step meant drastic action against the British sympathizers; but they felt that, as the British had seized considerable property of American citizens, it was equally fair to confiscate British property in this State. Then, too, Maryland had a special grievance. She had invested in the stock of the Bank of England prior to the Revolution; and the Bank, acting on the advice of officers of the Crown, had refused to pay the dividends accruing for the use of the State since the outbreak of hostilities.

The bill reported favorably by the joint committee was entitled "An Act to seize, confiscate, and appropriate, all British property within this State." Its stirring preamble declared that Great Britain was waging an unjust war against America; that the British Army and Navy had "committed various outrages on the persons, and devastations on the property, of the people of these United States, contrary to the practice of civilised Nations, and the present usage of war"; and that the cruel treatment accorded to American prisoners and civilians violated the "obligations of compacts" and the "rights of humanity."

When the bill came up for a vote in the House on January 26, 1781, there appeared all sorts of conflicting opinions regarding it. Many amendments were offered; but they were strenuously opposed by Johnson and others who had taken part in the preparation of the bill. One delegate, for example, proposed that those persons, whose property had been taken or

destroyed by the British, should be reimbursed entirely from alien property; but the proposition was overwhelmingly defeated. The bill was finally passed by the House by a vote of twenty to nineteen.

When the bill arrived in the Senate, it was altered in a number of material respects; and with the alterations it was returned on January 29th. The House, greatly disappointed, selected Delegate Johnson as chairman of a committee to frame a message deploring the action of the Senate. On January 30, 1781, Mr. Johnson reported the message requesting the Senate to recede from its amendments. The Senate replied on the following day that it would not recede. So far as debts were concerned, the Senate admitted that citizens of Maryland ought to refrain from making payments to subjects of the Crown, but declared it advisable to refer the question of confiscation of debts to a future session rather than to jeopardize the bill.

And so, the Confiscation Act provided that all property belonging to British subjects—debts only excepted—should be seized and confiscated for the use of the State; and Maryland creditors of British subjects were to be indemnified out of the confiscated property of individual debtors, *so far as the debtors were solvent*. The people were also urged to make no payments to subjects of Great Britain.²¹¹

The Maryland Confiscation Act of 1781 is an interesting measure in itself, but it is interesting also because of the fact that ten years later Thomas Johnson, then an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, was one of the jurists who sat at Richmond in the great case of the British Debts, in which Patrick Henry showed his profound mastery of constitutional law and John Marshall first won his reputation as a commanding figure at the American bar.

But, while the struggle to enact the Confiscation Act was exciting, the question of greatest National importance in the Legislature at this session was whether Maryland should ratify the Articles of Confederation.

²¹¹ *Laws of Maryland, October Session, 1780, Chapter XLV.*

The formulation of the plan of confederation, and the ratification thereof by the States, had been a slow process. Prior to the Declaration of Independence, a committee had been appointed to devise such a plan; the committee reported a month later; but more than a year passed before the members of Congress themselves were ready for a vote. One of the chief causes of delay in ratification was the dispute over title to the vast territory that stretched to the Mississippi and the Great Lakes—popularly known as the Western lands. The controversy arose in 1776, when Congress recommended bounties of land for recruits. Maryland, having no land West of the Alleghany Mountains, took the position that the back country, if secured by the blood and treasure of all, ought to belong to the United States as “a common stock, to be parcelled out by Congress into free, convenient, and independent governments.”

One month before Congress agreed upon the Articles of Confederation, it was moved that Congress should have exclusive authority to determine the Western boundaries and to lay out the territory beyond said boundaries into separate and independent States.²¹² Maryland was the only State to support the motion; but in it was suggested the American policy of “political expansion under the sovereign control of Congress, which ultimately prevailed and constituted, upon grounds of necessity, a truly National Republic.”²¹³

Nevertheless, at the time of the adoption of the Articles of Confederation by Congress, November 15, 1777, seven of the States—Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia—still asserted their claims to the Western lands. Indeed, these States maintained originally that their land extended as far as the Pacific; but, since Louisiana had been transferred to Spain by the Paris Treaty of 1763, they did not claim any further than the Mississippi River.

²¹² *Journals of Congress*, Vol. II, 290.

²¹³ Herbert B. Adams, *Maryland's Influence upon Land Cessions to the United States*, Johns Hopkins University Studies, Series III, 23.

Virginia—the largest of the States, with a population three times that of New York, and nearly double that of Pennsylvania—was particularly extravagant in her claims. She maintained that under her Charter of 1609—restricted only by the Treaty of 1763—the territory of the Old Dominion extended as far as Lake Superior. Thus her claim conflicted with the claims of Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York.

Throughout his Administration as Governor of Maryland, Thomas Johnson denied that Virginia had valid title to such a great extent of territory. Governor Johnson took the view that Virginia had no *title by charter*, as the Charter had been revoked in 1624; no *title by conquest*, for the reason that before the Revolution the people of Virginia were British subjects and all territory taken from the Indians inured to the Crown; and no *title by possession*, because the Northwest had not actually been occupied by citizens of Virginia.

Johnson and other patriot leaders in Maryland were alarmed at the pretentious claims of the larger States—particularly Virginia. It was feared that, if such claims were conceded, the larger States in the course of time would develop to such extent that they would completely overwhelm the smaller States.

However, in the month of July, 1778, ten of the States, including New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Pennsylvania—these three were unable to claim title to the Northwest, since their boundaries were fixed by the Crown—ratified the Articles of Confederation. The only States that still refused to join were New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland.

New Jersey ratified in November, 1778. Delaware acceded with a mild protest in February, 1779. Neither State accomplished anything “towards breaking down the selfish claims of the larger States and placing the Confederation upon a national basis.”²¹⁴

Maryland was left to fight the battle alone. Governor Johnson had not yet used his influence to urge his State to enter the

²¹⁴ *Ibid.*, page 24.

Confederation. His devotion to the patriot cause was unquestioned. And, after his vivid experience in the Continental Congress and as Governor, he understood the importance of establishing a confederation of the States. That some kind of union was needed had been apparent ever since the Congress was first called together on account of the imminent peril of the country. But Johnson, a profound constitutional lawyer, believed that the placing of the States as far as possible upon an equality in the Union was of greater importance than the ratification of a document, which at best provided but a very loose association of the States. And, so, Maryland steadily refused to subscribe to the Confederation until it was assured that the claims to the Western lands were surrendered and the vast region West of the Alleghanies would become the common property of the United States. After Delaware, the twelfth State, had ratified the Articles of Confederation, the Maryland Legislature plainly warned the State's delegates in Congress against signing the Articles until the claims were surrendered. These instructions—read in Congress in May, 1779, during Johnson's third term as Governor—constitute "one of the most important documents in our early constitutional history."²¹⁵

Time and again the question came up for discussion in Congress and throughout America—until finally in February, 1780, the State of New York agreed to relinquish all her claims to the Western lands. Six more months passed; and on the 6th of September, 1780, the Maryland plan of a National domain found positive support in Congress through the passage of a resolution, recommending that all States claiming Western possessions should make a general cession thereof to the United States. Again, on the 10th of October, Congress gave assurance to the claimants that ceded territory would be formed into distinct, republican States, which would become members of the Union and have the same rights of sovereignty as the original States.²¹⁶

²¹⁵ *Ibid.*

²¹⁶ *Journals of Congress*, Vol. III, 535.

Several more months passed—and during these closing days of 1780 Thomas Johnson and other leaders in Maryland were eagerly waiting for the decision of Virginia. Finally, on January 2, 1781, Virginia agreed to yield! With the proviso that she be allowed to hold jurisdiction over Kentucky—a region actually explored and settled—Virginia offered to surrender completely her claim to the entire territory Northwest of the Ohio.

Mr. Johnson, while busily engaged in framing the Confiscation bill and other measures in the Maryland Legislature, was stirred by the important news from Virginia. He believed that Maryland's contention was now assured—that the great Western territory would be surrendered to Congress in trust for all the States. He, therefore, declared that Maryland should no longer hesitate to enter the Confederation.

On January 20, 1781, the question of ratification of the Articles of Confederation was the special order of the day in the Maryland House of Delegates. Mr. Johnson enthusiastically threw his influence in favor of ratification. Before the question was finally put, Johnson and other members who were eager for immediate accession diplomatically paved the way for action by offering resolutions, pointing out Maryland's interest "in the soil and government" of the Western lands and declaring that this extensive territory should be laid out "in due season" into independent States. Manifestly, to this proposition there could be no objection. Such had been the Maryland theory for several years. The resolutions were as follows: ²¹⁷

Resolved, That this House, on the most deliberate consideration, are of opinion that this State is highly interested with the other United States, both in justice and policy, in the soil and government of the back country.

"That on the plainest principles of justice, any profits arising

²¹⁷ *Votes and Proceedings of the House of Delegates*, October Session, 1780, page 94.

from the sale of the back lands, ought to be a common stock, to be applied by Congress towards the expences of the war; and that on the soundest policy, to secure the peace, safety, and happiness of the United States, the fertile and extensive Western country should in due season be laid out in convenient districts, and free independent governments established therein; and that those new States should be received on terms of equality into the Union.

“Resolved, That this State hath, from the commencement of the war, strenuously exerted herself in the common cause, and that if no formal Confederation was to take place, it is the fixed determination of this State to continue her exertions to the utmost, agreeable to the faith pledged in the Union.”

After the introductory resolutions were adopted, the members of the House were then asked to ratify the Articles of Confederation. The resolutions calling for ratification by Maryland follow:

“But Because it is said that the common enemy are encouraged to hope that the Union may be dissolved, unless this State confederates, and therefore prosecutes the war, in expectation of an event so disgraceful to America, and our friends and illustrious ally are impressed with an idea, that the common cause would be promoted by this State formally acceding to the Confederation; from an earnest desire to conciliate the affection of the sister States, to convince our illustrious ally of an unalterable resolution to support the independence of the United States and the alliance with his Most Christian Majesty, and to destroy for ever any apprehension of our friends or hope in our enemies, of this State being again united to Great Britain,

“This House Resolve, That this State now accede to the Confederation, and that the delegates appointed to represent this State in Congress, or any two or more of them, be authorised and directed, on behalf of this State, to subscribe and ratify the Articles of Confederation.

“ But this House Declare, That by acceding to the Confederation, this State doth not relinquish or intend to relinquish any right or interest she hath, in common with the other United States, to the back country, but now claim the same as fully as was done by the Legislature of this State in their declaration, which stands entered on the Journals of Congress; and also Declare, that no article or clause in the said Confederacy can or ought to bind this or any other State, to guarantee the jurisdiction of any State over the said back lands or the inhabitants thereof, relying on the justice of the several States hereafter as to the claim aforesaid made by this State.”

The resolutions were adopted in the House by the overwhelming majority of thirty-three to seven. In order to carry the resolutions into effect as promptly as possible, the suggestion was then made that the Legislature enact a bill directing the Maryland members of Congress to subscribe to the Articles of Confederation; and five members were appointed to draft the bill. Johnson was made chairman of the committee. Samuel Chase, who had voted with Johnson in favor of the resolutions, was also named on the committee.

On January 27, 1781, Johnson, as the committee chairman, brought in the bill, intended to place the Legislature upon record in favor of ratification.²¹⁸ Then followed in rapid succession the first and second readings, by special order, and the passage of the bill in the House by a vote of thirty to eight.

On the following morning—it was Sunday: but the Assemblymen felt that their work was work of necessity—the ratification bill was considered in the Senate. In this chamber the sentiment regarding the subject was more evenly divided. Four Senators—Carroll of Carrollton, Thomas Stone, George Plater and John Henry—voted for the bill; while four others of smaller reputation—William Hindman, Samuel Hughes, Richard Barnes and William Hemsley—voted against it. The tie was broken by President Jenifer, who voted in the negative.²¹⁹

²¹⁸ *Ibid.*, page 102.

²¹⁹ *Votes and Proceedings of the Senate*, October Session, 1780, page 38.

