

A Supplement
to
The Early Settlers of Maryland

Compiled and introduced by
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Introduction

During the first years of Lord Baltimore's Province of Maryland, 1633-1681, people who transported themselves or others were rewarded with rights to land—for most of the period, rights to 50 acres per person transported. In the records of the entry and exercise of these rights are the names of the settlers.

When a reading of these records revealed errors and omissions in the published index, *The Early Settlers of Maryland, A Supplement to Early Settlers* was compiled to correct them.

Of its 7200 entries most are of names and events omitted from *Early Settlers*: about 2000 of persons transported by themselves or others; perhaps as many more of persons—some with their masters—who completed their terms of service; the rest of members of families transported. The other entries include clarification of dates and correction of errors in citation, interpretation, and spelling. Errors in spelling were made by both transcribers and indexers; those made by transcribers are retained in parentheses.

Having rights to land, the reward for transporting oneself or others, was not the same as possessing it. Between proving these rights and possessing the land were three steps, represented by three papers: a warrant for a survey; a surveyor's certificate of his survey; and a patent to the land surveyed. As each of these steps cost money, many settlers who were hard-pressed to pay for things they needed immediately such as tools and livestock, assigned—that is, sold—their rights.¹ In the records of these transactions—probates (proofs) and assignments of rights, demands of warrants, certificates of survey, and patents—are the names of the settlers.

The probates and assignments are *of rights for transporting people* not, except a few assignments, of the people themselves. The names of people transported are in the records only as a means of identifying the rights. Indeed, rights often are said to be “called” or “titled” by people's names. For instance, in Patents 11:571 & 579; 10: 324 & 335; 7:80 & 565; & 4:29.

People themselves, or their indentures, also were assigned. Such assignments, records of which are rare, are clearly distinguished from assignments of rights. For instance, on 11 May 1668 John Tully assigned to

Daniel Jennifer Richard Watson *and* the rights for Watson's transportation (Patents 11:337); on 20 October 1662 Job Walton assigned to Thomas Marken a maid servant, Mary Carter, for four years *with* all rights of land belonging to her (Patents 5:538); on 1 March 1659 Thomas Byan assigned to John Elles Jane Montague to serve for four years (Patents 8:498); and on 17 January 1659 William Chapline assigned to William Pyther an indenture whereby Edward Parrish was to serve him for seven years, on 21 January 1656 Pyther assigned it to Richard Gott, and on 20 September 1659 Gott assigned it to Alexander Gordon, his son-in-law (Patents 4:206).

So names of many settlers immediately became names of rights and lived in the records independent of the settlers. Tracing names as rights go from person to person or are used for acquiring land is tracing rights only. Indeed, as many settlers died soon after arriving, some of the names circulating must have been of the dead.

Names of some, on the other hand, continued to denote settlers as well as rights: the names of those who completed terms of service or were issued warrants or certificates or granted patents. Tracing these names is tracing the settlers themselves.

Rights often were assigned several times. For instance, in Patents 5:535 & 8:48; 11:171; and 5:118. Often many years passed between their probate and their use for land. For instance in Patents 10: 362, 372, & 380. Speculators bought them by the dozens and assigned them a few at a time or used them to patent large tracts. For instance in Patents 10:558-571. This circulation of rights explains an old puzzle.

Often in *Early Settlers* and in *A Supplement* a settler appears both to have transported himself and to have been transported by somebody else. If his name is common, the quick explanation is that here are two people with the same name. The less common the name, the less plausible that explanation and the greater the need for another. One name not merely uncommon but unique is that of Andrew White, leader of the Jesuits who came in the *Ark*. For him *Early Settlers* has two entries, one saying that he immigrated, the other that he was transported. The first refers to Patents AB&H:65 and 1:37, in both of which Mr. Ferdinando Pulton (a

1 Lois Green Carr impressed this point on me. Also she identified the Jesuits (below).

Jesuit) demands land for the transportation of Andrew White and a number of other persons, assigned to him by Andrew White. That is, on his arrival White assigned to Pulton the rights for transporting himself and the others. The second refers to Patents 1:19 and 166, in both of which Thomas Copley, Esq. (a Jesuit), who immigrated in 1637, demands land for the transportation, in 1633, of Andrew White and the same persons listed in Pulton's demand. Though there is no record of these rights going from Pulton to Copley, they obviously did. Hence the other explanation is that, as rights were assigned from person to person, identities of transporters changed.

To put it another way, often records of transportation that imply that A transported B mean only *that A had the right to land due for transporting B*. For instance, on 19 November 1672 Robert Bryant proved rights for transporting Richard Hacker, his wife, four children (all named), John Burges, Samuel White, and John Reynolds, himself, and Honour, his wife (Patents 17:396); but on 27 July 1672 Richard Hacker entered rights for transporting the same people, except the last three (Patents 16:635). Again, on 2 June 1669 Augustine Herman entered rights for transporting John Cornelius, Anniken Engels, his wife, Gertruyd, their daughter, and Cornelius and Hendrick, their sons (Patents 12: 243); but on 21 October 1668 John Cornelius assigned to John Pole of Baltimore Co. the rights due to him for transporting the same people (Patents 12:270). In neither case is there record of an assignment, but in each there must have been one.

