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THE DIPLOMATIC CAREER OF WILLIAM CARMICHAEL.

FLOYD B. STREETER.

William Carmichael, a native of Maryland,¹ was in Europe at the beginning of the Revolution. Early in the year 1776, intrusted with dispatches from Arthur Lee to Congress, he set out from London for Nantes, to find a passage to his native country.² When he reached Paris, on account of ill health, he was forced to discontinue his journey. He wrote later that, while here recovering his health, he endeavored to find out the sentiments of the French court respecting American affairs.³ He was in Paris when Silas Deane, who had been appointed agent to the French court by Congress early in the spring, arrived on July 7. Deane was in need of a secretary and through Major Rogers, he secured the assistance of Carmichael, who entered his service about the middle of August.⁴

¹ Deane to Committee of Correspondence, *Wharton*, II, 124; *Journals of Congress*, XII, 1141; Wm. Lee to Francis Lightfoot Lee, *Deane Papers*, II, 213-19.

² Carmichael to Committee of Secret Correspondence, *Wharton*, II, 184; *Silas Deane in France*, 26; Arthur Lee to Wm. Carmichael, *Deane Papers*, II, 343.

³ *Silas Deane in France*, Deane's Narrative, 26-27; Carmichael to Congress, *Wharton*, II, 184-190.

⁴ *Deane Papers*, I, 119, 161; *Silas Deane in France*, Deane's Narrative,

Carmichael's first important work was a journey to Berlin in the fall of 1776. The agent of the King of Prussia had informed Deane that his sovereign had expressed a desire of having some American sent to Berlin, in order that he might obtain a clear idea of the nature of American commerce and a detailed knowledge of American affairs. Carmichael was selected to undertake this mission. He set out from Paris, on October 10,¹ and after spending about two weeks in Amsterdam, continued his journey on November 3, toward his destination.² Having in his possession a letter, of introduction and commendation, written by Deane to Dumas in Amsterdam, he attempted while there to bring about commercial relations between America and Holland. He wrote to Congress that he also tried to find out whether a loan might be obtainable and as to the general attitude of the Dutch toward both England and America.³ Upon his arrival in Amsterdam, he learned that the news of the American defeat on Long Island, had just reached that city. As a result, he found that it was hopeless to try securing a loan until the Americans changed the course of the conflict. However, he wrote that he had the assurance of Mr. Grand, an eminent merchant, of the house of Horneca, Fizeaux and Company, that if Congress should decide to negotiate loans in Europe and would draw bills, accepted by the principal merchants in America payable at two, three, or five years sight, and send them to his firm, they would be discounted by them at five per cent. interest. Although this would not be a large sum at first, he pointed out that it would be an opening.⁴

26-27; Carmichael to Congress, *ibid.*, 137-140; Beaumarchais to Vergennes, Stevens's *Facsimiles*, 1347; Deane's testimony in Congress, *Silas Deane in France*, 141-144; Deane to the Committee of Secret Correspondence, *Wharton*, II, 124.

¹ *Silas Deane in France*, Deane's Narrative, 30; Carmichael to the Committee of Secret Correspondence, *Wharton*, II, 184; Deane to Dumas, *Wharton*, II, 169.

² *Deane Papers*, I, 351-354.

³ Deane to Dumas, *Wharton*, II, 169-170; Carmichael to Dumas, *Wharton*, II, 184; Carmichael to Committee of Secret Correspondence, *ibid.*, 184-190.

⁴ Carmichael to Committee of Secret Correspondence, *Wharton*, II, 184-190; Carmichael to Deane, *Deane Papers*, I, 351-354.

It is difficult to say just how much Carmichael accomplished on this mission. His work seems to have been, mainly, that of becoming acquainted with the influential members of the court and with the foreign ministers, thus, interesting them in American affairs and paving the way for future negotiations with the Prussian government. He probably returned to Paris in December of that year.¹

Soon after Carmichael's return from Berlin, he was sent to Havre by Deane to inspect the loading of ships with military supplies, destined for America. The report was circulated and was called to Deane's attention that the supplies were bad and were not being properly loaded. Therefore he decided to send Carmichael to that port to make an inspection.² He arrived at this place on January 16 and found that the vessels would be ready to depart in a few days, but that they had no orders to leave.³ He wrote that some of the vessels were only partially filled, in fact that there were only stores enough to fill

¹ *Silas Deane in France*, 30. Deane in his narrative writes: "He set out from Paris in October and returned in December. During his journey he had an opportunity of forming an acquaintance with many persons of note, was well received by the minister in Berlin and performed such services as met with the approbation of your commissioners at Paris who arrived just after his return." Stevens's *Facsimiles*, No. 686¹². "It seems his behavior when there before made them many valuable friends and it was solely from his journey that they got the money I mentioned to you in my last. Lee and he are appointed to go, they will set out some time next week. When Mr. Carmichael was at Berlin he used to see the Prime Minister himself and to him he related the whole transactions between Great Britain and America from the beginning to that time, at which the minister seemed much pleased and dismissed him with hopes of assistance hereafter. . . . Carmichael made himself acquainted with most of the foreign ambassadors while on his route to that place and during his stay there and he is constantly corresponding with some of them but mostly with that court." George Lupton to William Eden. The exact date of his return from Berlin cannot be found, but it was very probably the latter part of December or early in January. Deane in his narrative says he returned in December. *Silas Deane in France*, 30. Deane wrote to Beaumarchais January 8, 1777, concerning the sending of Carmichael to Havre, *Deane Papers*, I, 451.

² Deane to Beaumarchais, *Deane Papers*, I, 451.

³ *Deane Papers*, I, 461.

one. The supplies, he said, had been stored in one, the "Romaine," in such a manner that it would cost much time to remove them. He urged Deane to obtain permission at once for them to depart.¹ One of the vessels, he wrote, had departed, but that it soon returned, the captain declaring that he had done so through the orders of General du Coudray. The latter, he continued, then departed for Paris without any explainable reason for doing so. On January 21, Deane wrote a letter to General du Coudray, in which he strongly protested against his acts.² Three days later Carmichael, in a letter to Deane, stated that he had removed a large part of the supplies into one of the vessels, and that it was ready to depart, if the court would allow it to do so. He then urged Deane to obtain the required permission.³ Carmichael tried to keep the destination of the vessel a secret and in this he seems to have succeeded.⁴ Deane wrote later, that the larger part of the supplies arrived in America in time to be used in the campaign of 1777.⁵

¹ *Ibid.*, 462; Stevens's *Facsimiles*, 630.

² *Deane Papers*, I, 464, 467.

³ "I would have dispatched this vessel immediately if the embargo had been raised and it might have set sail tomorrow. I suspect that the captain will be merely enjoined to go to St. Domingo but I shall promise him wonders and he may afterwards address himself to me for the execution of my promise. When one is so hard pressed one must not stop at trifles. . . . In heaven's name represent to the ministry that the departure of the vessels here, at Dunkirk, and at Marseilles is necessary to show us that France desires to see us independent." Stevens's *Facsimiles*, 630.

⁴ Carmichael to Deane, "I have appeared when in the company of Messrs. Limojin, Feray & Co. to be dissatisfied with the vessels and I have looked at others in their presence, so that unless my new companion babbles, no other but those who are employed by Mr. de Monthie, not even Du Coudray's officers, will know anything until the moment that vessel sails." Stevens's *Facsimiles*, 629. Count Beaumarchais to Deane, February 19: "The *Mercure* and the *Seine* have gone, the one from Havre, the other from Nantes at a season when they may make directly for the continent; but when the Ministers whom it has been necessary to deceive in regard to the lading and destination of the two vessels, discover this deception also will they be as lenient towards these later, since they are very far from being so, respecting the others?" *Deane Papers*, I, 491.

⁵ Deane's Narrative, *Silas Deane in France*, 36-37.

Let us now observe briefly Carmichael's relations with the Marquis de La Fayette, after the return of the former from Havre. Carmichael had several conversations and some correspondence with La Fayette at this time, regarding the latter's departure to America. Carmichael wrote to a friend, that he had encouraged him to go to America, with a few officers, in a ship of his own, and that he had written to his friends in America, that the Marquis was coming. The two tried to keep the affair a secret, but it became known, and an order from the King reached him as he was about to set out. Thus, he was prevented from going.¹

In June, Deane sent Carmichael to Dunkirk to straighten out another somewhat complicated affair. He arrived at this place on the 30th of the month.² One Mr. Hodges had fitted out a cutter at Dunkirk for Captain Conyngham. The latter had captured two English vessels and, because of this, was arrested by the French government. Carmichael, after his arrival at Dunkirk, wrote that Captain Conyngham, by an order of the court, was not allowed to sail his ship even as a merchant vessel unless he would give security that he would not make prizes of any of the English vessels on the voyage. Carmichael pointed out that it would be impossible to sell the vessel under the present conditions and, if sold, it must be done at a great loss.³ On July 10, he wrote that the orders from the minister requiring security were so vague that the officials were obliged to write to the court for an explanation, and until this arrived nothing could be done. Two days later, he wrote to the commissioners complaining that the British ships of war had blockaded that port, and that under the present uncertain state of affairs, the merchants were afraid to venture in American commerce until they knew whether the court would protect their property, if not taken within the limit specified in the

¹ Stevens's *Facsimiles*, 248^s; George Lupton to William Eden, *ibid.*, 471^s; George Lupton to William Eden, Stevens's *Facsimiles*, 671^{s-7}; Carmichael to Dumas, *Deane Papers*, II, 48.

² *Deane Papers*, II, 85.

³ *Deane Papers*, II, 85; *Silas Deane in France*, 40.

treaty. He also added that his services seemed to be no longer needed at that port.¹ Deane wrote later that Carmichael fitted out a second ship for Captain Conyngham, and ordered him not to commit hostilities on the coast of France.²

In the fall of 1777, after having been in Deane's service for over a year, Carmichael decided to return to America.³ He had at this time, become disgusted with the way affairs were run by the other commissioners, especially Franklin and Deane.⁴ It seems that Carmichael's complaint was that he had advanced money on the public account, and had not been repaid by the commissioners, and in addition, that they had heaped extra work upon him. His criticism of the commissioners and his complaints were uttered so loudly that they came to the ears of the British agent, George Lupton, who now decided that the opportune time for winning Carmichael over to the British cause, had come; Lupton was much disappointed when he found out that his attempts to do so were fruitless.⁵

¹ *Deane Papers*, II, 89, 91.

² *Silas Deane in France*, Deane's Narrative, 40.

³ Carmichael to Capt. Joseph Hynson, Stevens's *Facsimiles*, 712.

⁴ Bolton (William Carmichael) to Jean Tourville, "The misfortune of these people is to believe that everybody is plotting against them, they therefore plot against everybody. They think we leagued with Mr. D. and Dr. F. at the very time that I really feel hurt at their public conduct and the private behavior of one to myself. I hope on my arrival in America to give such a representation of our affairs as will induce the congress to change their European system in a great measure." Stevens's *Facsimiles*, 288.

⁵ "Carmichael is not a little pleased with them himself. As he informs me he has advanced near one thousand pounds sterling for them on the public account and they have not gratitude sufficient to repay him the same, tho' they are convinced that he is exceeding pushed for money, but are daily heaping more expenses and business on his hands. This he gives me as his reason for returning to America so shortly—where he hopes to be rewarded with that which could not be had here. I imagine it would be a good time to endeavor to bring him over to our way of thinking, if that could be done 'twould be a most valuable acquisition, as he is perfect master of all their private conferences." George Lupton to William Eden, Sept. 23, 1777.—Stevens's *Facsimiles*, 199.

On October 15 he wrote the following: "Carmichael is a very reasonable young fellow and its a pity he could not be brought over to your way

In December, Carmichael intended to go in the dispatch frigate, but was deprived of this opportunity, because of the selection of Silas Deane's brother, to carry the dispatches.¹ In the latter part of the same month, Carmichael was sent to Nantes to carry an express; he again returned to Paris and then set out for Nantes, in the forepart of January.² After remaining here for some time, he departed for America.

Just before Carmichael's departure for America, trouble arose between him and Arthur Lee. In the spring of the preceding year, he had contemplated going to Berlin as secretary to Arthur Lee, one of the commissioners. He, however, finally refused to go, unless he should be given a commission. Lee was somewhat displeased at his refusal.³

After Lee's return from Berlin, his dislike for Carmichael continued to grow. The former now made the charge that Carmichael was a leader in the circulation of reports, which were injurious to him and the commission. Lee mentioned in particular the report that there were dissensions among the commissioners, which, he said had been circulated in Europe and would probably reach America.⁴ At this time a mutual friend

of thinking,—he informs me that neither Franklin nor Deane are capable of doing the business for which they were designed." Stevens's *Facsimiles*, 204⁴.

¹ Extracts from the journal of Arthur Lee, *Life of Arthur Lee*, I, 364-365, 368; William Carmichael to Arthur Lee, *Deane Papers*, II, 300; Lord Stormont to Lord Weymouth, Stevens's *Facsimiles*, 1782²⁻³, 1718.⁴

² *Deane Papers*, II, 287; *Life of Arthur Lee*, I, 264-265.

³ Carmichael to Congress, August 6, 1778, "He corresponded with me on that journey (to Spain) as will appear by No. 8 and finally on his return proposed to take me with him in the most confidential capacity that of private secretary to Berlin; and although he was displeased at my refusal to attend him in a private character, yet he never mentioned this affair, etc." *Silas Deane in France*, 137-140; Arthur Lee to Committee of Foreign Affairs: "Mr. Sayre of London is to accompany me as secretary, Mr. Carmichael having refused to go unless the commissioners would give him a commission which we did not think ourselves authorized to do." See also *Wharton*, II, 335.

⁴ "I have mentioned to you a cabal being formed here under the auspices of Mr. Deane which has given me much disquiet and been very busy to defame me in my absence. . . . Among other things they have circu-

made an unsuccessful attempt to bring about peace between the two.¹

We have mentioned in stating Carmichael's reasons for going to America that he was disgusted with the other commissioners during the fall of 1777. In this general state of mind, looking as he did at his associates through smoked glasses, it is very possible that he had made statements, which gave Lee just grounds for this charge.²

The real trouble, between the two, began after Carmichael had left Paris, and was about to start for America. This was over the pocket dictionary affair. In order to understand this we must go back to Carmichael's arrival in Paris and to his first relations with Deane. When Carmichael left England, as we have before mentioned, Lee intrusted him with dispatches. He also gave him a small pocket dictionary, which was to serve as a cypher in their correspondence. Between the blank leaves and the cover, were pasted two small pieces of paper, which contained intelligence for the secret committee. After Carmichael arrived in France, he placed this dictionary and the

lated a report both here and in England which will probably reach America, of dissensions subsisting among the commissioners. . . .

"Of these gentlemen I would wish to guard you particularly against Mr. Carmichael of whose art and enmity I have had sufficient proof to make me distrust him for the future." Arthur Lee to Francis Lightfoot Lee, Oct. 7, 1777, Stevens's *Facsimiles*, 481; He wrote to Samuel Adams, January 5, 1778. "I have before mentioned to you a Mr. Carmichael. Every day gives me fresh reason for suspecting him . . . the enclosed account will show you what manner the public money has been put into his pockets by Mr. — under the pretence of errands, in which the only subject was to tell ignorant persons that he and Mr. — were the only persons possessed of public trust and power." *Life of Arthur Lee*, II, 125.

¹ Jennings to Arthur Lee, Oct. 1777. "You were old collegians together. I was the means of the renewal of your former intimacy and the services of both are necessary for the common good. Do my dear sir take him by the hand; keep him in Europe if you can and I am sure you will have a friendship for him." *Letters of William Lee*, I, 205.

² See also statement of Lupton that Lee would not be received in Berlin in the capacity of ambassador. George Lupton to Wm. Eden, Stevens's *Facsimiles*, 168.

intelligence it contained in the hands of Deane, as he later stated, after having been informed by the latter, that he was intrusted by the secret committee to correspond with Lee; he thought at the time, that he was doing a public service. Carmichael claimed that Lee was informed of this fact immediately upon his arrival in Paris, soon after this transaction took place.¹ On January 27, 1778, Lee wrote to Carmichael stating that Deane had just informed him concerning this transaction, and demanded the return of the dispatches.² In reply to this, Carmichael, on February 1,³ stated that the dispatches would probably be delivered into the hands of those for whom they were intended and politely reminded Lee that he knew of this transaction shortly after it occurred, and had approved the act. Each party sent a statement to Congress of his part in this affair.

It is very difficult to conclude from the evidence upon the subject, whether or not Arthur Lee knew of this transaction, as Carmichael claimed, shortly after it happened. If he did, it is strange that he did not commence his attack upon Carmichael sooner than he did. On the other hand, he may have had a purpose in waiting until this time. It is very probable that Deane mentioned this transaction and that Carmichael still had the papers in his possession, thus recalling it to Lee's mind, and, already having a strong hatred toward Carmichael, he began his attack and made his demands.⁴

¹ Carmichael to Congress, August 8, 1778, *Silas Deane in France*, 137-140; A. Lee to Committee of Foreign Affairs, September 19, 1779. *Wharton*, III, 329.

² *Deane Papers*, II, 343.

³ *Ibid.*, 346.

⁴ Deane in his narrative gives the following passage, "To expedite the recovery of the two Jamaica prizes detained at Nantes, Mr. Carmichael who was coming out to America went down to Nantes and it was agreed to send our dispatches after him. When they were ready Mr. A. Lee insisted that they should not be sent by him but by a Mr. Stevenson who had just come to Paris from London, Dr. Franklin and myself insisted upon sending them by Mr. Carmichael. Mr. Lee urged his suspicions of Mr. Carmichael founded on the affair of the Dictionary of

Now let us consider Carmichael's return to America. On November 28, 1777, Congress elected John Adams commissioner at the court of France and appointed Carmichael to the position of secretary to the commissioners at that court.¹ After Carmichael's return, he acknowledged the appointment on June 17.² It does not appear, however, that he accepted the appointment, as, on November 18³ of that year, he presented his credentials as a delegate to Congress from the State of Maryland. He served in this capacity for about a year.

On September 27, 1779,⁴ Congress elected John Jay, Minister Plenipotentiary, to negotiate a treaty of alliance, amity, and commerce between the United States and Spain. On the following day, instructions were given to Jay, and Carmichael was elected as his secretary.⁵ Jay was instructed that if Spain should gain the Floridas, the United States would guarantee them to her provided the United States were allowed the free use of the Mississippi River; (2) to obtain a treaty of alliance, amity, and commerce with Spain, granting the United States advantages equal to those already secured from France; (3) to try to obtain convenient port or ports south of the 31st parallel north latitude on the Mississippi for the use of merchant vessels belonging to inhabitants of the United States; (4) to attempt to obtain a substantial loan from Spain.⁶

which I had heard nothing from the first transaction to that moment. . . . A dispute arose thereon, etc." *Silas Deane in France*, 54. Deane, writing this as he did after the quarrel between the two arose, may have gotten events confused. Lee in his letter of January 27, commences as follows: "Mr. Deane has informed me that you have the book containing the dispatches which I committed to your care in London the year before last for the Secret Committee of Congress." This would lead one to believe that Lee may have known that these dispatches had been turned over to Deane but that he had just found out that Carmichael still had them in his possession. *Deane Papers*, II, 343.

¹ *Journals of Congress*, IX, 975.

² *Wharton*, II, 617.

³ *Journals of Congress*, XII, 1141-1142.

⁴ *Journals of Congress*, XV, 1113.

⁵ *Wharton*, III, 343.

⁶ *Journals of Congress*, XV, 1118-1120.

Jay and Carmichael left for Europe, on the 26th of October, 1779, and, after being delayed for some time at Martinico, they arrived at Cadiz, on January 25.¹ Two days after their arrival at this place, Jay sent Carmichael to Madrid with a letter to Galvez, the Spanish Minister, at the court. Jay directed Carmichael to treat the French Ambassador with due consideration and impress upon the court the attachment of America for France; to find out whether the Spanish and French Courts were on friendly terms; to find out the financial conditions of the country; to learn the regulations of the press and the character of the person in charge of it; to be on the lookout for any secret overtures of England; and finally to find out the attitude of the other powers.² Carmichael arrived in Madrid, on the 11th of February. He wrote that on the following day he was very cordially received by the French Ambassador. He stated that no overtures for peace had been made, and that there was perfect harmony between the two crowns.³ On the 18th, he wrote to Jay that he had met both the Count de Florida Blanca and Don Joseph de Galvez and had delivered Jay's letter. He stated that the King had ordered the ministers to receive Jay's overtures, and informed Jay that he might prepare to come to Madrid, when he received this letter.⁴ Carmichael was favorably impressed from the very first with his reception at the court and was very pleased with the treatment accorded him both by the Spanish ministers and the French representatives at the court. At this time, he believed that the Government was preparing to prosecute the war.⁵

On the 24th, Count de Florida Blanca wrote to Jay assuring him of the favorable disposition of the King, and expressed a desire to remove any difficulty which might prevent mutual

¹ Carmichael to Franklin, Hale, *Franklin in France*, I, 396-397; Jay to Vergennes, *Sparks*, VII, 195-198.

² Wharton, II, 472-474.

³ Wharton, III, 496.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 502.