But the Senate's vote against Maryland's accession to the Confederation was not destined to be final. Delegate Johnson believed that the Senate had made a profound mistake. On that same Sabbath afternoon, the eminent Frederick County Delegate was chosen, together with Chase and Fitzhugh, to prepare a message to the Senate, asking for a reconsideration. And on Monday morning, January 29th, the Delegate from Frederick, offering the report of the committee, presented a Message, stating frankly why the House of Delegates was returning the bill to the Senate.

In his Message, Johnson pointed out the need of determining the powers of Congress. He knew how deplorable the loose system of Government had been; and he felt that some positive, National authority was an urgent need of the United States. While the "firm league of friendship" failed to provide for a President or a Federal Court, Johnson argued that the settling of the powers of Congress "on a known and permanent basis" would improve the Executive Department. But he emphasized particularly the importance of the psychological effect of favorable action. He felt that ratification would "spread confidence among the States" and be of material assistance in securing "the independence, peace and happiness of America."

Of course, Johnson understood why the ratification bill had been defeated in the Senate. The negative vote was undoubtedly due to apprehensions that still existed with respect to the Western lands. In this connection, Johnson ventured the following argument:²²⁰

"How far the United States may now be benefited by the Western country as a common fund, is impossible to determine; but it does not appear probable, that this State's still refusing to confederate can be a means of securing or improving it as a fund: on the contrary, where the free and independent will of many is to be consulted, giving up something of opinion of each is necessary to conciliate an agreement of all in one point. The

²²⁰ *Votes and Proceedings of the House of Delegates*, October Session, 1780, page 106.

present appears to us to be a seasonable time to shew, that as our claim was better founded in justice than the exclusive claims of others—having supported it with firmness till a disposition is shewn of candidly considering it—we chuse rather to rely on the justice of the Confederated States, than by an over-perseverance incur the censure of obstinacy.”

Johnson also shrewdly referred to ratification as a step of political expediency. Frankly he referred to the profound significance of the Maryland Senate’s vote—it alone was necessary to make the Confederation effective throughout the United States—and suggested that the consequences would be wholly out of the control of the State.

The members of the Senate were impressed by Johnson’s logic. They saw how the future of America depended upon their vote. They admitted an association of some kind was favored by every friend of the United States. And while they were still apprehensive that accession to the Confederation would injure Maryland’s claim concerning the Western lands, they decided to rely upon “the justice and disposition of Congress hereafter for the establishment of our claim.” Therefore, in order to “gratify the earnest desire” of the House of Delegates, the Senate promptly acquiesced by approving the bill for ratification.²²¹

When the bill was returned to the House, January 30th, with the affirmative vote of the Senate, a committee was named, with Delegate Johnson as chairman, to prepare instructions for the Maryland members of Congress regarding the formal signature of the Articles of Confederation. On the second of February, Johnson presented the instructions, setting forth the motives that influenced the Maryland Legislature to ratify the Confederation. The ex-Governor reiterated herein the sentiment of Maryland in regard to the Western lands—*i. e.*, that the selfish claims of the larger States were “unjust and injurious to the general welfare”—but declared that immediate accession by

²²¹ *Ibid.*, page 109.

Maryland, in the opinion of the Legislature, "would be acceptable to our illustrious ally, give satisfaction to his Catholic Majesty, and probably be the means of negotiating loans in Europe."

Pursuant to the request of the Legislature, Congressmen Daniel Carroll and John Hanson signed the Articles of Confederation, which, now having the assent of all the States, went into effect on March 1, 1781. The old Congress now adjourned, and on the following morning the Congress convened under the new Government.

Thomas Johnson had rendered an important service—similar to that in 1776, when he induced Maryland to vote for the Declaration of Independence. His course in 1781, in favor of ratification of the Articles of Confederation, was well taken, for his assurance that the Western lands would eventually be parcelled by Congress into independent States was destined to prevail. After years of discussion, Virginia withdrew her proviso with respect to Kentucky and in 1784 made her cession to the Confederation absolute by surrendering her entire claim to the Western territory. The other claimant States—Massachusetts, Connecticut, South Carolina, North Carolina and Georgia—also yielded to the Maryland idea by surrendering all their claims. Thus the Western lands became the "common stock" of the American Nation.

Maryland is entitled to great credit for her resolute protest against the avaricious claims to the great Northwest. While the acquisition of this extensive territory was important in itself, it was still more important because it set in motion a train of events of far-reaching consequences, which were never contemplated in the Articles of Confederation. It prepared the minds of the American people for the Convention of 1787, which adopted the Constitution of the United States.

In referring to the protests of the smaller States, John Fiske says: "But of these protesting States it was only Maryland that fairly rose to the occasion, and suggested an idea which

seemed startling at first, but from which mighty and unforeseen consequences were soon to follow."²²²

It is true, Maryland's inflexible refusal to ratify the Articles of Confederation until the year 1781 was regarded by many people as unfriendly to the Common Cause. Her grim determination to hold aloof aroused "fierce indignation" at the time. "Some hot-heads," says Fiske,²²³ "were even heard to say that if Maryland should persist any longer in her refusal to join the Confederation, she ought to be summarily divided up between the neighboring States, and her name erased from the map."

But if we trace the consequences of the resolute attitude of the State, we find "it was Maryland that, by leading the way toward the creation of a National domain, laid the corner stone of our Federal Union."

(*To be Continued.*)

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

[The beginning of the second volume. Apparently a volume is missing, as last date in first volume is 1739; and letters of the intervening dates are printed in Hanson's "Old Kent," p. 146.]

(*Continued from Vol. XX, p. 66.*)

Sept. 18th 1742

M^r Brown

I now send my Vessell for the Flower w^{ch} I doubt not is ready to be taken on Board and hope you will oblige me with all the dispatch you can Let me have the Tare of the Cask & net weights & please to have them marked as undernoted & numbered from 1 upwards.

In case you can supply me with fifty Barrells of good merchantable Flower at Ten Shillings Current money of Pensil-

²²² Fiske, *Critical Period of American History*, page 192.

²²³ *Ibid.*, page 195.

vania & Hundred & Twelve Pounds I will take it & pay for the Barrells the useial price & give you my Bills on demand at Sixty five  Cent Exch^a w^{ch} I understand is the Exch^a at Philadelphia the goodness of w^{ch} Bills you need not doubt but then I must have the Flower by this Vessell or will not Answer.

I send 116 Bushells Wheat more to be ground w^{ch} I hope you will dispatch get the Barrells Coopered & what ever your Account is shall be paid you on demand.

I desire you will send the Bran Shorts & Middleings I send Baggs for the Two Latter & the master will Take care to Stow the latter.

In case you cannot Suply the fifty Barrells flower if can recomend any other that can his Bills shall be Ready at a Call I hope for your dispatch.

To Mr Brown N. B. 58th  Bush^{ll}.

Mr Henry Jackson Sept. 16th 1742

Inclosed is an Account of Sundry goods I have sent by Cap^t John Saterwhite with w^{ch} goods & the Salt in your hands I desire you will purchase me Wheat to be delivered at your Landing at or before Tenth day of March Next for w^{ch} you may Allow in Salt at the Rate ordered you to Sell and those goods now Sent as Rated five Shillings p^r Bushell.

I shall be glad that you get a convenient place to take in Wheat at your Landing w^{ch} If you build and fit for Salt I will keep you constantly suplyed. I will not have you make any bad debts and Trust none but such as you are sure of being payd by. Where you sell Gun Powder a Pound thereof must sell four pounds of Lead or Shott I hope these goods will answer I am sure with much worse the New England men Buy at half price. I hope for your Care. . . .

To Mr Jackson, Susquehana.

Maryland Sep^r 20th 1742

Gentlemen

Yours of the 16th June last came to hand with the Acc^{tt} Current therein mentioned w^{ch} so far is Right and asure that I should be glad to have it in my power to serve your Intrest. On the 9th Instant I drew on you payable to James Johnson for Twenty Three Pounds Ten Shillings ster^s w^{ch} at time I desire you will pay. . . .

To Mess^{rs} Philpot & Lee Merchants in London.

By Capt. Alden.

Maryland Sep^r 24th 1742

Sir

I rec^d yours of the 5th of March 1741 and 19th June 1742 by w^{ch} I find that the Pigg Iron is not yet sold, in answer to that part can onely say that at Six Pounds five shil ꝑ Ton I could have had sold some Hundred Tons of that kind in London in Three months after your Rect thereof, but I presume your Business may be in a different way than that of the Iron.

I have Suplyd myself now with the Goods wrote to you for Wherefore I desire they may not be sent but that you will pay my order to M^r Samuel Hyde of this date of Thirty Six pounds Three shillings and Six Pence ster being the amount of the Bills of Exch^a Transmited & rec^d by you. As allso the Nett Proceeds of the Thirty Ton of Pigg Iron deducting $\frac{1}{2}$ of my Bill for the Salt vid (£16.. 17.. 6). . . .

To M^r Laurence Williams Merchant in London.

By Iver Bigg.

Maryland Sep^r 27th 1742

Sir

Inclosed are the following first Bills of Exchange Amounting to £301.. 10.. 7 with w^{ch} when paid I desire you will Credit me in with & any that may be Protested Return with the first

good opportunity You have likewise Inclosed Bill Ladeing for fifty Ton Pigg Iron with the nett Proceeds of the whole Whereof you are likewise to Credit my Acc^{tt} & charge the same in the acc^{tt} of Sales Accordingly w^{ch} please to Transmit to Benjamin Tasker Esq^r & Company.

There is allso Bill Loading for Hogsheads of Tobacco with w^{ch} when sold &^{ca} my acc^{ts} allso.

On the 16th of August last I drew on you payable to Geo. Harryman for fifty Pounds ster. at Sixty days Sight w^{ch} I request you will accordingly Pay I have allso of this date drawn and Order on you to Cap^t Iver Bigg for w^{ch} I desire you will allso pay. And wherein my Ocations may Require I hope you will continue to Serve me.

Please to order the Inclosed Letter of advice to be Delivered to M^r Lawrence Williams on whom my order is drawn. Your further friendship will add to the many conferred. . . .

To M^r Sam^l Hyde Merc^t in London.

M^r Biggs.

Maryland Sep^r 29th 1742

My Dear Child

I received yours of the 22^d February & 20th July am pleased to hear of your Health and must allways put you in mind of being frugal in your Expences carefull of your Cloths Books and other necessaries.

I hope I need not recomend to you to avoid as Bane of youth Women and Wine. Temperance and Prudence are becomeing Virtues.

Directions shall be sent to M^r Hyde to order the sume you desire Towards your going to D^r Dickon's Lectures and likewise to make you the allowance of Five Pounds ³ Quarter for your Extraordinary Expence but hope you will make good use thereof and keep your general Expences (with this included) within Eighty pounds a Year this is a sume I can

very hardly bear, with that of supporting my Family here w^{ch} alone might Induce you to Prudent and Frugal management.

I hope I need not further dictate on these or any other Heads where your Duty is necessary, Your mother returns her Compliments your Sister and Brother their Loves. I Recomend you to the allmighty and with a Fartherly Blessing am Yours Affectionately. . . .

I wish you to mind the dates of your Letters hereafter.

To Mr Charles Carroll at Clare Hall, Cambridge.

Maryland Sep^r 30th 1742

Sir

I Request that you will order five guineas to be paid for my Son to his in order to be advanced for his going to Doct^r Dickons's Lectures at the University.

I have Acquainted him of this and likewise that I would desire you to order him five guineas a Quarter for his Extraordinary Expences subject to his own management with w^{ch} I wold make Tryal of his Frugal conduct and w^{ch} I request you will Accordingly do with w^{ch} and all his other Expences I hope will not now Exceed Eighty pounds a year his first going to College haveing caused some large Articles.

Pray order the Inclosed Letter to be Transmitted to him and favour both him and me with a continuance of your friendship w^{ch} shall be allways Thankfully acknowledged. . . .

