

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes _____
no

Property Name: Historic Marker -- Harford Town or Bush Inventory Number: HA-863
 Address: North side of Philadelphia Road 20' west of Bynu City: Bush/Abingdon, MD Zip Code: 21009
 County: Harford USGS Topographic Map: Edgewood
 Owner: State Roads Commission Is the property being evaluated a district? yes
 Tax Parcel Number: 541 Tax Map Number: 62 Tax Account ID Number: _____
 Project: Small Structure #12107XO Replacement (MD 7 over Agency: FHWA/SHA
 Site visit by MHT staff: no yes Name: _____ Date: _____
 Is the property is located within a historic district? yes no

If the property is within a district District Inventory Number: _____
 NR-listed district yes Eligible district yes Name of District: _____
 Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource yes no Non-contributing but eligible in another context yes

If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district) Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible yes no

Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G None

Documentation on the property/district is presented in:
 Project Review and Compliance Files

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*
 The Harford Town or Bush Historic Highway Marker was placed near SHA's Small Structure 12107XO in 1937. It identifies the site where Count de Rochambeau, one of the French generals, brought his five divisions to camp following their victory in Yorktown, Virginia in August 1782. In the 1930s, various state DOTs began creating historic highway markers as a way to recognize events, people or places important to American history. The highway markers were developed in response to the growing use of automobiles as the mode of transportation. The marker is approximately 6 feet high, with a silver painted plaque with black lettering on a post. It stands in SHA's right-of-way for the MD 7 highway. Due to its form, the boundary is confined to a one-foot (1') by one-foot (1') area around the marker.

Although the Harford marker is listed in the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties as an object, it is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A. The marker commemorates the spot where the French encampment occurred and it was not present during the actual event. The area where the French camped is now either residential and commercial buildings or farm fields. Very little in the landscape would recall the campsite. The information the marker contains is a short blurb highlighting one aspect of the encampment. It is not meant to be an entire history lesson. Furthermore, such signs are a standard format made in the SHA sign shop and are frequently replaced. In short, the commemorative nature of the sign precludes their significance. Thus the Harford Historic Highway Marker is not eligible under

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW	
Eligibility recommended _____	Eligibility not recommended <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Criteria: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D	Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G <input type="checkbox"/> None
MHT Comments	
<u>Andrew Lewis</u> Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	<u>4/15/03</u> Date
<u>[Signature]</u> Reviewer, NR Program	<u>5/30/03</u> Date

200301137

NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Historic Marker -- Harford Town or Bush

