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A NOTABLE MEETING.

Two communications from Mr. Mendes Cohen, past President of the Society, served to make the regular meeting of April 12, 1915, one of the most notable in the history of the Maryland Historical Society. Through the first letter, a bronze replica of the great seal of Maryland secured from a dealer in London by Mr. Cohen, was delivered to the State by the hands of Judge Henry Stockbridge, acting as the personal representative of the Governor. A paper giving the detailed history of the means by which the seal was brought to the State and personal recollections of incidents concerning the design and execution of the official seal, was read by Mr. Clayton C. Hall. This paper is printed in full in this issue of the *Magazine*.

Of still greater importance was Mr. Cohen's second letter, which announced the formal transfer to the Society of a large and valuable collection of "Carroll papers," including about seven hundred and fifty letters of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Charles Carroll of Annapolis, and their correspondents, together with numerous other papers and documents.

Mr. Cohen's letters are printed in full in the minutes of the meeting together with a brief summary of the scope and character of the papers of this remarkable collection. It was a matter of great regret to the large audience that Mr. Cohen was unable to be present on this occasion by reason of illness.

HON. ROBERT GOLDSBOROUGH,

BARRISTER, 1733-1788.

Member Continental Congress, 1774-1776.

A sketch begun by the late Henry F. Thompson and completed by
A. S. Dandridge

Hon. Robert Goldsborough of Dorchester Co., Maryland, son of Charles Goldsborough I. and his first wife Elizabeth Ennalls, was born in Cambridge, Dec. 3, 1733, and died there Dec. 22, 1788.

After receiving the best education then attainable in America he went to England when about twenty years of age, studied law in the Temple and became a barrister. On the 27th of March, 1755, he married Sarah Yerbury, daughter of Richard Yerbury of Bassinghall Street, London, and for four years after his marriage continued to live in London. His return to Maryland is mentioned in the *Maryland Gazette*, July 12, 1759.

"Sunday last came up the Bay the Charming Nancy, Capt. Ridgely, the Peggy, Elizabeth, Thetis, Betsy, and several others of the fleet. . . . In the fleet came Passengers William Hunter Esq., Postmaster General of Virginia; Messrs. Samuel Gallo-way and Hancock Lee, Merchants; Robert Goldsborough, Barrister, and his Lady, of this Province, and others."

From Annapolis the short sail across the Bay was soon made, and after an absence of about six years Robert Goldsborough was again at home, in Cambridge. He was at this time between twenty-five and twenty-six years of age, a handsome young man, tall and dignified, somewhat grave and reserved in temperament and manner, strong and self-reliant in character, and with a superior mind which had received the most thorough scholarly and legal training.

His family consisted of his young English wife and their two little daughters: Rebecca, two years old; and Sarah, an

infant, nine months old. Charles, the eldest child, three years of age, died shortly before the little family left England. It is not now known whether Robert Goldsborough made his home at "The Point" immediately upon returning to Cambridge, or whether he lived elsewhere in or near the town until (upon the death of his father, Charles, in 1767) "The Point" became his own property.

No mention of him has been found in public or private papers during the first few months following his return at midsummer, 1759. In the Autumn of that year he is mentioned in several letters from Gov. Sharpe to Lord Baltimore: "a well disposed and sensible young man who is lately come from the Temple. . . ." "a Young Gentleman of Good Abilities and Character who lately studied at the Temple. . . ." "a very promising Young Man. . . ." and the suggestion is made that he might be a valuable member of the Lower House were his father removed to the Council. It was not however until 1763 that Charles Goldsborough's removal to the Upper House left his seat in the Lower House vacant; and at the ensuing election Henry Steele was put in this place, qualifying on the 16th of Nov. 1763.¹ The session was stormy and short, and ended on Nov. 26th, being prorogued to May, 1764; and at the latter date, finding the temper of the Burgesses still "determined," Gov. Sharpe refused to meet them.

In Nov., 1764, Writs were issued for a General Election, and the result was announced as follows:²

"Election Returns . . . Dorchester County.

Messrs. Daniel Sulivane
 Philemon Lecompte
 Henry Travers, and
 Robert Goldsborough IIIId.

Of the above 4 gentlemen one is elected in place of Col. Henry Hooper who with little intermission has been a Representative for above 40 years."

¹ *L. H. Jour.*, 1762-68.

² *Maryland Gazette*, Dec. 13, 1764.

The Assembly in which Robert Goldsborough took his seat at its opening on the 23d of September, 1765, is known as "The Stamp Act Assembly," and his position (as shown by his votes on various measures) was, while firm against unjust aggression and oppression, respectful and loyal to the Crown and gave indication of his future course of action. On the 25th of September, 1761, he had been appointed High Sheriff of Dorchester Co.³ and retained this office (an important one in Colonial times) until his election to the Assembly.

On the 4th of June, 1766, Robert Goldsborough was commissioned Attorney General of Maryland; ⁴ in October, 1768, he resigned this position, and for several years devoted himself to his law practice and the care of his estates, and did not take part in public matters again until the rapid advance of the troubles immediately preceding the Revolution obliged him to do so.

In 1767 Lord Baltimore gave particular command that Mr. Goldsborough should "be directly called to the Council Board, as of his Lordship's immediate appointment, with every mark of regard and confidence," but a letter from Gov. Sharpe (22nd of June, 1768), states that he "declined to qualify . . . for the Reason he has or will himself offer to his Ldp."⁵

On the 22nd of June, 1774, the committees appointed by the several counties of the Province met in convention in Annapolis. This Convention took into its hands the government of the Province, and by it five Delegates were appointed to represent Maryland in a Continental Congress to be held in Philadelphia on the 5th of September, 1774. Three of them were present on the morning of assembling, as is shown by the following: ⁶

"Monday, Sept 5th, 1774. A number of the delegates chosen and appointed by the several colonies and provinces in North

³ *Commissions Record*, 1726-1786, p. 145.

⁴ Lib. J. R. 177, Hist. Soc.; Lib. D. D. 4, Annapolis.

⁵ *Correspondence Gov. Sharpe*, 1761-71, p. 509.

⁶ *Journal of Congress*, 1774.

America to meet and hold a Congress at Philadelphia assembled at the Carpenter's Hall. . . .

Members from Maryland:

Robert Goldsborough, esq.

William Paca, esq.

Samuel Chase, esq. . . .”

This Congress passed a series of resolutions against importation of British goods into the colonies, and set forth the grievances and the rights of the people in America; and grave thoughts of separation from England began to take possession of their minds. It was resolved that the people of Maryland join in an association with the other colonies to put an end to Commerce with Great Britain until certain acts were repealed, and the Convention of Maryland (which met again in Annapolis on the 21st of November after the adjournment of the Continental Congress) passed a resolution that “every member would, and every person in the province ought . . . to carry into execution the association agreed upon.” Robert Goldsborough, although never in favor of separation from England, was one of the leading men in all measures tending to curb and resist her unjust exercises of her power. He was a member of every Maryland Convention, and one of the committee appointed on August, 17th, 1775, to prepare a “Declaration of Rights and a Form of Government for the State of Maryland” which was adopted. On the 14th of August, 1775, the important body known as “The Council of Safety” was constituted by the Convention, being at first composed of 16 members (eight from each shore), then seven, and then nine, which continued to be its number. Robert Goldsborough was elected one of the Eastern Shore members, Aug. 14, 1775, to serve until the next Convention.* This Council

* (Letter to Patrick Henry from Richard Henry Lee, pub. in *Va. Hist. Register*, I, 172.)

‘Belle View, 20th August, 1776.

. . . I learn from Maryland that the Counties have excluded from the new Convention all those that have been famous for *Moderation*, as it is strangely called, and under this idea that Johnson, Gouldsborough, Stone and Tilghman are left out.”

continued in authority until March, 1777, when it was dissolved, after organization of the State government. As member of each of these bodies (the Convention, the Continental Congress, and the Council of Safety) Robert Goldsborough seems to have held a prominent place among the men of whom it has been said: "Their intellectual character was not inferior to their moral courage, and the sagacity of their councils was consummate as the execution of their work."

After the organization of the government of the State of Maryland Robert Goldsborough was elected member of the State Senate for the term of five years. He took the qualifying oath on Feb. 8, 1777,⁷ was a member of important Committees, and present, whenever his health permitted, at sessions held during 1777, 1778, 1779, 1780, 1781. He was re-elected, but declined to serve; on Nov. 25th, 1784, "the President lays before the senate a letter from Robert Goldsborough, Esq. declining to accept an appointment in the senate," and on Dec. 4th, 1784, his successor, George Gale, was elected.⁸ He does not seem to have been present at the Maryland Convention of April 1788, Although his name appears in the list of delegates as given in one of the newspapers of the time:⁹

"Delegates chosen to serve in the Convention of this State which is to meet at Annapolis on the 21st inst. . . .

For Talbot County:

Jeremiah Banning, Col. Edward Lloyd, Hon. Robert Goldsborough, jun., Esq., and John Stevens, Esq.

For Dorchester County:

Hon. Robert Goldsborough, Sen., Esq., Nicholas Hammond, Daniel Sulivane, and James Shaw, Esqrs."

His active public life seems to have ended with his retirement from the State Senate, and his remaining four years were spent with his family at "The Point" in Cambridge.

⁷ *Votes and Proc. of the Senate, 1777.*

⁸ *Votes and Proc., 1784.*

⁹ *Maryland Journal, April 15, 1788.*

The following notice of his death was published in the *Maryland Journal*, Jan. 16, 1789, with incorrect date:

“Died at Cambridge on the 31st Ult.¹⁰ After a painful Illness Robert Goldsborough Esq. The Death of this distinguished Patriot will sensibly affect his numerous connexions & be sincerely regretted by every Friend to the late Revolution. He was early in Life advanced to the Station of Attorney General of Maryland, and held it many Years with great Reputation. He sat in the memorable Congress of 1775, and embarking his extensive Fortune and Influence in the Cause of his Country, remained steadfast and inflexible in his opposition throughout the Contest with Great Britain, nor did the Storms that often blackened over our Prospects at any Time shake his Courage.

“As he was honored in his Public he was also beloved in his private Relations; during a long and prosperous Career of Life his Family possessed in him a fond Parent and generous master. In his Friendships he was warm and sincere; and he had a Heart ever open to the Calls of Charity.

“But alas! the Hand of Fate has snatched him from us; and that Heart full of generous Patriotism and manly Virtue is compressed into a Clod of the Valley.”

At “Myrtle Grove” there is an old Diary or Farm Journal, in which day by day for many years the state of the weather and family events, were written down at the day’s close, by William Goldsborough¹¹ of “Haylands” (whose brother, Howes, married the eldest daughter of Robert and Sarah Goldsborough). From it are the following extracts:

“1787, Tuesday, first of May . . . at seven o’clock this morning Mrs. R. Goldsborough of Dorset died, at my brother, H. G.’s House. . . .”

“Wednesday, 2d . . . carried the corps to Cambridge, where it was interred same day in the Church yard.” “Tuesday 23d

¹⁰ The Diary shows this to be a wrong date. He died Dec. 22, and was buried on the 26th.

¹¹ Son of Robert Goldsborough of “Myrtle Grove,” Talbot Co.

Dec., 1788 . . . today I heard of my Cousin Robt. Goldsborough's death (of Dorchester County) a Gentleman respected by all good men. . . . Night, the above Report is contradicted by intelligence from Cambridge. . . .

" Thursday, 25th, Christmas Day. . . . We have today certain accounts of Mr. Goldsborough's Death. He died Monday last between 8 and 9 o'clock at night. " Friday, 26th, cloudy morning and not cold. My worthy good friend Mr. Goldsborough of Cambridge is this day interred in the Church yard of Cambridge—none of his Relations on the north of Choptank were at his funeral (the River being frozen over) except my Brother Howes and his family who have been over in Dorset three weeks." . . .

The graves of Robert and Sarah Goldsborough are not now to be seen in the church-yard in Cambridge (where four generations of their descendants are lying) and are probably under the present church, which is larger than the old building and is known to extend over many graves the stones of which were crushed and destroyed when the old church was burned.

As has been already said, Robert Goldsborough was married while at The Temple, in London. The following notice was published at the time.¹²

" A List of Marriages for the Year 1755

Mar. 27. Rob. Goldsborough of the Middle Temple, Esq.;—
to Miss Sally Yerbury. 5000£.

Sarah Yerbury was a daughter of Richard Yerbury of London, who died in 1754, leaving besides Sarah a daughter, Rachel, wife of Thomas Watson, and an only son Richard, married, but childless. Her father left a large estate (in Wiltshire and London) and it is through Sarah Yerbury that the claim arises to "The Yerbury Fortune" still hoped for by some of her descendants.

¹² *Gentleman's Magazine*, London, Vol. 25, p. 138.

Robert Goldsborough left nine children; Rebecca, Sarah, Elizabeth, Charles, William, Robert, Richard, Rachael, and Howes.

Sarah, Robert, and Howes left no descendants. The six children of Robert and Sarah (Yerbury) Goldsborough who have descendants are as follows:

Rebecca (Mrs. Howes Goldsborough.)

Elizabeth (Mrs. James Sykes.)

Charles, of "Horn's Point," whose daughter Sarah Yerbury Goldsborough married Governor Charles Goldsborough of "Shoal Creek" (thus re-uniting those estates, and blending in one the lines of Robert and his half-brother Charles).

William, who moved from Dorchester to Frederick County, ancestor of that large branch of the family known as "The Frederick Goldsboroughs.

Richard, ancestor of the Goldsboroughs of "Springfield," near Cambridge, the Robinsons of Louisville, etc.

Rachael (Mrs. Horatio Ridout) who left one son.

Of the thirty-seven grandchildren of Robert and Sarah (Yerbury) Goldsborough, one was a Ridout, four were named Sykes, and thirty-two were Goldsboroughs.

Robert Goldsborough's wife having died the year before him, his large estate was divided among their nine children—Charles, the eldest living son, receiving "Horn's Point"; and Robert, the next son, the dwelling place now known as "The Point."

Robert Goldsborough, Junior, to whom his father's dwelling place "The Point" was thus devised, was drowned about two years after coming into possession, and (being unmarried) his brothers and sisters became his heirs. At different dates their holdings were made over to their brother William, who on July 30th, 1797, sold "The Point" with its beautiful old garden to Mr. James Steele.

Robert Goldsborough, Junior, is said to have been more like his father in mind and character than were the other sons. His

life of fine promise ended suddenly, when he was about twenty-five years of age. (*Maryland Journal*, Sept. 14, 1790.)

“Annapolis, Sept. 9. On Sunday the 5th instant as Mr. Robert Goldsborough, jun., of Cambridge, was crossing the bay from Kent Island to this place, the boat was unfortunately overset by a violent gust of wind off Tally’s Point, and he with a Mr. Eaton, a gentleman from Ireland, perished in the waves. The two boatmen by clinging to the masts escaped the dreadful fate the others met with.

Mr. Goldsborough was in the twenty-fourth year of his age, a young Gentleman of whom very flattering expectations were entertained. The benevolence and sincerity of his heart were unbounded; indeed, he was every way an amiable character, and all who knew him must heave a sigh of regret at his untimely death.¹³

TO THE MEMORY OF ROBERT GOLDSBOROUGH

(By CHARLOTTE HESSELIUS.)

“Whoe’er thou art that readst these lines
ponder—be wise—
And boast not of to-morrow,
Does fond Hope & gay desire animate thy breast,
Is thy cheek flushed with youthful bloom?
So was his—who’s name Friendship inscribes
With sorrow on the Urn.
His age scarce twenty-four
Snatched by the hand of Fate in one sad hour
From all that Earth could give.
The Greedy waves
Tenacious of their prize embraced him in
their wat’ry bosom
His guardian Angel
Unable to control the dire event
Lets fall his torch—and weeps—

¹³ *Maryland Journal*, 14 Sept., 1790.

The flame though languid is not quite Extinguished
 He lives in the hearts of his friends
 And ere long
 The lamp of his life shall be rekindled
 And glow with increasing Lustre
 Forever
 And
 Ever."

THE GREAT SEAL OF MARYLAND.

CLAYTON C. HALL.

(Note upon the recently acquired replica.*)

The recent discovery of a replica of the present Great Seal of Maryland offered for sale in London, and its subsequent recovery for the State of Maryland, bring to light a singular situation which suggests questions the answers to which must be largely based upon conjectures, helped out by some personal recollections as to the circumstances attending the designing and engraving of the new Great Seal authorized by Joint Resolution No. 5 of the General Assembly at the session of 1876.

It was during last Summer that Dr. Jacob H. Hollander noticed this Seal, which is made of bronze, in the shop of a London dealer, Messrs. Spink & Son, Ltd., 17 and 18 Picadilly, and observing that it bore a Maryland device, he put the dealer in correspondence with Mr. Cohen, former President of the Society. It was promptly recognized, from a wax impression sent over for inspection, that the Seal was a replica of the Great Seal, no discrepancies whatever being discernible as the result of careful comparison with impressions of the latter.

Correspondence disclosed the fact that this bronze Seal had

* Prepared at the request of the Council, and read before the Society, April 12, 1915.

been bought, probably in 1912, by a Cornish dealer from a wandering and unidentified vendor of junk for the sum of five shillings, at which price it was purchased in turn by a collector of antiquities, who believed from the date upon it, 1632, that he had hit upon a relic of the Caroline period of English history. We were informed that in December, 1912, a gentleman, a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, had prepared a paper upon the subject to be read at the next meeting of the Royal Institute of Cornwall. It would be interesting, if not instructive, to have a copy of that paper and ascertain what theories the learned author was able to evolve as to the origin, antiquity, and identity of the Seal.

The Seal was offered to this Society by the London dealer, through Mr. Cohen, for the sum of £50, but when its purchase for account of the State was authorized by Governor Goldsborough, it was procured by Mr. Cohen for the sum of £20, which after all admits of some margin of profit over the five shillings for which it changed hands two or three years ago.

The question presents itself, how did this Seal get adrift in England as a piece of merchandise whether regarded as a mass of bronze or as an historic relic.

Existing records in this State afford no solution of this question. The alteration of the design of the Seal so as to restore the device of the Provincial Seal in its integrity to the Great Seal of the State, and which, of necessity, involved the making of a new Seal, was provided for by a joint resolution of the General Assembly already referred to, in the year 1876.

In his message to the Assembly in 1878 Governor Carroll announced that he had ordered a sketch to be made and the new Seal to be engraved. In his message of 1880 he stated that the new Seal had been completed and had been in use for the last year. He also mentioned that a sketch of the Arms (of Lord Baltimore) had been executed with great care by R. G. Harper Pennington, Esq., and placed in the Senate Chamber. As a matter of fact, Mr. Pennington made two paintings, one of each side, the obverse and the reverse, of the Provincial Seal,

of interest in themselves as indicating the proper colors, though but one, that of the reverse side, was required for illustrating the design of the new Seal. The other side, the obverse, bears the equestrian figure of the Lord Proprietary.

In spite of the fact that this new Seal was authorized by resolution of the General Assembly to be executed for the State of Maryland, recent search of the records of the Executive Offices and of the reports and records of the Comptroller of the Treasury at the time, has disclosed nothing as to the name or identity of the person by whom the Seal was engraved, or as to the amount of money that was paid for it. There is no record whatever upon the subject. It can only be conjectured that all correspondence relating to the matter was conducted by Mr. Pennington, and that the cost was provided for out of the Governor's contingent fund, of the disbursements from which no account is required to be rendered.¹

The preliminary sketches for the new Seal were made by Mr. Pennington, and formerly there were in the vault of this Society some pen and ink drawings by him, the originals apparently, accompanied by the authorities he consulted, certain colored lithographs, calendars and advertising cards of business houses, as to the proper colors of the Maryland Arms. The colors upon these cards fortunately were correct, but as a result of depending with too great confidence upon their accuracy in design the pennons forming the crest were made to flow in the wrong direction upon the new Seal. By whom these sketches were deposited I do not know, and now, I am informed, they cannot be found. On the margin of them were some extremely informal notes from Mr. Pennington to the Governor, who

¹That the cost of the Seal was paid from the Governor's contingent fund is the opinion recently expressed by Mr. Harry J. Hopkins, chief clerk in the Comptroller's office, who kindly searched the records of that office, but without success, for any entry of a disbursement made in payment for the seal. There was no money appropriated by the Legislature for the purpose.

was his kinsman.² Mr. Pennington, it was said, received \$500. for his services, which probably included his compensation for the paintings placed in the Senate Chamber.

The Seal was engraved in Paris, but the instructions given to the French engraver as to what he was to make, and how the Seal he made was to be used, were apparently very inadequate. The Seal was minutely engraved, with the conventional lines and dots by which in heraldic drawings colors are distinguished, and gave a beautiful impression in sealing wax, for the making of which the weight of the bronze disc was quite sufficient; but it was not adapted for use in a hand press and to be stamped through two thicknesses of stiff paper—the document itself and an adhesive paper seal,—with paste in between,—as the Seal is now used and affixed to public documents. And when first received it was not accompanied by a counter-sunk die such as is required when a seal is used in this manner. These facts were told to me at the time, now more than thirty years ago, by the late Mr. Samuel W. Brooks, who was connected with the Executive Offices at Annapolis for about fifty years, and who had personal custody of the Seal. It was necessary then for the Seal to be fitted for use in a press, and a good deal of delay ensued. There was an interval of three years between the date of the adoption of the resolution of the Assembly in 1876 and the date of the first use of the Seal on February 27, 1879. It seems probable now that the Seal was returned to the engraver in France for the readjustment needed, and that he found it necessary to make a new seal, more strongly engraved perhaps than the other, or of different form, for use in the press, and hence the first one may have been left in his possession and in all likelihood, this is the Seal that has just been recovered.

