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THE MARYLAND GUARD BATTALION, 1860-61.¹

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(Read before the Society April 10, 1911.)

After an interval of fifty years, it is permitted the writer to avail of the pen to present to a new generation a modest record of a military organization of most brilliant promise—but whose career was brought to a sudden close after a life of but fifteen months.

The years 1858 and 1859 were years of very grave import in the history of our city. Local political conditions had become almost unendurable, the citizens were intensely incensed and outraged, and were one to ask for a reason for the formation of an additional military organization in those days, a simple reference to the prevailing conditions would be ample reply.

For several years previous the City had been ruled by the American or Know Nothing Party who dominated it by violence through the medium of a partisan police and disorderly political clubs. No man of opposing politics, however respectable, ever undertook to cast his vote without danger to his life.

¹The corporate name of this organization was "The Maryland Guard" of Baltimore City. Its motto, "Decus et Præsidium."

The situation was intolerable, and the State at large having gone Democratic, some of our best citizens turned to the Legislature for relief and drafted and had passed an Election Law which provided for fair elections, and a Police Law, which took the control of that department from the City and placed it in the hands of the State.

So long had the reign of violence continued and with such impunity that it was believed with good reason that force would be used to prevent the carrying of these laws into effect and to aid the Civil Officers in their enforcement the Maryland Guard was organized.

While the urgency appeared great the formation of the new organization was deliberate and carefully nurtured. Full three months were assigned as a probationary period. If at the expiration of that interval it should be found advisable to effect a permanent organization, such would be done—meanwhile, instruction in military tactics would be given, and marching and drilling regularly practised. The three months period having passed, and the interest and earnestness of the men continuing unabated, a permanent organization was definitely determined. The preliminary drilling of the men had been at the armory of the Baltimore City Guards—one of the then existing military companies—but the membership of the new organization increased so greatly that a larger hall became necessary. In the emergency, Mr. R. Snowden Andrews generously offered the free use of the upper story of Carroll Hall, on the corner of Baltimore and Calvert Sts., and to that building immediate removal was made. While the permanent organization was being affected, union with the City Guards was thought desirable, but in the discussion, the City Guards required that the new organization should furnish men to equalize their platoons, which being refused because of the desire of the men to keep together among themselves, the union idea was abandoned, and the new men numbering 150—formed into companies, and on the 14th of February, 1860, they were mustered into the 53rd Infantry. A week

later, February 21st, a meeting was held for the election of officers, when the following were elected:—

Company C.—Langdon Erving, Captain; Charles H. Key, Lieutenant; David C. Trimble, Ensign; R. M. Barnes, 1st. Sergeant; L. M. Warfield, 2nd. Sergeant; James Close, 3rd. Sergeant; Robert M. Hodges, 4th. Sergeant.

Company D.—Charles E. Phelps, Captain; Lewis B. DeWitt, Lieutenant; Wm. M. Pegram, Ensign; Wm. H. Murray, 1st. Sergeant; John E. Plater, 2nd Sergeant; Colin A. Foote, 3rd. Sergeant; Henry D. Loney, 4th. Sergeant.

William M. Pegram afterwards resigned, and later on (before April 19, 1860), joined Capt. Murray's Company as a private, and Charles H. Wyatt was elected ensign. John E. Plater also resigned to accept the position of Captain of the Lafayette Guards.

Company E.—Richard H. Conway, Captain; Alex. F. Murdoch, Lieutenant; Alfred Maddox, Ensign; E. F. Pontier, 1st. Sergeant; J. W. Tobey, 2nd Sergeant; Frederick W. Rodewald, 3rd. Sergeant; Brodnax Atkinson, 4th. Sergeant; W. Carvel Hall was subsequently elected 1st Sergeant.

Company F.—William Woodville, Captain; J. Lyle Clark, Ensign; Samuel K. George, Jr., 1st. Sergeant; William Mitchell, 2nd. Sergeant; Frederick L. Moale, 3rd. Sergeant; Edward Cohen, 4th. Sergeant.

Subsequently, R. Curzon Hoffman was elected Lieutenant of Company F, and Middleton Woodville was elected Ensign in place of J. Lyle Clark, who had resigned to accept a captaincy in the Independent Grays. It will be observed that the first company was designated as company C, not company A. The explanation is that there were two companies, designated A and B, attached to the 53rd Regiment at the time the Maryland Guard Battalion was mustered in. Company A was known as the Independent Greys, and Company B as the Lafayette Guards.

The dress adopted by the new corps—a fatigue—consisted of a light blue cloth cap—a dark blue jacket with standing

collar and a single row of buttons, and dark pantaloons. The officer's cap was afterwards adopted as the regulation officers' cap of the Confederate States Army. It had been worn South by some of them.

On the 24th of February the companies made their first appearance on the public streets—acting as escort to the famed 7th Regiment of New York, then passing through Baltimore on its return from Washington. The guards, however, not yet having received their uniforms, were in citizens' dress.

The first public appearance in uniform, was at the regular Law Parade of May 8th, 1860. In referring to it a daily paper—the *Sun*—remarks: "In every respect the four companies of the Maryland Guard are entitled to great praise. Although of recent formation and without any regular stand of arms they marched exceedingly well, and made a decidedly favorable impression." Special reference was made to one of the officers.

A different city newspaper, the *American*, in its notice of the Law Parade following, that of June 5th, comments thus: "The four companies of the Maryland Guard were in line and made a soldierly appearance. They are composed of young men filled with military zeal who promise to add much to the military renown of Baltimore."

These excerpts indicate and reflect the very favorable view in which the new corps was regarded by the press and public. That it was in popular favor, and that its purpose and character were understood and appreciated was demonstrated, and on their side, the men responded quickly and earnestly to their reception and recognition, and exerted themselves to prove worthy of it.

Immediately prior to the parade last mentioned, the flag of a former military company known as the Maryland Guard, and which had been carried by that company through the Mexican War, was presented to the new Maryland Guard. The presentation was made at the armory at Carroll Hall. Captain Langdon Erving received the standard on the part

of the battalion, and in his speech remarked: "that he hoped it would be waved gracefully in peace, and gallantly, if need be, in war."

On the 11th of June, 1860, a fifth company was attached to the corps, designated Company G; its officers were elected on that date as follows: William C. Pennington, Captain; Dr. Lewis H. Steiner, Lieutenant; Edward Cohen, 1st Sergeant; S. O'dendhall, 2nd. Sergeant; Henry C. Wagner, 3rd. Sergeant; Samuel H. Lyon, 4th. Sergeant; J. W. Briscoe, 1st. Corporal; Isaac F. Nicholson, 2nd Corporal; Dr. Frederick Volck, 3rd. Corporal; James R. Hosmer, 4th. Corporal.

Subsequently because of resignations and elections, promotions resulted thus: Samuel K. George, Jr. to Lieutenant; James R. Hosmer to Ensign; Henry C. Wagner to 1st. Sergeant; Samuel H. Lyon to 2nd. Sergeant; Samuel J. Hough to 3rd. Sergeant; William Bowly Wilson to 4th. Sergeant; Isaac F. Nicholson to 1st. Corporal; John McKim to 2nd. Corporal; Frederick M. Colston to 3rd. Corporal; Gabriel J. De Cordova to 4th. Corporal.

The regular uniform finally adopted by the Guards was that known as Zouave, or French Zouave. It was blue in color, light in weight, loose fitting, and bright, perhaps rather brilliant, and while it might have been detracted from solidity in appearance, yet it admitted of great freedom and quickness in movement and action, features that commended themselves very highly to most of the men. Uniforms of that character were quite in vogue and popular at that time, subsequently however their popularity waned, and the more familiar standard style was generally adopted.

As illuminative of the tone and standard of the corps the following excerpts from the by-laws are given:

"No member as such shall accept any invitation to attend a ball, concert, exhibition or entertainment of any kind, given by or intended for the benefit of any organization, civil or military—and no member shall appear at any public ball, concert, exhibition, or entertainment of any kind, given by

or under the auspices of any other organization, or of any individuals or persons, while wearing any distinctive part of his uniform."

"Any member who shall enter any bar-room or any other place where liquor is sold publicly while wearing any distinctive part of his uniform, or who shall be under the influence of liquor at the armory, or while wearing any distinctive part of his uniform, shall be subject to a fine, imprisonment or expulsion."

"No member while at the armory or on parade shall drink or carry about his person any intoxicating liquor whatever."

In its issue of the 16th of June, 1860, the *Baltimore Sun* refers to the battalion in the following language: "The formation in this city of the Maryland Guard, a new military corps, marks an era in the history of the State militia. Though scarce four months old the Guard now numbers over three hundred members, divided into five companies. The members are mostly young men in the vigor of youth, and fired as they are with the new military spirit bid fair to carry their organization to a point of perfection not surpassed by any military body. There is no reason why the Maryland Guard should not equal in point of numbers and discipline the 7th Regiment of New York, as they certainly have all the material at hand."

Of a later parade, February 22nd, 1861, the *Sun* remarks: "In the neighborhood of Monument Square where the Maryland Guard formed, the mass of people was so dense that the streets were impassable for vehicles of any description."

The *Baltimore American* commenting upon the same parade, says: "The corps upon reaching the Washington Monument, marched around the noble column, whilst the crowd of citizens at least 6,000 or 7,000 in number, regarded the scene with deepest interest. A large number of ladies were present who encouraged the soldiers by waving their handkerchiefs."

On December 18th, 1860, Companies C and F of the battalion acted as escort at the funeral of H. W. Ovenden, British Consul for Maryland. Mr. John Donnell Smith in referring

to this, says: "There must be many still living who can recall the gallant appearance and fine marching of the battalion while serving as escort at the funeral of the British Consul, Mr. Ovenden."

During the month of December, 1860, regimental officers as follows were elected: Langdon Erving, Lieutenant Colonel; Charles E. Phelps, Major; Louis B. DeWitt, Adjutant; Gilmor Meredith, Quartermaster; Alfred Hoffman, Paymaster; Lewis H. Steiner, Surgeon. Charles W. Brush being the Colonel of the Regiment.

During February, 1861, Harry Dorsey Gough Carroll became Captain of Company C and William H. Murray Captain of Company D, and William Key Howard, Color Bearer of the battalion.

There need be no hesitancy in asserting that no body of men were ever more interested in, or prouder of, their military organization, than were the men of the Maryland Guard Battalion. It was their pleasure, as well as their pride. Prompt at company drill, and thoroughly obedient to orders and discipline—they likewise were quick in approval of whatever tended to strengthen or improve the reputation of the corps, and ever jealous of its reputation. In drilling and marching, each man seemed to feel that the reputation of the corps depended upon him alone, and was ever alert and watchful to catch and reflect every sign or motion of the officer in command.

Mr. John Donnell Smith in speaking of it, remarks: "The Maryland Guard Battalion deserves to be commemorated in such way as will recall to the people of a later generation, the peculiar circumstances that gave rise to the organization—the generous spirit that actuated its officers and men, its excellent state of drill, and particularly its well learned lesson of obedience to orders."

Up to this period the progress of the battalion had been altogether exhilarating—its pathway had been along pleasant lanes of easy grade amid bright and cheering vistas—the men

flushed with encouragement—ever gaily welcomed on parade, were diverted and happy in their soldier pastime—to be a soldier was a charm, a gladness. War, and battle-wounds, and carnage, were forsooth to be read about, to be pictured to the imagination, but no disturbing thoughts or sombre apprehensions discolored or stained the picture. With the advent of the month of April, however, the local institution became charged with stress, and before its close, war, with all its horrors—its terrors—its sorrows, threateningly impended.

On the 19th of the month the preliminary outbreak occurred, the passage of troops through our streets while on their way to Washington to protect the Capitol, being the occasion.

The passage of the troops was openly resented by our people, and active, forcible resistance at once displayed. Obstructions of every kind available were placed in their pathway, and their further progress was impeded to the last extreme, resulting in the loss of life of both citizens and soldiers. The people were desperately excited, and at midday the several military companies were ordered to assemble at their armories with the view of preserving the peace of the city. The Maryland Guard Battalion quickly gathered in full force in response to the call, and having been supplied with ball cartridges, left their armory and formed on Calvert street in front of the Court House, and there remained in line awaiting further orders.

It is worth stating in this connection, that at the roll call of Company G every member of the company answered to his name except two—they were reported as being out of the city. No record of the other companies is obtainable.

The men continued in line for an hour or longer, when nothing pressing having developed, and with the view of allaying the excitement, after undergoing an inspection by the officers, they returned to their armory, and there remained on guard throughout the night.

Charles E. Phelps, Major, and Louis B. DeWitt, Adjutant of the 53rd Regiment, resigned at this time and Colonel

Benjamin Huger was elected Colonel, and Samuel K. George Jr., Adjutant, to fill the vacancies.

With the opening of the day following, pleasant illusions of dismissal to home and business flitted before the vision of the men, and they were light hearted in anticipation. No such vision however cheered the thoughts of those in authority—a situation most grave in character confronted them—that the men must continue under arms, certainly for several days, possibly for weeks, was fully apparent. But few hours had passed, when orders were issued to detail a squad, with instructions to destroy the railroad bridges spanning streams within a certain distance east of the city. Four men were detailed from each company, and the squad thus formed was despatched on the expedition. Late in the afternoon they returned and made report, that they had destroyed the Canton bridge, and the bridge over the Back river, but at the Gunpowder river they had only burned out the draw of the bridge, that being deemed sufficient for the purpose desired, which was a precautionary movement to prevent any further appearance of other troops in our streets in the then excited state of public feeling.

That night orders were issued to select a body of men to be sent to Fort McHenry. Nothing was given out as to the object for which they were to be despatched. The men very naturally supposed that the purpose of the expedition was, to capture or take possession of the fortifications. They reached the fort without trouble or adventure, but no attempt was made to enter the grounds, the men being held in suspense on the outside during the entire night. The next morning they were ordered not to make any demonstration against the fort as they had expected—but to return to the armory—no information being divulged as to why they were sent, or why ordered back. It was afterwards learned that the city authorities had received intimation that a mob would make an attack on the fort during the night, and the Maryland Guard had been asked to send a detachment to the fort, with the view of preventing bloodshed.

The next day, Sunday the 21st, was a day of alarm and excitement throughout. The entire city was thoroughly aroused—church services were interrupted or stopped—citizens armed with weapons of every description patrolled the streets—men of the first prominence presented themselves at the armory, desirous of joining the battalion—rumors of a most serious kind circulating everywhere, finally culminating in a report, that troops from Pennsylvania, several thousand in number, had reached Cockeyville, Baltimore county, and were marching towards the city. Later advices fully confirming the latter rumor, the armory became the scene of the greatest activity, orders and instructions followed each other rapidly, until final orders were issued to have the companies drawn up in line fully armed and equipped, prepared to face any emergency. The men were promptly alligned, and while thus standing, plainly realized the seriousness of the situation. The officers conferred with each other in subdued tones, and soon comparative silence succeeded the active commotion—then all awaited with varied feelings what the future might reveal.

In momentary expectation of receiving orders to leave the armory and start on the march, the men continued quietly in line. The tension was at length relieved by the announcement that the General Government having received definite information of the situation, had ordered the Pennsylvania troops to return at once to their own State.

With this announcement, there appearing no further occasion for continuing the men in line, the lines were broken, and the regular routine of the day re-established.

The sudden increase of membership in the corps following the 19th of April, made necessary the removal of the armory to the large hall of the Maryland Institute building, on Baltimore street, opposite Harrison street—the old armory not affording room adequate to the proper movements of the men. This was effected on the 23rd. On the evening of the same day, a detachment of Company C of the Guards, that had been despatched to Cockeyville to witness the departure of the

Pennsylvania troops, returned to the armory and made report, that the last of the entire body left the vicinity at two o'clock that afternoon.

With the 30th of April, 1861, came the closing parade and last display in public of the popular corps. The parade was made under peculiar and inextricably complicated conditions, to which however no reference will be made here. In speaking of the parade, the *Baltimore Sun* says: "The parade was in all respects everything that could be desired, and throughout the line of march thousands of ladies greeted the soldiers with smiles of approbation."

Disintegration in the battalion now followed rapidly. On the 9th of May removal back to Carroll Hall was made, and by the 16th of the month its dissolution was complete. The arrival of United States troops to occupy the city occasioned the disbandment. They came on the 15th of May under the command of General B. F. Butler and established a camp on Federal Hill.

The community was much startled at the coming of the Government troops,—many rumors were current as to what measures they would put in force. During the afternoon of their arrival it was quickly circulated among the Maryland Guard, that General Butler would that night, send a detachment to their armory to seize the muskets stored there. Fearing that such action might precipitate trouble of some kind, the members of the battalion hastily gathered together at convenient points, and as soon as darkness permitted, entered the armory in squads, and removed every musket from the racks. A member of one of the companies, with his brother, and a colored man, drove to the armory in a wagon from his farm, and placing as many of the muskets in the wagon as the horses could well pull, took them to his home and buried them.

Subsequent to the 19th of April many members of the Guard left the city to enter the Confederate service, and after the final dissolution of the battalion, they were followed by

numbers of others, many of them sacrificing their lives in defence of their sentiments and convictions. Their names will not be given save in one instance—Capt. Wm. H. Murray of Company D, of the battalion, whose death was greatly lamented. A member of Company G of the Guards states, that General Robert E. Lee, of the Confederate Army, freely considered that the circumstance of the volunteers from Baltimore in the Confederate service making such good soldiers, was largely due to the excellent schooling which many of them had received as members of the Maryland Guard battalion.

The occupancy of the city by the National troops, having removed the necessity for the existence of local military companies—the Maryland Guard battalion now faded completely from view never more to be revived, save by this writing alone.

At this late day the membership in full of the battalion cannot be given—it can be said however, that in the membership were included the very best among the young men of our city at that time—scarcely a prominent family but was represented by one or more of its members—and its personnel embraced the highest type of the citizen soldier—excelling in intelligence—in discipline—in drill—in marching—in personal conduct and in morals.

Of the survivors of the organization as this writing may be mentioned.

Lieut. R. Curzon Hoffman,	William M. Pegram,
James R. Hosmer,	Jacob I. Cohen,
McHenry Howard,	John Gill of R.,
John Donnell Smith,	Andrew R. Parkhurst,
W. Stuart Symington,	Lieut. Alexander F. Murdoch,
A. Leo Knott,	Stewart Brown,
John S. Lurman,	John Eager Howard,
John B. Cary,	Clapham Murray,
Frederick L. Moale,	Edward Moale,

Daniel M. Thomas,	Neilson Poe, Jr.,
Charles E. Grogan,	Sewell Glenn,
Frank Markoe,	Frank X. Ward.
James S. Woodside,	

And of Company G, of which there are proportionately more survivors than of any other, there are still with us:

Capt. William C. Pennington,	Lieut. Samuel K. George,
1st. Sergt. Henry C. Wagner,	2nd. Sergt. Samuel H. Lyon,
4th. Sergt. Wm. Bowly Wilson,	1st. Corp. Isaac F. Nicholson,
3rd. Corp. Fred. M. Colston,	H. Irvine Keyser,
Augustus James Albert,	Stirling Murray, of Leesburg,
Jennings S. Cox, N. Y.,	Va.,
Andrew C. Trippe,	Charles B. Tiernan.

Of the deceased members of Company G are:

Dr. Lewis H. Steiner,	Judge William A. Fisher,
Charles Hoffman,	John McKim,
Telfair Marriott,	Dr. Ed. Lloyd Howard,
Leslie Buckler,	Lewin Wethered,
Johns H. R. Nicholson,	Lenox Birkhead,
Samuel J. Hough,	Mifflin Coulter,
Richard W. Tyson,	Willie B. Colston,
John P. Paca,	William George Read,
Harry Fisher,	John W. Bolling,
George Small,	George D. Beatty,

Special mention is thus given to Company G from the circumstance of the writer of this article having in his possession a copy of the company roll.

The great bulk of the battalion went South and the men distinguished themselves by their bravery and good conduct under the leadership of Generals Lee or Jackson.

Whether it be the soldier's garb, or the individual within the garb, or both, we opine not—but it is said that the fair sex are much prepossessed in favor of military uniforms. To

that the uniforms evince no objection, presumably otherwise, since when the young maidens assemble to witness the marching during parades, the uniforms always try to look their best. As for the men in the uniforms, they are equally as anxious to look at the sweet faces pictured at the sidewalk, as the girls are to look at the uniforms.