Inventory Number: HA-863

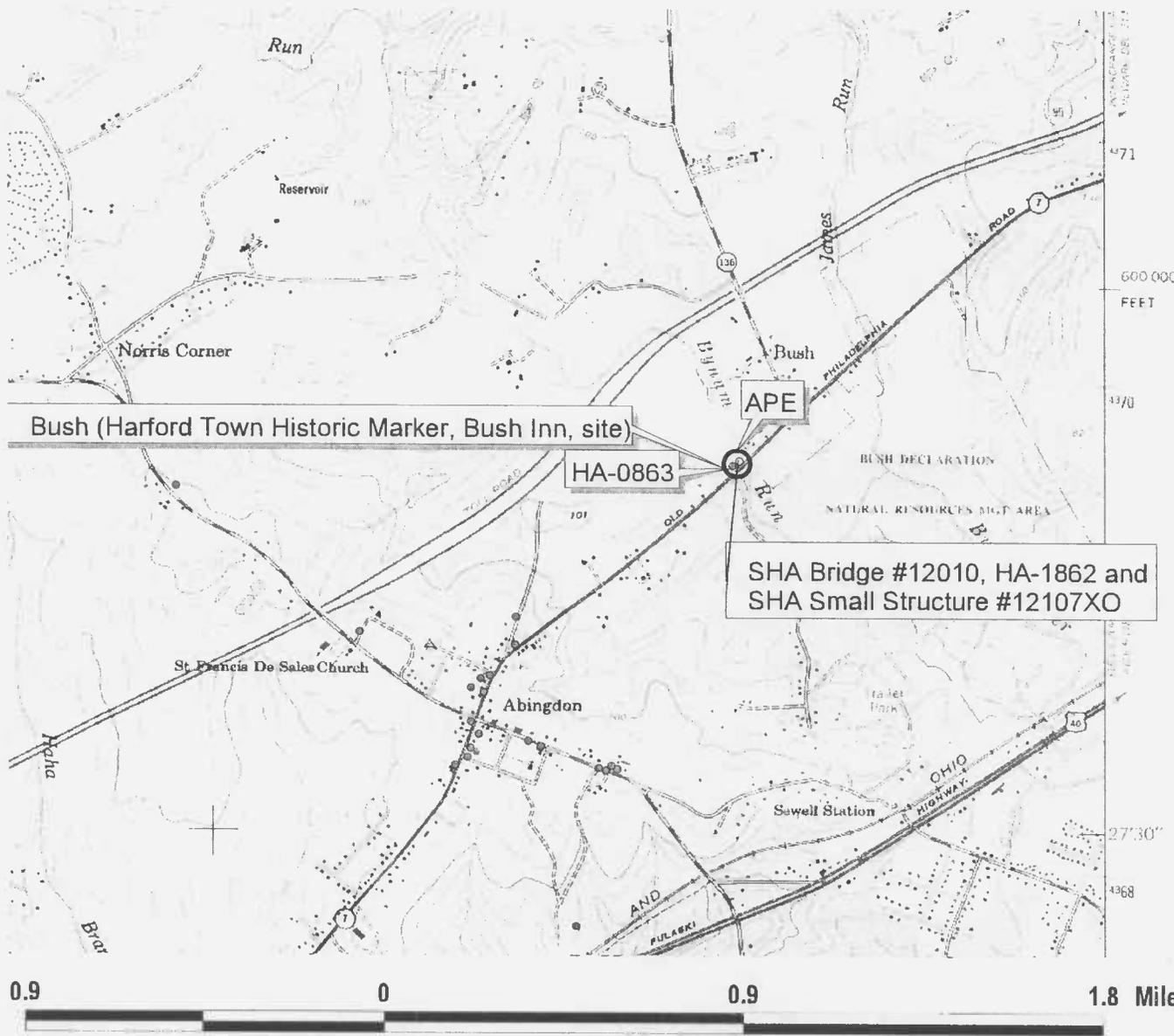
Page 2

Criterion A. Although Count de Rochambeau is a person important to the history of the United States, the marker does not greatly elucidate an important part of his life. Thus the marker is not eligible under Criterion B. The marker is neither a structure nor a building and does not qualify for consideration under Criterion C. Criterion D was not researched for this above-ground historic resource.

Prepared by: Anne E. Bruder, SHA Arch. Hist.

Date Prepared: 02/18/2003

Edgewood USGS Quadrangle

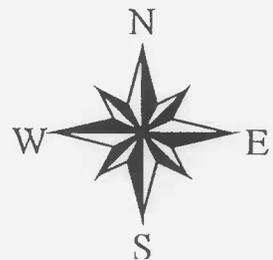


Bush (Harford Town Historic Marker, Bush Inn, site)

HA-0863

SHA Bridge #12010, HA-1862 and
SHA Small Structure #12107XO

- Mihp.shp
- USGS Topo Quad Index
- Water**
- 0
- 1
- 3
- County



HA-863



HA-563

THESE TOWNOR FISH HAZARD HIGWAY
MARKER

1157
HAROLD COUNTY, N.C.

200

A. PRUDER

MARCH 2003

5.57 BA 00X000 NNN 0 7515
WEST FACE OF WIZKEY, LOOKING
EAST ON MD 7,

VI

MD. HISTORICAL TRUST
BOX 1704
ANNAPOLIS, MD. 21404

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:	
COUNTY:	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

1. NAME

COMMON: Historic Marker - Harford Town

AND/OR HISTORIC: "Bush"

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: North side of Philadelphia Road about 20' west

CITY OR TOWN: Bush of Bynam Run.

STATE: Maryland CODE: COUNTY: Harford CODE:

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> <u>Public</u> <input type="checkbox"/>	Public Acquisition:	<u>In Use</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Occupied	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/>
Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> <u>Object</u> <input type="checkbox"/>	Private <input type="checkbox"/> Bath <input type="checkbox"/>	Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Unrestricted</u> <input type="checkbox"/>
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/>	Government <input type="checkbox"/>	Park <input type="checkbox"/>	Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Comments <input type="checkbox"/>
Commercial <input type="checkbox"/>	Industrial <input type="checkbox"/>	Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/> <u>Historical Signpost</u>
Educational <input type="checkbox"/>	Military <input type="checkbox"/>	Religious <input type="checkbox"/>	
Entertainment <input type="checkbox"/>	Museum <input type="checkbox"/>	Scientific <input type="checkbox"/>	

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNERS NAME: State Roads Commission

STREET AND NUMBER: 300 Preston Street

CITY OR TOWN: Baltimore STATE: Md CODE:

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT

STREET AND NUMBER: HARFORD COUNTY COURTHOUSE

CITY OR TOWN: BEL AIR STATE: MARYLAND CODE: 40 S. MAIN ST

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

ACREAGE

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY: Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE:

STATE:

COUNTY:

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

Excellent

Good

Fair

Deteriorated

Ruins

Unexposed

(Check One)

INTEGRITY

Altered

Unaltered

Moved

Original Site

(Check One)

(Check One)

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This metal sign on a pipe post has black block letters on light (silver) base, the black border topped at the center with the Maryland State Seal in a circle.

6. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Pre-Columbian <input type="checkbox"/>	16th Century <input type="checkbox"/>	18th Century <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	20th Century <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
15th Century <input type="checkbox"/>	17th Century <input type="checkbox"/>	19th Century <input type="checkbox"/>	

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Abariginal <input type="checkbox"/>	Education <input type="checkbox"/>	Palitical <input type="checkbox"/>	Urban Planning <input type="checkbox"/>
Prehistoric <input type="checkbox"/>	Engineering <input type="checkbox"/>	Religion/Phi- losophy <input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/>
Historic <input type="checkbox"/>	Industry <input type="checkbox"/>	Science <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Public Information</i>
Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/>	Invention <input type="checkbox"/>	Sculpture <input type="checkbox"/>	
Art <input type="checkbox"/>	Landscape <input type="checkbox"/>	Social/Human- itarian <input type="checkbox"/>	
Cammerce <input type="checkbox"/>	Architecture <input type="checkbox"/>	Theater <input type="checkbox"/>	
Communciations <input type="checkbox"/>	Literature <input type="checkbox"/>	Transpartation <input type="checkbox"/>	
Conservation <input type="checkbox"/>	Military <input type="checkbox"/>		
Architecture <input type="checkbox"/>	Music <input type="checkbox"/>		

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Include Personages, Dates, Events, Etc.)

This marker reads

*" HARFORD TOWN
OR BUSTH*

*The french troops of Count de
Rochambeau in five divisions camped
here at the end of August 1782, the
22nd camp on the return march from
the Yorktown victory to the north."*

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

[Empty space for major bibliographical references]

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN ONE ACRE		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
NE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: _____

ORGANIZATION: JEAN L. BRADY DATE: _____

STREET AND NUMBER: _____

CITY OR TOWN: _____ STATE: _____ CODE: _____

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name _____

Title _____

Date _____

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

 Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

 Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

As the town of Joppatowne is being laid out and constructed, it is most significant that the Diocese is planning to reestablish the church on the original site of Old Joppa in Gunpowder Parish.

While this volume is intended to cover mostly only those events of our distant past, it seems appropriate to call briefly to attention the plans for

Wright, C. Milton
1967 Our Harford Heritage.

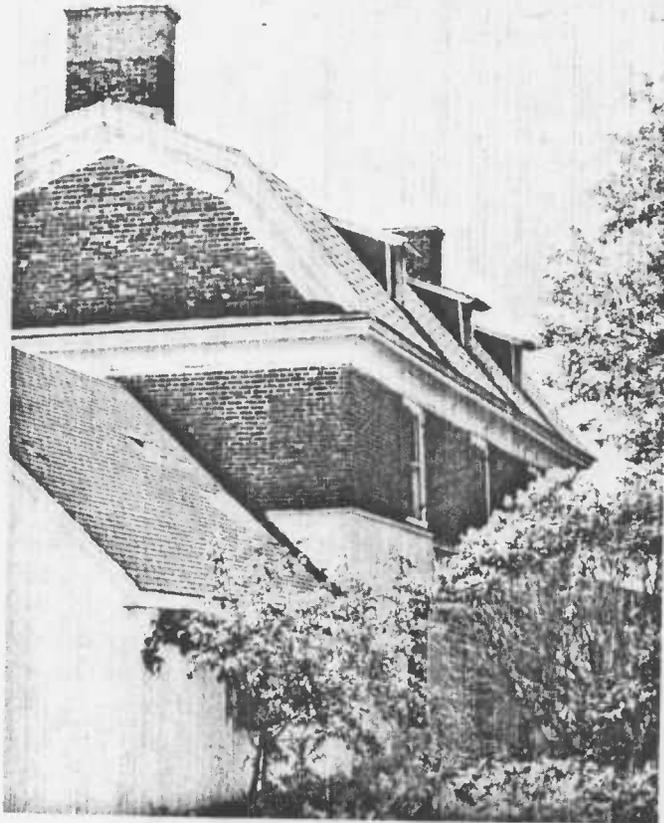


Photo by Dr. David C. Hodge

RUMSEY HOUSE AT OLD JOPPA

Built by Col. James Maxwell, 1724. Later, the home of Benjamin Rumsey, Member of Continental Congress.

recognition of the historic spot around Old Joppa. The man-made island surrounding the imposing brick mansion, now being converted into a museum and yacht club, has been appropriately named Rumsey Island in honor of Benjamin Rumsey. The fast growing Joppatowne, with its modern

homes and extensive system of waterways, also preserves in name the historic importance of that early county seat.