⁵ Carmichael to the President of Congress, *Sparks* v, 18; Carmichael to Franklin; Hale, *Franklin in France*, I, 399, 400.

harmony. This, he continued, had been intimated to Carmichael.¹ And on the 4th of April, Jay arrived at Madrid and Carmichael delivered a long list of questions to him, which he had been asked by the Count de Florida Blanca. The King wished to receive information on these heads before he entered into a discussion with Carmichael and Jay.²

In the latter part of May, both Carmichael and Jay followed the Court to Aranjuez.³ At this time, Carmichael was interested in watching the movements of suspicious characters, whom he thought were agents for the British government in Spain, for the purpose of sounding the disposition of the Spanish government. One of these, he stated, was Sir John Dalrymple, who came there from Lisbon. This gentleman, he learned, had a passport from the ministry, had visited the leading men, had seen the French Ambassador, and had gone to Aranjuez where the royal family were. He had also presented a memorial to Count de Florida Blanca.⁴ Another such character, whom Carmichael mentioned, was Governor Johnson, who had preceded Sir John Dalrymple in this work.⁵ The one whom he followed most closely was Mr. Cumberland, secretary of Lord George Germain, who, he wrote on July 17, had come to Madrid. He stated that the Spanish Minister had promised to communicate any proposals of a serious nature which Cumberland proposed and added that the French Ambassador was not alarmed at this gentleman's reception. Carmichael also promised a narrative of this English agent's movements.⁶ He mentioned Cumberland's movements in almost every letter for over a year.⁷ On September 9, he had become alarmed because Cumberland was permitted to receive couriers from London and to send them thither, although he had the assurance of the French representative that there was no need of inquietude. On January 29,

¹ *Sparks*, VII, 210.

² *Ibid.*, 220-232.

³ *Wharton*, III, 736; *Sparks*, VII, 287.

⁴ Carmichael to John Adams, *Works of John Adams*, VII, 157.

⁵ *Wharton*, III, 736-739.

⁶ *Sparks*, V, 23.

⁷ *Sparks*, V, 26, 28, 31, 34, 38, 43, 46, 49, 50, 58.

1781, he informed Congress that Cumberland was still at the court "inspiring all the distrust and jealousy in his power to prejudice our affairs." At last on March 11, he wrote that he was informed this gentleman would soon leave.¹

Another part of Carmichael's work was to obtain information regarding the financial conditions of the country. On August 22, 1780, he wrote that the revenues and resources since the war had greatly diminished, and before that, it was not as flourishing as was believed by Congress, and that this was stated as one of the reasons for not assisting America. On September 9, he wrote that he was convinced that Spain could not help the United States financially unless she borrowed the money.² Later in the year, he concluded that the finances of the country were in a hopeless condition. Enough money to meet the needs of the government, he found out, could be scarcely be obtained.³

One of Carmichael's services was that of cultivating the friendship of the leading men of the country and of the foreign ministers.⁴ On September 28, 1781, he wrote that the min-

¹ *Sparks*, v, 31, 46, 50.

² *Sparks*, v, 25, 29.

³ "I have in a great measure confined my inquiries to two objects, the situation of the finance of Spain and its disposition toward us as an ally. Every day gives me reason to think the former are critically circumstanced—I know from good authority the ways and means for the next year are not devised yet, and I have good reason to believe that the necessary funds cannot be procured by taxation because the augmentation of the present year's taxes has not produced what the Ministry expected, and neither the commerce nor the produce of Spain will permit further efforts in this way. In short the current expenses of 1780 have exceeded the revenue twenty-five millions of dollars and notwithstanding, the arrearage to the public creditors are considerable." Carmichael to the Committee of Foreign Affairs, November 28, 1780; *Sparks*, v, 38.

⁴ Carmichael to the Committee of Foreign Affairs, July 17, 1780: "I have cultivated the friendship of the foreign ministers and their secretaries as often as I have had occasion and as I have always avoided an appearance of prejudice, I flatter myself that I have been listened to with attention. My conduct has always been the same with those of this nation with whom I have found means to be acquainted." *Wharton*, III, 865. La Fayette wrote to Livingston, March 2, 1783: "The next day I accompanied Mr. Carmichael who is much and universally beloved and respected in that country." *Sparks*, v, 413.

ister had notified Jay of his intention of naming a person to treat with him. Carmichael believed Mr. Del Campo, First Secretary of Foreign Affairs and Acting Secretary to the council of State, would receive the appointment. He stated that he had been on good terms with this gentleman for some time, and expressed a desire to see him selected for that work. The appointment however was delayed, probably because of other business and of the removal of the court from one place to another. On December 20, he wrote that the appointment had finally been announced to Jay.¹ He also stated in this letter that he was on very friendly terms with the representative of the Swedish government. Another influential person with whom Carmichael stated that he had been on an intimate footing was Francis Cabarrus, the founder of the paper system and one of the leading financiers of the country. He wrote that he had introduced this gentleman to Jay; he had procured him a commission enabling him to secure the payment of their bills; and he further declared that Cabarrus had offered to procure a half million dollars for the states payable at Havana, on condition of being reimbursed by the government in two years. This gentleman, he added, was likely to establish a national bank.²

Besides this work, Carmichael gave in every letter an abundance of news to Congress. This afforded the members of Congress an extra channel through which to learn the general situation of affairs in Europe; and they expressed their appreciation of the information contained in his letters.³

Jay departed from Madrid, about May 19, 1782, for Paris,⁴ to assist in carrying on the negotiations for a treaty of peace, and left Carmichael in Spain as Chargé d'Affaires. His first work in this capacity was to attempt to obtain a redress of grievances for citizens of the United States. On June 12, he informed Congress that before the court left Aranjuez he had

¹ *Sparks*, v, 57-58, 62, 70.

² *Sparks*, v, 63-64.

³ *Ibid.*, 55, 67. Letters of James Lovell and Robert Livingston to Carmichael.

⁴ *Correspondence and Public Papers of John Jay*, II, 307.

frequently reminded Del Campo of the promises made to pay attention to the redressing of grievances of various citizens of the United States. These promises, he stated, were reiterated by the Spanish Minister.¹ About a month later, he wrote that he had again brought this matter before Count de Florida Blanca. The latter desired him to repeat these in detail to Del Campo, which he did.² On September 7, he stated that he had again seen Count de Florida Blanca, and had reminded him of the complaints of the various citizens of the United States. He had further insinuated to the Count how pleasing it would be to the Americans to have orders, for a redress of grievances, issued. He added that in this conversation, he had particularized on the case of the "Lord Howe," an English vessel with a valuable cargo, which had been brought into Cadiz by part of her crew, and there detained. Contrary to the resolutions of Congress, the property taken was granted to the captors. The Count asked for a statement of this affair, in French.³ On September 29, Carmichael wrote that he had again seen the Count concerning the "Lord Howe," and on October 14, he was notified that orders were given, that this ship and the cargo should be sold publicly and the value of it deposited at the order of Congress and Carmichael.⁴ The latter part of October, he informed Congress that as soon as Harrison disposed of the "Lord Howe," he should call the attention of the minister to the affair of the Dover Cutter. Before Jay left Spain, he had made several unsuccessful attempts to obtain satisfaction from the Spanish minister on this affair.⁵

On December 30, Carmichael again wrote that nothing had been done regarding the affair of the Dover Cutter.⁶ Thus we see that he had accomplished very little in his attempt to obtain satisfaction for these citizens from the Spanish government.

¹ *Sparks*, v, 88-90.

² *Ibid.*, 92-93.

³ *Sparks*, v, 96-97.

⁴ *Sparks*, v, 101, 104-105.

⁵ *Ibid.*, v, 103. Letter of October 29 to Livingston; Jay's Correspondence and Public Papers, II, 90, 100.

⁶ *Sparks*, v, 109. Carmichael to Livingston.

However, he had better success in his attempt to persuade the Minister to lower the duties exacted at Cadiz and Bilboa. On September 8, he wrote that he had engaged the assistance of several influential persons in the work of securing the desired diminution. The latter part of the month, he stated that he had again called the attention of the ministry to the proposal and finally, on December 30, he wrote, that the ministry had consented to reduce the duties one-third on the produce of the West Indies imported in American vessels.¹

Shortly after Jay went to Paris, Carmichael learned that Prussian and Imperial representatives at the Spanish court had been directed by their home governments to make an offer of mediation to the Spanish King. This had been made, and they had received their answer, he wrote, on July 8. When Congress received this information, it was very much interested, and Carmichael was directed to throw all possible light on the subject. On July 22, he was prepared to give the substance of the answer made by Spain to the countries offering mediation. This reply was to the effect that Spain must consult her ally before accepting the offer.²

Carmichael's relations with the Saxon and Prussian Ministers at Madrid are worthy of notice. On September 29, 1782, he informed Congress that the ministers of these countries contemplated inducing their courts to open a direct commerce with the United States. They had requested information, and he stated that he had given them all in his power, which, he believed, would induce them to enter into the project. The plan finally agreed upon by both Carmichael and the Saxon minister was that the latter's government should send an agent, who was acquainted with the commerce of that country, and properly authorized, to treat with Congress. The Saxon minister advised his court to appoint such a person. They, following his advice, chose a merchant of Bordeaux, a native of Leipzig,

¹ Same to same, *ibid.*, 96-98; Carmichael to Livingston, September 29. *Sparks*, v, 101, *ibid.*, 109.

² *Sparks*, v, 93, 105-106, 94-96.

whose name was Philip Thieriot. Carmichael, in fulfillment of his promise to the Saxon Minister, wrote a letter of recommendation and introduction for this agent.¹

Let us now consider Carmichael's attempt to become recognized by the Spanish court in his official capacity, and the assistance rendered him by La Fayette, in the accomplishment of this. On December 30, 1782,² Carmichael informed Congress that he had received a letter from La Fayette, which had been sent by post for the purpose of arousing the distrust of Lord Shelburne, and of inducing the Spanish government to furnish Congress with the funds necessary for the prosecution of the war. However, Carmichael thought that there was very little hope of a loan, as the Spanish government had scarcely funds enough for its own expenses. On January 18, 1783, he wrote that he had made use of the letter of La Fayette, and believed he had aroused the ministry. He intimated to those in the confidence of the ministry that he could not remain any longer at that court unless officially received, and he stated that he would not be surprised to receive a recall.³ About this time he requested from La Fayette, who was then at Cadiz, both advice and assistance which were gladly given. La Fayette arrived at Madrid early in February.⁴ It was agreed by them that the Marquis should take the first opportunity of talking with Count de Florida Blanca on the subject of American affairs. This he did, and then requested the minister to write out the points agreed upon in the conversation. The result of this conversation was the reception of Carmichael as Chargé d'Affaires, and an invitation to dine with the foreign ministers.⁵

¹ *Sparks*, v, 102, 131-132, 132-133, 133-134.

² Carmichael to Livingston, *Sparks*, v, 108-111.

³ Carmichael to Livingston, *Sparks*, v, 111-114.

⁴ La Fayette to Carmichael, Jan. 20, 1783, *Sparks*, v, 403-405; La Fayette to Livingston, *Sparks*, v, 405-407; La Fayette to John Jay, *Correspondence and Public Papers of John Jay*, III, 27-29.

⁵ Carmichael to Livingston, *Sparks*, v, 114-117; La Fayette to Count de Florida Blanca, *Sparks*, v, 409-410; Count de Florida Blanca to La Fayette, *Sparks*, v, 410-411; La Fayette to Livingston, *Sparks*, v, 411-414.

Carmichael wrote that the one difficulty stood in the way, that it had never been the etiquette of the court to present a *Chargé d'Affaires* to the King.¹

On the 30th of August, Carmichael wrote that he had approached the minister upon the subject of presentation, and that the minister informed him that he could not grant him a privilege denied to the *Chargé d'Affaires* of other countries. Carmichael then reminded him of the promise he had made to La Fayette which had been sent to Congress. The minister then guaranteed him satisfaction. Carmichael let the matter rest until about ten days previous to the writing of this letter. At that time, he called the minister's attention again to the matter in order to have it settled before the British Minister, who, he heard, was on his way to Madrid, arrived. The Count, he continued, informed him that he had been persecuted by the Russian Minister who wished a *Chargé d'Affaires* presented. Carmichael, somewhat irritated, replied that he was doing his duty, needed no prompter on this occasion, and that he did not insist on presentation, but desired an explicit answer from the King, which he might send to Congress to enable that body to decide in what manner a *Chargé d'Affaires* should be treated. In answer to this, he stated, that the Minister expressed a desire to procure an advantage for a representative of the United States, which was denied to those of other countries, and requested that he should be provided with a copy of the letter from Congress to the King. Carmichael said that he had one with him. As a result, on the 23rd of this month, he was formally presented to the King,² who received him kindly.

In conclusion let us view Carmichael's whole diplomatic career and see to what extent it was a success or a failure. At times he was successful, at others he failed; like all people he had his strong points, and his weak ones; but on the whole

¹ *Sparks*, v, 114-117.

² Carmichael*to Livingston, *Sparks*, v, 1341-39.

we may safely say that his career was fairly successful. Acting as he did, in a subordinate capacity, he did not attract the lime-light of public attention; his work was that of assisting others, but nevertheless his career is not without interest. His chief and strongest characteristic was that of making friends. He was genial and sociable, and wherever he went he had a large number of friends. For this we have abundance of testimony from his associates. He had friends in France; when he went to Germany we have testimony that he made friends on the route; and we have the statement of La Fayette that he was "universally beloved and respected" in Spain.¹

He was a very good man to send ahead and pave the way, by means of his friend-making ability, for the more practical work of those who followed him. No doubt his mission to Berlin made the work of Arthur Lee easier. This may have been true also in Spain, when Jay remained at Cadiz and sent him on to Madrid, shortly after their arrival in that country.

Carmichael, being a minor character in the diplomatic circles of the Revolution, accomplished relatively very little. Most of his career was spent, as we know, in the position of secretary to other men; thus, his work was that of carrying out their orders and in this capacity he satisfied those for whom he worked. We have mentioned that he was sent by Deane to Havre and Dunkirk. At these places he fulfilled the objects of his mission, perhaps, as well as any one could have done. While in Spain with Jay, his work was satisfactory. Here, he watched the movements of suspicious characters, and besides giving Congress information regarding the financial condition of that country, he gave an abundance of useful information concerning European affairs. After Jay went to Paris, Carmichael tried very hard to achieve great things; yet he failed to accomplish much, due, it seems, to his ignorance of Spanish character.

¹ *Sparks*. v, 413. La Fayette, prejudiced as he was for the American cause, had a tendency to compliment Americans.

Let us take a look at his weaknesses and failures. We have seen that his chief strength lay in his ability to win friends; but the very fact of his being strong in this way, made him weak in others. One would almost conclude at times that he made the winning of friends the goal and the end of his work, and not the means to the end.

He did an inexcusable thing in the fall of 1777 when he criticised his superiors and made complaints against them so loudly that these reached the ears of the British agent. Perhaps he had reason to make these complaints, but he showed a lack of tact and used undiplomatic methods. He merely let the British government know that there was dissension among the American representatives in France, and that they were not working in harmony. Upon his first arrival in Spain, he was almost swept off of his feet by the splendor of the court, by the courteous treatment accorded him, and by the expressions of partiality to and sympathy for the American cause. He seemed to think that all Spaniards were sincere in their promises.

We have mentioned that after Jay went to Paris, Carmichael accomplished very little. He tried to get a redress of the grievances for American citizens from the Spanish government, but he got very little satisfaction. His success in his relations with the Saxon Minister was due equally as much to that minister as to his own ability. He tried to become recognized in his official capacity, but finally was forced to call in La Fayette, who, understanding Spanish character, obtained more satisfaction in a few days than Carmichael did in several months. Of course those who admire Carmichael and his career, will answer that his position was such that he had very little chance to show his ability; that after Jay left Spain there was very little for him to do, and that he was handicapped by lack of proper instructions from Congress.¹

A fault of Carmichael's was his proneness to egotism and

¹Carmichael to Livingston, July 29, 1783. He complained of being handicapped by lack of instructions in his negotiations with the Saxon Minister. *Sparks*, v, 132; see also Carmichael to Livingston, July 19, *Sparks*, v, 124.

self-commendation. He had a very keen appreciation of his work and of his ability to perform it; it was not uncommon for him to boast of his exploits.¹

As a final word, let us note what his contemporaries and associates have to say of him. We have the following unprejudiced testimony of George Lupton in a letter to William Eden: "I shall endeavor if possible to settle a correspondence with Carmichael before his departure from here and during his stay at Berlin, which I think may be worthy of notice. Carmichael is exceedingly esteemed both here and wherever he has been, at this place he has many valuable friends amongst the first people of quality and visits as familiarly as I would one of my most intimate friends."² On May 9th, 1777, the Earl of Suffolk wrote to Hugh Elliot, Ambassador at Berlin, as follows: "Messrs. Carmichael and Lee, two of the rebel agents, are said to have quitted Paris in order to attempt some negotiations at the court where you reside. These two agents are not on good terms with each other; the first of them has the best abilities and is the most in the confidence of his principals, Messrs. Deane and Franklin. The other, however, is more immediately in the commission of the Rebel Congress and was lately employed in their service at Madrid."³

There was a long and deep-seated enmity between Carmichael

¹ Carmichael to Dumas, January 27, 1777: "I shall therefore only say that from the heart of Germany, I am now on the borders of the Atlantic and that I have been on the gallop ever since I parted with you at Leyden. No saint in the calendar ever ran through countries with more zeal to gain inhabitants for heaven than I have to do miracles on earth." *Wharton*, II, 253; Carmichael to Committee of Secret Correspondence, July 17, 1780: "I have cultivated the friendship of the foreign ministers and their secretaries as often as I have had occasion and as I have always avoided an appearance of prejudice, I flatter myself that I have been listened to with attention. My conduct has been the same with those of this nation with whom I have found means to be acquainted." *Wharton*, III, 865.

² Stevens's *Facsimiles*, 686^{ss-4}. George Lupton's testimony is not worth much. Letter dated April 24, 1777.

³ Stevens's *Facsimiles*, 1452. This of course is merely hearsay testimony.

and the Lee brothers, Arthur and William.¹ On the other hand, both Deane and Jay, whom he assisted, spoke highly of his work.² Members of Congress complimented him upon the useful information which he gave that body and one of them, Robert Livingston, also wrote to him that his conduct in Spain was satisfactory to Congress.³ And La Fayette remarked about his great popularity in Spain.⁴

¹ William Lee to Francis Lightfoot Lee, November 11, 1777: "I have before mentioned a Mr. Carmichael to you who is here. He is a native of Maryland tho' of Scotch pedigree, and I believe a distant relative somehow or other of Col. Lloyd; at least he gives it out so. I have had occasion to see and know a great deal of mankind and of all the men I ever knew, I have the worst opinion of this man and I beg you will strenuously oppose anything that may be proposed which may occasion any intercourse whatever between me and him, for I cannot trust him in the most distant manner nor shall any consideration induce me to hold any correspondence or connection with him." *Deane Papers*, II, 213.

² Jay to the President of Congress, May 26, 1780: "Congress may think it extraordinary that Mr. Carmichael's hand writing does not appear in this letter. He is with my approbation now at Aranjuez and I must do him justice to say that he is always ready and willing to do his duty as secretary." *Wharton*, III, 734. Deane in his narrative: "During the whole of the first two periods, I was generously and ably assisted by Mr. Carmichael and Dr. Baneroff at their own expense of time and even money in part, as only part of their expenses and living was paid by the commissioners." *Silas Deane in France*, 68.

³ James Lovell to Carmichael, June 15, 1781. "Your several letters have been read in congress; and your industrious care to give frequent, early, and general information of those things in Europe which have influence upon our national affairs, has been not only pleasing in itself but has acquired value lately from the loss of all packets from Mr. Adams since his date of October 24th." *Sparks*, v, 55; Livingston to Carmichael, May 7, 1783: "I have no particular directions to give you with respect to your mission; your conduct is perfectly agreeable to congress, etc." *Sparks*, v, 122-124; see also letters of Livingston to Carmichael dated December 20, 1781 and July 6, 1782. *Sparks*, v, 67, 90-92.

⁴ La Fayette to Livingston, March 2, 1783: "My letter was delivered on Thursday. The next day I accompanied Mr. Carmichael who is much and universally beloved and respected in that country." *Sparks*, v, 411-414.

VAN BUREN'S MARYLAND CORRESPONDENTS.¹

(Part I.—Samuel Smith.)

BERNARD C. STEINER.

First of these comes Samuel Smith, the veteran Jeffersonian Senator, and ardent adherent of William H. Crawford as a candidate for the presidency in 1824. On October 17, 1824, William Smith of South Carolina wrote the Marylander that his speech for Crawford in the Senate has done him "immortal honor." A year earlier, on May 1, 1823, Samuel Smith wrote Van Buren, asking for a list of the New York members, marking those favorable to Crawford and those who are Federalists. "We have no paper in which we can write with safety." Many leading Baltimoreans favored Crawford. The friends of Crawford must be at their posts, as Clay is a candidate for the speaker-ship, an election which would be important to Clay's future prospects.

Smith's next letter is dated four years later, on May 26, 1827. He writes of a Jackson meeting in Baltimore, numerous attended, with delegates from the most respectable citizens. The chairman, General Farmer, was an officer in the Revolution, who commanded a brigade in the defence of Baltimore. He was a gentleman of large landed estate and high standing as a good citizen and had always "been a firm Democrat of the Jeffersonian School." The meeting was conducted with dignity and propriety and the attempt of Mr. Maxcey (one of the Committee) to mix the report with something as to the Vice-President met with no support, being resisted as foreign to the object of the meeting. Flattering hopes (some of which

¹The material for these articles was obtained, through the courtesy of Gaillard Hunt, Esq., from the Van Buren Papers in the Library of Congress.

were doubtless mistaken) were reported by delegates from the districts. The contest would be close in the double district in Baltimore, but Jackson would probably win and Baltimore County would give him its vote. It was doubtful who would have the most electoral votes in Maryland. Every family was divided, fathers and sons being against each other. Charles Carroll of Carrollton was believed to favor Jackson and his grandsons Carroll and Harper were active for Jackson. Colonel Howard and his son also favored him and the son was an active partisan.