To Mr Samuel Hyde.

Maryland Sep^r 30th 1742

Sir

I desire you will send me the following goods and request you will order that the Wire Lattice or (by what other name they are called) may be made Exact to the sise and good and Strong.

The amount of these goods Please to charge to my account for the use of the Publick of Maryland and Insure on them

so that in case of Loss the Principal and Charges may be drawn and send me an Account of the Cost Including such Insurence. . . .

To Mr Sa: Hyde & Biggs the Baltimore.

Iron Wire Lattices or Casements to be made Double work or strong, and Primed and Painted over of a Lead Couller being to defend the outside of the Windows of a Publick Building and being to be Nailed to a Frame the outside & Ends must be made to answer that purpose to be of the following Demensions & the Package marked.

Vidzt P: M.

Two of four foot Long and Two foot Eight Inches wide one of three foot four inches Long by one foot Three Inches wide. Nine of five foot Two Inches Long by Three foot four Inches wide.

Ten of six foot one Inch Long by Three foot four Inches wide.

One of five foot six Inches Long by Three foot four Inches wide.

Two of Three foot Three Inches Long by Three foot four Inches wide.

Two made in the form of a Semicircle to this Dementions. Vid. four foot Three Inches in the Diameter and Two Foot three Inches the perpendicular in the Center of Each.

400 Square of good Strong Crown glasses of Ten Inches by Eight Square well and safely Packed in one or Two Cases. 1th Whiteing.

10 Gallons Lineseed Oile.

Maryland Oct^r 2^d 1742

Sir

Inclosed is an Invoice of Goods for the use of Benj. Tasker Esq^r and C^o which you are by them desired to send in by the first safe oppertunity to be delivered at Petapsco and the Cost and Charges with the Insurence of the same you are to Charge

to Account of said Tasker & Company giving Credit by the Proceeds of the Pigg Iron shipped you.

On Behalf of said Company I desire you will make an Insurence on the said goods that in case of Loss the whole Cost charges with the Insurence Included may be drawn by them, and send a Cobby of such Policy.

I hope you will take care to have these goods Cheap & good in their kind. If the London Merchants and Trades men do not sell Cheap & send good Commodities the Trade will be Transferred to Glasgow whence Goods are sold as Cheap here in Maryland as we have them Charged by ye in London, as you are now a South Briton I make no doubt but you wish well to the Trade of London. . . .

To Mr W^m Black.

Annapolis Maryland Oct. 4th 1742

My Dear Child

This comes Recommended to the care of Mr Da. Dulany whose Prudent behavoeur and Conduct I wish you to follow.

I have ordered the Money you desire for Dr Dickons's Lectures, as also the Quarterly Allowance of five Pounds.

This money I hope you will lay out in Necessaries for your Person, or Endowment of Your mind & not spend in wine or Riot. Remark, that Women & Wine are the Bane of Youth.

Pray take oppertunities to Improve in your Dancing some of this money may be apl^d that way a Genteele Carriage in Person as well as behavoeur is becomeing, make good choice of Your Company avoid such as are Prophaine or Extravagant.

This is Your time to Provide for Your Future Life, I will Endeavor hard to give you oppertunities of a good Education with w^{ch} you must hereafter Provide for yourself be not deceived in this Point nor Imagine that I can do more for you Its not in my Power.

Since you Incline for the Study of the Common Law of England Lay a Foundation for that now at the University,

and Inform yourself of the Best method to Read and Attain to the Knowledge thereof when don at the Colledge.

I am Sorry to hear that you are not more carefull of your Cloths and that you Incline too much to Company, the Later will & must most certainly abstract your Studys as the former Shew a Very careless disposition, w^{ch} no doubt must be the same on other ocations.

First mind your Duty to God take the Advice of your Parent Study and Exercise Virtue avoid Vice be obligeing in behaviour & Conversation, and form your mind and Understanding so as to be Usefull to Yourself and Serviceable to Society, all these I wish you to do and desire you to be and am with Tender Affection Your Loveing Father.

To M^r Cha: Carroll at Clare Hall, Cambridge.

Maryland Oct. 5th 1742

Sir

Inclosed are the two first Undernoted Bills w^{ch} will over Pay Your Ballance, I concluded by your former that you ware apprehensive of your money for Return your Cordage but by your last belive otherwise, I shall allways be glad of a Correspondence w^{ch} may be of AdEquate Service.

I now desire you will send me the following Cordage by the Baltimore or some other good ship comeing up this way Towards Annapolis and make Insureance thereon & Bills shall be returned for the same. . . .

James Wordrop on Jo ⁿ Buchanan	£20.. 0.. 0
Jo ⁿ Chambers on W ^m Perkins	5.. 0.. 0
	£25.. 0.. 0

Capt. W^m Mudge.

Cordage

One Coil of Three Inchs New Rope

One Ditto of Two Inchs & half.

One Ditto of Two Inches.
 One Ditto of Inch & half
 One Ditto of Inch
 One Ditto of Nine Thread Rattling
 One Ditto of Twelve Thread Ditto

I would have these Coiles of 120 fathom Each or Two Coiles of 60 fathom marked as above.

Maryland October 8th 1742

Sir

I request that By the Return of the Baltimore or some Ship comeing up this Bay near Annapolis you will send me the following Goods and the Amount of them charge to my Account.

On the 29th of September Last I drew on you payable to Mr R. Snowden for Twenty five pounds w^{ch} I request you will pay. Further remittance shall be soon made you. . . .

3 Dozⁿ Broad Weeding Hoes

3 Dozⁿ Best Hilling Hoes

One Smiths Wrought Anvil with a Bickwell steeled wight about 200^{lbs}

One pair of Smith's Bellows

One Standing Vice

Two good Large Sled Hammers

Two Hand Hammers

3 Dozⁿ Smiths Warding Files different Sises

2^l Blister Steel

One Dozⁿ House Carpenters Axes

To Mr Samuel Hyde.

Maryland 8^{br} 20th 1742

Sir

I rece^d Yours in Relation to the Shott w^{ch} still lies in my Ware House. There is some what Less then Four Ton thereof, Chiefly Birding Shott and may Remain unsold many Years.

Since you did not send me any Account I do not Incline to take it at an Uncertainty but If you will take forty five pounds Sterling for it Let me have your Letter therein, and Bills shall be Returned you by Capt. Ellis at his next Voyage or by some other of your ships this way next year. . . .

To M^r Joⁿ Hanburry.

Maryland October 23rd 1742

Sir

I desire you will Procure an Insurance to be made for me on the Scooner Annapolis of Maryland myself Owner John Saterwhite master &c and from Annapolis in Maryland and to at and from Barbadas to the said Port of Annapolis in Maryland for five Hundred Pounds Sterling & the Premis & Charges of such Insurence Charge to [me]. . . .

To M^r Sam Hyde.

Annapolis 8^{br} 24th 1742

M^r Henry Jackson

I wrote you to sell the salt at four Shillings p^r bushell & to allow five Shilling p^r bushell for Wheat w^{ch} I again Repeat but the Wheat must be delivered at your Landing.

I hope you will take Care to procure me good Clean Merchantable Grain & that you will make no bad debts. . . .

Maryland October 25th 1742

Sir

Inclosed is Invoice of Goods in the Scooner Annapolis John Saterwhite master w^{ch} I desire you will keep on Hand to sell at the best markt & the Proceeds Reserve untill Rum is at a more Reasonable Price with you.

This Flower is good & fresh & therefore hope will bring a

good Price. The Iron is to your Order w^{ch} I must Insist not to be sold under Twenty five Pounds q Ton.

If Sugar be at a Reasonable Price send me by this Vessell a Ton of good Muscovado sugar allso one Hogshead of melasses and Twelve Barrells of Limes. And One Hundred weight of good Clean Ginger.

I desire you will If the Vessell Comes back Endeavour to Procure her a Freight w^{ch} the master has directions to take in at Three Pounds p^r Ton Sterling. In Case no freight Offers & the Returns Procure a Ballast of stone & not Sand.

If you can make sale of the Vessell there I desire you will but not under Two Hundred & fifty pounds your money w^{ch} you are likewise to keep in Your hands for my further Order If no sail to be made Imediately I desire you will Quickly dispatch back hear again.

There's no Corn to be shiped from hence or Virginia all Sorts Lading Scarce.

I will pay the six pounds my Brothers order I hope for your Endeavor to Serve me. . . .

To M^r Coddington Carrington merchant at Barbados.

Annapolis Maryland Oct^r 25th 1742

Capt. Saterwhite

You are to Proceed directly to Bridge Town at Barbados without Touching at any Place & there deliver Your Letters to M^r Coddington Carrington Merchant there and take his directions.

You are not to Speak with any Vessell in Your Passage and you are to Endeavor to keep Well to Winward of the Island untill you Come into the Latitude thereof then to sail down to the Island.

You are not to take in any Prohibited Goods or any thing that may subject the Vessell to seizure or other Trouble.

You are in every Request to follow the direction of M^r Carrington & if any Good freight Offers and you return here

you are to take in the same for Putuxen Wye River Severn or Patapsco being put on Board there.

If no freight to Ballast "and you return" you are to take in Stone Ballast and not sand. If M^r Carrington Can sell the Vessell according to my directions you are to deliver her Otherwise Return to this Port with all dispatch takeing M^r Carringtons Letters & directions first.

To Capt. John Saterwhite master of the Scooner Annapolis
These.

Maryland 8^{br} 30th 1742

Gent:

Inclosed is Paul Binny's second Bill of Exch^a on Thomas Binny & Company for 147^l which when Payed Place to the Credit of my Account I transmited the first yesterday by the drawer Who go's by Land on hearing of his Fathers death and has promised to see it discharged.

I had last Year by way of Celum sent you the second w^{ch} I do not find is come to hand upon w^{ch} Loss the drawer gave me the Inclosed I have of this date drawn an order on you Payable to M^r James Creagh for sixty Pounds your Currency w^{ch} on Receipt I desire you will Pay and Charge to my Account.

M^r Binny will have a Vessell Comeing here in the Spring I desire that by her you will send me as many sortable blocks as will Amount to fifty Pounds Your Currency fit for small Boats and sloops of Twenty and thirty Tons and the Block-makers Account that thereby I may know how to sell the same again I would have them Lignu.^o Vitee sheaves and pins.

I will still give the money I Offered Davison & wife for the Lotts If Tenner will joyn in a Deed. Please to Enquire & Lett me know soon and if they Agree I will send deeds. Send me Duplicates of your Letters the Vessell that Carries this to Rhode Island may serve as she belongs here.

Maryland Nov^r 24th 1742Mess^{rs}

I desire that by the first of your ships Comeing Up this Part of the bay towards Annapolis you will send me the Contents of the Inclosed Invoice of Goods Packed up in a good strong Trunk well matted and Corded, "And as the sune is but small" to save a Peticular P of Insureance I desire you will take them into your own Insureance so that in case of Loss I may draw my Principal money and Charges and the Amount with the Premis for Insureance Charge to my Account.

In case any Ballance shall remain due it shall be in your hands in a very little time to your satisfaction.

Inclosed is M^r Cha. Carrolls Exch^a on yourselves for £17 with w^{ch} I desire you will Credit me in Account, if no ship of your Own soon comeing I desire you will send these goods by some other safe oppportunity your favor herein shall be duely Acknowledged. . . .

P. S.

I must allso Desire the favour that with these goods you will favour me by ordering Your Book Seller to Enquire and Procure for me to be sent with the Inclosed Goods The best and Latest Edditions of Any Books of Presidents of the method and manner of Parliamentary Proceedings or Abstracts of such Cases out of Sir Symon Deces or such Authors or other good And Authentick Journals of the Parliament of Great Britain not Exceeding in Value Two Guineas.

Marked)(
 xx

A suit of Lemmon Collour Ground Brocaded or flowered Lustering the best that can be had for Ten Shillings p^r yard made Fashionable and Genteel to the Inclosed measures.