This conjecture is strengthened by the fact that the recovered Seal, although three inches in diameter as required by the

² According to the writer's recollection, one of these notes to Governor Carroll ran somewhat as follows:—"Dear John: I don't know anything about this thing. Is this what you want?"

resolution of the General Assembly by authority of which it was made, was apparently at one time fitted with a handle of some sort, as though for desk use like any private seal, which would agree with what Mr. Brooks told me about its condition when first received.³

It seems clear beyond reasonable doubt that this Seal was originally made for the State, but not being adapted for present day practice in use, came upon the market as a result, perhaps, of closing up the estate of the unknown engraver after his death. First sold as junk, and then wondered at as a mysterious historic relic, it has finally come home to Maryland.

The figures 1632, indicating the date of the Maryland charter, were not upon the Provincial Seal, and were not included in the specifications contained in the resolution of 1876 for making the new Seal. It was the distinct intention of the Legislature that the new Seal should be a reproduction of the Provincial Seal without any variation whatever. The figures were added by Mr. Pennington, perhaps by direction of Governor Carroll, to commemorate the date of the royal charter, and it was probably this very interpolation and departure from instructions, that led to the quite natural confusion in England as to the date of the execution of the Seal.⁴

³ It was never possible to obtain a good impression of the Great Seal in the stiff, unyielding gilt paper that is used at Annapolis for the purpose, as is shown by the impression presented to the Maryland Historical Society and now in its possession, made February 27, 1879, and certified by the late Richard C. Hollyday, Esquire, Secretary of State, to be the first impression made. Better results could no doubt be obtained if a softer paper were employed, such as is frequently used for such purpose. The impression from which the illustration at page 38 of Fund Publication, No. 23 was made was taken by Mr. Brooks in my presence upon a piece of dampened blotting paper, which when dried gave the effect of *papier mâché*. All the details were secured but the surface, it will be observed, lacks smoothness.

⁴ The writer's recollection as to the intention of the Legislature to provide for an exact reproduction of the Provincial Seal is very distinct for the reason that in order to secure accuracy and avoid certain errors that had occurred in a resolution adopted in 1874 for the restoration of the old Seal, his services were enlisted to draft the resolution of 1876 by authority

Its recovery and restoration to the State fortunately removes the possibility of its fraudulent use by being attached to any forged documents, pretending to emanate from the Governor of Maryland, which might be deemed useful by any persons travelling or sojourning in foreign lands.

LETTERS OF REV. JONATHAN BOUCHER.

(Continued from Vol. X, p. 37.)

December, 1780.

[To Mr. James.]

. . . Our American Politics have mended on our hands. hugely: by next Summer, if no very great Disaster befalls Us, I rely confidently Maryland will be recovered. The Leaders there, like all Combinations of bad Men, are quarrelling with one another: & though the miserably enslaved Multitude are by no Means alert & active enough in availing themselves of the Opportunity to emancipate themselves, yet they must do it, in some Degree, in their own Defence. And, this will force the British Generals to co-operate with them: their Distrust of whom is the true Cause, that any Rebellion

of which the present Seal was made. The writer called attention to the fact that upon the side of the Seal which it was intended to reproduce there were no words to identify the Seal with Maryland, and suggested that the legend in the border should be so arranged as to leave space for the words "Great Seal of Maryland," or rather, as the rest of the inscription was in Latin, for the words *Terrae Mariae Sigillum* to be included. To this the late Senator Lewis H. Steiner, to whose interest in the matter the restoration of the device of the old Seal was chiefly due, objected, saying that an exact reproduction was desired without any variation whatever; and that so far as identification was concerned it would be accomplished by the words in the documents to which the Seal would be affixed by which it would be declared to be the Great Seal of Maryland. The insertion of the figures 1632 was not even suggested. They were, however, upon the previous Great Seal, made in 1854, as required by chapter 81 of the Acts of that year. See page 34, Fund Pub., No. 23.

at all still exists. I have had many Letters & Advices from thence; which, in general, are favourable to my Wishes. Last Sept'r, a Gentlemen now in England supped with Washington, who desired to be remembered to me: He had never done this before; & thence I infer, his Crest was somewhat fallen. Another Neighbour also, very violent & *inimical* to my Principles, sending his Son to France, recommended Him very kindly to my Care, in Case of his being taken: & this also makes Me think, They have ceased to be so confident of success. You m'y observe this, moreover, in the Conduct of opposition. In short, the Loyal Clergy are so Cocksure, that they have lately sent over a Commission empowering four of Us here in England to take Care of the Interests of the American Church. . . .

I have been sadly disappointed by M^r Eden—it is a tedious, & an unpleasant Story: on the whole as a Rebel Gen'l says, in one of the intercepted Letters, my Fears are high, & my Hopes low. Neither can I keep up my Number of Boys: We shall soon have but 8. D^r Lucker, Dean of Glo'ster, is going to marry his House-keeper.

Nelly joins in Love & best Wishes to you all.

Ever y'rs &c. my dearest friend!

J. B.

The Right Rev^d Bp. Skinner, in Aberdeen.

Epsom, Surrey, 6th Dec'r, 1785.

Right Rev'd Sir,

When your very obliging & acceptable Favour of the 25th of June reached Paddington, I had just left it; to go on a long Tour into Germany & France; from which I returned late in October. Your Letter was delivered to a most valuable & confidential Friend, W^m. Stevens Esq'r who is also the Friend of all your Friends. M^r Stevens tells me He acquainted you with my Absence; which, I hope, would apologise for

my not having sooner thanked you for what I really consider as a very great Favour.

No Doubt, you have long ago heard of good Bp. Seabury's safe Arrival, & most affectionate Reception, among the poor scattered sheep of yonder Wilderness. He carries Himself with such a steady Prudence, as to have commanded the Respect of even the most spiteful Ill-wishers of his orler: & with all the countless Difficulties He has to encounter, yet by the Blessing of God in his firm Mind, there is, I trust, little Doubt, that the Church will grow under his Pastoral Care. I have as yet heard only of his having ordained five Presbyters: one or more of whom were from the Southern States; which I mention, as considering it as an Acknowledgement of his Powers, even beyond the Limits of his professed District. A general Convention of the Episcopal Clergy of all North America, made up of an equal Portion of Lay Members, was to meet in Philadelphia, about Michaelmas; to form some general Plan for the whole Episcopal Church. Dr. Seabury, I have understood (though not from himself) was invited and pressed to attend this meeting; but He very prudently declined it, as, from its motley Composition, He could not be sure of things being conducted as they ought. He will be there, however, or has, & D^r Chandler also, with his Advice & Influence; and this is the only Reason I have to form any Hopes of any Goods coming from the Meeting.

I hear of some very alarming Symptoms attending the poor Church in the Southern States. The few Episcopal Clergy left there are not, as you may imagine, men the most distinguished for Abilities or Worth. The Enemies of the Church see this, & avail themselves of it. I have sundry late Letters from thence, which all speak, far too confidently, of some wild Purpose of forming a Coalition (too like some other Coalitions) between the Episcopalians & Presbyterians; I have, by every means in my Power, put those over whom I have any Influence, in my old Neighbourhoods of Virginia & Maryland, on their Guard against a measure I cannot but deem insidious & there-

fore likely to be fatal: & have also called in the Aid of those stout Champions, Drs. Chandler & Seabury.

God grant, that our united Efforts may all avail! It adds not a little to my Apprehensions, that all these things are carrying on, within the Vortex of D^r Smith's immediate influence; who is bent on being a Bishop, *per aut Nefas*; & who, if He cannot otherwise compose his Ends, will assuredly unite with the Presbyterians: & so Herod & Pilate shall again be made Friends. You may not, perhaps, have heard, as I have, that He affected to be much pleased with D^r Seabury's hav'g returned to America invested with the Episcopal Character: all which will be abundantly explained to you, when I farther inform you of his having found out, that one Bishop alone may, in certain cases, consecrate another. The English of this is plain, & may account for your not having yet seen Him in Scotland. The Case is a ticklish one; & will require poor Seabury's utmost skill to manage. He knows Smith well; & of Course thinks of him, as we all do. Yet, if Smith is thus properly consecrated, such is his Influence, it may be the means of preventing that sad State of things in Virginia & Maryland, which I hinted at above. Yet, it is dreadful to think only of having such a man in such a Station. I daily expect farther & fuller Accounts, & on your signifying that it will not be disagreeable to You, I shall have much Pleasure in communicating them.

Bp. Cartwright of Shrewsbury, with whom also I have the Honour to correspond, has desired me to give Him your Address: which I have done.

At a fitter Season, I will, if permitted, speak to you more fully on ye Propriety of your knowing better, & being more united with, these your Brethren in England.

Meanwhile I beg leave to subscribe myself,

Right Rev'd & Dear Sir,

Y'r faithful Br'r & Serv't in Christ,

Jona'n Boucher.

To the Right Rev'd Bp. Skinner, in Aberdeen.

Epsom, 31st March, 1786.

Right Rev'd Sir,

I have, far too long, suffered your obliging Favour of the 4th Jan'yry to lay by me unacknowledged. This has not, however, been owing to Inattention, but, entirely, to my waiting for later and fuller Intelligence from Bp. Seabury. I presume you have ere this, rec'd Letters from Him; & so know, from Himself, the State both of his Encouragement & Discouragement.

Dr Chandler, in a late Letter, speaks of his Prospects more warmly than the Bp. himself; & regrets only that the Episcopalians in New England had not, at once, as they certainly ought, thrown themselves under his jurisdiction. May that God who alone can bring Good out of Evil, turn to his In^t & ye In^{ts} of true Relig'n, those very extraordinary Proceedings, w^c have taken Place, or are taking Place, among the Episcopalians in America! It may have been, in the Wisdom of his Providence, ordered that, amid all this falling off from the pure & primitive Faith, one pure Church sh'd still be preserved; like the Jews in the midst of the idolatrous Gentiles. The Bp. informs me that, among twelve Persons He has ordained, 8 were from the middle & Southern States; where the projected Episcopate is to be. I cannot but think this a pleasing Proof that the Rage for Reforma'n is not so very general, as some forward men wish to have it believed. In the last Letter that I have seen f'm ye Bp. there is this Paragraph: "No Provision is made for me: so that for Time and for Eternity I have no Trust but in the Goodness of my Heavenly Father; & may His Will be done." This is strong Language; in one View, p'rhaps too strong: because, before he left England, He had good Reason to believe that a Subscrip'n of £50 a year would be made up for Him among my Friends: & I have, this Day, written to Him to draw on me for that sum. It is not fit, however, as will be obvious to you, that This should generally be known.

You have, probably, ere this, heard from other Quarters, that an *eccumenical* Council (as they who seem to think of no other *World*, or People but their own, & themselves, chose to call it) was, not long since, held in Philadelphia, to settle some general Plan of Worship & Governm't for the Episcopal Church in America. They were composed of Lay Members, as well as Ecclesiastics; & I suspect, having been more used to publick haranguing & ye managem't of popular Assemblies, the former got the Lead, & threw the Clerks into the Back Ground. King's *Constitu'n of the Primitive Church*, ill understood & worse applied, seems to have been th'r Model on ye Subj't of Discipline: hence both Bishops & Presbyters are deposable by a Consistory of Presbyters & Laymen. And, on the Subj't of the Liturgy, the *Free and Candid Disquisi'ns* seems to have been their oracle. They have, at a Stroke, knocked off the Athanasian & Nicene Creeds; & one Clause (the Descent into Hades) of the Apostles. The Lord's Prayer & Te Deum are corrected; &, perhaps, you will say, it were well for them, if They could alter the Commandments.

All this is very crude, rash & weak; yet, it does not seem to be Socinian, nor Heterodox. I have not a Doubt but that Dr Smith is the Artist chiefly employed; because it seems to be, very exactly, about that Pitch of Learning to which I have thought his Mediocrity of Talent equal. Affect'g to question the Validity of Bp. Seabury's Ordina'n, because Dr Franklin, a notorious Infidel as well as Rebel, pretends to have found in Hollingshead, that, some Time or other, some Breach was made in the Scottish Succession of Bishops, w'c was repaired in some Nag's Head manner (an idle, silly story, now sufficiently refuted in a late Gentleman's Magazine) they have written a very decent Letter to our Abps. & Bps. request'g them to consecrate Bps. for America: & Congress have desired th'r Ambassador here to declare to our Ministry that such a Measure w'd give no Umbrage to ye American States, while it, would greatly oblige the Episcopalians in general. To this Applica'n our Abps. & Bps. have returned (w't I think) a

very judicious Ans'r that is, they can give no decided Ans'r till, hav'g seen th's Plan of Discipline & Worship, they can judge, how far they are still of our Communion, & the Church of England. . . .

Bp. Cartwright is an Apothecary in Shrewsbury; but, by no means illiterate: Bp. Price is a Grocer in Manchester, not at all learned, but a very worthy man; as indeed they both are. They are of Jere. Collier's Party.

I am, Right Rev'd Sir, Y'r true Fr'd & Serv't,

Jona'n Boucher.

To Mr James Maury.

Epsom, Feby. 17th, 1798.

Dear Jimmy,

Having been partly apprized of the difficulty you were under in making up your mind about my Book, I am less surprised than mortified at its not meeting with your approbation. I believe I was wrong in imagining that you could read it but as a Virginia merchant. Do not tax me with being either petted or peevish if I add, that by a Virginia merchant, I certainly mean a *Begger of Tobacco*. Indeed, I have been sorry I troubled you with the forwarding the Books to America, which might have been done just as well, and sooner, from London, because the doing so has only embarrassed you and certainly done me no good. You are pleased to suppose, that, though my dedication may be admitted to be manly, yet the subsequent pages must be *pointedly disgusting* to Mr Washington and his adherents. These are strong words, Jimmy, stronger, I hope, than any you met with in my Book, even when I was speaking of rebellion and rebels, and stronger, I am willing to hope, than I shall hear even from our Jacobinical Reviewers, when, as ere long must be my fate, I shall be dragged before their tribunal. But where, how, and what, my good friends, is my work likely to be so *pointedly disgusting*? I nowhere speak harshly either of America or of Ameri-

cans. I must have said what I do not think if I have. Their revolt, not to say, as Truth requires I should, their rebellion, I hope I have reprobated in as strong terms as occurred to me, whenever it is mentioned. I must have belied my conscience still more if I had not done so, for a more unnecessary, unwise, or unworthy revolt there never was in the world. Thus thinking, what was I to do? About to leave the world as I am, and persuaded that it was my duty to leave behind me some testimony of my sentiments respecting an event, the most important of any that had occurred in the history of my life, was I to trifle with God and my own soul, as well as with my fellow-creatures at large, merely in the hope of making a book that should be popular in America? Besides, Jimmy, much as I respect your judgment, and much as I honour you for having given it thus frankly yours may not be the opinion of all Americans. I know some who do not think of my work as you do. In no one point do the people of America differ more from their progenitors than they do in this, that they cannot bear to be spoken of without praise. All their geese are swans, whereas, John Bull not only bears patiently to be abused, but sometimes seems even to like it. You are such gluttons of praise that you wish to be praised even for rebelling. What I have said of you, whether for or against, I suppose you will do me the justice to own you believe I sincerely think; and it might not be beneath you to consider whether it be not as likely that you, and such as you, should be partial, as it is that I should be prejudiced. I have no ends of my own to answer by my publication. I ask no favour either of your countrymen or mine but that, for their own sakes, they will hereafter learn such principles and adopt such a conduct as at length to let both themselves and the world be at peace.

You will not, I hope, attribute it to vanity, because the occasion seems to call for it, if I tell you, that the reception my Book has here met with has exceeded my most sanguine expectations. It is quoted, with much respect, in a work of

great merit, published the other day only, by a clergyman of fortune in Wiltshire. A Scots University has offered me a degree of D. D. in consequence of it, which, however, I declined; and last, though not least, I now have in the house, a Virginia ham, as part of a present sent me by a gentleman just returned from that country, a merchant too, but not indeed a *Begger of Tobacco*, in Testimony, he says, of his Gratitude for so seasonable a work, which he is of the opinion will be very generally read in America. This gentleman, I must farther add, was unknown to me even by name, till now; but indeed, like myself, he is by birth an Englishman.

How Mr. Washington *will* receive my work, or letter, (which I hope you got along with it, and will forward it) I can only conjecture. I do not know, however, how he ought to receive it. A gentleman of Stirling, distinguished for his learning, pays me the high compliment of saying that my dedication is absolutely one of the best he ever read. All I have now to say to you is, to let my Book go over to America fairly, if without any recommendation of yours, yet with no discommendation, and I presume to ask this not entirely for my own sake because I really have reason to think that, excepting among those persons who are called Jacobins, your opinion of it will be singular. Even Daingerfield, who was, as you are not, almost born a Republican and nursed in its cradle, thinks better of it than you do. I hope only, you have found no facts falsified, nor even exaggerated; if any such have struck you, I shall thank you for pointing them out. The first discourse your excellent father saw, do you not remember its being lost, with some others, out of somebody's saddle bags, in coming from poor Tickle to me, and found, first, much torn by hogs, and the jokes that passed among us on the occasion? The second, I think, you heard, at a Church at Mattapony, but I am not sure, although I remember C. Y. Lewis Willis, and some other Fredericksburgians were there.

I hope your son, though an Englishman, will take after those two respectable persons from whom he has taken his

names, and neither be a revolutionist nor a Republican. Are you in the secret? If you be, you will not tell me, whether your rising states will, at length, resent the indignities and the injuries of their new sister; or will go on, and tamely bear, for the sneaking purpose of some little commercial gains, to be thus kicked and butted by the Grand Nation? You would not have put up with an hundredth part of it from us.

Did you ever see, or hear of a journal, in the back part of Virginia, published by a pupil of mine, Pope of Louisa? If you have one, I should like to see it.

Who, and what, was your sister-in-law who was so partial to me? I have reason to regret she did not live to read my Book, if indeed, you would have dared to have showed it to her. Does Mrs. Maury who is her sister, do me the honour to look into it? If she does, I hope, Jimmy, it is without any of your tobacco-tinctured comments.

Forgiving you, as I very cordially do, for an offense which, though natural is certainly an heinous one, I mean the not liking my Book, I remain, my dear Jimmy,

Your sincere friend & servant,

Jona'n Boucher.

Mount Vernon, 15th Aug^t, 1798.

Rev^d Sir,

I know not how it has happened, but the fact is, that your favour of the 8th of Nov^r last year, is but just received; and at a time when both public & private business pressed so hard upon me; as to afford no leisure to give the "view of the causes & consequences of the American Revolution" written by you, and which you had been pleased to send me, a perusal.

For the honor of its Dedication, and for the friendly & favourable sentim^{ts} which are therein expressed, I pray you to accept my acknowledgement & thanks.

Not having read the Book, it follows of course that I can

express no opinion with respect to its Political contents; but I can venture to assert, beforehand, and with confidence, that there is no man in either country, more zealously devoted to Peace and a good understanding between the two nations than I am—nor one who is more disposed to bury in oblivion all animosities which have subsisted between them & the Individuals of each.

Peace, with all the world is my sincere wish. I am sure it is our true policy—and am persuaded it is the ardent desire of the Government. But there is a nation whose intermeddling & restless disposition, and attempts to divide, distract & influence the measures of other countries, that will not suffer us. I fear, to enjoy this blessing long, unless we will yield to them our Rights, & submit to greater injuries and insults than we have already sustained, to avoid the calamities resulting from War.

What will be the consequences of our Arming for self-defence, that Providence, who permits these doings in the Disturbers of Mankind, & who rules and Governs all things, alone can tell. To its all powerful decrees we must submit, whilst we hope that the justice of our Cause if War must ensue will entitle us to its Protection.

With very sincere respect I am Rev^d Sir,

Your Most Obed^t Servant,

Go. Washington.

The Rev^d M^r Boucher.

[To Mr. James Maury]

Epsom, 17th Feb'y, 1799.

Dear Sir:

Though it is probably more than you expected, I hope it will not be unpleasant to you to hear, that about a month ago, I received, what I cannot help regarding as, a very handsome letter from the late President of the United States of America; thanking me for my Dedications and my Book. I would fain hope therefore that you were mistaken in your idea, that the

Book contained even a single passage, that could, as you apprehended it would, be offensively disgusting to him. Several of those persons in America, whose regards I am most solicitous to obtain, have spoken of my Book in terms more flattering than I had any right to expect; it is impossible I should not be pleased and gratified by the approbation of such a man as Peter Porcupine. That Genl. Washington should so cordially express his approbation of a work, every page of which opposes some principle which he formerly supported, even at the risque of everything that ought to be dear to man, I never was so absurd as to imagine. I am perfectly satisfied with his regarding my country as worthy of his marked esteem and preference, and myself as a man of principle, for whom he entertains no unfriendly sentiments.