In the parades of the battalion, Franklin Street, and Monument Street, were the chosen places for the gathering of the girls, and naturally, the places where the temptation for the men to cast stealthy glances was greatest. The officers meanwhile, quietly watching the men, would suddenly wheel around, and in sharp, stern tones call out, "Steady men—*eyes front!* march."

Of course the eyes would turn electrically, the men smiling at the grim joke. The officer's face, however, was a puzzle.

As previously stated, the ranks of the companies were greatly argumented after the 19th of April, and among those associating themselves with the battalion, were a number of the most prominent citizens—lawyers—merchants—men of fashion—Maryland Club members, and others of like standing. All of these gentlemen willingly responded to the requirements of military discipline, and exhibited neither desire nor intention of evading or escaping any duty, no matter how seemingly incongruous or incompatible with their station in life. It therefore was a peculiar scene—odd and interesting—laudable, yet with a distinct tinge of the ludicrous to witness these staid and dignified men, in their good clothes, or club costumes, voluntary doing the soldier's drudgery work in the gravest sort of way, and in perfect unconsciousness.

A pleasant whim with certain groups in each company was to select some fair young girl and style and salute her as "daughter of the company," pledging loyalty and devotion. The idea was not a borrowed one, it came intuitively in response to the natural craving of man for something higher, nobler, better than himself. And what could better supply the craving than sweet, gracious, beautiful woman. The names of the

young girls so chosen could be given, but out of deference, both to those departed hence, and to those still with us—now stately dames—the names are withheld. Exception however can hardly be well taken when it is mentioned that they were generally associated with a notable coterie of bright young ladies, then known as the “Monument Street Girls,” a collection of charming maidens of those delightful days.

As now the battalion folds its tents, perchance for evermore, it seems fitting that it be done while in contemplation of its cherished ideal—faithful, loving woman. For whether in conflict or in camp, on land or on sea, inspired as the soldier may ever be by the emblem of his country—he yet is hardly less inspired by the woman of his love.

SAMUEL CHASE AND THE GRAND JURY OF
BALTIMORE COUNTY.

(Executive Archives.)

Baltimore Town,
Fryday 22 Augt., 1794.

Sir

I take the liberty to enclose your Excellency Copies of a Paper delivered on last Wednesday afternoon, the 20th of the present Month, by the Grand Jury of this County to the Criminal Court, and of my address to them on the next Morning, with a list of the attending Jurymen on Wednesday last.

I have the Honor to be With Great Respect Your Excellency's Most Obedt. Servt.

His Excellency,
Thomas Sim Lee.

Samuel Chase.

August Term 1794

The Grand Inquest for the Body of Baltimore County do upon their Oaths present as Grievances:

1st. The insult offered to them in open Court by the Chief Judge in censuring the Sheriff "for having summoned so bad a jury," Justice to our Fellow Citizens requires that we should solemnly protest against such arrogance of Office. To pass it Unnoticed, altho immaterial to our own Individual Justification, might hereafter be Considered by Judges equally Vindicative & Tyrannical as a precedent, until the frequency of the offence, would make Men of feeling and Reputation, extremely averse to the discharging of this Important Duty.

2d. That arrangement in the Judicial department which Constitutes the same person Chief Judge of the General Court and Chief Judge of the Criminal Court for Baltimore County, in violation of the 30 article of our Bill of rights which declares "that no Chancellor or Judge ought to hold any other office Civil or Military or receives fees or perquisites of any kind" and of the 33 article which declares "that no person ought to hold at the time more than one office of profit." In Consequence of this arrangement the Benefit of Appeal is greatly diminished, & may in Certain cases be nearly destroyed. A Chief Judge must from his station, & may from peculiar Circumstances, attain a powerful ascendancy over his Brethren upon the Bench—should he happen to be tenacious of his opinions, self Important & self sufficient, as the passions of the Man, must ever tincture the proceedings of the Officer, he will not fail to use every means in his power for prejudicing the associate Judges in favour of his Adjudications in the Court below, altho personally withdrawn—for the appearance of common decency forbids that the Magistrate who presided when the sentence appealed from was passed, should also preside when the Appeal was heard—still the influence of his previous Management may remain, to blind, to bias, & mislead—the arrangement is faulty in another view—By appointing a

Certain number of Judges to hold Courts tho the presence of all be not essential, it is Nevertheless necessary & desirable—various occurrences may prevent a full Court at different times when this does happen it is accounted an inconvenience and disadvantage, incident to the Nature of things & incapable of remedy but it is Extremely incongruous and Absurd, by a deliberate System, to Create the Inconvenience and disadvantage, in all cases brought by appeal from the inferior to the Supreme Court.

These Grievances appearing in our Apprehensions truly great, of dangerous tendency, & destructive Operation—We the Grand Jury aforesaid, do upon our Oaths present Samuel Chase for abuse of power in daring to Censure the Sheriff for not summoning a Jury to his approbation. We present the Executive of the State of Maryland for appointing Samuel Chase Chief Justice of the General Court, to the Office of Chief Judge for the Court of Oyer & Terminer & General Gaol Delivery for Baltimore County—and we also present the said Samuel Chase, for accepting of those two appointments in violation of the 30th & 33d Article of the Bill of Rights.

WILL MACCREERY, *foreman.*

True Copy William Gibson, Clk of the Court of Oyer & Terminer.

Grand Jury attending on the 20th August 1794.

William McCreery	x	Robert Stewart	x
James Buchanan of Wm.	x	William Hall	
John Ross	x	John Gordon	x
Edward Woodyear	x	Amos Loney	x
Andrew Robinson	x	Hans Creevy	x
Henry Wilson		Cumberland Dugan	x
Jacob Mainwaring	x	John Hammond	x
Robert Porter.		Peter Forney	x
		Joshua Miles	x

Test Wm. Gibson Clk. Court of Oyer & Terminer.

17. Those with the Mark (x) live in Balto. Town. 13 out of 17.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury

On yesterday you delivered to the Court a Paper in which you present as GRIEVANCES.

1st. The *Insult* offered to the Grand Jury, in open Court, by the Chief Justice in censuring the Sheriff for having summoned so bad a Jury.

2d. *That Arrangement* in the Judicial Department, which constitutes the *same Person* Chief Judge of the General Court, and Chief Judge of the Criminal Court for Baltimore County, in violation of the 30th and 33d Articles of the Bill of Rights.

In the paper you present me for *Abuse of Power*, in *daring* to censure the Sheriff for not summoning a Jury to my approbation; and you present *the Executive* of the State of Maryland, for appointing me (being the Chief Justice of the General Court) to the office of Chief Judge for the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery of Baltimore County; and you also present me for accepting of these two appointments, in violation of the 30th and 33d Articles of the Bill of Rights.

YOU have, Gentlemen, by Law, a power to present all crimes and offences *against the Laws*, committed *within this county*; but you *usurp* Power, when you present any offence *not committed in this county*; and you also *usurp* Power, when you present any conduct of a *Private* Citizen, or of a *Judge*, and much more of *the Executive* of this State, as a GRIEVANCE. If any person has committed a Breach of the *Laws*, it is your Duty to present it, but misconduct of a Judge in his office, tho contrary to the *Laws* unless he acts at the *same time corruptly*, is not within your jurisdiction. The misconduct of *the Executive* of this State in appointment to office is also not within your Jurisdiction, and it is a manifest Infringement of the Constitution and Laws of this State for you to

interpose, and to pass your opinion on the Conduct of a Judge, unless flowing from Corruption, or on any Conduct of the *Executive*: These Subjects are not entrusted to you by our Constitution or Laws. If you were acquainted with the Constitution under which you live, you would know that the House of Delegates are the only *legal* Tribunal, in this Government, to inquire into GRIEVANCES.

YOU present, as an *Insult to Yourselves*, "that, in Open Court, I censured the Sheriff for having summoned so bad a Jury," and you protest against it, as an *Arrogance of Office*. Your calling my censure of the Sheriff (expressed in any terms) an *Insult on your Body*, will not make it so; and your Assertion that my censure flowed from *Arrogance of Office* will not prove me to possess such a Disposition of mind. Gentlemen, I shall not conceal what passed between me and the Sheriff. On reading the Pannell of the Grand Jury, I observed to the Sheriff, "that a more indifferent Grand Jury had not been returned for two years, that it was his Duty to return a Pannell of the *Best and most capable men* in his county for the Grand Jury; and that if I was *sole* judge I would fine him." I also observed to the Sheriff, "that he had summoned a Gentleman who had encouraged the late Riots." The Sheriff declared that he did not know it. I appeal to my Associates whether I have truly stated the Fact; if I am correct your Informant is mistaken. But, Gentlemen, If I had censured the Sheriff for having summoned so bad a Jury, yet this is the *first* Instance of a Presentment, by any Grand Jury for an *INSULT* to *any one*, and it would seem that Delicacy would point out the Impropriety of Judging in their own case—but Gentlemen, this Court, *in virtue of their office of Judges*, have a power not only to *censure*, but to *fine* a Sheriff for not returning such a Pannell of Grand or Petit Jurymen *as they approve*. As one of the Court I have this power, and it is my Duty to exercise an opinion, whether the Sheriff has returned *the best and most capable men* in the County to compose the Present Grand Jury. By

a Good Jury is *always* meant a Jury of *Knowledge and Experience* in the business entrusted to them. By a *Bad* Jury is *only* meant the want of *Sufficient Knowledge and Experience*. This Power of the Court is derived from the Common Law, and is recognised in *all* the Laws that have passed for the establishment of this court, except the last, in which the Clause appears evidently to have been omitted by neglect in making the copy.

You have also, Gentlemen, presented me for *Abuse of Power* in *daring* to censure the Sheriff for not summoning a Jury to my approbation. If, by Law, I have a *Right* not only to *censure*, but to *fine* a Sheriff for returning a Jury which I disapprove, you have greatly erred in Judgment by calling this *legal Exercise* of Opinion an *Abuse of Power*. An assertion that Power is abused is an admission that the Power exists, but that it is exercised to such an *excess*, as to become An *Abuse* of it. If I have the power *you* are not the Judges whether I have abused it; and notwithstanding your opinion it will remain undecided, whether I have abused my Power or not. A Judge in exercising his *legal Discretion* is only answerable to God and his conscience, and is above all Human Tribunal, *unless he acts from corrupt motives*; I shall dare to do my Duty as my Judgment directs.

Your Indecency of Language and illiberal Reflections, not only on myself, but on the two other Judges of the General Court, I shall not notice, but only remark that such Conduct highly unbecomes the Candor, the Temper, and the Moderation that every Grand Jury should assume, even of they did not possess those qualifications.

YOU Gentlemen have undertaken to present the *Executive* of this State for appointing me, being Chief Justice of the General Court, to the office of Chief Judge of this Court. By the Constitution of this State (48 Sect.) the Governor & Council are authorized to appoint all *Judges & Justices*, and they are bound, by oath, to vote for such Persons as in their *Judgment & Conscience* they believe most fit and

best qualified for the office. By the Constitution therefore the Governor & the Council are made the JUDGES of the Person to be appointed Chief Justice of this Court; and this Power has been exercised twice by two different Executives in my Appointment. But you set yourselves up as *Judges* of the *Constitutionality* of the Appointment, and present the Governor and Council for *Violating the Constitution*. By this Conduct you have set yourselves up *above* the Executive, & presume to censure the Conduct of your *Superiors*. Party has already, and will probably hereafter give the same construction, that you have done to the Bill of Rights; but, as you have no Right to give *any* opinion on the Subject, it will have no influence in the Decision of the Executive.

You Gentlemen have presented me for accepting the office of Chief Judge of this Court, as I am Chief Judge of the General Court. If my acceptance of the office is an offence, I shall readily submit to the Decision of the Law; and for this part of your presentment, Gentlemen, I take no offence. It was your Duty, if you in your *consciences* considered it an offence; but it cannot escape observation, that no other Grand Jury have been of the same opinion with you; and the Presentment seems connected with (but I will not believe that it flowed from) a *supposed Insult* to yourselves. You all know, Gentlemen, that the Chancellor holds the *office* of Judge of the Land Office, and that too with the repeated approbation of our LEGISLATURE.

You will, Gentlemen, continue to do your Duty, and I shall persevere in mine; and you may be assured, that no *mistaken* opinion of yours, or Resentment against me will prevent my having respect for you AS A BODY.

21st. August, 1794.

GENERAL SULLIVAN'S DESCENT UPON THE BRITISH
ON STATEN ISLAND—THE ESCAPE OF
WILLIAM WILMOT.

FRANCIS B. CULVER.

In August, 1777, General Sullivan, whose division was stationed at Hanover, near Morristown, New Jersey, planned and executed, without the authority of Congress or the commander-in-chief, an expedition against the British troops and Jersey loyalists encamped on Staten Island.

About two o'clock in the afternoon of the 21st of August, 1777, Sullivan, with about 1000 men, began his march through Jersey and, by sunrise of the following day, August 22nd, his entire division had crossed over to Staten Island, undetected by the enemy.

General Sullivan divided his forces into two columns, the one, under command of Brig. General Smallwood, of Maryland; the other, under Brig. General Prud'homme De Borre, of France, headed by Sullivan himself.

The latter brigade, after marching up into the island about two miles, turned to the right and proceeded towards the New Blazing Star ferry, where, after a brief engagement, they captured Colonels Lawrence and Barton, with several of their officers and a number of privates.

It was designed that General Smallwood's brigade should advance to the upper end of the island to capture General Skinner in his quarters there, but, through the guide's deceit or mistake, the plan miscarried in the main; nevertheless, a number of prisoners and some valuable stores were taken.

Smallwood now passed down the island, through Richmond, to the Old Blazing Star ferry, in order to recross the river to the mainland. Many of his men, exhausted by the fatigue

of the march and unable to keep up, were left behind to straggle along and, eventually, fell into the hands of the enemy.

General Sullivan, having given orders that the boats left at Decker's Ferry should proceed to the Old Blazing Star, himself repaired to that point also, expecting to find the boats there ready to transport the troops. Owing to some inexplicable delay, he failed to find them and was compelled to utilize three boats lying at the ferry to convey his two brigades across the river.

A detachment of 100 men was detailed, as a picket, to cover the embarkation of the troops, and by 5 o'clock, p. m., almost the entire body of men had been transported across, leaving only the picket, a few officers and a portion of the command of Major "Jack" Stewart, of Maryland, upon the island.

A guard was now sent out with a wagon and instructions to proceed back as far as Richmond, to take up any stragglers who might be still upon the road, but they had not gone a half-mile before the van of the enemy was seen approaching in full military array.

As soon as the English army appeared in sight the firing began. The ground being unfavorable to the small party of Americans, they were forced to retreat until they fell in with Major Stewart's troops. Here again they made a bold stand for a time, but were finally compelled to surrender. Some succeeded in making their escape, but about 200 of Sullivan's "very best troops" fell into the hands of the enemy.¹

Sullivan's enterprise was well planned and ably conducted, in part, but the issue of the expedition, in connection with what was deemed to be his bold assumption of responsibility, subjected him to much censure. A court of inquiry was ordered to investigate his conduct, with the result that he was honorably acquitted. The court found, "upon the maturest

¹The greater part of the foregoing narrative is based upon the lucid description of General Sullivan's expedition, as set forth in the diary of Lieut. Andrew Lee, a participant in Sullivan's daring enterprise. (F. B. C.)

consideration of the evidence in the possession of this court, General Sullivan's conduct in planning and executing the expedition, was such that, in the opinion of the court, he deserves the approbation of the Country and not its censure."

Following the expedition to Staten Island, Sullivan was ordered to join the main army at Philadelphia, "and in one week he moved 3000 men from Hanover to the Elk, one hundred and thirty miles."

A heretofore unpublished letter, bearing no date, but written, doubtless, within a few weeks after the expedition to Staten Island, by William Wilmot, of General Smallwood's brigade of Marylanders, and addressed to Benjamin Talbott, of Baltimore County, Maryland, is in possession of the writer of this article. It gives a graphic, detailed account of Wilmot's escape from the enemy on Staten Island.

William Wilmot was born in Baltimore County, Md., about the year 1752 or 1753, and died November 14th, 1782, being killed in a skirmish with British troops on James' Island, South Carolina. His blood was the last to be shed in the Revolutionary War.¹

Benjamin Talbott, to whom this letter was addressed, was a brother-in-law of young Wilmot, having married Wilmot's sister, Sarah. Benjamin Talbott was a captain in Col. Edward Cockey's battalion of Baltimore County (Md.), Militia, in 1779. He was a very popular and useful man, beloved by all. He was judge of elections in his district for thirty years, wrote nearly all the deeds and wills in the neighborhood, and was a general referee in the community.

The letter is reproduced exactly as it stands written.

Head Quarters on Schoolkill 34 miles above Philadelphia.

Worthy Friend.

I received youre letter of the 9 of September, which gave me

¹See article by the writer, "Last Bloodshed of the Revolution," in *Maryland Historical Magazine*, Vol. 5, No. 4, pp. 329-339.

a grate deel of Pleasure to hear that I have sum friendes that think me worthey of a few lines in their leisure hours from them and hope that you will farther prove youreself by futer favers of the same kinde, tho at the same time beg that it would not be with so much caution that you call youreself my friend.

You and my brother both seemed desirous of hearing the particulars of the Excursion to Staten Island, which i will endeavor to inform you off. General Smallwoods Bregade crossed the river at Elisibeth Townpoint, whilst General Debore with sum molitia crossed at the ould blasing Star,¹ the hole Division had crossed by day Brake, and marched sum distance on the Iland undiscovered, the former Bregade, being wrong piloted did not do much but scair the Enemy, for they ran so fast that it would have taken running horses to overtaken, we brought of all their Baggage & I myself got a large Silver spoon, in a Soldiers Box which I brought along with me, as it was aloud to take everything that we could bring conveniently. During which time the latter Bregade under the command of General Sullivan took two Collns with 10 other officers & 115 privates, & brought them of with a vast deel of plunder, the dasterley Enemy watching our retreat, when they saw that we had all crossed but about 200 men and 20 officers thay caim down on us with about 1000 of their herows, and attacked us with about 500 of their new troopes and hesions [Hessians] expecting I believe that thay should not receive oune fire from us but to their grate surprise thay received many as we had to spair and had we had as many more thay should have been welcome to them, thay maid two or three attempts to rush on us, but we kept up such a blais on them, that thay wair repulsed every time, and not withstanding we was shure that we must very soon fall into their handes. When we see them running back from our fire there was such a

¹The "Old Blazing Star" Ferry, in contradistinction to the "New Blazing Star," a ferry located in another part of the island.

houraw or hussaw from the oune end of our little line to the other that thay culd hear us quight across the river, but what grieved me after seeing that it was not the lot of many of us to fall and our amonition being expended, that such brave men wair obleaged to surrender them selves Prisoners to a dasterley, new band of Murderrers, natives of the land, when our amonition was all spent Major Sturd [Stewart]¹ took a whight hankerchief and stuck it on the point of his Sword, and then or'd the men to retreet whilste he went over to their ground, and surrendered, for he had never gave them an inch before he found that he had nothing left to keep them of with the enemy advancing fast to surround us with the musketree in frunt and the horse on our right flank and the watter on our left and in the rear, then I thought it hard times but even in that situation found my self determined never to surrender and could doo nothing else was obleaged to run and strive to conceal myself which I did effectually, in a barn on sum hay that was up in the ruff of the Barn. the reason thay never serched the barn that i was in was that one of their wounded got into the barn immediately after the action. the number thay lost i cannot tell. they carried two Waggions with wounded men past the barn that i was in. Our loss was not more than 3 or 4 in all.