Baltimore On Patapsco 1768-1773

Removal of the county seat to Baltimore Town on the Patapsco in 1768 was opposed by many of the citizens of the region around the upper Chesapeake and Bush River, due to the long distance they had to travel to serve on juries and to transact other necessary business.

The new courthouse in Baltimore Town was constructed largely by private subscription of money and tobacco. In the Act of Assembly creating the new county of Harford, we find that a considerable sum was raised by the sale of the old courthouse and prison at Joppa and this was applied to the erection of the new courthouse at Baltimore Town. The Act further provided that a sum be levied for reimbursement to Harford County for building a courthouse at Harford Town.

The first courthouse in this new county seat was located on Calvert Street where the Battle Monument now stands. It was a building of two stories with a high steeple and so constructed that traffic on Calvert Street passed underneath, between its two outer supporting walls.

Baltimore, laid out in 1730 as a small village, was a growing town, having united with Jones Town in 1745 and Fell's Point in 1773. The spacious harbor made it ideal for the new port of entry and the trade in tobacco and wheat from the fields of the Pennsylvania Germans started it on its career as the great port of today.

Bush (Harford Town) 1773-1782

After five years, a feeling of discontent over the distance to Baltimore Town caused a petition to be filed with the Assembly at Annapolis for a division of Baltimore County and for the establishment of a new one by the name of Harford. This Act of the General Assembly of 1773 is quoted in part:

An Act for the Division of Baltimore County, and for Erecting a New One by the Name of Harford

WHEREAS, A considerable body of the inhabitants of Baltimore County, by their petition to this General Assembly have prayed, that an act may be passed for a division of the said county, and for erecting a new one out of part

thereof: And whereas it appears to this General Assembly, that the erecting of a new county out of such part of Baltimore County will conduce greatly to the ease and convenience of the people thereof:

BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED, by the right honorable the Lord Proprietary, by and with the advice and consent of his Governor, and the Upper and Lower Houses of the Assembly, and the authority of the same, That after the second day of March next, all that part of Baltimore County which is included within the bounds, following, to wit: Beginning at the mouth of the little falls of Gunpowder river, and running with the said falls to the fountain head, and from thence north to the temporary line of this province, and thence with the temporary line to Susquehanna river, thence with Susquehanna to Chesapeake Bay, and thence with the said Bay, including Spesutia and Pool's Islands, to the mouth of Gunpowder river, and thence up the said river to the beginning aforesaid, shall be and is hereby erected into a new county, by the name of Harford County.

AND BE IT ENACTED, That Mr. John Paca, Mr. Aquila Hall, Mr. John Matthews, Mr. John Hall of Cranberry, Mr. Amos Garrett, Mr. Richard Dallam, and Mr. Benedict Edward Hall shall be and are hereby appointed commissioners for Harford County aforesaid, and they, or the major part of them, shall be and they are hereby authorized and required, to buy and purchase, in fee, a quantity of land, not exceeding four acres of land, in or adjoining to Bushtown, on the head of Bush river, for the purpose of building thereon a courthouse and prison for the said county.

AND BE IT ENACTED, That the justices of Harford County, or the major part of them are hereby authorized to contract and agree for a convenient place in Bushtown to hold the Courts for the said county, and to contract and agree for a convenient place in the said town for their books, papers, and other records, and also for a fit building for the custody of prisoners; and the said Courts shall be held, and records kept, at such places, respectively, until the courthouse and prison for the said county shall be erected and built, and the charge and expense of such places shall be defrayed by the said county, and assessed with the public and county levy.

AND BE IT ENACTED, That the justices of Harford County shall be and they are hereby authorized and required to assess and levy on the taxable inhabitants of the said county, with the public and county levy, as much tobacco as will pay for the purchase or valuation of the land aforesaid, together with the sheriff's salary of five per centum for collection; which said quantity of tobacco shall be collected by the sheriff of the said county from the taxable inhabitants of the said county, in the same manner as other public and county levies are by law collected.