A great, and, as I think, an happy, change seems to have taken place within the last year or two, in the publick mind of the people of America, in those districts of it with which I suppose you to be best connected; and one too of a very contrary, and much to be lamented, tendency, in those parts of it where most of your connections are. The best principles and most loyal parts of America are now supposed to be the Northern States, whilst poor old Virginia (*ab quantum mutatus*), is reckoned the least so. I have had an opportunity, not long since, of reading several of the productions of the American press, on both sides of the question, which evince this. I fear, then, my good old friend, that you still are, in every sense of the term, a Virginian, and if so, I have no right to complain of your not liking my poor Book, harmless as it certainly is. Pray, is not Mr Monroe, as well as his oracle, Mr Jefferson, also a Virginian? I think I knew his father in the Northern Neck, but I certainly have no ambition to be acquainted with the son. The times are such as surely render all of us inexcusable, all, I mean, who have anything to lose, if we do not now unite to oppose the common enemy of the human race. God grant that even our united opposition may be effectual. I daresay, both the late and the present President of your States would think themselves affronted, were they but sus-

pected of being Torys. Happily for America, however, they are in practice at least as much so as I avow myself to be in principle. A time will come, and may not be very distant, that the principles of my Book, however they may now be scouted, will be cherished by all the true friends both of your country and mine. Whatever may be its fate, *liberavi Americam meam*; and I think I could not have gone to my grave, quite so easy in my mind as I hope I shall, had I not left to my children something like a testimony that, run down as I have been in life, solely, as I believe, on the score of my principles, I was neither a Fool or a Knave in adhering to them so pertinaciously as I have done.

It is long since I have heard from you, and very long indeed since I saw you. As, however, I propose, some time in the course of the coming summer, to remove, with my large family, to sit down, I hope, quietly, for the small portion of my life that may now remain, at Carlisle, may I not indulge the fond hope that, being then at no great distance from you, we may meet once more. That is a very serious, and to us a very important measure; but we have actually taken an house, and as it is entirely a sacrifice to prudence, I trust we shall never regret the having taken it. Young Daingerfield, who appeared to be pleased and happy in his visits here, has totally deserted us; and I doubt not from the prejudices that have been instilled into him so industriously against principles such as mine. You may have heard, I presume, that very soon after his arrival, he was laid hold on and introduced to Godwin and his gang. This is their diabolical policy, to practice their infernal arts on the young and unwary. He is a clever man, possessed of many popular talents; in particular, he is voluble in his speech, and as such, well calculated to be an orator and patriot of the modern stamp. I venture to foretell that, if he lives, you will hear of him as eminent in this way in his native soil, which indeed is the proper theatre for such a man.

When you are so good as to write to me, be so obliging as to tell me not only how you go on, yourself, but favour me

with some tidings respecting many old friends beyond the Atlantic, whom you know I highly regard. Last summer, I preached, and being requested so to do by both the Grand Juries, I printed, two assize sermons. They are hardly worth sending so far, else, though these also would, in your eye at least, be deemed Toryish, I certainly would send you one of each.

I am, with undiminished affection, my dear old friend,

Yours sincerely

Jonaⁿ Boucher.

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

(Continued from Vol. x, p. 41.)

At a Vestry held on Friday, the 4th of March [1768] Present, Walter Dulany, Brice T. B. Worthington, Nicholas Maccubbin, John Campbell, Nicholas Worthington, Caleb Dorsey, Vestrymen; Mess^{rs} John Brice, John Hammond, Church Wardens. Mr John Hammond was duly qualified according to Law by taking the several Oaths to the Government and signing the Test.

Mr Lancelot Jacques delivered in the Account of Kensey Johns for the year 1763.

Ordered, to apply for the List of Insolvencies and the Account to be entered.

The Account of William Stewart Esq^r present Sheriff was likewise delivered for the year . . . Application to be made by the Register to alter the Date to 1766.

Ordered, That a Deed from Philip Key and wife to Alexander Williamson, late Rector of this Parish, be entered in the Vestry Books of the said Parish, the Lot, on which the Parsonage House now stands and distinguished by the Letter K.

THE DEED.

This Indenture made the Sixth Day of June, in the Year of our Lord Seventeen Hundred and Fifty-nine, between Philip Key of St. Mary's County, and Theodosia, his wife, who was the widow of John Humphrey's, late of the City of Annapolis, Clerk, of the one Part, and Alexander Williamson, Rector of St. Anne's Parish in the said City, of the other Part, witnesseth, That the said Philip Key and Theodosia, his wife, for and in Consideration of the sum of Twenty Pound Ster. money to them in Hand paid, the Receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have given, granted, bargained, sold, aliened,, enfeoffed, and confirmed, and for themselves and their Heirs, hereby do give, grant, bargain, sell, alien, enfeoff, and confirm unto him the said Alexander Williamson and his successors Rectors of St. Anne's Parish, aforesaid, all the Estate, Right, Title, Interest, and Claim of them the said Philip Key and Theodosia of, in, and unto all that Lot of Land lying and being within the Addition of the City of Annapolis and distinguished in the Plot of the said City by the Letter K, lying on the South and West side of Hanover Street, beginning at a Locust Post of a Lot laid out for Charles Lappear, standing on the Line of the said street and running South West One Hundred Fifty-six Feet, Nine Inches to a Locust Post, then North West One Hundred Thirty-two Feet to a Locust Post, then North East One Hundred Fifty-six Feet Nine Inches to a Locust Post in the Cut of the Line of the aforesaid Street, then with the said street to the Beginning, containing Twenty Thousand Six Hundred Ninety and one Square Feet more or less, with all Houses, Gardens and Appurtenances thereunto belonging or any wise appertaining or therewith used, occupied, or enjoyed, which said Lot of Land was formerly bought by the said John Humphreys from a certain John Lomas and Margaret, his wife, as by their Deed of Bargain and Sale to him duly executed, acknowledged and recorded among the Records of Anne Arundel County Court; Relation being thereunto had, may

more fully and at large appear, and which Lot the said John Humphreys by his last Will and Testament devised in Fee-simple to the said Theodosia, as by the said Will duly proved and recorded among the Records of the Commissary's Office, relation being also thereunto had may likewise fully appear to have and to hold the said Lot of Land with its Privileges and Appurtenances to him the said Alexander Williamson and his Successors, Rectors of St. Anne's Parish, aforesaid, forever absolutely acquitted and discharged of any Claims of them of the said Philip and Theodosia Key or either of them or any other Person claiming by, from, or under them, or either of them and in Witness whereof the said Philip and Theodosia have hereunto set their Hands and Seals the Day and year aforesaid.

Sealed and Delivered in
the Presence of
J. Mills,
Will McGacklin.

Philip Key [SEAL]
Theodosia Key [SEAL]

June 5th 1759, There came before us the Subscribers, two of his Lordship's Justices for St. Mary's County, the within named Philip Key, and acknowledged the within Instrument of Writing to be his Act and Deed and the within Lot of Land to be the Right and Estate of the said Alexander Williamson and his Successors, Rectors of St. Anne's Parish, and at the same Time came Theodosia, wife of the said Philip, and being by us examined privately and out of the Hearing of her said Husband, acknowledged the within writing to be her Act and Deed, and that She acknowledged this of her own free will and Accord without being induced thereto by threats from her said Husband or for fear of his Displeasure.

[SEAL]

Acknowledged before
J. Mills
Zach^a Bond

10th July, 1759, I do hereby certify that Mr James Mills and Mr Zach^a Bond was two of his Lordship's Justices of the Peace for St. Mary's County when the above Acknowledgement

was made. In Testimony whereof I have hereunto affixed the Public Seal of St. Mary's County.

Rich^d Ward Key, Clk.

On the Back of the foregoing Deed was thus Indorsed, viz:

I acknowledge to have received from the Rev^d M^r Alexander Williamson Twenty Pounds Ster., money being the Consideration money within expressed. Witness my Hand this 6th June, 1759.

Witness,

Jn^o Ross.

Philip Key.

Received of the Rev^d M^r Alexander Williamson One Penny Sterling for his Lordship's use, it being the Alienation Fine on the within mentioned Land by virtue of a Commission from Edward Lloyd Esq., his Lordship's Agent and Receiver General.

Rich^d Dorsey.

Recorded the 4th of August, 1759,

Anne Arundel County ss.

[SEAL]

In Testimony that the foregoing is a true Copy from the Records of Anne Arundel County, I have hereunto set my Hand and affixed the Seal of the County aforesaid this 1st Day of March, Anno Dom. 1768.

Jn^o Brice, Clk. Coty Records.

On Easter Monday, April 4, 1768, of the Vestry and Parishioners of St. Ann's Parish were Present: Nicholas Worthington, John Campbell, Caleb Dorsey, Nicholas Maccubbin, Vestrymen; M^r John Hammond, Church Warden, and Nathan Hammond, Philip Williams, Parishioners.

Who made choice of M^r Brice Thomas Beale Worthington and M^r Lancelot Jacques for Vestrymen in the room of M^r Walter Dulany and Brice Thomas Beale Worthington, who went out in Course, and John Hall and John Davage, Church Wardens in the room of M^r John Brice and M^r John Hammond, son of John, who likewise went out in course.

At a Vestry held on Tuesday, the Seventh of June, Present: the Rev^d Mr W^m Edmiston, Nicholas Maccubbin, B. T. B. Worthington, Lancelot Jacques, Caleb Dorsey, John Campbell, Vestrymen; John Hall, John Davidg, Church Wardens.

Mr B. T. B. W. was duly qualified as a Vestryman according to Law by taking the Oaths to the Government and signing the Test., as likewise was Mr John Davidg, Church Warden.

Ordered, That the Register apply to Dr Upton Scott for the Rev^d Mr Bennett Allen's Induction in St. James's Parish.

At a Vestry held on Monday the 12th June at St. Anne's Parish, Present: The Rev^d Mr W^m Edmiston, John Campbell, Nicholas Worthington, Caleb Dorsey, Nicholas Maccubbin, Lancelot Jacques, B. T. B. Worthington, Vestrymen; John Hall, John Davidg, Church Wardens.

The Dates of the Rev^d Mr B. Allen's License, and Induction into St. James's Parish were receiv'd from Dr Upton Scott and produc'd by the Register according to an Order of last Meeting, which was as follows:

22^d Oct., 1767—Letter of License granted Mr Allen for St. James's Parish.

11th Feb., 1768—Instruction granted ditto for St. James's Parish.

The Rev^d Mr William Edmiston produc'd to the Vestry his Induction into this Parish as a Minister from his Exc^y Horatio Sharpe, Esq^r and after qualifying according to Law was receiv'd as Rector of the same.

At a Vestry held at St. Anne's Church on Tuesday, the sixth Day of September, 1768, were present: The Rev^d Mr W^m Edmiston, Mr N. Worthington, J. Campbell, N. Maccubbin, Lancelot Jacques, B. T. B. Worthington, C. Dorsey, John Davidg.

Who after qualifying according to Law made Choice of Mess^{rs} Augustine Gambrill, John Marriott, son of Sylvanus; Augustine Gambrill, Jun^r and John Hall, to serve as Inspectors for Indian Landing Warehouse.

Mrs Tasker's Request to the Vestry by the Rev^d Mr Edmiston to erect Iron Ballisades round the Grave of her deceased Husband, Benj. Tasker, Esq., granted.

At a Vestry held at St. Anne's Parish on Tuesday, the 3^d day of January, 1769, were present: The Rev^d Mr W. Edmiston, N. Worthington, J. Campbell, L. Jacques, B. T. B. Worthington, J. Hall.

Ordered, That the following Paragraph from the will of Mrs Henricetta Maria Dorsey, deceased, be entered in this Day's Proceedings, viz:

Item.—I do hereby give and bequeath unto the Vestry of Annapolis Parish the sum of Fifty Pounds Sterling for a Pulpit Cloth and Cushion for the said Parish Church, and the further sum of One Hundred Pounds for the Poor of the said Parish, to be distributed amongst them as the said Vestry shall think proper.

An Account of Nicholas Maceubbins of 1..2..0 for 4 Bottles of Claret be allowed.

Ordered, That an Order be given on the Sheriff W. S. P. W. Account which was allowed last Meeting and which must be wrote in full in its proper Place.

Ordered, That an Account of 6..10..0 of the Register's as follows be allowed:

The Vestry of St. Anne's Parish	Dr
To a Seven Quire Blank Book for a Register . . .	1.. 5..0
To a Two Quire ditto for a Minute Book . . .	0.. 5..0
To My Year's Salary as Register ending April 1768 .	5.. 0..0
Errors Excepted	£6..10..0

Pr W^m Green

Ordered, That the Register give Orders for the above Accounts on William Stewart, Shff.

That the Register write a Line to Mr Sam^l Chew to meet the Vestry of this Parish on the First Tuesday of February next and sign'd it per Order of the Vestry.

At a Vestry held at St. Anne's Parish, on Tuesday, the Fourth Day of April, 1769 were present. The Rev^d M^r William Edmiston, Rector; Nicholas Maccubbin, Caleb Dorsey, Lancelot Jacques, Brice T. B. Worthington, Vestrymen.

M^r Thomas Beale Dorsey was duly qualified as a Vestryman by taking the Oaths to the Government and signing the Test. as likewise was M^r Nathan Hammond as Church Warden.

The Vestry allows M^r William Hewitt the sum of Five Pounds Ten Shillings as a yearly Salary as Sexton and taking care of the surplus.

Ordered, That M^r Lancelot Jacques be allowed the Sum of Four Pounds for a Body of Bacon's Laws had this meeting.

By Voice of the Vestry M^r Lancelot Jacques is appointed Treasurer and that he receives the different Ballances of M^{rs} Johns, Deceased, as per her Account filed, 9..18..11. Also the Balance in John Brice's Hands, and Dr. Scotts.

From this present Meeting all Vestrymen or Church Wardens absenting themselves at Vestry Hours, which is the first Tuesday in every month, at Eleven o'Clock, shall be fined without a reasonable excuse at the Discretion of the Vestry.

The amount of the Taxable Inhabitants of this Parish are Twelve Hundred & Seventeen for 1768, the Sheriff to be charged accordingly.

The Vestry adjourns to Tuesday, the 11th

At a Meeting of the Vestry of St. Anne's Parish on Tuesday, the 11th Day of July, 1769, were present: The Rev^d M^r W^m Edmiston, Rector; M^r Lancelot Jacques, M^r B. T. Worthington, M^r T. B. Dorsey, M^r John Hall, M^r Nicholas Macubbin, Vestrymen; M^r Nathan Hammond, Church Warden.

Ordered, That M^r Hall write a Letter to M^r Samuel Chew, informing him that they request his Attendance here next Vestry Day to settle a Legacy due from M^{rs} Dorsey dec^d to the Poor of this Parish who undertook to do the same accordingly.

At a Meeting of the Vestry of St. Anne's Parish on Tuesday, the 5th of September, 1769, were present: The Rev^d M^r Will^m

Edmiston, Rector; M^r B. T. B. Worthington, M^r T. B. Dorsey, M^r Lancelot Jacques, Vestryman; M^r Nathan Hammond, Church Warden.

The Vestry proceeded to nominate and recommend the following Persons, Inspectors for the ensuing year after qualifying themselves according to Act of Assembly: Mess^{rs} Augustine Gambrill, Sen^r; John Marriott, son of Sylvanus; Augustine Gambrill, jun^r; John Hall, son of Edward, to serve as Inspectors for the ensuing year at Indian Landing Warehouse.

Ordered, That the Register give an Order to M^r Nathan Hammond on the Sheriff for Four Pounds Seventeen Shillings and Five Pence.

M^r William Wilkins paid to Lancelot Jacques, Treasurer to the Vestry £36..17..5½ Gold Currency, Part of a Legacy left to the Poor of the Parish by M^{rs} Dorsey deceased, which in running Cur^y £44..1..3.

Ordered, That M^r Jacques pay to Nathaniel Watkins the the sum of £3 running Cur^y & the sum of £2 running Cur^y to Alex^r Gaither's Widow.

At a meeting of the Vestry of St. Anne's Parish on Tuesday, the 7th of November, 1769, were present: The Rev^d M^r William Edmiston, Rector; M^r Lancelot Jacques, M^r John Hall, Vestrymen; M^r Nathan Hammond, Church Warden.

Ordered, That the Register give an Order to Nathan Hammond on William Stewart, Esq^r, Sheriff, for the sum of 2073^{lb} of Tob^o to be cropt for the use of the Vestry.

Ordered, That M^r Jacques pay to Elizabeth Davis the sum of Forty Shillings running Curr^y out of the money received for the Poor left by M^{rs} Dorsey, and the sum of Two Pounds running Cur^y to Hellen Fowler out of the same.

At a Meeting of the Vestry of St. Anne's Parish on Tuesday, the sixth Day of January, 1770, were present: The Rev^d M^r William Edmiston, Rector; M^r Brice T. B. Worthington, M^r Nicholas Maccubbin, M^r Lancelot Jacques, M^r John Hall, Vestrymen; M^r Nathan Hammond, Church Warden.

Ordered, That Mr Jacques (out of the money in his Hands belonging to the Poor) pay to Mrs Graceston 40/, Jane Inch 40/, Sarah Pratt 40/, Mary Meek, Widow of John, 30/, Samuel Warfield 30/ in Cloathing, Martha Gaither, widow of Richard, 30/, Charles Phelps 30/ in Cloathing, Nathaniel Watkins 40/ in Corn, Mary Webb 30/ in Cloathing, Samuel Sewell (Bed-ridden) 40/, James Bucknell 40/ in Cloathing, David Mewshaw 50/, Rebecca Edwin 50/, Isaac Meek 30/, Catharine Nosley 40/ in Cloathing & Peter Salter 30/.

Nathan Hammond delivers to the Vestry Two Crop notes for their Tobacco cropt last Fall, which were given to the Treasurer to sell for them.

At a Meeting of the Vestry of St. Anne's Parish were Present, June 12, 1770: Brice T. B. Worthington, Thomas B. Dorsey.

Whereupon Mr Wm. Paca qualified Mr S. Chase and Mr N. Hammond as Vestrymen of this Parish by them taking the several Oaths required by Law to the Government and repeating and signing the Test, and the Oath of Office directed by Act of Assembly.

Also Mr T. B. Worthington qualified Mr W. Paca and Mr Wm Woodward of Severn as Church Wardens by taking the several Oaths to the Government, and repeating and signing the Test. and Oath of Office. At the same Time The Rev^d Mr Jonathan Boucher produced to the Vestry his Letters of Ordination as Deacon and Priest under the as also the following Induction from his Excy. Robt. Eden:

Whereupon the said Rev^d Jonathan Boucher was admitted by the Vestry as Rector and Incumbent of the same parish and was qualified in the usual Manner by Mr Wm Paca by taking the several Oaths, &c.

At a Meeting of the Vestry of St. Anne's Parish on Wednesday, the 15th Day of Augst 1770, were present: Rev. Mr Jonathan Boucher, Rector; Lancelot Jacques, B. T. B. Worthington, Nathan Hammond, Nicholas Worthington, Vestrymen; William Paca, Wm Woodward, Church Wardens.

Mr Sam^l Chew (by Mr Paca) informing the Vestry that the Legacy left by the late M^{rs} Dorsey to the Poor of the Parish should be paid by or at the Provincial Court the Vestry thought proper to refer the same to that Time.

Ordered, That Mr Jacques pay to William Henwood, Sen^r, the sum of Forty Shillings out of the Money in his Hands belonging to the Poor, And

To pay to Samuel Watson the sum of Thirty Shillings out of the same.

At a Meeting of the Vestry of St. Anne's Parish on Easter Monday, April 1, 1771, were present: The Rev^d Mr Jonathan Boucher, Rector; Mr B. T. B. Worthington, Mr Lancelot Jacques, Mr Samuel Chase, Mr Nathan Hammond, Vestrymen; Mr William Paca, Mr Will^m Woodward, Church Wardens.

Who proceeded to the Choice of Vestrymen and Church Wardens when they Chose Mr William Paca and Mr Will^m Woodward of Severn for Vestrymen in the Room of Mr Brice Thos Beale Worthington and Mr Lancelot Jacques and Mr John Bullen and Mr William Woodward, son of William, for Church Warden in the Room of Mr William Paca and Mr William Woodward, Severn.

Whereupon the Rev^d Mr Jonathan Boucher qualified Mr William Paca, Mr William Woodward, Severn, & Mr John Bullen as Vestrymen and Church Wardens of this Parish by their taking the several Oaths.

At a Meeting of the Vestry of St. Anne's Parish on Thursday, the 12th Dec., 1771, were present: John Hall, William Paca, Nathan Hammond, Sam^l Chase, Vestrymen; John Bullen, Church Warden, Who made Choice of Frederick Green as Register in the Room of W^m Green, deceased, and qualified him accordingly. Mr Nathan Hammond is appointed Treasurer to the Vestry.

Ordered, That the Treasurer have an Order on Sam^l Chew for the sum of £22 Currency and that he pay to Sarah Gaither the sum of 30/, to Catharine Connoway 30/, to William Hen-

wardsen & Wife 40/, Benjamin Barry 40/, Samuel Sewell 20/, Rebecca Ervin 30/, Mary Boardman 40/, Sarah Pratt 20/, Jonathan Mewshaw's Widow 20/, Mrs. Graceston 30/, Mrs. Meek, Widow of Christopher, 20/, Martha Gaither, Widow of Rich^d, 20/, Tho^s Howard's Widow 30/, Anne Meek, Widow of Moses, 30/, and the Widow Scott of Annapolis 30/.

At a meeting of the Vestry of Saint Anne's Parish on Tuesday the 21st of Jan^{ry} 1772 were present Mess^{rs}. William Paca, Sam^l. Chase, William Woodward, Vestrymen, M^r John Bullen, Church Warden. The Rev^d M^r John Montgomery produced to the Vestry his Letters of Ordination as Deacon and Priest under the Hands & Seal of the Bishop of London.

As also a License to preach under the Hand & Seal of the Bishop of London together with a Certificate of his Subscription to the Liturgy of the Church of England as also his Excellency Governor Edens Appointment, Induction or Admission as Rector of this Parish.

