

00333 CARROLL, CHARLES, OF CARROLLTON (1737-1832).

1 BORN: on September 19, 1737, in Annapolis; only child.

NATIVE: third generation. RESIDED: in Annapolis and

"Doughonegan Manor," Anne Arundel County; main residence in

Baltimore City about 1800. For about the last fifteen years of

his life Carroll spent the winters with the Catons at

"Brooklandwood," Baltimore County, and the summers at

"Doughonegan Manor."

2 FATHER: CHARLES CARROLL, SR. (1702-1782). MOTHER:

Elizabeth Brook (1709-1761). FIRST COUSIN: Eleanor Carroll, who

married DANIEL CARROLL (1730-1796).

3 on June 5, 1768, Mary (Mollie) (1749-1782), daughter of

Henry Darnall, Jr. (ca. 1725-1772), of Prince George's County,

and wife Rachel (ca. 1731/32-1781); granddaughter of Clement

Brook, Jr. (?-1732).

4 SON: Charles (1775-1825), of "Homewood," Baltimore County,

who married in 1800 Harriet (1775-1861), daughter of Benjamin

Chew, chief justice of Pennsylvania. DAUGHTERS: Elizabeth

(1769-1769); Mary ("Polly") (1770-1846), who married in 1786

Richard Caton (1763-1845); Louisa Rachel (1772-died young); Ann

Brooke (1776-died young); Catherine (ca. 1778-1861), who married

in 1801 Robert Goodloe Harper (1765-1825); and Elizabeth

(1780-1783). ADDITIONAL COMMENTS: son Charles' wife was sister

of Peggy Chew who married John Eager Howard (1752-1827).

5 EDUCATION: Jesuit academy at Bohemia Manor, Cecil County,

1747; College of St. ~~Onor~~<sup>Genevieve</sup>, France, 1748-1754; College of French Jesuits, Rheims, France, 1755; College of Louis=le=~~Gaud~~<sup>YAN</sup>, Paris, France, 1756-1757; Middle Temple, London, England, 1757-1765.

RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION: Catholic. SOCIAL STATUS AND ACTIVITIES:

Esq., by 1795. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS: Carroll's close relationship with his father CHARLES CARROLL, SR. (1702-1782) is chronicled in their voluminous correspondence extending from Carroll's school days in France ~~with~~<sup>until</sup> his father's death. In 1776 John Adams described Carroll as "complete master of the French language; yet a warm, a firm, a zealous supporter of the rights of America, in whose cause he has hazarded his all."

6 OCCUPATIONAL PROFILE: planter, who closely supervised the management of his large landed estate; partner in the Baltimore Ironworks Company; landlord; moneylender. Subscribed £1,000.0.0 to the Potomac Company, ca. 1772; proprietor of the Susquehanna Canal in 1783. Interested in Alum Works Company in the 1820s. Member of the board of directors of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; ~~laid~~<sup>laid the first stone</sup> ~~cornerstone~~<sup>cornerstone</sup> for the railway on July 4, ~~1822~~<sup>1828</sup>.  
A turned the first spadeful of dirt for the cornerstone

7 LEGISLATIVE SERVICE: Conventions, Anne Arundel County, 2nd-3rd, 1774, 4th, 1775, 5th, 1775, 6th-8th, 1775-1776 (elected to 7th, but did not attend), Annapolis, 9th, 1776 (Loan Office); Senate, Western Shore, Election of 1776: 1777, 1777-1778, 1778-1779, 1779-1780, 1780-1781; Election of 1781: 1781-1782, 1782-1783 (elected president on May 22, 1783), 1783 (elected president on December 23, 1783), 1784, 1785; Election of 1786: 1786-1787, 1787-1788, 1788, 1789, 1790; Election of 1791: 1791-1792, 1792-1793, 1794, 1795; Election of 1796: 1796, 1797,

1798, 1799, 1800.

8 OTHER STATE OFFICES: Committee of Correspondence, appointed 1774; 1st Council of Safety, Western Shore, 1775. LOCAL OFFICES: Committee of Observation, Annapolis and Anne Arundel County, elected 1774 and 1775; common councilman, Annapolis, 1780-1783, 1785 (resigned); alderman, Annapolis, 1784-1785 (resigned).