AND BE IT ENACTED, That the justices of Harford County shall be and they are hereby authorized and required to assess and levy with the public and county levy, by two equal assessments, in the next year and the year afterwards, the quantity of two hundred thousand pounds of tobacco, together with the sheriff's salary of five per centum for collection, which said tobacco, so to be assessed and levied, shall be collected by the sheriff of Harford County from the taxable inhabitants of the said county, in the same manner as other

public and county levies are by law collected; which said tobacco when collected, shall be paid by the said sheriff to the commissioners aforesaid, and applied by them towards building the courthouse and prison aforesaid for the said county.

AND BE IT ENACTED, That the commissioners aforesaid, or the major part of them, shall be and they are hereby authorized and required to contract and agree for the building of the said courthouse and prison, which said courthouse and prison shall be built and erected on the land to be purchased as aforesaid, in or adjoining to Bushtown, on the head of Bush River; and the said town, after the commencement of this Act, shall be called Harford Town.

AND BE IT ENACTED, That the several delegates for Baltimore County shall retain their seats, and that such of them as are residents in Baltimore County, after the division aforesaid, shall be deemed and taken as delegates for that county, and such of them as are residents in Harford County, shall be deemed and taken delegates for that county, and writs of election shall issue to make up the number of delegates wanted in either county, to complete the usual and common county representation.

AND BE IT ENACTED, That the county court of Harford County shall begin, and be held yearly, on the fourth Tuesday of those months in which other county courts are held, and shall have equal power and jurisdiction with any county court in this Province.

The new county was named Harford in honor of Henry Harford, son of Frederick, the sixth Lord Baltimore. Frederick died in 1771 leaving no legitimate children, but in his will, Henry Harford, son by Mrs. Hester Wheeland, was made Proprietor of Maryland. He was styled "The Right Honorable, The Lord Proprietary of the Province of Maryland." Frederick left to Henry Harford all his landed estates in Maryland. These comprised many thousands of acres, among which was a tract of 5,600 acres on the Gunpowder River in Harford County. Dr. W. Stump Forwood, in an address before the Harford Historical Society on April 17, 1886, made considerable research and relates that Henry Harford was somewhat of a roue and left behind a collection of amorous poetry of the worst stamp. He took little interest in his new dominions, but is thought to have visited Harford for short periods. In 1780 the Legislature of Maryland passed a law confiscating all property of British subjects and Tories in the state, and thus sequestered Harford's claim. He sued for his rights and the suit was compromised by the state paying him 10,000 pounds.

We know little of Henry Harford's personal history except that he tried to recover the value of the lands which he inherited and failed except in the indemnity stated above. Dr. John G. Morris, in an address on "The Lords Baltimore," delivered in Havre de Grace on December 5, 1885, gives us the following graphic but heart-rending description of the ruler from whom Harford got its name. He said, "It would be interesting to trace the personal history of Henry Harford, as the last distinguished member of the

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Calverts. It is a melancholy fact that Colonel Angus McDonald, who was sent to England in 1860 by Governor Letcher of Virginia, to ascertain the true boundaries of Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, and North Carolina, sought out the surviving representative of the Baltimore family in London. He found him in the Queen's Bench Prison, where he had been confined for eight years, making twenty years in prison for debt." Dr. Morris ended his address with the following phrase "Sic Transit Gloria Mundi!"

In the Act of 1773 establishing the new county, commissioners were appointed to buy a tract of land not exceeding four acres, in or adjoining Bushtown on the head of Bush River. The spot selected was at what is now