A Suit of Camrick head Cloths with Edging or Lace and suitable Ruffles and Tucker Genteel and Fashionable dress^d Value about seven Guineas.

One Dozⁿ middle sised Womens kidd Gloves White.

Six pair sheep mittings like sise diffrent Collours.

Two Genteel Fanns of seven & Six Pence Each.

Three pair Callamanco shoes Women with Leather Heel, fives & Middleing for Breadth.

Two pair Womens silk shoes Threes and middleing for Breadth High Heels.

Three Pair Callamanco the same sise and make One Dozⁿ Pair Womens Kidd Gloves white smaller sise then the above six Pair mittings sheep, same sise.

6 Pair shoes Leather Heel & strong for a Boy of 12 years old.

Two Caster Hatts for a Boy Twelve years old.

Six Pair sheep skin Colloured Top^t Gloves for Boy of the above age.

One Blew Velvet manteelelet lined with blew silk & Trimed with blew silk Snail Loops & buttons suitable sise to the Cloths made Genteele and Fashionable.

Two good Hoop Petticoats one a sise smaller and good Bone.

Two mens Caster hatts Pretty deep in the Crown & Eight Inches in Diameter in the Head.

Three Pair fashionable Colloured four thread Good Worsted Hose middle sised Womens.

One Dozⁿ Mens White and Colloured Topt sheep skin Gloves pretty Long in the fingers.

Three or four Papers good shirt Buttons but not made on Wire.

Twenty Pound of Hair Powder.

Two Powder Puffs.

Philpot & Lee ☿ Bowly & Harison.

Maryland November 24th 1742

Sir

Inclosed are the Following first Bills of Exch^a Amounting to £194.. 16.. 1 with w^{ch} when Payd Please to Credit me in account or Return if Protested by the first Oppertunity I request

you will favour me by paying the following Bills & order for me drawn according to their Respective dates.

Vidz^t

To Richard Snowden 29 th 7 ^{br}	£25.. 0.. 0
To W ^m Hopkins 3 ^d 9 ^{br}	30.. 0.. 0
To W ^m Newton Two Bills of one Tenor &	
Date at Sixty days sight Nov ^r 24 th Ins ^t	219.. 18.. 4
To Henry Carroll my Order at sight	30.. 0.. 0
	<hr/>
	£304.. 18.. 4

You may be fully Assured of a speedy Remittance for any Ballance and that Every thing shall be done Agreeable to you. . . .

To M^r Sam. Hyde ꝑ Bowly & Harisson.

Maryland X^{br} 3^d 1742

Gent

I desire that by some good Oppertunity comeing up this Bay towards Annapolis ye will send me six Barrells of Good Blubber and Two Barrells of Train Oil Good & clean and the same charge to my Acc^{tt}

Capt Binny will have a Vessell comeing in the Spring by w^{ch} ye may send. . . .

To Mess^{rs} Hutchinson & C^o merchants Boston.

S^r

Pray pardon my not answering yours of yesterday which was prevented by Business otherwise.

In Relation to Mess^{rs} Tasker I hope my suposition is Right & not the Less so as it is Built on your Opinion that both have taken more fees than the Law allows: Vidz^t: one Pistole for every Entering & Clearing &c. A Vessell own'd in the Country under Sixty Tons & not taking from hence any enumerated Goods or Goods that pay Impost.

This matter being on my side, Intirely refer'd to you as its a matter of Right, hope you will determine thereof accordingly.

An Act of the Province has appointed Certain fees to the Naval Officers & Collectors for certain Services, makes it penal to take more, those fees payable in current mony of the Province. A subsequent act says that such Bills of Credit shall pass in all payments then after to be made for Current money Contracts.

I conceive by the first and Last Laws their Fees are payable in the Currency of the Province Vidz^t Bills of Credit & no other Specie.

All the Fees that I apprehend can be due to the Collector and Naval Officer on Clearing a Vessel Country own'd under & 100 Tons carrying no Enumerated Goods thence nor Goods w^{ch} pay Impost are the following.

Vidz ^t : Entering and Clearing	£ 0.. 5.. 0
Certificate of Goods Imported if required to Clear a Navigation Bond abroad	0.. 2.. 6
Two Oaths one at Entering the other at Clearing	0.. 1.. 0
Suppose I take two permits w ^{ch} by no means am I obliged to do.	0.. 2.. 6

In both cases of Quantie & Species I think it arbitrary & illegal and that Mess^{rs} Tasker should refuse Clearing my Vessel till I had paid a Pistole for each time.

I have herein Inclosed the money you were pleased to send me and when the whole is adjusted by you I shall be Contented, for then I shall know what of Right I ought to pay or whether Our Laws are old Ballards or are of any Consequence to protect the weak against the mighty.

I doubt not but you who know the nice Ballance of Justice will Excuse this Trouble as it Relates thereto, am with true Esteem. . . .

To Dan^l Delany Esq^r.

Annapolis X^{ber} 22^d 1742

Sir

Your favour of the 3^d Instant came to my hands this day, and aplaud your sentiments of a post Regularly kept. It were to be wished that that w^{ch} is Established were under better Regulations to render it usefull to Society.

It gives me pleasure to see by yours the perfect Idea of a Contented mind free from ambition Envy or those other Passions w^{ch} but too often attend Human nature and serve only as a Torments to the Enjoyers.

It is also pleasing to me to find the perfection you have, and are like to bring that once Wilderness manner to, and all that done by the dint of Persevering Virtue w^{ch} will turn to your own, the Countrys and Friends advantage; as well as your under Tennants whether Learned or not. The men are most valuable in society who act for the General Good of Mankind, and not sordidly Trott on, as if Born for themselves alone; snarling at, & Envyng the smallest Happiness or Enjoyment of others, Heaping all into their own Barns as if the Rest of Mankind had no Right to share in the Gifts of Divine Providence or Fruits of their own Genius or Industry.

What you mention of Large Security Required will induce you to look back & reflect on you first coming into this Country and upwards to this time; the struggling w^{ch} both yourself & your son have had wth many Difficultys; when a small sure Cure would have Relived both, and avoided putting you heretofore or now, under the Difficulty of finding (or being obliged to any for such) security. This leads me to what you mention of M^r Ogle whose Prejudice to me has been too manifest to suppose that it begun the day or two before he took shipping, when he made a handle (for setting his understraper on me) of a Discourse that happen'd many months before w^{ch} had some Relation to you; It was this, some Gentlemen aplauding his Generosity in putting you into the Clerk's place of Baltimore County said it was the only good thing they had Ever known him do, I made answer and said that if what I heard was true,

self Interest was the motive, with him for so doing & I assign'd my Reason, that you told me & your son Likewise that he had Lent your son some money, & that he M^r Ogle had taken your Bond for the same & that since he had given you the said Office you also told me that beside paying your Clerk & some small matter for yourself you had made provision to pay him part, wherefore I conceived he did it to secure the said Debt. Nor Realy S^r from that Gentlemans conduct before you became his Debtor could I judge otherwise, for from his first coming in he had in his Power the surveyor or Generals Place which would have better suited you and of w^{ch} he took the Profits (as I'm inform'd) to the Last, and this suppos'd Act of Generosity towards you, you find he did at the Expence of another who Pays a Certain Sallary for his Office & Broadly Hints at a Consideration to be paid by you for the same.

When we would Trace the fountain head of a River we follow the Greatest Longest Branches & Drafts so must we judge of the Predominant Passions of men by the Tendency of their Chiefest actions whether avaritiously accumulating wealth, Effeminately Dallying wth Wenches Proudly scorning others or maliciously attempting & Endeavouring their Prejudice with many more too Long for me to name or you to hear. Now S^r I could not apprehend that what you told me was a secrett or I had not spoke of it & I hope will not turn to your Prejudice in the Least, since I had heard it from others as well as yourself nor did M^r Ogle deny the Bond and his Letters & mine on the subject you may see when you come this way, I assure you sir that I have often pittied your Case; Vertue struggling wth necessity & always thought it scandalous that no more notice was taken of your son who (let his difference be what will wth the Lord Proprietor) is his sisters Husband. I have a Great Regard for his Lordship & his wise Government such as that a Continuance thereof may be desirable to his Majesties subjects the People of Maryland and as to yourself I hope you will believe that I am with Great Esteem. . . .

To Tho. Breerewood ¹ Esq^r In Baltimore County.

¹ Justice Balto. Co. 1737-39; Clerk of Court.

Maryland January 2^d 1742

Sir

Inclosed are the two under Noted Bills am^o to 18^{lb} w^{ch} if paid carry to the Credit of my account.

I desire the favour that by the first of your ships comeing this Way or other safe Conveyance you will send me the Contents of the Inclosed Invoice in goods w^{ch} I desire may be good in their kind and make Insurence on them that in Case of Loss I may draw my Principal money & Charges. Your money shall be transmited for them Very soon and such your favour suitably acknowledged.

Stephen Higgins on self	£10.. 0.. 0
D ^o on Jos. Addams	8.. 0.. 0
	<hr/>
	£18.. 0.. 0

To M^r Isaac Milnor.*(To be Continued.)*

MARYLAND RENT ROLLS.

[Continued from Vol. 20, No. 1, March 1925, *q. v.* for general discussion and description of the manuscript records.]

Gunpowder hundred

Boughtons Forrest, 575 acr Sur. the 29 August 1677 for Richard Boughton on the head of the western branch of gunpowder river at a bounded w^t oak 400 acr part thereof in posestion of Edward Smith rent ₤ anum —. 16.. —

175 acr resident thereof belongs to the Orphants of Joseph Peek rent ₤ anum —. 7.. —

C. Poss^{rs} 400a Ed Smith 175a. Jos Peak's orp^{ns}

375 acr Sur the 10 of July 1678 for Richard Boughton between the falls of Gunpowder river in the woods at a bounded oak running West rent ₤ anum —. 15.. —

Shewels Fancies, 1000 acr Sur. the 30 of May 1679 for Maj Nicolas Shewel at the head of gunpowder river upon a ridge at a bounded oak betweene the two falls of the river rent £ anum 2.. —.. —

C. Sewalls Fancy. Majr Nich. Sewall.

Hathcoat Cottage 500 acr Sur. the 22 march 1678 for Nathaniell Hathcoat between the two great falls of gunpowder river at a bounded popular at the head of the thurd branch and as I can find it belongs to the orphants of Joseph Hathcoat who are the next heires that appear here rent £ anum 1.. —.. —

C. Heathcots. Cottage. As far as can find belongs to the orp^{ns} of Jos. Heathcoat. Supposed to belong to W^m Pickett who marry^d y^e heiress.