Whereupon the Rev. M^r John Montgomery was admitted by the Vestry as Rector and Incumbent of the same Parish and was qualified in the usual manner (by M^r William Paca) by his taking the several Oaths required by Law to the Government and repeating and signing the Test.

The Vestry appoints William Osborne late Sexton of this Parish Church and to allow him Five Pounds yearly Salary for the same.

The first Tuesday in next month is appointed for the Election of a Vestryman in the Room of Tho^s Beale Dorsey, deceased notice to be given accordingly.

At a Meeting of the Vestry of Saint Anne's Parish on Monday the Twenty-third Day of March, 1772, were present The Rev^d M^r John Montgomery, Rector, M^r Samuel Chase, M^r William Paca, M^r Nathan Hammond, Vestrymen, M^r John Bullen, Church Warden. Ordered That an Order be given to the Treasurer on M^r Samuel Chew for Thirty-three Pounds Eighteen Shillings and nine pence Currency and that he pay

to Hannah Mewshaw 30/. Catharine James 90/. Isaac Meeks Orphan Children 90/. Margaret Phelps 30/. Mrs. Menskie, Widow of Charles 40/. and William Rawlings 30/.

At a meeting of the Vestry of Saint Anne's Parish on Tuesday the 5th Day of May, 1772, were present The Reverend Mr Jn^o Montgomerie, R.; Mr Nathan Hammond, Mr Sam. Chase, Mr William Paca, Mr William Woodward, Sen.; Mr John Bullen, Mr W^m Woodward, jun., Vestrymen; Mr Joshua Frazier, Church Warden. Whereupon Mr William Paca qualified Mr Joseph Warfield as Church Warden.

At a Meeting of the Vestry of Saint Anne's Parish on Tuesday, the 15th March, 1774, were Present: The Rev. Mr John Montgomery, Rector; Mr William Paca, Mr John Bullen, Mr Allen Quynn, Vestrymen; Dr Richard Tootell, Mr Tho^s Hyde, Church Wardens.

Ordered, That the Rev. Mr Montgomery wait on John Ridout, Esqr., for the various accounts of public money expended in building a glebe house in this city.

At a Meeting of the Vestry of Saint Anne's Parish on Tuesday, 6th day of Sept., 1774, were present: Rev. Mr John Montgomery, Rector; Mr Allen Quynn, Mr W^m Woodward, jun.; Mr Thomas Hyde, Mr Philemon Warfield, Vestrymen; Mr Nathan Hammond, Church Warden.

Who after qualifying agreeable to Act of Assembly proceeded to nominate and recommend Messieurs John Marriott, Joseph Warfield, Amos Gaither and Thomas Warfield to be inspectors at Indian Landing Warehouse for the ensuing year.

Ordered, That an Account of Martha Sewell of one pound fifteen shillings for taking care of the Chapel, due the last day of Aug^t be allowed. Order given on the Sheriff.

At a Meeting of the Vestry of Saint Anne's Parish on Thursday, the fifth day of January, 1775, were present: Rev. Mr Montgomery, Mr John Bullen, Mr Matthias Hammond, Mr

Allen Quynn, M^r William Woodward, jun.; M^r Thomas Hyde, M^r Philemon Warfield, Vestrymen; M^r Sam^l Chase, M^r Nath^l Hammond, Church Wardens.

The Reverend M^r Montgomery having laid before the Vestry an Account of monies disbursed by him in erecting sundry improvements on a certain lot of land in the city of Annapolis, purchased with money received from the parishioners of this parish, which lot was conveyed to the rector of this Parish and his successors for the time being. The question was put, That it is the opinion of this Vestry that on the said lot being annexed to this parish and a law passed to vest a legal title to the same lot in the parish as a glebe, the reasonable acct^t of M^r Montgomery for erecting improvements on the said lot ought to be paid by this parish & determined in the negative.

Voted, That the Claim of the Vestry on the estate of Walter Dulany, Esq^r be received with Interest from the time of the first demand.

At a Meeting of the Vestry of St. Anne's Parish on Friday, the 16, Jan^y 1775, were present: M^r Jn^o Bullen, M^r W. Woodward, jun.; M^r Matt. Hammond, M^r Allen Quynn, M^r Thos. Hyde, M^r Philemon Warfield, Vestrymen; M^r Samuel Chase, M^r Nathan Hammond, Church Wardens.

The Rev. M^r Thomas Lendrum produced to the Vestry his letters of ordination as Deacon and Priest under the hand and Seal of the Bishop of Limerick, Ardfert and Aghadoe, together with a Certificate of his subscription to the Liturgy of the Church of England, as also his excellency Governor Eden's appointment, Induction or admission as rector of this Parish.

Whereupon the Reverend M^r Thomas Lendrum was admitted by the Vestry as rector and Incumbent of the same parish as was qualified in the usual manner (by M^r Chase) by his taking the several oaths required by law to the government and repeating and signing the Test. The following Gentlemen were for admission to wit: Mess. Bullen, Quynn, Hyde, Chase & N. Hammond, and against admission, Mess. Woodward M. Hammond & P Warfield.

At a Meeting of the Vestry of Saint Anne's Parish on Tuesday, the seventh March, 1775, were present: Rev^d Mr Thomas Lendrum, Rector; Mr John Bullen, Allen Quynn & L. Hyde, Vestrymen; N. Hammond, Church Warden.

The Vestry agrees with John Hesselius and Robert Key to take down the organ and pack the same in proper boxes, for which they are to have the sum of Twenty-five pounds Currency.

At a Meeting of the Vestry of St. Anne's Parish on the 6th day of June, 1775, were present: Rev. Mr Tho. Lendrum, Rector; Allen Quynn, L. Hyde, N. Hammond, Vestrymen; Jn^o Bullen, Church Warden.

The Vestry agrees with Jn^o Annis to be sexton for this Parish in the room of Cha^s Bryan, deceased, and agree to allow him the usual Salary for the same.

At a Meeting of the Vestry of Saint Anne's Parish on Tuesday, the 20th day of June, 1775, were present: Mr Allen Quynn, Mr Thomas Hyde, N. Hammond, Vestrymen; Jn^o Bullen, Church Warden.

The Vestry agree that the Playhouse be fitted up for a place of divine worship and that the Clerk erect a pulpit for the Minister.

At a Meeting of the Vestry of St. Anne's Parish on the 5th day of Sept., 1775, were present: The Rev. Mr Tho^s Lendrum, Rector; Allen Quynn, Thos. Hyde, Phil. Warfield, Nathan Hammond, Vestrymen; John Bullen, Abraham Woodward, Church Wardens.

Who after qualifying themselves according to law proceeded to the nomination and Recommendation of Inspectors for Indian Landing Warehouse for the ensuing year, and nominated John Marriott, Joseph Warfield, Amos Gaither and Tho^s Warfield.

Ordered, That Mr Hyde and Mr Bullen sell the old Church rails and pales for the use of the parish.

The Vestry agree with Mr Quynn on behalf of Mr Douglass

to allow him the sum of Twenty pounds yearly for the use of the Playhouse for a Church for this Parish.

Ordered, That the Sheriff pay to Martha Sewell the sum of one pound fifteen shillings, current money, for her account (and an order given for the same).

Ordered, That the Sheriff pay to Robert Rey six Pounds fourteen Shillings for his account against the Parish for repairing the old Church yard (an order given for the same). A Majority of the Vestry agree with H. Woodcock to be organist for this Parish and agrees to allow him at the rate of Thirty Pounds curr^t mo. p^r year from this date.

At a Meeting of the Vestry of St. Anne's Parish on Easter Monday, April 8, 1776, were present: The Rev. M^r Tho^s Lendrum, Rector; Matthias Hammond, Allen Quynn, Thomas Hyde, Nathan Hammond, Vestrymen; M^r John Bullen, Church Warden.

Ordered, That the Register have an order on the Sheriff for six pounds five shillings for his Salary from Easter Monday last to this day.

The Vestrymen, Church Wardens and Freeholders of the Parish proceeded to the choice of Vestrymen in the Room of Matthias Hammond and Allen Quynn, and made choice of John Bullen and Abraham Woodward. They likewise made choice of Allen Quynn and William Woodward, jun., as Church Wardens in the room of John Bullen and Abraham Woodward.

At a meeting of the Vestry of Saint Anne's Parish on Tuesday, Sept. 3, 1776, were present: M^r Thos Hyde, Philemon Warfield, Nathan Hammond, John Bullen, Vestrymen.

1. Who after qualifying themselves according to law proceeded to the nomination and recommendation of Inspectors for Indian Landing Warehouse for the ensuing year and nominated Jn^o Marriott, Joseph Warfield, Amos Gaither and Tho^s Warfield.

2. M^r John Bullen was qualified by M^r Hyde as a Vestryman by his taking the oath of Office.

Ordered, That Allen Quynn on application have an order on the Sheriff for Twenty pounds Com. Currency for one year's rent of the Playhouse for a Church for this Parish.

At a Meeting of the Vestry of Saint Anne's Parish on Tuesday, the 5th of November, 1776, were present: The Rev. Mr Lendrum, Rector; Phil. Warfield, Abra. Woodward, Vestrymen; Allen Quynn, W^m Woodward, Church Wardens.

Mr W^m Woodward was qualified as Church Warden by Mr Quynn by his taking the oath of office.

Ordered, That the Reg^r apply to the justices of the County Court in the name and on behalf of the Vestry for an assess^t of 5 pounds Tob. p^r poll on the taxable inhabitants of this Parish for Parochial Charges.

At a meeting of the Vestry of St. Anne's Parish on Easter Monday, 1777, were present: Tho^s Hyde, Phil^o Warfield, Jn^o Bullen, Ab^m Woodward, Vestrymen; W^m Woodward, Allen Quynn, Ch. Wardens.

The Vestrymen, Church Wardens & free Voters of the parish proceeded to the choice of Vestrymen in the Room of Tho^s Hyde, Phil^o Warfield and Nathan Hammond, who is remov'd out of the parish, & chose Mr Allen Quynn, Mr W^m Woodward, jun., & Mr Lancelot Warfield as Vestrymen; Mr Phil^o Warfield & Mr Joshua Frazier as Church Wardens in the Room of Mr Allen Quynn & Mr William Woodward, jun^r; Mr Lanc^t Warfield in the Room of Mr Nathan Hammond. Mr Allen Quynn & Mr William Woodward qualified as Vestrymen by taking the Oath of Office, & Mr Phil^o Warfield as Church Warden. The Vestry proceeded to the Choice of a Register, and appointed Mr Tho^s Johnson, the 3^d, in the Room of Mr Frederick Green.

Ordered by the Vestry that Mr Fred^r Green deliver the Books & proceedings of the Vestry to Mr Tho^s Johnson.

The Rev^d Mr Reed applied to the Vestry for their approbation to officiate as Minister of this Parish, which was accordingly granted.

Ordered, That Henry Woodcock have an Order on the Sheriff for Twenty Pounds for eight months' Salary as Organist.

At a Meeting of the Vestry of St. Anne's Parish were present: Jn^o Bullen, Allen Quynn, W^m Woodward jr., Vestrymen.

The Rev. M^r Hanna applied to the Vestry for their Approbation to officiate as Minister of this Parish, which was accordingly granted.

Ordered, That Henry Woodcock have an order from the Reg^r on application for nineteen pounds five shillings, the bal. due him for his one year's Salary as Organist.

[With this instalment the Vestry proceedings of St. Ann's Parish is brought to a close, for while the later minutes contain some items of interest, at this period the Church of England ceased to be a State institution in Maryland, and became dependent for its support upon individual contributions.]

EXTRACTS FROM THE CARROLL PAPERS.

[Charles Carroll of Carrollton was born September 19, 1737, and when ten years of age was sent to school at the Jesuits' College of Bohemia (Md.). In 1748 he was sent to the College of Saint-Omer in France and remained abroad until 1765. The first letter was written when the boy was 13 years old and his development may be followed from his letters.]

Hon Father,

[3]

I hope you won't be angry with me for not writing to you oftener than I do. You desir'd I should write to you at least twice a year. I assure you I shall obey your orders very punctually. This is the third letter. So I have done pretty well, for I think I have not been much above eighteen months out of Maryland. Cousin Carroll got me to stay in little figures, and I believe it is better for me, for I hope to be always amongst the first, at least I promise you my endeavors shall not be wanting. I am very happy, my master is very good to me, and he

says he will always be so if I continue to be a good boy, and I am resolved to be so. I believe Cousin Jack Carroll will make a good scholar, for he is often first. Most of our Marylandians do very well, and they are said to be as good as any, if not the best boys in the house. Bobby darnall was put to buisness at Dunkirk, and is now come back to the College. I writ to Mr Philpot for two gunies and an Ainsworth's Dictionary. I thought you wou'd approve of it. He has sent me no answer as yet. Honourd Father I am your most dutiful son,

Charles Carroll.

[Endorsed].

22 Mar., 1750.

Sir,

I can't let this pass without assuring you that Master Charles is a very good youth & I hope he will deserve all the favours you bestow upon him. I am,

Sir,

Y^r most obt^t humble Ser^t,

(London)

W^m Newton.

1750 March.

Dear Papa,

[4]

I received a letter from you with a great deal of joy, dated 17th of October, & I received one from my Mama, by Mr Warring he is arived safe to the Colege & I hope he will do very well in his studyes. I am extream glad to hear that you are pleased with me & I assure you I will do all my endeavours that you may continue in the same sentiment. I can easily see the great affection you have for me by sending me hear to a Colege, where I may not only be a learned man, but also be advanced in piety & devotion. I am now about the midle of great figures, & I have got the fifth place in my school, among three & twenty boys. As for observing the meddows & pastors

& all other things I will do with all carefulness. I have got an exceeding kind master, & we are to have an examen very soon, & I should have writ to you before had I not been employ'd in getting it. Give my kind service & love to my Cousin Charly, & all my freinds & relations. I hope you will not blame me for spelling ill for My Cousin Antony blames me very much for it. I am very sorry for Mr^s Hearn's death. She was a very pious & good woman. I hope she is happy. Cousin Watty Hoxton & jacky Carroll give their service to you, they are very well, & mightily beloved in the house. I am in great haste in getting my examen, & therefore I must conelued. I am your most dutiful son,

Charles Carroll.

Dr Sr

[5]

I rec^d yrs of the 6th of October, 1750. I shall take care that Charly applies himself from time to time to the maps, as you wou'd have it, not so as to hinder his other studies, but amuse him some half hours and quarters, which otherwise wou'd be spent unprofitably. This is no hard matter, for he is naturally eurious. All those that converse with him are surpriz'd to see so much good sense in a child of his age; and yet the only Impediment, if any there be, to his advancement in his studies, is that he is giddy. This will perhaps seem odd to you, but it is not my opinion only, his Master is of the same way of thinking. And now that I have mention'd his Master, I must tell you that he is remarkable for a bright genius, assiduity, Piety, and good humour. In short, had I been the person to chuse a master for Charly, of all the young men I have known, Mr Jenison shou'd have been postponed to none. Charly is commonly, or rather always in the six first. I have seldom seen him worse than 5th which he is at present but often better. However he cannot be call'd as yet a leader, because there are two or three that certainly out-top him. Tis a justice I must do Charly to inform you that he is in a strong school, which was form'd after the peace was coneluded: then Lads

much older than he came over from latin schools, being detained by fond Mothers, or for some other reason. I observe that such as out-do him are of this stamp. Still there are a good number of 'em behind him. I return you a great many thanks for the kind offer you made me of being his Tutor at Lafleche, I find no natural repugnance to it, on the contrary an Inclination. I should be glad to live sometime in France, but particularly with Charley. As for my Superior's consent, my private opinion is, that there wou'd be no great difficulty in that regard; but my private opinion is not to be rely'd. Tis proper I shou'd tell you that the English young Gentlemen, who studied there lately, exclaim against the College, and say they were abus'd. I wrote to one of ours who lived there in quality of tutor 4 years, in order to be able to give you the Informations you desired. I will transcribe his words for your Curiosity.

If the Gentleman intends to have the Child under the Care of one of ours at laFleche his Expences will amount to little less than £100 Sterling p annum, and that with good management too. This was the least Allowance I, and several others had before, and at the same time with me at laFleche; and we all found there was no living decently under that Sum. Besides this, I was likewise allow'd 15 or 20^{lb} for our excursions during the Vacancies. All which we found not too much.

In case the Gentleman shou'd think these expenses too great, he may retrench them, by sending his son without either tutor or Serv^t and desire the Principal of the College to place him in a Chamber with two or three other Students there under the care of one of the French Jesuits: for by that means, the hireing and furniture of his Chamber, fire, candles, the maintenance of his tutor, servants wages, and several other expences will be equally divided amongst them.

Lastly he may still provide for him in a cheaper way, by placing him in a common chamber, as they call it, I. E. In a chamber together with 14 or 15 of his Fellow students. What will be the expences for his maintenance in this, or the former case, I can't justly tell, having had no experience that way.

All that I can say is, that unless his son is very young he will never be content to be upon either this or that footing.

What I have say'd of laFleche, the same may be applied to Paris, with this difference, that upon whatever footing he puts his son at Paris, the expences will amount to almost as much again, as they wou'd do to provide for him at laFleche upon the same footing.

Dr Sr I am y^r most oblig'd and very
aff^t Kinsman,

Anto: Carroll.

Feb. 26th, 1751.

Dear Papa,

[7]

It is a long time since I received a letter from you and now I write as you commanded me, for I am extremely anxious to hear from you and am much desiorus to obey your commands. I have but a little ascended into great figures & I have got an extream kind master, I study greek latin and the maps. I have got my dictionary, and I thank you for it & the 2 guineas, which I received from Mr Philpot. I have hear'd that he is broke but I hope you have lost nothing by him. I have now just begun to dance, I assure you I will endeavour to make myself a learned man. Dear Papa I am your most dutiful son.

Charles Carroll.

Sept. The 24: 1750.

Sep^r 8, 1756 [10]

My Dr Charly

We have rec^d four letters from you since last Fall continue y^r diligence my dear for nothing can Equal the pleasure I have in hearing from you. I wrote you a long letter last Aug^t or Sept. which I find has miscarry'd I am sorry for it because it occations you uneasyness in being so long without hearing from me you wer always an affectionate tender good Child &

I find you are still the same that you have the same concern & care for me as usual which is no small Comfort to me I have had my health perfectly well ever since you left Maryland & they say I look as well now as I did then or not older I tell you this from the inquiry you made of Watty Hoxton about my looks I saw y^r letter to him I was mighty pleased with it I am glad to find th^t you & Watty keep up a Correspondence he is a good natured Youth a little rattling at present but I hope he will do very well as he do's not want good Sence, he has I am sure a very great regard for you. Y^r picture is with me I set great Store by it for I think it has a great resemblance of you when you was here, y^r Papa & most of y^r acquaintance are of the same opinion & most People think it like y^r Papa I am one of the number th^t thinks so I think it is not so handsome as you was I believe what M^r Wappler says is true th^t the Limbner has not done you justice. It is a great pleasure to me to know th^t you are so well contented at Paris & th^t you enjoy a good State of health there I cou'd not help being greatly affected at the acct M^r Carroll gave y^r Papa of the disorder you were seized with on y^r Travels, which I understand was a severe fit of the Cholick be carefull of y^rself my d^r Charly & avoid everything th^t you find disagrees with you or you may impair y^r health for our greatest happiness, y^r Papas & mine I mean depends upon y^r welfare take this for granted th^t our hearts is quite fixed on you & our comfort is th^t you merit it. I hope the next letter I send you will be more Satisfactory to you then any you have yet had from me, for what may I not expect from y^r Papas tenderness & affection which I have hitherto been happy Enough to preserve. This Place as I wrote you in mine th^t misearry'd is greatly improved a fine flourishing young Orchard with variety of choice Fruit, the Garden enlarged & a Stone Wall round it, 2 fine large Meadows several Houses Built, all this done since you left it, it is realy a pretty Place, but I suppose it wou'd seem insipid to you after being at Paris & seeing le beau Monde. Poor M^{rs} Croxall y^r good old Nurse died last March of a lingering illness, she was y^r Cousen Anthony Car-

rolls Aunt. I went to see her & stayed a week with her about a fortnight before she died, she said many tender things of you, called you her Boy & said she hoped to live to see you come in again, she was a good Woman & I believe she is very happy. Y^r grand Mama notwithstanding her age which is 76 is quite hearty & well I saw her last June she charg'd me to give her Blessing to you whenever I wrote to you, all y^r Relations & Friends desire to be kindly Remember'd to you & y^r Aunt Jenny in particular, she is with me every winter, & I have Company pretty often of late I wish the time was come th^t I could have y^{rs} for I long my dear to see you & to have you with me. I am not under any apprehension of the Indians nor in the least danger of falling into their hands. I hope this will get safe to you & find you in good health & Spirits. Adieu my

Dr Charly I am mo: Affec^{ly}

Yrs. Eliz^a Brooke Carroll.