I learn since by 3 men that got away from New Yourk, that was taken that day that thair lay a number of the Enemy in the orchard that thay faught in as thay took them out of the corner of the Iland. I laying on the hay whair i suffered much for want of water and devoutely praying for the dark shades of knight to appear that i might convay myself safe to the River shore, but to my greate surprise i found that the howr that I prayed for, brought with it to my door a band of my most inviterate enemies, as a garde to that part of the Iland to pick up, what of the free born sons of liberty thay

¹Major John (or, "Jack") Stewart, of Stony Point fame.

might finde trying to make their escape from that horrid hole. I finding the knight fair spent was determined at last to try as i had done before, and if thay sholde see me before i got of the joists to jump down amongst them and run out by them if i could. Hearing them all still below, I caim down the side of the wall & seeing them all lay still, walked out of the door, turned the corner as quick as i could, hearing noboddey hail me maid the best of my way down to the river on my hands and kneces, which I thought the safest way. Finding no centenal in my way thought it best to return again and get a rail from the barn that I might convay my self safe across the River, which was neer a mile wide, and bring my clothes with me, which i did and got safe the second time to the Shore whair I intended to strip of my clothes, but before i had got my hunting shurt, wast coat and boddey shirt of, I heard a pattroleing Partie that was close after me. I then ran down into the water and as soon as i had got a little distance from the Shore strip'd of my clothes and steared for the niest point of woods, on the opesite shore, whare I arived with the loss of my gun and bayonet, cartuch box on the Iland; and on my passage hat, a linning wast coat shoes and the Silver spoon that I had got on the Iland. I had no knapsack with me or i must have lost it with the others. I was very onwell for sum time after, but thank God i am well at preasent, nothing new with us at presant the Generals air manovering a little: the Enemy came up the day before yesterday as if they had a minde to cross Schoolkill but finding us redy for them, beat the Retreet and marched of, an that knight thay moved up the river and we are following of them. I hope that we shall be able to give an account that will be favorable of them yet. thay payed deer for the ground thay got the other day. if thay buy all the ground they get as deer as thay did that thay will not be able to pay for much of our land. I rest contented and trust in providence, hopeing whilste we do our duty that we shall succeede in the ende, and hope if I survive

this campaign to spende sum happy hours with you all again. Pleas to let me have a sheet or two from you when opportunity serves as you cannot say that I have not set the example by giveing you a full account of General Sullivan's excurtion on Staten Iland and my escape. No more at present, but you must divide this between you and John Willmott¹ as i think it may serve you both if you air moderate. I must beg that you let noboddey else see it as i have not time to coppey it. Pleas to remember me to Mamma² and all my brothers and sisters and to all my relatives and friends that think it worth their while to inquire Polly³ shall expect that they will that I may partake

I remain youre Sinceer Friend untill death

Wm. Willmott.

PS. Had you been in the Barn I would lay a hundred pound you would not a thought of Billy Ogg's house.⁴

[To Mr. Benjamin Talbott,
Baltimore County, Md.]

¹ John Wilmot, eldest brother of William, and head of the family upon the father's death in 1773.

² The widow Sarah (Merryman) Wilmot, who died in 1781. The father, Robert Wilmot, Sr., died in 1773.

³ Probably a reference to his youngest sister Mary ("Polly") Wilmot, a child of about six or seven years of age at this time. She became the wife of Thomas Gittings, of Balto. County. The dotted spaces indicate portions of the text of the letter that have been mutilated.

⁴ The reference is to an amusing, but very embarrassing incident that occurred during a house party at "Billy" Ogg's house, in Baltimore County. After that affair, any allusion to "Billy Ogg's house" would invariably call forth laughter from the limited circle who were acquainted with the circumstances. (F. B. C.)

HON. NICHOLAS THOMAS.

RICHARD HENRY SPENCER.

Among the patriotic citizens of the Province of Maryland, just before and during the Revolutionary War, few were more prominent or more conspicuous for their loyalty and devotion to the cause of the Colonies than Nicholas Thomas. As he left no descendants, never having married, a memory of him has almost faded away, yet he was a man of importance and ability in his day, and deserving of more consideration than has been accorded him. Like many of Maryland's worthy sons his services in the founding of the State and of the Republic have had no other recognition than a casual mention by the annalist.

Nicholas Thomas was born in Talbot County, Maryland, about 1737, the son of Hon. William Thomas, Jr., a leading citizen of that county, for more than twenty years one of "Ye Worshipful the Commissioners and Justices of the Peace," and a member of the Lower House of Assembly of the Province, 1738-1748.

His ancestors were of Welsh origin, but the branch of the family from which he was descended, not long after the Norman Conquest, removed to England, where Tristram Thomas was living at Sundrish, County Kent, in 1639. He is thought to have been either the son or the grandson of the Rev. Tristram Thomas, Rector of Alfold Parish, County Surrey, in 1559. (Manning and Bray's *History of Surrey*, 1814). There was also a Rev. Nicholas Thomas, Rector of Stoke Parish, Surrey, 1447-1452, who was probably a member of the same family.

Tristram Thomas of Sundrish, Kent, in his will dated 21 March, 1639 (Mrs. Hester Dorsey Richardson's *Gleanings in*

England, 1908), mentions his wife, Elizabeth, his eldest son Edmund, to whom he left his landed estate in the Parishes of Sundrish, Cheveninge and Seven-Oaks, his son Tristram, who married about 1628, Margaret, the only daughter of the Rev. Jeffrey Amherst, Rector of Horsemonden, Kent, the ancestor of the Lords Amherst and of General Sir Jeffrey Amherst, to whom the French surrendered Montreal, and with it all Canada, in 1760 (Brydges Collins' *Peerage*, Vol. 8, 1812); his sons Christopher, the emigrant, Richard, Leonard and Edward, his grandsons Tristram and Edmund, and his daughters Elizabeth Austen, widow, of Horsemonden, Anne, Sarah and Mary Thomas.

Christopher Thomas, the third son, born in Kent, England, in 1609, embarked 15 May 1635, and arrived in Virginia the same year, leaving his only son and child Tristram Thomas in England. Later he was employed by Thomas Butler and came with him to the Province of Maryland, and in 1637 and 1638, represented the Isle of Kent in the Lower House of Assembly. He afterwards left the Province and married for his second wife, Elizabeth Higgins, a widow with two daughters whom he brought to Maryland and three servants in 1664, demanded land, and had surveyed 18 April 1665, "Barbadoes Hall," three hundred and fifty acres on the south side of Chester River, on Corsiea Creek. He died 25 March 1670.

His only son Tristram Thomas by his first wife, born in England, married Anne Coursey, whose brothers Henry and William, and sister Juliana Coursey had emigrated to Maryland in 1653 and 1661. At the instance of his brother-in-law William Coursey, Tristram Thomas, with his wife Anne and their three sons Thomas, Christopher and Tristram, came to Maryland in 1666, and settled on Wye River, Talbot County. He was Commissioner to improve trade in Talbot County, with Colonel George Robotham in 1685, and died in 1686. Besides the three sons he brought with him from England, he left the following children born in Maryland, William, Juliana, Stephen, Elizabeth, Anne and Martha Thomas.

His fourth son William Thomas, born 18 October 1669, married in 1690, Jane Riddell, daughter of Walter Riddell. He was High Sheriff of Talbot County in 1735, and died 1 April 1740, leaving two sons William, Jr., and Tristram, two other sons Nicholas and Edward having both died in 1716, and three daughters Anne, wife of William Martin, Elizabeth and Juliana Thomas, his daughter Jane having predeceased him.

Hon. William Thomas, Jr., the eldest son, of "Anderton," Talbot County, born 15 May 1705, married 11 May 1732, Elizabeth Allen, daughter of Rev. John Allen and Mary Lowe, daughter of Colonel Nicholas Lowe. He died 10 April 1767, leaving a daughter Mary, wife of Nicholas Goldsborough, and four sons, John Allen, a member of the Provincial Convention of 1775, and Captain of the 5th Independent Company of Maryland Regular Troops in the Revolutionary War, William, Nicholas, the subject of this memoir, and James Thomas whose grandson General Allen Thomas, was a distinguished officer in the Confederate Army during the Civil War and Minister to Venezuela, 1893-1897, under the administration of President Cleveland.

Tristram Thomas, the second son, of "Roadley," Talbot County, born 23 January 1709, married in January 1765, Elizabeth Martin, daughter of Thomas Martin and Elizabeth Goldsborough, youngest daughter of Nicholas 2nd and Elizabeth (Sargeant) Goldsborough. He was one of "Ye Worshipful the Commissioners and Justices of the Peace," 1749-1765, and died 17 July 1769, leaving three young children, William, Elizabeth who married in 1801, Henry Martin of "Walnut Grove," Talbot County, whose youngest daughter Anna Matilda Martin married in 1829, Henry Spencer of the same county, and Dr. Tristram Thomas who married in 1809, Maria Francis, only daughter of Philip Francis, first cousin of Sir Philip Francis, the reputed author of the "Letters of Junius." His son Hon. Philip Francis Thomas was Governor of Maryland,

1848-1850, and Secretary of the Treasury in 1860, under the administration of President Buchanan.

Nicholas Thomas was admitted to the bar in 1759, at a Court of "Ye Worshipful the Commissioners and Justices of the Peace" for Talbot County, of which the following gentlemen were members, Mr. Rizdon Bozman, Mr. Matthew Tilghman, Mr. John Goldsborough. Mr. William Thomas, Mr. Robert Goldsborough, quoram, Mr. Tristram Thomas, Mr. Edward Oldham, Mr. James Lloyd, Mr. James Dickinson and Mr. Jacob Hindman.

He commenced the practice of law at the county seat, which was then known as Talbot Court House, the name of which in 1788, was changed to Easton. He soon became quite prominent in his profession, practicing not only before the County Courts, but also before the Provincial Court, then the highest judicial tribunal of original jurisdiction, which was subsequently merged into the General Court, and of which Nicholas Thomas afterwards became one of the Associate Judges.

Not long after Mr. Thomas came to the bar in 1759, the same year the close of which terminated with the Conquest of Canada, with a heavy charge upon the Treasury of the conquering nation, the subject of taxing the Colonies engaged anew the attention of the British Ministry. Four years before in April 1755, at the Council of Colonial Governors, which General Braddock convened at the "Carlyle House," in Alexandria, Virginia, on his first arrival in America as commander in chief of the British Forces, Braddock directed their attention first of all to the subject of a Colonial Revenue, on which his instructions commanded him to insist, there was a demand for taxation of the Colonies by Act of Parliament. This was the first suggestion by British officials in Council for taxing the American Colonies—a project which finally resulted in their independence.

The French and Indian Wars had entailed a heavy burden of expense upon the British Government, and there were many

who thought since the Colonies shared in the benefits of the wars, they ought also to share in the burden which it brought.

The British Government having finally determined to raise a tax in America, on 22 March 1765, Parliament passed the famous Stamp Act, which required all legal documents in the Colonies to bear stamps, upon which a duty should be paid. Everywhere throughout the Colonies the greatest excitement and indignation prevailed. The columns of the Maryland Gazette were filled with articles assailing the measure, and it was determined never to use the stamps. The Colonists denied the right of the British Parliament, in which they were not represented, to impose taxes upon them.

It was at this time, that one of Maryland's greatest lawyers, Hon. Daniel Dulany (the younger) a man eminent for learning and ability and distinguished at the bar, wrote his celebrated essay, "Considerations on the Propriety of Imposing Taxes In the British Colonies For the Purpose of Raising a Revenue By Act of Parliament," published in Annapolis, 14 October 1765, and which "was universally acknowledged to be one of the best defences of the rights of the people which appeared during the controversy." This essay was republished in London in 1766, and the arguments used by Mr. Dulany were the basis of Pitt's great speech in the House of Commons in favor of the repeal of the Stamp Act, and it was in this great debate that Burke made his maiden speech.

The Stamp Act was repealed 18 March 1766, and it is a fact "that the debates over the repeal contain the first serious discussion of the constitution of the British Empire which had ever occurred in Parliament."

"While the Colonists were practically united in the views which they expressed, a great variety of opinions was expressed in Parliament. On the question of right Lord Mansfield affirmed the absolute supremacy of Parliament in realm and dominions, while Camden and Pitt drew the same sharp line of distinction between taxation and legislation upon which

the Colonists insisted and denied the right of Parliament to tax the Colonies."

The following year in May 1767, Charles Townshend, Chancellor of the Exchequer, submitted a new plan to the British Parliament, by which he proposed "to raise a revenue from the Colonies without giving them offense," and an Act was passed 2 July 1767, by Parliament laying a duty on glass, lead, painters' colors, paper and tea imported into the Colonies. This measure also met with great opposition and non-importing associations were quickly formed in the various Colonies.

Foremost among those who opposed this tax was Hon. John Dickinson, a native of Talbot County, but then residing on the banks of the Delaware, near Philadelphia. Mr. Dickinson in his "Letters From A Farmer," fourteen in number, published in the Pennsylvania Chronicle and re-published in the Maryland Gazette¹ denied *in toto* the authority of Parliament to tax the Colonies. These letters were read by men of all classes and opinions throughout the Colonies, as well as in England, and his argument was widely accepted.

On 15 December 1767, a new election having been ordered by Governor Sharpe, for Delegates to the Lower House of Assembly, Nicholas Thomas was elected from Talbot County, his colleagues being Matthew Tilghman,² John Goldsborough

¹ *Maryland Gazette*, 17 December 1767.

² Hon. Matthew Tilghman was born in Talbot County, Md., 17 February 1718, the youngest son of Richard 2nd and Anna Maria Tilghman. He married Anna Lloyd, daughter of James and Anne (Grundy) Lloyd. One of "Ye Worshipful, the Commissioners and Justices of the Peace," 1741-1771. Member of the Lower House of Assembly, 1751-1753, and 1768-1776. Speaker of the Lower House, 1773-1775. Member of the Provincial Conventions, 1774, 1775 and 1776, of which he was President, and one of the Committee elected by the Convention of 14 August 1776, to prepare a Declaration of Rights and a form of Government for the State. Member of the Council of Safety, 14 August 1775. Deputy to the Continental Congress, 1774-1777. He missed the honor of signing the Declaration of Independence by being detained at Annapolis by the duties incumbent upon him as President of the Convention. State Senator, 1777-1781. He died 4 May 1790.

and James Dickinson, and he continued to represent Talbot County in the Lower House until the overthrow of the Proprietary Government in 1776.

The Assembly was not convened after the passage of the Townshend Act until 24 May 1768, and the first Act passed at this session was, "An Act for the Adjournment and Continuation of Talbot, Baltimore and Cecil County Courts," because "several of the attornies practicing the Law in the said courts and some other persons having business in them, are members of the Assembly and obliged to attend their duty therein." The Courts were adjourned for two months, a very unusual proceeding, but the exigencies of the times required it.

It was this Assembly that resisted so strongly the Act before mentioned, imposing duties upon certain articles imported into the Colonies, and intended to be a substitute for the Stamp Act repealed the year before.

The Lower House of Assembly having appointed a Committee to draft a petition to the King, setting forth their grievances and remonstrating against the recent duties on certain imports, a message was received from the Governor 20 June 1768, reminding them that he would either prorogue or dissolve the Assembly if they persisted. The House, however, adopted the petition, passed a series of resolutions and drew up and presented a spirited reply to the Governor.¹

Two days after, on 22 June 1768, Governor Sharpe wrote to Lord Hillsborough, Secretary of State, as follows, "After ruminating upon my message more than a day, they presented to me this afternoon, the inclosed address, whereupon an end was put to the Session, and I should have immediately dissolved the Assembly had not experience taught me that no step is so likely to attach the people to their representatives as a sudden dissolution, and that on a new election instantly following, *none are so likely to be left out as those members who appeared adverse to violent measures.*"

¹ Journals of the Lower House, 8, 20, 21 and 22 June 1768.

The Assembly was prorogued from time to time, but finally met 17 November 1769. In the meantime Governor Sharpe had left the Province, having been superseded by Governor Eden, who did not assume office until 5 June 1769.

Among the prominent members of the Lower House during this session were, Hon. Thomas Johnson, Jr., Hon. William Paca, Hon. Samuel Chase and General William Smallwood.

Mr. Thomas was also a member of the Lower House of Assembly in the years 1769 and 1770, his colleagues from Talbot County being the same gentlemen who were elected with him in 1767.

That portion of the Townshend Act, imposing duties on glass, paper and colors was repealed by the British Parliament 12 April 1770, but the duty on tea was retained, which met with determined and violent opposition on the part of the Colonies, and associations were formed to prevent its introduction.

On 26 November 1770, Governor Eden having resolved upon the expedient of regulating the fees of certain civil offices issued his proclamation for that purpose and ordered a new election returnable 4 February 1771.

Against this proclamation there was also great opposition and in addition thereto was the revival of the Vestry Act of 1702. As opponents of this action of the Governor, these gentlemen were elected Delegates to the Lower House of Assembly from Talbot County, Matthew Tilghman, Nicholas Thomas, Edward Lloyd¹ and James Lloyd Chamberlaine,²

¹ Hon. Edward Lloyd, 4th, was born at "Wye House," Talbot County, Md., 15 December 1744, the eldest son of Edward and Ann (Rousby) Lloyd. He married 19 November 1767, Elizabeth Tayloe of Mount Airy, Virginia. Member of the Lower House of Assembly, 1771-1776. Member of the Provincial Conventions 1774, 1775 and 1776. Member of the Council of Safety, 14 August 1775. Member of the Governor's Council, 1777-1779. State Senator, 1781-1791. Member of the Convention for the ratification of the Constitution of the United States, 1788. He died 8 July 1796. His son Hon. Edward Lloyd, 5th, was Governor of Maryland, 1809-1810, and United States Senator from Maryland, 1819-1826.

² Hon. James Lloyd Chamberlaine was born at Oxford, Talbot County, Md., 10 October 1732, the son of Samuel and Henrietta Maria (Lloyd) Chamberlaine.

the two latter taking the place of John Goldsborough and James Dickinson.

The first Assembly held after the issuing of the Proclamation was convened 2 October 1771, but the proceedings of the Lower House being in direct opposition to the proclamation, the Assembly was prorogued from time to time for two years.

In May 1773, a new election was held under great excitement, and resulted in the complete triumph of the anti-proclamation party, and a unanimous House in favor of the rights and liberties of the people. Matthew Tilghman, Nicholas Thomas, Edward Lloyd and James Lloyd Chamberlaine being re-elected from Talbot County.

This was the last election ever held under the Proprietary Government, and the Assembly then chosen continued by frequent prorogations to the meeting of the Provincial Convention in June 1776, when it expired by proclamation of the Governor dissolving the Assembly and ordering a new election, which was not obeyed. The last Session of the Assembly under the Proprietary Government, commenced 23 March 1774 and ended 19 April 1774.

After the passage in March 1774, by the British Parliament of the Act known as the "Boston Port Bill," suggested by Lord North, and which blocked up the port and harbor of Boston, intense and bitter feeling was aroused in Maryland, as well as in all the Colonies. In order, therefore, to give more effective opposition to the Act, the freemen in the various counties assembled for the purpose of expressing their disapproval of it.

On 24 May 1774, the citizens of Talbot County met at Talbot Court House, and "took into serious consideration the part they ought to act, as friends to liberty and to the general interest of mankind," and "determined calmly and steadily,

He married 16 May 1757, Henrietta Maria Robins of "Peach Blossom." Member of the Lower House of Assembly, 1771-1776. Member of the Committee of Observation of Talbot County, 1775-1776. Member of the Provincial Conventions, 1775 and 1776. He died about 1793.

to unite with their fellow subjects, in pursuing every legal and constitutional measure to avert the evils threatened by the last Act of Parliament for shutting up the port and harbor of Boston," and "to support the common rights of America."

The following deputies were thereupon appointed to attend a meeting of similar Committees of other Counties of the Province, at Annapolis, to be held 22 June 1774, Matthew Tilghman, Edward Lloyd, Nicholas Thomas and Robert Goldsborough, 4th.¹

The Convention assembled at Annapolis, 22 June 1774, ninety-two members being present from the several Counties of the Province. Hon. Matthew Tilghman of Talbot County, was elected President and John Duckett, Clerk. This Convention at once assumed the duties and responsibilities of a Provisional Government and it became the sovereign power of the people of Maryland.

Mr. McMahan, in his *History of Maryland*, (1831), says "Never was there assembled in Maryland a body of men more distinguished by their talents, their efficiency, or the purity of their purposes. Their names should be recorded in the memory of every citizen, and their proceedings are too important a portion of our history to be abridged."

The resolutions adopted by this distinguished and patriotic body showed a determined opposition to the demands of Great Britain. Matthew Tilghman, President of the Convention, Thomas Johnson, Jr., Robert Goldsborough, 3rd,² William Paca

¹ Hon. Robert Goldsborough, 4th. was born at "Myrtle Grove," Talbot County, Md., 8 November 1740, the son of Robert and Sarah (Nicols) Goldsborough and grandson of Robert and Elizabeth (Greenberry) Goldsborough. He married 22 September 1768, Mary Emerson Trippe, daughter of Henry Trippe of Dorchester County. He graduated at Philadelphia College, studied law and was admitted to the bar of Talbot County in 1762. Member of the First Provincial Convention, 22 June 1774. Appointed an Associate Judge of the General Court, 20 January 1784, to fill a vacancy created by the death of Judge Nicholas Thomas. He died 31 December 1798. His son, Hon. Robert Henry Goldsborough, was United States Senator from Maryland, 1813-1819 and 1835-1836.