To confuse matters further, sometimes rights were entered for service and assigned as for transportation. Edward Chandler did so on 4 January 1669 (Patents 12:389), Trag Otrasis on 11 December 1665 (Patents 9:189,268), and Henry Frith on 9 April 1667 (Patents 10:466). On 20 December 1669 seven rights, some for service, some for transportation, were assigned as for transportation (Patents 12:386-7). And often, especially in patents, rights are used without being attributed either to service or to transportation. The clerks' job was to see that rights were properly credited not to determine how they were acquired.

Most settlers transported by others were bound to repay their transporters by serving them, usually for four or five years. That is, they were their servants. But the

label "servant" was no stigma. In the seventeenth century it had meanings different from those of today. It denoted, as it usually does today, a person of low class and menial occupation, but it denoted people up and down the social scale as well. In these records "servant" seems often to mean nothing more than transportee. On 12 October 1652, when William Chaplin demanded land, Alice Bancroft was his servant, but in his patent of 18 November 1658 she was his wife's daughter (Patents AB&H:273; Q:210). On 15 December 1669, immediately after entering rights for transporting himself and Thomasin, his wife, John Barnard assigned rights for transporting himself and "one servant woman" (Patents 12:380). And in an assignment of 10 July 1656 the first name in the list of "servants [Ralph Williams] brought into this Province" is "Ralph Williams" (Patents 5:410).

The settlers closest to the modern idea of servants probably were those who were shipped in by the dozen. They are often listed as "servants," but almost as often they are listed as "persons," and sometimes they are listed as both. For instance, in Patents 15:380,433,443, 446,453,454,& 455; & 18:84,160,& 167.

As the term "servant" was ambiguous, so the status of servants was changeable. For one thing, sometimes terms of service were much shorter than four years. For instance, in Patents 5:467 & 6:19,86,96,106,107,129, 131,132, & 165-6. For another, sometimes settlers were servants and masters at the same time. For instance, Wm. Stibbs, who on 4 August 1663 assigned to Thomas Bradley rights to 100 acres due "to me and my servant Joseph Ash for our times of service in ye province according to the custom of the country" (Patents 5:414); Thomas Bowdle, who on 5 April 1669 demanded rights for service to William Parker at the same time John Love demanded rights for service to him (Patents 12:201); and Thomas Percy, who on 6 April 1669 demanded rights for service to Richard Preston at the same time John Smith demanded land for service to him (Patents 12:203).

A Supplement uses the label "servant" only when it seems likely to help identification: with first names without last names and in lists of members of what appear to be households.

Patents

Years	Original	Film	Transcript	Year	Film
1640-1658			1 (of F & B)	1724	SR 7341
1637-1651			2 (of Z & A)	1725	SR 7342
1647-1658			3 (of A & B)	1726	SR 7343
1646-1657			AB&H (of A,F,H, & L)	1717	SR 7344
1658	Qo	SR 8198	Q (of Qo)	[nd]	SR 7345
1659-1663	R	SR 8199	4 (of R & X)	1725	SR 7346
1661-1664	AA	SR 8200	5 (of X & AA)	1725	SR 7347
1663-1664	AA	SR 8200	6 (of AA)	1726	SR 7348
1664-1665	CC	SR 8201	7 (of CC)	1725	SR 7349
1665	DD	SR 8202	8 (of CC & DD)	1726	SR 7350
1666	EE	SR 8203	9 (of EE)	1726	SR 7351
1666-1667	FF	SR 8204	10 (of FF & GG)	1725	SR 7352
1667-1668	GG	SR 8205	11 (of GG)	1725	SR 7353
1668-1669	HH	SR 8206	12 (of HH & JJ)	1725	SR 7354
1668-1671	JJ	SR 8207	13 (of JJ)	1726	SR 7355
1669-1672	KK	SR 8208	14 (of KK)	1726	SR 7356
1670-1673	WT	SR 7547	16 (of WT)	1726	SR 7357
1673-1679	LL	SR 7548	15 (of LL)	1726	SR 4327
1670-1675			17 (of WT & MM)	[nd]	SR 7358
1672-1675			18 (of MM)	1726	SR 7359
1675-1680	WC	SR 7549	19 (of WC)	1726	SR 7360
			20 (of WC)	1727	SR 7361
1678-1681	WC3	SR 7550	21 (of WC3 & WC5)	1726	SR 7362
1680-1683	WC5	SR 7551			
1679-1681			WC2	[nd]	SR 7340
1680-1681			CB2	[nd]	SR 7366

Transcript

John Nevill poss^s William Morgan and Alice his wife William Mossett and Thomas
 Rights assign^s Osborne. These rights proved by John Nevill in a small fine and due
 to Tho^s Boylston to Thomas Boylston. Phillip Calvert.
 April the vijth 1637 M^o D^o S^o Davy

The Boylston did same Thomas Boylston and demanded land by virtue of the above rights
 and wa^r. 200 Acres Warrant then issued in the name of Thomas Boylston for
 was assign^d to two hundred acres of land due to him by assignment,
 to Hollingworth from John Nevill for transporting William Morgan and
 Alice his wife William Mossett and Thomas Osborne Return,
 9th July 1637.