P. S. Pray give my Compliments to y^r Cousen Carroll I shall always Regard him for his care & Tenderness of you.

Dr Papa,

[12]

You can't conceive the anxiety your absence causes. Tis with the greatest impatience I wait your arrival. I hoped to have the satisfaction of seeing you before this: but all my hopes are frustrated. I wait nothing but your arrivall to leave the College; my studies are finish'd; we broke up schools the 21 of this month: the 8th I sustained universall philosophy. I know you are desirous to hear what success I met with: but it wou'd not become me to speak in my own praise, this I can only say that my Auditors seem'd to be contented; the rest I leave to others no man is a Judge in his own cause. You may easily imagin that time passes away but slowly since by desension; before I was entirely taken up in preparing myself; occupation serves to make the time pass away agreeably; as I am not so much occupy'd at present I have more time to reflect et

in' ennuyer as the french say. 'Tho I am not so much taken up as before my desension; I am not idle. I pass the gratest part of the time in reading and studying the french language. I have several other occupations which tho' they cannot make my present sejour quite agreeable serve to render not entirely unprofitable. I hope you will remember to bring over the books I wrote for last year; You need not buy Mr Lock's work, it will be of no great service to me: I dont suppose you will make any great stay at London; pray write to me as soon as you arrive you will free me from a great deal of anxietude: tis very natural I shou'd be in pain about you. Mr Hunter is still in London; I don't doubt but what you intend to see him. He was sometime at Paris; I had the pleasure of accompanying him to Versailles: a great part of our discourse ran upon you: I was very much taken with him he seems to be a very honnest good meaning man. I have got numbers of things to tell you; but as I hope to enjoy your company soon I defer them to that occasion. I am very well; nothing is wanting to compleat my happiness but your presence. Pray send the enclosed to my Mama. She must be very melancholy since your departure: a letter from you and me at the same time will serve to raise up her spirits. I am Dr papa your most loving and obedient son,

Charles Carroll.

July 26th, 1757.

Sept. the 6th, 1757 [13]

Dr Charles,

Y^r Cosen gives me this acceptable opportunity of acknowledging y^r late obliging lines. Tis a most sensible pleasure to me to hear from others, that y^r Father is satisfied with the progress you have hitherto made. I desire you will present him my compliments & sincere asknowledgm^t for the regard he has been pleased to express for me. I can lay no other claim to it, than a most constant & unfeigned desire of serving him & you, as far in my power. The apprehension of danger in y^r future situation, must be diminished by the consciousness

of y^r upright intentions, & a confidence in those powerfull graces, to which, I hope, you will ever prove faithful. As to the means of supporting & strengthening such resolutions, you stand not in need of my Advice: my best wishes & poor prayers shall always attend you. The reasons I have for always remembering one, whose whole behaviour gave me the greatest satisfaction without the very least alloy of displeasure, would offend y^r modesty, were I to mention them. Be perswaded that it is with the same sentiments of sincere esteem & friendship, I shall always remain

Drs^t Charles y^r obed^t Humble Serv^t

J. Jenison.

I have lately seen my Br Jim at Gent who is well & desires to be kindly remembered to you; as do those at Watten.

[Endorsement]

D^r Cousin

Fr Jenison who is not at the villa, sends me a commission to scold you for not sending us the directions to you. Pray how must I go about it? I believe you will mind very little, what I say to you, if I say it in a serious way. I never in my life remember to have been oblig'd to study so long to find out, what to write, as to day. I have neither political, domestic, or news of any other denomination to send you. Not one thought occurs to entertain you with; & I wou'd absolutely defer writing for some days, when I am to send a letter to your Papa from Mr Niset who tells me he saw you at Rheims, if F. Jenison had not desird me to send of this as soon as possible, he having one for F. Thorpe to be inclosed in the same packet with this for Fr. Crookshanks, to whom your inadvertency obliges us to trust this letter. I am

D^r Charles

Your affectionate Cousin &c.

J. Carroll.

The other side is for your Papa.

Nov^r 30, 1757 [18]

My Dear Charly

I am now very impatient to hear from you I have not rec^d a letter from you of a later date then Dec^r 30, 1756, which is too long to be without hearing from you, but I believe it is not y^r fault, in War time, it is difficult for letters to Pass & I impute it to that I imagine y^r Papa will be with you when you receive this, his affairs I am afraid will detain him in Paris longer then he expected when he went from hence. Tell y^r Papa my dear th^t altho' we had but few Apples in our Orchard at home, we got as many from Reeds & Selbys as made about fourteen hundred Gal^s of Cyder, all put in my Cellers, he will be glad to hear th^t we are so well off. Send me by y^r Papa if you can some good Rappee to put in the Snuff Box you were to get for me. God preserve you & grant you health

My D^r Child y^r Affect^t MotherEliz^a Carroll.Y^r Aunt Jenny desires to be tenderly Remember'd to you.D^r Papa,

[20]

Your letter came to hand the 8th of Dec^r by which I see you stick to your word of leaving Paris the Wensday following. I believe you was extreemly glad to get away. That sojour after my departure must have been very dull and loanesom, at least I can say mine has been so hitherto. Altho' I am well lodged, in a very discreat and regular family, altho' I am quite satisfied with my present situation yet all this has not as yet dispelled the grief I felt in parting with you; I think of you very often in the day and the agreable time we spent together in Paris. Perhaps my present solitude has enlivened those ideas for I may really call my present manner of living a true solitude. Tho' now I begin to make some acquaintance in town: I had the honnour of dining with the Intendant; he

seems to be a man of a great deal of wit and judgement. I am to go to his house tomorrow to carry him Francis Horace, which he has not as yet seen. This town is very big but not well peopled; the number of its inhabitants does not exceed 16 thousand souls. Yet notwithstanding there is a good deal of society and People of fashion. They delight in playing at cardes and that's their principal occupation: I dont much like that diversion; yet I must absolutely know how to play to go into company.

I dined a few days ago with Mr Power and his companions. I was very well treated and very cordially. They are all my friends and I am persuaded very sincere ones. I have just begun the study of the civill law; you may be assured that I shall apply myself to it. The gentleman who is to instruct me is a doctor of the law; his name Champion; the duke of Norfolk knowes him very well; he stood godfather to one of Mr Champion's children: if you shou'd see the Duke of Norfolk you may put him in mind of it. I am to go thrice a week to Mr Champion the lesson is to last an hour, and he demands a guinea a month. If you find it too dear to pay let me know altho I dont believe I can get a person to instruct me for much less: besides Mr Champion has lent me some law books and is very conveniently lodged for my purpose. I hope not to stand in need of his aid in 3 or 4 months time.

I question very much wether a 100^{lb} a year will suffice. There are so many unforeseen expences that occur; I believe I may do genceely with a hundred and 30, I shou'd be stinted too much with only a 100. However, be assured, I shall manage as well as I can and with the best economy I am capable of. My Journey here cost 78^{lb} some sols: my place alone and baggage cost 50^{lb}. Part of my linnen is cut out; there is enough to make in all 26 shirts. The woeman takes for making 'em 30 sols a piece: Some of 'em must absolutely have work'd ruffles: for nobody here weares plain ones when he goes into company. I don't as yet know how much that expence may amount to.

You may be assured that I shall not fail in writing to M^r Lilledieu; I bear him to great an esteem to be defective in that point. I shall likewise punctually perform what you recommend to me in your letter with regard to him. I did not arrive at Bourges till Saturday; I never in my life made so slow dull and melancholly a journey. I believe it will be the last time that I shall ever go in a publick coach. My Servant seems to be a good an honnest boy, but is very awkward and simple. If you meet with any english books that are curious and of late date and at the same time instructive you will do well to send 'em me. The Indendant is a man that likes the belles lettres and is particularly diverted with english books; I know I shou'd do him a singular favour and sensible pleasure in lending him such books; by that means I may be able to insinuate myself into his favour, which is of no little consequence in this place. Every one payes his court to him; he is like a little king; every Sunday and holiday the principall people in town go to pay their respects to him. You may see by this that a person who is favoured with his friendship, must certainly be respected and considered in town. This letter is pretty long and I think capable of letting you see into my present situation. I shall lett you hear from me pretty often during your stay in London. I desire you will do the same yet I need not desire it, because I am certain your inclination and love for me are sufficient motives for your writing: pray let me know how my Mama does and what news she tells you in her letters. You may send her this letter; it will serve to amuse her and at the same time inform her how I am settled. I am D^r Papa your most dutifull and loving son,

C. Carroll.

P. S. I dined yesterday (the 18th) with the Intendant. I had been to carry the Horace I had promised him and he invited me to dine with; there were 16 persons at table of whom 4 or 5 were ladys; after dinner they played at piquet; but as there

were 2 or 3 others that did not play I excused myself: they played for 12 sols the fish.

Decem^b the 19th, 1757.

Mr Power wou'd be glad to see the new translation of Pinder; he desired me to write for it; it is only just after so much pains taken to satisfy his curiosity in that point.

Dec^r the 28th 1757 [23]

Dr Papa

I hope the letter I wrote you the 11th of this month is safe arrived, by that you may give a guess how affairs stand with me. Nothing particular has happened since and this letter is only to wish you and my Mama a happy new year and many of 'em. If my wishes were fulfilled a long and happy old age wou'd be the least blessing; God grant you may live to see me at present your hope and joy, the comfort of your declining age. Of the 1200^{lb} hundered there is only at present remaining 447^{lb} 5½^s; I have payed my pension that is 3 months of it; It began the 1st of this month. I have payed also for 6 pair of worked ruffles 60^{lb} for a velvet Coat 172^{lb} and for a night gowne 57^{lb} I bought the stuff and the velvet at the manufactory of the English established in town; the velvet cost 22^{lb} the french ell. The making of my shirts will amount to 57^{lb}, they go on very slowly; I wrote to Mr del' Liledieu some time ago; but have not as yet received an answer from him. Mr Skat my master wrote me a very kind letter. He seems and is I really believe my sincere friend; when I was at the College he often desired me to procure him an english and french dictionary; to make him a present of one wou'd be genteel, and the least recompence I can make him, for the esteem and friendship he allways shewed me. If you think proper to do so you may write to Mr Crookshanks and he will buy him one at Paris. Since my last I have received a great number of visits from the gentlemen in town. I begin to get acquaintance by de-

grecs, and consequently must keep company; but I believe my studies will hinder me from frequenting much company, twice a week will not be too much I believe but full enough. The study of the law is very dry and tedious it requires a good memory and common sense. I have almost read the 1st book of Justinian de institutionibus; I make a little compendium as I go along. Dr Papa I wish you all health and happiness. I am

Your most dutifull and
obedient Son

The Song upon Port Mahon
Par Mr Collet

C: Carroll.

Ces braves insulaires
qui sont qui font sur mer les corsaires
Ailleurs ne tiennent gueres
Le Port Mahon est pris il est pris (3 fois)
Ils en sont tous surpris
Il est pris il est pris
Ses Forbans d'Angletere
Ces fous ces fous ces foudres de guere
Sur mer comme sur terre
des qu'ils sont combattus
Sont batus sont batus.

Anglois vos railleries
Ces traits ces mots, ces plaisanteries
Servient elles taries!
Seriez vous moins plaisans
A present a present
Raillant en Combattant
l'Anglois vaut tout aulant

avec les mêmes graces
Il rit deffend et nous rend ces places
Ier lons mots ses menaces
Ont le meme succes
A peupres a peupres a peupres.
Vous railleurs d'Angleterre
Nogent Melun le coche d'Auxerre

A' vos vaisseaux de guerre
 Ont pendant cet été
 Resisté resisté resisté
 Ils les ont maltraité
 Notre flote deau douce
 Vous voit vous joint, combat, vous repouse
 Et Juques au moindre mousse
 Tout est sur nos vaisseux
 des Heros des Heros des Heros. Finis.

P. S. Mr Power gives his kind compliments to you and wishes you a happy new year.

Febry the 4th 1758 [26]

Dr Papa

I received the 2^d of this month two letters from you in one enclosed from Mr Crookshanks, the one dated the 1st of January 1758 the other the 13th of the same month you may be assured they were both exceeding agreable and so much the more so as they freed me from all anxiety concerning your safe arrivall. I began to be apprehensive and uneasy having heard no news of you since your departure from Paris: for your letter of the 15th of december did not come to hand being probably thrown overboard the packet boat taken the 23^d of Dec^r. Nothing gives me greater pleasure than to hear My Mama is well and in high Spirits and that your affaires go on well. I am equally pleased to find my letter, I wrote you full and satisfactory. I am of your opinion that its better to keep Mr Champion 8 months too long than discharge him one too soon. Alltho' the civill Law be a very dry and difficult study, I hope by my application and his assistance to acquire a sufficient knowledge of it in two years time. A Common place book is somewhat different from a Compendium, but a Compendium is more necessary for that part of the law I at present apply to vd the Institutes. The Institutes are a concinct picture or to speak more planely a most excellent epitome of

the whole Roman Law; consequently they must be somewhat obscure and difficult. The Compendium I make contains the principal articles and definitions, with some explication and remarks upon the most difficult parts in that work. I did not think a folio Book wou'd be convenient so I took one of a lesser size when I come to the 2^d part of the civil law if you think proper I shou'd I will buy one in Folio.

You may be assured D^r Papa I shall strive not to turn into an abuse the confidence you put in me I shall endeavour to manage my little affaires with all the care and attention I am capable of by avoiding the extreames of affectation and meanness. I keep strict accounts and shall send them to you at the end of the year so you will be able to Judge yourself wether I have spent foolishly or no.

Since my last to you, I have received two from M^r Liledieu. I discover the same goodness the same affection in his letters that renders his conversation so agreeable. By his last I am informed that 200 guineas are to be remitted this month to M^r Crookshanks. M^r Liledieu desires to be remembered to you in the most kindest manner.

The books you intend to send me must be directed to M^r Crookshanks at Paris: he when they are once arrived there can easily convey them to me. I know I shall oblige very much the Intendant by communicating them to him it was only with that Intent I wrote for them. I thank you kindly for the translation of Pindar, so does M^r Power he presents you his kindest compliments. I live quite retired, see little or no company. I have 2 or 3 reasons for acting thus. 1st because there is no instruction to be reaped in those companies where they do nothing but play at Cards. 2^{dly} because I can't go one night into company without going a 2^d a 3^d a 4th and so on the whole week. Company is kept here regularly from 5 to 9 of the Clock one night in one Gentleman's house, another in another's. If I go to one I shall be invited to another and cant absent myself without committing an impoliteness. Frequenting thus regularly such company brings on a great loss

of time. I went a few days ago to a ball given by the Intendant but did not danse. I was a perfect stranger and not well acquainted with their dances. I believe I shall take a dancing master for 4 or 5 months or thereabouts. The news you write is very interesting and agreable. In all likelihood we shall meet with more success in America than we have hitherto done. I believe Spain will declare openly for France this spring. If you leave London the 1st of March you won't be able to receive another letter from me before your departure. Don't fail I beg you to write to me when you set sail and immediately at your arrival in Maryland. Embrace my Mama at your meeting a thousand times for me, assure her of my love and affection et n' oubliez pas dans un moment si doux un fils qui vous aime tout de tout son Cœur et qui vous aimera toujours. Farewell D^r Papa a happy voyage and all blessings attend you. I am

P. S . direct to me thus A. M ^r	Your most affectionate
Monsieur Carroll cher M ^r Carre	and dutiful Son,
Medain pres la place des Carmes A Bourges.	C. Carroll.

I have taken a new Servant; my old one had not one good quality excepting honesty and severall bad ones. Does Joseph remain with you will he follow you to Maryland: how did he get over his little traffick? M^{rs} Buttler Fetaux and Mat desire to be remembered to you.

I shan't neglect your advise concerning Merchants accounts and arithmetick; but all things in good time; who undertakes too much will do nothing.

JOHN J. CRITTENDEN'S MARYLAND CORRESPONDENTS.

BERNARD C. STEINER.

The papers of the Whig statesman, whose prominence was so great among the Border State Union men and whose name is so closely associated with the peace movement of the early months of 1861, have recently been acquired by the Library of Congress, which has published a Calendar of them. Through the courtesy of Gaillard Hunt, Esq., the head of the Division of Manuscripts of that Library, they have been consulted and have been found to contain a number of interesting letters from Whig leaders in Maryland. As early as March 23, 1840, Crittenden had become a friend of William Schley, who then returned him five dollars he had borrowed and expressed the hope that Crittenden's absence from Washington would not "put it out of your power to smite the sinners, who now control the affairs of government." On June 10, 1840, J. W. Crisfield, J. D. Jones, John S. Crockett, Noah Rider and John Curtis, as a committee, invited Crittenden to deliver an address on Independence Day, at Barren Creek Springs in Somerset County. P. E. Thomas, on behalf of the Friends in Baltimore, writing on 3rd month, 2, 1841, opposed a proposed treaty with the Seneca Indians, and on May 12, Charles W. Morgan wrote from Baltimore that he was disappointed in the appointment to the command of the Mediterranean squadron.

Reverdy Johnson wrote, on September 4, 1841, that the Baltimore Whigs are in better spirits, hoping Tyler will sign the bank bill. Johnson hoped that Tyler would see the error of a different course and, "at once and fully, unite himself with his true political friends." This will be of interest to the party and the country. Johnson asks Crittenden, who was in the cabinet, to let him know what Tyler will do, if possible. Johnson appreciated Crittenden's delicate situation. "Your

sense of personal independence, I am sure, will teach you to throw up your commissions," if the bill be vetoed; but would not "this resignation be seriously mischievous to our party. Without other provocation the public might not think you justified and might think the action was due to a desire to control the president." "But, if he is trying to organize a new cabinet, without your official knowledge, as I fear, you would be universally sustained in surrendering the seals at once." Johnson feared that Tyler will wait till Congress adjourns and then ask for resignations and his "friends will say you were turned out." "In old friendship," Johnson suggests that the Cabinet, "founding the application upon the accredited rumors upon the subject, state, with all frankness and respect to the president, that these reports have reached them from so many sources that their sense of self-respect compels them to notice it, that he is desirous of getting a new set of counsellors and asking him if he has any such thing in contemplation; for that, if he has, you will not, however regretting the separation, throw any impediment in his way. If he says he is not altogether satisfied, there is but one thing left, a prompt resignation, and then the party will be corrupt to the core, if to a man they do not support you. It is, you will readily see, all-important that, if a rupture is to take place, you may be clearly right, as well for the party as for yourselves."

A second letter from Johnson, written on September 15, was caused by a rumor that Tyler was about to offer Crittenden a seat in the Supreme Court if Justice McLean took a place in the cabinet. The justiceship is "a desirable post and the country would rejoice at Crittenden's elevation, but your friends anticipate, with great confidence, that the highest honor in the gift of the nation may and should be yours and would, therefore, regret seeing you removed to a sphere from which perhaps, under propriety, a return to public life would not be appropriate." Clay will doubtless be nominated as president in 1844; but, after his term, "I greatly err, if the eyes will not be turned towards you, as they surely would, in the contingency of his removal from action." This opinion was not

alone Johnson's, "but hundreds of the most influential Whigs in the Union" have the same thought.

William Schley wrote, on March 30, 1842, advising that McCulloch's nomination be confirmed. J. V. L. McMahon and Richard W. Gill defend him and Schley is now inclined to excuse McCulloch's conduct, which was under the advice of William Pinkney; though in earlier years, when Schley was in the Maryland Senate and vacancies in that body were filled by an election made by the remaining members, Schley had so bitter a feeling towards McCulloch that he had said he would not sit in the Senate with McCulloch, if he were chosen to fill such a vacancy.

Christopher Hughes wrote Crittenden on April 2, 1842 that, after twenty-eight years of "unrequited and unpromoted service," he is a man without hope. He congratulated Crittenden, as the successor of Clay. He wrote again on June 24, on the point of sailing for England, to leave a good-bye for Crittenden and two other friends.

William Boscawen Rose, on July 8, 1842, wrote from Baltimore that the President acted so badly to Whigs that Rose regretted that he sought office under him. He wished his application now to be withdrawn. Rose had been in Baltimore for twelve months and was suffering want. A letter from Frederick A. Schley, in Frederick, to R. P. Letcher, dated July 15, 1842, is found in the collection, stating that Maryland will surely vote for Clay at the next Presidential election and that it is a shame that Tyler should be president, when Clay lives.

The next four years only show one letter relating to Maryland, that being one from C. A. Davis in New York on October, 4, 1844, who wrote that the election returns from Baltimore were not favorable and showed the influence of the Roman Catholic vote.

John P. Kennedy told Crittenden on December 20, 1846, in reference to the State debt: "We shall resume during the coming year the payment of interest on the State bonds. As to the arrears of interest now amounting to over a million, there is a difficulty. Some good Whigs oppose paying interest on

interest and, therefore, funding at six per cent. My desire is to place the faith of the State on the highest grounds, by making an issue of new bonds for the arrears, redeemable at the pleasure of the State and bearing an interest of six per cent. With a view to overcome the scruples of those who oppose this measure, I have asked a few friends out of the State to address me by letter, giving me some short opinion as to what is expected of Maryland in her present juncture and their sense of the duty we owe to the public creditors." Crittenden is asked to give such an opinion. "This notion that it is inequitable to pay interest on interest has taken some hold of persons not familiar with business affairs and is like to make a serious impediment in our way. They say a Court of Chancery does not allow compound interest in ordinary transactions and they are not very easily brought to recognize the difference between the cases in which that principle has been applied and that of the State bonds, which were offered to invite investments with a view to the punctual payment of interest every six months."

When the Mexican war was in progress, on April 2, 1847, Reverdy Johnson wrote, congratulating Crittenden on Taylor's brilliant victory and the safety of Crittenden's son who was in the army and expressing his grief at Clay's affliction, in the death of his son in Mexico. John Glenn and William H. Gatchell had tasted the whiskey which Crittenden has sent John Nelson and, wishing to have some sent them, had asked Johnson to request it on their behalf, which he was so obliging as to do.