² Hon. Robert Goldsborough, 3rd, was born in Dorchester County, Md., 3 December 1733, the son of Charles and Elizabeth (Ennalls) Goldsborough, and grand-

and Samuel Chase, were appointed Deputies for this Province, to attend a General Congress of Deputies from all the Colonies, and they were instructed "to effect one general plan of conduct, operating on the commercial connection of the Colonies with the mother country, for the relief of Boston, and preservation of American liberty."¹

The Continental Congress met 5 September 1774, at Carpenter's Hall in Philadelphia, and issued a plan of association for carrying into effect non-importation, non-consumption and non-exportation, to be used as a means for a restoration of American rights.

The Provincial Convention was again assembled 21 November 1774, and after approving of the action of Congress, adjourned to 8 December 1774, when the proceedings of the Continental Congress were again read, considered and unanimously approved, and it was resolved "to carry into execution the association agreed on by the Continental Congress." Steps were also taken to organize the militia in the several counties for the general defence.

At the adjourned Convention 24 April 1775, one hundred members from the several Counties were present, and renewed preparations were made for an armed resistance to Great Britain, for the War of the Revolution had begun.

The Continental Congress met again 10 May 1775, and on 15 June 1775, Colonel George Washington was nominated by Thomas Johnson, Jr., of Maryland, Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Forces. Two days afterwards the Battle of Bunker Hill was fought and the Colonists were more deeply aroused than ever.

son of Robert and Elizabeth (Greenberry) Goldsborough. Studied law and was admitted to the Middle Temple, London. He married in England 27 March 1755, Sarah Yerbury, daughter of Richard Yerbury of Bassing Hall Street, London. Member of the Provincial Conventions, 1774, 1775 and 1776, and one of the Committee elected by the Convention of 14 August 1776, to prepare a Declaration of Rights and a form of Government for the State. Deputy to the Continental Congress, 1774-1776. He died 22 December 1788.

¹ *Maryland Gazette*, 30 June 1774.

The Provincial Convention was assembled 26 July 1775, one hundred and forty-one members being present, those from Talbot County being, Matthew Tilghman, President of the Convention, Edward Lloyd, Nicholas Thomas and James Lloyd Chamberlaine.

A temporary form of Government for the Province was established, and articles of association, known as the "Association of the Freemen of Maryland," were drawn up and signed by all the members of the Convention. Under this association the supreme power was vested in the Provincial Convention and the executive power confided to the Council of Safety, clothed with great powers and responsibilities, elected by the Convention, to serve from convention to convention. There were also Committees of Observation for each of the Counties elected by the freemen, which assisted the Council of Safety, and for that of Talbot County Nicholas Thomas was a member in 1775, and Chairman in March 1776.

Mr. Thomas was also a member of the Convention of 7 December 1775, convened by the Council of Safety, his colleagues from Talbot County being Matthew Tilghman, President of the Convention, James Lloyd Chamberlaine, Edward Lloyd and Pollard Edmondson.¹

This Convention on assembling set about the formation of a military force for the protection of the Province. On 3 January 1776, Mr. Thomas was elected by the Convention Quartermaster of the 4th Battalion of Talbot County Militia, of which Christopher Birkhead was elected Colonel, Peregrine Tilghman, Lieutenant Colonel, Jeremiah Banning, First Major, and Robert Lloyd Nicols, Second Major.

The commission of Mr. Thomas, which is in the possession of the Maryland Historical Society, is as follows:

¹Hon. Pollard Edmondson was born in Talbot County, Md., the son of John and Margaret (Pollard) Edmondson. He married 5 March 1738, Mary Dickin-son. Member of the Lower House of Assembly, 1751-1768. Member of the Provincial Conventions, 1775 and 1776. He died in 1794. He was the maternal great grandfather of Hon. Severn Teackle Wallis of Baltimore.

“The Delegates of the Freemen of Maryland in Convention.
To Nicholas Thomas, Esquire.

“We reposing especial trust and confidence in your fidelity, courage, good conduct and attachment to the Liberties of America, Do, by these presents, constitute and appoint you to be Quartermaster of the Fourth Battalion of the Militia of this Province. You are therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the trust reposed in you. And you are to follow all such Orders and Directions as you shall from time to time receive from this or a future Convention, the Council of Safety or the Brigadier-General or Commanding Officer of the said Battalion.

“This Commission to be in force until revoked by this or some future Convention of the Delegates of the Freemen of Maryland, or by the Council of Safety of Maryland, for the Time being, according to the Powers and Authorities in such Council of Safety vested by such Convention.

“Given in Convention at Annapolis this third day of January Anno Domini 1776.

Per order

Mat. Tilghman, President.”

The Independence of the Colonies was now engrossing public attention, but the members of the Convention were not yet prepared to take any steps in that direction, but only “to obtain a redress of American grievances,” and on 12 January 1776, the Convention instructed the Deputies representing this Province in the Continental Congress “not to assent to any proposition to declare these Colonies independent of the Crown of Great Britain, nor to any proposition for making or entering into any alliance with any foreign power, nor to any union or confederation of these Colonies, which may necessarily lead to a separation from the mother country,” without the previous knowledge and consent of the Convention of this Province.

The Convention again assembled 8 May 1776, of which Mr. Thomas was a member, his colleagues from Talbot County being Matthew Tilghman, Edward Lloyd, James Lloyd Chamberlaine and Pollard Edmondson.

The Assembly had practically ceased to exercise any functions, but it was not formally dissolved until June 1776, when Governor Eden issued his Proclamation dissolving the old Assembly and ordered writs for the election of a new House, returnable 25 July 1776.

When the Convention, convened by the Council of Safety, met 21 June 1776, they determined to disobey the authority of the Governor, and on 25 June, it was Resolved, "That, the said writs be not obeyed, and that no election be made in consequence thereof."

This order of the Convention was obeyed, Governor Eden left the Province, and the Proprietary Government, which had existed for one hundred and forty-three years, came to an end.

At the assembling of the Convention, four of the Deputies for this Province to the Continental Congress, Matthew Tilghman, Samuel Chase, Thomas Johnson, Jr., and Robert Goldsborough 3rd, were present. Mr. Paca remaining in Philadelphia at the Congress.

The Council of Safety, at the instance of the members of Congress, and before the Convention met, had requested the Committees of Observation in the Counties to call the freemen together to express their views on the question of independence.

The freemen of Talbot County,¹ in their instructions to Matthew Tilghman, James Lloyd Chamberlaine, Edward Lloyd, Nicholas Thomas and Pollard Edmondson, their Deputies in the Convention, directed them "to use their utmost influence that the instructions given by Convention to our Delegates in Congress before mentioned be reseeded, and that they may be instructed by the present Convention to

¹ *American Archives*, Vol. VI, p. 1019.

concur and co-operate with the Delegates of the other Colonies, in forming such further compacts between the said Colonies, concluding such treaties with foreign kingdoms, and in adopting such other measures as shall be judged necessary for promoting the liberty, safety and interest of America and defeating the schemes and machinations of our enemies, the King and Parliament, and ministry of Great Britain."

The instructions given 12 January 1776, by the Convention to the Deputies for this Province in the Continental Congress, were recalled 28 June 1776, the restrictions therein removed and they were "authorized and empowered to concur with the other united Colonies, or a majority of them, in declaring the united Colonies free and independent States." On 1 July 1776, the new instructions were read by the Maryland Deputies before Congress, and on 4 July 1776, the Declaration of Independence was adopted by the Continental Congress.

Mr. Thomas was not a member of the Convention of 14 August 1776, which was called to prepare a Declaration of Rights and a form of Government for the State of Maryland, but on 17 September 1776, he was elected by the Convention a member of the Council of Safety.

The Convention finally adopted the Declaration of Rights 3 November and the Constitution 8 November, and after electing 10 November 1776, a new Council of Safety, John Hall, George Plater, Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, Brice T. B. Worthington and Charles Grahame who declined and Thomas Contee appointed in his place, of the Western Shore, Joseph Nicholson, Jr., Nicholas Thomas, William Rumsey and James Tilghman of the Eastern Shore, on 11 November 1776, the Convention adjourned and never met again. These gentlemen were the last ones to hold that responsible office, the Council of Safety being dissolved by the Legislature 22 March 1777, and their powers vested in the Governor and Council because the new Government of the State of Maryland was then organized.

Under the Constitution elections were held for members of the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, in November and December 1776. The Constitution provided for a Governor, a Council, a legislative body consisting of a Senate and House of Delegates and styled The General Assembly of Maryland.

The first General Assembly of Maryland, under the Constitution, met at Annapolis, 5 February 1777, and it was convened by the Council of Safety by virtue of its authority. The new Government was at length organized on the 13th and 14th of February. Thomas Sprigg Wootton was chosen Speaker of the House of Delegates, and Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, President of the Senate. Thomas Johnson, Jr., was elected Governor and Charles Carroll, Sr., Joshua Polk, John Rogers, Edward Lloyd and John Contee were elected as the Governor's Council.

On 10 March 1777, Nicholas Thomas having been elected a member of the House of Delegates from Talbot County, to fill a vacancy, took his seat, and on 13 March, three days afterwards, he was elected Speaker in the stead of Thomas Sprigg Wootton.

At this Session the General Assembly passed a Resolution, under which the Court of Appeals was to consist of five Judges. The first Judges, who were not appointed, however, until 12 December 1777, were Hon. Benjamin Rumsey, Chief Judge, Hon. Benjamin Mackall, 4th., Hon. Solomon Wright, and Hon. James Murray, Associate Judges. Talbot Court House and Annapolis were made the places of meeting of the Provincial Court, thereafter to be known as the General Court, and to consist of three Judges.

At this Session on 18 April 1777, a very interesting scene occurred when the House, at the request of Congress to preserve on record and deposit in the Archives of this State, the Declaration of Independence, with the names of the Members of Congress signing same, thereupon Ordered, "That the said Declaration be entered on the Journal of this House, among

the proceedings of the High Court of Chancery, and also on the records of the General Court, to perpetuate the memory of an event which will excite the admiration and attention of future ages, inform posterity of the causes which gave rise to so necessary and important a resolution, and evince to the world our approbation of that measure."

It was doubtless a proud moment to Nicholas Thomas when, as Speaker of the House and at its command, he ordered to be spread upon the record of the proceedings and to be made a part thereof, this authenticated copy of that famous instrument received from the hands of Congress, for he had been for ten years, 1767-1777, one of the active and steadfast promoters of the Revolution, as a member of the Lower House of Assembly of the Province, as a member of the Provincial Conventions and as a member of the Council of Safety. Two of his old colleagues both in the Lower House and in the Conventions, all three having been of the Council of Safety at different times, who had stood with him all these long years battling for the rights of the people, were then also serving the new State of Maryland, one of them Hon. Matthew Tilghman being a member of the State Senate, and the other Hon. Edward Lloyd, who a few days before had been elected one of the Governor's Council.

A new election for members of the House of Delegates was held 1 October 1777, and Mr. Thomas was again elected from Talbot County. When the House met 31 October, he was chosen Speaker for the second time.

On 9 March 1778, Hon. Nicholas Thomas, then Speaker of the House of Delegates, resigned his seat and the same day was appointed an Associate Judge of the General Court, the other members of the Court appointed being Hon. William Paca, Chief Judge, and Hon. Alexander Contee Hanson,¹

¹Hon. Alexander Contee Hanson was born 22 October 1749, the son of John and Jane (Contee) Hanson. He married Rebecca Howard of Annapolis. Educated at Philadelphia College. Studied law at Annapolis. Assistant Private

Associate Judge. Judge Paca resigned in 1781, and Hon. Robert Hanson Harrison¹ was appointed on 10 March 1781, Chief Judge of the General Court to fill the vacancy.

At the May Term 1780, a number of Maryland Loyalists were outlawed for High Treason by judgments in the General Court, and at the May Term 1781, of the Court, Rev. Jonathan Boucher, at one time rector of St. Anne's Church, Annapolis, Hon. Daniel Dulany (the younger), Philip Key, Henry Addison, Rev. Bennett Allen, George Chalmers,² Lloyd Dulany and several others, were presented for High Treason, but the actions were struck off at the May Term 1782, the property of these Maryland Loyalists having been confiscated.

The record of the proceedings of the General Court, held for the Eastern Shore of Maryland, at Talbot Court House, beginning 8 September 1778 and ending 27 April 1781, show that Judge Thomas, at *every* Term of the Court, to have been either on the Bench alone or sitting with one or both the other Judges, Hon. William Paca and Hon. Alexander Contee Hanson.

Judge Thomas did not live long after the Treaty of Peace 3 September 1783, to enjoy the satisfaction of knowing that

Secretary to General George Washington for a few months in 1776, but resigned on account of ill health. Appointed Associate Judge of the General Court in 1778. Chancellor of the State 30 October 1789. Presidential Elector in both of the elections of General Washington. He died 16 January 1806.

¹ Hon. Robert Hanson Harrison was born in Maryland in 1745, the son of Richard and Dorothy (Hanson) Harrison. Studied law. Private Secretary to General George Washington, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, 1775-1781. Appointed Chief Judge of the General Court, 10 March 1781, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Judge William Paca. He died 2 April 1790.

² George Chalmers was born in Scotland in 1742, and after being educated at King's College, Aberdeen, and studying law in Edinburgh, emigrated to America in 1763 and settled in Baltimore. He returned to England when the Revolutionary War began, and became chief clerk of the Board of Trade in London. He published political, historical, biographical and miscellaneous works of acknowledged merit, among which are, "Political Annals of the United Colonies," "Opinions on subjects of Public Law and Commercial Policy connected with American Independence," and "Life of Mary Queen of Scots." He died 22 May 1825.

his country was then absolutely free and independent, and that the Revolution, which he had done so much to promote, was at last at an end. He died in December 1783, and on 20 January 1784, Hon. Robert Goldsborough, 4th., of Talbot County, was appointed an Associate Judge of the General Court to fill the vacancy created by his death.

The State of Maryland has been very neglectful of her well deserving sons, who resisted the exactions and demands of the mother country, from the time of the passage of the Stamp Act in 1765, to the close of the Revolutionary War eighteen years afterwards.

Many of the members of the Provincial Conventions and of the Council of Safety were men of great ability, a few only being well known to us today, and all were imbued with the purest motives and loftiest patriotism.

It is to be hoped that the time will come when some biographer will do justice to these almost forgotten sons of Maryland, to preserve their memory and to recount their noble and useful deeds as an inspiration to the rising generation.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE, 1783.

L. WETHERED BARROLL.

In 1723 the Kent County School was established in Chestertown. This school continued to be the principal seat of learning in that part of Maryland, and indeed of Delaware. Just prior to 1782 it became very flourishing. The enrollment of students then reached 140, and at least 200 pupils were expected in the near future. The Board of Visitors of the School concluded that as "sundry of the students are preparing and desiring to enter upon a course of philosophy, and must repair to some other State, at a very grievous and inconvenient expense, to finish their education, unless they, the said Visitors, are enabled to enlarge the plan of said school by engrafting thereon a system of liberal education in the arts and sciences, and (have) accordingly prayed that a law be passed to enable them, the said Visitors, to enlarge and improve the said school into a college, or place of universal learning with the usual privileges."

Full power to erect the said school into a college or seminary of universal learning was given by an Act of the Legislature of Maryland in 1782. This first Board of Visitors and Governors were Joseph Nicholson, James Anderson, John Scot, William Bordley and Peregrine Letherbury, Esquires; William Smith, Docteur of Divinity, and Benjamin Chambers, Esquire. The institution was to have continuance forever, by the name of "Washington College," in the State of Maryland, in honourable and perpetual memory of His Excellency General Washington, the illustrious and virtuous commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States." General Washington's great appreciation of this honor is shown by his letter to the Rev. William Smith. He says: "To the gentlemen who moved the matter, and to the Assembly for adopting it, I am much in-

debted for the honor conferred on me, by giving my name to the college at Chester. At the same time that I acknowledge the honor, I feel a grateful sensibility for the manner of bestowing it, which, as it will remain a monument of their esteem, cannot but make a deep impression on my mind, only to be exceeded by the flattering assurance of the lasting and extensive usefulness of the seminary. If the trifling sum of fifty guineas will be considered as an earnest of my wishes for the prosperity of this seminary, I shall be ready to pay that sum to the order of the Visitors, whenever it is their pleasure to call for it. It is too trifling to stand in any other point of view, nor would I wish it to do so.

I have the honor to be, Reverend Sir,

Your most Obedient Servant,

GEORGE WASHINGTON."

(Letter dated Head Quarters, Newburgh 18th August, 1782.)

It is our pleasure to verify the payment of the above subscription. By Ledger A., Book 1783 of Washington College, on the first page, it is recorded that "His Excellency George Washington, Esq.," in 1783 paid a subscription to Washington College of £ 87/10 Shillings. This record shows that the payment was made through the Rev. William Smith.

The first ledger of Washington College contains much that is interesting. Such items as are trite and gossipy we have only mentioned in the hope of adding local color to times and acts the mere statistics of which are aglow with interest. This Ledger A. had been lost and its existence had been forgotten. When an old granary on the wharf in Chestertown was being torn down March 1st, 1910, it was found in its loft. The original back was retained, but strengthened and reinforced, and with a heavy canvas cover this very valuable book was presented to the College Library by Mr. Hope H. Barroll.

It contains a full list of the original subscribers to Washing-

ton College. It is astonishing to note how large are some of the subscriptions, especially when it is remembered that money was at a premium in 1783. They reflect credit above all things to the persevering and untiring labors of the Rev. William Smith, who from 1783 to 1785 canvassed the shore on horseback from Cecil to Accomac County, Virginia.

Dr. Smith's journey down the peninsula in quest of subscriptions was a veritable progress. His headquarters in Queen Anne's was the house of Governor William Paca. The latter subscribed 50 pounds himself, and later improved on his gift, for we read in the ledger, "July 6th. 1785 To his Exy. William Paca, Esq. borrowed of him and received by the Revd. William Smith, D. D. £400." Governor Paca was so much interested that he undertook to raise subscriptions from the entire county, and great was his reward. Queen Anne's was second only to Kent in the interest and liberality of her citizens.

The good people of Queen Anne's pass Dr. Smith on either in person or by introductory letters to Talbot. In the Talbot section of the old ledger there is a Tilghman or a Goldsborough on nearly every other page, and in Dorchester the Ennells divided honors with the Murrays, the Ennells family alone giving £211. Dr. Smith seems to have neglected Caroline County somewhat, collecting there only three very large subscriptions. In Somerset the list is especially large, and the generosity of the neighboring Virginians strikes a pleasing chord in the hearts of Marylanders. The one difficulty in the lower peninsula was in the payment of subscriptions. Many promised £9 or £15, but with characteristic energy delayed the payment of the same until their indebtedness with accumulated interest amounted to £15 or £20. The secretary who kept the college ledger, in bitterness of spirit, after recording interest on a subscription for many, many years, closes the account: "To Ditto of £15 from Jan. 7th. till Doomsday." From lack of space we discreetly record only the amounts they promised at first and the amounts they actually paid. Many were large in promises, but Trojans in payment, but of these, with Horace, we intend to say, *nihil nisi bonum*.

Kent County exhibited an interest that proved its worthiness to be the seat of this distinguished college. Of the 109 subscribers, all of whom gave £9 or over, General John Cadwallader was the largest, and certainly the most illustrious. An officer on the staff of General Washington, a warm personal friend of his beloved commander, his interest in the college bearing his leader's name was very warm. Dr. Smith had no more ardent supporter, and his character, given by Thomas Paine, Esq., his violent political enemy, and recorded as his epitaph at Shrewsbury, where he lived and died, should be an inspiring model for the emulation of the citizens of Kent.

"His Early and inflexible patriotism will endear his Memory to all the true friends of the American Revolution. It may with the sincerest Justice be said of him that he possessed a heart incapable of deceiving. His manners were formed on the nicest sense of honor, and the whole tenor of his life was governed by this principle.

"The companions of his youth were the companions of his manhood. He never lost a friend by insincerity, nor lost one by deception. His domestic virtues were truly exemplary, and while they served to endear, the remembrance, they embitter the loss of him, to all his numerous friends and connections."

The following is a complete list of the original subscribers to found Washington College. If not the "Peerage and Baronetage" of the Eastern Shore for 1783, at least it may be styled the "Dictionary of the Landed Gentry."