Adams's friends, however, were highly respectable and their meeting in Baltimore on July 4, would be well attended. Both parties were acting with coolness and in a dignified manner. Chambon and C. Dorsey¹ had addressed an Adams meeting which might lead Congressman favorable to Jackson to take a similar course.

On August 27, 1827, Smith wrote Van Buren praising the latter's speech as "excellent" since it hits the nail on the head. The East have lost their commerce which had centered in New York and they wish to employ their capital in the woolen manufacture. Not satisfied with moderate profit they wish a monopoly that will deprive New York of some commerce. We have already lost a great branch of trade. Smith feared that Great Britain would not renew her commercial convention with the United States. As we strike at their manufactures by a prohibitory tariff, "they will have no object in continuing to us the monopoly we now have of the carrying trade" to and from Great Britain. The political news from Kentucky was good for Jackson and Maryland was favorable to him. His election may be looked for. President Adams's letter to E. Harris hurt him.

All those who fought at North Point and who were "in the trenches and ready to fight are offended" by the President's "contemptuous manner." The citizens "prided themselves

¹ Clement Dorsey [-1846].

highly for their conduct on that occasion" and Gleig, the British "Subaltern," had done them justice, as the President had not. Two leading "Adamites" in Harford County, who were present at the battle, "have openly declared against him" and the "pride of the whole State is offended."

In 1829, Smith wrote frequently to Van Buren with reference to the diplomatic career of another Baltimorean, Christopher Hughes, who had been *chargé d'affaires* at Brussels. In April, Van Buren wrote that Smith's wishes concerning Hughes can not be gratified, but that he will be taken care of.

Smith also wrote Van Buren on the French difficulties, on May 11. He felt that we must admit the discussion of all the claims, though that of Beaumarchais is unjust and, if acquiesced in, should be admitted reluctantly in a spirit of accommodation. France claimed admission to the ports of Louisiana as a part of the purchase price, but Smith thought that this claim could hold only from 1815, when the treaty was made with Great Britain, to June 1822, when the convention of reciprocity was signed with France, so that the claim will not amount to much. He rather thought France right as to the intervening period. At any rate, she has a face and an umpire would probably decide against us. "In all such cases, it is sound policy to bend a little to circumstances." The minister to France ought to have a complete view of the commerce between France and the United States from 1815 to 1828, showing the great increase arising from the convention and the freedom of commerce thereunder. We "acted friendly" in reducing the tariff on wines and in giving advantage to French silks over those of India and China in the tariffs of 1824 and 1828. France had not reciprocated and keeps a *regie* over our tobacco, so that she takes six or seven thousand hogsheads of it instead of thirty-eight thousand, because our administration did not attend to such trifling subjects and were ignorant of them. De Menou on the other hand "attended closely" to the wines and silks of his country.

Three days later, Smith wrote suggesting a confidential

French agent and saying that he knew of such a man. He approved of the appointment as minister to France, of Rives,¹ who "is the best man you could get in Virginia. I hope he speaks, or at least, understands French." The agent suggested had been employed by Smith in extensive transactions in foreign countries, for example, in Smyrna, at a time when Smith wished to open the Black Sea to our commerce. Madison, when Secretary of State, declined acting in the matter, "for the most silly of all ridiculous ideas, to wit, that the wheat imported from the Black Sea and distributed through the Mediterranean would interfere with our wheat and flour." Monroe thought of doing something, but Clay ridiculed it in the House and it "fell through, which was folly." "It is not well written notes and long discussions that can succeed in France. It is sociability, intercourse, pleasantry, in fine, what the French call *Les manieres*." Smith wished that Rives had more health, as the minister must "make himself acceptable to the ladies as well as to the gentlemen."

He suggested that Christopher Hughes² be sent, as Minister to Spain, which will "please a numerous family of some influence, all attached to the administration" and "would gratify the State," as no man was more popular in Maryland.

On May 20, Smith suggested the importance of gaining LaFitte,³ the French banker. He cannot be expected to exert himself save with compensation, which can only be given by a commission on the sum received, to be deducted *per rata* from each claimant's share. He may well receive and distribute the French payment and be paid for his services. We must be careful, in releasing France, not to release Denmark, Naples, and the Netherlands. The plunder in all of these countries was principally for the use of the French and Murat is said to have sent France that taken in Naples.

¹ William C. Rives [May 4, 1793-April 25, 1868].

² Hughes served as *chargé des affaires* at Stockholm from 1830 to 1842, and at the Hague from 1842 to 1845. He was born in Baltimore, 1786, and died September 18, 1849.

³ Jacques LaFitte [1767-1844].

The next letter, dated on June 17, denied a rumor that Colonel Howard and General Smith both damned the administration and said they would have nothing to do with it. Colonel Stiles, who married Mrs. Smith's niece, but with whom Smith held "no conversation," told Mr. Sanderson of the rumor. The latter told Smith and went with him to Howard's office. Howard said the rumor was a "damned lie." Smith added, "I go out very little and know little of what is passing," but he knew that the appointment of Polk of Maine to succeed Hughes at Brussels created great excitement in Maryland on account of Hughes's popularity. His friends will be provoked to hostility and other circumstances will paralyze the efforts of the friends of administration. Smith told Hughes's relatives to be dignified and silent and thought the trouble could still be remedied by appointing Hughes minister to Sweden and Denmark, instead of having two *chargés* in those countries. There would be no additional expense and greater efficiency, for *chargés* are of little importance. We had large claims on Denmark, which Hughes formerly presented at that court. He "was well received and did believe at that time he could have succeeded, by giving the King that very treaty he had since obtained gratis." Hughes had also succeeded in obtaining payment in full from Sweden, as "no other mission" did. If he had such a commission, he might possibly succeed in Denmark and would be in position to aid Mr. McLane,¹ which would be important. "Such a plan would set all right, as well here as in Brussels." Hughes could remain at Brussels with his present rank and pay for a while, or indeed permanently, if Preble be transferred to Sweden and Denmark, thus giving the latter "two outfits, which would not be disagreeable to him." "In whatever way the affair may be adjusted, you may be assured of a fair and honorable support, *on dits* to the contrary notwithstanding, from your friend."

On August 12, Jackson wrote Van Buren that he approved

¹Louis McLane [1784-1857].

Smith's plan and that Hughes might return to America for a visit, without expense to the United States. Van Buren informed Smith of this on the next day and said that a commission of *chargé* to Sweden would be sent Hughes the moment it was certain that he would accept it. The commission could "not go out on an uncertainty" and Hughes "will do well to accept so comfortable and respectable a place rather than the contingent chance of getting one of higher rank."

Smith answered Van Buren's letter on the 18th, just before going to York Springs for several weeks. He referred to the call of his son from Vienna by William Pinkney to be *chargé* at London, when Smith told Madison that if it "interfered in any way with his views," the son's "removal would give me no offence." Madison first said he should remain, but later sent a commission as *chargé* at London to Jonathan Russell, who was at Paris, and one to the younger Smith, in case Russell preferred to come home. "Jonathan, however, accepted the office and John returned home." Smith mentioned these facts to show that his request is not without precedent. He had written Hughes that he may have the position in Mexico, or that in Sweden, and had recommended him to return to the United States, adjust his public and private accounts and make his own selection. "My son thinks he better accept Sweden at once. I think not." Smith was distressed at the report of Jackson's extreme illness. John Smith was most sincerely attached to him and expected to pay Jackson a visit on his way to the Maryland Senate, "where he is respected and may be useful to the administration. He has a hankering toward St. Petersburg," where he was formerly attached to John Quincy Adams, when the latter was minister there, but General Smith discouraged his son. "His manner, education and industry qualify him, but I wish him to remain in private life, as most happy and essential to his family." He appears "to have taken a favorable opinion" of Van Buren.

Hughes wrote Smith, who transmitted Van Buren the news on October 7, that he went to London to consult an oculist

and while there dined with the Duke of Sussex, and had appointments with the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Fitzgerald, the President of the Board of Trade. He was disinclined to come home and thought he would await Preble's arrival, so as to show him about and would prepare for McLane.

Smith also spoke of the favorable result of the election in Maryland where Jackson would have as supporters six of the nine Congressmen and a majority on joint ballot in the legislature. The Governor and Council as well were Jacksonian.

Hughes wrote again to Smith on December 1. He had written to Van Buren, declining the Swedish proposal, on receipt of Smith's letter telling of Van Buren's visit to Smith at Montebello, but may have done wrong, and, if not too late, leaves the matter for Smith to decide. If he go to Stockholm, he must have an outfit, just as if he came from the United States or meet "absolute ruin." He would prefer Copenhagen, where there should be a minister, since *chargés* get little attention. There should be a representative in Prussia and one in Austria and Hughes would prefer either to Mexico.

On December 11, Hughes wrote Van Buren from Brussels that he never refused an American mission and would take Mexico, if necessary, as he must stay in the service. A change ought to be made in St. Petersburg because of the minister's habits. Hughes expected to embark for America in April and thought he rendered an important service by not returning in the previous summer.

Smith's next letter to Van Buren bore date of June 3, 1830, and advised that the President sign the Louisville Canal bill, which is one of the most national objects and will hurt our opponents. The rejection of the Maysville Road bill is commended but not that of the Washington and Rockville Turnpike bill, which prevented the construction of a connecting link with the Cumberland Road. The rejection helped Baltimore, but will lose Jackson three counties and, in fact, the State and put the Democrats *hors du combat*. Smith's son lost \$10,000 by a fire and Smith cannot assist him, as he is "barely able to

live without going into debt and I would starve first. You know his ability." The son was about forty-two years old, had studied law for four years and was admitted to the bar, but thinking himself rich and unwilling to speak, he retired. He did not know that his father is writing, but Smith suggested that he be made a commissioner under the treaty with Denmark, which would be an introduction that might be useful to the son and the country. Baltimore has little if any interest in that treaty and Smith and his connexions have none. Van Buren need not answer this letter and Smith will act no differently, whether the suggestion be adopted or not.

On October 3, 1830, Smith congratulated Van Buren on McLane's success in obtaining the opening of the British Colonial trade to the United States, as far as concerned produce of the United States which had been allowed to be imported in British ships. England admitted no foreign product to her colonies that we could send. If masters carry smuggled goods, it is at their own risk and is of no consequence to the United States. "I fear only you lawyers, who are accustomed in the Courts to construe all laws to the letter. But that ought not to bind a politician. He ought to act in the Spirit of the law and the good to be obtained and his country will bear him out." The President should issue a proclamation conformable to the spirit of the law. Adams lost himself by not issuing a proclamation, when Smith pressed him to do so. (See Smith's speech of 1824.)

Four days later, Van Buren wrote Smith that he was sending Rives's proposal to France and that he wished to know what Smith thought on the matter of French commercial arrangements. The reply is lost and our next letter from Smith is dated March 20, 1831. Gibbes had written Isaac McKim that there was hope that matters would be settled satisfactorily in Paris. Smith distrusted this and asked for information.

Nearly two years elapse before the next letter was written by Smith on December 23, 1832. It appears that Jackson had voluntarily tendered Smith "the office at home," when no one

was present with them. Smith replied: "It would not be well received by our friends and would hurt the party." If it were vacant he would consider it, but would like the Secretaryship of the Navy, if the incumbent should be transferred to the Treasury or the mission to London. Thus the conversation ended. Smith thought that the Senate would reject his nomination, following the "removal of a meritorious man." "I must go out of public life to my own satisfaction and that of the people. I must lose no reputation on going out, by subjecting myself to the charge of having been an intriguer. I have heretofore been satisfied with my own political life. A fair character is all that I have to leave to my children." His income from Mrs. Smith's property and his pension amounted to \$2,400, on which "I can live to my own satisfaction. I served three and a half years in the army, two in the General Assembly and forty years in Congress, together forty-five and a half years, and can look back with self-satisfaction to my military and political conduct." A failure to appoint him to office will not offend him and he will never speak to the President of the matter again.

VESTRY PROCEEDINGS, ST. ANN'S PARISH,
ANNAPOLIS, MD.

(Continued from Vol. VIII, p. 73)

At a Meeting of the Rector and Vestry of St. Ann's Parish on Tuesday the first day of July Anno Dom. 1729. Were present The Rev^d Mr John Humphreys, Rector, Mr Edmond Jennings, Mr Philip Hammond Mr Alex^r Warfield Mr Richard Warfield Mr John Worthington, Vestrymen. Mr John Beale for his non attendance here this day as a Vestryman is fin'd according to law unless a reasonable Excuse be shewn next Vestry day. By Virtue of an Order of the last Vestry held on

the 3^d of June last requesting the Rev^d Mr Jn^o Humphreys, Mr John Beale & Mr Edm^d Jennings to draw an Order on James Govane Sherr: of Ann^l County on behalf of the said Vestry if required thereto by Mr Philip Hammond before the setting of the next Vestry for twenty five thousand pounds of Tobacco. which order was accordingly drawn and signed by Mr John Beale one of the persons Empowered as af^d w^{ch} order the said Philip Hamond returns this day to the Vestry not Good. Whereupon it is Resolved by this Vestry that Application [p. 147] be made to the Governour for Assignment of the said Sherr^s bond for the year 1728 and that Mr Edmond Jennings is requested to make such Application and to put the said bond in suit in order for to recover the said Tobacco as well as all other Tobacco due to this Vestry from the said Sherr:

The Vestry adj^{ns} to the first Tuesday in August next. . . .

At a meeting of the Vestry of St Ann's Parish on Tuesday the sixth day of february Anno Dom. 1729. Were Present, Mr Philip Hammond, Mr John Beale, Mr Edmond Jennings, Mr John Worthington, Vestrymen. The Rev^d Mr John Humphreys Rector, Mess^{rs} Alexander Warfield & Richard Warfield, Vestrymen for their non attendance this day each are fin^d according to Law unless suff^t Cause shewn next Vestry day. Mr Robert Reynolds produces the following Account to this Vestry and prays allowance for the same Viz:

The Vestry of Saint Ann's Parish to Rob^t Reynolds Dr
Oct. 1729. To 12 days & a half of Richard Green-

away	£2..10..0
To 16 days of myself	3..12..0
To 400 w ^t nails	0.. 4..0
	<hr/>
	6.. 6..0
	<hr/>

[p. 150] Jan^y 6th 1729. The above named Robert Reynolds made Oath on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God that the

above account is Just & True and that he hath received no part or parcell thereof.

Sworn to before me one of the Aldermen of the City of Annap^s the day and year above.

Jno Beale.

Which Account being read is allowed and ordered that the Reg^r draw an order upon Mr Vachel Denton for what money he has in the Vestrys hands being five pounds five shill^s. and five pence and upon Mr John Beale for the Remainder payable to the s^d Robert Reynolds w^{ch} orders were made and Delivered to the s^d Reynolds accordingly Ordered that the Reg^r give the absent Vestrymen Notice to appear here the next Vestry day in order to Consult Measures about the addition to the Church.

At a meeting of the Rector and Vestry of St. Ann's Parish on Tuesday the 3^d day of March Anno Dom: 1729 Were Present The Rev^d Mr John Humphrey's Rector, Mr Philip Hammond Mr John Beale, Mr Richard Warfield Mr Alex^r Warfield Mr John Worthington, Vestrymen.

The Rev^d Mr John Humphreys Rector & Messrs Alex^r & Rich^d Warfield being fin'd for their non attendance at the Vestry holden on the sixth day of January last severally appear this day and upon suff^t Cause shewn to this Vestry are severally Discharged from their fines.

[p. 151] Mr Patrick Creagh produces to this Vestry the following Account and prays allowance for the same (viz)

1728 Jan 16 th .	The Vestry of St. Ann's Parish Dr	
To 5 foot 2 Inches of Glass new Leded at the Church		£0..5..2
To 18 Quarries pnt in and Nails		0..3..2
1729 Nov. 11 th	To 2 foot nine Inches new Glass	
4) 11½, 17 foot new Leaded 17)		1..1..11½
To 34 Quarries 7 sq ^{rs} & 7 foot Repaired & Spriggs		0..11..1
		<hr/>
		2..0..6½
		<hr/>

Errors Excepted Pat: Creagh.

Which account being read is allowed and ordered that the Reg^r draw an order upon Mr John Beale for the same payable to the s^d Creagh accordingly.

Mr Henry Donaldson produces to this Vestry the following Aec^t and prays allowance for the same viz:

1729 The Vestry of S^t Ann's Parish to Henry Donaldson Dr
Oct. 7. To 1003 feet pine plank at 7/ p hundred £3..10..2½
Tp 100 feet d^o 7/ To 200 Pales 5/ . 0..12..0

Annap^s March the 3^d 1729-30 . . 4..2..2½

Errors Execepted p Henry Donaldson

Which account being read is allowed and Ordered that the Reg^r draw an Order on Mr John Beale for the same payable to the s^d Donaldson which Order was Drawn and Delivered the said Creagh accordingly.

Ordered that the Reg^r Draw an Order on Mr Zach^r Macubbin sherr. of Ann Arundell County for seven thousand pounds of Tobacco payable to Mr Philip Hammond in part of pay for building the Chapple.

Which order was Drawn & Delivered the said Hammond accordingly.

Order that the Reg^r draw an order on Mr Zacharia Maccubbin sherr: of Ann^l County payable to W^m Ghiselin for one thousand pounds of Tobacco due to him the said Ghiselin for [p. 152] his last years Sallary as Reg^r of this Vestry and that Mr John Humphreys, Rector be requested to sign the same which order was Drawn accordingly.

This Vestry being Informed that a Certain W^m Bedson unlawfully Cohabitted with a Certain Woman whom this Vestry (by the Evidence taken before them) believe to be the wife of one Cap^t London of Boston, the said psons were Convened before this Vestry and admonished not to Cohabit together any Longer agreeable to the Law in such Cases provided.

Mr Philip Hammond is Requested by this Vestry to agree

wth some person for the building a house near where the Chappell of Ease Is to be built at the head of Severn about twenty foot Long and sixteen foot wide and when the same is finished to Lay an Account of the Expençe thereof before this Vestry.

The Vestry adjⁿ to Easter Monday being the 30th March next.

At a meeting of the Rector and Vestry of St. Ann's Parish on Easter Monday being the thirtyeth day of March Anno Dom. 1730. Were Present The Rev^d Mr John Humphreys, Rector. Mr John Beale Mr Edmond Jennings, Mr Richard Warfield, Mr Alex^r Warfield Mr John Worthington Vestrymen.

Who make Choice of His Excellency Bennedict Leonard Calvert & Benjⁿ Tasker Esq^r Vestrymen in the Room of Mr John Beale and Philip Hammond.

Likewise Mr Amos Woodward and Doct^r Samuel Stringer are unanimously Chosen Church Wardens for the Ensuing year.

Ordered that the Reg^r Draw an order upon Mr Zacharia [p. 153] Maccubbins for Eight hundred pounds of Tobacco payable to W^m Munroe it being due to him for his Last years Sallary as Sexton & for attending this Vestry which order was drawn and Delivered the said Munroe Accordingly.

The Vestry adjⁿ to first Tuesday in May next.

At a meeting of the Rector and Vestry of St. Ann's Parish on Tuesday the fifth day of May Anno Dom. 1730. Were present. The Rev^d Mr John Humphreys, Rector, Mr Edmond Jennings, Mr Richard Warfield, Mr Alex^r Warfield, Mr John Worthington, Mr Benjⁿ Tasker, Esq^r Vestrymen. Mr. Amos Woodward and Doct^r Sam^l Stringer being Chosen Church Wardens for this parish at the last Vestry. Appear this day and are Qualified in that office by Mr. John Beale as the Law in such Case directs. Application being made to this Vestry by Peter Porter (that he being Employed by Mr Philip Hammond to build a Vestry house at the Chappell of Ease agreeable to the req^t of this Vestry to the said Hammond) for an Order for six hundred and twenty five pounds of Tobacco in part of

payment for the building the said Vestry house, whereupon for that it Appears to this Vestry there is more work done to the said house by the said Porter than the Tobacco af^d Comes to. It is ordered that the Reg^r draw an order on the Sheriff of Ann^l County for the quantity of Tobacco af^d payable to the s^d Porter which Order was accordingly drawn and delivered the said Porter accordingly. Benjⁿ Tasker Esq^r being Chosen a Vestryman for this Parish at the last Vestry appears this day and is Qualified in that office by M^r John Beale, as [p. 154] the Law in such Case directs and takes his place accordingly.

W^m Monroe produces to this Vestry the following Account and prays allowance for the same viz:

The Vestry of Saint Ann's Parish for washing the	
Church Linen	£1..1..0
for Digging of post holes and Raming	0..3..0
	<hr/>
	1..4..0
	<hr/>

Errors Excepted & William Monroe.

Which Account being read is allowed and order'd that the Reg^r give the said W^m Monroe an order on M^r John Beale for the same. Which order was accordingly drawn and Delivered the s^d Monroe.

This Vestry Requests M^r Amos Woodward to provide Lime, Shingles and Bricks for the building the addition to the Church in the City of Annapolis.

This Vestry adjourn to the fifteenth day of May Inst.

At a Meeting of the Rector and Vestry of St. Ann's Parish on fryday the fifteenth day of May Anno Dom. 1730. Were Present. The Rev^d M^r John Humphreys, Rector, M^r Edmond Jennings, M^r Richard Warfield, M^r Alex^r Warfield, M^r John Worthington, Benjⁿ Tasker Esq^r Vestrymen. His Excellency Benedict Leonard Calvert Esq^r being chosen a Vestrymen for

this parish on Easter Monday Last appears this day and is [p. 155] Qualified in that office by Benjⁿ Tasker Esq^r as the Law in such Cases directs and takes his place accordingly.

Mr Amos Woodward Agrees to give this Vestry the sum of Twelve shillings and six pence £ hundred for what Tobacco they have in the sherriffs hands of Ann^l County. Thereupon it is ordered that the Reg^r settle the account with the said Sherrieff and give the said Woodward an Order for what shall appear to be due to the said Vestry upon the settlement of the said account.