Cullens Lott. 300 acr Sur. the 17 June 1683 for James Cullens at the head of gunpowder river on the north side of the south branch on the said river begining at a bounded red oak the bounded tree of the Land Called Trumans Aquitance. Rent £ anum —.. 12.. —

C. Possr W^m Bladen, Esqr.

Barklingham, 525 acr. Sur. the 6 Novemb^r 1682 for George Lingam on the north side of river Called back river begining at a bounded Spanish oak Standing at the mouth of a small Cove on the south side thereof Rent £ anum 1.. 1.. —

C. Back Lingam 450a. Possr. Edw^d Butler.

Trumans Aquitance 500 acr Sur. the 15 May 1682 for Majr Thomas Truman on the north side of the south branch of gunpowder river begining at a bounded w^t oak standing by the s^d branch and now in the posestion of Coll Thomas Greenfield rent £ anum 1.. —.. —

C. Trumans acquaintance.

Haphazard, 100 acr Sur. the 11 May 1682 for John Bevan on the south side of gunpowder river at a bounded Chestnut a bounded tree of the Land Called Harrods Lyon formerly taken

up for Cap^t Harrod thurty acr. thereof in the posestion of the
s^d Harrod rent ₧ anum —. 1. 3

70 acr residue thereof in the posestion of Edward Jones rent
₧ anum —. —. 9

*C. . . ye Land called Herod's Line Poss^r 64a Ed^{vo} Jones.
36 poss^r R^d Harwood.*

Johns Interest, 150 acr Sur the 12th May 1683 for Micall
Judd on the west side of bush river begining at a mouth of a
Creek Called bone Creek at a bounded w^t oak a bounded tree
of the Land formerly taken up formerly W^m Tompson and
Lodwick Williams and now in the ocup. of Elizth Ebden for
the orphants of W^m Ebden Rent ₧ anum —. 6. —

C. Poss^r Jn^o Nicholson's orpⁿ

Darnells Camp, 1000 acr Sur the 7 June 1683 for John Dar-
nell Esq^r on the south branch of gunpowder river begining at a
bounded tree of adventures. Addition formerly taken up for
George Lingan belonging to Execu^{rs} of the s^d Darnell Coll
Henry Lowe being one of them Rent ₧ anum 2. —. —

C. Darnalls Camp. Poss^r Coll. Hen. Lowe.

Ebinezars Park, 200 acr Sur. the 16 aprill 1684 for Ebinezar
Blackiston at the head of Salt Peter Creek at a bounded red
oak of mates affinity by the s^d Creek side rent ₧ anum —. 8. —
Taskars Camp, 500 acr Sur. the 17 May 1684 for Thomas
Tasker upon the head of gunpowder river on the north side
of the south branch at a bounded tree standing at the End of
the north East Line of Trewmans Aquitance to Taskers heires
rent ₧ anum 1. —. —

C. Poss^r Jn^o Addison. P. G. Co.

New Yeares Purchase, 500 acr sur the 25 Feb^r 1684 for
Richard Tydeing on the head of Gunpowder river at a bounded
red oak on the south side of the north branch of the s^d river
at bounded tree of James Park belonging to the heires of
Richard Tydeings Rent ₧ anum 1. —. —

Symes Choice, 150 acr. Sur the 28 of Novem^r 1683 for Richard Symes on the north side of gunpowder river neare the head of the river at the northermost bounds of the Land Called Swampton 50 acr thereof in the posestion of Micall Judd 100 acr residue thereof belonging to Enoch Spink rent q anum —.. 4.. —

C. Sims Choice. Sur 1673 for R^d Sims . . . Land called Swanson. Poss^r Dr Gideon Skates.

Windlyes Forrest, 100 acr Sur. the 22 of August 1667 for Richard Windly on the north East branch of gunpow^r river on the north side of a Creek posed by Miles Judd Jun^r rent q anum —.. 2.. —

C. Windleys Forest. Post by Jⁿ Tailor & Dr Skates as I suppose.

Affinity, 1500 acr Sur the 4th Septem^r 1683 for John Darnel Esq^r upon the head of gunpowder on the south branch thereof at a bounded w^t oak a bounded tree of the Land Called rent set q anum £3.. 0.. 0

C. Poss^r Col. Hen. Lowe.

Hills Forrest, 1000 acr Sur the 4th Septem^r 1683 for Richard Hill in the woods above the head of Gunpowder river on the south side of the north branch of the s^d river at a bounded red oak standing at the head of the north Line of James Tompsons Land belonging to the heires of the s^d Hill rent q anum 2.. —.. —

C. Poss^r Joseph Hill.

2000 acr Sur the 14th Septem^r 1683 for Nicolas Shewell Esq^r upon the head of gunp^r river upon the north side of the south branch of the s^d river at a bounded white Wallnut Standing By the s^d branch Rent q anum 4.. —.. —

C. Maj^r Nich. Sewall.

Hollands Park 150 acr Sur the 14 Oct^r 1683 for George Holland in the woods above the head of gunp^r river at a bounded

tree standing at the End of a pece of Land Called Hills forrest the northermost bounded tree thereof rent £ anum —. 6.. —

C. Poss^r John Ford.

The Vally of Jehosaphet 2500 acr Sur the 27 Sep^r 1683 for Cap^t Richard Smith upon the head of gunp^r river on the north side of the south branch at a bounded white Walnut at a bounded tree of Maj^r Shewells Marsh rent £ anum 5.. —. —

Hills Camp, 1000 acr Sur. the 10th March 1683 for Clement Hill in the woods above the head of gunpowder river between the fork of the s^d river at a bounded popular in the south west Line of his Lordship Man^r Rent £ anum 2.. —. —

Land of Promise, 2000 acr Sur. the 5th Oct^r 1683 for Coll Henry Darnell upon the head of gunpowder river on the north side of the south west branch of the s^r river at a bounded red oak standing by the s^d branch rent £ anum 4.. —. —

Cullens Addition, 500 acr Sur the 25 Sept^r 1683 for James Cullens assigned to Thomas Grunin at the head of gunpowder river at the East End of north East Line of Cullens Lott rent £ anum 1.. —. —

C. Poss^r W^m Bladen.

Clarksons Hope, 600 acr Sur. the 28 of Septem^r 1683 for Robert Clarkson at the head of gunpowder river on the south side of north branch of the s^d river at the End of the West Line of Cap^t Thomas Francis and now belonging to the heires of Robert Clarkson, rent £ anum 1.. 4.. —

C. Claxons hope. Sur. for Rob^t Claxon. Poss^r Ed^w Reynolds.

Jones inheritance, 1000 acr Sur. the 28 Sep 1683 for Robert Jones on the head of gunpowder river at a bounded black oak on the north Line of Tompsons Choice Jones dead I know noe heires Land uncultivated noe rent made this Rent set $\text{£}1.. 0.. 0$

The Grove, 1150 acr Sur. the Sep^r 1683 for Richard Jones

on the south west branch of bush river at a bounded w^t oak on the south side of the s^d branch opesit to first bounded tree of popular neck, Rent ₧ anum 2.. 6.. —

C. The Groves sur. for R^d Johns.

Gassaways Addition, 280 acr. Sur. the 24 Sep^r 1683 for Nicolas Gassoway at the head of gunpowder river at a marked Chestnutt at the End of the west Line of Gassaways ridge belonging to the heires of the s^d Gasoway rent ₧ anum —.. 11.. 2

Darnills Silvania, 500 acr Sur. the 28 Sep^r 1683 for John Darnell on the head of gunpowder river on the South side of the south branch of the s^d river at a bounded popular at the End of the west and the north Line of Darnells Camp and now In the posestion of Coll Henry Lowe and his Execu^r rent ₧ anum 1.. —.. —

C. Darnalls Silvania.

Dunkeele, 500 acr Sur. the 22^d of Sept^r 1683 for John Scot on the head of bush river on the south west branch of the s^d river at a bounded tree of Gibsons ridge and now posed by Gilbert Scott rent ₧ anum 1.. —.. —

[*Later written Dunkiel.*]

Crycrafts Purchase, 300 acr. Sur. the 5 of feb^{ry} 1683 for John Crycraft on the head of gunpowder river at a marked red oak on a ridge in the north west Line of my Lords man^r belonging to Crycrafts heires rent ₧ anum —.. 12.. —

C. Craycrofts purchase . . . for John Craycrofts. Poss^r Ignatius Craycroft.

Clerksons Purchase, 600 acr Sur. 24 of Sep^r 1683 for Robert Clerkson on the southside of the southwest branch of bush river at a bounded white oak In a Vallye belongs to the heires of Robert Clarkson rent ₧ anum 1.. 4.. —

C. Claxons purchase . . . Rob^t Claxon Poss^{rs} 400a Hen. Wright 200a. Jn^o Bowen.

Plasterers Hall, 100 acr Sur. the 17th of July 1683 for John Nicolson on the East side of bush river on the west side of bynum's branch at a bounded popular standing near the run Rent ₧ anum —. 4.. —

C. Poss^r Henry Carter.

Samuells Delight, 150 acr Sur. the 13 Sep^r 1683 for Samuell Sicklemore on the head of gunpowder river on the East side of the north branch of the s^d river at a bounded oak in a Vallye by a run side and in the posestion of John Taylor and John Lowe, Rent ₧ anum —. 6.. —

Novascotia, 1500 acr Sur. the 9th of June 1684 for Thomas Sterling on the north side of the midle branch of bush river at a bounded oak of Robert Lockwoods the greatest part of this Land taken away by an Elder survey and now belongs to Younge Sterling rent ₧ anum 3.. —. —

C. Poss^{rs} 1000a Tho Sterling 500a. W^m Derumple.

Osburns Lott, 500 acr Sur. the 15 July 1684 for William Osburn on the East side of bush river on the west side of bynum's run at a bounded gum Close by the run neare the Land Called Anns Lott Rent ₧ anum 1.. —. —

C. Poss^r Joseph Willson.

Harris's Trust, 300 acr Sur. the 5 August 1684 for William Harris on the East side of bush on the west side of a branch Called bynum's branch at a bounded red oak and now In the posestion of Peter Bond rent ₧ anum —. 12.. —

C. Poss^{rs} 100a Jn^o Bond 100a W^m Bond 100a Tho. Bond.

Anns Dowry, 200 acr Sur. the 22 Sept^r 1683 for Ann Grove on the north side of the western branch of bush river at a bounded w^t oak standing on a bank on the west side of Bynums run, rent ₧ anum —. 8.. —

C. Sur. for Ann Gross.

Oglesbyes Chance, 200 acr Sur. the 5th August 1684 for George Oglesbye on the head of the main branch of Midle river at a

bounded red oak standing In a Levill near the s^d branch rent
 Ⓕ anum —. 8.. —

C. Oglebys chance. Poss^r Fra^s Whitehead.

Goodwill, 200 acr Sur. the 5 august 1684 for George Burges upon the head of bush river on the East side of the southwest branch at a bounded red oak in the East north East Line of Gibsons park rent Ⓕ anum —. 8.. —

C. Poss^r Hen. Roades.

Adventure Addition, 300 acr Sur. the 11th July 1683 for George Lingan on the head of gunpowder on the south side of the south west branch of the river at a bounded black oak at the end of the south west Line of a pcell of Land Called Lingan Called the Adventure rent Ⓕ anum —. 12.. —

C. Addicōn.

S^t Dennis, 500 acr Sur. the 18 Septem^r 1684 for Edward Dennis on the head of gunpowder river on the south side of the south west branch at a bounded popular Standing by the said branch Dennis dead noe heires appeare here Land uncultivated noe rent made of this since the first taking up rent set £1.. 0.. 0

C. St. Denis als Edmondsbury. Edmond Dennis Poss^r Tho Jameson.

Sargents Hall, 500 acr Sur. the 14 of Sept. 1684 for seath Sargent on the head of gunpowder run on the South side of the south west branch at a bounded popular a bounded tree of S^t Dennis; Seargent dead I know noe heire Land uncultivated noe rent made of this since the first taking up rent set £1.. 0.. 0

C. Sergants Hall. Sur for Seth Sergant.

Christophers Camp, 1000 acr Sur. the 5th of July 1684 for Christop^r Beans on the East side of bush river between James branch and bynumns branch at a bounded Chestnutt Standing on a ridge belong^g to the orphants of the s^d Beans rent Ⓕ anum 2.. —. —

C. Christopher Baynes . . . poss^r his son Christopher.

Brooms Bloome, 1000 acr Sur. the 5 August 1684 for John Broom on the East side of bush river betwixt bynum's branch and James branch at a bound Chestnut a bounded tree of Chris Camp belongs to the Orphants of the s^d broom Rent ₤ anum 2.. —.. —

Burges Camp, 1000 acr Sur. the 21 of Septem^r 1683 for George Burges on the head of bush river on the south west branch of the s^d river at a bounded white oak by the s^d branch in the north East Line of Burgess Parke rent ₤ anum 2.. —.. —

C. Burgess Camp . . . Poss^r Cha Carroll.

Meritons Lott, 500 acr Sur. the 18 Oct^r 1684 for John Meryton on the East side of bush river on the west side of bynum's branch at a bounded red oak by the s^d branch rent ₤ anum 1.. —.. —