Subscriptions were not received for less than £9, and it was specified that "articles to be mutually binding on the Visitors of Kent County School and the subscribers and contributors towards founding and supporting Washington College in the State of Maryland." One interesting condition is, "Every subscription shall be made in specie of Gold or Silver and payable (as the act directs) in Spanish milled Dollars of the usual weight, or the value thereof as the same may be at the times of Payment in good Merchantable wheat or tobacco."

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS TO ESTABLISH WASHINGTON COLLEGE,
CHESTERTOWN, MD.

	L. S. D.		L. S. D.
His Excellency George		James Tipper.....	9
Washington	87 10	Ann Deane.....	15
Residents of Kent County.		Anthony Banning.....	15
John Cadwalader.....	152 6 6	Emory Sudler.....	18
William Slubey.....	55 7 10	St. Leger Everett.....	10
John Page.....	23	Charles Groome.....	9
John Lambert Wilmer...	30	William Embleton.....	10
Richard Graves.....	30	John Kennard.....	10
Robert Buchanan.....	20	James Smith.....	9
William Dunn.....	9	Marmaduke Medford....	11 5
Simon Wickes.....	9	James McClean.....	25 6 7
Thomas Smyth.....	30	Luke Griffith.....	9
James Claypoole.....	9	Rasin Gale.....	9
Thomas VanDyke.....	11 5	Edward Scanlan.....	9
Horatio Bett.....	9	Thomas Smyth, Jr.....	18
Wm. Houston.....	9	Thomas Medford.....	10
Thomas Kemp.....	9	Daniel Matzler.....	10
Robert Blake.....	9	John Wilson, Jr.....	15
Wm. Tilghman.....	10 10	Robert Constable.....	10
John Harrigan.....	9	Robert Cruikshank and	
Joseph Forman.....	30	Mrs. C.....	10
Robert Anderson.....	15	Col. Richard Lloyd.....	20
Isaac Perkins.....	20	Arthur Miller.....	24
John Lorain.....	15	William Wilmer.....	9
Dr. Wm. Bordley.....	18	James Lloyd.....	15
Philip Brooks.....	9	Simon Wickes, Jr.....	12
Richard G. Smyth.....	30	Joseph Wickes.....	9
Joseph Nicholson.....	18	William Ringgold, Jr....	10
James Anderson.....	30	John Sutton.....	9
Rev. Wm. Smith.....	18	Richard Hynson.....	9
Benjamin Chambers.....	18	Morgan Browne.....	9
John Scott.....	18	Richard Spencer.....	15
James M. Anderson.....	9	Charles Tilden.....	16
Barney Corse.....	9	Marmaduke Tilden, Jr...	9
Edward Wright.....	9	James Williamson.....	9
Simon Wilmer.....	15	James Frisby.....	10
Edward Worrell.....	9	John Moore.....	9
John Sturges.....	9	Jeremiah Nichols.....	15
Peregrine Leatherbury...	9	Richard Ricaud.....	12
Josias Ringgold.....	15	Richard Miller.....	9
John Bolton.....	9	William Gale.....	10

	L. S. D.		L. S. D.
Arthur Brian.....	5 5	Isaac Spencer.....	12
James Dunn.....	15	Nathaniel Comegys.....	12
James Hodges.....	9	John Brooks.....	9
John Williamson.....	15	William Hanson.....	9
Joseph Brown (East Neck)	9	Malichi Ambrose.....	10
Morgan Hurtt.....	9	Samuel Davis.....	15
Robert Dunn.....	12	Alexander Baird.....	15
John Carvill Hynson.....	9	William Geddes.....	30
William Frisby.....	9	John Gleaves.....	10
Samuel Gott.....	9	Wm. Wilson.....	9
John Day.....	9	Ebenezar Massey.....	9
Wm. Maxwell.....	15	George Wilson.....	15
James Pearce.....	15	Nathaniel Kennard, Jr... 9	
Isaac Freeman.....	12	Marmaduke Tilden.....	15
John Wallis (Morgan's Neck)	10	John Vorhees.....	9
		Donaldson Yates.....	10

The list of subscribers to establish Washington College from Queen Anne County is as follows:

	L. S. D.		L. S. D.
Hon. William Paca.....	50	Robert Wilson.....	9
Edward Tilghman.....	50	James Seth.....	10
William Hemsley.....	50	Clemont Sewell.....	18
John Beale Bordley.....	50	Richard Tilghman 4th.... 18	
Edward Corsey.....	32 10	William Ringgold.....	9
Richard B. Carmichel.... 20			
Alexander Lawson.....	20	Thomas Marsh Forman... 18	
Robert Dawson.....	9	T. W. Clayton.....	9
Richard T. Earle.....	30	William Thompson.....	10
Walter Jackson.....	18	Charles Troup.....	60
Joseph Nicholson, Jr.... 30			
C. T. Wederstrandt.....	9	Samuel Ringaway.....	18
James Earle.....	12	John Brown.....	15
William Bruff.....	12	James Bordley.....	15
Soloman Clayton.....	9	Jacob Ringgold.....	9
Thomas Wright.....	32 10	William Smith.....	9
Arthur Emory, Sr.....	22 10	Vachel Downes.....	9
Thomas Emory of Arthur 10			
Edward Downes.....	9	James O. Bryan.....	15
William Hackett.....	9	John Fisher.....	9
James Clayland.....	9	James Hackett.....	9
William Wright.....	12 10	Griffin Fount LeRoy.... 18	
Turbutt Wright.....	30	Robert Walters.....	20
Richard Emory.....	9	Joshua Seney.....	13
		Robert Wright.....	30
		James Kent.....	9
		John Dames.....	9

	L. S. D.		L. S. D.
James Gould.....	9	Samuel Seney.....	9
Elizah Bishop.....	12	Samuel Thompson.....	15
John Foreman.....	10	John Thompson.....	20
Richard B. Lloyd.....	50	Matthew Hawkins.....	9
Thomas Anderson, Exr. of		Wm. Matthews.....	15
Robt. Anderson.....	10		

The following is a list of the subscribers to founding Washington College from Talbot County:

	L. S. D.		L. S. D.
John Roberts.....	12	John Bonvie.....	15
William March Catrup..	9	William Perry.....	20
William Fraizer.....	15	William Hayward.....	21
Richard Grason.....	9	Robert Lloyd Nichols...	15
Peregrine Tilghman.....	20	John Gordon.....	9
Richard Tilghman, Jr...	20	Charles Gardiner.....	9
Thomas Bedingfield Hands	10	John Troup.....	9
Matthew Tilghman.....	30	Richard Skinner.....	9
William Hindman.....	11 5	John Needles.....	10
Alexander McCallum....	12	Isaac Gilpin.....	9
William Goldsborough, Jr.	12	Charles Crookshank.....	18
William Tilghman.....	20	Nicholas Cox.....	9
Joseph Bruff.....	12	Messrs. Visitors of Talbot	
William Goldsborough...	35	County Schools.....	349 19 6
Thomas Gordon.....	10	Edward Lloyd.....	60
James Hindman.....	15	Robert Goldsborough....	30
John Bracco.....	15	Howes Goldsborough.....	1 ²
James Lloyd Chamberlane	27		

In Dorchester County the subscribers to the founding of Washington are the following:

	L. S. D.		L. S. D.
Robert Goldsborough....	100	Leven Kirkman.....	15
William Ennells.....	60	Willis Newton.....	9
Henry Ennells.....	85	James Shaw.....	20
James Murray.....	50	John Smoot.....	20
Samuel Keene.....	30	James Sullivan.....	30
Henry Hooper.....	15	Archibald Patterson....	40
John Dickenson.....	9	Joseph Richardson.....	15
Joseph Daffin.....	30	John Marshal.....	9
Henry Ennells.....	9	Thomas Bourke.....	9
John Stevens.....	9	Robinson Stevens.....	15
William Ennells Hooper..	9	Henry Murray.....	36

	L. S. D.		L. S. D.
Henry Maynadier.....	15	Thomas Jones.....	9
Henry Waggaman.....	12	Ann Muse.....	30
Gustavus Scott.....	22	Elizabeth Ennells.....	30
Bartholemew Ennells, Jr.	9	John Goldsborough.....	20
James Gordon.....	9	John LeCompte.....	15
William Wheyland.....	9	Moses Allen.....	15
Richard Stanford.....	9	Pritchel Willey.....	9
John Hooper.....	9	John Owens.....	9
William E. Hicks.....	9	Ann Steel.....	15
Alexander Smith.....	9	Leven Woolford.....	9
Leven Traverse.....	9	Thomas Lockerman.....	9
Bartholamew Ennells....	9	Robert Griffith.....	9
Thomas Ennells, of Black-		John Keene.....	9
water	9	Arthur Whitely.....	30
George Bonnell.....	9	Stanley Byus.....	15
John McNeil Anderson... 12		James Steel.....	15
Robert Ewing.....	9		

In Somerset County the list of subscribers to Washington College is as follows:

	L. S. D.		L. S. D.
Hon. John Henry.....	50	Henry Handy.....	9
Francis Tinkens.....	9	William Horsey.....	9
Leven Gale.....	50	William McBryde.....	9
Henry Jackson.....	25	George Day Scott.....	20
Samuel King.....	20	William Winder.....	15
John Denwood.....	9	James Houston.....	9
Nehemiah King.....	37	George Handy.....	9
Lambert Hyland.....	9	Ebenezar Waller.....	9
John Dashiell.....	9	Gillis Polk.....	9
Richard Waters.....	10	William Adams.....	25
Ezekiel Gillis.....	10	John Adams.....	25
John Winder.....	9	Henry Lows.....	40
Thomas Sloss.....	20	John Waters.....	15
George Dashiell.....	25	Hamilton Bell, Jr.....	9
William Davis Allen....	15	W. Dashiell	9
John Done.....	9	A. Cheney	10
Thomas Maddox, Jr.....	9	John Evans (of Nicholson)	9
John Stewart.....	25	Alexander Robertson....	9
Esme Bailey.....	9	Thomas Bruff.....	9

In Worcester County the following subscribed to found Washington College:

L. S. D.		L. S. D.	
Joseph Dashiell.....	25	John Ayres.....	9
Peter Chaille.....	25	Joshua Townsend, Indian Town	15
Benjamin Purnell of Mat- thew	15	William Handy.....	12
Charles Bennet.....	9	John Selby.....	15
Soloman Long.....	18	John Warner.....	12
Philip Quinton.....	10	John Neill.....	9
William Purnell.....	25	Moses Chaille.....	9
Robert Done.....	15	James Martin.....	9
William Selby.....	10	Isaac Houston.....	9
James Quinton.....	9	Parker Selby, of Parker..	9
John Martin.....	9	William Allen.....	30
George Truitt.....	15	Henry Dennis.....	50
Thomas Martin.....	12	Robert Dennis.....	9
Jethro Bowin.....	9	Thomas Purnell.....	25
John Parramore.....	10	William Morris.....	15
William Holland.....	10	Zadock Purnell.....	45
Leven Davis.....	10	Samuel Handy.....	18
Leven Blake.....	15	John Pope.....	15
Leven Hill.....	9	Thomas Purnell, Wicomico Neck	18
M. Downes.....	9		
Henry Ayres.....	9		

In Caroline County the following subscribed to Washington College:

L. S. D.		L. S. D.	
Matthews Driver.....	30	William Hopper.....	35
Charles Daffin.....	30		

The following subscribed from Accomac County, Va.:

L. S. D.		L. S. D.	
George Corbin.....	30	Skinner Wollop.....	10
George Stewart.....	20		

In Cecil County the following is a list of the subscribers to the foundation of Washington College:

L. S. D.		L. S. D.	
The Visitors of the Free School	150	John Leach Knight.....	20
Michael Earle.....	20	John Carnan.....	9
John Miller.....	15	Daniel Charles Heath....	60
John Lewis (priest).....	9	Henry Ward Pearce.....	50
Sidney George.....	20	Joshua George.....	20
		Peregrine Ward.....	18

	L. S. D.		L. S. D.
John Ward Vesey.....	10	John Ward son of John..	9
James Louttit.....	20	William Ward.....	10
John Ward.....	9	William Rumsey.....	15
John Cox.....	20	Thomas B. Veazey.....	9
John Hall.....	9	John Duckery Thomson..	12
John Rumsey.....	12	William Matthews.....	15

When Dr. Smith turned his horse's head toward Chestertown after obtaining his enormous list of subscribers to Washington College, he was confronted with the practical task of erecting the college building. On this portion of his work Ledger A. throws as much light as posterity can desire.

An account with the Bank of U. S. North America in Philadelphia is the only account opened with any bank, and all the transactions therewith during seven years did not exceed 708 £. Finance was then in its infancy, each individual being a bank unto himself.

Pregnant items during these early days are:

"Nov. 6-1784. To Mr. Bennett of Carolina for 40,000 Shingles at \$15. per thousand £225."

"1000 ten penny nails paid 12 shillings 6 pence."

"February 13th. 1784, to Sketch of seal paid by order to Miss Peale £1, s15."

Miss Peale was the daughter of Charles Willson Peale, the artist, who was born in Chestertown in 1741 and was a sister of Rembrant Peale. She afterwards became an instructress in the college. This seal, which is of unique and striking design, is now used as the great seal of the college, there being a smaller seal, the origin of which is not known.

"February 7, 1785, William Smith purchased of Joseph Forman, Esq. 501769 bricks for £815/7/5 3/4." Traces of the old yard in which these bricks were burned were to be seen until recent years in the sunken field at the foot of Normal Hall Campus, and in the depressions in the lot on the northwest corner of Washington avenue and Mt. Vernon Place.

The first building, the corner stone of which was laid by Governor William Paca in 1783, was 160 feet in length, 53 feet

in height, four stories high besides an attic; it had eight chimneys, fifty-one windows in the front alone and three front doors. It consisted of a central building with wings, but instead of the wings being detached as in colonial buildings of the time, they were joined to the main building, forming a harmonious whole. The contractor for this building was Robert Allison and the architects were Rakestraw and Hicks, all of Philadelphia. It was destroyed by fire in 1827, but from a picture of it that is preserved, it appears to be one of the most imposing and dignified edifices, educational or otherwise, of which the country could at that time boast, many thinking it in colonial architecture equal to or surpassing Nassau Hall at Princeton.

The expense entailed by this building was great. To raise further funds the land holdings of the college from the campus on both sides of Washington avenue to Maple avenue, in those days called Fish street, were divided into sixty-three building lots, containing one acre each, and disposed of at public sale. Libations from the cup of Omar Khayyam were deemed essential to inflame the cupidity of bidders. Accordingly, we find:

“Sept. 1/1783, at sale of College lots for Rum, £1/2/6.”

As late as 1860 a successful sale of real or personal property in Kent was an unheard-of thing unless such spiritous aid and comfort were forthcoming.

“Extract from the Minutes (of the visitors May 16, 1783).”

“The committee, appointed to superintend the sale of Washington College Lots, report the following Sale of lots to the persons and at the prices following.

This list is omitted, as its interest is purely local.

From 1785 to 1794 and for an indefinite period thereafter the annual allowance or appropriation by the Maryland legislature to Washington College was £1250.

The Rev. William Smith was the moving spirit of these early days. He brought the workmen for the college building by boat from Philadelphia to Appoquinomink Hundred, thence to Chestertown in huge wagons. The difficulty of keeping these laborers content far away from their homes and families must

have been great; but Dr. Smith was a profound student of human nature, besides being a most eminent divine and successful educator, and his method of overcoming this difficulty is roseate and effectual.

"May 20, 1785 To Col. Perkins for 5 Galls. Rum, for workmen on the College £1/3/4."

"May 31, 1785 to Col. Perkins for 5 Galls. Rum £1/3/4.

"Nov. 18, 1785 to Robert Allison, for 30 Galls. Rum for the workmen £6 10."

"Jan. 2, 1786 to Capt. Alexander Murray for a hhd. Rum for the workmen on the College, Qty 119 Galls, a 4 s per gallon £23 16."

"May 3, 1786 to S. & S. Clarksons for a barrel of rum for the workmen on the College £8 12 6."

"Sept. 25, 1786, by Washington College for 3 gallons Rum given the workmen on the College by order Dr. Smith 15 shillings."

October 2, 1786 for 3½ galls. Spirits and a bottle of wine for raising the rafters £1 4."

From this it will be seen that the erection of the building required three years.

It seems that in 1785 there was no argument so potent as a large swallow of rum on Saturday night to convince a workman that his week's service was not complete on Wednesday evening. The incontrovertible wisdom of this argument is shown by the perfect harmony always existing between employers and employee; the total absence of strikes and labor troubles from all the records of the period show that the social contract was too well lubricated to be strained.

A constant and heavy item of expenses is for "Dispatches," as "to Tob. Ashmore £7 and 7d. on August 27, 1785 for his expenses in carrying a message to Worcester Co.

James Grace, whose works many thirsty students have blessed without knowing his name, was the digger of the well on College Hill. This well was dug sixty feet deep in 1786 and cost £25/6. Doubtless (as was then the custom every time a rafter

was raised or a corner stone laid) the water did not flow undiluted for the first time, though by a strange omission this vital item is not mentioned in the ledger accounts.

The Club House, situated on the hill opposite the M. E. parsonage, on the street which was formerly known as Club Lane, played an important part socially in the early history of the town. Contrary to our conception of the normal function of a club, this building became the temporary fountain head of higher education on the Eastern Shore. It was used as a recitation hall by the college between 1784-1786. There are several items for the repair of same, and on May 18th, 1784, John Hyland built a stage for the use of the students. On October 14, 1785, J. Piper repaired the club windows to the extent of putting in 55 new squares of glass!—a mute tribute to the quietude and submissiveness of student life.

From 1790 to 1794 the Trustees of the Poor paid to the college £80 per annum for the rent of the old Free School House situated on the hill just above the Chestertown water plant, for a temporary poor house. The first poor house in Kent County was a brick building opposite Chester Cemetery gate. George Hanson and Benjamin Chambers, Esquires, seem to have been the principal trustees for the poor.

The following presidents of Washington College were Protestant Episcopal ministers:

From 1782 to June, 1789, the Rev. Wm. Smith, D. D.

1789 to June, 1805, the Rev. Colin Ferguson, D. D.

1815 to June, 1817, the Rev. J. G. Cooper.

1823 to June, 1829, the Rev. T. Clowes.

Up to 1789 the Rev. William Smith received a salary of £500 per annum as principal of the college. He gathered about him a faculty of men whose ability was only surpassed by their zeal for the welfare of the college.

In 1783 Daniel Dulany, the eminent lawyer, afterwards Attorney-General of the State of Maryland, was a professor receiving a salary of £100.

Miss Elizabeth Peale, a noted miniature painter, the daugh-

ter of Charles Willson Peale, was employed to teach drawing and painting, together with Miss Sarah Callister, in 1783, each receiving a salary of £75.

Rev. Colin Ferguson, D. D., was professor of mathematics and natural philosophy from 1790 to 1796, with a salary of £300.

He was one of the most learned divines and distinguished educators in the country, and the college was most fortunate in securing his services. He was a Scotchman, a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, and when Dr. Smith left Chestertown to found the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia in 1789, Dr. Ferguson succeeded him as principal of the college to the eminent satisfaction of the governing as well as the student body, and under him the college continued to flourish and extend its state-wide influence. Dr. Ferguson kept the ledger from which this information is gleaned, and was treasurer with a salary of £40.

An item: "May 3, 1798 by Washington College for Bell ringer and Treasurers expenses to Annapolis £21/15."

Rev. Samuel Armor, an Episcopal minister, was professor of moral philosophy from 1787 to 1793, with a salary of £230. Later this was increased to £300.

The following were professors at the college:

Samuel Keer, in 1783, salary of £130.

John Fitzgerald, in 1783, salary of £112 10.

George Dashiell, from 1788 to 1792, salary of £70.

Samuel Chandler, from 1790 to 1792, was master of the English school, salary £120.

Daniel McCurtin, from 1791 to 1802, salary of £175. He was later secretary with a salary of £10, collector of tuition with a salary of £15, and in 1802 received for services as master in the Grammar School £200.

Jesse Moore, from 1792 to 1795, of English and oratory, salary £150.

Rev. Archibald Walker, D. D., an Episcopal minister, from 1792 to 1803, of moral philosophy and logic, salary £300.

John Forman Halsey, in 1796, "sous-Maitre in the English School," salary £125.

Edward Halsey, in 1796, of English and oratory, salary of £150.