At a meeting of the Rector and Vestrymen of St. Ann's Parish on Tuesday the thirtieth day of June Anno Dom. 1730 Were present. The Rev^d Mr John Humphreys, Rector, His Excellency the Governour, Mr Edmond Jennings, Mr Richard Warfield, Mr Alex^r Warfield, Mr John Worthington, Vestrymen. Pursuant to the Directions of the Act of Assembly for Improving the Staple of Tobacco &c. made at a Session of Assembly begun & held at the City of Annapolis the twenty first day of May Anno Dom. 1730 this Vestry proceed to Lay out this parish into precincts and appoint counters thereof in the following manner: Viz. first precinct. To begin at Shipping Creek and so with a streight Course to the head of Baldwin's Creek and all that part of the parish on the Southernmost side of the said Line, and appoint Mr Joseph Hill Counter of this precinct. Second precinct. To begin at the head of [p. 156] round bay Leaving to the Southward the widdo Barrys and from thence by a Line to the North run of South River Leaving to the Southward John Davidge Jun^{rs} Plantation and all to the Southward of the said Line and do appoint Mr Robert Lusby Counter of this precinct. The third precinct. To begin at Robert Freshwaters and so along the main road that Leads from thence to Bells Mill to the North Run and all on the Eastward of the said Road. And do appoint Augustine Marriot Counter of this precinct. The fourth precinct. To begin at the mouth of Towsers branch and so up

to the head thereof thence to the head of the Indian picture branch and down the same to the mouth thereof thence by such a Line to the extent of the Parish as will Leave Richard Greens to the Eastward thereof and all to the eastward of the branches and Lines af^d and do appoint Mr Alex^r Warfield son of Alex^r Warfield Counter of this precinct. The fifth precinct. To be all the remainder of this Parish to the Eastward of the branches and Lines af^d and do appoint Mr Samuel Warfield Counter of this precinct.

Philemon Lloyd Esq^r produces the following account and prays allowance for the same Viz.

1729 The Vestry & Church Wardens of St. Ann's Parish Dr.	
To Cap ^s & ret. & End. Lordship ag ^t Govane	27
To fil decl & rule	84
To the same Costs ag ^t Cockey	111
To the same Costs ag ^t Gordon	111
To recording further Act in your favour	90
To Copy Ja ^s Govanes Sher ^s bond Anno 1727	42
To Copy ditto in 1728	42
	<hr/>
Phil. Lloyd	507

[p. 157] Which account being read is allowed and ord^d that the Sherr. of Ann^l County pay the same out the Tob^o in his hands belonging to this Vestry.

Mr. John Worthington agrees with this Vestry to pay them 12^s 6^d ₤ hundred for two thousand pounds of Tob^o. Thereupon it is ordered that the Reg^r Give the said Worthington an order upon the sherr. of Ann^l County for the said two thousand pounds of Tob^o which order was drawn and delivered the said Worthington accordingly. Mr Woodward appears this day and disclaims his bargain made with this Vestry for the tob^o sold him at the meeting of the Last Vestry, alledging the Sherr. Cannot pay the same Concl^l for him which the Vestry agrees to. The Vestry adjⁿ till the first Tuesday in August next.

At a Meeting of the Rector and Vestry of St. Ann's Parish on Tuesday the 4th day of August Anno Dom. 1730. Were Present. The Rev^d Mr John Humphreys, Rector, His Excellency Benedict Leon^d Calvert, Mr Richard Warfield, Mr Alex^r Warfield, Mr John Worthington, Benjⁿ Tasker Esq^r, Vestrymen.

Mr Philip Hammond appears and acquaints this Vestry that he hath nearly perfected the shell of the Chappel according to his former agreem^t with this Vestry and proposes further to find glass for the windows and Glase them. Lay the floor, raise the pulpit and Book Desk, rail in the Communion table and make the Table, to plank the Chappell below the plates with plank an end to Ceil the roof with plank all in a workman like manner and to do what other Carpenters and Joyners work which may appear necessary for Compleating and finishing the said Chappel for the Consideration of fifty thousand pounds of Tobacco Including within the said sum all other work that he hath heretofore done towards building the said Chappell Provided out of the said sum of fifty thousand pounds of Tobacco he be paid by the tenth of June next Ensuing the date hereof the sum of fourty four thousand pounds of Tob^o and the remaining six thousand pounds of Tobacco to be paid him by the Tenth of June 1732 To all which this Vestry agrees.

Mr John Humphreys, Rector of this parish at his prayer [p. 159] hath Liberty from this Vestry to remove the house he built on the Glebe Lot in the City of Annapolis if he thinks proper so to doe.

Notice being given to this Vestry That Mr Thomas Cockey is willing to pay one Moiety of the Tob^o for which he is sued by this Vestry on James Govanes sherr^s bond, which moiety this vestry refuses to take unless the whole sum be paid with the Interest and Costs by the Twelfth day of August Ins^t to Philip Hammond to whom the same is due from this Vestry he being ready to receive the same. And that the Reg^r give the said Hamond an order for the said Tobacco and send a Copy of this entry to the said Cockey.

The Vestry Adjourns to the first Tuesday in Sept. next. . . .

At a Meeting of the Rector and Vestry of St. Ann's Parish in Ann^l County on Tuesday the 2^d day of March Anno Dom: 1730. Present. The Rev^d Mr John Humphreys, Rector, His Excellency Bend^t Leon^d Calvert, Benj. Tasker Esq^r, Mr Richard Warfield, Mr John Worthington, Vestrymen, Mr Amos Woodward, Dr Sam^l Stringer, Church Wardens.

The Vestry Adjourns until Tuesday next.

Tuesday, March 9th 1730. The Vestry met according to Adjournm^t present as at Last meeting with the addition of Edmond Jennings Esq^r.

Ordered that an Order be drawn on the sheriff of Ann^l County payable to W^m Ghiselin for one thousand pounds of Tobacco due to said Ghiselin for his last years Sallary as Register of this Vestry and that Mr Humphreys be requested to sign the same on behalf of this Vestry.

Which order was drawn & signed by the said Humphreys accordingly.

Ordered that advertizement be Inserted and Continued in the Maryland Gazzette relating to the parishioners Registring the births Burialls & Marriages &c: and that such advertizement be also sat up at the Mills Gate house, Court house and publick houses wthin this parish and that the printing such [p. 162] advertizements be paid for by this Vestry.

This Vestry taking into their consideration the necessity of repairing or adding to this parish Church, Resolved that the two Church Wardens make a Computation of what shall be thought suff^t to build an addition to the Church with brick of twenty-five feet in Length and the full width of the Church and to treat with any workmen that will undertake the same and to make their Report thereon to the next Vestry for their approbation thereof. Philemon Lloyd Esq^r Produce the following Account and prays allowance for the same viz:

1730 The Vestry & Church Wardens of St Ann's Parish Dr.

	Tob ^o
To appearance & Continuance in May Lordship a Govane	15
To the same Cost ag ^t Cockey 15 & Gordon 15 . . .	30
To Cap ^l ret. & Endorsement Lordship a Govane to May	27
To the same Cost ag ^t Cockey 27 & Hammond 27 . .	54
To app & Cent in Octobr ^r a Govane	15
To Copy plea 18 fil: Demurrer 18 Issue & Rule in Law 30	66
To ent plea in Abatement & Demurrer withdrawn .	6
To rule about plea	6
To the same Cost a Cockey 93 & Gordon 93 . . .	186
To App. & Cont. in October ag ^t Govane on 1727 bond .	15
To fil: Dec ^l . & rule 78 Copy plea 18 fil. Dem ^r 18 . .	114
To entring plea in abatement withdrawn	6
To the same Cost against Cockey 135 & Hammond 135	270
	<hr/>
	810

Which Account being read is allowed and ordered that the Sher. of Ann^l County pay the same out of the Tobacco in his hands belonging to this Vestry.

[p. 163] At a Meeting of the Rector & Vestry of St Ann's Parish in Ann^l County on Saturday the 15th day of May Anno 1731. Present. The Rev^d Mr John Humphreys, Rector, Mr Richard Warfield, Mr John Worthington, Mr Benjⁿ Tasker Mr Caleb Dorsey, Vestrymen, Mr Caleb Dorsey being Chosen a Vestryman & Cap^t W^m Rogers & John Sam^ll Miniskey being Chosen Church Wardens on Easter Monday last Appear this day and are qualified in the said office as the Law directs by Benjamin Tasker Esq^r Ordered that the Register Draw an Order on the sher. of Ann^l County payable to Mr Philip Hammond for twelve thousand pounds of Tobacco in part of pay for buiding the Chappell.

Which order was drawn & Delivered said Hammond accordingly.

Ordered that the Reg^r draw an order on M^r Beale payable to W^m Munroe for six pounds one shilling in full for his last years Sallary as Sexton & for attending the Vestry and washing the Church Linnen w^{ch} order was drawn & Delivered said Munroe accordingly. M^r Peter Porter produces to this Vestry the following account and prays allowance thereof viz:

1730. The Vestry of St. Ann's Parish D^r.

To getting the frame of a house 20 feet by 16 & raising the same & finding framing Timber	2.. 5.—
Laying on the boards, making doors, Lofting & finishing the house	1.. 0.—
To 1200 drawed boards for the same at 3£ the [p. 164] thousand	3..12..
dyet & attendance	1..10..
1500 10 ^d nails at 10/ Ⓕ m	0..15..
1100 8 ^d d ^o at 8/ Ⓕ m	0.. 8.. 9
200 8 ^d d ^o at	0.. 2..10
1 pr. of HL ^s for the out Door	0.. 4.—
	<hr/>
	9..17.. 7
	<hr/>

Ⓕ Contra . Cr.

1730 By their order on the sherr. for

625 ^{lb} tob. at 12/6 Ⓕ	3..18..11½
Bal. due	5..19..5½
	<hr/>
	9..17..7
	<hr/>

April 5th 1731

Errors Excepted

Ⓕ Peter Porter.

Which Account being read is allowed and ordered that the Reg^r draw an order on the Sher: of Ann^l County for nine hundred and fifty two pounds of Tob^o payable to said Porter

in Lieu of the above balance which said Porter accepts in Lieu thereof—which order was drawn & Delivered s^d Porter accordingly Pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly for Improving the Staple of Tobacco &c. made at a Session of Assembly begun and held at Annapolis the 21st day of May Anno Dom. 1730. This Vestry Proceed to Lay out this Parish into precincts and appoint Counters for the same precinct in the following manner Viz: first precinct. To begin at shipping Creek and so with a streight Course to the head of Baldwins Creek and all that part of the parish on the Southernmost side of the said Line and do appoint M^r Levin Hill Counter for ths precinct.

[p. 165] Second precinct. To begin at the head of the Round bay Leaving to the Southward the Widow Barrys and from thence by a Line to the North Run of South River. Leaving to the Southward John Davidge Jun^r Plantation and all to the Southward of the said Line, & appoint M^r Henry Ridgly Counter for this precinct.

Third precinct. To begin at Robert Freshwaters and so along the main Road that Leads from thence to Bells Mill to the North Run and all on the Eastward of the said Road. And appoint M^r Joshua Yates Counter for this precinct.

Fourth precinct. To begin at the mouth of Towsers Branch and so up the head thereof thence to the head of the Indian picture branch and down the same to the mouth thereof thence by such a line to the Extent of the Parish as will Leave Richard Greens to the Eastward thereof and all to the Eastward of the Branches and Lines aforesaid and do appoint M^r Alexander Warfield Jun^r Counter for this precinct.

Fifth Precinct. To be all the Remainder of the parish to the Eastward of the branches and Lines aforesaid. And do appoint M^r Sam^l Warfield Counter for this precinct.

The Vestry adj. to the first Tuesday in June next.

At a Meeting of the Rector and Vestry of St Ann's Parish in Ann^l County on Tuesday the 1st day of June Anno. 1731. present. The Rev^d M^r John Humphreys, Rector, M^r Richard

Warfield, Mr John Worthington, Mr Caleb Dorsey, Vestrymen. [p. 166] Ordered that the Reg^r Draw an order on Mr. John Beale for One pound three shillings payable to Mr Philip Hammond the said sum being due to the said Hammond from this Vestry for a book by him sold to [keep] this Vestry's Accounts in w^{ch} order was drawn & delivered the said Hammond accordingly. Mr John Lawson on Easter Monday last, being Chosen a Vestryman for this parish appears this day and is Qualified by Mr Denton in that Station as the Law directs. Mr Philip Hammond Appears this day and applys himself to this Vestry for the Tobacco which was to be paid him for building the Chappel of Ease at the head of Severn by Agreem^t about this time But a Considerable Quantity of Tobacco which was designed by the said Vestry for the said Philip Hammond being not yet Recovered whereby the said Vestry is rendered Incapable of Complying with the Agreem^t made. It is proposed that if the said Philip Hamond will be content to tarry till the Ensuing year for such part of his Tobacco by w^{ch} time in all probability it will Certainly be recovered, that all such Interests as shall be recovered upon the principal sum as well as the said principal shall be paid him as Satisfaction for his present Disappointment and Delay of payment to w^{ch} rather then any further Inconvenience should arise the said Philip Hammond Agreed. Mr Amos Woodward produces to this Vestry the following Account and prays allowance for the same.

Mr Amos Woodward Dr for Glazing work done to the Church of St. Ann's Parish.

1730	Dec. 30 th	To 180 new Qua: put in at 2 ^d	.	1..10..-
		To 30 foot of new Glass at 1/6 p ^r		
		foot	2.. 5..-
	Jan. 16.	To 30 old Qua: put in	.	0.. 2..6
		To 74 new Quar: put in	.	0..12..4
		To 16 new squares put in	.	0.. 5..4
				<hr/>
				4..15..2
				<hr/>

Jan. 30th. Errors Excepted ꝑ Patrick Creagh.

Feb. 5th 1730. Then Received the Contents of the above acc^t
ꝑ me. Pat. Creagh.

Which account being read is allowed off and ordered that the Reg^r draw an order on M^r Dulany payable to the said Woodward for the same which order was drawn & Delivered the said Woodward accordingly.

The Vestry Adjⁿ til the first Tuesday of July next.

At a meeting of the Rector & Vestrymen of St. Ann's Parish in Ann Arundell County on July the 6th Anno 1731. Present. M^r John Humphreys, Rector, His Excellency Bened^t Leon^d Calvert, M^r Rich^d Warfield, M^r John Worthington, Benjⁿ Tasker Esq^r, M^r Caleb Dorsey, Vestrymen.

The Vestry adjourn to the first Tuesday in August next.

At a Meeting of the Rector and Vestrymen of St. Ann's Parish in Ann Arundell County on Tuesday the 4th day of January Anno Dom: 1731. Present. The Reverend M^r John Humphreys, Rector, M^r Richard Wharfield, M^r Caleb Dorsey, M^r John Lawson, Vestrymen.

M^r Parks produces to this Vestry the following account and prays allowance for the same (Viz)

[p. 168] 1730 1 March.	To an advertizement in the	
	Gazettē thrice	0.. 7..-
April 3 ^d	To Printing separate Advertisements about	
	Registering	0.. 4..-
		<hr/>
	Errors Excepted ꝑ W ^m Parks	0..11..-
		<hr/>

Which Acc^t being read is allowed off and ordered that the Reg^r draw an order for the same on M^r John Beale payable to the said Parks.

The Vestry adjⁿ till the first Tuesday in February.

At a meeting of the Rector and Vestry of St. Ann's Parish in Ann Arundell County on Easter Monday being the tenth day of April Anno Dom: 1732. Were present The Rev^d Mr John Humphreys, Rector, Mr Benjamin Tasker, Mr Richard Warfield^d, Mr John Lawson, Vestrymen. Whereupon the Majority of the parishioners present this day make Choice of and Elect Mess^{rs} Amos Woodward and Ezekiel Gillis Vestrymen in the Room of Mess^{rs} Richard Warfield & John Worthington and of Mess^{rs} Nicholas Hammond and Richard Tootell Church Wardens in the room of Capt. William Rogers and Mr Jn^o Sam^l Minskie. Ordered that an order be drawn on the sherrieff of Ann^{ll} County for One Thousand pounds of Tobacco payable to William Ghiselin it being due to the said Ghiselin for his Last years Sallary as Reg^r of this Vestry. And that the Rev^d Mr Humphreys be requested to sign the same order in behalf of the Vestry w^{ch} was drawn & signed accordingly.

Ordered that the Register draw an order on the sheriff of Ann^{ll} County for Eight Hundred pounds of Tobacco payable to W^m Monroe for his last years Sallary as Sexton, which was drawn & deliv^d accordingly.

[p. 169] The Vestry adjⁿ to the first Tuesday in May next.

At a Meeting of the Rector and Vestry of St. Ann's Parish in Ann^{ll} County on Tuesday the 3^d day of May Anno 1732. Present. The Rev^d Mr John Humphreys, Rector, Benjamin Tasker Esq^r, Mr John Lawson, Mr Amos Woodward, Vestrymen.

Ordered that the Register draw an order on the sher: of Ann^{ll} County payable to Mr Philip Hammond for thirty eight thousand and fifty four pounds of Tobacco the ballance due to him for the building the Chappel which order was drawn and delivered the said Hammond accordingly.

Ordered that the Reg^r give Col. Thomas Cockey a receipt for the orders paid to the Vestry this day am^ting to nineteen thosand nine hundred and ninety two pounds of Tob^o being his part of the two Judgments recovered against him on Ja^s Govans's sheriffs bond Anno 1727 & 1728 in the prov^{ll} Court

Anno. 1732 w^{ch} was done accordingly. Mr Amos Woodward being Chosen a Vestryman and Mr Rich^d Tootell a Church Warden severally appear this day and are Qualified as such by Mr Tasker as the Law directs and take their places accordingly.

At a meeting of the Rector and Vestry of St. Ann's Parish in Ann^l Coty on Tuesday the 6th day of June Anno 1732. Present The Rev^d Mr John Humphreys, Rector Mr Benjⁿ Tasker, Mr Caleb Dorsey, Mr Amos Woodward, Vestrymen. [p. 170] Mr Samuel Minskie late Church Warden produces the following Acc^t and prays allowance for the same Viz:

1731 The Vestry of St. Ann's Parish Dr.			
Witsunday To 3 Bottles of Wine & Loaves of bread	£.	s.	d.
for the Sacrament	0.	14.	6
July 2 ^d To 2 ditto and one Loaf of bread for d ^o	0.	9.	6
Aug 2 ^d To 2 ditto and one ditto for ditto	0.	9.	6
Dec. 2. To 2 ditto & one ditto for ditto	0.	9.	6
“ 19. To 2 Ditto & two ditto for ditto when Govern ^r			
went	0.	10.	0
To 1/2 hour Glass	0.	2.	0
“ 25 To 4 bottles of wine & 2 Loaves of bread for			
ditto	0.	19.	6
At Easter. To 4 ditto & 2 ditto for d ^o	0.	19.	0
<hr/>			
Errors Excepted ₤	4.	13.	0
<hr/>			

Sam^l Minskie Church warden. . . .

Upon the Application of the Reverend Mr John Humphreys to this Vestry it is ordered that a new Surplus be provided for him and that he be requested to git the same made and that he be paid for the same by this Vestry.

At a Meeting of the Rector & Vestry of St. Ann's Parish in Ann Arundell County on Tuesday the 4th day of July Anno

Dom. 1732. Present. The Rev^d John Humphrey's, Rector, [p. 171] Benjⁿ Tasker Esq^r, M^r Caleb Dorsey, M^r Amos Woodward, M^r John Lawson, Vestrymen. M^r Rich^d Tootell Church Warden. Ordered that the Clerk draw an order on M^r Zach^h Maccubbin high sher. of Ann^l County payable to Edmond Jenings Esq^r or his order for two thousand four hundred pounds of Tobacco being for his fees due to him from this Vestry on the prosecution of two bonds of M^r. James Govane late sher. of said County w^{ch} order was drawn & delivered said Jenings accordingly. M^r W^m Cumming is Chosen a Vestryman in the room of his Hon^r Benedict Leonard Calvert Esq^r and is Qualified in that Station by the H^{on}ble Benjⁿ Tasker Esq^r as the Law directs and takes his place accordingly. The Vestry adjⁿ till the first Tuesday in August next.

At a meeting of the Rector & Vestry of St. Ann's Parish in Ann^l County on Monday the thirteenth day of Nov^r Anno Dom: 1732. Were present. The Rev^d M^r John Humphreys, Rector, Benj. Tasker Esq^r, M^r John Lawson, M^r Amos Woodward, Wm. Cummings, Vestrymen.

It is Resolved by the Vestry this day present that at their next meeting they Inspect into the Condition of the Library belonging to this Parish and the better to Enable them so to [p. 172] do M^r Humphreys is desired to lay before them at their next meeting a list of the books belonging to the said Parish. Resolved that application be made to Ann^l County Court to get asses't what Tobacco remains due by the Act of Assembly for the further assessment of forty thousand pounds of Tobacco to repair the Church and build the Chappel of Ease &c. And in regard there was no assessment on this parish the last year and for that there is Several Claims from the Vestry for services done for the use of the said Parish. Resolved further that Application be likewise made to the said Court for a further assessment of Ten ₤ poll allowed by Act of Assembly to defray the parish Charge &c. and that the Rev^d M^r Humphreys is requested by this Vestry to make said

Application. Ordered that the Reg^r Inform Mr Zach. Maccubbin late sher. of Ann^l County that he is desired by this Vestry to render his Account with them during his Sherifalty of what Tobacco he received of theirs and that he Lay it before the Vestry at their next meeting for their Inspection.