On December 11, 1847, Thomas Turner wrote from Frederick that Taylor would surely be elected the next President. What shall the Whigs do? Their leading men would prefer Clay, but fear defeat with him as a candidate. If Clay does not wish the nomination, the Whigs should nominate Taylor.

When the Presidential Campaign of 1848 was in progress, Reverdy Johnson wrote from Baltimore, on October 5, that he is obliged for the letter which Crittenden sent him, from which he learned "that it is supposed to be certain that Mr. Clay will vote for general Taylor. Most sincerely should I have

rejoiced, for his sake more than anything else, if he had promptly and cheerfully supported the nomination. He is not the man I took him to be, or has had most evil councillors. But of this enough. The services he has rendered the country, during many years of devotion, are too many and important to justify even a harsh remark on his present error. He will ever and justly be esteemed with gratitude by the people who are capable of estimating a patriot's worth and have with such, a fame increasing as time rolls on." Johnson is glad that Ohio is confident of success for Whigs in the election. Maryland is undoubtedly as safe as Kentucky. "Baltimore *Loco-foco* cheating can't make it otherwise. A local election yesterday shows that they can not in November beat us here more than a thousand and then we shall carry the State certainly, I think by two thousand. From now on to the election, all will be activity and this is quite a long campaign for our State." Pennsylvania is promising. Johnson grieved at Graves's death.

From Northampton near Bladensburg, on November 28, 1848, Samuel Sprigg wrote, in consequence of Taylor's election, to state that for forty years, since Madison's election, he had consistently worked in "political strifes," without asking for office. Now he was in "altered circumstances and advanced in years" and asked Crittenden's influence to obtain him an official position. Judge Z. Collins Lee wrote from the Supreme Court in Washington, on December 8, 1848, that the Whigs in Maryland rejoiced that Crittenden would probably be in the Cabinet. Robert J. Brent told Lee that Crittenden would not be present to take part in the argument of the case of *Erwin v. Lowry*, in which Brent was associated with him. Brent asked Lee to open the case and Lee wrote to tell Crittenden that, if it were agreeable to him, he would gladly do so without any fee.

Reverdy Johnson had become thoroughly dissatisfied with Clay's position and wrote Crittenden on December 12, that a "report was current that Clay wishes to return to the Senate. I sincerely hope it is not so, not less on his account than for the quiet and comfortableness of the incoming administration. "If it be so, you may rely upon it (I think I know him per-

fectly) it is to throw as many difficulties in Taylor's path as he can. I have the best reason to believe that he bitterly regrets his election and that his mortification, great as it was by the Philadelphia nomination, is greatly heightened by the election." Let me know, confidentially, if it be true. "It would, I am sure, if his course shall be as I think it will be, the grave of his reputation and, from the gratitude I feel for his past services to the country and unaffected attachment to the Union, I should deplore it most sincerely."

James M. Buchanan, the Postmaster at Baltimore, whose autograph is found on the early local postage stamps, wrote Crittenden on December 15, 1848, urging him to accept a Cabinet position. Buchanan said, "I am a Democrat, but I am your friend. I am a holder of office, but I am willing to surrender it whenever it shall be required of me. I have taken an active part in the late campaign, but have made no speech which I should not have been proud that both General Taylor and yourself should have heard. As your friend and that of my country," he urged Crittenden to go into the Cabinet. "Whether removed on the day of organization of the new administration, or allowed to remain to the end of my Commission, I shall be perfectly content and shall feel myself more than compensated for any personal loss I may have sustained, in the conscience of having in the councils of my country one who is so entirely acceptable to a majority of her people."

J. Watson Webb wrote from Baltimore, on December 16, that Mrs. Webb was dead and that he wished to go with his daughters to Europe and be minister to Prussia. He urged Crittenden to advise Taylor not to proclaim his cabinet, until he had been a week in Washington and had seemed to listen to everyone who had a right to speak, even though his mind was made up before his arrival.

From Annapolis on January 30, 1849, Robert Swann sent Crittenden Governor Thomas's message of December 1844 and Governor Pratt's of 1847 and urged the selection of Governor Pratt as a member of the President's Cabinet, although he had not declared himself a candidate. Swann was State Librarian

by legislative appointment, the right to name to that office having been taken by the General Assembly from Governor Philip Francis Thomas for Swann's especial benefit. "The Whigs had the nerve to make the change and save a friend." Pratt was an early supporter of Taylor. "His untiring energy, while Governor of Maryland, in the management of his financial affairs, distinguished him as one of her ablest and noblest sons. His frank and manly deportment upon all occasions has won for him the esteem and love of the Whig party. His great strength results from the fact that he is known to be reliable and unswerving in whatever course his judgment shall dictate to be right and that judgment is known to his friends to be clear and unclouded."

William Schley, on February 7, 1849, recommended King of Georgia, who had been chairman of the Committee of Naval Affairs, as Secretary of the Navy. Schley had recently seen Crittenden in Washington and was rejoiced, as everyone else was, at the prospect of seeing the latter in the cabinet as Attorney General. It was understood that Clayton of Delaware would be Secretary of State. Schley wrote from Annapolis, where he was engaged in trying an "intricate case" before the Court of Appeals, which would probably occupy him for a fortnight. He was out of politics, but King was an "old and esteemed friend."

There are several letters in reference to the Baltimore Post-office. On March 27, 1849, James M. Buchanan thanked Crittenden for his "kind and generous letters." He had told his brother and a "few confidential friends" what he now divulges, namely, that, although "no one has been able to arraign my character and no one expects me to forego my principles, or to deny my participation in the late campaign, there are a number of persons wanting my office, and, on the whole, I have thought it better to withdraw." He expected to go to Europe for a visit. Coleman Yellott wrote Reverdy Johnson, on April 30, a letter which the latter turned over to Crittenden. Johnson had written Yellott, asking him, if after being appointed to office, he had said that he would support Colonel Munroe

for the Postmastership. In his answer, Yellott admitted saying this and wrote that Munroe had told him and I. Nevett Steele, Esq., that Johnson had voluntarily suggested the matter to him, shortly after Johnson's appointment as attorney general. Johnson had later changed his support to another candidate and Munroe spoke of Johnson's "position towards him in sorrow rather than in anger."

Buchanan wrote, on May 30, 1849, that he had resigned his official position on April 17, the place had been, "by no means suited to my taste, but, inasmuch as I was in it, I did not wish to be treated with harshness. I have been treated with becoming respect at Washington and shall not forget the obligations I owe to you." He hoped that Rowan would not be removed from his diplomatic post and expected to sail for Europe about July 1. Six months later, Buchanan wrote that General Quitman urged him to become a candidate for the governorship. "I don't especially care for it" and can't afford to take the place. The salary was \$2,000 and it would cost him \$5,000 to live in Annapolis, as he now does. He was "not a *Loco-foco* but a Jeffersonian Democrat" and his home and heart were always open to Crittenden.

Meanwhile, an interesting interchange of letters showed the friction that existed among the Whig leaders in Maryland. Hon. James Alfred Pearce, United States Senator, wrote Crittenden from Chestertown on July 14, recommending Charles H. Constable as *chargé d'affaires* at some South American capital. Constable is a fine man, but "malignant influence at Washington has placed a barrier between the cabinet at Washington and myself, which self-respect forbids my attempting to pass." When "I found that Mr. Johnson was the sole dispenser of government patronage in my State, I apprehended, as the result has proved, that no friend of mine could be successful." "I was denied all places and the three or four, to which I recommended, were given persons less qualified." "I and my friends can have no cordiality with a cabinet which does not scrutinize applications, but surrenders them all to a gentleman having no hold on the regard of the people of the state, because

he is accidentally a member of the cabinet." "I deplore your refusal to be in the cabinet, because as it is constituted, I see nothing but disgrace and defeat to the Whig party. It is sad to see the victory which we have achieved worse than barren, because of the selfishness or incapacity of those who should have been the able and disinterested advisers of the honest old soldiers whom we have placed at the head of affairs. If you think I should have kept my spleen to myself, I pray you to pardon me, because of the sincere respect and regard with which I am yours."

Crittenden wrote Clayton, confidentially, concerning this difficulty, on July 23, and kept a copy of his letter, which was unusual for him to do. He wished that Clayton would "employ all your conciliatory ways and means to reconcile our friends. Pearce is a noble fellow, a man of first rate talents and a gentleman of the highest order and in the highest sense of the term. He is of a high spirit and quick temper and, even if he has apprehended things too strongly and sensitively in this matter, a great allowance must be made for our friends of so much truth and worth." Crittenden hoped that Clayton would appoint Constable to the desired office.

W. L. Marshall, from Baltimore on February 2, 1850, wrote, requesting that Crittenden recommend to the President that he appoint G. W. Curtis Lee to a cadetship at West Point.

The only letter from 1851, is one sent from Port Tobacco by Daniel Jenifer, condoling with Crittenden upon the death of his wife. In 1852, John P. Kennedy wrote, recommending Jonathan Meredith as Judge of the United States Court. Meredith is filing his application from New York, where he was on business. Kennedy believed that there are few men in the United States and none in Maryland who "would bring to the bench more of those qualities which make a Judge respectable and his administration useful to the community." "No man would be more acceptable to this bar and none more agreeable to the City and State than our friend."

After a gap of four years, General John Spear Smith wrote, on May 6, 1856, on the retirement of officers in the British

army. "The British system seems to me to be as beautiful as ours is hideous, and the sooner we tear this foul leaf from our annals the better. The abominable outrage is compulsory retirement." A few months later, on September 23, 1856, William Schley wrote to express his regrets that he did not see Mr. Temple, to whom Crittenden gave a letter of introduction. Governor Granger, Governor Hunt, and Mr. James A. Hamilton, of New York, Governor Graham of North Carolina, etc., dined with Schley on Thursday. Schley should have been glad to have had him too. Fillmore's nomination was obtained by the unanimity of the Whigs. "No one but you could have had more." Letters from New York are encouraging as to the presidential campaign. It would be glorious to elect him. Schley believed Fillmore will carry Pennsylvania, and although he had been out of politics, he now feels that he can take part with other conservative citizens against Freesoilers and Democrats. He was embittered against James Buchanan, who did not act as man of honor in the matter of bribery. Colonel Fremont cannot have a party in Maryland. "I feel sorrowful when I hear some of the Northern gentlemen, whom I know to be good and honest men, announce their intention to vote for him." He hoped for a visit from Crittenden and, "as you will not eat terrapin," will give him something else.

In 1858, R. Stockett Matthews, Summerfield Baldwin, and Rev. A. B. Cross wrote Crittenden, asking for copies of his speech on Kansas. We find a letter from Goodhue and Co., dated March 10, 1859, promising a fee of \$10,000 to each of four lawyers in the New Almaden case and an additional contingent fee of \$25,000, if they succeed in obtaining the quicksilver mine for the New Almaden Company. The other lawyers were Judah P. Benjamin, John A. Rockwell, and Reverdy Johnson, from whom we find a letter, dated January 31, 1863, about these fees, stating that travelling was dangerous in Mexico and that he would write Mr. Benjamin, then in the Cabinet of the Confederate States, about certain papers.

John P. Kennedy wrote, from 90 Madison St., Baltimore, on January 31, 1860, that rheumatism prevented him from

going to Washington and asked that Crittenden visit him, over the adjournment of Congress from Thursday to Monday, offering as "an additional inducement" the statement that "Mrs. Stanard is with us." Kennedy had a meeting of the Peabody Trustees to attend on Thursday and expected soon to go over to Washington, to stop there at the Willard, and to meet Rives and a Congressional Committee. On February 7, Kennedy wrote again to ask whether the members of some Committee can not come to Baltimore and dine with him. William Schley wrote Crittenden, on February 20, 1860, stating that he thought that the legislature would accept an invitation to attend a celebration of Washington's Birthday. Schley will be in Annapolis on the morrow and will urge acceptance. He thanks Crittenden for a personal invitation and, if he can get off from the Court of Appeals, will come, more to see Crittenden than to witness the pageant of the day. Schley is delighted at every manifestation of respect for the name of Washington, "which addresses itself to the national feeling. It is dear to the hearts of the people of every section of our country and, until this national feeling shall pass away, I have no real fear for the continuance of our glorious Union. Whoever loves the memory of Washington, must love his country and every lover of his country must be for the permanency of the Union."

N. G. Pendleton wrote, on May 27, 1860, from Oakland, where he was building a mountain house. After the National Constitutional Union Convention, he went to New York City and so had not seen Crittenden. Bell was not his first choice for the nomination; but, with one exception, the convention could not have done better. "Before, as chairman of the Ohio delegates, I cast the final vote for Bell, I was authorized by them to state and did state to the Convention, that had you been a candidate we should have given you a unanimous vote."

Crittenden was the leader of the compromise and peace movement which endeavored to prevent disunion, after Lincoln's election to the Presidency. As such he received several letters from Governor Hicks, beginning on December 13, 1860. All these letters displayed the most ardent patriotism and devotion

to the Union, and the greatest disturbance of mind. They are all in autograph and are written in such haste that there is total disregard of capitalization and punctuation. From the Executive Chamber, at Annapolis, whence all the letters are sent, Hicks informs Crittenden that "without show or reserve I write to say that in the hearts and minds of millions in our agitated and troubled country, you occupy at this time no mean position. The survivor and fit representative of Henry Clay, the best and greatest man since the days of Washington, all eyes being turned to you as the wise, patriotic, experienced statesman most likely and most competent to strike out some course or purpose some means as a salve for the trouble and discord now reigning supreme in the land of our Fathers, for indeed it should not be called ours. We are unworthy inheritors. I pray God to clothe you with the physical strength and determination and good will to go forward in the important work of serving the Union. It is an uphill work I know, but it can and must be done and you, the bosom friend of the immortal Clay, are our forlorn hope. Many think that although he is dead, his mantle rests upon you, his survivor, and millions of perturbed spirits now look to you and the committee of thirty-three. Great God, can it be that this once great and beautiful country, this Government the admiration of the world, will be broken into fragments? No, it can not be. Then, sir, what is to be done in our extremity. Patriots, pure men, must stand up and beat back the powers of darkness. They must by prudence and perseverance head off these fiends now engaged in the effort to overthrow our government. Will you excuse the suggestion enclosed with this, with the assurance of a modest well intended desire to aid you in your trying labors?

"Stave off a collision, let the people have two weeks more for reflection and they will take the matter in hand. Then farewell to the efforts of fanatics, for these 'dry brush piles,' North and South, fired with the Lava of Hell, will be extinguished. I have hope for the Union, notwithstanding the doleful condition of affairs. I regret the opposition to the for-

mation of the States Committee and know that much of it is captious. Our state is said to be misrepresented in that Committee. Be it so Mr. [Henry Winter] Davis is a good, honest, and bold man, though, perhaps not possessing as much policy as some others. I have not agreed with him in many things, but have confidence in his honesty and nerve and the latter is as important at this time as the first mentioned valuable requisite."

All should be cool for the present, but firm. "Let South Carolina go without collision, without shedding of blood I mean, till the fourth of March and the extremists will be ashamed of what they are endeavoring to do." He enclosed a plan by Thomas S. Alexander, for improving the fugitive slave law which was also sent to Judge King of Pennsylvania. This plan suggests repeal of the personal liberty law and an appropriation in payment for a slave from the National Government, whenever the owner can not get him back. A court of claims could act. "The traditions of the Maryland bar render gratuitous services in freedom cases a duty of primary obligation. The reinstatement of the Missouri line is an abstraction. Cuba must some time come in as a slave State."

At the beginning of 1861, Crittenden received two letters, which internal evidence shows are wrongly dated 1860. Austin Dall wrote from Baltimore, on January 1, that the people of Maryland are greatly excited over the proposal that the Governor summon the Legislature to "consider the present crisis and determine upon proper action for our gallant State, by which her known conservative tendencies may be brought to bear upon the questions that are now convulsing the country." Hicks refused to call the Assembly together. A morning paper states that Crittenden openly applauds Hicks's course and Dall wishes to know if this statement is true. "It appears to us unmanly to look idly on and have our destiny decided by the action of other States." Dall had married a woman from Kentucky and so wrote Crittenden, whom he wished to aid in his "patriotic efforts to keep together this glorious Confederacy."

Hicks, himself, on January 5, wrote the other misdated letter, "With body and mind worn out, I write only to pay my respects and manifest my gratitude to one who I know with myself has and still labors for our suffering and nearly ruined country, (now, I trust, at highest watermark) turned and running to its lowest smoothest level. Let the result be what it may, you have and are doing your duty as many good fellows are and I still have hope, although Southern secessionists rage and vent their spite; can it be that friends North and South, but especially the prince of Devils in the border States, are to carry out their Hellish designs. God forbid it. I now think of a stanza in an old Methodist hymn, 'Unless the fold he first divide, the sheep he never can devour.' This applied to our border slave states, the sheet anchor of our stranded ship of State and, if it be in fact in good bottom and hold on, the good old ship may ride the storm out and be brought to port for repair. Persevere, my dear Sir, you are, as I said to you before, the bell sheep and will be followed by all, but those having the rot. God give you strength of body, mind and will I know you have. The disunion secessionists are becoming desperate and the end for weal or woe must soon come, feeble instrument though I be, am with you to the end. I send you an address that I have just prepared and now scattering broadcast over our State, trusting that something may yet be done to save the glorious union, fixed up for their degenerate and rascally sons by our worthy fathers, am ever your humble and obedient servant."

On January 9, Hicks wrote a third time: "Cannot the representatives for the Border States save the Country? The passage of a measure of submission to the people will relieve us and give time for reflection and patriotic action. That is the fear of mad secessionists and corrupt politicians. They know they are lost, if time be given to enlighten the masses." Don't attack South Carolina or reënforce Major Anderson, as such reinforcement would be considered a menace and turn the sympathies of the slave states towards South Carolina at an unfortunate time. The "feeling against South Carolina's mad course is now gaining strength in the border States, but an attack

will turn the current. I had rather take Major Anderson from Fort Sumter than have an attack or even to send reinforcements. The time has gone by for the latter and the President has declared he has no power to coerce the prodigal state." What Congress has to do should be done quickly, that quiet may be restored and the union saved, else let us "pitch into the fight" and "end the suspense." The Northern men may cover themselves with glory, if they will, otherwise, "let them go to Hell and take the Country with them."

As days passed on, Hicks continued anxious and wrote on January 19, "For God's sake, let the sane members of Congress reflect and do any thing, by which to stave off and let the people come to the rescue. The country is too mad now for safe action. A month or two to come they will be cool. I beg you to press your project, 'twill save blood shedding, that once begun Heaven only knows the end." If your proposition fail, then "take anything not dishonorable."

Hicks's last letter of this important series was written on January 25. "Will you pardon this additional trespass prompted by the anxiety felt to have something done by Congress, if such thing be possible to end the hazzard and terrible suspense. Will Representatives in Congress play the game of boys and say, if I put a chip on my hat will you knock it off? Why do the Northern members say we will do certain things, if you of the south will be satisfied with it. Why will not the fools do them, if they think it right, and put such foolhardy Southern members at fault. They do remind me of a pair of bull yearlings with their heads butting together and pressing against each other striving for the mastery. They should look to the masses and not believe themselves the entire country. I trust none of them will ever be returned again. If we can but stave off to another election of representatives, a different set will have their plans. There should be no coercion at this time, although they deserve it. You are doing your duty and getting thanks and curses as I am. Let us persevere in the right way, if they kill us, there will not much of life be lost."

During these stirring days, Crittenden received other letters

from Maryland. In December, Rev. S. Guiteau wrote from Baltimore that he prayed that Crittenden might be able to save the "glorious union." The "eyes of good men in all sections are turned towards you." From Annapolis on January 14 and 17, W. P. Buckner, a son of Simon Buckner of Kentucky, wrote that he thought a deep-laid conspiracy existed to overthrow the national government and kidnap Lincoln. Buckner had heard of it last June. Governor Wise's name was connected with it. He may have gotten the idea in the Argentine, where a Democratic president was kidnapped and killed by the Federals. The efforts to rush Maryland, Virginia, and Kentucky into disunion tend to confirm Buckner in his view and he suspected that Vice-President Breckenridge was in the plot. On January 15, from Frederick, John W. Heard, who published the Herald there, wrote, asking whether Crittenden approved of Hicks's inaction and stating that he thought the legislature would be summoned. Rev. David Wilson, pastor of a Methodist Church on the corner of Greene and Lombard Streets, wrote on January 16, suggesting the repeal of the fugitive slave law and the appropriation of a million and a half dollars to pay for runaway slaves. Congress should not admit a State as slave or free, but should leave the question to the new State. Slaves should continue as such in a territory. T. O. Delaplane, from Monocacy Mills on January 30, wrote to ask if there was still hope and to say "God help you"; but, on the same day, from Chaptico, H. W. Thomas, wrote a gloomy letter. Thomas's uncle, William D. Merrick, when in the United States Senate, had once introduced Thomas to Crittenden. Merrick "thought you a most valued friend." Thomas witnessed, with "heartfelt satisfaction," Crittenden's "unceasing efforts to preserve the Union of the United States" and trusted success might come in the end. He was "unwilling to believe that madness so possessed both North and South as to destroy the finest government ever devised and prove the American people unfit for self government." Southern Maryland approved of Crittenden's propositions. There would not be a vote against them in this Congressional district. But, unless something is done

before March, Thomas feared Maryland "will take a rash step." Many are impatient and unless Congress shows a disposition to accord to the just demands of the South, "there is reason to fear that Maryland may withdraw from the Union before the above mentioned day, an event that all good men would deplore and endeavor to avert." A State Convention will meet at Annapolis on February 18 to consider the relations of the State to the Federal Government. Thomas feared this "precipitate step means disunion." Many conservative men support it, because Republican members of Congress voted against Crittenden's resolutions. "So stand matters in this hitherto conservative State." The Republican party in Congress must take prompt action upon which border States can safely stand or there may be a revolution. The "people of this part of the State, unanimously," support Crittenden.