Peregrine Letherbury, from 1791, to 1796, was professor of law, receiving a salary of from £76 16 to £150. In every instance recorded he returned his salary to the college, several times with an extra donation. The dusty dry accounts of an old ledger are eloquent when they record such acts as these. He was a noted lawyer and was thus of great assistance in collecting the donations of delinquent contributors, and "By Cash, paid P. Letherbury" appears on accounts from Dorchester to Cecil.

Benjamin Chambers, Esq., was treasurer for a short while in 1782.

The official bricklayer during the entire closing quarter of the eighteenth century was Samuel Hadley, and the Cerberus whose title of "janitor" so often echoed through the corridors by keyless students was Joseph Williams. Samuel Hadley received six shillings each time he swept out the chimney, and the amazing frequency with which this item occurs gives a vivid idea of the grimness darkening that worthy's face.

The commencement of 1788, the occasion of the dedication of the college, was an academic event which in dignity and charm has only been surpassed by the recent celebration of the one hundred and twenty-fifth birthday of this venerable institution. Noted men from all over the country attended; the Carmichaels, the Pacas, the Goldsboroughs and the flower of the Eastern Shore graced the occasion with their presence. Though no such record occurs, we have no doubt but that forensic debates in Greek and Sanscrit took place between students from the platform, "such an encounter which lames reports to follow it and undoes description to do it." Dr. William Smith gave £3 for expenses of commencement; the other members of the faculty and the citizens of the town were not lacking in generosity. "Curtz, the Musician, for services," received £13/2/6, which amount was met by a donation from the following gentlemen,

each giving 30 shillings: Messrs. P. Letherbury, Esq., J. Scott, Esq., J. Seney, Esq., Col. Perkins, Mr. Richard B. Carmichael, and Thomas Smith, Esq."

Speeches abounding in references from the literature of mighty Rome filled the visitors' ears: "Si monumentum quaeras, circumspice," or some old warrior's voice trembled praising the glorious Eastern Shore for "Terra potens armis atque ubere glebae." We, though "lashed into Latin with the tingling rod," find a weak smile the only cover for our ignorance of half what this generation knew and experienced. We refrain from a gastronomic rhapsody, but not because imagination fails us. Perhaps the first alumni banquet toastmaster's toast proposed:

"With mirth and laughter let old wrinkles come.
 And let my liver rather heat with wine.
 Than my heart cool with mortifying groans.
 Why should a man whose heart is warm within
 Sit like his grandsire cut in alabaster?
 Sleep when he wakes? And creep into the jaundice, by being peevish?"

The most eloquent commentary made by the ledger is that Samuel Hadley, in a fit of vinous exaltation, cleaned out the chimneys three times.

COLONIAL MILITIA, 1740, 1748.

[Continued.]

QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY, MD.

1748

May it please y^r Excellency

In Obedience to your Excellency's Commands relating to the Militia of Queen Anns County I humbly inform that there are in the said County four Companys of foot, soldiers, and one Troop of Horse—

The Troop commanded by myself—

James Earle Jun^r, Captain Lievtenant
Solomon Clayton, Cornet

The first Company of foot comanded by Lievtenant Col^o Ernant Hawkins—

William Elliott, Lievtenant
James Hutchins, Ensign

The second Company of foot commanded by Maj^r William Turbutt.

Lieutenant vacant
Mr Meredith, Ensign, declines to serve

The third Company of foot commanded by Captⁿ Edward Wright.

Lievtenant vacant
Ensign vacant

The fourth Company of foot Commanded by Captⁿ Andrew Price.

W^m Jump, Lievtenant
Ensign, vacant

And upon advising with the Field Officers, I humbly propose W^m Hemsley to be Lievtenant, and William Coursey Ensign of Maj^r Turbutts Company, John Collings Lievtenant and Nathaniel Cleave Ensign to Captain Edward Wrights Company And Thomas Rowe to be Ensign to Captain Price's Comp^y.

I humbly beg Leave farther to inform your Excellency that Queen Annes County is capable to raise another Company of Foot Soldiers which would be an Ease to the Inhabitants upon the Upper Parts of Chester and Choptank Rivers who are now obliged to come a great Way to attend Musters, and recommend Augustine Thompson to be Captain, James Gould Lievtenant and James Brown Ensign of such Company. All which is humbly submitted to y^r Excellency's Consideration.

May it please y^r Excy

June the 30th 1732

Y^r Excellency's

I humbly beg y^r Excely's
Pardon for not obeying the
Commands sooner I met with
severall Disappointments.

most, obedient
humble Servant

R^d Tilghman

ST. MARY'S COUNTY, MD.

1748

An Account of the Number of Militia in St Mary's County in Pursuance of an Instruction from the Board of trade to his Excellency the Governor of this Province under the Command of Coll^l George Plater.

Troops	of Horse.	Como. Officers.	War-rant Officers.	Private Troopers.
Dead	Justinian Jordon, Lieut Coll ^l	1		
	Thomas Aisquith, Major.....	1		
1st Troop	George Aisquith, Capt.....	1		
	Joseph Hopewell, Lieut.....	1		
	John Morris, Cornet.....	1		
	Charles King, Quartr Master.....		1	
	Hugh Hopewell, Clk.....		1	

	Corporalls		4	
	Private Troopers.....			60
2 nd Troop	Justinian Jordan Jun, Cap ⁿ	1		
	Thomas Shanks, Lieut.....	1		
Dead	James Mills, Cornet.....	1		
	Sam ^l Briscoe, Quar. Master.....		1	
	Jeremiah Jordan, Clk.....		1	
	Corporalls		4	
	Private Troopers.....			47
3 rd Troop	Stephen Chilton, Cap ⁿ	1		
	Robert Hemmet, Lieut.....	1		
	John Stanfield, Cornet.....	1		
	McKelvie Hemmet, Clk.....		1	
	Corporalls		4	
	Private Troopers.....			54
4 th Troop	Thomas Greenfield, Cap ⁿ	1		
	Mevill Lock, Lieut.....	1		
	John Burroughs, Cornet.....	1		
	John Cartwright, Clk.....		1	
	Corporalls		4	
	Private Troopers.....			51
		14	22	212
Comp. ^y	of Foot.			
	George Clark, Lieut Coll ^l	1		
	Abraham Barnes, Major.....	1		
1 st Compa	John Bond, Cap ⁿ	1		
	Theodorus Jordan, Lieut.....	1		
	Ensign.....			
	Perigrine Bond, Clk.....		1	
	Serjeants		4	
	Corporalls		2	
	Private Men.....			75
2 ^d Compa	Kenelyn Truman Greenfield, Cap ⁿ	1		
	Lieut.....			
	Willm Harrison, Ensign.....	1		
	Sam ^l Southern, Clk.....		1	
	Serjeants		4	
	Corporalls		4	
	Private Men.....			100
3 rd Compa	James Briscoe, Cap ⁿ	1		
	Lieut.....			
	Edwd Able, Ensign.....	1		
	James Thomas, Clk.....		1	
	Serjeants		3	
	Private Men.....			85

4th Comp ^a	Richard Ward Key, Cap ⁿ	1		
	James Wilson, Lieut.....	1		
	Jn ^o Taney, Ensign.....	1		
	Jn ^o Booker, Clk.....		1	
	Serjeants		4	
	Corporalls		2	
	Private Men.....			74
5th Comp ^a	Robert Chesley, Cap ⁿ	1		
	Isaac Doyn, Lieut.....	1		
	John Dossey, Ensign.....	1		
	Jn ^o Newton, Clk.....		1	
	Serjeants		4	
	Private Men.....			83
	Brought forward.....	14	22	212
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		28	54	620
6th Comp ^a	John Attoway Clark, Capt.....	1		
	John Cole, Lieu.....	1		
	Ensign.....			
	William Watts, Clk.....		1	
	Serjeants		5	
	Private Men.....			55
7th Comp ^a	Zacariah Bond, Cap ⁿ	1		
	Baptist Barber, Lieut.....	1		
	William Bond, Ensign.....	1		
	Jn ^o Swan, Clk.....		1	
	Serjeants		2	
	Corporalls		2	
	Private Men.....			62
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Amount of Off ^{rs} & Soldiers—844		33	65	746
March 25 th , 1748.	p Geo: Plater.			

SOMERSET COUNTY, MD.

1748

A List of Souldiers under the Command of Cp^t John Williams Sen^r Viz—

William Turpin, Lievtenant
 Thos Dixon, Cornett
 Thos Beauchamp, Quarter Mastr
 Kirk Gunby, Corporal
 Whittey Turpin, Corporal
 Marey Beauchamp, Corporal

March the 1st Day, 1748-9

Marey Fountain, Clerk

Wm Watsson	Pistols	Benjamin Lankford	Richard Tull
David Long	Pistols	Smith Hosey	John Handy
Thos Tull, Condoockreay		John Beauchamp	Wm Beauchamp
Thos Leon	Pistols	Thos Tull Anomessick	Thos Dixon son of Wm
Ambrous Dixon	Pistols	Jacob Cullin	Pistols
John Long	Pistols	John Scot Junr	Outerbridge Hosey
Josephes Bell	Pistols	Ezekiell Hall	Abraham Outen
James Gunby	Pistols	Jessey Lister	Risdon Dixon
Isaac Dixon		Jeffrey Long	Bill Maddix
John Davis	Pistols	Robert Corsey	Charles Hall Pistols
George Bozman	Pistols	Spencer Williams	Fountain Beauchamp
Nehemiah Turpin			Isaac Coulbourn
	Pistols	Joshua Tull Pistols	Southey Whittington
Samuell Coulbourn		Wm Conway	Michael Holland
Isaac Beauchamp		Purnal Outen	Elija Coulbourn
Stephen Hosey		Benjamin Coulbourn	Killiam Lankford
Samuell Handy			

A List of Soulders belonging to Capt Joshua Sturgis

Officers Lazarus Dennis Insign—Solomon Townsend, Daniel Dennis,		
Sam ^l Tayler, Wm Tayler, Sargents.		
Joshua Kelliam	James Tayler	Wm Gray
Wm Ottwell	Nicklis Crouch	Benja Houston
Jerimiah Townsend	Thos Vieter	Wm Bennett
Marshal Townsend	John Ruark	Wm Hall
Natt Townsend	Isaac Crouch	Travour Tayler
John Smith	Wm Scott	Thos Outten
Sam ^l Cooper	Andrew Brown	Wm Willis
Robt Dukes	Charles Hammond	Richard Nickols
Wm White	Ezekil Butler	Joseph Godfree
Joshua White	Thos Beavens	Wm Beavens
Sam ^l Beal	James Ottwell	Johnathun Noble
Belitha Laws	Richard Ward	Robt Macin
Gabrel Powel	Gye Cook	Thos Butler Junr
Roling Beavens	John Melican	Mical Vestry
Vallentine Dennis	Joseph Townsend	David Lafeald
John Stephens	Ezekiel Townsend	Peter Owens
Randall Right	Wm Donaho	James Noble
Tobe Tayler		

Cornelas Beavens Leftenant & Elijah Laws—Clk.

A List of Soilders Bairing Armes vnder the Command of Capt. William Jones

Panter Laws Lieut	Danele Jones Ensign	Thomas Jones Cleark
	John Addames, George Jones Serg.	
Isaak Noble & Joseph Ellis & William Roberson Corp ^t .		

Robert Malone	Thomas Colliens	David Mils
Peter Serman	John Morris	Jacob Crouch
Michael Dishroon	Hen Kennedy	Pirkins Vanable
Jacob Morris	William Booth	Thomas Gordy
Joseph Morris	John Bruerton	Richard Stpen Bounds
Clement Christefar	Samuel Breuerton	William Adley
Mathew Goslin	Ezekiel Hilman	David Ginkins
John Ginkines	Luke Fosque	Hen Fraysher
Haraem Radish	Thomas Stanford	Ambros Riging
William Ellis	Benjm Mitchell	Jacob Lolles
William Sullivan	George Rellit	Joshua Sirman
Jaruis Ginkines	Edward Sirman	John Nails
Timmothy Colliens	Isaak Sirman	William Baly
Robert Mealy	John Hilman	William Sullivan
Danuele Dalany	John Williams	George Sharpe
Smith Brewerton	Thomas Fowler	John Vance
George Baly	James Wilkins	Alexander Fullerton
Jonathan Standford	George Toadvine	

A List of Cap^t John Handy's Troope

William Nelson	Lievt	Wm Giles Junr	Corp ^l	Henry Dashiell
Douty Collier	Cornt	Jos. Nicholson	D ^o	Clk—
Roht Collier Junr	Qt M	James Dasheall	D ^o	March 20 th 1749—
John Shiles Senr		John Evans Junr		Robt Willin
John Nicholson		Joshua Jackson		Edwd Bennet
Evans Collier		Daniell Mat ^t Julien		John Beard
Mitchell Dashiell		John Wailes		Joshua Humphris
Rodger Nicholson		George Collier		Thos ^s Russell
Wm Winright		Stephen Winright		Matthew Kemp
Jesse Dashiell		Ezekiah Dorman		Roht Hardy
Jn ^o Shiles Junr		Geo. Bennet		Graves Bourman
Thos ^s Dashiell		Levin Larramur		Thos ^s Bird
James Winright		Thos ^s Willin Junr		Levin Willin
John Goslie		Dan ^l Henderson		John Davis
Wm More		John Willin		John Leatherbury
Wilson Rider				

A List of men under the Command of Cap^t Day Scott—

Sam ^l McClester,	Ensign	Sidney Brown,	Corporal
Daniel Walter,	Serjent	Obediah Reed,	Corporal
Arthur Hickman,	Serjent		
Robert Walter	Aaron Messex	Wm Ellensworth	
John Wallace	Partrick Quaturmus	George Dashiell	
David Hopkins	Bloyce Harriss	John Willing of Nanti-	
Daniel Wales	Elihu Messex	coke	

Abraham Bartlett	Wm Walter	Aylward Barklett
Isaac Sirman	Isaac Hopkins	Levin Goslin
Benja Richardson	Brion McCabe	Henry Richards
John Dean	Wm Phraiser	John Piper
John Hopkins Jur	Richard Williams Junr	Isaac Jackson
Benjamin Messex	Wm Laramore	Robert Low
James Reed	Daniel Jackson	Hugh Portar
James Laramore	Wm More	Wm Roberson
John Anderson	Matthew Duncon	Wm Easson
Nicholas Dun	Covington Messex	John Dean Junr
Thos Dun	Isaac Handy Junr	Hance Brewstrum
Joseph Husk	Robert Farrenton	Thos Jackson
John Bartlett Junr	Levin Farenton	Jehu Bounds
Teagoe Dickerson	John Martin	James McMorrie
John Nelson	Benjamin Bird	Winder Dashiell
Jonathan Hickman	Pasque Bartlett	James Nicholson
		Wm Dashiell—Clerk.

A List of The foot Company of Soldiers under The Command of Cap^t W^m Lane

Moses Mills, Lievtenant		Solomon Webb, Serjant
Smyth Mills, Ensign		Nathaniel Mills
Robt Stevenson, Serjant		Elisha Jones, Clk. Serjant
John Melton, Serjant		
Jeremiah Cary	Nehemiah Dickerson	Littleton Melton
Wm Gillett	Moses Pane	James Davis
Samuel Brittingham	John Pane	James Blades
Robt Lindale	Joseph Stevenson	James Phillips
James Burnett	Wm Stevenson	Samuel Dorman
Abraham Lamberson	Thomas Mulligan	Wm Floid
Sam ^l Lamberson	Henery Lamberson	George Duke
Hugh Mills	Wilburn Ramsey	Charles Davis
Wm Mills son of John	Evander Cameren	Joshua Chapman
Nathan Mills	Robt Pitts	Henery Greer
Wm Ellis	John Whaley	George Greer
John Webb	Henderson Baker	Samuel Blade
Wm Melvin	Peter Redding	Lemuel Henderson
Moses Pilshard	Daniel Ramsey	Barnaby Henderson
Joseph Pane	Jacob Hill	Levin Henderson
Thos Duberly	John Peacock	Jacob Pane
Robt Wattson	William Mills son of	John Duberly
John Blades	Sam ^l	John Wattson
Solomon Cary	John Gillitt	Wm Piper
Wm Veazy	John Martiel	Sam ^l Piper
Charles Wattson	Joseph Henderson	William Aguielfield
John Brittingham	Israel Lance	Simson Booty

A True Cobby p me E. L: Clk.

March 28th 1749—A List of Troops under Command of Cap^t

Joseph Miller

William Durkins	Samuel Hall	Edward Clark
Hugh Tingle Junr	George Hudson	Rader Clark
Abraham Linch	Jehua Wyat	William Peeds
Alexander Linch	William Hudson	Thomas Robinson Junr
Daniel Coe	William Wyat	Thomas Aydlot
Samuel Hudson	John Bowden	Abil Colings
John Tull Junr	Thomas Bowden	Joshua Burton
John Howard	Mathew Rogers	Raber Smith
Cedar Godwin Junr	Joshua Rogers	John Maesey
Thomas West Junr	William Woodcraft	Andrew Gray
George Wharton	William Cuffing	Jacob Gray
William Tulle	Richard Tulle Junr	Francis Beekham
James Smith	Absolom Hudson	Solomon Tingle
Joshua Evans	Joseph Robinson	Samuel Aydlot
Charles Smith	Solomon Evans	Nehemiah Howard
Avery Morgin, Left Tenent		George Howard, Corporal
John Evans, Cornett		Thomas Colings, Corporal
William Howard, Q ^t Master		Ambrose White, Corporal
Hugh Ingle, Corporal		Mathew Wise, Clerk

A List of the Troop Under the Command of Cap^t Jos. Mitchell—

Richard Blizard	Nathan Brittingham	George Jones
Dennis Hudson	Sam ^l Stevenson	George Truit
Ephram Heather	Elias Poynter	John Bratten son of
Sam ^l Bratten	Willson Bratten	W ^m
Charles Davis	Joseph Cord	Joseph Merril
Phillip Selby	Daniel Sturgis	Littleton Boing
John Schoolfield	Isac Brittingham	Poynter Brittingham
Ratlif Poynter	Peter Lindal	Job Walton
John Hall	Abraham Oughton	Hinry Satchell
Natt ^l Hopkins	Littleton Brumly	Parker Selby son of
Ezekiel Wise	Parker Selby Junr	Phil
John Purnal	W ^m Sturgis	Hezekiah Purnal
Daniel Selby son of Park	Sam ^l Stevenson son of	Peter Johnson
Joshua Bratten	James	Solomon Claywell
Levin Hopkins	Natt ^l Bratten	Jos. Hill
John Richardson Junr	Parker Selby Snr	James Bratten
Matthew Selby	Stephen Waltorn	Zadock Turner
John Selby, Left Tennant		John Richardson, Corporal
Peter Claywell, Cornet		John Johnson, Corporal
William Walton, Quarter Master		John League, Corporal
W ^m Brittingham, Corporal		

A True List pr me Daniel Selby,
Clerk.

A List of a Troup under the Command of Cap^t John Waters, Viz—

James Polk, Lieut Cornet		Wm. Fleming, Aron Tilman, Corporeals
Edward Waters, Quarter Master		Whittington King, Clark
Wm Polk	Wm Smullin	Edward Stephens
Teague Riggin	John Benston	Ezekiel Costin
George Benston	Wm Worrick	Stephen Ward
John Tull	James Gray	James Harriss
Josep Riggin	Spencer Harriss	John Polk
James Haymon	Joseph Tilmon	Elijah Tilmon
Nathanell Smullin	Isiah Tilmon	Elisha Tilmon
John Harriss	Wm Hath	Ezekiel Gibins
Wm Benston	Edmond Smuling	Dormon Donoho
James Bolen	Leven Conner	Abraham Harriss
John Pilcher	Mathias Costin	Zachariah Harriss
Wm Gray	Stephen Costin	

A List of Soulgers Commanded by Captain Nath^l Waller—

John Polk, Leutenant		John Fatom, Drummer
David Hall, Insine		Nath ^l Waller, Sergeant
Jethro Vaughn, Corprill		Allen Gray, Sergent
Matthew Callarday, Corprill		Matthew Oliphen, Seargent
Mathias Vinson, Corprill		
William Callaway Senr	Thomas Waller Junior	William Hains
John Callaway Senr	John Callaway son of	Benjamin Hearne
Nath ^l Waller Sener	Peter	Benjamin Vinson
John Godard	Benjamin Parremore	Ezekiel Hitch
Robert Haistains	Joseph Parremore	Andrew Speer
Alexander Maddux	John Hastans	Adam Price
William Maddux	Robert King	William Strobridge
John Roades	Alexander Gibbins	Thomas Lockwell
John LeCatt	Richard Waller	Elijah Hearne
Joseph Leanard	William Haistains	Thomas Noble
Thomas Hall	Ebenezer Callaway	Edward Macglamary
John Hitch Junior	Thomas Parremore	Moses Cremeen
Nehemiah Hitch	John Parremore	Moses Carter
Hill Coxk	Ephrim Vaughn	Aaron Carter
Thomas Coxk	John Speer	John Waller
Daniel Coxk	Job Sermond	Moses Speer
John Coxk	John Cordery	Jessee Parremore
John Chrouch	Michael Linch	Daniel Carter
William Waller	John Moor	Samuel Callaway
William Rinning	John Callaway Junior	Jacob Speer

Dutton Baken
James English

Isaac Callaway
Edmond Shiles

Isaac Kinning

A true List from me Nath^l
Waller to the Honourable Coll.
Robert King. March the 15th Day 1748^g.

