This volume is ready for distribution and contains the Acts and Proceedings of the General Assembly of the Province, during the Sessions held from 1737 to 1740. During this period, Samuel Ogle was Governor and he met difficult situations with tact and firmness. It was a time of dissension between the two Houses and Sessions were often dissolved without any laws being passed.

At the Session held in April and May 1737, Benjamin Tasker was President of the Upper House and James Harris, Speaker of the Lower one. It was the third Session of the Assembly elected in 1734 and was a rather peaceful one. Addresses to the King and the Prince of Wales were adopted on account of the marriage of the latter. The Upper House refused to pass the Journal of Accounts, because the Lower one would not appropriate money for the Chief Justice of the Provincial Court. There are signs of the settlement of the "remote and back part of the Province." The growing grain trade is shown by a vote to permit inhabitants, who were not tobacco-makers, to pay in specie instead of in tobacco.

In August 1737, a very great drought caused a brief Session to prohibit the exportation of grain. The Pennsylvania border troubles took up some time. Richard Tilghman became President of the Council.

A new Assembly met in 1738 and a childish quarrel arose, in which the Lower House stood upon its dignity because of the manner in which a message from the Upper House was sent. Consequently, no laws were passed. Colonel John Mackall was Speaker and Matthew Tilghman Ward, President of the Upper House. Some of the officials in Dorchester and Talbot had to answer charges of oppression and extortion before the Lower House.

In 1739, a new Assembly held a session and again passed no laws. The Lower House again showed itself irritable and irascible and also refused, as usual, to pass a perpetual law as to fees. The Delegates finally refused to continue the temporary laws and Ogle refused to sign any laws passed, lest the meeting should become a Session and then terminate these laws.

A third new Assembly met early in 1740 and managed to pass one law for the raising of troops to serve in the war between England and Spain. The Lower House chose Philip Hammond of Anne Arundel County as Speaker and showed itself very much afraid that it should be overruled by the Upper one. It also adopted an address to the King, reciting grievances, and was insistent upon a claim to have an agent appointed in England.

It is expected that volume XLI will continue the Judicial Business of the Provincial Court from 1658, being the third volume of the Court Report Series.
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For twenty years, from his first election in 1843 until his death in 1863, when he had served part of a fourth term, one of Maryland’s representatives in the United States Senate was James Alfred Pearce. He was a quiet, dignified, scholarly, thoughtful, Christian gentleman, who filled with great industry, good ability, and high integrity the important legislative post with which he was so long honored by the people of his State.

He was born on December 14, 1805, at the house of his maternal grandfather, and was the son of Gideon Pearce and his wife, Julia, a daughter of Dr. Elisha Cullen Dick. Dr. Dick, who is probably best remembered as having been President Washington’s physician, had been born at Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania, on March 15, 1762, and had married Hannah Harmon, the daughter of Jacob Harmon, a Philadelphia merchant, in October, 1783. Through the Harmons, the family was related to the Browns, so long known as international bankers.
Gideon Pearce was a native of Georgetown, Kent County, Maryland, and a member of a family, the head of which, William Pearce, came from Scotland to Maryland about 1670. He was a "well educated man, of excellent mind, of more than ordinary personal attractions and accomplishments, but so sanguine in temperament and visionary in character, that most of his enterprises ended in disappointments and pecuniary disaster. He was of a high sense of personal honor and of quick temper and was unfortunately engaged in two duels, one in Maryland and one in Louisiana, in one of which he was severely wounded. The testimony of all who knew him was that his character was without blemish, notwithstanding his misfortunes." He was a farmer in Kent County, until 1821 or 22, when he moved to Louisiana and engaged in sugar planting there, never returning to Maryland, except for one short visit. He removed to Missouri later and died near Warsaw in that State on November 5, 1851.

Mrs. Pearce died in Alexandria in 1808, leaving an infant daughter, Ophelia, in addition to her son. The daughter afterwards married Rev. Dabney M. Wharton of Botetourt County, Virginia, and died near Montross in Westmoreland County, Virginia, about 1868 or 1869, leaving a son.

A motherless boy, James Alfred Pearce was brought up at the homes of his grandfather and his father's brother, James Pearce, who was a large landowner, living at Colchester, a plantation on the Sassafras River, adjoining the village of Georgetown. He married quite late in life and left no children, but his young namesake filled the place of a son in the household, during the college course and for a year or two subsequently.

James Alfred Pearce fitted for college in the academy of W. B. Leary at Alexandria, and having entered the college of New Jersey at Princeton in 1819, graduated therefrom in 1822. During his college course, he was a member of the Cliosophie Society and held the honor of Junior Orator. At graduation, he divided the first honors of his class with a life-long friend,
Edward D. Mansfield of Ohio. He studied law in the office of Judge John Glenn and with David Hoffman at Baltimore, and was admitted to the bar in 1824. After a year's practice at Cambridge, Md., he went to Louisiana and spent two or three years there on a plantation with his father, but returned thence to spend the rest of his life in Kent County. Returning from Louisiana, he settled at Chestertown, the county seat, and began the successful practice of his profession there. His friend, J. W. Crisfield, thus spoke of him as a lawyer: "His mind, quick, analytical, and discriminating, was admirably fitted for the successful pursuit of the law. By careful study, he had mastered the great principles of the science and made them his own, and his ready elocution, enriched and adorned by his ripe scholarship, and his immense and varied stores of literature made him a most powerful and fascinating advocate."

On October 6, 1829, he married, at Cambridge, Maryland, Martha J. Laird, the daughter of the Rev. William H. Laird, a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Two daughters and a son were born to this union. The elder daughter, Catherine Julia, married Dr. J. L. Burrus of Louisa County, Va.; while the younger daughter, Charlotte Augusta Lennox, married Arthur Crisfield of Washington, D. C. The son was James Alfred Pearce, Jr., to whom I am much indebted for indispensable information, and for the use of his father's correspondence, now generously given to the Maryland Historical Society by him. He also graduated at Princeton, and both at the bar on the Bench of the Maryland Court of Appeals, and as a member of the Public Service Commission, maintained the character of a high-toned, courteous, able, gentleman. He died on December 9, 1920.

Mrs. Pearce died on March 10, 1845 and, on March 22, 1847, her husband married again, Matilda C. Ringgold, daughter of Richard W. Ringgold, a Chestertown merchant, who survived

1 Wm. George Krebs, who had been a fellow law student with Pearce, wrote him on Nov. 14, 1829, congratulating him upon his marriage and expressing the wish that Pearce would come to live in Baltimore.
him and died in 1886. From the second marriage, one daughter was born, Mary Clementine, who married Josias Ringgold, Jr., of Chestertown. Pearce took an active interest in local affairs in Chestertown. He was professor of law in Washington College there from 1850 to 1862 and, during the same period, he served as vestryman of Chester parish.

In 1831, he was elected a member of the Maryland House of Delegates from Kent County upon the Whig ticket and served in that position during the session beginning in December of that year. He was too young and modest to assume a leading part. His sterling abilities so impressed themselves upon the people of the Eastern Shore that he was nominated by the Whigs as Representative in Congress and was elected in the fall of 1835. In 1837, he was re-elected and, though defeated in 1839 by the Democratic candidate, Philip Francis Thomas, afterwards Governor of the State and Secretary of the Treasury, his party still had confidence in him, so that he was elected for a third term in 1841. Transferred to the Senate in 1843, he continued there; until, at his death, he had served as a member of one of the houses of Congress for 26 years. Chestertown saw him, whenever he was not engaged at Washington, for he was not a great traveller. Sometimes he brought as a visitor one of those associated with him in public work—especially in the scientific work to which he gave so much attention. Joseph Henry and Alexander D. Bache were among those who visited him, and a pleasant letter of thanks from the latter for such a visit is preserved, written from Washington on June 13, 1851.

"I reached Elkton before sunset of Friday, passing through a beautiful agricultural country, looking ever so prosperous,

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2 W. B. Bend from Manchester, England, wrote Pearce a brisk account of his travels, through Prussia, Saxony, Hanover, Holland, Belgium, France, and England and said "You seemed in former days to have a strong proclivity for politics."

