

expedition to Canada to enlist Canadian support for the Revolution, 1776; delegate, Continental Congress, 1776 (elected in July 1776), 1777-1778 (elected in February 1777 and December 1777), 1780 (elected in November 1780, but did not attend; resigned on January 3, 1781); senator, U.S. Congress, 1789-1791, 1791-1792 (resigned on November 30, 1792); nominated by George Washington to be one of three commissioners to treat with the western Indians, 1793, but declined because of advanced age. STANDS ON PUBLIC/PRIVATE ISSUES: opposed the Stamp Act, and spoke of the possibility of armed conflict, 1765. Writing as "First Citizen," he carried on a public debate with "Antilon," *Daniel Dulany, Jr.* (1722-1797), in the *Maryland Gazette*, January-July, 1773. Carroll opposed the proclamation of Gov. *Robert Eden* (1741-1784) setting fees for civil officers and supported his position with careful legal reasoning. His stand brought him a popular following and he was generally considered to have won the argument. Signed the Declaration of Independence in August 1776. Consistently opposed Maryland's confiscation of Loyalist properties as being impolitic, uncivilized, adding to the difficulties in making peace, financially unsound, and promoting speculation and corruption. Protested a bill in May 1783 concerning admission and qualification standards for lawyers, intended as retribution for suspected Toryism and monopolizing by members of the legal profession. Opposed to emitting paper money as proposed by *Samuel Chase* (1741-1811), 1787. Supporter of the ratification of the U.S. Constitution, 1787-1788. While in the U.S. Senate, he opposed the use of titles for the president and high government officials, 1789. Advocated a site on the Potomac River as the permanent seat of Congress, 1790. Introduced a bill in the Maryland Senate for gradual abolition of slavery, 1797. Opposed Thomas Jefferson and the Democrats, 1800. Opposed war with England in 1812 on the grounds that England was fighting to rid Europe of Napoleon Bonaparte. Supported Andrew Jackson in the 1820s. Elected president of the American Colonization Society, 1830. Used his fortune to support education; contributed to the fund which enabled artist Charles Willson Peale to study in London, 1767; supported St. John's College, Annapolis, 1790-1803; member of the first public library in Baltimore Town, 1795; and gave money and land to St. Charles College, Anne Arundel County. WEALTH DURING LIFETIME. PERSONAL PROPERTY: Carroll was generally regarded by his contemporaries as one of the wealthiest men in the colonies. John Adams estimated

Carroll's annual income at £10,000 sterling and "increasing" in 1774. Two years later Adams wrote that his fortune was "perhaps the largest in America," from £150,000 to £200,000 sterling. Senator William Maclay called Carroll "the richest man in the Union" in 1789. A part of Carroll's personal fortune was land based. He received substantial rents from his leased land, principally the Carrollton plantation in Frederick County and the lots in Baltimore City which he had developed and rented out. By 1804 the latter were yielding \$2,500 per year. The Doughoregan Manor plantation in northern Anne Arundel County consistently produced a profit, which in 1819 amounted to \$6,900 per year. In 1768 Carroll estimated that he would inherit from his father over 300 slaves with an average value of about £30 sterling each; and in 1783, shortly after his father's death, Carroll was assessed as owning 453 slaves on his Anne Arundel County properties (416 on "Doughoregan Manor"). During the next twenty years Carroll tried to reduce his slave holdings, and by 1800 there were only 182 slaves at "Doughoregan Manor." However, this number increased again in the years before his death. The assessed value of Carroll's personal property in Anne Arundel and Talbot counties was £12,946, including the 453 slaves noted above and 1,652 oz. plate, 1783. Although his land was important to Carroll and he carefully directed its management until just a few months before he died, the bulk of his income was derived from investments. Prior to the Revolution Carroll joined his father in operating virtually as colonial bankers. They had nearly £30,000 sterling lent out on interest in 1768. Twenty years later that principal had grown to £85,000 sterling, or an estimated \$375,000 including accruing interest. In 1798 the principal was £128,705 sterling and in 1804 it was £143,000 sterling. The last figure accounted for 46 percent of Carroll's "monied estate" and represented a heavy investment in high-yield bank stocks and U.S. government securities with which he had replaced the private mortgages and bonds of the earlier period. Also in 1804 Carroll began investing in British securities. Ten years later he held £6,150 sterling in five percent British naval stock. Before his death Carroll sold his British holdings and invested the profits in the Bank of Montreal, Canada. Throughout his life Carroll acted to increase his monied estate to the greatest extent consistent with its security. He was determined to pass on to his children the fruits of his father's labors suitably expanded by his own efforts. From the date of his children's marriages each received from Carroll about \$10,000 per year