It being Represented to this Vestry that a Certain Robert McLeod unlawfully Cohabits with Elizabeth the wife of James Walker.

It is ordered that the Reg^r give the said McLeod & Eliz: Walker notice that they appear before this Vestry at their next meeting to answer the premises af^d.

It being represented to this Vestry that a Certain W^m Organ unlawfully Cohabits with Eliz. Johnson the wife of Geo. Johnson.

It is ordered that the Reg^r give the said Organ & Johnson notice to appear before this vestry at their next meeting to answer the premises af^d.

[p. 173] Mr. Nicholas Hammond being Chosen a Church warden on Easter Monday last for the ensuing year and having had notice thereof willfully refuses to serve in the said office.

Whereupon it is ordered that the Reg^r Certify to the next Ann^l County Court that the said Nicholas Hammond by such his refusal has forfeited one thousand pounds of Tobacco to the Right H^{on}ble the Lord Prop^{ry}. Mr John Andrews is Chosen Church Warden in the room of the said Hammond and order that the Reg^r give him notice thereof to appear at the next Vestry in Order to be Qualified.

The Vestry adjⁿ to the first Tuesday in Dec^r next.

At a meeting of the Rector and Vestry of Saint Ann's Parish on Easter Monday being the 26th day of March Anno Dom. 1733. Present. The Rev^d Mr John Humphreys, Rector, Benjamin Tasker Esq^r, Mr Caleb Dorsey, Amos Woodward, Esq^r, William Cumming, Esq^r, Vestrymen.

And sundry of the Inhabitants of said Parish, Who make Choice of Mr Vachel Denton for a Vestryman in the room of

Benjamin Tasker Esq^r and of Mess^{rs} Charles Griffith and John Smith Church Wardens for the ensuing year.

Ordered that an order be drawn on the sheriff of Ann^l County payable to W^m Ghiselin for one thousand pounds of Tobacco it being due unto him for his last years Sallary as Reg^r of this parish and that the Rev^d M^r Humphreys be [p. 174] requested to sign the same. Which order was drawn accordingly.

Ordered that the Register draw an order on the sheriff of Anne Arundell County for Eight hundred pounds of Tobacco payable to W^m Monroe for his last years Sallary as Sexton. Which order was drawn and Delivered the said W^m Munroe accordingly.

The Vestry adjⁿ till the first Tuesday in April next.

LETTERS OF REV. JONATHAN BOUCHER.

(Continued from p. 50.)

To Rev. Mr. James.

Annap's, June the 8th, 1770.

My very dear Sir,

The place I date from, will redily point out to You the only very material Altera'n in my Affairs. I have been here a little more than a Week, & am now Rector of St. Anne's in Annapolis. What my Expecta'ns were, you have already been inform'd in former Letters: but how or why these Expecta'ns have been baulk'd I know not. I have indeed both ouverly & otherwise endeavour'd to develope y^e Mystery; but, Clouds & Darkness rest upon it. Such, probably, is the Fate of all party Matters; & innocent, & averse as I am to all party-Doings, yet, it w'd seem, that I owe not only y^e Opposi'ns I have heretofore met w'th, but also my present Success to y^e Efforts of Party.

It is no agreeable Circumstance; but, I trust, I shall now soon be rid of it. There is nothing now but the sheerest Malice that can stimulate my restless Adversary to continue his Opposi'n. And tho' Mr. Allen has hitherto been this bad Man towards Me, He will not surely be so unwise an one, as to persist in a fruitless Opposi'n to Me, for I am happy in learning that his Day of Triumph is nearly at an End. And tho' indeed He may well exult in having possess'd Himself of a parish, at least, worth £1300 sterl'g, p'r Ann: & w'c too in less than half a Score of Years, will certainly double that sum, yet is He truly contemptible in the Eyes of all good Men. I have never seen Him; but expect to do it soon: how I shall behave to Him I know not, I mean, however, to endeavor to be decent. My Appointm't was, at last, of the Governor's own mere Will & Pleasure. He sent an Express for Me, & had my Induction made out before I arriv'd. I have din'd two or three Times with Him, & rec'd many Marks of Civility & Politeness. I hesitated much & long about accepting it at all: & can, w'th Truth, assure you that the Considera'ns of Advantage had very little weight w'th Me. It was, probably, a meaner Motive, resentful Pride, That determined Me at last. I wanted to convince yon hauhty Wadhamite, that I was not altogether so insignificant as He wantonly supposed me. I cannot learn exactly the Value of this Living: the late Incumbent, who is gone off to a better one, tells Me He rates it at £250 Sterl'g, at least, & it is Encreasing. It is not, however, recommended to Me so much for any Prospects of immediate Interest as of future Advantage, from its being a certain Step to preferment. In about a Fortnight, I return to Virg'a, to be present at my Harvest; & as I have there a pretty large Crop on Hand, & many Affairs unsettled, I expect not to remove hither finally, w'th my Sister & Family, sooner than Dec'r. I have more motives than one for This; as I expect, by this Means, to retain both Parishes; tho' they are above 100 Miles distant, & I have five navigable Rivers to cross in travelling from one to the other. You will be so good as to direct

your Letters, hereafter, to Me in this City: if by a Vessel for James River, or Norfolk to the Care of Mr. Tho's Hepburn, Merch't in Portsmouth, if to Rappah'k, to the Care of Mr. Cha's Yates in Fredericksburg; if to Potomac, to the Care of Mr. Harry Piper in Alexandria, or Mr. Dan'l Stephenson in Bladensburg, who all know Me & will be careful of Letters. But, in general, it is sufficiently safe to put the Letters into the Post Office at the first Port the Vessel arrives at, as our Posts are now tolerably well kept all over the Continent. Or rather, as the Trade from Whitehaven is now so extremely limited & scanty, let Me have Leave to recommend it to you to write by the Pacquet. You will judge by this Letter, how costly it is, to which I can only add, that it is, generally, the Easiest both to you & Me. I have mentioned all This with the Hope of convincing you that, hereafter, if you be in Earnest in wishing to write to Me, you may not excuse yourself by alledging Want of Opportunities.

Not hav'g y'r last Letter by Me, I can only say, in general, that All you had done was quite agreeable to Me; & I was only concerned to find you at all doubtful about pleasing Me, as tho' That were Matter of Difficulty. Y'r sneers at my Civatlanticque Law may have Wit, but they want Solidity; & I will not yet yield to you in Jurisprudence. A Power of Attorney from America, on unstamp'd Paper, will be deem'd legal in any Court in England; as I suppose, it is every Day in the Year; and for this obvious Reason, which you may read in old Cooke, *Qui facit quod protest, facit quod debet*. In every thing Else you are perfectly right, & I cannot but own you to be much cleverer both in Jurisdic'n & mercantile Matters, than I could have suppos'd. Yet, I noted one material Omission in y'r Acc't ag'st Me. Did I not desire you to charge to Me the £20 you so obligingly lent to Jimmy Maury? I do not rem'r to have seen this notice in the Acc't nor the Books, which I long to see. I beg you to be exact in charging tho' I fear I shall be very little so in paying, having, as I am sorry to tell You, no prospect of being able to make you a

Remittance this Summer, if indeed, I do the next. But as I shall write to you again immediately on my Return to Virg'a, I will then be more explicit on these Matters. poor Mr. Addison is extremely uneasy at his Disappointm't Curate: pray do still try to procure Him One. I am at a Loss to acc't for y^e Difficulty of y^e Matter, recollect'g as I do, how I sh'd have jump'd at such an offer. At least, write to Me fully ab't it, & in such a Manner as I may shew to Him, that is, not on a Sheet whereon any Mention is made of my poor Cast-aways. As for an Assistant to Myself, as Things have turn'd out, the Disappointm't is very acceptable, being now, in all probability, for ever done w'th that Business. Yet, If one be engaged, ere This reaches You, & you cannot be off without giving umbrage, let Him come, & I shall provide for Him some How or other, without being a Loser.

Pray present my most aff't Comp'ts to y'r good little Woman, & little ones; and tell Her, in Opposi'n to a Remark I rem'r she once *Job'd* me with, that wand'ring Folks are not always worthless Folks. I also beg you to return my very hearty Thanks to your Brother, for his obliging Services in my Affairs.

I am, with much real Esteem & unfeigned Affection,

my dear Sir, most cordially Yours,

Jona'n Boucher.

Annapolis, Aug't the 25th 1770.

My dear Sir,

I have once wrote to you, by the Pacquet, since my removal to this City; an Event which it were ungenerous in Me not to acknowledge, You so opportunely foresaw, & prophesy'd; tho,' a while ago, very little expected by Me. Even yet, I am not sure (any more than you are in y'r purposed removal) that I have greatly bettered myself: were it not for future Prospects, I am persuaded I have not. This Living my Predecessor says has bro't Him in abt. £380 Cur'y or £250 Sterl'g Pr. Ann: and that I have left in Virg'a for some years last

past as worth abt. £200 Sterl'g. But there is an object'n to Maryland, w^c I know not whether I have before mentioned to you. Here, as in Virginia, all public Claims, and, amongst others, Those of the Clergy, are paid off in Tob'o. For y^e Ease, however, & Convenience of Those who do not make Tob'o, many years ago, a Law was made that they might pay off their public Dues 12/6 d. for a hundred, which, at that Time, was the highest Price given. But for several years Tob'o has currently sold from between 20/- to 40/- per C., and the Probability is, for many reasons well-known here; it never will again be much lower. If you make Tob'o, you must pay Tob'o; if you do not you pay 12/6 so that you see, this Law, in its effects, gives birth to a glaring Inequality, that two Men, for the same Services, are rated so very differently. to remedy This, it is proposed next Assembly (w^c will be in a Month) to pass a Law enabl'g all to pay off at 12/6. This, if accomplished, will bear particularly hard on the Clergy: In this Parish, I shou'd lose between 50 & £100 Sterl'g annually. But, vigorously as it will be attempted, and deep laid as their Schemes are to ensure success, I yet trust They will be defeated. It will, however, certainly be warmly debated, and unless refus'd by the Governor, doubtless will pass into a Law, highly iniquitous as I cannot but think it. So that the Clergy here have no very pleasing Prospects before them. The Truth, I fear is, were this order of Men more respectable and worthy than they are generally said to be, This had never been attempted: but it has been the wicked Policy, as some shrewd ones suppose, of preced'g Administra'ns, who have been suspected, at bottom, of favour'g Popery, to introduce a despicable Clergy: and, in Truth, some of those I have seen are as shabby Christians as you could bear to look at in general, Scotsmen.

With respect to my future Expecta'ns, I flatter myself They are well founded. The Governor seems fond of me, and talks to and of me with Regard. But, (as tho' there must ever be someth'g in y^e Way to damp one's Hopes) I know not how far it may be prudent to rely on Him. He is a hearty, rattling,

wild young Dog of an officer; with, however, but one very bad symptom, which is, that He has a sett of the arrantest Rascals around Him, for his Court, I have ever met with. I hope These were palm'd upon Him by the Idiot Lord, his Bro'r in Law, and not of his own chusing. He is too a Bit of a Scholar—has Horace all by Heart, of whom, indeed, He is a faithful Disciple. In short, as was said of poor Charles, were He any Thing but a Governor, He w'd be a very clever Fellow.

Apprehensive as I am, that it may be to my Loss, I do very sincerely congratulate you on your prospect of leaving St. Bees: I always dreaded your Continuance there, certain as I was that, ere long, it w'd have been the cause of a Loss irreparable to me. I persuade myself you will be extremely happy in Kendall; and I shall be perfectly so in this Persuasion, if you will but promise to be at some pains in looking out for Channels to convey y'r Letters to me. Liverpool will afford you frequent opp'tys, and so will Whitehaven and so will the Pacquet constantly, tho' at some little Cost to you. Nor is it of much Moment to w'e River or Port in N. America your Letters are sent. The Posts are now pretty regular, and as I now live at a public Post Town, I stand a fairer Chance. I'll warrant you my Letters shall find You: but, if any more particular Address be necessary, tell Me—and when I must direct to You in Kendall.

I owe you many Thanks for your obliging Care in the Books, which are safe. You will suspect me of such total aliena'n fr'm Cumberland, else I shou'd once more venture to complain to you of y'r fast Fr'd, Capt'n Harrison, who boasts of p'rticular Intimacy w'th Mr. James. In my way hither f'm Virg'a, I call'd on Him in Alexandria, and was entertain'd by Him courteously. I mean, in the Stile of W'thaven. My Fr'd Mr. Addison liv'd not farther from where his Ship lay, than You do from W'thaven; and I wanted y'e Things carried to his House. But, as the Capt'n w'd have Them to land, and deliver to Mr. Addison's last (there being no Houses convenient to lodge Them in) it was necessary to fix on a p'ticular Hour for

y^e Cart to attend. This was done, and He faithfully promis'd to be punctual. He was not, and Mr. Addison writes Me, that He detain'd his Cart there almost two whole Days.

My Serv't has fetch'd me a few of y^e Books in a portmanteau—the rest Mr. Addison is still very happy in poring over. I am much disappointed in this Sibscript'n Controversy: There is neither y^e Acuteness, nor even y^e appearance of Candor, w^c were so admirable in y^e Confessionalist. I suspect some of these remarkers and observers to be some sneaking Presbyterians, who *enjoy y^e Follies of y^e Fray*. Whatever the Confessionalists aim might be, Theirs is not for lopping and pruning; but, evidently, for your Root & Branch-work. Well! let Them proceed! for Me, I heartily pray God to defend this our Established Church, which, with all her Imperfections, I will still maintain it, is y^e Glory of y^e Reforma'n. What with these Scots Sermons, Scots Disserta'ns & Scots everything else—I am sick of your Scots Authors. Don't you as well as myself, feel some chagrin at this monopolis'g Spirit of Theirs, in the World of Letters? Why, They bestride the Microcosmy of Literature; be it w't it will, Philology, Criticism, Theology, Poetry or Law, you will find a Bevy of Scotsmen at it—about it Goddess! about it! These Disserta'ns of Gerard's. They are clever, they are sensible. I read, and read, still fancying I am about to catch the fugacious Meaning, but I rise neither wiser nor one whit the better informed. Nay even y'r favourite Comparative View, w^c, doubtless, has real Merit; read it again and again w'th y^e utmost attention: I defy you to say you have learn'd anything from it. And This, in general, is the Character of most Scots Authors, Hume alone excepted.

I am much distress'd to find it out of my power, at present to acknowledge the very obliging Fav'r of my good Fr'd Mrs. James. *The Gift was small—but Love is all* & I do most heartily thank her for the kind Remembrance. I doubly thank Her, if it was She, as I suspect, that reminded you to thrust into the Box the two Essays at Drawing of your Son Jack's. They are really admirable at his years. There is, in this City,

a Painter of real merit, tho' almost a self-taught Genius: He too says they are extraordinary. Let not this be said in vain: let it incite you to cultivate and improve this Talent: The attention bestow'd upon it, may not be thrown away, even in point of Usefulness. But, why were you so heedless, or so stingy, as not also to send me a specimen of his poetical Productions: for Billy Jackson told me, He has paid his Court, with equal Success, to the Sister powers of Paint and Verse. You know that I have a turn for, and a Pleasure in watch'g y^e Developm't of rising Genius; and it is not only because he is your Son, that I ask it of you, as I now do very earnestly, to fav'r Me with this kind of Entertainm't. W'th my aff't Compts to Mrs. James—say that I will certainly, ere long, before you finally leave St. Bees, acknowledge her Frag't of a L'r in ample Form. But, what shall I do ab't your poor Children—must They remain where They are—where you can never see Them, nor, with Ease, remit Money to Them? W't shall I do, in general ab't Blencogo Affairs? Can you still continue to do for me y^e little Business I may have there—or must I apply to some Body Else? If I must, do you do it for me: for I know of no Body, but your Brother, or Mr. Barwise, or Briscoe, rather, of Langrigg. This last Gentleman I have had some Correspondence w'th, and had sundry Tenders of his Services: But, how will you tell Him y^e Tale ab't those poor little Creatures? pray advise me: I wonder it did not occur to you w'n you were writing—conscious as you ought to have been, how long it w'd be ere you wrote again. I observe in y'r Acc't ag'st Me, you have not charged Me w'th £20. you lent to Mr. Maury; which yet I either desir'd, or meant to desire You to do. I am sorry to tell you, it is not now in my Power to make you any remittance: my removal hither has thrown my affairs all in to sixes and sevens, and I can hardly get money enough for my ordinary Expences. When I return to Virg'a, w'e will be in Nov'r (w'n too I shall finally remove my Sister & Family) I will try if I can't get a Bill for you: if not, you must try to forgive me once

more. Mr. Addison will still wait for a Curate, at least, till you peremptorily say He need not, which (if you cannot find one) I w'd wish you to say before You leave St. Bees. For me, I do not now want one.

Yrs. my dear Sir, most devotedly,
J. Boucher.

To The Rev'd Mr. James

in Kendall, Westmoreland.

Annapolis, Ap'l 4th 1771.

Dear Sir,

It is very little short of a Year since I have heard from You: & as I do not recollect that I have, myself lately wrote to You, I am fearful You may stand on Punctilio. I am at some loss how I shall direct this: in your Last to me, of Ap'l 20th 1770, you say it will be a twelvemonth yet ere (in Scots Phrase) you *flit*. By this Calculation then before this can be in Engl'd, you must be a Kendall Man. Surely, I have wrote to you since my Removal hither! tho' I really do not now remember when, or by what Conveyance. I became possess'd of this Benefice last May, tho' my Family did not remove till December. For my own Part, I begin to like the Place well enough; having no other objection, than that it is expensive, & the Income scanty. Yet I blush to complain, having just read how contented you seem with £70, which, however, by the Bye, I fancy must be far too little to maintain a Family in Kendal. But that I have pretty well accustomed you to it, I shou'd surprize you by y^e Communica'n of a fresh Project: in short, I am now full of a Scheme of returning once more to England. Won'd I could have an opp'ty of consult'g w'th you! But w't c'd you advise me? w't but my own Sentim'ts—that Inclina'n pleads one way, & dicre'n another a Dilemma it is my perpetual Fate to be involv'd in. The friends of a Youth I have had the care of these three years past have almost fully resolved

to send Him Home, to finish his Education; & offer Me an handsome Appointment to accompany Him. I ask'd 250£ sterl'g P'r ann: Salary, & all my Expenses bore, which I wou'd not have restricted to less than 250 more. It is a Bait there is no resisting: and yet I well foresee, it will totally ruin all my fair Hopes of very handsome Preferment here. And by this Time this shou'd be over, which it is supposed will take three years, I shall be at a Period of Life, when it will be rather too late to be looking about the wide World for Bread. Who knows, however, but that some unforeseen Patron, when I am in Fortune's Way, may also offer Me a £70 a year—ah, cou'd it but be near you but that were too much. Nor am I indeed sufficiently convine'd that I cou'd now be happy with such a Salary. My present Habits of Expençe, I fear, may not be quite so easy to shake off, as my pres't Income. It may be a Shame for Me to say This; but it is not an uncommon Case. I shall determine one way or other ere long; & in my next may possibly be able to speak of it with somewhat more of Certainty. I think next Month to take a Tour to some of the Northern Colonies, which I have not yet seen. It is thrown out to lure Me by the College of N. York (of w'c Dr. Cooper whom you know, & who is a very honest Fellow is President) where they offer Me a Master's Degree; which I believe may entitle Me to be admitted ad Eundem in one of the English Universities, shou'd I ever go there, as you see now is not quite impossible. I have lately been a good deal employ'd in sundry Efforts towards y^e Promo'n of an American Episcopate. It is unhappily for us, exceedingly unpopular: & lest it should not be so, much scandalous Pains are taken by a Banditti of furious Dissenters in yonder mischief-making Northern Governm'ts. Do you talk or correspond with any Body interested in this Matter? Your Oxford, & its Bishop are our staunchest Friends: Its Sister Cambridge, & our pres't Diocesan, y^e Bp. of London, are suspected of being less warm in it than We think it becoemes them. Shou'd We succeed, Cooper thinks it by no means improbable, your Friend Rother-

ham may first wear Lawn Sleeves, on this Side the Atlantic. Do You now correspond with this excellent Writer? If You do, and it might be with Propriety, I could wish Him to stand forth in our Cause—or, at least, counsel Us how to conduct it. It were a glorious Achievement.

It is with some Shame & Concern I find myself under a Necessity of owning to you, that I am not able to make any Remittances—& indeed, that I do not well know when I shall. This shifting of Places, & some other Accidents have disordered my Finances. I shall be sorry this may subject you to Inconveniences, as yet it possibly that you are in a similar Situation; & by this Time, I guess w'th you must be considerable. Let not, however, the poor orphans suffer—nor poor old Thomasin: I shall repay you some Time; or, at the Worst, You can sell the Lands—which, however, I hardly expect you to do, till I am no more.

Remember my Sister & myself affectionately to our dear Friend Mrs. James. So soon as ever I can hear of any W't-haven Ship about to sail, I have a long Letter in considering, as I do that ever so short an one from you merits a long one from me.

I am my dearest Friend,
most cordially & truly Yours
Jona'n Boucher.

To Rev. Mr. James.

Prince George's County,
Patuxent River, Maryland,
July the 10th 1772.