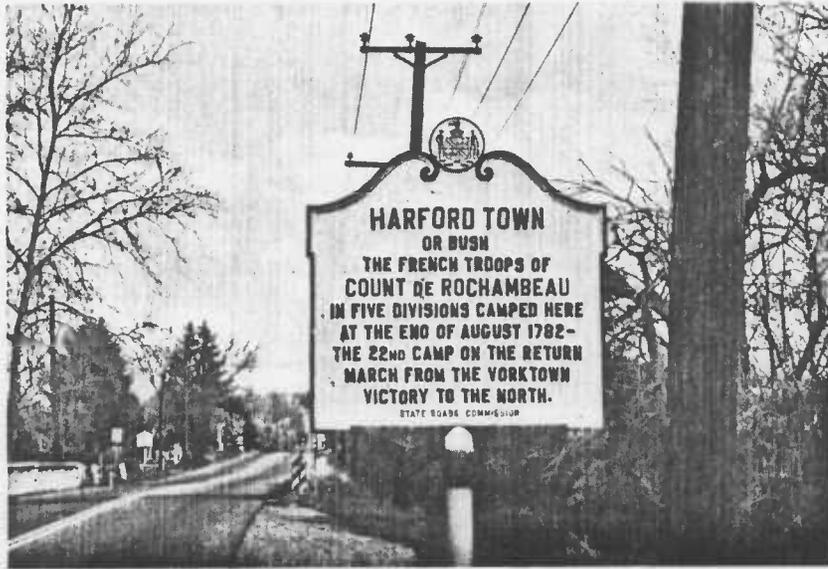


Photo by Dr. David C. Hodge

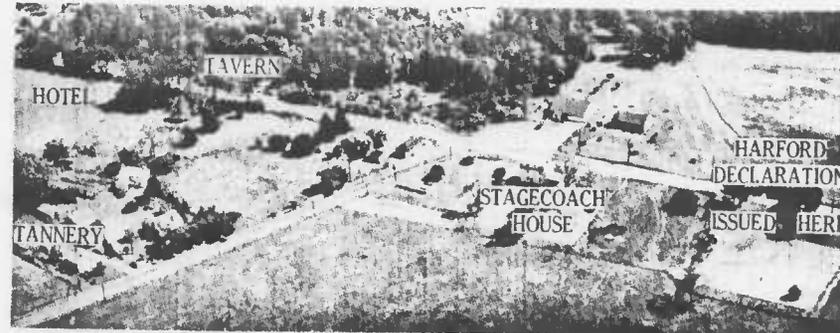
the junction of Route 7 and Route 136. The sheriff was directed to levy sufficient funds for the purchase, and the land was acquired in fee-simple by the Justices of Harford County.

Due to the fact that Baltimore County had received a sum of money from the sale of the old courthouse at Joppa, a proportionate quantity of tobacco and a sum of money was refunded to the new county for the purpose of building a courthouse and jail at the new county seat at Harford Town. Baltimore County was required to levy the quantity of 154,666 pounds of tobacco for this purpose.

As Harford Town or Bush was the county seat for only nine years, it is probable that no courthouse was ever built and that court was held in

one of the inns or other rented quarters. At an early session of the court, a house was rented from Thomas Miller for twelve pounds annually, and, at the same meeting, agreement was made with Daniel Pritchard for the construction of a jail, 20 x 24 feet, and two stories high. Amos Garrett and Jeremiah Sheredine, two of the justices, were appointed to take bond from the builder and superintend the construction. The jail was never built and prisoners continued to be housed in rented quarters. However, the court continued to be active, and the justices who were also responsible for the local government were very busy with the problems confronting the new county.

We have little record of just what the town of Bush was like almost two hundred years ago, but historians agree that it was a town of some



Courtesy of Equitable Trust Co., Aberdeen

HARFORD TOWN (BUSH) County Seat, 1773-1782

importance. Located on the main highway between the north and south and being the county seat of a new county, it became the stopping place for stagecoach travelers. It was also a meeting place for politicians and statesmen, not only of Harford County, but those of national fame, as they traveled between the cities of the East. One historian says that a directory of that date shows Bush a little town of fifteen or twenty dwellings, a gristmill, a tan yard, several inns, and stores. Another source places the number of dwellings at thirty or forty, with spacious hostelry accommodations for the court officials, citizens, and stagecoach travelers. Judge Preston says that such distinguished personalities as Washington and Jefferson, as well as other eminent men of the colonies, used it as a stopping place and that our justices and other prominent citizens met with them to discuss the problems of the Revolution and the Continental Congress.

The unrest during the years leading up to the struggle for independence and participation in that conflict during these years made this center