3 In Jan., 1832, Wm. George Read wrote Pearce at Annapolis, asking him to push a bill to grant a divorce to Mrs. Henrietta Stewart, whose husband had left the State.
and through at least one town which is on the move, Chesapeake. Alex. Evans was at home and I enjoyed his society until an unknown hour of the night, when he showed me the way to the cars and I was dozingly transferred to Baltimore and Washington, the looking at tickets, calling for baggage checks, for passenger checks, and coming so frequently between the stops that they seemed to be like the R. R. milestones to the man who thought himself in a grave yard. I was able to keep my appointments for Sat. and to attend to some that had been made for me, not reaching here at all too soon. One of the Commissioners in the encroachments on New York harbour was waiting to see me, and the next thing would have been a hint about business before pleasure or some such wise saw used as a modern instance.

"Last evening Prof. [Joseph] Henry and his daughter Carry came to see us and to dilate upon the delightful time he had had with you. This as proving that he had not missed me at all was gratifying. I propose repaying him by going again with him and staying the whole time, even if it was uncertain as the time of the trip just past."

Pearce took an official to Chestertown and spent three days with him "ciphering out" different modes by which the cost of printing the reports of the Wilkes Exploring Exposition might be reduced.

Throughout his life, Pearce kept up his habits of study, and he well merited the degrees of LL. D. conferred upon him by St. John's College in 1856 and by Princeton University—his Alma Mater—in 1859.

In Kent County, Pearce showed his agricultural tastes. He had raised cotton in Louisiana and even tried to do so in Maryland; but soon became satisfied that it could not be profitably grown so far North. After his death, Senator Anthony

*See Congressional Globe for March 3, 1859.

5"You cannot make a quarter of a bale to the acre, the picking is very laboring and runs into cold weather." Speech in Senate of February 3, 1862.
Kennedy spoke of him as "much given to the pursuits of agriculture. He cultivated, with great success, fruits and flowers." Mr. Crisfield bore testimony that he "was a most successful farmer," bringing a farm, "noted for its barrenness, to be one of the most fertile and productive estates in Maryland. Annually, he used to give a farmer's dinner, at which his neighbors were collected; and, occasionally, he gave to his fellow citizens the benefit of his knowledge of the science and practice of agriculture, in the form of a public address." Bache thought that if Pearce had not been a lawyer, he might "have been celebrated as an agriculturist."

He was a man of varied tastes and acquirements, combining, as Kennedy said, "the learning of the statesman and jurist with that of the accomplished scholar. He was fond of paintings and music: was gifted with a fine voice, with which at times he charmed the social circle, as he always did by the finished style of his conversation." William P. Fessenden, of Maine, bore this testimony: "Distinguished as a scholar in early life, thoroughly imbued with a love of letters and of science, delighting in books, he had read much and well upon a great variety of subjects. An accurate and painstaking lawyer, his mind was disciplined to logical exactness. Fond of the beautiful in all its forms and quick to discern it, his taste, naturally good, had been highly and carefully cultivated. He loved poetry and painting and sculpture and music and flowers. Few men were his equals in the charm of social intercourse. Possessing a correct taste and great amenity of manner, being withal, a close observer of events and a patient thinker, his conversation was both interesting and instructive, and always fastidiously pure. Few men have more thoroughly mastered our language, or could habitually express themselves with equal correctness and elegance. An awkward phrase was to him an annoyance, and vulgarity almost a crime."

To this testimony, Mr. Crisfield added: "His tastes were all refined, delicate and elevated. He could not tolerate the gross, vulgar, or indelicate. He loved the beautiful in whatever
form it appeared. He delighted in flowers, he was charmed with music. The wild melody of birds never failed to draw from him an expression of pleasure. In social intercourse, he was without a rival, so far as my observation goes. His rich and varied learning, his thorough knowledge of men and things; the quick and rapid evolutions of his mind; his inexhaustible fund of incident and anecdotes of remarkable persons and periods; his wit and humor; the natural and easy flow of his style; and his graceful and dignified manner never failed to fascinate all who were permitted to enjoy his society.” Crisfield spoke from a friendship that had lasted long, so that he could say “I have his familiar letters, running through a period of over twenty years” and, therefore, his testimony is of great value, when he stated that “purity of conduct was habitual with him; it pervaded his whole life and in every relation.”

His friend Bache spoke of Pearce’s “remarkable powers of attaching to himself men of science, literature, and art,” and of the fact that “his friendships were warm, and, once formed, were proof against all trials of absence, or change of fortune.”

“The genial elements of his character, naturally expanded most freely in the circle of his family and friends, where he was truly and ever at home. His garden, its fruits and flowers, were his habitual delight; his farm and its operations seem to touch by association the springs of his deepest affection. He superintended every process with a judgment rarely at fault, and watched all the varied developments of nature with the interest of the amateur, or the naturalist. Whoever had not seen Mr. Pearce in his dwelling, in his garden, or upon his farm, knew him but imperfectly.”

Ben Perley Poore (Reminiscences, i, 76) speaks of Pearce as a “gentleman of the old school, tall with a commanding figure, expressive features, blue eyes, light hair, a brilliant conversationalist, and a welcome guest at dinner.”

In the House of Representatives, Pearce’s quiet modesty kept him from frequent speeches. The first entry of his name in the Congressional Globe is in connection with a resolution
offered by him on April 8, 1836, asking the Committee on the Post Offices to inquire into the establishments of post roads on the Eastern Shore. He served on the Committee on Territories, and on April 8, advocated the erroneous view that there is no difference between the tenure of the United States District Judges and Territorial Judges. Three days later, he offered a resolution that the Secretary of War make a report as to the expenditure for repairs upon the Cumberland Road, east of the Ohio River.

His respect for the dignity of the House was shown on July 2, 1836, when Mr. Williams of Kentucky refused to take his seat, though ordered to do so by the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, and Pearce insisted that Williams was liable to censure, "to vindicate the dignity and honor of the House," which had nothing to do with any personal quarrel between the two members, but had a "great deal to do with the violation of its orders and the total sacrifice of all public business, at a moment like the present."

On January 25, 1837, Pearce made his first formal speech before the House. The bill for the admission of Michigan was under discussion and the Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary made a speech, which was understood to refer unfavorably to political condition in Maryland.

Jenifer, the member from Southern Maryland, and Pearce, both Whigs and warm mutual friends, made spirited speeches in defense of the State Government. The electoral college for the choice of the Maryland Senate had met in the previous year

*Daniel Jenifer, who lived at Port Tobacco, was a long-time friend of Pearce and wrote Pearce on February 15, 1842, from Paris, of his enjoyment of France, his visits to Versailles, his attendance on a masked ball, his impressions of the Venus of Milo, and of Fanny Elsler:

"I do not recollect whether I had written you that I had been to the Tuilleries and presented to the King and royal family, who are rather plain folk except the Duchess of Nemours who is a very pretty woman. The old Queen is as stately as old Mrs. Lloyd used to be. The sons, all of whom I have seen, are moderately clever and quite polite in manners &c. They generally attend the Italian opera. To which I have been as also the French and heard all the crack singers."
and the 19 Van Buren electors, finding that the Whigs had chosen 21 members of the College, while 24 constituted a quorum, had refused to allow the body to organize, unless a compromise was made with them. Eventually, they were forced by public opinion to yield; though the public sentiment, aroused during the discussion, soon led to the abolition of the electoral college and the direct election of Senators. Pearce's speech was a fine spirited one, containing a high eulogy of the people of Maryland and insisting upon constitutional methods in changing the form of government.

In 1838, he spoke in connection with an investigation of the sergeant-at-arms, and on duelling in the District of Columbia and, on February 26, 1839, he criticized Waddy Thompson's strong language in the debate upon the North East Boundary. He was interested in pressing the claim of Mrs. Alphonsa Blake for the salary of her father, William Carmichael, as Secretary of the legation at Madrid and at Paris with Franklin during the Revolutionary War, and also in negotiation with the Patent Office concerning a corn-sheller invented by William Carmichael, Jr. The letters which passed between Carmichael and Pearce in January, 1839, throw important light upon Pearce's political position at this time. On January 2, Carmichael wrote Pearce as follows:

"Few of your constituents, I apprehend give you so much trouble as I do, and perhaps but few have so little claim. Your wrong position, which I have always lamented, deprived you of my poor service.

