

versity of Pennsylvania in May 1758, but never graduated. DAUGHTER: Elizabeth Greenberry (ca. 1731–1820), who married *William Ennalls* (?–1785). PRIVATE CAREER. EDUCATION: literate; in a petition to the Provincial Court he claimed that he had studied to be a lawyer. RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION: Anglican, St. Peter's Parish, Talbot County. SOCIAL STATUS AND ACTIVITIES: Gent., 1741; Esq., 1756. OCCUPATIONAL PROFILE: lawyer, admitted to the following courts: Talbot County in August 1728; Somerset County in November 1736; Provincial Court in October 1738; Talbot County by March 1738/39; Queen Anne's County in March 1740/41; and Dorchester County by August 1762. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS: In an effort to resolve the problem the Worcester County sheriff was having in demanding quitrents on those lands lying north of a boundary line that had been run in 1751 from Fenwick's Island between Maryland and Delaware, Gov. Horatio Sharpe asked Goldsborough's legal opinion. Goldsborough replied that he believed those people living north of the line were no longer subject to Maryland laws, nor were they liable to pay Maryland taxes. PUBLIC CAREER. LEGISLATIVE SERVICE: Lower House, Dorchester County, 1751–1754 (Laws 1–6), 1754–1757 (Laws 1–4; Grievances 3), 1758–1761 (Grievances 3, Cv 3), 1762 (appointed to Council before the 2nd session); Upper House, 1763 (appointed before the 2nd session), 1765–1766. OTHER PROVINCIAL OFFICES: Council, 1762–1767 (appointed and qualified in July 1762); commissary general, 1764–1767. LOCAL OFFICE: clerk, Dorchester County, 1728–1738 (resigned). ADDITIONAL COMMENTS: A report from the Lower House Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice in May 1739 stated that Charles Goldsborough, while he was clerk of Dorchester County, had demanded recognizances in large sums from people before he would conduct their business in the county courts. The condition of these recognizances required a person to pay the officer's fees immediately. If they did not, Goldsborough, who in the meantime had become a lawyer, obtained judgments against them that resulted in prison terms for some. The Committee determined, and the Lower House concurred, that Goldsborough's methods were illegal. He was reprimanded by the Lower House for his "vexatious, litigious and crewell" [*sic*] practices and ordered to pay the fees arising from the inquiry or be committed to the sergeant's custody until he complied with the order. In 1753 Goldsborough intended to apply for a seat in the Council, but Gov. Sharpe opposed his appointment. In a letter to Frederick

Calvert, 6th Lord Baltimore, Sharpe stated that the Goldsborough family had always presented itself in opposition to the government and that there was no reason to assume that Charles would be any different. Sharpe, however, did recommend him for a seat in the Lower House. He felt Goldsborough had the "Cunning & Capacity to lead or impose on some of the Burgesses. . . ." By 1760, though, Gov. Sharpe had changed his opinion of Goldsborough, stating that the family had been misrepresented to him at first and that he now believed them to be moderate and respectful towards the government. Sharpe felt Goldsborough had proven himself a man of ability and recommended that he be appointed to fill the Council seat vacated by the death of *Benjamin Tasker, Jr.* (1720/21–1760). WEALTH DURING LIFETIME. PERSONAL PROPERTY: his father bequeathed Goldsborough and his brother *William Goldsborough* (1709–1760) £146.4.6 sterling, money he had in the hands of Mr. John Hanbury, merchant, to be divided equally between them. LAND AT FIRST ELECTION: at least 5,908 acres in Dorchester County, plus 3 lots in Cambridge, Dorchester County (263 acres through second marriage; at least 5,645 acres by purchase and patent). ADDITIONAL COMMENTS: Charles's father did not leave him any land because, as he stated in his will, Charles had already been blessed with a handsome estate. SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN LAND BETWEEN FIRST ELECTION AND DEATH: Goldsborough patented 2 tracts totalling 4,353 acres in Dorchester County in 1759 and 1760. These tracts were apparently on the Maryland-Delaware border, and when the Mason-Dixon line was drawn in ca. 1764 the land probably became part of Delaware. Goldsborough purchased or patented at least 6,875 additional acres in Dorchester County and 356 acres in Kent County, Delaware, and at least 4 lots in Cambridge, Dorchester County, between 1752 and 1765. He sold 256 acres in Dorchester County between 1756 and 1764. He received by deed of gift 1 lot in Cambridge, Dorchester County, from his second wife's father, 1760. Goldsborough stated in his will that he had already conveyed 600 acres in Dorchester County to his daughter, but no date was given. WEALTH AT DEATH. DIED: on July 14, 1767, about 7:00 in the morning, in Dorchester County, of a "Dropsy." PERSONAL PROPERTY: requested no appraisal of his estate. LAND: at least 11,927 acres in Dorchester County, plus at least 7 lots in Cambridge, Dorchester County, and lodgings in Annapolis; he also owned at least 356 acres in Kent County, Delaware, and he may have owned 4,353