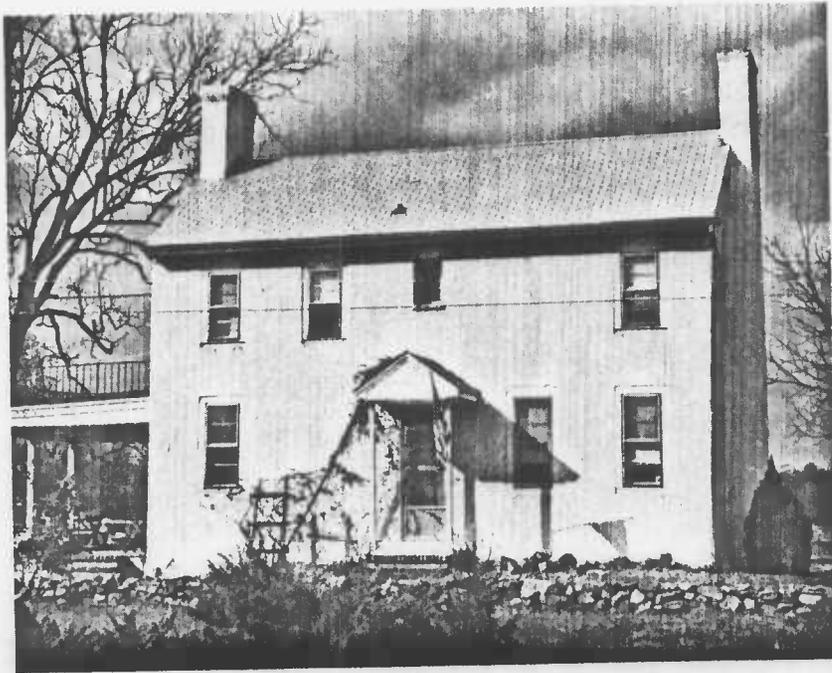


Photo by Dr. David C. Hodge

COACH HOUSE AT INN AT BUSH

Erected before Revolution. Only remaining building of Bush county seat.

of government a place of active participation in the rebellion against the Mother Country. The fires of discontent that were beginning to kindle throughout the colonies were uppermost in the thoughts and actions of Harford's citizens and especially in many of the distinguished men chosen to lead our new county in its government and its contacts with other similar divisions of our struggling nation.

When a convention was called at Annapolis on June 22, 1774, Harford was represented by Richard Dallam, John Love, Thomas Bond, Benedict Hall, and Jacob Bond. At this convention it was declared that the Acts of Parliament were cruel and oppressive invasions of the people's rights, and that the Stamp Act and other offensive laws should be repealed.

Our leaders had already anticipated the actions of the Annapolis Convention, and as early as June 11, 1774 a large meeting of citizens, presided over by Aquila Hall, was held at Bush and Resolutions to be sent to the Annapolis Convention were passed. The Resolutions were as follows:

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1. RESOLVED, It is the opinion of the meeting that the town of Boston is now suffering in the common cause of America, and that it is the duty of every colony to unite in the most effectual constitutional means to obtain a repeal of the late Act of Parliament for blocking up the harbor of Boston.

2. RESOLVED, That therefore we will join in an association with the other counties of this Province, on oath, not to export to, or import from Great Britain, any kind of produce or merchandise after such a day as the committee of the several counties at their general meeting shall fix, until the repeal of the Boston Port Act.

3. RESOLVED, That we will deal with none of the West India Islands, colony, colonies, person or persons whatsoever residing therein, who shall not enter in similar resolves with the majority of the colonies within such time as the general committees of this province shall agree, but hold him or them as an enemy or enemies to American liberty.

4. RESOLVED, That we join in an association with the other colonies to send relief to the poor and distressed inhabitants of Boston, to enable them to persevere in defence of the common cause.

5. RESOLVED, That the merchants ought not to advance the price of their goods, but sell them as they intended, had not these resolves been entered into.

6. RESOLVED, That the gentlemen of the law ought to bring no suit for recovery of any debt due from any inhabitants of Great Britain, in this or any other colony, until the said act be repealed; except in such cases where the debtor is guilty of a willful delay in payment, having ability to pay, or is about to abscond or remove his effects, or is wasting his substance, or shall refuse to settle his account by giving bond on interest, which fact or facts are to be made appear to some neighboring magistrate and certified under his hand.

7. RESOLVED, That the following gentlemen, viz.: Rev. William West, Messrs. Aquila Hall, Richard Dallam, Thomas Bond (son of Thomas), John Love, Capt. John Paca, Benedict Edward Hall, Benjamin Rumsey, Nathaniel Giles, and Jacob Bond be a committee to meet the committees of other counties in this province, to consult and agree on the most effectual means to preserve our constitutional rights and liberties, and promote that union and harmony between Great Britain and her colonies, on which their preservation depends; and that the same gentlemen, together with the following, Capt. John Matthews, Capt. William Smith, Dr. John Archer, William Younge, Abraham Whitaker, William Webb, Amos Garrett, George Bradford, John Rumsey, Jeremiah Sheredine, William Smithson, William Bond (son of Joshua), Isaac Webster, and Alexander Cowan, be a committee of correspondence and on any emergency to call a general meeting, and that any six of them have power to act.

Signed per order,
Joseph Butler, Cl. Com.