"Mr. Spencer at my request, after the rejection of my application for a Patent for my cornsheller, at my instance wrote

\[\text{\textsuperscript{7}}\text{The speech was not reported in full in the Congressional Globe, but was printed in pamphlet form in Baltimore. See Steiner's "The Electoral College for the Senate of Maryland and the Nineteenth Van Buren Electors" in Annual Report of American Historical Association for 1895, p. 129.}\]

\[\text{\textsuperscript{8}}\text{Mrs. Blake lived near Chestertown and wrote Pearce on February 9, 1836 and January 11, 1838. Pearce presented the claim again to the Senate on January 21, 1850.}\]
to Mr. Cox of the City to ascertain the name and residence of the man who had preceded me in the Invention; which he learned was Albert W. Gray residing in Middletown, Vermont. He was also informed at the Patent office that this invention was as old as 1820, and of course Gray’s title was defective. My object in obtaining this information was to obtain a right to use my cornsheller; but if the information at the office is correct, it would be useless to put myself to this trouble and expense, and I must beg you at a leisure moment, to call at the office and ascertain from Mr. Ellsworth, upon what evidence this information is founded. This information I Apprehend the commissioner is bound to give you, or I would not impose on you the inquiry. These gentlemen officers are not generally disposed to trouble themselves, beyond their legal obligation. If the information be not satisfactory, I must then ask you to enquire of the Representative from Gray’s district, if he knows the price of his patent rights and if to serve his constituents he would undertake to procure me one: I am not disposed to become a Pirate.

“I must again call your attention to Mrs. Blake’s claim now before Congress. I shall dispair if it is not acted upon this Session. I have reason to believe there are members in Congress this Session, in favor of it, who may not be there again. I understand that the delay, is from want of a report, from the Committee of Foreign Relations, of which Mr. Benjamin Howard is Chairman. I am not acquainted with Mr. Howard or I would write to him; with his Brother the late Mr. John Howard I was on terms of very friendly intercourse, and during my short career in public life, I had the good fortune to render some service to his Father by detecting and preventing a Legislative plan, by which in his estimation, his property near Baltimore would have [been] much injured. In this transaction Col. Howard’s confidence has been greatly abused by some of the master spirits of Bal. Of this transaction it is probable Mr. B. Howard has no knowledge, but both Col Howard and Mr. John Howard were fully aware of it. Of this matter I
have seldom spoken, and on it I found no claim of power for my relation from Mr. Howard except the favor of an early report, such as his judgment, and sense of justice may dictate, so that it may be acted upon this Session.

"You had the goodness last year to procure for me the Madisonian, I soon found it to be the Echo of a party whose opinions I did not approve, and have discontinued it. I have a desire to know a little more of English affairs, than we get on our party papers, and if you can subscribe for me to the Albion I shall esteem it a privilege, I will pay you at sight.

"I am locked up by Frost and snow and thrown upon my own tender resources, whilst you are under the fine excitement of the House of Representatives. I have been reading Morris's Life by Sparks. As you are a reader and can command books without buying them, I suppose you have read it. The original papers of Mr. Morris, which Mr. Sparks has collected, connected with the American and French Revolution, place him among the first men of those days either in America or France. I had heretofore esteemed him an orator, about the level of the late Mr. Wirt; but I find him to have been a deep and sagacious statesman. His maturer days were overshadowed by the clouds of Democracy, and his private views, which like some of our present Dignatories, he was at little pains to conceal greatly impaired his standing in the Country, these Mr. Sparks has not touched, and those who read the book some fifty years hence, may think that he and his wife Miss Anne C. Randolph were models of virtue, in the best days of the Republic; our American Biographers are exceedingly courteous a Plutarch or a Tacitus would have raised the curtain at least ankle high.

"I do not know how you voted on Atherton's resolutions, if I had been a member coming as they did from the East, I would have reed them kindly and courteously. I hope for the Session they muzzle that old Cuss J. Q. A., and the other Ban dogs of the House.

"Remember me kindly to my friend Mr. Jenifer, and tell him from his speech, last Session (a copy of which he had the
goodness to send me), and from his movements this I perceive that "old age" ne'er quells 'The Douglas Blood.'

"Should you deem it prudent, at an opportune time, you may read to Mr. Howard that part of my letter which refers to Mrs. Blake's business, and I beg the favor to hear from you at an early date, on your affairs, and as also on my own concerns."

Pearce answered this letter on January 8, as follows:

"It gives me no trouble to attend to your commissions and if it did there is no one of my constituents for whom I would more cheerfully put myself to inconvenience.

"The difference of opinion which separates us politically has upon neither of us I am sure any other effect,—I become every day more opposed to Mr. Van Buren for whom personally I have not the least respect but I do not at the same time become a warmer partizan or less charitable to those who hold opinions opposite to mine.

"Early in the Spring I placed in Mr. Cushing's hands all the papers on Mrs. Blake’s case with an earnest request to him to report on the subject. He informs me to day that he has already translated the Spanish Voucher and made an abstract of all the evidence—and that he has a report in part prepared to be completed in a week. I spoke to Mr. Howard but I do not expect any active influence from him. In truth the committees are organized not with reference to their capacity and readiness to transact business but with a view to political effect. Members think it a compliment to be on many committees and such as are considered important. The consequence is that these compliments are paid at the expense of the business of congress.

"The speaker places Mr. Pickens who does not love work on 4 different committees to which he does not and cannot attend while I am a member of a committee which never meets and has nearly nothing to do."
"The committees which have no political power are tolerably well organized—the others are fitted with 'babbling politicians.'

"I called at the patent office and learned that the old patents for corn shellers were destroyed in the fire of 1836 and that they have not been renewed in the office because they were obsolete. Gray's patent is dated in 1836 before the late law appointing examiners etc. Had it been applied for since that Law it would not have been granted for want of originality. McKeller and Dr Jones have no doubt on the subject and tho' the record evidence has been destroyed they say they know the original patent is out of date and that you may with perfect safety and a good conscience use the cornsheller. Mr. Keller says there are many mills which use the cornsheller without purchase of the patent and that no suit could possibly be maintained for such use.

"I purchased Sparks life of Gouveneur Morris two years ago and read it with great delight and equal admiration of Morris's far seeing sagacity. It has been considered a moot point how far it's well to delineate the vices of great men. But it seems to me that when the biographer condemns the errors and vices which impair the character of his subject the value of the lesson is greater than the evil of the example. But it is better not to mention them at all than to gloss them over or treat them with forbearing mildness.

"I voted with the majority on Atherton's resolutions altho' I do not entirely approve them and should have liked to amend them somewhat. The first resolution is inaccurate and means more in its terms than was intended and the last is not in my opinion the most polite course we could adopt. But as our lips were sealed by the previous questions no explanation could be made. Now while I think Congress has no right to abolish slavery in the States, I think they have the right to legislate on the subject of slavery in the States for the purpose of securing to us our run away negroes.

"I think that while laying on the table memorials on abolition stops debate here it increases excitement elsewhere. I
believe that we have a perfect right to refuse to receive them and that if they are received they should be permitted to be debated. They debated the subject in the Senate last year until the fuel burned out and now you never think of an excitement on that subject in that body. So it would be here if perhaps it were not for that miserable old mischief maker and pest J. Q. Adams. I fear that abolition will spread till it gathers head enough to force upon Congress some action on the subject and then the South will dissolve the Union. Certain it is that the bonds which hold us together are not deemed as strong as they have been and that the centrifugal force is increasing. Were it not for presidential politics I think it might be well but nothing now is done without reference to party results and the abolitionists will be courted by both parties wherever they hold the balance of power."

Congressmen were importuned then as now. For example, on March 17, 1838, E. F. Chambers asks that Pearce secure him volumes of the State Papers to complete his set. On December 19, 1836, Philip Wallis asked him to make a speech in the House requesting that Baltimore be indemnified for her expenses in the War of 1812 and gave references to material, and on March 1, 1838, he asked Pearce to advocate the Treaty Question Claims. A third letter, in November, 1840, from Wallis, who hailed from Kent County, requested that Pearce and other Kent County Whigs give him a recommendation to Harrison, the President elect, for appointment to public office.

In spite of Pearce's rarely occupying the floor, B. U. Campbell wrote him on January 24, 1839 that Senator Merrick 10

9 Wallis removed to Louisiana and wrote from New Orleans in 1833 of financial difficulties. He was killed in the explosion of a steamboat on the Mississippi River a year or two later.
10 Campbell was in Washington and regretted that he could not return Pearce's call, for which he was obliged. He asked that public documents on finance etc. be sent him by Pearce. John P. Kennedy has sent Campbell none, and Campbell, though one of his constituents, is "too proud to ask him to do so poor a courtesy." Pearce may tell Kennedy how Campbell "appreciates his forgetfulness of an old friend."
had said to him that Pearce "was decidedly the strongest man in the Maryland delegation."