Cristopher Piper—Clerk.

A List of the officers & Men Belonging to the Troop under
the Command of Cap^t Thomas Gilliss

Charles Ballard, Lieutenant	Wm Winder	} Corporals
David Polk, Cornet	Francis Allen	
Clement Dashiell, Quartermast ^r		
Henry Lowes	Joseph Piper	John Fowler
Levin Gilliss	Rob ^t Chambers	George Addams
Wm Addams	James Traherne	Rich ^d Phillips
Michael Dishroon	Mercelius Hobbs	Jas. Jones Bounds
John Dishroon	Stephen Hobbs	Elias Bayley
Wm Dishroon	Benjamin Hobbs	Joshua Turpin
Jonathan Bounds	Underwood Rencher	John Dorman
Wm Kibble	Wm Davis	Benj. Cottman
Charles Leatherbury	John Crouch	Nicholas Evans
John Leatherbury	Jacob Cawdry	Stephen Addams
Rob ^t Leatherbury	Ahab Costen	Joseph Allen
Nehemiah Covington	Thomas Hulbrook	Wm Rencher
Thomas Poollet	Joseph Vennables	Thomas Crouch
Wm Poollet	Ezekiel Humphris	
Jonathan Poollet	John Ballard	
Wm Cottman	Benjamin Cottman	Louther Dashiell
Isaac Dashiell	Thomas Toadvine	Clerk
Thomas Dashiell	Wm Harris	

TALBOT COUNTY, MD.

1748

A List of the Officers & Men under Cap^t Robert Golds-
borough 1748—

Officers	Richard Start	Nicholas Brown
Lievt: Woolman Gibson	Richard Vinton	John Rage
Richard Bruff	William Roberts	William Hadden
Samuel Kininmont	James Roberts	Charles Walker
David Fitzpatrick	Andrew Hennesey	Michael Kerby Jun.

Officers	Henry Male	John Dobson
William Garey	Joseph Kininmont	Thomas Hewett
W ^m Brown Vickers	John Sutton	William Grace
James Virgen	Daniel Maginney	Charles Kingston
James Stainer	Thomas Parr	John Cole Scott
Thomas Mason	John Smith	Francis More
Robert Hall	John Nuttle	Thomas Thomas
Ephraim Start	Moses Higgs	William Price
William Fitzpatrick	Benjamin Roberts	Richard Kerby
David Prichard	James Hawkins	Robert Kerby
John Jeffers	Edward Shropshire	Lamb ^t Kerby
Thomas Scott	Thomas Sherwood (the	John Kerby
Thomas More	Elder	William Kerby
James Shield	Thomas Sherwood (Sec-	David Kerby
James Sankston	ond	Nathan Kerby
Thomas Keets	Thomas Sherwood (the	William Baley
William Beswick	Younger	Solomon Draper
John Kininmont Junr	Hugh Rice	John Bennuey
Christopher Plummer	Harwood Reams	John Auston
Jonas Farrowfield	Thomas Ozman	James Millson
John Barwick Jur	George Lemmon	Robert Hunter
George Millington	William Kelley	Sam ^l Millson
William Lane	William Allen	Francis Stainer
William Williams	William Whaley	Solomon Stainer
Vincent Jones	Larkin Willson	James Robinson
Thomas Carslick	William Hutton	Stephen Hurrey
Lamb: Warner	James Whaley	John Tucker
Thomas Beswick	William Cole	John Williams
John Plummer Junr	William Nailor	Thomas Greenhawk
John Greenhawk	James Saunders	Joseph Eubanks
Cooley Jones	Thomas Plummer	John Barrett
James Parsons	Isaac Millington	John Thomas
Edward Slaughter	John Morgan	James Horney
Anthony Gregory	Charles Morgan Ju.	John Standfast
William Price	Daniel Martindale	Nathaniel Connor
Lewis Jones	David Herrington	William Horney
John Chapman	Isaac Herrington	Moses Sneed
John Saunders	Thomas Tharpe	Thomas Benney
Abraham Severe	James Kindrick	William Harris
Thomas Sankston	Sevil Morgan	John Benney
William Cooper	Oldern Williams	Joseph Faulkner
William Hues	William Cullen	William Cockayne
Richard Barrow	John Cullen Jun.	Abraham Faulkner
John Garey	David Cullen	Burton Frans Faulkner
Jonathan Gibson	George Vickers	Isaac Faulkner
Francis Armstrong	Joseph Nailor	Jacob Faulkner
John Robinson	William Shield	William Oxenham

James Robinson	Joseph Vickers	Richard Auston
John Gibson	Samuel Morgan	James Perkins
Jonathan Willson	Jacob Gore	Patrick Heart
Thomas Willson	Richard Sneed	Richard Dolain

A True Copy Taken off of the Muster Roll pr me

W^m Lundergin,

Clarke, Jan^y 27, 1748/9.

A Roll of the Militia under the Command of Tho. Porter in
Tal. C^{ty} Viz—

Joseph Turner	William Arrington	John Arrington
Thomas Loveday	Laurence James	John Turner
James Farrell	Thomas Turner	John Davis
George Parrott	Charles Manship	Richard Glover
Joseph Newman	Stephen Burgess	Moulton Eubanks
Samuel Broadaway	James Thomas	Joseph Merrick
John Farrell	Aaron Bullen	John Catrop
Robert Greenwood	Nehemiah Higgins	John Brasseop
Jonathan Dobson	William Batchelor	William Johns
Peter Russam	Miles Fern	William Oston
Timothy Forth	Edward Bandy	George Duling
Thomas Baynard	William Steuart	Joseph Duling
John Sylvester	Abraham Camper	Isaac Nix
John Nickerson	Charles Bandy	Bazell Waring
John Porter	Ralph Kindrick	Henry Waring
William Purnell	Edward Calsh	Thomas Harris
John Slade	Joshua Hurley	Lambert Ward
Robert Caide	James Bell	William Merrick
John Templeman	Benjamin Sylvester	Shadrack Botfield
Ambrose Broadaway	John Dyas jur	George Nix
Alexander Codner	Thomas Russam	Cornelius Shehorn
Thomas Matthews	Uriah Matthews	Michael Moloony
William Frantom	Francis Duling	John Merchant
Jeremiah Codner	Absalom Turner	Darius Burn
Giles Hicks	John Walker	Thomas Dudley jur
Thomas Frantom jur	Thomas Ward	James Booth
Caleb Greenwood	Thomas Matthews	Peter Russam jur
Anthony Booth	George Dobson	Bartholomew Greenwood
Thomas Frantom	John Newman	Joseph Barron
Richard Whidby		

A List of the Sold^{rs} under Cap^t Haddaway—

Arter Porter	Philimon Plowman	Abram Brumell
John Porter	Rob ^t Larremore	W ^m Commins
Francis Porter	John Jones	Philip Sherwood

Richard Camper	Peter Hunt son of John	Ralph Dawson son of
John Wiltson	George Dawson	Robt
Steven Stickbury	Robt Lamdin, son of	Robert Shaves
Daniell Auld	Daniell	Jerey Maquay
Thos Larremore	James Llowe	Henery Manship
Thos Askcraft	Benj. Jones	Nicholas Commins
George Apelgath	James Presley	Francis Henning
Thos Cook	John Briley	Charles Macartey
John Harrison, son of	James Blades	Edward Haddaway
Wm	Peter Haddaway	John McCartey
Joseph Harrison, son of	Charles Smith	Noble Tucker
Robt.	Francis Kersey	Davey White
Charles Nickells	Wm Kersey	Peter Hunt Jur
John Harrinton	Benj. Cooper	Elex ^r Larremore
Thos Townsen	George Haddaway son	James Jones
Thos Love	of Thos.	Robt Jones
Nathaniell Grase	Thos Commins	John Brierwood
Benett Vallent	Patrick Roach	Gilbert Jackson
Thos Vallent	Elex ^r Wilson	John Hopkins
Wm Norrowd	Thos Trott	Adam Corner
James Mashell	Wm Collison	Lues ^r Mathews
Wm Corsey	Edward Collison	James Spencer
James Harris	Thos Adkock Jur	Thos Sathells
Richard Kettey, Drum-	Wm Lamdin Jur	Thos Higgins
mer	Robt Lamdin son of Wm	James Rimmer
John Winter Botton	Robt Porter	George Haddaway Jur
Wm Dingell	James Calk	Robt Brumell
Thos Camper	Philmon Spencer	Charles Gossage
Henery Jefferson	Benj Spencer	James Lee
James Harrison	Edward Hopkins	Benj. Stoker
John Harrison son of	Wm Harrison Jur	John Nuttell
James	Denis Connaway	George Porter
James Harrison Jur	Thos Cooper	James Harrison son of
Richard Bridges	John Wales	Wm
Rowlen Haddaway	John Blades	Perry Harrison
Thos Haddaway	Hugh Spencer	Francis Sherwood
John Cowley		

A List of Officers and others belonging to the Troop of Horse,

Tristram Thomas, Lieutenant
 Phillemon Hambleton, Cornet
 John Padison, Quarter Master
 William Alexander, Corporal
 Thomas Ray, Corporal
 Robert Spencer, Corporal

David Robinson, Corporal
 Jacob Looeckerman, Corporal
 Samuel Hopkins, Corporal
 Thos Jenkins, Corporal
 William Harris, Corporal
 Turpy Dawson, Corporal

Nich ^s Goldsborough Junr	Jam ^s Woleot	Russel Armstrong
Peter Denny	Rich ^d Turbut	David Kirby
Robert Newcom	Tho ^s Skinner	Vincent Finny
Dennis Hopkins	John Lee	Edmond Ferril
Tho ^s Winchester	Will ^m Sanders	Edw ^d Griffeth
Abednego Botfield	John Barnet	Joh Keld
Will ^m Skinner	Will ^m White	Charles Pickren
Arthur Rigby	John Sanders	Jam ^s Pickren
Anthony Lecompt	Morris Giding	Andrew Skinner
Jam ^s Denny	Walter Jenkins	Zadock Botfield
John Auld	Jam ^s Chaplin	Nich ^s Low
Joseph Hopkins	Polard Edmonson	Peter Blake
Fedeman Rolle	Henry Delahay	Ralph Elston
Dan ^l Sherwood	Vincent Patison	Nich: Goldsborough, 3d.
John Hambleton	Noah Cornish	Edw ^d Oldham
Peter Calk	Nathan ^l Hull	Will ^m Delahay
John Sherwood	John Kinimont	Rich ^d Robinson
Will ^m Cooper	Will ^m Trippe	Will ^m Finny
Will ^m Dawson	Wolman Gibson	Dan ^l Manadear
John Robinson	Meshech Botfield	Mathew Jenkins
Will ^m Mills	Phill ^m Horney	Tho ^s Abbot
Tho ^s Martin	John Blake	Loftis Bowdle
Tho ^s Martin Junr	Robert Willson	Jam ^s Walker
Henry Martin	Tho ^s Roberts	Henry Dickenson
Nich ^s Glen	Edw ^d Carslake	Dan ^l Dickenson
Tho ^s Whittenton	Sam ^l Cockayne	Powel Cox
Abnor Parrot	John Cooly	John Bozman
Will ^m Mullikin	Jam ^s Benson	

[SOMERSET ?]

1747

A List of Cap^t W^m M^cClamy^s Company Mar. 24th 1747

John Turpin, Lievtennant	Jacob Airs, Serjant	
Sollomon Tull, Insine	Sam ^l Tull, Corporal	
James Furnis, Serjant	Isaac Hollond, Corporal	
John Madux, Serjant	Randall Mitchell, Corporal	
	Jesse King, Cl.	
David McDanill	Richard Tull	David Wood
Thom ^s More	James Dougherty	Morgin Sanders
Joshua Hall	Martin Shepr ^d	Wm Bolland
John Ebet	W ^m Collins	James Saylor
Curtis Reviell	W ^m Smith	George Benston
Benjamin Grumble	Randol Revill Junr	W ^m Outerbridge
Edward Culling	John Roch	W ^m Macdormand

Sam ^l Miles	Ezekiel Gibbins	Jn ^o Howard
Stacy Miles	Henry Fisher	William Young
Wm Willis	Wm Furnis	John Davis
Thom ^s Walston	Jn ^o Tillman	John Tindall
Wm Mathis Sen ^r	James Collins	Isaac Mitchell
Benjamin Tilliman	Isaac Cullin	Charles Macuellford
Randol Feddy	Denwood Turpin	Jn ^o Holt
Wm Mathis Juner	Wm Culling	Wm Revill

1748

A List of Soldiers Commanded by Cap^t Adam Spence—

John Evens	Michael Tar Jun ^r	Stephen Sturgis
John Outten	Thomas Brittingham	Levi Beachbord
John Slinger	John Willet	Watson Mchenry
William Bishop	John Jones Jun ^r	Samuel Nilson
Roger Patrick	William Pruit	Joshua Guttrey
Daniel Patrick	Adam Scoot	Elijah Guttrey
John Houlsten	John Richardson	Philip Guttrey
John Blizard	Joseph Puddrie	Moses Guttrey
Walter Machenry	James Lensey	William Claywell
John Walton	Walter Read	John Tar Jun ^r
John Price	John Porter	William Robenson
Giles Jones	John Tar	William Richardson
Daniel Hancock	Elisha Tar	Isaac Pain
John Allan	Eli Tar	
William Willit, Sergeant		Robert Nilson, Sergeant
Joseph Eishop, Sergeant		John Scarborough, Clark
Thomas Willit, Sergeant		William Nilson, Lieutenant
Stephen Hall, Sergeant		

A List of Men Belonging to the Company of Cap^t John Evens

Thomas Midsly	Archabel Deall	John Fassit
Samuel Powell	William Bowing	Edmond Crapper
Henry Hudson	William White	William Colings
Thomas Powell	John Smith	Samuell Holland
Gamage Evens	Obed Gaught	Nehemyer Nock
Powell Paty	Jacob Marshel	Charles Rackliffe
Caleb Tingle	Joseph Gray	Warring Hader
Kendel Collier	Solomon Baker	Jehu Mumford
Walter Purnell	David Long	John Deal
Isaac Coventon	Solomon Crapper	Barthlewmy Barrum
Solomon Hudson	Harison Ayrs	Solomon Camell

Thomas Gray	Alexander Mills	Nathaniell Craper
John Bowen	John Hudson	Thomas Collins
William Medsly	William Smith	Samewal Deal
Elias Evens	William Richards	Ebenezar Collings
Alexandr Marcy	Brickhous Townson	Elisha Evens
John Campbell	John Turvill	Annanias Hudson
John Lockwod	Adam Brevard	James Murry
Vincin Crapper	Whitenton Bowing	
Ebnez ^a Evanes, Lieut.		Daniel Tingle, Insign
W ^m Steven Hill, Quartermaster		
		Pr Zadock Purnell, Clk.

 LAND NOTES, 1634-1655.

(Continued from p. 60)

9th Octob 1640.

David Wickliff demandeth fifty acres of Land being part of the Land due to him for transporting himself into the Province in the year 1636.

13th November 1640.

Laid out for David Wickliff a parcell of Land on the Western Side of Wickliff's creek, . . . containing fifty acres or thereabouts.

15th June 1640.

Leonard Calvert Esq, Lieutenant General &c demandeth 100 acres of Land due to him for transporting one Servant into the Province in the year.

Eod. The Said Leonard Calvert assigned his right in the Said 100 acres unto John Robinson barber Chirurgeon Supr p: 52.

22^d Octob 1640.

Laid out for John Robinson barber a parcell of Land lyeing near the head of the Creek called Wickliff's Creek, on the East

Side thereof, . . . containing in the whole one hundred acres or thereabouts.

20th Octob 1640.

Henry Lee demandeth fifty acres of Land in part of the Land due to him for transporting himselfe into the Province in the year 1636.

4 Dec 1640.

Laid out for Henry Lee a parell of Land lyeing on the West Side of Wickliff's creek . . . containing in the whole fifty acres or thereabouts.

10th febr 1640.

Thomas Hebden demandeth 200 acres of Land due to him by Conditions of Plantation for transporting himself into the Province Anno 1635 and his wife in the year 1640.

febr 4: 1641.

Tho: Hebden demandeth 1000 acres of Land due to him by assignment from M^r James Ncale infra p: 132.

Eod—: Warrant to Surveyor to lay out 1000 acres for Tho: Hebden next his freehold.

Laid out for Thomas Hebden planter a parcell of Land lyeing on the West Side of S^t George's River and bounding on the South with a line drawn from West from Hebden's hole to S^t John's Creek on the West with S^t George's Creek, on the North with a line drawn from the head of a Creek called Weston's Creek, South east and by South unto David's Well, on the East with Whiteliff's creek, containing and now laid out for one thousand acres or thereabouts.

Laid out for Thomas Hebden Planter a parcell of Land lyeing on the West Side of S^t George's River bounding on the East with the said River, on the South and West with S^t George's Creek, on the North with a line drawn from the head of a Creek in S^t George's River called Beanes Creek West into S^t George's creek and now laid out for 700 acres or thereabouts.

20 Octob 1640.

Isaac Edwards demandeth 100 acres of Land due to him by Conditions of Plantation for transporting himself into the Province Anno 1637.

4 Dec 1640.

Laid out for Isaac Edwards, a parcell of Land lyeing on the Western Side of Wickliffe Creek, and bounding on the North (upon the Land of Henry Lee) with a line drawn from Lee's bite West into the Woods . . . on the West till it intersect a paralell drawn from Isaac's Creek, . . . containing in the whole fifty acres or thereabouts.

18 Dec Eod.

Laid out for M^r Secretary a neck of Land where Stood the Town of New Patuxent, lyeing upon the Southern Side of Patuxent River and bounding on the East with Bay S^t Vincent, on the South with S^t Vincents River, and on the West with a Meridian line drawn from S^t Ann's Creek in Patuxent River till it Intersect a paralell drawn over a point of Land in S^t Vincent's River called Point Anne containing 1000 acres &c

[The Patent]

Cecilius &c for and in Consideration that our faithfull and beloved Councillor and Secretary John Lewger Gent hath transported himself into our Province of Maryland, and hath there done unto us Laudable Service, Have therefore of our Mcer grace of and with the advice &c and according to our Special Letters under hand and Seale, bearing date at Warder Castle 29 August 1636 &c with Wrecks &c, Court Leet and Court Baron, according to the forme and usage of England &c will have it called S^t Ann's Yeilding therefore 200 weight of good wheat &c Given &c this 19 Dec 1640.

10 Decemb. 1642.—This Patent was Surrendred and all his right in it by the Secretary.

28 Dec.

Jo: Harrington demandeth 100 acres of Land due to him for transporting himself into the Province anno 1635.

These are to will and require you upon Sight hereof to pass under the Seal of my Province of Maryland a Patent of a Plantation called Snow hill in my Said Province with all edifices and buildings thereunto belonging together with a thousand acres of Land lyeing between S^t John's Creek and Gerrard's Creek, and to erect the Same into a Manor with all Such privileges and immunities as Other hath there belonging to a Manor, To Abell Snow of Cursitor's office in Chancery Lane London Gent and his heirs forever, by the name of the Mannor of Snow hill, under the rents and Services accustomed, And also to grant to the Said Abell Snow and his heirs (if he or his assignes require it) ffive thousand acres of Land more (or any less quantity as he or they Shall desire) in any convenient place within the Said Province which he or his assignes Shall make choice of, being not then taken up, when he or his assignes Shall require it, and to erect the Same into one or more Mannors, with the like privileges, and under the like rents and Services as aforesaid, And for Soe doeing this Shall be your warrant dated the viijth day of October 1640.

Signed: C: Baltemore.