C. Merryton's Lott, Poss^r John Selman.

Abells Lott, 300 acr Sur. the 15 July 1684 for Abell Brown on the East side of bush river on the west side of bynum's branch at a bounded oak on a bank 8 perches from the said branch belonging to the Orphants of the s^d Brown rent ₤ anum —.. 12.. —

C. Abel's Lott . . . Poss^r Robert Brown.

Gillingham, 400 acr Sur. the 6th of August 1684 for Coll Henry Jowles on the East side of bush river on the west side of bynum's branch and now In the posestion of Amos Garrett Rent ₤ anum —.. 16.. —

Gates Close, 30 acr Sur. the 5 June 1684 for Thomas Richardson on the East side of the south west branch of gunpowder river and now In the posestion of John Fuller rent ₤ anum —.. 1.. 2

C. Poss^r Cha Hewett. Taken away by an old^r Survey.

James Parke, 500 acr Sur. the 28 Septem^r 1683 for James Ellis on the head of Gunpowder river on the north side of the

south west branch belonging to the Orphants of the s^d Ellis
rent ₧ anum 1.. —. —

C. Poss^r Mary Ellis.

My Lords Gift, 500 acr Sur. the 5 of August 1684 for Bazwell
Brook on the East side of bush river on the East side of bynumns
branch rent ₧ anum 1.. —. —

C. Basil Brookes.

Richardsons Prospect, 100 acr Sur. the 7 of Oct^r 1684 for
Thomas Richardson on the south side of a branch of gunpowder
river Called back river and now In the posestion of Walter
Bayly Rent ₧ anum —. 4.. —

C. Poss^r Walter Bosley.

Clegates Forrest, 1000 acr Sur. the 4 of August 1684 for
Cap^t Thomas Clegate on the south side of the main branch
of bush river Called the south west branch rent ₧ anum
2.. —. —

C. Clegat's Forest. Poss^r sd. Clegat's widow.

Keytons Range, 500 acr Sur. the 26 of August 1684 for Thomas
Keyton on the East side of bush river on the west side of
bynumns run I know not the man the Land uncultivated noe
rent made of this since the first takeing up rent ₧ anum
£1.. 0.. 0

*C. Keytin's Range . . . Thomas Keyting. Keytin dead.
No heir. Land uncultivated.*

Brook Cross, 1500 acr Sur. the 23 Septem^r 1684 for Roger
Brook on the head of Gunpowder river at a bounded red oak
on a ridge at the End of the north East Line of my Lords Man^r
rent p^r anum 3.. —. —

*C. Brook's Cross. Poss^{rs} 1000a John Brooke 500a Basil
Brooke.*

Hopwell Marsh, 55 acr Sur. the 16 July 1684 for John Hall
on the north side of gunpowder river and now In the posestion
of W^m Lenox rent ₧ an. —. 2.. 2½

Gresham Colledge, 500 acr Sur. the 27th of Oct 1684 for John Gresham on the south west branch of bush river rent £ anum 1.. —. —

St Georges, 400 acr Sur. the 13 Jan^{ry} 1684 for George Tompson on the East side of bush river between bynums branch and James branch rent £ anum —. 16.. —

C. St. George . . . Geo. Thomson.

Tompsons Lott, 600 acr Sur. the 26 of Oct^r 1685 for George Tompson on the head of gunpowder river on the south side of the south west branch Rent £ anum 1.. 4.. —

Bonnars Camp, 1000 acr Sur. the 29 of Oct^r 1684 for Henry Bonnar in James branch on the East side of bush river rent p^r anum 2.. —. —

C. Poss^r s^d Bonn^{rs} widow.

Hathaways Trust, 150 acr Sur. the 28 of March 1685 for John Hathaway on the East side of the south west branch of bush river now in the posestion of Mark Rifle rent £ anum —. 6.. —

C. Poss^r Jno Gresham.

Constant Friendship, 1000 acre Sur. the 2^d Novem^r 1685 for Robert Dians on the head of bush river on the East side of south west branch of the s^d river belonging to the Orphants of the s^d Dyans, Rent £ anum 2.. —. —

C. Poss^r W^m Hutchens.

Bonnars Purchase, 500 acre Sur. the 12 of Oct^r 1685 for Henry Bonner on the East side of bynums branch In bush river 200 acr thereof posed by Nicolas Waterman, rent £ anum —. 8.. —

300 acres residue thereof In posestion of the s^d Bonnar rent £ anum —. 12.. —

C. Poss^{rs} 200a Nich Waterman; 300a Tho Bale.

Collinborn, 200 acre Sur. the 6 of June 1669 from Henry

Howard on the midle branch of gunpowder river on the south side of the main run and now In the posestion of Sarah Blackwell to whom the same was bequeathed to her by the said Howard rent £ anum —. 4.. —

C. Collingborn.

Pooles Island, 200 acre Sur. the 27 of July 1659 for Capt Thomas Morris neare the west side of Chesapeak bay the s^d Morris being dead he left the same to a man In New York Land uncultivated noe rent made here this 20 yeares rent set $\text{£}0.. 4.. 0$

C. Pool's Island. Poss^r John Carvell, Cecil County.

The Lyon, 300 acr. Sur. the 19th Novem^r 1669 for Capt. Thomas Herod on the nothermost branch of gunpow^r river on the west side of the s^d river and In the posestion of Richard Herod rent £ an. —. 6.. —

C. Thomas Harwood. Poss Ric'd Harwood in Ann Arundle County.

Elk Neck, 600 acre Sur. the 20th 8^{ber} 1667 for John Collet Jun^r in gunpowder river on the East side of the river near delph Creek Collett dead bequeathed this Land to one Mathew Gouldsmith and In case he dyed wth out heires to goe to some relations in England none can be heard of it is now In the posestion of Samuel Standifer Who payes rent £ anum —. 12.. —

Winters Runn, 200 acr Sur. the 5th June 1668 for John Lee on the head of bush river in the western branch thereof a little up the mouth of the fresh and In the posestion of Phillip Greenslat noe rent p^d this 16 yeares Greenslet in England noe distress rent set $\text{£}0.. 4.. 0$.

C. Bel. to Phil Greensted in England.

Stockylemoe, 550 acr Sur. the 5th Septem^r 1669 for Vincent Elliott on the western branch of bush river of the main run of the s^d river on the north side thereof this Land given by the

s^d Elliott towards the maintainance of a protestant Minister this Land as new surv^d does not make a hund^d acr thereof rent set £0.. 11.. 0

C. Stocktilemore.

Williams Fortune, 150 acr Sur. the 15 August 1670 for Lodwick Williams on the west side of back river on a branch of bone Creek at a bounded tree of the Land Called Tompstons fortune Lockwick Williams run away twenty years agoe Into the Southward noe rent made of this soe Long Rent set £0.. 3.. 0

Laurance his Claime, 10 acr Sur. the 13 August 1688 for Henry Larance on the west side of gunpowder river Larance run away noe heires nor noe distress here Rent set £0.. 0.. 5

Oglesby his mount, 45 acr Sur. the 23 of July 1688 for George Oglesby Lying upon gunpowder river and now In the posestion of John Hall for the Orphant of George Gouldsmith rent ₧ anum —.. 1.. 9½

C. Ogleby's mount.

Cuny Hill, 25 acr Sur the 24 of July 1688 for Henry Larance Lying on the south side of Gunpowder river Lawrance run away noe heirs noe distress here rent set £0.. 1.. 0

C. Canny Hill.

Watertons Neglect 6¼ acr sur the first of August for Micall Judd Lying on the north side of the fork of gunpowder river rent ₧ anum —.. —.. 3¼

C. Possr. Will^m Peckett.

Morefields, 164 acr Sur the 22^d of February 1688 for Thomas Stayley Lying in the woods between bush river and gunpowder river neare to a peell of Land Called Lockwicks Ridge and now in posestion of James Durham rent ₧ anum —.. 7.. 6

C. Moorfields. Possrs. Robert Shaw & John Armstrong.

Andersons Lott, 400 acr Sur the 15th of Oct^r 1685 for John

Anderson of Sumerset County Lying upon the head of bush river rent £ anum —. 16.. —

C. Poss^r Howard's Orpⁿ

Edwards Lott, 300 acr Sur the 9 of July 1686 for William York Lying upon bynum's branch and now in the posestion of Mark Swift Rent £ anum —. 12.. —

Grooms Chance, 300 acr Sur the 28th Aprill 1687 for Moses Groom Lying on the north East side of the falls of gunpowder river rent £ anum —. 12.. —

Rangers Range, 200 acr Sur the 18 May 1687 for Charles Rangers Lying between gunpowder river and bush river by the Little falls Ranger dead his brother has Children in Anarundel County rent set £ 0.. 8.. 0

Jerusalem 318 acr Sur 29 May 1687 for Nicolas Hemsted and John Valley on the north side of the Little falls of gunpowder river and now In the posestion of Enock Spinks rent £ an —. 12.. 9

C. John Walley. Poss^r Henry Wriothsley.

Aha the Cow pasture, 194 acr Sur the 3 of May 1687 for Jn^o Hathway Lyeing on the north side of bush river on the western branch and now in the posestion of John Webster and W^m Howard Rent £ anum —. 7.. 9

C. Hathoway. Poss^r Christoph^r Cox.

Hopewell, 204 acr Sur the 4th June 1687 for William Standifer Lying on Sinika ridge and now In the posestion of the Executor of Edward Boothby rent £ anum —. 8.. 2

Morgans Lott, 200 acr Sur the 25 May 1687 for W^m Morgan Lyeing on the south side of bush river on the south side of the western branch Morgan gone to Wales the Land uncultivated noe rent made since first taken up rent set £ 0.. 8.. 0

Dandy Hill, 171 acr. Sur the 10 Aprill 1695 for George

Burges called dandy Hill Lyeing on the head of gunpowder river begining at a bound red oak neare Winslyes branch Rent £ anum —.. 7.. $\frac{1}{2}$

C. Windly's branch. Poss^r John Bayly.

Tapley Neck, 306 acr Sur the 11 Aprill 1695 for George Burges called Taply Hill Lyeing on the south side of bush river begining at a bounded white oak by Waltons Creek, Rent £ anum —.. 12.. 3

C. Poss^r Geoge Parker of Calvert Co.

Mount Hayes, 317 acr Sur the 2^d July 1694 for John Hayes Called mount Hayes Lyeing on the north side of back river begining at a bounded w^t oak on the west side of the double run below the near road (In Patapsco hundred) Rent £ anum —.. 12.. $8\frac{1}{2}$

Beare Neck, 500 acr Sur the 10 of Octob^r 1697 for Walter Smith called bear neck Lyeing on the south side of gunpowd^r falls begining at a bounded w^t oake at the side of a high Hill near the place Caled Newport rent £ anum 1.. —.. —

Cub Hill, 500 acr Sur 1 of Oct^r 1695 for William Burges Called Cub hill Lyeing on the south side of the mainfalls of gunp^r River begining at two bounded w^t oaks on the south side of a greate branch belonging to Benjamin Burges Rent £ anum 1.. —.. —

Franceses Freedom, 1000 acr Sur the 27 Sep^r 1682 for Samuell Young called Franceses Freedom Lyeing In Baltimore County on the north branch of the head of Gunpowder river begining at a bounded popular in a Valley by a peice of Meddow ground rent £ anum 2.. —.. —

C. France's Freedom.

Back Lingan, 450 acr Sur the 30 March 1696 for George Lingan

Lyeing on the north side of back river begining at a bounded Spanish oak by the river side rent ₧ anum —. 18.. —

C. Poss^r Edward Butler.

Scotts Grove, 500 acr Sur the 6 Novemb^r 1695 for Daniell Scott Called Scotts Grove Lyeing above the head of bush river between bynumms run and winters run begining at a bounded beach by a small run rent ₧ anum 1.. —. —

Chevy Chase, 400 acre Sur the 26 of July 1695 for John Thomas Chase in the woods begining at a bounded w^t oak of Edward Folkes Land Rent ₧ anum —. 16.. —