After two years of retirement, Pearce again was nominated by the Whigs for Congress in 1840. Thomas declined to run against him and Pearce was chosen without opposition. As Pearce said on the floor of the House, on August 7, 1841, "I came and looked. I saw no one in arms, nobody to conquer." Pearce was known to be hostile to the subtreasury system and maintained that the question of giving up that system was fully discussed in the presidential campaign. In the speech, just referred to, he praised President Harrison with earnestness and defended, in a vigorous and able manner, the constitutionality and expediency of a National Bank. On August 18, 1842, he animadverted severely upon C. J. Ingersoll's playful remark that he would have been a Tory during the Revolution and, on August 25, he moved that mileage for Congressmen be limited to actual travelling expenses. His most important act during his term was the presentation of the report of the majority of the Judiciary Committee on January 31, 1843, recommending that a fine be not refunded to General Andrew Jackson. During the Louisiana campaign of 1814-15, Jackson had declared martial law. The committee held that his declaration was "without law and in violation of the Constitution of the United States." Jackson had continued martial law until March 22, 1815, an act which the Committee considered "not only unsanctioned by law, but not excusable by necessity." He had arrested, imprisoned, and tried by court martial, Louis Louallier Sr., a member of the State Legislature and a man of undoubted loyalty, for publishing an article in the "Louisiana Courier," criticising Jackson's order, that certain French subjects who had received certificates of nationality from the French consul retire to the interior as far

11 C. J. Ingersoll (1782-1862), whose biography has been written by William M. Meigs, Esq., was a representative in Congress from 1813 to 1815 and from 1841 to 1847.

12 The Report is No. 122, House Reports, 27th Congress, 3rd Session.
as Baton Rouge. The Committee's report stated that these acts were unlawful and that Louallier's detention, after acquittal by the court martial, was a "dangerous and despotic exercise of power." Judge Hall of the United States District Court signed a writ of habeas corpus in Louallier's favor, and Jackson, thereupon, arrested Hall for "exciting mutiny in his camp," while he seized the order of the court. For these acts, he was fined and the committee summed up the matter thus: "General Jackson's refusal to obey the writ of habeas corpus and his imprisonment of the judge was a violation of the most sacred right of the citizen, of the express provision of the Constitution, and of the judicial independence and, together with his seizure of an original court paper, was a contempt of court, for which he was justly and legally fined." 13

This report brought Pearce prominently before the people of Maryland, and gave him strong support from the Whigs, not only in his own State but also elsewhere. Judge S. S. Nicholas of Louisville, Kentucky, wrote him, on February 11, 1844, warmly praising the report and severely criticising one made by the Senate Committee, which favored refunding the fine. Nicholas expressed a wish that a letter of Dallas, the acting Secretary of War, written to Jackson in 1815, be published, as it would show that Madison's Cabinet concurred in the views which Pearce and Nicholas maintained.

The term of John Leeds Kerr 14 in the United States Senate was about to expire. At that time, it was customary to elect one of the Senators from each Shore of the Chesapeake Bay and Kerr was an Eastern Shore man. The Whigs had a majority 15 in the legislature. This combination of circum-

13 In the Senate on June 13, 1845, Pearce said that he had been a member of the House Committee to investigate the Compendium of the Census of 1840 and that he thought the Superintendent exceeded his authority in issuing it.

14 John Leeds Kerr (1780-1844), namesake and relative of John Leeds Bozman was a representative in Congress from Maryland from 1825 to 1829 and United States Senator 1841 and 1843.

15 John L. Dorsey's letter to Pearce, written from Athens, Georgia, on
stances brought about the result of Pearce's election to the Senate on December 29, 1843.16

A few days after the election on January 30, 1844, John P. Kennedy 17 wrote Pearce a sprightly letter from Baltimore, as follows:

"It is not too late to congratulate you upon your appointment, especially as I partly did so before you got it.—So success to you among their worships?—Being now one of the "higher orders" I want you to take pity on an humble sinner

November 9, 1843, shows how Pearce's friends were campaigning for him:
"You will perceive by the date of this letter, that I am in the South—far from old Maryland, but still I cherish a self interest in her welfare, and her distinguished statesmen. Among these permit me to say I mention yourself—and as an evidence of my declaration, I have been urging at Home your pretensions to a seat in the Senate of the United States—My Father also has been industriously engaged in the same course. Mr. Charles Calvert is one of your friends, as also General Chapman of Charles County.

"The other day I had a conversation with the Hon. William Cost Johnson—He then expressed himself strongly in your [favor] and said he designed to use his influence with the Frederick delegation.

"I have written to Sollers on the subject—whose friendship for you is sworn and decided—He can influence Dalrymple's vote.

"Merrick and his influence will go for Spence. I am inclined to think from circumstances General Mathews the Senator, is somewhat under his influence and his vote may be carried against you—My Father promised me to see Owen, a young lawyer who studied with him for two years. He can do more with him than any one in the County.

"So much for home.

"I am now in the midst of one of the strongest Whig States in the Union. Georgia will give a heavier vote for Clay than she did for General Harrison. There is more political excitement here than 1840 and even more enthusiasm displayed on account of the Whig triumphs, than you can well imagine. Mr. Colburn is prostrate. This is admitted on all sides by his most intimate, personal and political friends. General Sanders told me in North Carolina that Clay would undoubtedly carry his State by a very large vote. It is impossible for the Van Buren and Calhoun party ever to amalgamate for any purpose whatever.

"I expect to meet next March in the Senate, so I am in hope you will excuse this hasty scrawl.

16 The certificate is signed by Richard Thomas, President of the Senate, and William H. Watson, Speaker of the House of Delegates.

17 Kennedy was a prominent Whig.
who is striving after his election, and come to his aid.—Our Clay clubs are in a state of exultation which requires to be fed with the finest excitement. The 10th. Ward have their meetings at 'The Sloshes of Hanover' where large and enthusiastic congregations of Whigs assemble at short summons. They have determined that you must speak to them, as Botts has lately done. A committee has already written to you and this is to back it. Now let me entreat you, my dear Senator, by no means to pretermit this Duty, but by all means to come over and give us a screed of Doctrine. You have so many well wishers in Baltimore, that upon a statement of accounts you fairly owe them this balance, and ought to make a point of conscience to pay it.—Name your own Day before the 14th. of Feb. and run over to our thirsty Whigs who famish for Doctrine.—In earnest, I beg you to comply."

Pearce's credentials were laid before the Senate on January 2, 1844, and on the 10th, he was introduced to that body by his colleague, William D. Merrick, and qualified for the office. Five days later, Pearce presented a petition for payment on account of material furnished for lighthouses on the Chesapeake Bay.\textsuperscript{18} He was placed on the Committee on Private Land Claims and on Naval Affairs and presented from the latter Committee, on January 29, a bill for the relief of Commander M'Intosh.\textsuperscript{19} His first speech, delivered on March 5, concerned the contract to make cannon, which it was alleged burst, because made of cheap pig iron. In this speech he showed considerable knowledge of the subject.\textsuperscript{20} On April 4, he objected to the establishment of a naval depot at Memphis or Cairo, as there

\textsuperscript{18} Vide April 9.

\textsuperscript{19} He defended this bill on March 26, and spoke on a naval court martial on April 5. See May 21, on discharge of committee from consideration of a petition and reference to the Committee on Pensions.

\textsuperscript{20} He presented a petition against a change in the tariff on March 27, one from Baltimore for harbor improvement on May 27, and on May 30, offered a resolution that the Committee on Finance report as to the expediency of permitting the free importation of guano.
were only seven feet of water there and vessels of war should be built, or repaired, only where there was always sufficient depth for them to be floated to the ocean.\textsuperscript{21} He showed his scientific interest by speaking on engraving a map of Texas.\textsuperscript{22}

He was a young man—not yet forty years of age—and the exuberance of youth is shown in the brief speech which he made upon the acceptance of the camp chest of George Washington, which had been left to the United States by the will of William S. Winder.\textsuperscript{23} In the course of the speech, Pearce said: “Our colonial existence was that of young Freedom, restrained indeed and checked during nonage, but only for a moment enchained. Our national history is that of recollections of privation and sufferings, of want approaching to famine; of poverty in almost every form—most patiently, patriotically and nobly borne by the officers, soldiers, and citizens of our Country during the darkest, but perhaps the proudest period of her history. It tells of disastrous reverses, heroically sustained and gloriously retrieved.”