9th ffeb 1640.

Abell Snow of Cursitor's office London Gent by his Attorney Thomas Gerrard demandeth 1000 acres of Land by vertue of a Speciall warrant from his Lordp bearing date the 8th October 1640.

Eod/. Laid out for Abel Snow Gent a parcell of Land lyeing between S^t John's ffreehold, and S^t Maries Bay on the South and including the whole ffreehold of Nath: Pope, S^t George's River on the West, the path way leading from Pope's ffreehold unto Mattapanient alias Conception Mannor on the East and the ffreehold of Park-hall and a line drawn thence due East through the woods untill it intersect the pathway aforesaid on the North containing 1000 acres of Land or thereabouts.

Thomas Cornwaleys Esq demandeth 4000 acres of Land due by first Conditions of Plantation for transporting into the Province in the year 1633 ten able men Servants that is to Say:

Thomas Beckworth	William ffitter	
Matthew Burrowes	John Robinson Carp	
Samuel that was	} William Browne	
brought from S ^t Xpofers		Stephen Gore
Cutberd ffennick		Stephen Sammion
Richard Loe		

8th Septemb 1639.

Laid out for Capt Tho: Cornwaleys one Mannor of Cornwaleys Cross bounding upon the West with S^t Inigo's Mannor on the South with the branches of Trinity creek The one called the back Creek and the Other the Governor's Creek on the East with the path way leading from S^t Inigo's Creek to the Governor's Creek and on the North with S^t Inigo's Creek containing 2000 acres or thereabouts Laid out further for the Same, one Other Mannor adjoining to the foresaid Mannor of Cornwalcys Cross on the east Side thereof and bounding on the South with a paralell line extended Eastward from the path way at the head of the Governor's Creek for the length of one Mile into the woods, on the East with a Meridian line drawn from the end of the foresaid Mile, untill it intersect a paralell drawn from the path way leading over the head of S^t Inigo's Creek, and on the North with the Said paralell, containing 2000 acres more or thereabouts.

John Lewger.

[The Patent]

Cecilius &c that the Said first parcell of Land be called Cornwaleys's Cross, and the Said Second parcell S^t Elizabeth's, Yeilding &c 800 w^t of wheat &c. Given the 12th febr 1640. cetera ut Supr in Abell Snow's.

Giles Basha prayeth to have confirmed to him the Plantation commonly called Peare's Plantation belonging lately to John

Peare of the Isle of Kent and by Lawfull Conveyance from him come now to the Said Giles Basha.

Laid out for Giles Basha a neck of Land Commonly called Peares Plantation, bounding on the East with the Oyster Creek, on the South and West with Chesapeake Bay, and on the North with a paralell line drawn from a branch of the Oyster Creek, called Basha's branch, about twenty perches to the Northward of the dwelling house unto the Bay aforesaid, Containing 75 acres or thereabouts.

7th of May 1641.

Thomas Stent prayeth to have confirmed to him the Land whereon he now dwelleth.

Laid out for Thomas Stent a parcell of Land on the East Side of the Isle of Kent, and bounding on the South with a Creek called Stent's branch on the west with a Meridian line drawn from the head of the Said branch untill it intersect a paralell drawn from Butlers Marsh on the North with the Said paralell and on the East with Cox's bay Containing 100 acres or thereabouts.

19th June 1641.

James Neale Gent demandeth one thousand acres of Land due to him for transporting into the province himself and 5 Servants viz^t John Courte ffrancis Pope, James Langworth, William King and Thomas Deniar Surce the year 1635.

19th June 1641.

I would have you to lay out for James Neale Gent 300 acres of Land on the West Side of S^t Catherines Creek near S^t Clements Mannor Including within the Said 300 acres, the Island a little to the Westward of the Said Creek called S^t Martha's Island, And 700 acres upon the point on the west Side of Wighcccomaco Bay.

ffeb 4 1641.

The Said James Neale assigned over all his right and Interest

in the Said 1000 acres demanded unto Thomas Hebden and disclaimed the foresaid warrant.

Eod. Warrant to Surveyor to lay out 1000 acres for Tho: Hebden next his ffreehold.

James Neale Gent demandeth 2000 acres of Land by Speciall warrant from his Lordp.

Laid out for James Neale Gent a parcell of Land lyeing on the North Side of Patowmeck River and bounded on the South and West with the Said River on East with the Mouth of Wicomoko river and on the North with a line drawn by marked trees from the head of a Creek in the Said River called S^t Raphael's Creek West untill it fall into a Creek called S^t James Creek containing two thousand acres or thereabouts.

Octob 29th 1642.

15th July 1641.

Robert Vaughan demandeth 100 acres of Land for transporting into the Province 2 women Servants

ffrances Brook

Mary fford.

These are to will and require you forthwith upon receipt hereof to cause a Grant of two thousand acres to be prepared and passed under the Great Seal of my Province of Maryland unto James Neale Gent . . . And I doe hereby likewise authorise and require you to Cause the S^d Lands to be created into a Man- nor, with Such and the like liberties priviledges and immunities as are usually Granted to other Adventurors and undertakers of Such a proportion of Land for doeing whereof this Shall be your Suffieient warrant, dated at London this five and twentieth day of July Anno 1641.

Signed C Baltemore

To my very Loving brother

M^r Leonard Calvert Esq

Lieutenant Gen^rall of my Province of Maryland.

[Patent]

Cecilius &c for and in Consideration that James Neale Gent hath adventured himself in person into our Province of Mary-

land, and that he and his heirs may be the better enabled to doe us and our heirs good and acceptable Service within Our Said Province have according to the tenor of our Letters under our hand and Seal dated at London 25th July 1641 Given and Granted &c Saving to us &c To have and to hold to him his heirs and assignes forever To be holden of our Honour of S^t Maries &c Yeilding therefore forty Shillings in money or Comodities To be called Wolleston Mannor with Court Lect and Court Baron &c Given 31th Octob 1642.

27th July 1641.

Thomas Copley Esq demandeth 400 acres of Town Land due by Conditions of Plantation that is 260 acres for transporting 26 able men into the Province in the year 1633, and 140 acres More for transporting 28 other like able men Since the Said year.

Nota vid Sup: in demand of fferdinando Pulton.

The Said Thomas Copley further demandeth a Mannor of 3000 acres of Land due by like Condicons for transporting ten of the abovesaid 26 men in the year 1633.

Eod./The Said Thomas Copley Conveyed and assigned All his right and interest in the demand aforesaid unto Culbert ffennick Gent and his heirs.

Laid out for Cutbert ffennick Gent a parcell of Town land lyeing nearest about the new Chappell at S^t Maries, and bounding on the East with S^t Peter's ffreehold, on the South with the Town Land of M^r Giles Brent Gent, and a line drawn from the end of the Said Town land unto S^t Peter's ffreehold on the west with a Swamp in S^t George's River called the Key Swamp and on the North with a right line drawn from the top of the hill on the North side of the said Swamp where the vayle herctofore Stood unto that part of the Mill Brook, where the ffreehold of S^t Peter's ends being about the distance of 45 perches above the place where the Mill now Standeth, Containing 25 acres or thereabouts.

ffurther Laid out for the said Cutbert ffennick another parcell of Town land lying together in a Neck makeing the Northern

point of S^t Inigo's Creek and bounding on the East with a Creek called S^t Peter's Key, on the South with the Mouth of S^t Inigo's Creek, on the West with S^t George's river and on the North with a line drawn from the head of S^t Peter's Key unto a bite distant Some 40 perches or thereabouts to the Northward from the foreland Commonly called Marrill's point containing 120 acres or thereabouts.

ffurther Laid out for the Said Outbert ffennick, another parcell of Town land lyeing about S^t Marics hill, and bounding on the East with the hill Creek, on the South with a branch of S^t Inigo's Creek, on the North with a paralell line drawn from the hill Creek, and extending due West up the hill (about the distance of a furlong to the Northward from the house now Standing) for the length of 160 perches, and on the West with a Meridian line drawn from the end of the Said 160 perches, unto S^t Inigo's Creek Containing 255 acres or thereabouts.

ffurther Laid out for a Mannor for the S^d Outbert ffennick one neck of Land lyeing upon the East Side of S^t George's and bounding on the North with S^t Inigo's Creek, on the South with the Mouth of Trinity Creek, and on the East with a branch of Trinity Creek, called the back-Creek, and a line drawn from the Northermost head of the Said branch to the Southermost bite of a branch in S^t Inigo's Creek, called S^t Luke's Creek where the Mannor of Cornwaleys Cross ends Containing 2000 acres or thereabouts.

And ffurther, Laid out one Island lyeing on the Western Side of the Mouth of S^t George's River called S^t George's Island Containing 1000 acres or thereabouts.

REVIEWS AND NOTES.

Monett Family Genealogy. An Emphasis of a Noble Huguenot Heritage, somewhat of the first Emigrants, Isaac and Pierre Monet. By Orra Eugene Monett, Los Angeles, Cal. Los Angeles, Cal., C. E. Birely Company, 1911. Pp. 1243, 171 illustrations.

This work is a credit to the author who has, after ten years of research in America and Europe, expended \$7500 in its production. The printing and illustrations are the finest that the printer's craft can produce.

The volume contains the descendants of Isaac and Pierre Monet, with the allied families of Pollott, Nuthall, Sprigg, Hillary, Mariate, Crabb, Williams, Osborn, Burrell, Hillen, Lake, Bird, Caldwell and Slagle families of Maryland: the Reighelsdorfer, Hagenbruch, Schissler, Braucher, Wayland, Willholt, Kinnear, Hull, Ludwig, Lutz and others. The historical matter deals largely with Calvert county, Maryland, and the states of Virginia and Ohio. The material concerning Calvert county is of especial interest from the fact that most of the early records have been destroyed by fire.

Isaac Monet, a French Huguenot, first appears in Clift's Hundred in Calvert county in 1707. His descendants largely migrated westward. Pierre Monet settled in Staten Island about 1700.

KIRK BROWN.

Descendants of Edward Small of New England; and the allied families with tracings of English ancestry. By Lora Altine Woodbury Underhill. Cambridge, privately printed at the Riverside Press, 1910. 3 vols. \$15.00.

This history of the Small family of Maine, published originally as a memorial, is the result of years of painstaking labor on the

part of the compiler and represents a lavish expenditure on the part of the Small descendants. It is an unusually fine specimen of book-making and is embellished with reproductions of portraits, maps, wills and other manuscripts that add greatly to the value and authenticity of the work.

Carlyle family and descendants of John and Sarah (Fairfax) Carlyle. The Carlyle House and its associations. By Richard Henry Spencer. Richmond, 1910. Pp. 58. Edition limited to sixty copies.

This brochure contains in addition to the genealogy of the Carlyle family, some interesting notes on the Carlyle house, where, among other meetings of celebrities, was that of General Braddock and the five colonial governors, in 1755. At this meeting, Mr. Spencer says, "the first suggestion by British officials in council for taxing the American Colonies" was promulgated.

Some Records of Sussex County, Delaware. By Rev. C. H. B. Turner, Lewes, Del. Philadelphia, 1909.

While the author of this book regrets the paucity of historical records in Delaware, this volume of 387 closely printed pages will be found extremely valuable to all those interested in the history and genealogy of Delaware. Many references to Maryland affairs may also be found therein.

A Soldier's Recollections; leaves from the diary of a young Confederate, with an oration on the motives and aims of the soldiers of the South. By Randolph H. McKim. New York, Longmans, Green and Co., 1910. xvii + 362 pp. Front. 5 portraits. \$2.00.

In writing these recollections it has been the purpose of the Reverend Dr. McKim to "present a few pen and ink sketches of the life and experience of a Confederate soldier." The work is

largely made up of extracts from diaries kept during the stirring times which they cover, as well as from letters written from the field. Like most works of this character it adds nothing to the military history of the Civil War, but as a "human document" is entertaining and valuable. A Marylander himself, Dr. McKim was in close touch with many other distinguished Marylanders who espoused the cause of the South and the work will doubtless appeal to a wide audience.

The Clipper Ship Era, 1843-1869. By Arthur H. Clark. New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1910. xii + 404 pp. \$2.00 net.

The author of this work, a ship's captain for fourteen years, writes of his subject from personal knowledge as well as from documentary sources. In his preface he says: "The clipper ship era began in 1843 as a result of the growing demand for a more rapid delivery of tea from China; continued under the stimulating influence of the discovery of gold in California and Australia in 1849 and 1851, and ended with the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869." Mr. Clark entirely leaves out of account the great South American trade in which Baltimore was so largely interested. It will be a surprise to many to learn that the clipper ship was a development from French models. Of the large number of clipper ships mentioned in this work only seven were built in Baltimore, though others built elsewhere, were owned here.

Travels in the Confederation, 1783-1784. From the German of Johann David Schoepf. Translated and edited by Alfred J. Morrison. Philadelphia, Wm. J. Campbell, 1911. 2v. \$6.00 net.

This fascinating work published originally in Erlangen, Germany in 1788, has now for the first time been made accessible to English readers. As chief surgeon of the Ansbach troops in the British army, Schoepf saw six years service in this country, and immediately after the assurance of peace set out on his travels

through the states, the result of which is entertainingly chronicled in these volumes. Dr. Schoepf traveled through New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and North Carolina. In Maryland he stopped at Sharpsburg, Frederick, Baltimore (to which he devotes 25 pages), Bladensburg, Georgetown, and Annapolis. He describes the country through which he passed as well as the manners and customs of the people. Of the inhabitants of Fredericktown he says they "are the most unmannerly people to be found far and wide." Only 525 copies of the work have been printed and our Library is fortunate in having secured a copy.

Harrison, Waples and allied families, being the ancestry of George Leib Harrison of Philadelphia, and his wife, Sarah Ann Waples. By their son, William Welsh Harrison, LL. D. Philadelphia, 1910. One hundred copies printed for private circulation only.

The Society has received as a gift from the author the above volume. It is without question one of the handsomest specimens of a genealogy that has ever been issued. Printed in quarto on hand-made deckel-edge paper and illustrated most profusely with portraits, crests and reproductions of paintings, it is a joy to the eye of the book lover and bears evidence that neither labor nor expense have been spared in its production.

Barroll in Great Britain and America, 1554-1910, compiled by Hope H. Barroll of Chestertown, Md. John H. Saumnig & Co., 1910. 122 pp. \$5.00.

This work traces the American descendants of Rev. William Barroll, of Hereford, England, and seems to be rather limited in scope. It is unfortunate that no index has been provided as the value of the book is materially lessened by this omission. The presswork and illustrations are well done.

The Young Privateersman. By William O. Stevens and McKee Barclay. New York, Appleton and Company. \$1.50.

This stirring story by Professor Stevens of the United States Naval Academy and Mr. Barclay, the well-known cartoonist, is based on the exploits of the Privateersmen Barney, Boyle and Reid, and gives a true picture of naval experiences during the War of 1812.

The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, for April, continues the publication of lists of emigrants from England, the present instalment covering the period from March to May, 1775. The following "passengers" for Maryland are noted: By the *Culvert* from London, 2; by the *Calvert* from Worcester, 29; by the *Patuxant* 3; by the *Royal Charlotte* 6; by the *Neptune* 34; by the *Nancy* 9; by the *Fleetwood* 30; by the *Adventure* 72; by the *Elizabeth* "one hundred and six convicts from different Jails of this Kingdom"; by the *Starr & Garter* 4; by the *Elkridge* 24; by the *Ashton Hall* 20; by the *Camden* 2; by the *Mermaid* 63; and by the *Patowmack* 26. In the list of emigrants from Liverpool, a number were consigned to Maryland.

The *Alienist and Neurologist* for February, 1911, p. 40, contains an article by Dr. T. D. Crothers, Superintendent of Walnut Lodge Hospital, Hartford, Conn., entitled "The insanity and inebriety of J. Wilkes Booth," the first paragraph of which is as follows:

"After an interval of forty-five years, scientific study of the brain and its diseases, has brought out the fact that the tragic death of President Lincoln was the act of an insane inebriate, and was due to an accidental combination of circumstances and not the result of a matured plan of a criminal."

The *Columbian Magazine* for April contains an article by Dr. George L. Porter entitled "How Booth's body was hidden." It

is illustrated with reproductions from contemporary prints and documents, some of which are decidedly gruesome.

In the *Days of the Laggan Presbytery*, by Rev. Alexander G. Lecky, contains a sketch of Francis McKemie and gives a number of references to his student days, found in the minutes of the Laggan Presbytery.

Hon. Oswald Tilghman of Easton, Md., has issued a prospectus for a History of Talbot County, to be in two large volumes and compiled principally from the voluminous literary remains of the late Samuel Alexander Harrison. Publication is contingent on a sufficient number of advance subscriptions at five dollars per volume.

The report of the Indiana Antietam Monument Commission gives an account of the ceremonies at the dedication of the monument on September 17, 1910, and is handsomely illustrated.

The action of the justices of the Frederick County Court in reference to the Stamp Act is well known. It would be interesting to know whether any other county court took action in the matter. In Baltimore county, the justices met from November 5 to 23 and appointed constables, overseers of roads, pressmasters, &c. They made no reference to the Stamp Act, but tried only one case, that of the negro Cæsar who was condemned to be hanged for house burning. On February 25, 1766, when the Court should have held its next term, there was no quorum. The records of Calvert county for the period have been burned. An examination of the records of Somerset, Worcester and Kent county courts shows no mention therein of the Stamp Act. It would be interesting to learn whether there is any reference to it in the counties not named above.

B. C. S.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

March 13, 1911. Stated meeting. President Cohen in the chair and thirty-one members present, Mr. Edward Stabler, Jr., Recording Secretary *pro tem*.

The following named persons hitherto nominated were duly elected to active membership: F. Henry Boggs, James S. Calwell, Thomas D. Penniman, George A. Boyden, John M. Hammond and Mrs. Wm. H. Whitridge.

The resignations of Joseph Bowes, Walter N. Shepard and James T. Huffmaster were accepted.

The necrology: General Peter Leary, Jr., J. Seth Hopkins, Hon. Samuel D. Schmucker, Rev. Francis X. Brady.

Mr. Michael A. Mullin spoke feelingly and eloquently upon the great loss to the community by the death of Rev. Francis X. Brady.

Hon. Henry Stockbridge read the following minute in memory of Judge Samuel D. Schmucker:

“A man of sterling worth, a citizen of high ideals, a thorough scholar of varied attainments has passed from among us. Modest and unassuming in demeanor, sincere and steadfast in his relations with his fellow men, courteous to all, Samuel D. Schmucker will long be cherished with true affection. Born in an adjoining State, he early came to Maryland and entered in the practice of the law, in which he rose steadily until he crowned his professional career as a member of the highest tribunal of our State. Patient and thorough research as a student, united with a broad, sympathetic knowledge of his fellow man and a clear and cogent style of diction made his work of more than usual value.

“His literary tastes naturally led him to the study of the history of his adopted State, and on January 14, 1884, he became a member of this Society, and in the years 1897 and 1898 served on the Library Committee. Though too busy with his

professional obligations to assume a more prominent part among us, his interest was repeatedly manifested.

"His death is the loss to this Society of an able and valued member, to our city of an estimable and exemplary citizen, and to our State of a cultured scholar and able jurist."

Mr. James W. Bowers, who had been previously nominated, was elected Recording Secretary.

Mr. Lawrence C. Wroth read a paper on "A Maryland Merchant and His Friends in 1750."

April 10, 1911. Stated meeting. President Cohen in the chair and thirty-seven members present.

The following named persons hitherto nominated were duly elected to active membership: Matthew Page Andrews, J. Wallace Bryan, Frederick M. Colston, and Richard B. Sellman.

The necrology: Miss S. Asenath Harwood, Alpheus Hyatt, Rev. Dr. J. Houston Eccleston and Lewis W. Wilhelm.'

Dr. Bernard C. Steiner presented the following resolutions:

"Inasmuch as it is desirable to keep in the minds of the people the lives of the great men of the Republic, and the frequent sight of portraits of these leaders has an important historic influence in calling them to the attention of all:

"*Resolved*, That the President of the United States and the Postmaster-General be respectfully requested to return to the former practice of having each denomination of postage stamps commemorate a different person among the leaders of the United States."

A paper prepared by Mr. Isaac F. Nicholson, entitled "The Maryland Guard Battalion, 1860-61," was then read by Mr. A. C. Trippe.

May 8, 1911. Stated meeting. President Cohen in the chair and twenty-two members present.

Samuel Gover Hopkins, hitherto nominated, was elected to associate membership.