C. Chivy Chase. Poss^{rs} 100a, Elisha Sedgewick, 100a Joshua Sedgewick, 200a Seborn Tucker.

Sisters Hope, 200 acr Sur the 12th Novem^r 1695 for Frances Watkins Called Sisters Hope Lyeing the side of back river on duck Creek begining at a bounded pine of paradise, rent ₧ anum —. 8.. —

C. Poss^r ye orpn of sd Watkins. Tho Bedeson.

The Narrows, 77 acr Sur the 11th Septem^r 1695 for James Maxwell Lyeing on the north side of Gunp^r river near the mouth begining at a bounded w^t oak near the s^d river rent ₧ an —. 3.. 1

C. Narrow. [Author tract called The Narrows is described on page 148 of C].

Good Endeavor, 139 acr Sur the 29 of July 1695 for James Dennis Lyeing above the head of gunp^r river in the woods on the East side of the little falls begining at a bounded w^t oak on the south side of the s^d branch rent ₧ anum —. 5.. 7

C. Poss^r W^m Noble.

Friendship, 400 acr Sur the 7 of May 1685 for Micall Judd on the north side of gunpowder river begining at a bounded red oak by a small branch and now In the posestion of W^m Hicks rent ₧ anum —. 16.. —

Warram, 75 acr Sur the 8 of decem^r 1685 for Robert Owlis on the north side of gunpowder river begining at a bounded Spanish oak by a marsh rent £ anum —. 1.. 6

C. Norram 37a. 8 xber 1694.

Smith Begining, 100 acr Sur the 18 of March 1688 for Thomas Smith Lyeing on gunpowder river begining at a bounded red oak upon a point on the south side of the mouth of Rogers Hills Creek rent £ anum —. 4.. —

C. Possⁿ of the orpⁿ of sd Thos Smith. Qr. If any Land.

Evells Chase, 230 acr Sur the 30 of May 1696 for Thomas (Norris Lyeing in the woods on bush river branch on the East side of the bald fryar on the north side of the Sweat house branch begining at a bounded white oak on a pocoson rent £ anum —. 9.. 21½

C. Evil Chace.

Leafe Jun^r, 252 acr Sur the 14 of June for Frances Leafe Lyeing on the north side of bush river in the woods begining at a bounded Hickery wth a Chestnut tree growing out of the root, rent £ anum —. 10.. 1

C. Leafe's Forest & Leafs Chance, neither of which agree with this description.

(To be Continued.)

DANIEL MURRAY,

LATE LIEUTENANT IN THE AMERICAN NAVY.

From a letter of the Hon. Francis S. Key, United States Attorney of the District of Columbia.

When I arrived at the residence of our late friend Mr. Daniel Murray, I found him apparently dying. He had arranged all his affairs, talked in the most cheerful, consoling manner to his family and friends, and sent messages of affectionate regard to those who were absent. He received me with great animation, and a smile that showed he was filled with "all joy and peace." He expressed his thankfulness at my visit, spoke of his many and great comforts, the perfect peace and happiness he felt, and the sure hope which enabled him to welcome death, that he might be with his Saviour. He declared that it was to him alone he looked with this confident hope; that he was himself unworthy, and trusted entirely to the merits of his Redeemer. Hours were passed in conversations like these.

Though weak, he seemed to gather strength from the exercise of holy thoughts and affections. "Psalms and hymns and spiritual songs," and passages of Scripture, were continually, by his desire, read and repeated to him; and his countenance, lighted up by the emotions they awakened, showed the fulness of joy which his lips labored to express. He wished all his domestics and laborers, and his neighbors and acquaintances, to be present, each of whom was called to receive an affectionate farewell, with kind and solemn words of suitable admonition and encouragement.

These exertions, he said, did not weary or distress him, and he wished, in the short time he had left, to say and do everything in his power that might be useful. At one time he requested, in our prayers with him, that we should use the prayers for the dying, after one of which he told me he had hoped that he

should have departed while we were using that prayer. He requested some of the psalms hymns from the prayer-book to be read to him. These all seem to give him the greatest delight, but he was particularly excited by the one beginning, "How firm a foundation," etc.

At one time some apparent revival gave hopes of his restoration to others, but not to himself. He spoke of his death as near and certain; and though willing to submit to a recovery, it was manifest that he neither expected nor desired it. He was right in his opinion—these hopes disappeared. His strength declined very gradually, till these interesting communications with him could no longer be continued; but the peace and joy of his soul, when they ceased to be uttered by his lips, were still radiant in his countenance to the last. A few minutes before he expired, he was told his departure was near, and asked if he still felt the hopes and happiness he had expressed. He expressed his assent by a smile and the pressure of his hand; and soon these, and all other indications of life, gently and almost imperceptibly disappeared.

And now permit me to say something of him who thus died. Upwards of thirty years ago he made profession of religion. From that time to his death, during a retired and domestic life, he was known as a warm, consistent Christian. All this you know. But I knew him long before this. At eight or nine years of age, he being a year older, we became intimate, and were brought up together almost in the same family. We continued thus until he entered the navy, I think in the year 1798; and ever since we have been much together, and always on terms of the closest friendship.

From my earliest recollections of him, his character and conduct were so remarkable, that he seemed to me without a fault. No temptations ever seemed to surprise him. No allurements or persuasion led him from his course. I remember well how strong his influence was over me, and how it was always used for my good. But I ascribed to natural causes altogether the peculiarity and excellence of his character, and did not see how

religion could change him, who seemed already as perfect as a human being could be. This was not only my thought; all who knew him well thus estimated him.

I remember being present at a conversation on the subject of religion between the late John Randolph and Commodore Decatur, who had known Mr. Murray while in the navy. The latter was expressing his difficulties about the universal sinfulness of man's nature. It surprised him that the very best people in the world should always speak of themselves as sinners. He mentioned his own mother as an instance; and then turning to me said, "There, too, is our friend Murray; you know what a man he is: who ever saw anything wrong in him? Is it not absurd to think of such a man as a sinner? And yet he accounts himself such." I shall never forget Mr. Randolph's reply to this. He rose from his sofa, walked towards Decatur, stood before him, and in his emphatic manner said to this effect: "I well know how dark and unintelligible this subject appears to you, and why it is so. But I trust a time will come when you will know and feel it to be all true—true of all, true of yourself; when you will be self-arraigned and self-condemned; found guilty of sin—not of the sin of cowardice, falsehood, or any mean and dishonorable act, but at least of this, that you have had conferred upon you great and innumerable favors, and have requited your Benefactor with ingratitude. This will be guilt enough to humble you, and you will feel and own that you are a sinner."

The difficulties, however, that I had felt from this appreciation of his early character, were all cleared up at the death-bed of my friend. On my first seeing him he said, "You witness my most comfortable and happy state. I cannot describe it to you. Now, I owe it all to you, though I never told you, and you never knew it." Shortly after this, when we were alone, he called to me and said, "Now I will tell you what I never told you or anyone. When we first met, and you were a little boy, your good mother had taught you a hymn, which you used to repeat aloud every night in getting into bed. That hymn made

a remarkable and deep impression on me, which was never effaced. Without your knowing it, I got it by heart from hearing you repeat it; and from that time to this, I have never gone to my rest at night without repeating to myself that hymn and praying. This had a most salutary effect upon me all my life. When at sea, I never, under any circumstances, omitted it; and under the influence produced by it, I remember that when I was once for a short time in command of a small brig we had captured from the French in the Mediterranean, one of the first orders I gave, was for the regular meeting of all hands for reading and prayer, which was well received, and had a good effect." He then repeated it to me, and I took a pencil and wrote it down. I had forgotten every word of it.

Here then I saw the true source of all that had so charmed and surprised me in his life. What I had attributed to the impulse of a gentle and noble nature, were the "fruits of the Spirit," and the excellence that shone forth in his conduct and character was "the beauty of holiness." This he acknowledged with all thankfulness, and with the deepest humility; speaking of it as an infinite and undeserved mercy, which he had not improved as he ought. It now seems strange to me that I had never discovered this; but I was walking in darkness, and therefore perceived not the light by which he was directed.

Surely God has here shown us some of the doings of his wonder-working hand. A pious mother teaches her child a hymn. It makes no impression upon his heart, and is soon effaced from his memory. But its work is done, and its fruits appear in the heart and life of another.

Shall she complain that the seed has been blown away from the soil over which she so carefully cast it, to take root in another? No. "As the heavens are higher than the earth, so are God's ways higher than our ways, and his thoughts than our thoughts." "Who will say unto him, what doest thou?" That seed, thus blown away, produced its rich fruits, and they were then brought back to the spot which her prayers had desired they should bless. Her wayward child had forgotten her

instructions, but they had made for him a friend, whose influence and counsel and example restrained and strengthened him in the dangerous paths of youth, whose life had taught him how to live, and whose death hath now taught him how to die.

Well may he bless God, for this "his servant departed this life in faith and fear" ; and ask "his grace so to follow his good example, that with him he may be a partaker of the heavenly kingdom."

[Daniel Murray, the eldest son and third child of Dr. James and Sarah (Maynadier) Nevitt-Murray, was born in Annapolis, 8 August, 1778; graduated from St. John's College in 1796, with Francis Scott Key. He was appointed Midshipman by President Adams, 13 July, 1799; Lieutenant, 26 Jan. 1807. He was of a scholarly disposition and was acquainted with the modern European languages. He married, 8 Dec. 1808, Mary, eldest child of Edward and Elizabeth (Dorsey) Dorsey, of "Belmont," near Elk Ridge. He resigned from the Navy 29 Oct. 1811, and spent the remainder of his life in farming, first on West River, and after 1822 at "Rockburn," a part of the "Belmont" estate.

Lieut. Murray was a member of the party besieged in the office of the "Federal Gazette," No. 45 S. Charles St., which was destroyed by the mob, 22 June, 1812, and narrowly escaped with his life.

Lieut. Murray died at "Rockburn," 19 April, 1842, leaving five sons and six daughters.]

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

(Abstracts)

March 9th, 1925.—The regular meeting of the Society was held tonight with the President in the chair.

Among the donations to the Library was a book entitled, "Free Government in England and America," published in New York, 1864, and written by John Fulton under the pseudonym "S. M. Johnson." Mr. Fulton was a P. E. clergyman, born in Glasgow, Scotland, April 2, 1834. He was educated at Aberdeen, came to America and engaged in the ministry. He was an author of note and during the Civil War issued several very pronounced pro-southern pamphlets; "Travels in America 100 Years Ago," by Thomas Twining, contains descriptions of Baltimore City, the harbor and "Belvedere," the home of Col. John Eager Howard in 1795 etc. Presented by Mr. W. Hall Harris.

The Library Committee presented four lantern slides: a view from Eager Street bridge, looking north, before the flood of 1867; view of Calvert Street looking north, from Monument Street, 1867; and two views of old "Belvedere."

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

Randolph Clement Zell	Newton R. Henderson
John K. Culver	Mrs. R. Sanchez Boone
Mrs. John K. Culver	Henry P. Duker
Rev. Alward Chamberlaine	Mrs. Henry P. Duker
W. George Hynson	William D. Poultney
William H. Fisher	

The President reported that the Council is trying to obtain for the Society the custody of a set of the Standard Weights

and Measures issued by the Government in the latter part of 1700. His remarks in substance were as follows:

On June 14th, 1836, the 24th Congress approved a resolution providing for their distribution to the various States. At that time there were 24 states of the Union, though one day later Arkansas was admitted and one year later Michigan. Most of these States have entirely lost track of their sets. When the State of Maryland received her set they were put in the basement of the State House at Annapolis. Some time later the President of St. John's College secured the custody of them, when they were moved to the cellar of McDowell Hall where they remained until fire destroyed the building. They suffered some little damage from the fire, falling ceilings and walls, etc. Some men from Baltimore then took up the matter and after much trouble succeeded in getting them placed in the Health Department's office where they were put in good condition and have remained to this day. In cooperation with the Health Department the Society had opened negotiations with the State and have great hopes that the interesting exhibit will be placed here.