9 OUT OF STATE SERVICE: accompanied Benjamin Franklin, SAMUEL CHASE (1741-1811), and Rev. John Carroll on an expedition to Canada to enlist Canadian support for the Revolution, 1776; delegate, Continental Congress, elected in July 1776; ~~elected in~~ February ~~and~~ December 1777; ~~elected in~~ November 1780 (did not attend; resigned January 3, 1781); senator, U.S. Congress, 1789-1791, 1791-1792 (resigned November 30, 1792); nominated by George Washington to be one of three commissioners to treat with western Indians, 1793, but declined because of advanced age.

10 STANDS ON PUBLIC/PRIVATE ISSUES: opposed the Stamp Act, and spoke of 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 bill in May 1783 concerning admission and qualifications of lawyers--against severe retribution for suspected Toryism and monopolizing by members of the legal profession. Against emission of paper money as proposed by SAMUEL CHASE (1741-1811), 1787. Ardent Federalist and 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, but still a Federalist in political outlook. Elected president of the American Colonization Society, 1830. Used his fortune to support education; contributed to the fund which enabled artist Charles ~~William~~ Peale to study in London, 1767; supported St. John's College, Annapolis, 1790-1803; member of the first public library in Baltimore ~~City~~, 1795; and gave money and land to St. Charles' College, Anne Arundel County.

11 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. However, in 1790, George Washington quoted Carroll as saying that he could not collect the interest on the money that had been loaned by his father and himself, and his other resources were "not more than adequate to his own occasions." 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 <sup>not being</sup> in Anne Arundel County consistently produced a <sup>profit</sup> ~~net revenue~~ 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. 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 <sup>his</sup> land was important to Carroll and he carefully directed its management until just a few months before he died, the bulk of his <sup>income</sup> ~~personal estate~~ was derived from investments. Prior to the Revolution Carroll joined his father in operating as a colonial bank. They had nearly £30,000 sterling lent out "at interest" in 1768. Twenty years later that

principal had grown to £85,000 sterling, or an estimated \$375,000 principal, <sup>including</sup> plus 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 £6,500 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 <sup>own</sup> ~~our~~ efforts. From the date of his children's marriages each received from Carroll about \$10,000 per year in gifts and annuities. LAND AT FIRST ELECTION: ca. 11,788 acres in Baltimore and Anne Arundel Counties, plus 12,700 acres in Frederick County (most as gifts from his father). SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN LAND BETWEEN FIRST ELECTION AND DEATH: inherited father's property of at least 16,000 acres in Anne Arundel and Talbot Counties, plus 28 lots in Annapolis and 2 lots owned jointly with his father in Bath, Virginia (Berkley Springs, West Virginia). Assessment of property in Annapolis, including 19 houses and 1.5 acres with improvements, was \$9,000.00, 1819. Carroll owned at least 28,000 acres in Pennsylvania by 1820 and a resurvey of "Doughohagan Manor" totaled 13,361 acres. Carroll also absorbed the real property of his children, usually as

security for debts which he had assumed for them. He controlled the Harper and Caton estates in Baltimore County, their townhouses in Baltimore City, and 45,000 acres of land in Pennsylvania and New York which Harper and Caton had acquired through speculation.

12 DIED: on November 14, 1832; buried at "Doughoregan Manor."  
PERSONAL PROPERTY: TEV, \$1,460,004.86 (including 259 slaves, plate valued at \$6,203.00, 75 books, a gristmill, sawmill, chapel, stocks and bonds in roads, banks, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Georgetown Bridge Company, and a gold mine in North Carolina, and loans to Maryland, Pennsylvania, and the United States); FB, \$680,250.14 before distributions <sup>but</sup> ~~and~~ including some interest and dividends <sup>received</sup> ~~to~~ as late as 1855. LAND: ca. 57,000 acres in Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Frederick, and Talbot Counties, plus lots in Annapolis and Baltimore City, and land in New York State and Pennsylvania.