At the close of his first term Pearce was re-elected without much opposition. When the second term was drawing to an end, there was a certain rivalry, of which J. G. Chapman\textsuperscript{24} wrote Pearce, on January 12, 1854, from Glen Albin, Charles County:

“I received your letter last night and thank you for it. I have been anxious for your re-election not only from personal regards—but upon higher considerations—I love my friends as much as most men do—but I feel more for the honor and interest of the Country. There is no reason why you should not

\textsuperscript{21} On May 27, he favored an appropriation to Robert Fulton’s heirs. He advocated this bill again on December 17.

\textsuperscript{22} On June 11. On June 5 he presented a memorial from Cecil County protesting against the annexation of Texas, and as the petition contained expressions disrespectful to President Taylor, he consented to have it laid on the table.

\textsuperscript{23} Son of Governor Levin Winder.

\textsuperscript{24} On March 20, 1854, his credentials for the term beginning on the subsequent 4th of March were presented.
be re-elected unanimously—Every consideration of justice, wisdom and policy prompts to it.

"I had not communicated with you on the subject, for I did not know that it might not seem to be officious in me to do so—Yet I have not felt indifferent and have as far as I might, expressed myself promptly and fully, and as far as my opinion and the reasons of State justice, and policy could have weight or influence, they have been given upon every occasion. As far as I am now informed great exertions have been made to prevent your re-election—They emanate from that portion of the Whig party known as the "Court House Clique," which has its ramifications and satellites in every County of the State—and every means of corruption have been used to extend and strengthen their influence.

"What can you do—What can any man of proper delicacy do, who is conscious of his own regard for the Country's good and who feels that he is entitled to at least the Country's justice if not its gratitude?—A miserable system had sprung up in the State & an honorable man does not meet on equal ground the designing Demagogue who will bargain for place and disregard all truth and moral obligations to further his purpose.

"I am not surprised at any combinations which they may form—That faction had now I believe the control of the Whig party in almost every county in the State—It made desperate efforts to succeed here last summer but they failed.

"I am surprised to hear from you that Morgan is opposed to your re-election, although he belongs to the Court House faction—I met with him in Washington in Nov. and he left me under the impression that it was due to you and the State—I had no doubt that the delegation from St. Marys were for you—I doubted Sothoron because of his associations in Annapolis, and his intimacy with a distinguished person—I believe that I first suggested Mr. Dent as the speaker—I had heard that he was in favor of your re-election and I thought that it was important that the patronage and power of the chair should not be given to the opposition and particularly to one
spoken of as desiring to be your successor. In such a house composed of young and new members, much may be done by flattering them by positions or committees—I shall write to Dent fully and freely and will endeavor to get a friend and connection of his to do likewise.

"As to the Delegates and Senators from this County I can have no doubt. They would not have been elected if they had been opposed to you. They avowed themselves for you during an active canvass and I have talked with them immediately before they went on. They are my personal friends—I know their views and do not believe that they can be moved.

"I shall often write to them and ask them to inform me what is going on. I may possibly go to Annapolis before the the election and would certainly go if I could render service to the State by it.

"I have had but little to do with politics since the State Convention—wishing for no position and preferring to attend to my own business and the education of my children—My name has sometimes been associated with political situations—but without my knowledge or consent.

"I wish I knew how I could aid your re-election. Can you inform me what delegations are for you. It seems that much may depend on the delegates from Balto—I must try to learn their views through the Clerk Mr. Stewart, who is a (nominal) Democrat but a good man and has become very fond of my boys who have been at St Johns College—But I am fatiguing you with my views, which really have but little of this days wisdom in them—But I am

Truly and sincerely your friend"

(To be continued)
"It is true that Mr. Jay—as well as Mr. Dickinson and Mr. Johnson—contributed to retard many vigorous measures, and particularly the vote of Independence, until he left Congress, but I have reason to think he would have concurred in that vote when it was taken, if he had been there."—John Adams, Letter to Thomas Jefferson, September 17, 1823.

"Many motions were made, and after tedious discussion, lost. . . . Mr. Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, Mr. Sherman, of Connecticut, and Mr. Gadsden, of South Carolina, were always on my side, and Mr. Chase, of Maryland, when he did speak at all, was always powerful, and generally with us. Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, was the most frequent speaker from that State, and while he remained with us, was inclined to Mr. Dickinson for some time, but ere long he and all his State came cordially into our system."—Adams, Works, II, 506.

It must have been a scene of strange emotions when Barrister Carroll, Johnson, Paca, Hollyday and Plater came into Sir Robert Eden’s presence with the Resolutions and the Address—one paper ordering him to leave the Province; the other expressing the sincerest hope that he would, upon the restoration of peace, return to America to resume his duties as Governor of Maryland. Remember! This was less than six weeks before the Declaration of Independence! Yet the Convention still deplored the severance of connection between the United Colonies and the Mother Country and hoped for a happy reconciliation.

"From the disposition your Excellency hath manifested to promote the real interests of both countries," Governor Eden was assured, "the Convention is induced to entertain the warmest hopes and expectations, that upon your arrival in England, you will represent the temper and principles of the people of Mary-
land, with the same candor you have hitherto shown, and that you will exert your endeavors to promote a reconciliation upon terms that may be secure and honorable both to Great Britain and America."

Nor were these words intended to cajole. They expressed the real and unquestioned sentiment of the Maryland Convention. Just a few days before—May 21, 1776—when Tilghman, Johnson, Alexander, Chase, Goldsborough, Paca, Stone and Rogers were re-elected to Congress, it was unanimously resolved—following the report of a committee headed by Mr. Johnson—that "the said Deputies are bound and directed to govern themselves by the instructions given to them by this Convention in its session of December last, in the same manner as if the said instructions were particularly repeated." The instructions of the December session, we recall, emphatically warned the eight Representatives to strive for Reconciliation, not for Independence, at Philadelphia. "We further instruct you," were the solemn words of the Convention, ordained January 12, 1776, "that you do not without the previous knowledge and approbation of the convention of this province, assent to any proposition to declare these colonies independent of the crown of Great Britain, nor to any proposition for making or entering into alliance with any foreign power, nor to any union or confederation of these colonies, which may necessarily lead to a separation from the mother country, unless in your judgments, or in the judgments of any four of you, or of a majority of the whole of you, if all shall be then attending in congress, it shall be thought absolutely necessary for the preservation of the liberties of the united colonies."

This being the sentiment in Maryland, we can now appreciate the attitude of Johnson in the autumn of 1775, endeavoring as he was to represent the wishes of his constituents, when he warned the Continental Congress that if any step were taken to render Reconciliation impossible, the people of Maryland would "take it into their own hands and make concessions inconsistent with the rights of America." Lover of Liberty, implacable foe of Oppression, Mr. Johnson was nevertheless so deeply attached
to the Common Law and British institutions that he was striving for Reconciliation long after the leaders in other parts of America were openly clamoring for Independence.

For some time the powerful leaders from New England had been advocating complete separation from the Mother Country. Aligned with them were such men as Lee, Jefferson and Wythe of Virginia, Benjamin Franklin of Pennsylvania, Rodney and McKean of Delaware, John Rutledge and Gadsden of South Carolina and Sergeant of New Jersey. Even from Maryland, bound as she was by the instructions of the Convention, the advanced party had moral, if not active, support in the person of Samuel Chase. Indeed, John Adams includes Mr. Chase amongst this group of thinkers.

Nevertheless, the backward men, chief among whom were Dickinson, Johnson and Jay, still entertained hopes that the olive branch would be brought across the Atlantic and the difficulties settled by a Reconciliation. R. R. Livingston and Duane of New York, Wilson, Willing and Morris of Pennsylvania, William Livingston of New Jersey, Braxton and Harrison of Virginia, Hooper of North Carolina, and Lynch, Middletown and Edward Rutledge of South Carolina were among the statesmen of this group. "Every important step," says Adams, "was opposed and carried by bare majorities, which obliged me to be almost constantly engaged in debate. I constantly insisted that we should be driven to the necessity of declaring independence from Great Britain."

Amid popular enthusiasm, stirred by the war drum and fife, it was none too easy to oppose, at this time, American Independence. But, so far, Johnson stood firm in the hope that the difficulties could be settled and that the friendly relations with the Crown would be resumed.