General Clinton Riggs read an interesting paper, telling of the efforts some few interested persons have been making for the past eighteen years to have Fort McHenry made into a National Park. It was with great gratification the Society learned that the President has signed the bill and Fort McHenry is now under control of the U. S. Government. The President extended the thanks of the Society to General Riggs and said that proper acknowledgment would be made to the Senators and Congressmen who had assisted.

Dr. Steiner, for the Publication Committee, presented to the Society Volume 43 of the Maryland Archives, the Journal and Correspondence of the State Council, 1779-1780, the fifth volume of that series.

The following death was reported from among our membership:

Miss Adelaide S. Wilson.

The President introduced the speaker of the evening, Prof. John Earle Uhler, who read a paper entitled, "The Delphian Club and the Early Nineteenth Century in Baltimore." At the close of the address Mr. Sanford moved that the thanks of the Society be extended Prof. Uhler for his interesting and valuable paper.

April 13th, 1925.—The regular meeting of the Society was held tonight with the President in the chair.

The following donations to the Cabinet, Gallery and Library were reported:

A lithographed certificate containing a picture of Gov. Thomas H. Hicks, issued January 8, 1862, to William Reese as a contribution to a testimonial to be presented to Gov. Hicks in gratitude by the Union sympathizers in Maryland, for his successful resistance in opposing Maryland's secession to the Confederacy.

An autographed letter of J. E. Yingling, Union Bridge, Maryland, March 29, 1843, to his brother William, Westminster, Md.

A card of the Monday Club, giving the schedule and officers for the year 1840-41. Also a list of the original members of the German Cotillion Club organized in December 1856, from Mr. Harris; A photograph of "Tusculum," the home of the Delphian Club as it appeared in its later days, the gift of Mr. Richard M. Duvall; from Mr. H. Oliver Thompson a very rare lithograph view of Baltimore; from Mrs. Louis Lehr a collection of account books, letters and manuscripts of William Moale.

Mr. Dielman reported the acquisition of a very rare and exceedingly valuable copy of "A Complete Body of Laws of Maryland," Printed by Thomas Reading of Annapolis in 1707, the only known copy in existence. The purchase of this book was made possible through the generosity of the following persons:

Mrs. Robert Malcolm Littlejohn	George C. Jenkins
Mr. John W. Garrett	Mr. Charles E. Rieman
Mr. Robert Garrett	Mrs. Robert G. Henry
Mr. Miles White, Jr.	Mr. Edgar Miller
Mrs. Harriett Fearing	Mr. James Swan Frick
Miss Sarah Baldwin	Mr. Henry White
Mr. Waldo Newcomer	Mr. Jacob Epstein
Mr. Henry Walters	Mr. Edwin G. Baetjer
Mr. Charles McHenry Howard	Mr. B. Howell Griswold

He stated that a special title page is now being prepared which will contain the above-mentioned subscribers' names. He also stated that he wished to take the opportunity to thank Messrs. Lawrence C. Wroth, Henry M. Hyde and Dr. J. Hall Pleasants for their assistance in the matter.

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

Joseph H. Bristol	William L. Rigger
Alfred T. Edel	Mrs. Thomas M. Dawson
Matthew S. Atkinson, Jr.	Mrs. Robert C. Thackery
Donald B. Van Hollen	Mrs. William A. Stewart, Jr.
Miss Elsie M. Williams	Rev. Hugh Birkhead
Mrs. Samuel Grafton Duvall	Samuel Grafton Duvall
Stephen G. Vickery	William W. Norman

and to Associate membership:

Siddell Tilghman and R. L. Craycroft.

The President reported that letters of appreciation for assistance in having the bill making Fort McHenry a National Park, passed, had been sent to Hon. John W. Weeks, Senators O. E. Weller and William Cabell Bruce, and Congressmen John Philip Hill and J. Charles Linthicum.

Mr. Brown, Chairman, for the Marine Committee submitted a written report concerning the ship exhibition. The report

was accepted with the thanks of the Society for the labors of that Committee and the success of the undertaking.

The President reported that persons putting names in nomination for membership in the Society do not always obtain the permission of the nominee. He stated that it often proved embarrassing in that case and asked that the consent of such persons be secured.

A letter from Mrs. Robert Malcolm Littlejohn was read, requesting that her Associate membership be changed to Life and inclosing check to cover same. Upon motion of Dr. Steiner, the resignation of Mrs. Littlejohn as an Associate member was accepted and she was unanimously elected to Life Membership.

The death of George W. Davison was reported from among our membership.

The President introduced Mr. Daniel R. Randall who read a paper entitled "Governor Robert Eden; A Last Chapter."

The President then introduced Mr. Francis B. Culver, who read a paper on "Heraldry in America." At the close of his paper the thanks of the Society were extended to Mr. Randall and to Mr. Culver for their interesting and valuable papers.

April 27th, 1925.—A special meeting of the Society was held tonight with the President in the chair. The Society had as its guest the Society of the War of 1812 in Maryland.

The President stated that it is always a matter of great regret that the condition of Mrs. Keyser's health often prevents her being present at our meetings but that on this occasion her absence is an unusually great disappointment as she has a special interest in the meeting. The Secretary read a letter from Mrs. Keyser in which she said that her grandfather, James Barroll, was an officer in the defense of Fort McHenry when it was bombarded. Judge Dawkins then moved:

Resolved: That in having as guests tonight the members of

the Society of the War of 1812 in Maryland, we recall with pleasure the fact that our home was presented to us by a granddaughter of James Barroll, who, as an officer, took an active part in the defense of Baltimore on September 12, 1814.

Resolved further: That it is a great disappointment to us that our generous donor, Mrs. Mary Washington Keyser, widow of the late H. Irving Keyser, is prevented by sickness from being present tonight. We trust that she will speedily be restored to health, that we may soon have the pleasure of having her again at our meetings, and that we may have the fullest opportunity of benefiting from her stimulating interest and helpful advice in working out plans for the future of the Society which her constructive generosity has so richly endowed. This motion was duly seconded and carried.

The President spoke of the honor of this Society in having as its guest The Society of the War of 1812 in Maryland. He referred to the long and hard-fought battle of that Society, with assistance of certain individuals, to make Fort McHenry into a National Park. He then stated that it was with great satisfaction he could report success to the efforts.

Mr. T. Murray Maynadier, President of the Society of the War of 1812 in Maryland, expressed the pleasure of that Society in being guest of the Historical Society on this occasion. He then introduced Dr. James D. Iglehart who read a paper on the origin and growth of that Society. At the close of the paper letters from Congressmen John Philip Hill and J. Charles Linthicum and Senators William Cabell Bruce and O. E. Weller were read, stating their pleasure in having been able to aid in having the bill passed making Fort McHenry a National Park.

President Maynadier introduced General Clinton L. Riggs who read a very interesting paper telling of the efforts made by his Committee, for the past twenty years, to get Congress to set aside the reservation as a National Park.

Congressman J. Charles Linthicum told how Congress had

been persuaded that the Fort should be perpetuated as a National Park. At the end of his talk he stated that Hon. John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, had been most helpful in the matter and that a few weeks after the signing of the bill he had become very ill. Upon motion of Mr. Thomas Foley Hisky, duly seconded and carried, it was

Resolved: That the deepest sympathy of the Society of the War of 1812 in Maryland be conveyed to the Secretary of War, Hon. John W. Weeks, with best wishes and hopes for a speedy recovery.

Mr. Thomas Foley Hisky gave an interesting talk on the value of patriotic societies.

Mr. James E. Hancock, for a special Committee, presented to the Society of the War of 1812 in Maryland, an American flag which was a replica of the one that flew on the flag staff in Fort McHenry and carried at the battles of Bladensburg and North Point, having fifteen stars and fifteen stripes. President Maynadier expressed the deep appreciation of that Society for the valuable and beautiful gift.

He then presented to that Society, on behalf of Miss Susan Dobbin Leakin, a photograph of the portrait of Shepperd Church Leakin, a soldier at Fort McHenry during the bombardment. It was duly moved and carried that the picture be accepted with thanks and placed in the care of the Society for safe keeping.

President Harris extended the thanks of this Society to the Society of the War of 1812 for its most enjoyable evening. He then invited them to inspect the rooms of the Society at the close of the meeting.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

The Spirit of the Revolution, by JOHN C. FITZPATRICK.
Boston, 1924.

This collection of essays gives the human interest side of the Revolution in a pleasant and readable fashion, and although the source material from which they are derived is in the Division of Manuscripts, the volume is not loaded down with annotations. All of the papers are interesting and well written, but from the aspect of local pride, Marylanders will appreciate most that entitled: "A Liberty Loan of the Revolution." The list of contributors, reproduced in fac-simile, contains the names of practically all of the prominent Baltimore merchants of the period. The volume is well printed and well illustrated. Mr. Fitzpatrick has made a distinctive contribution to revolutionary history.

America of the Fifties: Letters of Fredrika Bremer, edited by
ADOLPH B. BENSON. New York, The American-Scandinavian Foundation. 1924.

Fredrika Bremer, a popular Swedish novelist, came to America in 1849, and as the result of her observations and experiences, her *Homes of the New World; Impressions of America*, was published in 1853. The letters here published have been selected from the larger work. No kindlier or more observant visitor ever came to these shores than Miss Bremer, and her pictures of life in the America of 1850 are as fresh and charming as when first written. She was well received everywhere, and she wrote: "My life in America has been a journey of familiar visits. I have lived not as a stranger, but as a sister conversing openly on all subjects." The American-Scandinavian Foundation has done well to include this volume in its series of "Scandinavian Classics."

Pre-Alphabet days, by OTTO F. EGE. Norman T. A. Munder Co. Baltimore Md.

The Story of the Alphabet, by OTTO F. EGE. Norman T. A. Munder Co. Baltimore, Md.

Whether viewed as specimens of fine printing or for their intrinsic interest, these charming *brochures* should be in every library, public or private. Presumably designed for advertising purposes, they are well worthy of permanent preservation and could be used to great advantage in school work for the inculcation of appreciation of fine work.

The Marylander. Published every Saturday at Baltimore by the Maryland County Press Syndicate. Two dollars a year. Vol. 1, No. 1, April 18, 1925.

This new candidate for public favor announces in its salutatory: "The *Marylander* will be devoted entirely to Marylanders and all that concerns the welfare of the State. The views of the paper will be the old-fashioned, home rule, local self-government, State rights views, which have been the basis of all that has made the people of the commonwealth prosperous and happy for more than a century . . . It will devote much of its space to the personality of the men and organizations which are now outstanding in the affairs of Maryland, both in the Counties and the City of Baltimore."

Mr. Paul Winchester, the well known political writer is the Editor and manager.

Wanted, Parents of Marshall Stone of Calvert Co., Md.; member of militia, 1778; wife, Sarah _____.

Wanted, Parents of Sarah Guest, wife of John Stone, of Baltimore Co., died 1813; buried at Reisterstown, Md.

I. M. S.

Information wanted concerning Patrick Porter, who died in Indiana county, Pa., in 1845. Probably a son of Robert Porter and Sarah Williams. Patrick Porter married Eleanor Kearny.
Mrs. E. E. D.

Dunkirk, Calvert Co., Md.

April 15, 1925.

Answering, "Query, page 96, Vol. xx, 1, Md. Hist. Mag.—Adams." I have a very complete record of the Addams or Adams, Maryland families.

The Rev. Alex. Adams was not related to Eli or Ephraim, &c. Eli Adams, b. 1785, was son of Eli Adams, b. 1748, who was a son of Isaac Addams. Ephraim Addams, b. 1741/2, was son of the above Isaac Addams. Isaac Addams, b. 1746, son of the above Isaac Addams. Leah Addams, b. 1743/4, was the only daughter of the above Isaac Adams Sr.

BENJ. M. DASHIELL.