During the next few months, the citizens of the colonies continued their opposition to Great Britain and in public meetings denounced the oppressive Acts. In March, 1775, Patrick Henry made his famous speech

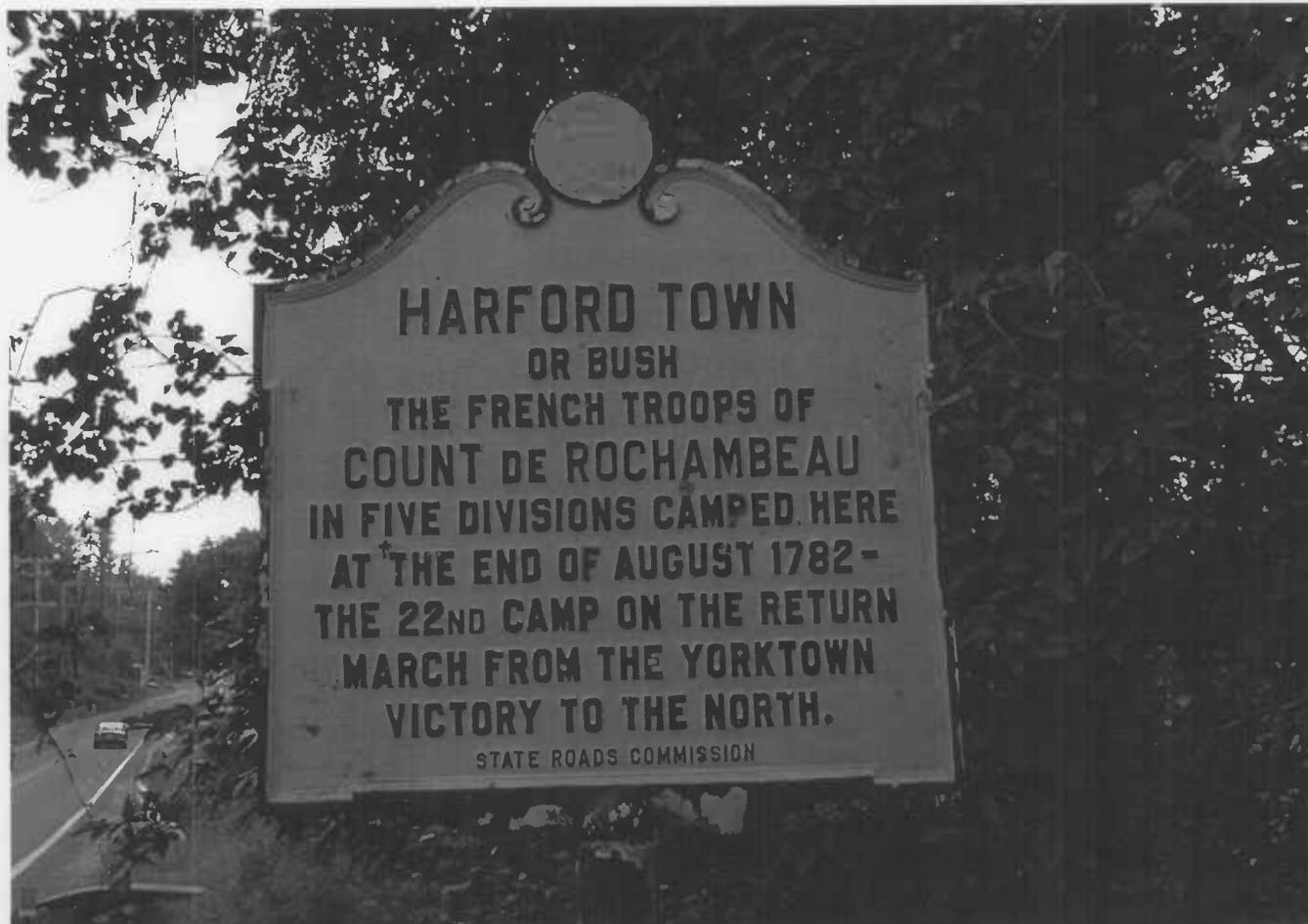


Photo by Don Cook



HARFORD TOWN

OR BURN

THE FRENCH TROOPS OF
COUNT DE ROCHANDEAU
AND FIVE DIVISIONS CAMPED HERE
AT THE END OF AUGUST 1782 -
THE 22ND CAMP ON THE RETURN
MARCH FROM THE YORKTOWN
VICTORY TO THE NORTH.

AMERICAN ROAD ASSOCIATION

HA-863