The last two weeks of May, 1776, were a busy period for Brigadier-General Johnson. In addition to the prominent part he played in handling the charges against Governor Eden, and in deciding the position of Maryland with reference to Independence, he was the dominant figure on the committee "to con-
... sider of the further means of defence necessary for this province.” His influence was also potent in deciding the *situs* of powder mills and salt works. And, on the day before adjournment, when the Convention resolved “that a court of admiralty be erected, for the purpose of determining upon such captures and seizures of vessels as are or shall be made according to the late resolves of the continental congress upon that subject, and brought into this province,” the senior Brigadier-General was made chairman of a committee of five “to devise a proper establishment for such court of admiralty.” The jurisdiction of this tribunal, of course, was limited to the adjudication and condemnation of prizes; however, the Court of Admiralty, as conceived by Johnson immediately prior to the birth of the Nation, holds an interesting place in Maryland history.

The adjournment of the Convention, May 25, 1776, enabled Johnson to enjoy a few weeks of much-needed rest and recuperation. Matthew Tilghman, Thomas Stone and John Rogers were in attendance at the sessions of Congress. So Johnson felt that he could afford to remain at home for a short time to attend to his private affairs. At the same time he would have a chance quietly to observe the sentiment of the people of Maryland with reference to the all-important subject of Independence.

It was during this period—June 7, 1776—that Richard Henry Lee offered the resolution in Congress that: “The United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown; and that all political connection between them and Great Britain is, and ought to be, dissolved.” An exciting debate ensued. Finally, on June 10th, action on the resolution was deferred until the first of July.

Delegates Tilghman, Stone and Rogers, who were then in Philadelphia, realized that the tide was rapidly mounting toward Independence and in a letter to the Council of Safety, dated June 11, recommended that the Convention be called together to consider the subject in the light of the new developments. “The proposition from the Delegates of Virginia to declare the Colonies independent,” they declared, “was yesterday after much
Debate postponed for three weeks then to be resumed, and a Committee is appointed to draw up a Declaration to prevent Loss of time in case the Congress should agree to the Proposition at the day fixed for resuming it. This postpone was made to give an opportunity to the Delegates from those Colonies, which had not as yet given Authority to adopt this decisive measure, to consult their constituents; it will be necessary that the Convention of Maryland should meet as soon as possible to give the explicit sense of the Province on this Point. And we hope you will accordingly exercise your Power of convening them at such Time as you think the members can be brought together. We wish to have the fair and uninfluenced sense of the People we have the Honour to represent in this most important and interesting affair and that it would be well if the Delegates to Convention were desired to endeavour to collect the opinion of the people at large in some manner or other previous to the meeting of Convention. We shall attend the Convention whenever it meets if it is thought proper we should do so. The approaching Harvest will perhaps render it very inconvenient to many Gentlemen to attend the Convention. This however must not be regarded when matters of such momentous Concern demand their deliberation."

This communication from the Maryland representatives reaching Annapolis on the morning of June 14, the Council on the same day replied as follows: "We have already complied with almost every thing you request", and we wish we had time to collect the fair and uninfluenced sense of our people on the most important point of Independence before the meeting of the Convention; but as the assembling of that body is already fixed on the 20th of this month, it will be impossible to make the necessary enquiry before that time. We presume the first business of the Convention will be regulating the movement of the militia, and that if necessary in the mean time the several committees of observation may be directed fairly to collect the sense of the Province on the subject of Independence, and make report thereof to the Convention. Any mode their Representatives may think proper to point out would be better relished by the people,
than for us to put them into a violent ferment in a way that might not be approved of—'tis a point of great magnitude, and we think it's best, the shortness of time considered, to leave it untouched until the meeting of the Convention on Thursday next. Mr Paca no doubt is with you before now, Messrs Johnson and Goldsborough still with their families we hear—we wish to have you all down when the grand question is decided, we leave it however to yourselves to judge whether you can be spared from Congress, and hope whatever is done will be generally agreed to."

Mr. Paca had, in fact, arrived in Philadelphia by that time; and Matthew Tilghman had left in order to attend the Convention at Annapolis.

When the deputies assembled on Friday, June 21, Tilghman, Johnson, Chase and Goldsborough were among those present. Mr. Tilghman was elected to the Chair.

After the organization had been effected, a letter was read from the President of Congress, containing resolutions of the 1st, 3d and 4th of June. The communication was ordered to be referred to a committee "to report their opinion thereon." Johnson, Hollyday, Chase, Goldsborough and Plater were elected by ballot a committee for that purpose. On the 3d of June, Congress had recommended the raising of a Flying Camp—troops ready for rapid movement from place to place—and the Maryland Convention on the 27th of June accepted the challenge by deciding to furnish Maryland's quota of 3,400.

After the adoption of this resolution, the deputies agreed that Brigadier-General Johnson should take command of the troops. Following is the official minute of his selection:

"The convention proceeded to the election of officers for the militia to be raised for the flying camp.

"Mr. Thomas Johnson, jr., was elected brigadier-general to command the said militia."

The time had now, at last, arrived when the Maryland states-

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2 XI Maryland Archives, 490.
3 Proceedings of Conventions, 166.
4 Proceedings of Conventions, 174.
men realized that if they held back they would be practically alone in their opposition to Independence. Accordingly, on the 28th of June, 1776, the Convention completely reversed its stand in this connection. Unanimously the deputies resolved: 45

"That the instructions given by the Convention of December last (and renewed by the Convention in May) to the deputies of this Colony in Congress, be recalled, and the restrictions therein contained removed; that the deputies of this Colony attending in Congress, or a majority of them, or any three or more of them, be authorized and empowered to concur with the other United Colonies, or a majority of them in declaring the United Colonies free and independent States, in forming such further compact and confederation between them, in making foreign alliances, and in adopting such other measures as shall be adjudged necessary for securing the liberties of America, and this Colony will hold itself bound by the resolutions of a majority of the United Colonies in the premises: provided, the sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police of this Colony be reserved to the people thereof."

As Maryland's vote in favor of Independence was now assured, Brigadier-General Johnson decided not to return to Philadelphia immediately while his duties were growing so rapidly at Annapolis. As late as June 29, for example, he was made chairman of another committee "to examine the accounts of the supervisors of salt-petre works and report thereon."

To serve simultaneously in Convention and Congress seems not to have been a disadvantage, but to serve both in civil and military capacity at the same time was regarded by many as very objectionable. It seems that a resolution had slipped through on the 25th of June "making all militia officers ineligible to any future convention." A fight broke out on the first day of July to repeal this provision. General Johnson, although personally affected, did not hesitate to show his hand. He voted to repeal. Among others who voted with him were Charles Carroll of Carrollton and Charles Carroll, barrister. Chase desired the resolution to stand. A division was called, and it was found that the

45 Proceedings of Conventions, 176.
Johnson faction had succeeded in rescinding the resolution by a vote of 34 to 24. The Chase forces were still dissatisfied. They put the question in a slightly different form by moving that if any field officer of the militia should be elected a member of the next convention his commission should thereupon become void. The two Carrolls again supported General Johnson. The motion was defeated—but by the narrower margin of 30 to 28.

And still Johnson's committee assignments continued. On the 2d of July, he was selected (along with Hollyday, Chase, Goldsborough and Carroll, barrister) to consider a set of resolutions received from the Virginia Convention.

Meanwhile, on the 1st of July, the question of Independence appeared again in the hall of Congress, following the polished report of Thomas Jefferson of Virginia. The formal Declaration was debated with great spirit on the 3d, when it became evident that the work of the committee would be accepted. On the morning of the 4th, the discussion was resumed and that afternoon at 2 o'clock the immortal Declaration of American Independence was adopted unanimously. It proclaimed that all men are created equal; that all have a natural right to liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that human governments are instituted for the sole purpose of securing the welfare of the people; that the people have a natural right to alter their government whenever it becomes destructive of liberty; that the despotism of George III and his ministers had become destructive of liberty; that time and again the Colonies had humbly petitioned for a redress of grievances; that these petitions had all been spurned with derision and contempt; that the King's irrational tyranny over the American subjects could no longer be endured; that war was preferable to slavery; and that, therefore, the United Colonies of America are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States.