Only two unimportant letters remain. Arthur J. Wilcox sends proposals for a compromise on May 1, 1861, and John J. H. Green as late as February 5, 1863.

MERRYMAN FAMILY.

FRANCIS B. CULVER.

In the history of Baltimore County, the Merryman family deserves honorable mention. One branch of this family, in the early part of the Eighteenth Century, was seated to the northward of Baltimore Town upon the estate known as "Clover Hill." The entrance to this property was the old "Merryman's Lane," but recently changed to the more fashionable "University Parkway."

Another branch of the Merryman family, a generation later, settled near the village of Hereford, in Baltimore County, and became known as the Merrymans of "Hereford Farm," while a century later, the Merrymans of "Hayfields" established themselves near Cockeysville, in the same county. All of these branches are derived from one common ancestor, who came up from Lancaster County, Virginia, and purchased land in

the northern part of Patapasco Hundred, in Baltimore County.

There were Merrymans in Virginia as early as 1635. James Merriman patented 150 acres, in the county of Charles City, adjoining Weyanoke: "due 50 acres for his own personal adventure, 50 for the personal adventure of his wife Sarah, and 50 for one servant, William Bird," 6 November, 1635 (*Va. Hist. Mag.*, iv, 77). In a list of passengers to be transported to Virginia, in the ship "George," John Severne, Master, sailing from Gravesend, 21 August, 1635, we find the name of Sara Merriman, aged 20 years (*Hotten*, page 125). We are informed that the 150 acres aforesaid, patented to James Merriman in 1635, adjoined the land of one Pierce Lennon (*Wm. and Mary Qtly.*, ix, 228).

On 20 Dec., 1643, a patent was issued to James Merryman for 100 acres, in Charles City County, called by the name of Martin Brandon, "Opposite against Weyanoake" (*ibid.*, 233). And on 30 April, 1647, there is a reference to an assignment of 100 acres of land in Deep Creek, Warwick County, "part of 1000 acres patented by James Merryman and assigned by Mr. Merryman" (*Va. Hist. Mag.*, xiv, 424).

The county of Anne Arundell, in the Province of Maryland, was erected in 1650, and among the "associate judges" of the County Court, presided over by Commander the Hon. Edward Lloyd, appears the name of James Merryman, commissioned 30 July, 1650. The other Associate Judges were George Puddington, Matthew Hawkins and Henry Catlin (*Wm. and Mary Qtly.*, v, 49).

"James Merryman in 1662 assigned his certificate for 500 acres to John Browne of New England. He left no will or other records" (*Warfield's Founders of A. A. County*).

Contemporaneously with James Merryman in Virginia, appears the name of John Merryman, who, on 10 May, 1638, patented 150 acres of land in Charles City County, "adjoining to Weyanoke and also adjoining to land of Perce Lennon" (*Wm. and Mary Qtly.*, ix, 230). What relationship the latter bore to James Merryman we do not know certainly, but it is probable that they were brothers. What relationship (if any) he bore to the John Merryman of whom we shall next speak, we are unable to determine.

JOHN MERRYMAN, the immediate ancestor of the Merrymans of Baltimore County, came to Virginia prior to 1650. In the year 1649, the arrival of his wife, Audrey, is recorded thus: "Audrey Merryman 1649, by John Merriman, —"

county" (Greer's *Early Va. Immigrants*, p. 225). In the Lancaster County, Va., Land Grants (Lib. 3, fol. 46), there is recorded in 1653 a grant to John Merryman and Morgan Heynes for 700 acres of land in said county (Crozier's *Va. County Records*, vi, 85).

Prior to this date a patent had been issued to John Merryman on 14 November, 1649, for certain land in Lancaster County. In the Tax Levy for 1654 in Lancaster, the name of John Merryman appears for "2 persons" (*Va. Hist. Mag.*, v, 159). One of the earliest divorce trials on record in the county was conducted at his house "at a co'rt held for the Countie of Lancaster, the 6th of August, 1656, at the house of John Merryman: p'sent—Lt. Coll. Moore Fauntleroy, Mr. Tho. Bries, L't Major Toby Smith, Mr. Will'm Underwood, Capt. Hen. Fleet, Mr. Rowland Lawson, Mr. Raleigh Travers.

"This Co'rt doth declare that the marriage between John Smith and Mary his supposed wife is voide & of noe effect, and doe order that the saide John Smith shall have nothing to doe with the estate of the saide Mary in whose hands soever it bee" (*Va. Hist. Mag.*, viii, 175). John Merryman, the settler, died in Virginia prior to 1680, and his widow, Audrey, married Edward Carter of Lancaster County.

There is on record in Lancaster a deed dated 10 Nov., 1680, from William Merriman, of Lancaster, planter, eldest son of John Merryman of the same county, deceased: Charles Merriman, of same, wheelwright, youngest son of said John Merriman: and Edward Carter, of same, planter, and Audrie, his wife, late the widow of said John Merriman: conveying to Lt. Col^o Jno. Carter, gent., and Capt. David Fox, of same, gent., for the use of the county, to establish a town, 50 acres, part of a patent dated 14 November, 1649, to said John Merriman, deceased (*Va. Hist. Mag.*, v, 430).

John Merryman had issue:

- i. William Merryman.²
 2. ii. CHARLES MERRYMAN, d. 22 Dec. 1725.
2. CHARLES MERRYMAN² (*John*¹), "of Currotoman river, in Lancaster County, Virginia, wheelwright," is referred to in the Baltimore County Land Records for the first time, in a deed dated 30 March, 1682, when he purchased from Thomas and Hannah (Ball) Everest, of Patapsco river in Baltimore County, Md., a tract of 300 acres of land, called "East Humphreys," lying in Baltimore County, north of Patapsco river (Lib. IR-AM, 176).

In the lists of Baltimore County taxables for 1692 and 1694, Charles Merryman appears as resident on the north side of Patapsco Hundred, on the south side of Back river (*Records of County Court*, Lib. F., No. 1, 226: G., No. 1., 274). He served on the Grand Jury of the County at the March court term, 1693/4 (Lib. G, No. 1., 171). In August, 1695, there appear the names of Charles Merryman, Sr., and Charles Merryman, Jr., among the taxables residing in the aforesaid locality (*ibid.*, 524).

Charles Merryman, Sr., was identified with St. Paul's parish, in Baltimore County, and also figures in the military affairs of the county, being a Captain of Militia in 1696, when his name appears, among other gentlemen, as one of the military officers of Baltimore County, in an address presented to the King of England, setting forth the loyal sentiments and felicitations of his Majesty's colonial subjects in Maryland (*Md. Arch.*, xx, 544).

In March, 1698/9, Capt. John Ferry of Back river, in Baltimore County, by his will designated his friend, Charles Merryman, Sr., as his trustee, and "to bring up the orphan children" of one John Boring, with whose widow Ferry had intermarried (*Balt. Wills*, Lib. 1, folios 38, 85, 86).

Besides the East Humphreys tract (originally surveyed in 1679 for Mary Humphreys), Charles Merryman, Sr., held other lands in the county, on the north side of the Patapsco, to wit: "Merryman's Lot," 210 acres, in 1688; "Merryman's Addition," 120 acres, in 1694; "Merryman's Beginning," 246 acres, in 1703; and "Merryman's Pasture," 200 acres, in 1704. He deeded in 1714 Merryman's Addition and a moiety of Merryman's Lot to his "second son, John Merryman," and Merryman's Pasture to his "young son, Samuel Merryman" (*Balt. Land Rec.*, Lib. TR-A, 320).

Capt. Charles Merryman, Sr., died 22 Dec., 1725 (St. Paul's). His will, dated 16 Jany., 1724; probated 4 Jany., 1725/6, names his wife Mary (extx.): his eldest (surviving) son, John: his youngest son, Samuel: a daughter, Elizabeth Cox, and a grandson, Merryman Cox (*Balt. Wills*, Lib. 1, fol. 221). His estate was administered 8 Nov., 1726.

Charles Merryman, Sr., had issue:

3. i. CHARLES MERRYMAN,² JR., d. 17 May, 1722.
4. ii. JOHN MERRYMAN, d. 1749.
5. iii. SAMUEL MERRYMAN, d. 1754
- iv. Elizabeth Merryman, m. 25 Sept. 1722, Jacob Cox.

3. CHARLES MERRYMAN, JR.³ (Charles,² John¹), died 17 May, 1722 (St. Paul's). He was a planter and owned "Merryman's Beginning," 246 acres, surveyed 25 February, 1703, lying "on the north side of the Falls of Patapsco," and "Brotherly Fellowship," lying on the Gunpowder river, near Middle Run, in Baltimore County.

By his will, dated 25 Dec., 1720, probated 23 June, 1722, his sons, William and Charles Merryman, received each a half interest in the tracts above mentioned, while the widow, Jane Merryman, was given the choice of either plantation "to live on," and was appointed sole executrix. The remainder of the estate was to be distributed among "all my children." The widow renounced the will and craved her "one-thirds" of the estate (*Balt. Wills*, Lib. 1, fol. 189).

Jane Merryman married (2), 6 August, 1723, Benjamin Knight (St. Paul's register: *Balt. Admin. Accts.*, Liber 2, folios 272-3, 375-6: *Balt. County Court proceedings*, Liber IS-TW, 230). In the admin. accts. (Lib. 2, fol. 275), reference is made to John Charles Merryman and William Merryman, sons of Charles Merryman, Jr., deceased.

On 3 Aug., 1739, the final account of Benjamin Knight was filed wherein reference is made to the prior account of Aug., 1729, filed by Benjamin Knight and Jane, his wife, and the following children are mentioned, to wit: Mary, who married William Hall; a daughter (unnamed), who married Benjamin Richards; a daughter (unnamed), who married Joseph Cross; daughters Jemima and "Keddemce" Merryman, and a son, Charles Merryman. Charles Merryman, Jr., had issue:

6. i. WILLIAM MERRYMAN.⁴
 7. ii. JOHN CHARLES MERRYMAN.
 - iii. [Ann?] Merryman, m. Benjamin Richards.
 - iv. Elizabeth Merryman, m. 13 Sept. 1730, Joseph Cross.
 - v. Jemima Merryman, m. 19 June 1735, Henry Stevenson.
 - vi. Kedemoth Merryman, b. 23 March 1717.
 - vii. Mary Merryman, b. 27 March 1719; m. 17 Dec. 1734, William Hall.
4. JOHN MERRYMAN³ (Charles,² John¹) of "Clover Hill," second son of Capt. Charles Merryman, Sr., of Patapsco, died about 1749. In addition to land which he received from his father in 1714, John Merryman purchased, in 1724, from Thomas Broad, 102 acres called "Merryman's Purchase," being a part of "Broad's Improvement," lying near Herring Run, in Baltimore County (Lib. IS-H, 159).

This tract he reconveyed in 1738 to Thomas Broad, who, on the same date, transfers the same to John Merryman, Jr., (Lib. HWS-IA, 199 et seq.).

In 1742, he deeded to his son, Moses Merryman, 150 acres of land called "Merryman's Delight," situated near the site of the Warren factory in Baltimore County (Lib. TB-C, 32). John Merryman lived on his estate known as the "Clover Hill" property, the entrance to which was formerly called "Merryman's Lane," now University Parkway.

His will is dated 13 Jany., 1745, and was probated 6 June, 1749 (*Balt. Wills*, Lib. 1, fol. 458). The will was witnessed by William Carter, Thomas Spicer and Edward Talbott, and it mentions his wife, Martha; sons John and Moses Merryman; a daughter, Mary Edwards, and refers to his "five daughters" (unnamed).

John Merryman married, 30 Dec., 1702, Martha, a daughter of Jonas Bowen (d. 1699), by Martha, his wife (died 1704), of Patapsco river, in Baltimore County (*Wills*, Lib. 1, folios 39, 89). They had issue:

8. i. JOHN MERRYMAN, b. 1703; d. 15 Aug. 1777.
9. ii. MOSES MERRYMAN.
 - iii. Joanna Merryman, d. 27 Oct. 1790; m. John Clossey.
 - iv. Rebecca Merryman, d. 4 Feby. 1792; m. 1 Jany. 1735, Thos. Spicer.
 - v. Mary Merryman, d. 16 Apl. 1791; m. 23 Jany 1727, John Edwards.
 - vi. Temperance Merryman, b. 13 Sept. 1720; d. 5 Jany 1813; m. 28 May 1745, Edward Talbott.
 - vii. A daughter (died inf.).
 - viii. Charles Merryman, b. 28 Sept. 1723; d. 13 Dec. 1729.
10. ix. JOSEPH MERRYMAN, b. 14 Apl. 1726; d. Feby 1799.

5. SAMUEL MERRYMAN³ (Charles,² John¹), youngest son of Capt. Charles Merryman, Sr., received in 1714, by "deed of gift" from his father, "Merryman's Pasture," 200 acres. He purchased later a tract of 308 acres, called "Drunkard's Hall," which he conveyed to his son, Samuel, Jr., in 1744. Samuel Merryman, Sr., died in 1754, and his will, dated 16 Jany., 1754, probated 23 March, 1754, mentions his eldest son, Samuel, who inherits "Drunkard's Hall;" his son, Nicholas, who is bequeathed "Merryman's Pasture," and names daughters, Rebecca Price and Keturah Parrish (*Balt. Wills*, Lib. 2, fol. 55). He married Mary Eager, the widow of Thomas Eager (d. s. p., 1708), of Baltimore County. She died 26 March, 1728 (St. Paul's).

Mary, the wife of Samuel Merryman and widow of Thomas Eager, was probably the daughter of Humphrey Boone (d. Nov., 1709), of Anne Arundel and Baltimore Counties. Samuel and Mary Merryman had issue:

- i. Keturah Merryman,⁴ b. 1717; d. 22 Feby 1789—m. (1), 1 July 1732, Thomas Price (d. 1741); m. (2), 25 Feby 1743, William Parrish, Jr. (d. 1788).
 11. ii. SAMUEL MERRYMAN, JR., b. 12 Nov. 1721; d. 25 Sept. 1809.
 - iii. Rebecca Merryman, married John Price (d. 1790).
 12. iv. NICHOLAS MERRYMAN, b. 8 Feby 1727; d. 1770.
6. WILLIAM MERRYMAN⁴ (Charles,³ Charles,² John¹) received by will of his father, Charles Merryman, Jr., probated 23 June, 1722, a half interest in the tracts called "Merryman's Beginning" and "Brotherly Fellowship," lying in Baltimore County. William Merryman and his brother, Charles, join in a deed conveying to Charles Ridgely, 11 July, 1746, "Merryman's Beginning," 240 acres (*Balt. Land Rec.*, Lib. TB-E, 161). On the same date, William Merryman and Margaret, his wife, convey to Charles Ridgely part of a tract called "Hampton Court," lying in Baltimore County (*ibid.*, fol. 166). By his wife, Margaret —, William Merryman had issue:
- i. Jemima Merryman,⁵ b. 24 Nov. 1726; d. 13 Aug. 1736.
 - ii. Margaret Merryman, b. 24 Feby 1727/8; d. 5 Aug. 1736.
 - iii. William Merryman, b. 11 April 1729.
 - iv. George Merryman, b. 25 Oct. 1734.
 - v. Joanna Merryman, b. 15 Oct. 1736.
 - iv. Chloe Merryman, b. 28 Feby 1741.
7. JOHN CHARLES MERRYMAN⁴ (Charles,³ Charles,² John¹), otherwise known as Charles Merryman, received by the will of his father, Charles Merryman, Jr., probated 23 June, 1722, a half interest in the tracts called "Merryman's Beginning" and "Brotherly Fellowship." Charles Merryman and Milicent, his wife, and William Merryman, his brother, join in a deed to Charles Ridgely, 11 July, 1746, conveying "Merryman's Beginning," 240 acres (*Balt. Land Rec.*, Lib. TB-E, 161). On 28 Aug., 1742, Charles and Milicent Merryman deed to John Boring, Jr., 100 acres, called "Haile's Folly" (Lib. TB-C, 18).
- Charles Merryman married Milicent Haile, 20 Feby., 1730, and had issue (St. Paul's):
- i. Charles Merryman,⁵ b. 22 May 1733.
 - ii. Mary Merryman, b. 28 Jany 1734/5.
 - iii. Milicent Merryman, b. 7 Dec. 1736.

8. JOHN MERRYMAN ⁴ (John,³ Charles,² John¹), of "Hereford Farm," was born 1703, and died 13 Aug., 1777, "in the 74th year of his age" (Epitaph), at Piney Hill, Baltimore County (See *Chancery Depositions*, Annapolis, Lib. DD 2, fol. 184). He lived upon and finally owned the estate which was purchased by his father from Thomas Broad, and passed the greater part of his life near Hereford, Baltimore County, where he possessed considerable property.

John Merryman married in St. Paul's parish, 30 Dec., 1725, Sarah Rogers, a daughter of Nicholas Rogers, son of Nicholas the immigrant. She was born in 1708 and died, near Hereford, 3 March, 1775, "in the 67th year of her age" (Epitaph). John Merryman's will, dated 4 Feby., 1774, and probated 11 Nov., 1777, mentions his wife, Sarah; six children, Nicholas, John, Benjamin, Sarah Willmott, Mary Ensor, Elizabeth Gorsuch; and grandchildren, William Ensor (son of Abraham), and Ann Ensor (*Balt. Wills*, Lib. WB 3, fol. 341).

John and Sarah (Rogers) Merryman had issue:

13. i. NICHOLAS MERRYMAN,⁵ b. 11 Dec. 1726; d. 1801.
 - ii. Sarah Merryman, b. 12 May 1729; m. 15 Dec. 1748, Robert Wilmott.
 - iii. Mary Merryman, b. circa 1732; m. 30 Jany 1750, Abraham Ensor.
 - iv. Elizabeth Merryman, b. 13 June 1734; d. 2 Sept. 1795; m. 11 Mch. 1755, John Gorsuch.
 14. v. JOHN MERRYMAN, b. 16 Feby 1736/7; d. 14 Feby 1814.
 15. iv. BENJAMIN MERRYMAN, b. 1739; d. 30 May 1814.
9. MOSES MERRYMAN ⁴ (John,³ Charles,² John¹), received in 1742, from his father, the tract called "Merryman's Delight" upon which he settled. He married, about 1750, Sarah Glenn (b. 1720), who survived her husband and married (2) on 31 Jany., 1764, George Harryman, in St. John's parish, Baltimore County. She died in Nov., 1799 (Epitaph). Moses and Sarah (Glenn) Merryman had issue:
16. i. Micajah Merryman,⁵ b. 1750; d. 7 June 1842.
10. JOSEPH MERRYMAN ⁴ (John,³ Charles,² John¹), was born 14 April, 1726 (St. Paul's), and died 1799. He lived on the old property on Charles Street Avenue, the entrance to which was known as Merryman's Lane. It is evident that he married twice: (1) Elizabeth —, of whom was born John, recorded (St. Paul's); and (2) Mary

—, of whom were born Moses and Joseph, recorded (St. Paul's).

His will is dated 19 March, 1797, and was probated 13 Feby., 1799. Six children are mentioned therein: namely, Joseph, Job, Rebecca Demmitt, Jemima Bowen, Elizabeth Bowen, and Mary Baxley (*Balt. Wills*, Lib. 3, fol. 159). Joseph Merryman had issue:

By 1st wife:

- i. John Merryman,⁵ b. 6 March 1749.

By 2nd wife:

- ii. Moses Merryman, b. 13 Jany 1758.
 - 17. iii. JOSEPH MERRYMAN, b. 15 March 1760; d. 17 Aug. 1829.
 - iv. Rebecca Merryman, m. 9 Dec. 1783, Richard Demmitt.
 - v. Jemima Merryman, m. 20 June 1786, Solomon Bowen.
 - vi. Elizabeth Merryman, m. 12 April 1792, Benjamin Bowen.
 - vii. Mary Merryman, m. 4 Sept. 1793, George Baxley.
 - 18. viii. JOB MERRYMAN, b. 1770; d. 27 June 1830.
11. SAMUEL MERRYMAN⁴ (Samuel,³ Charles,² John¹), was born 12 Nov., 1721 (St. Paul's), and died 25 Sept., 1809. He married Jane Price, who died 28 April, 1771. His will, dated 8 June, 1799 and probated 13 Jany., 1810, mentions his sons, John, Caleb, Nicholas, Samuel and "Mortico" (Mordecai); and daughters, Rachael Stewart, "Molly" Wells and "Action" (Achsah) Stinchcomb. (*Balt. Wills*, Lib. 8, fol. 468). Samuel and Jane (Price) Merryman had issue:
- i. Rachel Merryman,⁵ b. 11 Dec. 1742; m. 17 Oct. 1778, Charles Stewart.
 - 19. ii. SAMUEL MERRYMAN, b. 17 June 1745; d. 1805.
 - iii. Mary Merryman, b. 13 June 1749; m. Benjamin Wells.
 - iv. Achsah ("Nackey"), b. 26 Dec. 1751; m. 13 May 1778, McLain Stinchcomb.
 - v. Mordecai Merryman, b. 29 March 1754; d. 1807, s. p. (will).
 - 20. vi. CALEB MERRYMAN, b. 12 March 1758; d. 21 Nov. 1824.
 - 21. vii. JOHN MERRYMAN, b. Jany 1763; d. 18 Aug. 1849.
 - viii. Nicholas Merryman.
 - ix. A daughter, m. — Parks.
12. NICHOLAS MERRYMAN⁴ (Samuel,³ Charles,² John¹) was born 8 Feby., 1727 (St. Paul's), and died in 1770. In November, 1754, Nicholas Merryman, of Samuel, was appointed "overseer of the Roads from Baltimore Town by Benj. Bowen's 'till it intersects the Court Road from said Town by Samuel Hopkins; until it intersects the Court road from said Town by Joseph Taylor's; until it

intersects the Court road & from Hitchcock's old field toward William Parrish's, until it intersects the Court Road" (*Balt. County Court Proc.*, Lib. BB-A, 443). He married 1 May, 1755, in St. John's parish, Avarilla, daughter of Luke Raven.