My dear Sir,

Under what apprehensions I must have liv'd, I leave it to yourself to judge, when I Inform you that the last Letter I have received from you is of so old a Date as March, 1771,

and this too a Letter communicating an Article of most melancholy Intelligence, of the Event of which I still remain in the most anxious Uncertainty. Last Evening, Capt'n Fletcher of Whitehaven call'd on Me; it was but little I could learn of Him respecting you, save your (third is it?) removal to Netherby, of which I had before been inform'd by my Friend Mr. Yates. He seem'd, however, to be positive, that your Family was encreased, and not diminished: a circumstance according so agreeably with my Hopes, that I resolve to be confident that the poor dear Boy notwithstanding his almost desperate situation, has been restor'd to you, and is now enjoying perfect Health. Surely had it not been so, You wou'd have told Me; and not have suffered Me so long to remain in a cruel Suspence! In the last year, I have wrote twice, & but twice to you—in August, I believe, & in November: that I have not wrote since has been owing to my having to move early in the Winter, which effectually engag'd Me a Month or two—to our being afterwards pent up for a whole Month by a Snow three feet deep, as entirely as if We had been in Lapland—to my Uncertainty, since I heard of your purposing to drop Kirk-Oswald, where a Letter wou'd find you—& finally, to another *Engagement*, which, of itself, You will own to be *instar omnium*. In Short, my dear Sir, after all the Changes & Chances to which I have so long been expos'd, your Boucher is, at length, a married Man. This Event took Place on the 2nd of last month; & (to restrain myself to the most moderate Language on the occasion) promises to make Me ample amends for all my Former Toils & Perils in my matrimonial Projects. My Rib was a Miss Nelly Addison, Niece to the Clergyman of that Name I have so often spoke of to you, whose Ancestors were from Cumberland, & who, I think, still retains a strong Tincture of Cumberland Manners, of which her Predilection for Cumberland Men is not the smallest Proof.

I am not sure that I have wrote to you since my leaving Annapolis. The Parish I now hold is esteem'd a good one, & being very nearly as good Church Preferment as America has

to give, I think I can easily anticipate what you would say to me, were I not to prevent you, by assuring you that I am quite contented that This shou'd be my *Ne plus ultra*. I really have so long been a Child of Fortune, so unsettled & undetermined a Projector about ways & means of Living, that I feel my Heart glow with Gratitude to the Author & Giver of every good Gift, that He hath at length conducted Me to where I wou'd be. A wish, a Longing indeed, to be with you, will, in Spite of Me, ever & anon urge a Sigh (not, however, of Discontent) from my thankful & quiet Heart & I am apt to believe, This will be the Case, as long as that Heart shall continue to beat; but, I speak Comfort to my Soul, by y^e Reflexion that you are happy in your Ulubra, & I hic—and that tho' We cannot now see Each other *Face to Face*, the Period, probably, is not very distant, when We shall meet, to part no more.

My dearest Friend, You know not how it is this Heart of mine clings to you & yours: it is not an Attachment of Esteem, gratitude & Love only, but (if I may be pardoned y^e Expression) partakes something of that Regard which I feel for the Deity. To Him I owe it that I am—to you almost alone, next to Him, that I am (if I am) virtuous & consequently happy. I wou'd not, I meant not to, have said This—but it escap'd me, as I was agoing to expostulate with you for having so long neglected Me. Let not, I pray you, This continue to be the Case: a very little is wanting to fill up the measure of my happiness, & of These Littles, the Uncertainty I am so often oblig'd so long to remain under as to yours, is the Principal one.

Sometimes, my Fears have whispered me, that unmindful of the Instruction of the Angels to Lot, you had neglected to flee from the Plain & escape for your Life, & so that amazing Solway Moss had caught & overwhelmed you. Were you in that Neighborhood. (For, I think, *Netherby* is thereabouts) when this happened? I am astonished to read the many absurd & contradictory accounts of it that have been published: it

surely was of Importance enough to engage the Attention of Some one capable of describing & accounting for so singular a Phenomenon. Tell me, is not the Country around you, a strange Wilderness of Mosses, & uncultivated Moors? is Netherby a decent Village—have you any Society—where does Mr. Graham live—is He your Patron—what is the annual Value of your Living—do you still persist in your Purpose of keeping a few Boys, &c., &c? A very worthy & clever Youth still remains with Me, in Expectation of your giving Me Leave to send Him to you, in Consequence of the Application I long ago made to you in his Behalf. His Name is Carr; &, if you keep Boys at all, I dare well assure you, You will not easily find one in every Respect more agreeable to You. He is, & long has been a particular Favourite of mine: I forget whether I also told you, that Mr. James Maury desir'd Me to request your taking a Brother of His, along with Carr. They are both intended for the Gown, & likely, I think, not to disgrace it.

My present Rectory is reckoned worth between 3 & 400£ sterl'g per ann.; & in a pleasant & healthy Country. I am looking round Me for a Plantation, which when I have purchased, as I am now enabled to do, I flatter myself I may quietly repose myself for the Remainder of my Life, under my own Vine, Bless'd with that Ease, Competence & Independence, which I have so long been in search of. My Sister tells Me of a young Jackson's being to come in to Me with Recommendations from you: You well know what weight your Recommendations will have with Me; & indeed it has sometimes griev'd me, that You never have given Me an opp'ty of render'g a Service to any deserv'g young Man, as it sometimes has been in my power. But surely, it must seem a little rash, at least, for this Youth, to adventure hither, in so impromptu a fashion, without first taking my Opinion, if his Reliance be on Me. I have kept a Bill by Me, of £57.10 Sterl'g, these many Weeks to remit to you, but have found no Opp'ty: & even now I am afraid to entrust it in this

Letter, so uncertain am I where This will find you, if at all, so that I resolve to enclose it & the Letter too, to The Care of Mr. Yates in London, who will be properly careful, & negotiate it for You. If This falls short of what I owe you, tell me, & I will attend to it in my next. I intended you a long Letter—having a thousand things to write about—but I must forbear, till a month or two hence, when this Fletcher will sail, who undertakes to find you, if you be findable. Meanwhile, accept mine, my Sister's, & little Wife's most aff'te Love. She promised Me to write to Mrs. James even now, had it been a good opportunity, & certainly will, by Fletcher.

God bless You all! is the habitual Prayer of Y'r

Boucher.

To Rev. Mr. James.

Prince George's County, Maryland.

16th Nov'r 1773.

My very dear Sir,

Still, still am I enforced to approach you with the pitiful Petition, "have Patience with Me & I will pay Thee all." Even yet, the protested Bill is doing Penance, nor am I yet reliev'd from my Doubts & Fears of finally losing it. It was a villanous Mischance to Me; having Subjected Me to the painful Necessity of keeping you out of your Money advanced out of pure Friendship to Me. This is a terrible Country for Matters of this Sort: and, the Property one gets in it, is so only in Name: for, as to any real use, one can make of it, in Cases of Exigency, it might as well be in the golden Sheep of El Dorado. I do think myself to be fairly worth £3000; and yet, if you will believe Me, I am utterly unable to pay you what ought to have been paid so long ago. But, having already in my Letter of August last, given You a very large Ac't of my distressful Situation here, Let me not stun You with a Repetition of it. And, ashame'd as I am to urge a Request, which, I am aware, must appear to you impudent &

unreasonable, I beg You not to think harshly of Me on this Score. Assure yourself, the Difficulties are great—or, I certainly never 'wou'd have appear'd in the Light I know I must to You. But, Things cannot long continue thus: and I wou'd fain hope your Affairs are so easy, as that my ill management has not subjected You to any great Difficulties. If it be possible You will not be long without hearing from Me somewhat better.

With Respect to the Repairs You speak of, I have not Spirits to think about Them; & therefore must beg Leave to submit These, & every Thing else entirely to You: But, if they be not absolutely necessary, I had much rather they were postponed till They cou'd be done, out of the Rent, which when I am able I will not refuse to have so apply'd. In the Mean Time, They must make Shift without Them. I purpose also immediately writing to my Sister, to Forbear any further Applications to You, even for the Children, unless her Necessities compel her, till I can make Remittances to You for the Purpose. It may surprize you to be told that, for these three years & upwards, I have not seen their Parent, nor receiv'd from Her a Penny towards their Support: Judge what a Fund of comfortable Reflexion this must afford Me.

Church Affairs in this Part of the World continue, in a regular Progression, to deteriorate: &, if They go on, as They have for some Months Past, I think twelve months from this Time is the longest Period it can be possible for our Church to exist. It is terrible I do assure you, I have not receiv'd one Penny for the two years I have been Incumbent of this Parish: & to a Man, whose daily Bread depends on his Yearly, if not daily Income, you will guess, how convenient all This must be. Let Me not, however, still teize you with Tales of Distress & Vexation, which must be unintelligible to you, nor otherwise interesting than as They happen to interest Me.

How often, how long shall I grumble & complain of the Strange Inattention of the Mother Country to these Countries! Without seeing, or, at least, without attending to it, She is

suffering a strange refractory Spirit to grow up, which, ere long, will work her irremediable Woe. The Bulk of the People are Dissenters, of the true, Puritan, or rather Independ't republican Spirit. They plant Schools, Colleges, etc. Churches in every Corner, where They openly teach & inculcate Principles subversive of all good Government. I can give you a recent Instance of This, which I was told by Dr Smith, Provost of the College of Philad'a. He was present at a late Commencem't at the College of Princeton in New Jersey; when a Student delivering some Oration on Governm't, w'th vast Shew of Erudi'n affected to derive it all from a Compact between King & People—that certain Conditions were stipulated for by each of the contract'g Parties, on the Failure, or Non performance of which, on either side, the Compact became void—that our King, by consent'g & pass'g the Laws so *oppressive*, etc., to America, had violated the Conditions, & therefore forfeited all Title to Allegiance, etc., etc. And yet, the poor Church of England, loyally & truly teaching a due obedience to the Powers that are, is cruelly kept under, by withholding from Her an Episcopate, which alone can give Her Consequence & stability.

About a Fortnight ago, I return'd from a short Visit to Philad'a, the Capital of Pennsylvania. I cannot describe to You the Surprize it gave Me to see so rich, so cultivated a Country; so large, so busy a City; all, the Produce of less than one Century. I do assure you, there are few Parts of Cumberland that exceed many in Pennsylvania, for Improvements in Agriculture nor can I think that there are five Cities in England which exceed Philadelphia, either in Size, or Commerce. If it goes on, it bids fair for being, one Time or other, the London of America. Living, as I have hitherto done, chiefly in Tob'o Colonies, I had but imperfect Ideas of the vast Progress this Country has made in every thing that gives strength & Importance to a Country. Pennsylvania is peopled with Farmers, & has but few Slaves, so that it bears a much nearer Resemblance to England: & Upon my Word, the Daughter here

treads very close on the Heels of the Mother. I was persuaded to this Town by Dr. Cooper, who, very obligingly, came all the way from New York, to pay Me a Visit. My Friend Mr. Addison & Myself, set Him so far back, on his Way Home. You saw Him, when He was in England. I have promised Him, & if ever I am able, I certainly will, accompany Him in a Tour over this whole Continent, at least, the northern Parts of it. I do long to view those vast Lakes & Hills, with which these Countries abound. And, unless I do, You wou'd not give a Fig for Me, when I return to you. A single Winter's Evening, by your Social Fire, wou'd exhaust my Budget, Already I have collected various Remarks concerning this wide World, which, if ever I live to be able to give a proper Consequence to, by authentic Attestations to, I, possibly may when I get back to You try to lick into Form. A Thing of this Sort is certainly much wanted: I think, I have read almost every Book of any Character, that has been printed, concerning America, & can truly say, there is not one amongst them all, in which even I cannot descry countless Demerits. Two things (the last, in particular) lately published, are vile Catch-pennys, not having the Merit of being faithful Copies of Books, that were not very faithful Histories, half a Century ago.

Why, my dear Mr. James, will you neglect Me, as you do? But two letters in two years, know you not, here, amid all my Troubles & Wanderings this Heart loves to hover & settle upon you—almost, the only Bosom Friend, that all this World ever deign'd to bestow on Me! I know I have been bad, about this Money—but, I cou'd not help it: nor, shou'd Mr. Yates's Caution be charged to Me. Do, then, let Me hear from you & all about you—how your boys go on—when, & how They are to be sent out, etc., etc. For Me, with a Wife calculated to make Me supremely happy, I am little likely to have it encreased by Children. But, I am perfectly easy on that Score, & am as happy as any rash, sanguin, indiscreet Man can well be. My present Troubles, however, are not altogether of my own Manufacture: even These with Prudence, I shall

in Time, surmount; and, as I grow grey, surely, it is not now visionary to hope that I may also, at last, grow wise.

My Nelly (how clever & Darbyish this is) begs to Join Me in the most aff't Remembrance to *your Nancy*, & her Sons & Daughters!

Adieu, my very d'r Mr. James!

J. Boucher.

LAND NOTES, 1634-1655.

(Continued from p. 65.)

March 2^{do} 1649. Laid out for Joseph Edlowe Planter a parcell of land lyeing vpon the South side of Patuxent River. And bounding on the north and west with the said River, on the East with a Creeke formerly called Machchewatts Creeke but nowe St James Creeke, on the south with a Lyne drawne from a Hollow out of Patuxent River called Halfhead-Hollowe Southeast and by South into St James Creeke Conteyning and nowe laid out for three hundred Acres more or lesse.¹

15 Marcy. Robt Burke demandeth seaven hundred acres of land for transporting himself and six persons into this Province this p^esent yeare 1649 viz: Mary his wife, Robt Burke, Jun Stephen Burke, Willm Holman, Neale Clarke and Rebecca Kitteridge at his owne charges.

15^o Marcy. Abraham Hollman demandeth 100 Acres of land for transporting himself into this Province this p^esent yeare 1650.

1 Marcy 1649. M^r Thomas Hatton his Lo^{pps} Secretary of this Province demandeth ffifteene hundred Acres of land due to him in this his Lo^{pps} Province viz. for transportacōn of himself, his wife, his twee sonnes Robert and Thomas Hatton

25^o January. Wee James Lindsey, Richard Willan and John Greeneway doe hereby acknowledge to haue had and received of Mr Thomas Hatton Two Thousand five hundred pounds of Tobacco and Caske w^{ch} by a Coven^{ant} dated the sixt of february last hee was bound to pay vnto vs for his nowe dwelling House & Plantacōn neere Snowe Hill Mannor As witnes our hand this 25th of January 1650. The Marke of

In the p^esence of
Arthur Turno^e

John X. Greeneway
Richard willan
James Lendshy

13^o May. M^r Cuthbert fenwick on the behaulf of Capt Tho: Cornewalleyes make demand of the said 4000 Acres of land according to his former title.

13^o May. Mr Cuthbert ffenwick demandeth 2000 Acres of land by him formerly assigned to Cap^t William Hawley vpon Record and by the said Cap^t Hawley relinquished & reassigned to the said M^r ffenwick.

¹ See Vol. VII, p. 388.

Warr^t (eodem) to lay out the said 2000 Acres to M^r Cuthbert ffenwick on the south side of Patuxent River to the westward of Cap^t Cornwalleys his land.

17^o May. M^r Georg Puddington demandeth 800 Acres of land for transporting himself and seaven psons into this Province the last yeare viz: Jane Puddington, Elizabeth Robins, Mary Puddington, Comfort Puddington, Thomas Hippestey, John Burrage and Margaret Joye at his owne charges.

Warr^t to lay out 800 Acres of land for M^r Georg Puddington at Parsons Neck vppon the Isle of Kent County or in any part of Annarundell or Kent Counties.

17^o May. Thomas Cole demandeth 200 Acres of land for transporting himself and Priscilla his wife into this Province the last yeare at his owne charge.

Warr^t to lay out 200 Acres for Thomas Cole at Parsons Necke vppon the Isle of Kent Countie or in any part of that or Anna rundell County.

17^o May. M^r James Coxe demandeth 300 Acres of land for transporting himself and two persons into this Province the last year viz. James Hames and ffrancis Tipples at his owne charge.

Warrant to lay out 300 Acres of land for M^r James Coxe at Parsons Neck vppon the Isle of Kent County, or in any part of that or Annarundell County.

17^o May. Richard Ewen demandeth 1000 Acres of land for transporting himself and nyne persous into this Province the last yeare viz: Suffia his wife, Elizabeth daug., Richard Ewen Jun, John Ewen, Susanna Ewen, Anna Ewen, Willm davis, John King and James Browne at his owne charges.

Warr^t to lay out 1000 Acres of land for Richard Ewen at Parsons Neck vppon the Isle of Kent County or in any part of that or Anarundell County.

19 April. M^r Phillip Land demandeth 150 Acres of land viz: 100 by Assignem^t from Edward Langford as appeares

vppon record and 50 in right of transportacōn of his late wife deceased.

Warr^t to lay out 100 Acres of land to Mr Land at Plumme point vppon St Georges River aboue Henry Adams his land.

[p. 339] 13^o May. Warrant to lay out 150 Acres of land to John Shereliff on the west side of Brettons Bay betwixt dames Point & Jo: Mansells land.

I doe assigne all my right and title that I haue to 100 Acres of land for my transportacōn to Thomas Ware as witnes my hand this 24th of Aprill 1650. Nathaniel Hunt.

Test Marks Pheypo

Nathaniell Hunt demandeth 100 acres of land for his transportacōn into this Province.

20 Junis. Thomas Ware demandeth 400 Acres of land viz. 100 Acres by Assignem^t from Nathaniell Hunt and 300 more formerly vppon Record fol. 169.

Warr^t to lay out 400 Acres for Tho: Warr on the south side of the River Patuxent from the head of Machams neck Joyning vppon Gardiners Necke and soe along to Matapania.

21^o Junis. Stephen Salmon demandeth 50 Acres of land in his owne right as servant to Cap^t Cornewalleis 50 Acres in right of his wife whom hee bought of Mr^s Troughton ¹ 100 Acres for transporting himself into this Province about 3 years since 50 Acres by Assignem^t from John Mansell and 100 Acres more due to Thomas Howard for transporting himself into this Province about 3 yeares since.

Warrant to lay out for Stephen Salmon and Thomas Howard 350 Acres of land at Cedar Point vppon Patowmeck River Joyning to Georg Manners his land.

21^o Junis. Robert Hawley demandeth 100 Acres of land for transporting himself into this Province in the yeare 1648.

¹ Mrs. Mary Throughton. See Vol. v, p. 369.

Warr^t to lay out for Robert Hawley 100 Acres of land at the hollowing point over against Choptico vppon Wicocomico River.

4 Junis. Willm Smoote demandeth 100 Acres of land for transporting 2 children into this Province in or about the yeare 1646.

27^o Junis. Thomas Kadger demandeth 100 Acres of land for transporting himself into this Province this p^esent yeare 1650.

Warr^t to lay out 100 Acres of land for Thomas Kadger in any place vppon Patowmeck River or any branch or Creeke thereof not before &c.

June 21^o 1650. Laid out for Zephaniah Smith of the County of Annarundell planter a parcell of land lyeing on the west side of Cheseopeack Bay neere a River called Sowth River. . . through the Woods from a Marked Tree at the head of Smithes Creeke vnto a Marked Tree in the Head of Inlargm^t Creeke Contayning and nowe laid out for five hundred. Laid out more for the said Zephaniah Smith a parcell of land lying in the Towne Neck of Severne Bounding on the East with the said Bay, on the West with the Towne Branch of Severne, on the South with the land of Georg Saughier, on the north with the land of Samuel Mills Contayning and nowe laid out for fiftene Acres more or lesse. In all six hundred Acres more or lesse.

[p. 342] May 14^o 1650. Laid out for Owen James planter a parcell of land lyeing vppon the Herring Creeke in Patowmeck River called Hogg neck. Bounding . . . with the land of Robert Kedger, on the west with the land of Thomas Bushell, . . . Conteyning and nowe laid out for One Hundred Acres more or lesse.

May 16, 1650. Laid out for John Sheircliff planter a parcell

of land lyeing on the West side of Brettons Bay . . . laid out for One hundred and fifty Acres.

12^o Aug. Warr^t to lay out 150 Acres more for Sheirccliffe in the same place.

16^o July. M^r Richard Budd demandeth 400 Acres of land for transportacōn of himself his wife and two menservants viz: Willm Harper and Simōn Bowles into this Province this p^esent yeare 1650.

Warr^t to lay out 400 Acres for M^r Richard Budd at the farthest point of Choptico Joyning vppon the mouth of a Creeke betwixt Choptico and the high lands on the East side of Wicokomico River.

16 July. ffrancis Poesey demandeth 50 Acres of land in right of his nowe wife whom hee bought of M^r ffenwick whose servant shee was being for her transportacōn into this Province about 7 yeares since and 100 Acres in respect of one Thomas a Manservant whom hee bought of M^r Budden of Kequotan and whom hee transported into this Province about 5^t yeares since.

Warr^t to lay out 150 Acres of land for ffrancis Poesey at Swanne point vppon Patomeck River on the farther side of Weare Creeke from M^r Nealees Plantacōn.

18 July. A Warrant to lay out for Robert Brooke Esq^r 2000 Acres of land or more on the south side of Patuxent River at by or vppon an old Plantacōn of the Indians called Cuiquaek.

A grant of Land to Charles Maynard [February 6, 1649].

Knowe ye that wee for and in consideracōn that Charles Maynard of our said Province of Maryland Planter performed his time of service within our said Province to M^r Cuthbert ffenwick, who hath besides the fifty Acres due to the said Maynard for his said service assigned also to the said Maynard the other fifty Acres due to the said M^r ffenwick in respect of his the said Maynards transportacōn As Apears vppon Record. . . .

By thesse Presents doe graunt vnto the s^d Charles Manyard All that Parcel of land lyeing vppon the east side of S^t Clements Bay. . . Layed out fo^e one Hundered Acres. . . .

Vppon the backe of this grant is indorsed this Assignm^t followeing viz.

September 1^o: 1650 I doe assigne all my right & title of this Patent vnto Thomas Thomas As witnes my hand this p^esent day and yeare aboue written. Charles Maynard.

Witnes the marke of Joseph Cadle

The marke of Robt Hauley.

June 15^o 1650. Laid out for Robert Burle of the County of Annarundel planter a pcell of land lyeing on the west side of Cheseopeack Bay called Burle-bancks . . . laid out for fower hundred and fifty Acres.