The crowds that thronged the streets of Philadelphia answered the signal from the belfry of the State House with shouts of exultation. Couriers bore the glad tidings throughout the land. But before the tidings had reached Annapolis, the Convention
on Saturday morning, July 6, adopted the Declaration of the Delegates of Maryland, unequivocally asserting the independence of Maryland from the British Crown. In this paper the members of the Convention, after referring to the unjust acts of Parliament, declared:

"A war unjustly commenced hath been prosecuted against the United Colonies with cruelty, outrageous violence, and perfidy; slaves, savages, and foreign mercenaries have been meanly hired to rob a people of their property, liberties and lives; . . . . their humble and dutiful petitions for peace, liberty and safety, have been rejected with scorn. . . .

"Compelled by dire necessity, either to surrender our properties, liberties and lives, into the hands of a British king and parliament, or to use such means as will most probably secure to us and our posterity those invaluable blessings,

"We, the delegates of Maryland, in convention assembled, do declare that the king of Great Britain has violated his compact with this people, and that they owe no allegiance to him."

"For the truth of these assertions," they said in conclusion, "we appeal to that Almighty Being who is emphatically styled the searcher of hearts, and from whose omniscience nothing is concealed. Relying on his divine protection and affiance, and trusting to the justice of our cause, we exhort and conjure every virtuous citizen to join cordially in defence of our common rights, and in maintainance of the freedom of this and her sister colonies." Maryland had long been backward, due to her supreme desire to effect an honorable reconciliation with the Mother Country; but this paper, promulgated before the echoes of the Liberty Bell had reached Annapolis, is one of the most memorable documents in the archives of the State.

On account of the force of circumstances, Thomas Johnson did not have the opportunity of voting for the Declaration of Independence at Philadelphia; but the part he played in securing the adoption of the Declaration at Annapolis show that he,
like Jay and Dickinson, to use the words of John Adams, "would have concurred in that vote when it was taken, if he had been there."

On the glorious 4th of July, 1776, Thomas Johnson was devoting his time to official duties at Annapolis. That he was attending the Maryland Convention on that day is shown by a roll-call included in the proceedings of the session. The question concerned the change of per diem of 14 shillings to each member of the Convention to 10 shillings and reasonable "itinerant charges." General Johnson voted against the change. Mr. Chase and the two Carrolls also voted in the negative. The motion was defeated.

Just before this question was put, the Convention proceeded to ballot for deputies to represent Maryland in Congress. Tilghman, Johnson, Paca, Chase, Stone, Charles Carroll of Carrollton and Alexander were duly elected for that purpose.

It was at this point that the Convention recommended that Mr. Johnson should serve as a member of Congress rather than as commander of the Maryland Flying Camp. This action was taken in the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the honorable Matthew Tilghman, esq., and Thomas Johnson, jr., William Paca, Samuel Chase, Thomas Stone, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, and Robert Alexander, esqrs., or a majority of them, or any three or more of them, be deputies to represent this colony in congress, in as full and ample manner as the deputies of this congress might have done under any appointment heretofore made, until the next convention shall make further order therein.

"Thereupon the convention considering the said Thomas Johnson, esq., cannot discharge the duty of brigadier of the forces to be raised in this province in consequence of the resolves of congress of the third day of June last, to which command the convention, from a confidence in his capacity and abilities to fill the same with advantage to the public cause, and honor to him-

47 Proceedings of Conventions, 190.
48 Proceedings of Conventions, 180.
self, had appointed him, and also execute the trust reposed in him as a deputy in congress for this province; and being of opinion, that it is of very great importance to the welfare of this province, that it should not be deprived of the advice and assistance of the said Thomas Johnson in the public councils of the united colonies, and that his place can be supplied with less inconvenience in the military than in the civil department, therefore, Resolved, That a brigadier-general be elected by ballot in the room of the said Thomas Johnson, esquire.

"The convention then proceeded to elect a brigadier-general in the room of Thomas Johnson, esqr., and John Dent, esqr., was elected by ballot to that office."

Despite the Convention's action on July 4, selecting Mr. Dent leader of the Flying Camp, Mr. Johnson retained his commission as Brigadier-General. Indeed, as we shall see, Dent was before very long ousted from the service and Johnson assumed active command of the Maryland Forces.

The session of the Convention was largely consumed on July 5 by Mr. Chase, aided by Barrister Carroll, in an attempt to stop the running of interest during the war. A number of motions were offered, but each time Mr. Johnson and Mr. Carroll of Carrollton voiced opposition. All of the motions were defeated overwhelmingly.

After the Convention declared Maryland's Independence, the deputies dispersed. Mr. Carroll of Carrollton and Mr. Chase left soon after for Philadelphia and won immortal distinction by signing—together with Stone and Paca—the American Declaration.

Once more Fate snatched laurels from the brow of Johnson. Although authorized to return to Congress—and, indeed, relieved of the command of the Flying Camp for that express purpose—Johnson felt that it was his duty to remain for a while in Maryland to assist with recruiting. He felt that his services would be more valuable at Frederick Town, in the important work of equipping the Flying Camp, than at Philadelphia.

Thus, at the time that Carroll of Carrollton and Chase were.
from Philadelphia, expressing their belief that the militia would "come in fast to compose the Flying Camp," the harvest being over, and the hope that they would "march with all possible expedition." Johnson was finding from personal experience that the job of recruiting, drilling and equipping was infinitely more difficult than any one, unacquainted with the conditions, could appreciate. Two weeks after the day of Independence, General Johnson, hearing that British ships had appeared in the Potomac, sent the following letter to the Council of Safety explaining the situation in Western Maryland:

[Gen. Johnson to the Council of Safety]

Fred. Town
22

Gent.

In conversation with Mr Ringgold as he past through he told me that Genl Dent was collecting the Militia below to attack Lord Dunmore. I am apprehensive they will want arms for the purpose and that a good many of the men notwithstanding their Desire to go on the service may reluctantly leave their own neighbourhoods unhappily full of negroes who might it is likely on any misfortune to our militia, become very dangerous. I have spoke with several here and it seems to be a general sentiment that we ought to assist & I believe though our Exertions are already as great as we can well make that for a short Expedition on this very interesting occasion we might soon collect a Battalion and borrow the Arms which would be wanting. If you who are acquainted with all circumstances think it necessary to have men from hence I shall most gladly execute any orders you may think proper to give for that purpose.

Mr Ringgold gave me your letter for my Brother James our furnace is not now in Blast. I went out to him as soon as I got the Letter. We have now by us a few pots of about the size you

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49 XII Maryland Archives, 130.
50 XII Maryland Archives, 92.
describe, a few Kettles & a few Dutch ovens of much the same contents, the covers we could lay by and of all sorts, make up perhaps 60 or upwards. We shall have Bales made to them, and unless you have an opportunity of supplying the men with others more to your satisfaction, send them to Balt as soon as we can: the prices must depend on their sizes and the whole shall be so reasonable as to give Satisfaction. But if you can be better provided please to advise me of it. My Brother is getting his furnace into Blast with all Diligence and hopes to effect it within a fortnight. You may then have any number of pots and Kettles that you please within a short time. We shall also attempt to cast such guns as are wanted but cannot contract for them in all Events because the metal may not suit, though we have every Reason to expect it will. If we succeed in making good Guns the Public may have them deld at Baltimore at 40 £ a Ton the Guns being proved at the works at the public Expense, the swivels at their common price, but I should be glad if you would ascertain the length & other Descriptions as the make of cannon carrying the same shot vary very much. If any Body also will contract for a Certainty, I wish he should be preferred even at a greater price.

I am Gen† with great respect

Your very obed† Serv†

TH. JOHNSON, JUN‡

It appears from this letter that Brig.-Gen. Johnson gave his time unstintingly to the myriad of details in the Military Department. That he also kept in close touch with the officers and men of the various companies is likewise indicated by a letter he sent on the following day to the Council. A lieutenant in Captain Hardman's Company of Militia had been transferred by the Committee to the "Company of Riflemen now raising in this County," and General Johnson recommended "one Mr. Morris," who had been serving under Captain Hardman temporarily, to fill the vacancy with a permanent commission. "Morris is a
fine lively young fellow,” Gen. Johnson wrote, “has been very
serviceable in raising the men and I think, from what I hear of
him, will make a good officer.”

The Council of Safety expressed to General Johnson great
satisfaction that the Militia of Frederick County were “so ready
to turn out on the present occasion,” but declared that their serv-
ices were not immediately required. “For altho’ there are many
of the Enemy’s ships in Potowmack,” said the Council, “yet
there are but few men in them; those sickley and die fast.”