His will, dated 7 Nov., 1768, and probated 18 July, 1770, mentions his wife, Avarilla; sons, Luke, Samuel and Nicholas; and daughters, Keturah Merryman, Sarah Merryman and Mary Merryman. His son Luke was bequeathed 200 acres of land which was bought of his uncle, Luke Raven. Samuel and Nicholas (minors in 1768) were to have equal shares in the dwelling plantations called "Merryman's Pasture" and "Merryman's Discovery" (*Balt. Wills*, Lib. 3, fol. 152).

Avarilla Merryman, widow of Nicholas, died in 1785. Her will, dated 13 Nov., 1784, and probated 26 Feby., 1785, mentions the afsd. three sons, Samuel being appointed executor of her estate; daughters, Sarah and Mary Merryman, and grandchildren Sarah and Nicholas Hooper (*Balt. Wills*, Lib. 4, fol. 60.)

Nicholas and Avarilla (Raven) Merryman had issue:

- i. Samuel Merryman,^s d. 1787, s. p. (will).
- ii. Nicholas Merryman, d. 1787, s. p. (will).
- iii. Sarah Merryman, m. 29 Dec. 1787, William Scott.
- iv. Mary Merryman, b. 9 Mch. 1765; d. 23 Apl. 1809; m. 16 Aug. 1787, Caleb Merryman (1st cousin).
- v. Keturah Merryman, m. — Hooper.
22. vi. LUKE MERRYMAN, d. 12 Feby 1813.

(To be continued.)

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

Meeting of March 8, 1915.—The regular meeting of the Society for the month of March was called to order at 8.15 p. m. with President Warfield in the chair.

In the absence of the Corresponding Secretary, the Recording Secretary read a list of the donations to the library and cabinet during the past month, calling special attention to a donation of coins from Richard M. Duvall.

The election of new members resulted as follows:

Mrs. Harry Baldwin Gantt, Mr. Wm. H. Bayless, Mr. Joshua Miles, Hon. Phillips Lee Goldsborough, Mr. James W. Denny, Mr. Joseph P. Kennedy, Mr. Samuel M. Hann.

Notices in reference to the recent death of Mr. Wm. Bowley Wilson were also read by the Recording Secretary.

Judge Stockbridge then spoke as follows:

“ Mr. President:

“ It has been a rule long recognized in this Society, as, one by one, those who have been active here have passed away, not to indulge in words of eulogy or formal resolutions expressive of our regret. Only in rare instances has this been departed from, nor do I rise this evening to seek in any manner to infringe upon that rule which experience has shown to be most wise. I have no resolutions to offer, or any formal minute to present to be entered upon the records of the Society, but in the names of those of our members who have departed during the past month is one, in regard to whom I wish to say just a few words. In 1872, forty-three years ago, William Bowley Wilson became a member of this Society, and from that day to the day of his death took a most earnest and active interest in all that related to it, and the work it has been doing. First as a member, and later upon committees of the Society his interest and aid was

freely given. Quietly and without ostentation his intelligent zeal contributed in many ways to promote one and another of our activities. Upon the death of Lennox Birkhead, after a short interregnum, in 1903, he became the Treasurer and for ten years with zeal and fidelity discharged the duties of that position, yielding it up, only when advancing years and declining eyesight made him feel that he must relinquish that post, and it was with a sincere feeling of regret that the Society felt itself bound to respect his wishes.

“There are but few of those, who are members now, who were such when Mr. Wilson became identified with the activities of this body, but there is no one who will not recall how often his knowledge, study, and familiarity with that which related to the history of this State has contributed to our enlightenment and enjoyment. As a member of the old Maryland Guard of 1859-60, then known as the 53d Regiment, he had a personal knowledge of the stirring scenes enacted in this City preceding the commencement of the Civil War, that often enabled him to give recollections which threw most interesting and valuable sidelights on the events of that period.

“Mr. Wilson was a man of fine education, wide reading, and an accurate student. Above all these he had the faculty for discrimination finely developed which imparted unusual merit to his work. Above and beyond all he was a consistent and earnest Christian gentleman, and his loss from among us will long be felt.

“I would therefore ask, Mr. President, that such note of his death be entered upon our minutes as your good judgment shall dictate.”

General Trippe said that in looking at the picture of Mr. Wilson in the uniform of a Confederate soldier, that he was carried back fifty years to the time when he also was a member of that battalion. Mr. Wilson, he said, was a member of a family which has sent many privateers to sea and was himself one of the best soldiers in his Company. He was a most valu-

able member and officer of this Society and a much beloved comrade in arms.

Major Wm. M. Pegram spoke as follows:

“ I would like to add my tribute of the lately deceased fellow member, and my mind reverts to days long ago at the beginning of the war. He was one of one hundred and fifty men who left the Maryland Guard Armory under command of Captain Richard H. Conway, having been ordered into service by General C. C. Edgerton who then commanded the Brigade. As we marched out of the armory we were all on the *qui vive* to know the object of our march. When we found ourselves on the old Fort Road it was then whispered that we were going to take Fort McHenry—(we did not take it). We marched down the road until we reached the old chapel near the fort. On our way down we heard the drums beating the long roll in the fort, which was very suggestive of carnage. We halted by the side of the chapel while preparations were being made in the fort to receive us. While we were waiting, Lieutenant Isaac McKim of the staff of General Edgerton dashed up and ordered us back to Baltimore. Mr. Wilson was one of that command and his picture is here hanging now with us in Maryland Guard uniform. Leaving the military idea out of the question, I would say in the loss of Mr. Wilson we have lost a good friend, a genial, honorable and Christian gentleman.”

Judge Elliott referred to his long and delightful association with Mr. Wilson during so many years.

The paper of the evening was then presented by Dr. Caldwell Woodruff entitled: “Dr. Thomas Tudor Tucker, Second Treasurer of the United States.” At the conclusion of Dr. Woodruff’s paper he presented to the Society a St. Mémin’s portrait of Dr. Thomas Tudor Tucker and also a copy of the signature of all of the treasurers of the United States.

Governor Warfield in accepting the gifts on behalf of the Society expressed the appreciation and the pleasure of the

Society in receiving them. On motion of General Trippe, a vote of thanks was extended to Dr. Woodruff for the pleasure which his paper had afforded the Society.

Meeting of April 12, 1915.—The regular monthly meeting of the Society for the month of April was called to order at 8.15 p. m. with President Warfield in the chair. Eighty-five members and guests were present.

The election of new members resulted as follows:

Active: Miss Louise B. Burgess, Mrs. Lily Tyson Elliott, Mrs. Edward L. Rich, Mr. Charles F. Harley, Mr. Randolph Barton, Jr., Mr. Albert D. Graham, Mr. Harry N. Merchant.

Associate: Mrs. M. S. Pierce, Dr. Gaius M. Brumbaugh, Miss Grace P. Brereton, Rev. Peter Guilday, Ph. D.

The Recording Secretary announced the death of the following members during the past month:

Mr. J. Southgate Lemmon, died March 13, 1915.

Mr. Francis H. Hambleton, died March 19, 1915.

Dr. Samuel C. Chew, died March 22, 1915.

Mr. Spencer C. Jones, died April 3, 1915.

Mr. Wm. B. Hunt, died April 12, 1915.

Under the head of Miscellaneous Business, Judge Stockbridge was recognized by the President. Judge Stockbridge expressed his regrets that Mr. Cohen, who had been connected with the Society for so many years and who had rendered such valuable services to the Society, was not able to be present. He thereupon read the following letter from Mr. Cohen:

“HON. EDWIN WARFIELD,

President Maryland Historical Society.

Mr. President:

“This Society having been the medium for the acquisition and transfer to the State of a replica of the present Great

Seal of Maryland, it seems proper to place on record in the Minutes of the Society a brief statement in regard thereto.

"In the autumn of 1914 I became aware, through a letter addressed to the President of the Society, that there was held for sale in the hands of a London dealer a bronze seal, which one of our members, Professor Jacob H. Hollander, then in London, recognized as closely resembling the Seal of Maryland, and led him to suggest to the dealer that he write me in regard thereto.

"This the dealer did, enclosing with his letter a fine impression in wax of the seal so held by him.

"It was suggested that I should investigate this very extraordinary find, and correspond on the part of the Society with the London dealer. This I did using in my correspondence on the part of the Society the official signature of *Past President* of the Society, a title with which at an earlier date I had been honored by the Society.

"Investigation having established that the seal was undoubtedly a *fac-simile* of the official seal of the State, it seemed to me proper that the Executive of the State should be informed of its existence, and in a letter to the Hon. Henry Stockbridge of the Court of Appeals, I suggested that the matter be brought to the attention of Governor Goldsborough.

"This Judge Stockbridge did without delay and I was shortly thereafter honored by a request from the Governor, made through Judge Stockbridge, that I would continue my correspondence with the dealer, and if possible purchase the seal for the State, if I could effect it within a price limited by the Governor.

"The purchase was effected well within the limit set by the Governor and to his satisfaction, and has been duly and fully settled and paid for without involving the treasury of the Society in the transaction.

"The seal, now the property of the State, still remains in the custody of this Society, whose officer negotiated and effected the purchase.

"It would seem, therefore, that the only further action re-

quired will be for the Society, through you, Mr. President, to deliver the seal to the custody of the State, through the Hon. Henry Stockbridge, whom the Governor has requested to receive the seal for him, on behalf of the State.

"I am sir, with great respect and with much regret that I am unable to be present in person on this occasion,

Very truly yours,

MENDES COHEN."

The replica of the great seal of Maryland which had been obtained through Mr. Cohen was then exhibited and was presented by President Warfield to the State of Maryland through Judge Henry Stockbridge who had been selected by Governor Goldsborough to receive the gift on behalf of the State in view of the fact that the Governor was unable to attend the meeting. A statement in regard to the seal was then made by Mr. Clayton C. Hall (printed elsewhere in this issue). On motion made and carried it was provided that Mr. Hall's address be spread upon the minutes and that a copy be handed to the Publication Committee. Upon motion of Mr. Thom, the Corresponding Secretary was directed to send a copy of Mr. Hall's address to the State of Maryland for its archives.

Mr. Dielman then read the following letter from Mr. Mendes Cohen.

"Baltimore, Maryland, April 12, 1915.

"HON. EDWIN WARFIELD,

President Maryland Historical Society.

My dear Sir:

"My condition of health not permitting me to be present at the meeting of the Society this evening, I have prepared this brief memorandum to announce the examination and calendaring of a box of interesting papers, for some twenty-five years or more in the custody of the Society and now placed in its full control and possession.

"On January 25th, 1889, there was deposited with this Society by my mother, the late Mrs. Harriet Cohen, a large

box or trunk of papers, which had come into her possession after the death of her brother-in-law, the late Dr. Joshua I. Cohen.

The nature of the contents of the box was known only in a general way to myself, but it was thought that the quiet resting of the undisturbed contents of the box in the vault of the Maryland Historical Society for a few years would prove the best guarantee against the scattering and perhaps the marketing of papers likely to prove of much historic value.

"The box was at my request and with the permission of the Library Committee withdrawn in 1913 for the purpose of examining, assorting and, as far as possible, making a calendar of its contents.

"This was kindly undertaken by Mr. Louis H. Dielman, chairman of our Committee on the Library. The result of Mr. Dielman's labor is to be found in the accompanying Calendar, which records some 717 letters by, or correspondence with Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the very distinguished citizen of Maryland, Signer of the Declaration of Independence.

"There remains uncalendared a large number of parchment deeds of property, relating to the "Baltimore Company" and the "Baltimore Iron Works," located along the shores of the Patapsco, in which corporations many of the members of the Carroll family seem to have been interested, together with a large amount of correspondence relating thereto and extending as far back as 1735.

"Mr. Dielman's Calendar is preceded by a typewritten copy of Dr. Cohen's memorandum recording how he acquired possession of the papers. This has no particular interest today except to show the care Dr. Cohen used in obtaining the consent thereto of the various representative members of the Carroll family.

"With Mr. Dielman's Calendar these papers are now returned to the full charge of the Society and rendered accessible under the regulations of the Society to the student of Colonial History.

Respectfully submitted,

MENDES COHEN."

President Warfield voiced the pleasure of the Society in receiving such a valuable gift and paid a warm tribute to the interest and devotion of Mr. Cohen in the Society. Upon the request of President Warfield, Mr. Louis H. Dielman explained the nature of the contents of the box of Carroll papers. Mr. Dielman's statement was as follows:

"The acquisition of this collection of papers now formally put into the possession of the Society is probably second only in interest and importance to that of the Calvert papers. There are approximately seven hundred and fifty items in the calendared letters and when it is remembered that in the *Life and Letters of Charles Carroll of Carrollton*, Miss Kate Mason Rowland has printed only about 270 letters in whole or in part and that in the *Unpublished Letters of Charles Carroll of Carrollton*, edited by Mr. Field, only about seventy-five are given, the value of this collection may be judged.

"The correspondence here arranged covers the period from 1749 to 1830—81 years. There are two hundred and ninety-five letters from Charles Carroll of Annapolis to his son and two hundred and sixty-five from the Signer to his father. There are but two letters of the elder Mrs. Carroll to her son and but one from the younger Mrs. Carroll to her husband.

"The correspondence begins in 1749 with a childish note of a few lines from the boy in his French school to his parents; three others are dated in 1750 and the next bear the date of 1757 from which time the son's letters to the elder Carroll form an almost unbroken sequence. The series from father to son begins in 1758 and ends with the death of the father in 1782.

"Perhaps the most striking feature of the correspondence as a whole is the vivid impression given of eighteenth century life on the greatest American estate of the time, with all the varied details of planting, farming, stock-breeding, manufacturing, slave management, purchases, investments and money-lending, for it was inevitable that the richest man in America should be a money-lender.

"The character of the elder Carroll appears in a very pleasing

light from his letters—a man of strong will and character, impatient of contradiction and given to plain speaking as well to his beloved son as to others with whom he might differ—but devotedly attached to his son, his daughter-in-law and his grandchildren. A devoted patriot in spite of the great losses inflicted upon him by the tender act which forced him to accept the depreciated paper currency for his sterling loans, he stands forth clearly as a strong, aggressive but lovable personality.

“A few of the letters are in French and both father and son seem to have been accomplished French scholars.

“The letters of the son written from England, where as a student of the law he was acquiring culture and polish, give interesting details of the personal side of his life such as the expenditures for riding lessons, the services of a valet, losses at cards and for “maintaining an establishment suitable for a gentleman.” He repeats the substance of a conversation with the then Lord Baltimore, sums up the character and behavior of his fellow Americans then in residence and devotes a great deal of space to his negotiations, financial and otherwise, for the hand of Miss Baker, an heiress, which, however, came to nothing because neither party was deeply interested in the other and the lady did not care to go to the wilderness!

“There are several letters of the elder Carroll concerning the Acadians; interesting political discussions with his friend William Graves, the Parliamentary Agent of the Province of Maryland, and with a host of other persons of prominence both at home and abroad.

“The son’s later correspondence with his father covers his political life in the Senate of Maryland and in the Provincial Congress; other letters deal with his Canadian expedition and supplement the Journal printed by the Society in 1876; others tell of bitter controversies with the Dulanys and with Samuel Chase; and among the correspondents of father or son may be mentioned such names as Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, Gov. Thomas Johnson, John Hanson, General James Wilkinson,

William Lux, Judge Richard Peters, William Carmichael, John Cadwallader, etc., etc.

“ One of the most interesting items in the collection is a paper in the handwriting of Carroll of Carrollton, endorsed by the father ‘ My son’s rough draft of the Maryland Declaration of Independence.’

“ Such is a summary of the collection, but in the short time available it is impossible to do more than give a faint suggestion of the surpassing historical value and human interest of these papers.”

In response to the desire on the part of the members present that the Society should express its appreciation in a more formal manner, President Warfield appointed Judge Stockbridge, Wm. Hall Harris and General Andrew C. Trippe as a committee to prepare resolutions of thanks to Mr. Cohen for his splendid gift to the Society. The Committee thereupon submitted the following resolutions which were passed unanimously:

“ *Whereas*, by the munificence of the late Mrs. Harriet Cohen there has been transferred to the Maryland Historical Society, through our former and honored President, Mendes Cohen, more than seven hundred letters of the correspondence of the Carroll family, many of which are letters to and from Charles Carroll of Carrollton, and which collection was obtained by the late Dr. Joshua I. Cohen from members of the Carroll family:

“ *And Whereas*, by the acquisition of such collection this Society comes into the possession of original papers of as great historical value as any heretofore in the Society’s possession, unique in showing at one and the same time a picture of the social and domestic, as well as of the political life in the State of Maryland a century and a quarter ago; therefore:

“ *Be it Resolved*, by the Maryland Historical Society, that the thanks of this Society be given to the family of the late Mrs. Harriett Cohen, and to Mr. Mendes Cohen, who, as Trustee, has so admirably discharged his trust, for the generosity of

this gift and the inestimable value which it will shed upon the history of the State, and that this Society hereby places on record its appreciation of its debt to the donors, and to our former President:

“*Resolved further*, that a copy of the foregoing resolution be entered in full upon the minutes of the Society, and also that a copy of this action be forwarded to Mr. Mendes Cohen, over the signature of the President, and attested by the seal of this Society.”

EDWIN WARFIELD,

President.

True Copy: Test:

GEORGE L. RADCLIFFE, *Secretary.*

The address of the evening by Professor Harry F. Covington on “The Discovery of Maryland, or Verrazzano’s Landing on the Eastern Shore,” was followed with the closest attention. The paper indicated scholarly research and was presented with an unusual charm of style. General Andrew C. Trippe summed up his opinion in regard to the paper with the statement that he had never heard a more learned or eloquent paper or known one to have been presented more effectively.

The thanks of the Society were extended to Professor Covington for his most interesting paper.

A poem by the Rev. Oliver Huckel, D. D., of Baltimore, entitled “Tench Tilghman’s Ride from Yorktown,” was then read by Major Wm. M. Pegram. The stirring events so strongly depicted in the poem were brought vividly before our minds by Major Pegram in a most eloquent and dramatic way. At the conclusion of the reading, a vote of thanks was extended to Major Pegram for the very rare pleasure which he had afforded the Society.

NOTES.

The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography for April contains several items of local interest: at page 143 there is a reprint of John Ferdinand Dalziel Smyth's Narrative; at page 242 a memorandum concerning William Mills's children, William, Tabitha and Verlinda; and at page 222, an obituary notice of the Rev. Thomas Bacon, reprinted from the *Pennsylvania Chronicle*, of June 13, 1768.

In the *Correspondence of William Shirley*, edited by Charles Henry Lincoln, 1912, may be found several letters from Shirley to Governor Sharpe, not printed in the *Maryland Archives*, viz., letters dated April 24, 1755, August 13, 1755, and Feb. 23, 1756, all of which appear in the second volume.

The following volumes have been presented to the library of the Maryland Historical Society: *The Annexation of Texas*, 1911, by Justin H. Smith, presented by the author; *Fort Sumter Memorial*, 1915, presented by James M. Lawton; *Society of Colonial Wars in the State of California*, 1915, presented by Orra E. Monnette; *National Old Trails Road, Ocean to Ocean Highway*, 1914, presented by Charles Henry Davis.

The Indiana Magazine of History for March contains an interesting note on the undertaking of the Society of Colonial Dames to collect and classify the materials for a work on American Samplers. Those of our readers who visited the Handicraft Exhibition recently held at the Peabody Institute will recall the remarkable collection of samplers there shown. It is to be hoped that the owners of these fine specimens may get in touch with the compilers of the projected work to the end that it may worthily represent all sections of the country.

The Catholic Historical Review has been added to our list of exchanges. The April number, Volume 1, Number One, has made its bow to the public, and it is to be devoted to "the

study of the Church history of the United States." The first number is well edited, well printed, and contains a number of items of local interest.

The Illustrated London News for October 31, 1914, prints a photograph of Lieut. John Eden, 12th Lanciers, who was killed in the Great War, October 28. Burke's Peerage states, that Timothy Calvert Eden, the second son of Sir William and Lady Eden, now becomes Sixth Baronet of Maryland.

Maryland Records: Colonial, Revolutionary, County and Church, by Dr. Gaius M. Brumbaugh. The first volume of this work, covering about 450 pages, is announced for publication on July 1st, and contains among other items of interest, a County map of Maryland in colors; the Provincial Census of Prince George's county, August 31, 1776; Prince George's marriage licenses, 1777-1800; Census of Anne Arundel, Charles and Frederick counties; Muster Rolls, Poll lists, Tombstone Inscriptions, etc. The book is to be illustrated with fac-similes. The price is fixed at six dollars, but advance subscriptions are being received by the author at five dollars.
