

1797); and John W., of Prince George's County, who married Mrs. Lucy Gooding of St. Louis, Missouri. **SISTERS:** Rachel, who married ca. 1794 John Woodward of Baltimore Town; Mary (1763–1821), who married first, Lt. Adam Jamison, and second, ca. 1801, Samuel Goldthwaite (?–1806) of Baltimore City; Elizabeth, who married John Hopkins Fox of "Utopia," Anne Arundel County; and Anne, who married Thomas Beale Owings. **MARRIED** first, on February 1, 1779, Rebecca Trueman (?–1781). **MARRIED** second, on February 6, 1789, Ann Eilbeck (1755–1816), daughter of George Mason (1725–1792) of "Gunston Hall," Fairfax County, Virginia, and wife Ann Eilbeck (1734–1773). Ann was the stepdaughter of Sarah Brent (1733–1814). Her brothers were George (1753–1796), who married Elizabeth Mary Ann Barnes Hooe; William (1756–1757); William (1757–1818), who married Ann Stuart; Thompson (1759–1820), who married Sarah McCarty Chichester; John (1766–1849), who married Anna Maria Murray; Thomas (1770–1800), who married Sarah Barnes Hooe; and twins Richard and James (1722–died in infancy). Her sisters were Sarah Eilbeck (1760–1823), who married Daniel McCarty, Jr.; Mary Thompson (1762–1806), who married John Travers Cooke; and Elizabeth (1768–1818), who married William Thornton. **CHILDREN.** SON: Thomas Rinaldo (1792–1836), who married Sarah Ann Mason. **DAUGHTERS:** Ann Eilbeck (1793–1843), who married Cecilius Coudon Jamison; and Sarah (1795–1836), who married James Williams. **PRIVATE CAREER.** **EDUCATION:** literate. **RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION:** Anglican, St. Paul's Parish, Prince George's County. **SOCIAL STATUS AND ACTIVITIES:** Gent., by 1775; Esq., by 1779. **OCCUPATIONAL PROFILE:** attorney, admitted to the following courts: Baltimore County, 1775; Prince George's County, 1778; owned a mill, 1794; farmer, 1794. **PUBLIC CAREER.** **LEGISLATIVE SERVICE:** Lower House, Prince George's County, 1782 (elected to the 2nd session of the 1781–1782 Assembly), 1784 (Claims). **LOCAL OFFICES:** clerk, Committee of Observation, Prince George's County, 1775; clerk pro tem, Committee of Correspondence, Prince George's County, March 1776; churchwarden, St. Paul's Parish, Prince George's County, 1779–1780; St. Paul's Parish Vestry, Prince George's County, in office 1782–1783, 1793–1796, 1798–1799; trustee, Charlotte Hall School, St. Mary's County, in office 1782–1788, 1793–1803; justice, Prince George's County, 1782–1800, associate justice, 1804–1805; justice, Orphans' Court, Prince

George's County, 1782–1794. **WEALTH DURING LIFETIME.** **PERSONAL PROPERTY:** 51 slaves and 120 oz. plate, 1790. From 1785 until his death, Rinaldo Johnson was in constant financial trouble due to the considerable sums he owed the state as a surety for Thomas Williams, collector of the tax for Prince George's County. When Williams died in 1784, he left a debt due the state in excess of £15,000 in uncollected taxes for which Johnson and Elisha Berry were liable as his securities. As a result of this financial dilemma, Johnson entered into a marriage contract with his second wife promising not to sell her personal property (17 slaves and £1,549.5.8 in bonds) to pay his debts. Notwithstanding the financial support of his parents and his wife, and the fact that he eventually mortgaged or sold all his personal property to pay his creditors, Rinaldo Johnson became an insolvent debtor by 1803. **LAND AT FIRST ELECTION:** 3,730 acres in Prince George's County brought to their marriage by his first wife. Johnson negotiated a number of deeds in order that he might own these lands as an "estate in fee simple" rather than an "estate for life." His wife relinquished her title to all these lands by 1781. **SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN LAND BETWEEN FIRST ELECTION AND DEATH:** purchased ca. 1,326 acres in Prince George's County, 1787–1806, and 8 lots in Baltimore Town; patented 2 lots in Baltimore Town, 1793, totaling 9,045 sq. ft. in 1783, and 60,000 acres on the Red River and Cow Creek branches of the Kentucky River, Fayette County, Kentucky, with *William Fitzhugh* (ca. 1722–1798) and Richard Graham, ca. 1790. Between 1785 and his death, Rinaldo Johnson either sold or mortgaged the majority of his Prince George's and Baltimore County lands in order to pay his debts. His father purchased some of these lands and left them in trust for Rinaldo when he died. After filing for insolvency, his 20,000 acres of Kentucky lands were divided and sold to pay his creditors. **WEALTH AT DEATH.** **DIED:** on November 12, 1811, in Baltimore City. Interment was in the family vault at "Pleasant Green," Baltimore County, November 14, 1811. **PERSONAL PROPERTY:** TEV, \$14,047.72 current money (including 50 slaves, which were later sold by order of the Orphans' Court to pay his debts); FB, \$2,508.15. Johnson's estate was finally accounted for ten years after his death, his administrator probably waiting for the outcome of several cases in Chancery Court where Johnson was plaintiff. A Chancery decree of 1819 awarded his estate \$31,467.58, but this decision was further appealed and the outcome