June 15th 1650. Laid out for Abraham Hollman of the County of Annarundell planter a parcell of land called Hollman's Hope lyeing on the west side of Cheseopeack Bay. . . . laid out for One Hundred Acres.

In consideracōn that W^m Browne hath delivered in a former Grant to Richard Nevitt of 100 Acres dated 10 decembr 1641 and after assigned to Tho: Willes and after by order of Court 25^o ffebr 1646 delivered to the said Browne as the lawfull Assignee of Willes and that John Warren hath assigned over fifty Acres to the said Browne as appeares vppon Record And that John Thimbleby and hee the said Willm Browne may bee the better enabled to doe vs and our heires acceptable service . . . doe grant vnto the said John Thimbleby and Willm Browne All that parcell of land &c put in Certificar fol. 329. Conteyning and nowe laid out for One hundred and fifty Acres more or lesse [28th Jan. 1649].

1^o July. War^t to lay out 500 Acres of land for M^r Tho: Hatton at Wicokomico Point where ffr Poesey or Geo: Ackricke shall direct.

A ROMANCE OF 1774.

From original letters in the possession of Miss Anne Spotswood Dandridge.

Mr. Edward Tilghman.

Permit Me Sir to [take] the Liberty of acquainting you in this way that I have plac'd my Affection on your Daughter Miss Anna, and beg Leave to offer myself to her. I wou'd not Sir offer at any indirect Address that shou'd have the least Appearance of Inconsistency with her Duty to you, and my honourable Intentions to her, and though I have little Reason to expect your Encouragement from our last Evening's Conversation wherein (if I'm not very much mistaken) you conceiv'd Riches ought to be the principal and almost only Inducement, to Matrimony, yet I hope and believe you have too much good Sense to be Serious in such an Opinion, and that you will endeavour to contribute as much as Reason and Prudence shall dictate to you, towards the Happiness of the Man who is partly in your power and most fervently solicits your Mercy—your plain and candid Answer as soon as possible will greatly add to the many Favors already conferr'd on

yr much oblig'd & mo. obt^h hble Servt.

Cha. Goldsborough.

Wye 7th Feby 1774.

Sir

It gives me great Pleasure to find from your Letter of this day's Date by your Boy that my Daughter Anna's Behavior has been such as to engage the affections of any Gentleman of the Merit I presume you (for you know Sir I am out of the World) Mr. Charles Goldsborough may have a just Claim to.

A little Reflection upon my Conduct as to myself in the matrimonial Way might have induc'd an Opinion that you mistook the Spirit and Intention of my Part of our Conversation the last Ev'ning I had the pleasure of your Company here.

Be pleas'd Sir to favr me with your Company this Ev'ning, Tomorrow, or next, as may be convenient to you and you may be assur'd of an explicit and candid Answer to your Request so far as Reason and Prudence dictate to me can be expected from a Parent ever solicitous for the Welfare of his Children and who seems to have little Chance for any Happiness in this Life but what may result from prospects of seeing them properly provided for. I am

Sr Y^r very hble Servt.

E. Tilghman.

To Charles Goldsborough, Esq.
Queens Town.

Sir

Well disposed to serve You on any but more especially on a particular Occasion, I shall be at Captain Love's Ship by eleven o'Clock on Thursday the 28th Instant. I dare say the Captain will set me over as soon as the Carriage appears.

With the heartiest Wishes for Your Success and Happiness in the World & with my most respectful Compliments to Mr. Tilghman and his Family, I remain

Sir, Your most Obdt. Servt.

John Gordon.¹

Charles Goldsborough, Esq.

26th July 1774.

¹ The Rev. John Gordon, Rector of St. Michael's, Talbot County, was inducted March 1, 1748/9 and died in office May 7, 1790, in the 77th year of his age. His portrait owned by Charles Goldsborough, Esq., is now at "Myrtle Grove."

The *Maryland Gazette* has this notice: "On Wednesday March 28, [1749] the Rev. Andrew Lendrum was inducted in this parish [St. Ann's, Annapolis], in the room of the Reverend and Ingenious Mr. John Gordon, who is removed to the great grief of his parishioners to St. Michael's parish in Talbot county."

Two Charles Goldsboroughts (cousins) married two Anna Maria Tilghmans (cousins).

Charles⁴ Goldsborough of Dorset [1740-1769] (*Charles*,³ *Robert*,² *Nicholas*¹) m. Sept. 3, 1764, Anna⁴ Maria Tilghman of "Grosses" (*William*,³ *Richard*,² *Richard*¹) and had issue Charles Goldsborough (Governor) of "Shoal Creek," Dorset, and William Tilghman Goldsborough, d. unmarried.

Charles⁴ Goldsborough, of Queen Anne co., [1744-1774] (*John*,³ *Robert*,² *Nicholas*¹), who was killed a few months after his marriage by an accidental discharge of his gun, m. July 28, 1774, Anna⁴ Maria Tilghman of "Wye" (*Col. Edward*,³ *Richard*,² *Richard*¹). An old family letter dated 1774, says "Frecklefaced Anna Tilghman is to be married to Charles Goldsborough."—A. S. D.

BELT FAMILY.

CHRISTOPHER JOHNSTON.

HUMPHREY BELT entered his rights in the Maryland Land Office, 30 June, 1663, for himself, and for John, Ann, and Sarah Belt, demanding a warrant for 200 acres, which issued to him accordingly (Land Office, Lib. 5, fol. 373). In all probability John, Ann, and Sarah were the children of Humphrey, and it is probable that this John Belt was identical with John Belt of Anne Arundel County who died in 1698. The proved pedigree, however, begins with

1. JOHN BELT¹ of Anne Arundel County, who also owned land in Baltimore County. 29 April 1685, Thomas Lightfoot of Baltimore County, and Rebecca his wife, convey to John Belt of Anne Arundel County, a tract of 300 acres called Belt's Posterity, being part of two tracts, one of 1000 acres and one of 500 acres, both called Expectation, and lying in Baltimore County (Balto. Co., Lib. R. M. No. HS, fol. 123). This land was subsequently bequeathed by the grantee to his sons Joseph and Benjamin Belt. The will of John Belt, dated 13 May 1697, was proved 11 Nov. 1698 (Annapolis, Lib. 6, fol. 175). In it he mentions his wife, Elizabeth; his sons John, Joseph, and Benjamin; and his daughters Elizabeth, Charity and Sarah. He had, moreover, a son Jeremiah, not mentioned in the will, who

was doubtless born in 1698, after the will was made. The register of Allhallows Parish, Anne Arundel County, records the fact that Elizabeth, Charity, Sarah and Jeremy Belt, children of John and Elizabeth Belt, were baptized 14 December 1703. The same register records the marriage, 25 July, 1701, of Mr. John Lamb, merchant, and Elizabeth Belt widow of John Belt "late of this Parish deceased." By her second marriage Mrs. Elizabeth Belt had a daughter, Margaret Lamb, baptized 14 Dec. 1703 (Allhallows Parish). John Belt and Elizabeth his wife had issue:

2. i. JOHN BELT.²
 3. ii. COL. JOSEPH BELT of Prince George's Co., b. 1680; d. 26 June, 1761.
 4. iii. BENJAMIN BELT of Prince George's Co., b. 1682; d. 1773.
 - iv. JEREMIAH BELT, b. 1698; bapt. 14 Dec., 1703; mar. Mary daughter of John Wight.
 - v. ELIZABETH BELT.
 - vi. CHARITY BELT.
 - vii. SARAH BELT, mar., 11 Sept., 1718, Thomas Harwood (Allhallows).
2. JOHN BELT ² (*John* ¹) received, by the terms of his father's will, a tract of 200 acres in Anne Arundel County called "Velmead." 20 October 1724, "John Belt of Anne Arundel County, merchant" and Lucy his wife convey to Gilbert Higginson of London, England, to whom the land had been previously mortgaged, 1 July 1710, all that piece of land whereon the said John Belt formerly dwelt, being that part of Velmead left the said John Belt by the will of his father John Belt deceased, containing 200 acres &c. (A. A. Co., Lib., S. Y. No. 1, fol. 79). Soon after this John Belt removed to Baltimore County. 6 May 1726, John Belt, Senr. of Baltimore County, conveys to his daughter Mary Belt, in consideration of a marriage shortly to be had and celebrated between said Mary Belt and Greenberry Dorsey, son of John Dorsey of said County, tract Belt's Point, 112 acres, on the south side of Patapsco River, according to certificate dated 2 Jan'y 1719/20 (Balto. Co., Lib. IS, No. H, fol. 236). There is also a deed of gift, dated 18 June 1726, from John Dorsey of Baltimore County to his son Greenberry Dorsey (*ibid.*, fol. 377) in consideration of his marriage with Mary Belt, and yet another deed, dated 1 May, 1727, from John Belt "to his son-in-law Greenberry Dorsey, son of Col. John Dorsey and Comfort

his wife " (*ibid.* fol. 441). John Belt left no will, and there is no record of the administration of his estate. He was, however, a member of the Society of Friends and it is probable that his estate was divided by private arrangement. He married, at West River and Cliff's Meeting, 10 February, 1701/2, Lucy daughter of Benjamin Lawrence. She had issue, with probably other children, as follows:—

5. i. JOHN BELT,³ b. 1703; d. 1 Dec., 1788.
 ii. MARY BELT, mar., 1726, Greenberry Dorsey.
 iii. MARGARET BELT, b. 10 June, 1719; d. about 1770; mar., 1 Dec., 1743, Basil Lucas.

3. COL. JOSEPH BELT² (*John*¹) of Prince George's County, was born in 1680, and died 26 June, 1761. In a deposition, made in 1715, his age is given as 35 years (Chancery, Lib. P. C., fol. 277). By the terms of his father's will, he was left the reversion of the dwelling plantation, after his mother's death, and a part of Belt's Posterity in Baltimore County. Shortly before her second marriage, his mother assigned to him her life interest in the dwelling plantation. 12 April, 1701, Elizabeth Belt of Anne Arundel County, widow, conveys to her second son, Joseph Belt of Prince George's County, all her interest in a tract called "Friend's Choisee," left by John Belt, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, to his wife Elizabeth and, after her death, to his second son, Joseph Belt (P. G. Co., Lib. A., fo. 369). Belt's Posterity was later sold by Joseph Belt and his brother Benjamin. 21 Sept., 1745, Joseph Belt and Margery his wife and Benjamin Belt, all of Prince George's County, convey to Stephen Onion of Baltimore County, Belt's Posterity, 300 acres, at the head of Gunpowder River in Baltimore County, bequeathed by John Belt late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, in his will dated 13 May, 1697, to his sons the aforesaid Joseph and Benjamin (Balto. Co., Lib. T. B. No. D, fol. 334). Col. Joseph Belt was the Presiding Justice of Prince George's County Court from 1726 to 1728 (Com. Book), and represented the county in the Assembly from 1725 to 1737 (ms. House Journals). He is styled "Lieutenant-Colonel" in the House Journals from 1725 to 1727, while from 1728 to 1737 he is called "Colonel," implying that about 1727 or 1728 he attained the rank of Colonel commanding the County Militia. Col. Belt was twice married. His first wife was Esther daugh-

ter of Col. Ninian Beall, who appoints his "son-in-law Joseph Belt" one of the executors of his will; his second wife, who survived him and died in 1783, was Margery widow of Thomas Sprigg, Jr., and daughter of John Wight. 30 June, 1737, Joseph Belt and Margery his wife, administratrix of Mr. Thomas Sprigg, late of Prince George's County, Gent., rendered an additional account of the said deceased's estate (Accounts, Lib. 15, fol. 341). The *Maryland Gazette* of 2 July, 1761, has the following obituary: "Friday Night last [26 June] Died, at his Plantation in Prince George's County, aged 86 years, Colonel Joseph Belt, whose Death is supposed to be occasioned by Grief for the Death of his Son a few Weeks before." The age of Col. Belt is erroneously stated; it was 81 years not 86. Col. Joseph Belt and Esther (Beall) his first wife had issue, as recorded in the registers of Queen Anne Parish, Prince George's County:

- i. JOHN BELT,⁸ b. 13 March, 1707; mar., 4 March, 1727/8, Margaret Queen.
- ii. ANNE BELT, b. 1708/9; d. 1762; mar. 1^o, 1724, Thomas Clagett, 2^o, Ignatius Perry.
- iii. RACHEL BELT, b. 13 Dec., 1711; mar., 11 July, 1727, Osborn Sprigg.
6. iv. JOSEPH BELT, b. 19 Dec., 1717; d. 6 May, 1761.
7. v. TOBIAS BELT, b. 20 Aug., 1720; d. 1785.
- vi. MARY BELT, b. 24 Dec., 1722; mar. 1^o, Edward Sprigg, 2^o, Thomas Pindle.
8. vii. JEREMIAH BELT, b. 4 March, 1744; d. 1784.
- viii. JAMES BELT, b. 23 July, 1726.

By his second wife, Margery, Col. Joseph Belt had:

- i. HUMPHREY BELT.
- ii. MARGERY BELT, mar. 1^o. . . . Lyles, 2^o. . . . Perry.

4. BENJAMIN BELT² (*John*¹) was born in 1682. Depositions made by him, and recorded in Prince George's County, give his age as 66 years in 1748 (Lib. E. E., fol. 713), and 73 years in 1755 (Lib. N. N., fol. 411), while, according to similar depositions, recorded in Anne Arundel County, he was 56 years old in 1738 (Lib. I. B. No. 1, fol. 116), and 83 in 1765 (*ibid.*, fol. 646). By his father's will he inherited 200 acres, part of Belt's Posterity in Baltimore County, the remaining 100 acres falling to his brother Joseph. In 1745 the two brothers sold their respective portions of this tract to Stephen Onion, and the deed whereby this land was conveyed has already been cited.

Benjamin Belt lived to an advanced age, dying in 1773. His will, dated 19 June, 1772, and proved 28 May, 1773, is recorded both in Prince George's County and at Annapolis. His wife, whose name was Elizabeth, was living in 1724, but who she was is unknown. She did not join her husband in his deed to Stephen Onion, in 1745, and was most probably dead at that time. From the fact that Benjamin Belt had a son named Middleton Belt, later a distinctive name in this branch of the family, it seems likely that Mrs. Elizabeth Belt may have been a Middleton, but a careful investigation of the records fails to elicit proof of the fact. Benjamin Belt and Elizabeth his wife had issue:—

9. i. COL. JOSEPH BELT,³ b. 1716; d. 16 June, 1793.
 - ii. MIDDLETON BELT, d. unmarried in 1745.
10. iii. BENJAMIN BELT, d. 1775.
 - iv. SOPHIA BELT, mar. ——— Beall.
 - v. ESTHER BELT, mar. John Watkins of Allhallows Parish, A. A. Co.
 - vi. ANNE BELT, mar. Basil Brashears.
 - vii. ELIZABETH BELT, mar. Basil Waring.

5. JOHN BELT³ (*John*,² *John*¹) of Baltimore County, was a member of the Society of Friends and an Elder in the Church. He was born in 1703 and died 1 December, 1788, aged 85 years, according to the Friends' Records. The births of three children of John and Lucy Belt are entered in the same records. The will of John Belt of Baltimore County, dated 24 Sept., 1788, was proved 17 Feb'y, 1789, and is recorded in Baltimore (Lib. 4, fol. 350).
John Belt and Lucy his wife had issue:

- i. JOHN BELT.⁴
- ii. NATHAN BELT.
- iii. JOSEPH BELT, b. 10 June, 1750.
- iv. SARAH BELT, mar. . . . Randall.
- v. LUCY BELT, b. 25 November, 1744.
- vi. MARY BELT, b. 30 June, 1747.

6. JOSEPH BELT³ (*Joseph*,² *John*¹) of Prince George's County, was born 19 December, 1717, and died 6 June, 1761. The *Maryland Gazette* of 11 June, 1761, has the following obituary: "On Wednesday Evening last [6 June], Died, at his House near Upper Marlborough, aged a little above 40 Years, after a long Indisposition, Mr. Joseph Belt junior, a Gentleman who was deservedly esteemed by a numerous Acquaintance." The will of Joseph Belt Jr., dated 19 April, 1759, and proved 26 August, 1761, is re-

corded both in Prince George's County, and at Annapolis. He married Anne daughter of Thomas Sprigg and Margery (Wight) his wife, and had issue:

- i. THOMAS BELT⁴
- ii. JOSEPH BELT.
- iii. CHARLES BELT.
- iv. WILLIAM BELT.
- v. ELIZABETH BELT.
- vi. ANNE BELT.
- vii. MARY BELT.

7. TOBIAS BELT³ (*Joseph*,² *John*¹) was born 20 August, 1720, and died in 1785. His will, dated 13 November, 1774, was proved 17 May, 1785. He married Mary (d. 1795) daughter of George Gordon of Prince George's County. They had issue:

- i. HORATIO BELT.
- ii. JOSHUA BELT.
- iii. LEVIN BELT.
- iv. LLOYD BELT.
- v. FORBES BELT.
- vi. LUCY BELT, mar. . . . Addison.
- vii. DRYDEN BELT, mar. . . . Tyler.
- viii. ELIZABETH BELT, mar. John Macgill.
- ix. RACHEL BELT.

8. JEREMIAH BELT³ (*Joseph*,² *John*¹) of Prince George's County was born 4 March, 1724, and died in the latter part (probably December) of 1785. His will bears no date, but was proved 18 January, 1785 (Pr. Geo. Co., Lib. T. No. 1, fol. 202). He married, 21 June, 1746; Mary (b. 15 Dec., 1723) daughter of Thomas Sprigg, of Prince George's County, and Margery (Wight) his wife. Their issue:

- i. THOMAS SPRIGG BELT.
- ii. FIELDING BELT.
- iii. JOHN SPRIGG BELT.
- iv. TOBIAS BELT.
- v. MARY BELT.
- vi. MARGERY BELT.

9. COL. JOSEPH BELT,³ (*Benjamin*,² *John*¹) was born in Prince George's County in 1716, and died in Montgomery County 16 June, 1793, aged 77 years, according to family record. In agreement with this, there is of record in Prince George's County a deposition wherein "Joseph Belt son of Benjamin" states his age as 18 years in 1734 (Lib. T, fol. 364). He is mentioned in his father's will as "my son Joseph Belt," and receives a nominal bequest. He does not

appear as party to any deed in Prince George's County, and it is possible that he lived for some time abroad. His son Middleton certainly married in England. The Montgomery County records contain a deed, dated 25 April, 1780, whereby John Murdock of Montgomery County "out of love and affection" conveys to Joseph Belt of said County and Esther his wife, for the term of both their lives, 200 acres part of "Friendship," on the East Side of the main road from Georgetown to Frederick, and adjoining the land of Patrick Beall (Lib. A, fol. 538). According to the late William Murdock of Georgetown, D. C., a daughter of Col. Joseph Belt was the wife of his grandfather Col. John Murdock, and this statement would seem to be borne out by the above deed. The "inventory of the personal estate of Joseph Belt, late of Montgomery County deceased," was filed at Rockville 12 August, 1793, and amounted to £309. 12s. 03d. Middleton Belt (erroneously written "Beall" in the record) was his administrator (Montgomery Co., Wills, Lib. C, fol. 208). Col. Joseph Belt married, in or before 1739, Esther daughter of William Smith, Esq., of Prince George's County and Jane his first wife, daughter of Archibald Edmonston. She was born, according to family record, in 1722 and died 12 July, 1796, aged 74 years. Her father, William Smith, mentions his "son-in-law Joseph Belt son of Benjamin Belt" in his will. Col. Joseph Belt and Esther his wife had issue:

11.
 - i. CAPT. MIDDLETON BELT, b. 1747; d. 5 January, 1807.
 - ii. ESTHER BELT, b. 1744; d. 21 March, 1814; mar. Dr. Walter Smith (b. 1744; d. 1796) of Georgetown, D. C., and had issue:
 - iii. ANN BELT, b. 1751; said to have married Col. John Murdock of Montgomery Co.
10. BENJAMIN BELT ³ (*Benjamin*,² *John* ¹) of Prince George's County died in 1775. His will, dated 11 April, 1775, was proved 28 June following (P. G. Co., T, No. 1, fol. 25). His wife's name was Ruth, and they had issue:
 - i. BENJAMIN BELT.⁴
 - ii. THOMAS BELT.
 - iii. MIDDLETON BELT.
 - iv. ELIZABETH BELT, mar. . . . Nixon.
 - v. ESTHER BELT.
 - vi. RACHEL BELT.
11. CAPT. MIDDLETON BELT ⁴ (*Joseph*,³ *Benjamin*,² *John* ¹) was born in 1747, and died in Montgomery County, Md.,

15 January, 1807, aged 60 years according to family record. He was married, 25 March, 1763, at St. John's Church, Surrey, England, to Mary Ann Dyer. Middleton Belt was but 16 years old at the time, and tradition says that the youthful couple eloped and were married, but were afterwards obliged by their parents to return to school and finish their education. The family record shows, by the way, that they had no issue for eight years after their marriage. Mary Ann (Dyer) Belt, widow of Capt. Middleton Belt, died in Georgetown, D. C., 18 December, 1830, aged 85 years. Capt. Middleton Belt and Mary Ann (Dyer) his wife had issue:

- i. ANNA MARIA BELT,^s b. at Bristol England, 24 Nov., 1771; d. at Chillicothe, Ohio, April, 1808; mar. ——— McCormick.
- ii. MIDDLETON BELT, b. in Fairfax County, Va., 24 April, 1777; mar. 29 Dec., 1796, William Smith of Prince George's County, Md.
- iii. MARY ANN BELT, b. in Fairfax Co., Va., 29 March, 1779.
- iv. CLARISSA BELT, b. in Montgomery Co., Md., 10 Nov., 1781.
- v. MIDDLETON BELT (son), b. in Georgetown, D. C., 13 Sept., 1785.
- vi. WILLIAM DYER BELT, b. in Georgetown, D. C., 26 Feb'y, 1788.
- vii. JAMES HANRICK BELT, b. in Georgetown, D. C., 31 January, 1792.