Simon Bondell Daniel Fairbank Elizabeth Hall & Gov^t Bondell

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- Butler, George**
AA:376 SR 8200
Transported by 1657, service by 1663.
Transcript. 6:95 [SR 7348]
- Butler, Robert**
AA:401 SR 8200
Transported in 1660, service by 1663.
Transcript. 6:129 [SR 7348]
- Butler, Toby**
R:33b SR 8199
Service by 1659.
Transcript. 4:70 [SR 7346]
- Butter, Elizabeth**
WC:91 SR 7549
Wife of Giles of Talbot Co., service
by 1672.
Transcript. 17:412 [SR 7358]; 19:171
[SR 7360]
- Butter, Giles**
WC:91 SR 7549
Of Talbot Co., husband of Elizabeth,
service by 1672.
Transcript. 17:412 [SR 7358]; 19:171
[SR 7360]
- Buttler, Tobias**
R:169a-b SR 8199
Service by 1659.
Transcript. 4:431 [SR 7346]
- Button, Mary**
WT:68, 268 SR 7547
Wife of Nathaniel of St. Mary's Co.,
service by 1670.
Transcript. 16:70-1, 248 [SR 7357]
- Button, Nathaniel**
WT:68, 268 SR 7547
Of St. Mary's Co., husband of Mary,
service by 1670.
Transcript. 16:70-1, 248 [SR 7357]
- Byron, George**
WT:777 SR 7547
Transported by 1672.
Transcript. 17:108 [SR 7358]
- Bysse, Elizabeth**
CC:349 SR 8201
Transported by 1664.
Transcript. 7:329 [SR 7349]
- Byworth, John**
AA:369 SR 8200
Transported in 1658, service by 1663.
Transcript. 6:87 [SR 7348]
- Cabarbe, Anne**
WC3:29 SR 7550
Service by 1678.
Transcript. 21:20 [SR 7362]
- Cabbin**
See Kablin.
- Cable, John**
GG:486 SR 8205
Service to Johnson & Harrison of
Charles Co. by 1668.
Transcript. 11:527 [SR 7353]; 14:388-
9 [SR 7356]
Original. KK:378 [SR 8208]
- Cadd, Sarah**
AA:527 SR 8200
Transported in 1662.
Transcript. 6:336 [SR 7348]
- Cade, Thomas**
18:314 SR 7359
Service by 1674.
- Cader, James**
HH:239 SR 8206
Transported in 1668.
Transcript. 12:194 [SR 7354]
- Caderman, Samuel**
AA:485 SR 8200
Service by 1649.
Transcript. 6:267 [SR 7348]
- Cadger**
See Kadger.
- Cadmore, Richard**
17:416 SR 7358
Of Talbot Co., immigrated in 1662.
- Cage, John**
AB&H:125 SR 7344
Service "many years" before 1650.
- Cage, John**
WC:501 SR 7549
Transported by 1677.
Transcript. 20:1-2 [SR 7361]
- Cahill, Cornelius**
WT:465, 479 SR 7547
Transported by 1671.
Transcript. 16:435, 447 [SR 7357]
- Cain, Godfree**
5:79-80 SR 7347
Transported in 1661.
- Caine**
See Gaine.
- Caine, James**
CC:741 SR 8201
Immigrated by 1665.
Transcript. 8:487 [SR 7350]
- Caine, Lucy**
HH:253 SR 8206
Consigned by 1669.
Transcript. 12:208 [SR 7354]; 13:10
[SR 7355]
Original. JJ:337 [SR 8207]
- Callahone, Margaret**
WT:205 SR 7547
Transported by 1671.
Transcript. 16:187 [SR 7357]
- Callahone, Teage**
WT:205 SR 7547
Transported by 1671.
Transcript. 16:187 [SR 7357]
- Callengwood, Daniel**
LL:400 SR 7548
Transported by 1675.
Transcript. 15:300 [SR 7327]
- Caller, Jeremiah**
CC:76-7 SR 8201
Transported in 1660, service by 1664.
Transcript. 7:87 [SR 7349]
- Calloway, John**
17:408 SR 7358
Of Charles Co., service by 1673.
- Calloway, Peter**
18:42 SR 7359
Of Somerset Co., service by 1673.
- Calvert, Philip, Esqr.**
Qo:290-1 SR 8198
Transported himself, Ann, his wife,
George Scroope, Margaret Pratt,
& Helen Harper in 1656 & George
Bretton, Thomas Harding, George
Graunt, Margery Wisedale, &
Helen Nicholson in 1657.
Transcript. Q:449-51 [SR 7345]
- Cam, Godfery**
JJ:271 SR 8207
Service by 1670.
Transcript. 12:625 [SR 7354]
Original. WT:251 [SR 7547]