NOTES.

LLOYD FAMILY. Mrs. Edward Shippen kindly sends the following interesting details, in reference to the article on the Lloyd family, which appeared in the *Magazine*, vii, 420-430. On the authority of his grandson, the late Mr. H. L. D. Ward of the British Museum, Richard Bennett Lloyd (cf. p. 429) was Captain in the Coldstream Guards, and married Joanna, daughter of Sir John Leigh, of North Court, Isle of Wight, and Amelie, his wife. In 1784, Capt. Lloyd and his wife visited America, and in the same year their daughter Amelie was born at Annapolis. The family returned to England in 1787 and, in 1817, the daughter married Rev. John Gifford Ward, Rector of Chelmsford, Essex, later (1825-1845) of St. James', Westminster, and Dean of Lincoln, 1845-1860.

Mrs. Shippen also calls attention to a possible misprint on p. 421. The will of the first Edward Lloyd was dated, in her copy, 11 March, not 11 May. She further points out that,

according to their epitaphs in the old graveyard at Wye House, Elizabeth and Mary Lloyd, daughters of Col. Philemon, were twins, born in November, 1678. Elizabeth died 18 May, 1694, and Mary died 20 September, 1690.

DABRIDGECOURT. A note on the Dabridgecourt pedigree, published in the *Topographer and Genealogist*, i, 197-207, cites (p. 206) the will of Mary Dabridgecourt of Putney, dated 1683, and proved 1684. She mentions her nephew Zanchet Dabridgecourt, whom she names as her executor. Barbara Wells and Bridget Persall, daughters of her late brother, Sir Thomas Dabridgecourt. John Dabridgecourt (their brother) then living in Maryland, and under 16 years of age. Her niece Elisabeth Dabridgecourt. Her cousin Elisabeth, relict of Dr. Shirley. Mrs. Salmon, relict of her cousin Salmon, and her cousin Payne Fisher. She requests the minister of Putney to preach a sermon from the text, "The virgins follow the Lamb"; and desires this "posy" to be put on mourning rings for her nieces.

Testatrix was buried at Putney, 21 May, 1684.

UTYE-COLLETT. A note in the *Magazine* (i, 191) refers to a power of attorney given, 30 Nov. 1660, by Nathaniel Utye, of Baltimore County, to his "loving unkle" Mr. Richard Collett, and inquires in what way Richard Collett could be the uncle of Nathaniel Utye. The solution of the puzzle is furnished by a correspondent in England. Susan Collett, sister of Richard, married Rev. Joshua Mapletoft, of Lincolnshire, and had a son, Rev. John Mapletoft, and a daughter, Mary, born in August 1629. Mary Mapletoft was twice married and doubtless came to Virginia with her first husband, Lawrence Ward, who was living in Nansamond County, Va., in 1655 (Md. Archives, x, 414) and died not long afterward. Her second husband, to whom she was married before 1660, was Nathaniel Utye of Spesutia Island, Baltimore County, Md. 6 Nov. 1662, Mary Utye, relict and devisee of Lawrence Ward deceased, resigned certain patents to the Proprietary (Prov. Court, Lib. B. B., fol. 131). Her tragic death is recorded in the books of the Provincial Court (Lib. F. F., fol. 78) which state that Mrs. Mary Utye, wife of Mr. Nathaniel Utye of Spesutia, Baltimore County, was stabbed with a knife, 30 Sept. 1665, by negro Jacob, a slave belonging

to her and her husband, and died of the wound 4 October following. As she was the niece of Richard Collett, it becomes evident how her husband, Nathaniel Utye, addresses him as "uncle."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY

Meeting of March 10th, 1913.—The regular meeting for the month of March was held at the home of the Society tonight at 8.30 p. m.

President Warfield, upon taking the chair, made the following statement to the Society:

"Before proceeding with the regular order of business, I desire to thank the members of the Maryland Historical Society for the great honor they have conferred by electing me President of this ancient and famous organization. To be selected to occupy officially a chair heretofore filled by such cultured and eminent men as General John Spear Smith, Mr. Brantz Mayer, Honorable John H. B. Latrobe, Dr. John G. Morris, Honorable S. Teackle Wallis, Judge Albert Ritchie and my esteemed friend Mr. Mendes Cohen, who has served this Society so acceptably and with such distinguished ability for thirty-one years, twenty-one as Corresponding Secretary and nine years as President, is truly a great distinction, second to no honor that has been bestowed upon me.

"I must confess that I am abashed and filled with misgivings when I contemplate the high standard of service which has been set by my predecessors, and I fully realize how poorly equipped I am to undertake the duties of this exacting position. While I cannot hope to measure up to the standard set, I will do my best and strive to merit your approval.

"My zeal in the patriotic work of this Society is born of thirty-four years of active interest as a member. I can very

properly be classed with the oldest members, as there are only thirteen who antedate me in membership. I was elected in 1879, and I remember the feeling of pride I experienced when I received a notice from Dr. E. A. Dalrymple, Corresponding Secretary, of my election. My certificate of membership is one of my most cherished mementos.

"I shall not tonight refer to the many interesting incidents associated with the history of this Society, or dwell upon the work it has done in collecting, publishing and preserving early records and information pertaining to the history of Maryland. I think it well, however, at this time, to recall the names of the patriotic and cultured citizens who organized this Society.

"On January 24th, 1844, General John Spear Smith, Robert Gilmer, Sr., Charles F. Mayer, Bernard U. Campbell, John L. Carey, William A. Talbott, Fielding Lucas, Jr., John J. Donaldson, Robert Carey Long, Sebastian F. Streeter, John H. B. Latrobe, Dr. James Hall, J. Morrison Harris, John P. Kennedy, George Wm. Brown, Dr. Joshua I. Cohen, Dr. Stephen Collins, Frederick Wm. Brune, Jr., Captain Robert Leslie and Brantz Mayer, met and completed the organization of the Society, adopting its by-laws, which had been prepared by Mr. Mayer in consultation with Honorable John P. Kennedy. The first officers, elected on February 1st, 1844, were General John Spear Smith, President; John V. L. McMahon—the Historian of Maryland—Vice-President; Brantz Mayer, Corresponding Secretary; Sebastian F. Streeter, Recording Secretary; and Stephen Collins, Librarian. Literary taste in Baltimore was given an immediate stimulus by the establishment of this Society. The first record of membership, published in 1844, shows there was hardly a gentleman in professional or mercantile life, noted for cultivation, who did not become an active member.

"In 1845 the movement was inaugurated for the building of a home for the Society, and a plan founded on public subscriptions as a free gift was adopted. An appeal signed by leading citizens was issued and it at once engaged public attention and

aroused interest. Twenty wealthy men subscribed \$500 each and another gave \$1000. With this substantial beginning of \$11,000, the Committee on Subscriptions, notwithstanding the fact that there were the usual number of doubting Thomases, who publicly ridiculed the idea that a community like Baltimore would devote \$40,000 or \$50,000 to a project which promised no pecuniary return, was not discouraged by such doubts and derision, but went resolutely ahead, purchased the lot and erected this splendid building. It was furnished and fully equipped at a cost of \$45,000. When it was dedicated October 23rd, 1848, the members proudly boasted that there was not a cent of indebtedness. What a monument to the culture and public spirit of the 218 citizens of Baltimore who so generously donated this money in sums ranging from \$25 up to \$1000! Its location was then in the very heart of the social centre of Baltimore, where resided the leading citizens of education and refinement, men of letters and learning in professional and mercantile life. It was at that time an ideal location for the home of such a Society, which stands for the best traditions of the State.

"Time has wrought great changes in the physical and social environment of this home, and has made it undesirable and inconvenient. This has become so generally recognized that it is now necessary for us to consider the question of a new home to be located in a more congenial and accessible section of the city. It is a sacred trust devolving upon us, to care for these valuable historic records, relics and works of art, contained in this building, which are in serious danger of being destroyed by fire. We should at once adopt some plan to secure a building with fireproof protection. I think the plan adopted in 1844 would be a good one, *i. e.*, the selection of a committee composed of prominent members of this Society to take charge of a movement to raise the money, secure a site and erect the necessary buildings and vaults, also with power to sell this building.

"As Mr. Brantz Mayer so well said in 1867: 'The history

of Maryland is a thing to be proud of. Our Society has done much, as I have shown, in the two decades of its existence. Its possessions are large; its edifice belongs to it in perpetuity; its purposes are generous and intellectual; its members distinguished for their character and culture. We can hardly overestimate the worth of local institutions, which, in late years, have done so much in rescuing our perishable records. They show us what we may be by disclosing what we have been; they brighten the dim memories of the statesmen and soldiers who strove to found a true republic; they cherish a love of country without which patriotism degenerates into politics; and while each of them strengthens and polishes its separate link, unitedly they guard the endless chain of national union. It is an honor to belong to a society of such purposes and responsibilities. Let its existence and objects be fully displayed, and men will seek the distinction of membership, instead of requiring solicitation if not importunity.'

"Let us tonight, ladies and gentlemen, dedicate ourselves to the patriotic work of preserving the precious historical data contained in this building and gathered by this Society. Let us, if needs be, make personal sacrifices that we may have a home adequate for their protection, second to none in the country, because the history and record of Maryland for high citizenship and patriotism are second to no State in the Union."

Upon the conclusion of President Warfield's remarks, the Recording Secretary was directed to record them in full in the minutes of the Society.

A communication was read from Mr. George Forbes suggesting that the Society protest against the contemplated erection of any building whatever within St. Ann's Churchyard, Annapolis, Maryland. After some discussion a motion expressing disapproval of the proposed plan was lost. Some of those who voted in the negative, explained their views by stating that it was thought unwise for the Society to attempt to express any opinion in the matter.

- The following were nominated for active membership:

Emmett B. Faison.	W. Bladen Lowndes.
Mary Mead Dean.	Carville D. Benson.
Mrs. T. Harrison Garrett.	Harry E. Karr.
George Ross Veasey.	John Hubner.
Mrs. George L. Radcliffe.	Louis F. Young.
George Warfield.	John S. Armstrong.
Hon. Frank O. Smith, M. C.	

The following were elected to active membership:

Mrs. James D. Iglehart.	Paul Gibson Burton.
Daniel Willard.	Douglas Gordon Carroll.
Henry Francis Sturdy.	William Buckner McGroarty.
Oliver H. Bruce, Jr.	

The following amendment to Section 3, Article 3 of the Constitution which had been proposed by Mr. Lytle at the regular meeting held last month was unanimously adopted. The amendment read as follows:

“That Section 3 of Article 3 of the Constitution of this Society be amended by inserting the words: “and the Ex-Presidents,” after the words, “The seven elected officers,” in the first line of said section, so that the said article will read as follows:

“3. The seven elected officers and the Ex-Presidents, together with one of the Trustees of the Athenæum, and one from each of the seven committees enumerated in Section 2 of this Article, shall together form the Council or Governing Board of the Society.”

The following resolution proposed by Mr. Duvall was adopted:

[The amended resolution will be found in the April “Proceedings,” p. 211.]

Dr. John M. Vincent, Professor of European History, Johns Hopkins University, then read extracts from an account written by John Ulrich Buechler, of his trip across the Atlantic in 1816, and his landing as an immigrant at the Port of Baltimore, and of his various experiences in Maryland, Ohio, Pennsylvania and in other sections of the country. After Mr. Buechler's return to Switzerland, he wrote a book describing his trip. A copy of this book was found by Dr. Vincent in a book store in Switzerland. Mr. Buechler seems to have been a man much above the average in ability and education of the immigrants of those days, and his account of what he had seen indicated that he had an unusually observant mind. Dr. Vincent supplemented the text of the book by a number of remarks based upon information gathered from historical sources dealing with the same period.

When Dr. Vincent concluded, the Society expressed its appreciation of the pleasure afforded it, giving him a vote of thanks.

Meeting of April 14, 1913.—The regular monthly meeting for the month of April was held at the home of the Society to-night at 8.30 p. m., with President Warfield in the chair.

Minutes of the preceeding meeting were read and approved.

The following were nominated for active membership:

Mrs. Walter B. Swindell.	Mrs. Geo. W. Ijams.
Geo. Upshur Pope.	George A. Solter.
Miss Mary E. Foy.	Thomas C. Corner.

The following were elected to active membership:

Emmett B. Faison.	W. Bladen Lowndes.
Mary Mead Dean.	Carville D. Benson.
Mrs. T. Harrison Garrett.	Harry E. Karr.
George Ross Veazey.	John Hubner.
Mrs. George L. Radcliffe.	Louis F. Young.
George Warfield.	John S. Armstrong.

Hon. Frank O. Smith, M. C.

The following report of the Committee on Publications was then submitted.

"The Committee on Publications reports that the editor of the Archives, before proceeding to print the 33d volume containing the Assembly Proceedings, 1717-1720, had thought it advisable to compare the manuscript which had been prepared from the contemporary copies of the Proceedings contained among the Archives belonging to the State, with the duplicate originals in the Society's collection of Calvert Papers, which were made for the information of the Lord Proprietary.

"The comparison disclosed so many errors and omissions in the copy which had been used, that it was determined to revise and correct the manuscript throughout. This has involved considerable delay, but the work is now in a forward condition, and part of it set in type.

"The publication of the volume will, however, in consequence of this revision, be unavoidably delayed until somewhat later in the year than usual."

Under the head of necrology, the following losses in the membership of the Society were announced:

John Philemon Smith, Sharpsburg, Md., died sometime during the year 1912.

Rev. Robert A. Eden died in England, April 30, 1912.

Henry Clay Wagner died April 4, 1913.

William Clapham Pennington died April 12, 1913.

On the announcement of the death of Mr. William Clapham Pennington, a member of the Society since 1885, Mr. Cohen remarked, that whilst the Society has not of late felt the influence of Mr. Pennington's activity in its behalf, yet he always maintained a strong interest in its work. His name will be found among the 75 contributors to the special sustaining fund, for which appeal was made in May last.

Mr. Cohen spoke of his acquaintance with Mr. Pennington,

going back to boyhood days. Mr. Pennington was, he said, the last of a group of boys of which he was easily the leader.

Mr. Trippe referred to his life-long friendship with Mr. Pennington. He referred to his cheerful disposition, his unusual ability, and his value to the Society and to the community at large.

Mr. Cohen also spoke of the long service of Mr. Wagner in the Maryland Historical Society. "During the many years," Mr. Cohen said, "Mr. Wagner was a member and was long connected with the Library Committee, and was always active in promoting the interests of the Society in every possible way."

Resolutions were then offered and passed voicing the profound regret which the deaths of Mr. Wagner and Mr. Pennington had aroused, and expressing appreciation of their services as members of the Society during many years.

Mr. Richard M. Duvall presented the following amended resolutions:

The Maryland Historical Society having been reminded on several occasions by its former President, Mr. Mendes Cohen, and more recently by its present incumbent, the Hon. Edwin Warfield, of the urgent need of a more convenient site whereon to erect a modern fire-proof building in which to place and preserve the invaluable Archives, records, paintings, library and historic mementoes of the present, and of the ancient past, belonging to the Society or of which it has been made the custodian; and having likewise had brought to its attention the necessity for an endowment fund, to enable the Society to prosecute the great work for which it was founded sixty-nine years ago.

Therefore be it *Resolved*, that it is the sense of this Society that the time has come when the present location and building now occupied by it, are no longer convenient, adequate and desirable for its purposes, and that its welfare and best interests demand its removal to another and more desirable site.

Resolved further, that the President appoint a Committee—

consisting of himself, the former President, the Vice-Presidents, the Corresponding Secretary, the Recording Secretary, the Trustees of the Athenæum, the Standing Committees, and of such other members of the Society as he may think proper, so that such Committee shall number not less than one hundred in all, whereof twenty-five shall be a quorum—to devise ways and means, and adopt such plans as in their judgment may be best adapted to increase the endowment fund of this Society to such an amount as will enable it to prosecute its work more efficiently; and, in addition to secure such further sums as may be needed in the judgment of the committee to purchase or acquire an eligibly and conveniently located site within the City of Baltimore, and to improve the same by either remodeling such building or buildings as may be thereon, or by erecting thereupon such modern fire-proof or other buildings as they may deem best to adequately meet the needs of this Society.

Resolved further, that said Committee, so appointed, is hereby authorized and directed to proceed as soon as in its judgment it may be proper and expedient, to purchase or otherwise acquire such a site, and for such sum or price as said Committee may deem proper, and to erect thereon such improvements or buildings (fire-proof or otherwise) as it may think proper, and best adapted to the needs of this Society.

Resolved further, that the said Committee and the Trustees of the Athenæum are hereby authorized and directed to sell and convey the lot of ground and the building now occupied and used by this Society at St. Paul and Saratoga Streets, whenever they may deem it expedient, at such price and upon such terms as they may see fit to accept.

And Resolved further that said Committee so appointed shall have full power and authority to appoint such sub-committees and agents as it may deem necessary to accomplish the object of these resolutions, and to do and perform all other acts and things necessary in the premises.

Mr. Spencer emphasized the desirability, in his opinion, of

the Society creating a status of life membership, and in pursuance with his ideas on the subject, offered the following as amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws.

That Section I of Article 2, of the Constitution of this Society be amended, by inserting the word "life," after the words "consist of" in the first line of said Section, so that the said Article will read, as follows:

"The Society shall consist of life, active, associate, corresponding and honorary members."

That a new Section, to be known as Section I^a, be added to said Article 2, as follows:

"A life member shall be one who, by the contribution of one hundred dollars to the Endowment Fund, shall be entitled to all the privileges of an active member, and be thenceforth exempt from the payment of annual dues."

That Section I of Article 5, of the Constitution of this Society be amended, by inserting the word "life," after the words "candidates for," in the second line of said Section, so that the said Article will read, as follows:

"At any stated meeting of the Society a ballot may be held for those candidates for life, active, associate or corresponding membership, whose names have been entered in the nomination book by an active member of the Society or by his written authority, and have been, by the Recording Secretary, announced at a previous meeting."

AMENDMENT TO THE BY-LAWS.

That a new paragraph be added to Article II of the By-Laws of this Society, as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the Committee on Membership

to get all persons, whom they may think desirable, to become life or active members of the Society."

A general discussion followed in regard to the plans for securing an endowment fund and the building of a new home for the Society.

President Warfield urged the formation of a large committee, somewhat similar to the ones other Historical Societies had created when engaged in similar efforts. He added that these names, and the list of subscribers for such a fund, would long be cherished in Baltimore City as a roll of honor.

The inquiry was made as to whether all on this Committee would have the authority to sell the present building, as authorized by Mr. Duvall's resolution. Mr. Duvall expressed the opinion that the Committee would have full authority, or at any rate the matter could be taken up and considered carefully when the question should come up for determination.

The address of the evening was then offered by Dr. J. Hall Pleasants, entitled, "Reminiscences of Dr. Jacob Hall." Dr. Pleasants touched upon some of the phases of the work of Dr. Hall, emphasizing especially his work as President of Asbury or Cokesbury College, the first Methodist College in the United States. Dr. Pleasants suggested that the selection of Dr. Hall as President of a Methodist College was an unusual tribute to his reputation, because of the fact that he had been and remained throughout his life, a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Meeting of May 12th, 1913.—The regular meeting for the month of May was held at the home of the Society tonight at 8.30 p. m.

The following were nominated for active membership:

E. M. Vickery.

Murray Lloyd Goldsborough.

James S. Woodside.

B. Howell Griswold, Jr.

The following were elected to active membership:

Mrs. Walter B. Swindell.	Mrs. George W. Ijams.
George Upshur Pope.	George A. Solter.
Thomas C. Corner.	

Miss Mary E. Foy was elected to associate membership.

Under necrology the death of the following members was reported: Mrs. William Skipwith Hull, May 5, 1913; Mr. John E. Toole, April 14, 1913.

The proposed amendments creating status of life membership which had been offered by Mr. Richard H. Spencer at the last meeting were read by the Corresponding Secretary. The President therefore announced that the proposed amendments had been duly considered by the Council and that they were now properly before the Society for action. Mr. Harris suggested, that in view of Mr. Spencer's statement that he was ready to offer amendments making further changes in the provisions as to membership, the action on the amendments now under consideration be postponed so that the changes suggested in regard to membership in the Society be considered together. Mr. Spencer concurred in this view, whereupon Mr. Harris made a formal motion to that effect, seconded by Mr. Clayton C. Hall, which was passed. In compliance with the provision in the motion calling for reference of the matter to a committee of seven, who should report their recommendations, President Warfield appointed the following as the members of that Committee: Mr. Richard H. Spencer, Col. Andrew C. Trippe, Col. Clinton L. Riggs, Messrs. Mendes Cohen, W. Hall Harris, Clayton C. Hall, and Major Wm. M. Pegram.

The amendment to Article (2) of the By-Laws proposed by Mr. Spencer at the last meeting was returned by the Council with suggested changes so as to read as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the Committee on Membership to increase the membership of the Society."

Upon motion made and carried the proposed change in the By-Laws was adopted.

President Warfield then explained at length the plans for issuing a statement to the Citizens of Maryland, signed by certain members of the Society, urging consideration of the movement to secure a new home and endowment for the Society. The proposed statement was then read and discussed. President Warfield announced that it would be issued as soon as desired signatures were obtained.

Dr. George C. Keidel then gave a very interesting paper on "The Colonial History of Catonsville." A vote of thanks was tendered Dr. Keidel by the Society, after which the Society adjourned.