In reply to Johnson’s inquiries concerning supplies, the Coun-
cil said: “We have already contracted for a large number of
Camp Kettles of Iron and Copper, and expect to procure some
of Tin. If your brother’s Iron is suitable for casting Guns we
could contract with you for 50 three-pounders, 50 four-pounders,
and 75 Swivels to carry one-pound Ball. Captain Nicholson
informs us that the length of the Swivels is not material, and
three and four-pounders ought to be somewhat shorter than the
common standard.”

“Should we find it necessary,” Johnson was assured, “we
will hereafter give orders for the march of a Battalion from
Frederick County.”

These were the circumstances under which Mr. Johnson—
notwithstanding the recommendations of the Convention—felt
constrained, during the hot summer months of 1776, to remain
in charge of military operations in Western Maryland rather
than to return to Philadelphia. On account of his devotion to
duty, he prevented himself from signing the Declaration of
Independence. And that is one of the reasons why the ablest
and most influential member of Congress from Maryland during
the days of the Revolution, the beloved friend of Washington,
and an idol of the people, has been deprived of a high place
of distinction among the patriots of American history.

(To be continued)
MARYLAND HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

UNPUBLISHED PROVINCIAL RECORDS

In the spring of 1921, Maggs Brothers, of London, advertised in one of their catalogues several manuscripts relating to the Provincial History of Maryland. These were bought and sent to Baltimore and have proved to be of considerable interest. Part of them are printed in this number and the remainder, so far as they are unpublished, will later appear in the pages of this Magazine. During the period covered by these papers, 1707 to 1709, John Seymour was Governor of the Province, which was under direct royal rule, as the Proprietary had been deprived of his jurisdiction over fifteen years previously. The letters which Governor Seymour sent to his official superior in England are full and confidential and throw additional light upon the matters treated in volumes 25 and 27 of the Archives of Maryland. Journals of the Committee of Accounts were not usually included in the Proceedings of the General Assembly and very few of them have been preserved. They are valuable to the student of Maryland financial history, as showing the detailed expenditures of the Government.

[Endorsed 6 March 1706/7 Maryland.]

Rt. Honble. Sr

I have received Her Ma^ys Royall Comand you were pleased to Signifie to me on ye 18th of Febry 1705/6, that I should admitt Such Shipps (which could not, by reason of their coming home late, arive here tymely to save ye Convoy) to sayle as soone as laden without a Convoy; unless one should happen in Some Shorte tyme. And have accordingly given the needfull Directions to the Severall Officers of the Customes in the respective Ports of this her Ma^ys Province, to cleare those Shipps as soone as they can be gott ready, & that they do not hold them under any Embargoe; unless Such Convoy should happen.

Sr I am likewise to acknowledge the Receipt of your Honors Letter of the 16th of May 1706 (which came not to hand untill ye 4th of November) confirming the wellcome news of the Glorious Victoyre gained by her Ma^ and the Forces of Her
Allies, under the Command of His Grace the Victorious Duke of Marlborough over ye French & Bavarians: Whereupon pursuant to her Mat"s Comands, Wee had a Solemne Day of Thanksgiving sett aparte, & renew'd our Rejoicings on that happy Occasion in the best manner Wee were capable: And by this means all her Mat"s good Subjects here were made throughly Sencible of the greate Success with which it has pleas'd Allmghty God to bless her Mat"e & Her Confederates; But having no Comerce with Jamaica or the Spanish Settlements am not able to acquaint them therewith; But whenever I have any Opportunity, You may be assured of my ready Obedience, Who am with all the Just Reguards in the World to your Comands Rt Honble Sr

Yr truly obedient faithfull humble Servt

Jo: Seymour

Maryland March ye 6th 1706/7

[Endorsed Maryland Collo Seymour (Undated).]

My Lord

Having long impatiently expected the Two Men of Warr our London Merchants Advised were ready at Portsmo in Aprill last to fetch home their Shippes here and there being now no certainty when they may Arrive; am obliged least Your Lordshipp should impute it as A neglect of my duty to Transmitt the Laws and Journalls of the last Assembly to Coll Blackiston by this uncertaine conveyance in order to Attend Your Lordp with them; that your Good Lordship may lay 'em before her Sacred Majesty but my present indisposition utterly disables me from making remarq's on each Law and therefore hope your Lordps goodness will put A favourable construction on that Omission. And if any sort of Party grumble at any perticular Law Your Lordshipp will Graciously suspend Your Judgment; till my reasons are heard & discussed; what occasions brought About such or such A Law which with all Submission I shall lay before your Lordshipp; and ever rest sattisfied with her Gracious Majestys Determination.
My Lord. The first Men of Warr that touch here shall bring the Duplicates &c being with all Imaginable Duty & respect My Lord

Yr Lordshipps Most obedient faithfull humble Servt

Jo: Seymour

[Endorsed Maryland 13 Oct. 1707 Coll° Seymour]

My Lord

Though I troubled Your Lordship the beginning of the last month, and sent the Laws and Journalls of our last Session of Assembly; I thought it my Duty again to acquaint Your Lordp: I had so done least I might ly under any Censure of Neglect; that my former Letter, as well as this, going by a single Stragling Ship, without Convoy; so that I can have noe very great Assurance of their kissing Yr Lordps. hands.

My Lord, tho there have been many Shipps have brought her Matys Lres. of Lycence to Sayle at Pleasure when laden without attending for Convoy, which I have obeyed. Severall others (of which I think it proper to acquaint Your Lordp:) have traded here without such Letters, having Assurances and Advice from their Owners, they had procured two Menn of Warr to fetch them home; But having attended Severall months, and the Winter drawing on, and no certainty of their Arrivall: I sent to Virginia to know how they disposed of the Trade there, in the like Circumstances, and being Assured the President and Councill there, had determined to Suffer them to Sayle, unless a Convoy should arive by the 15th Instant, Upon the Urgent Sollicitation of the Merchants Masters and Freighters here Setting forth that their Shipps wintering in the Country would ruine their Voyages; and render them incapable of returning to fetch the next Cropp, which would be very detrimentall to her Matys Revenue of Customes, and that most of them belonging to the Out-Ports, intended for ye North Channell, By the Advice of her Matys Honble Councill here, They are admitted to Sayle with the Shipp in Virginia; unless a Convoy arives by the fifteenth Instant.
My Lord. Wee still continue a Guarde on our Magazine: And tho' Wee have apprehended & convicted some of Richard Clarks Accomplices; Yet himselfe & others his Associates still keeping out; give us not the least Uneasiness; but Your Lordp. may be assured I shall do all in my Power to keepe this her Matys Province and her Subjects therein in as much Peace & security as may be. And tho' some other Villains have comitted unheard of Barbaritys, in robbing the Indian Monuments, I have taken proper Measures to putt a Stopp to their Resentments; notwithstanding our Maryland Jurors will never convict any of their Natives for ye worst of Crimes.

My Lord, there will be an Absolute Necessity for her Matys determining the Bounds of Pensilvania & Maryland, The two Provinces being ready to cutt throats about their Lymitts; Yet hope I have at present put a Stopp to any further Breach untill her Matys pleasure be known therein, which I shall be very carefull to obey; and in every thing wherein her Matys Service is concerned or Your Lordps Comands direct endeavour to deserve the Continuance of your Lordps favour and protection to My Lord

Yo'r Lordps most Obedient faithfull, humble Servt

Jo: Seymour

Maryland Octr ye 13th 1707

[Endorsed Maryland 23 June 1708 Coll. Seymour.]

My Lord.

Tho I have long waited your Lordships Commands I have not yet been so happy to receive any, which I believe is occasioned by the Unhappy loss of the Chester and Ruby Frigatts. I some time since presumed to congratulate your Ldships Promotion to the High and Honorable Station of her Majts Principal Secretary of State and tooke leave to acquaint your Lordshipp how much this Province for two Years last past hath been Embarrassed by the Villainous and Trayterous Practices of Richard Clarke then by An Act of our Generall Assembly
Outlawed and Attainted of High Treason; & his Accomplices since which the said Clarke having been taken and Executed; the Country is very easy and in great Tranquility.

Our London Fleet under the Conduct of Comadore Huntington in the Guernsey with the three other Men of Warr are safe Arriv’d, but as Yet I have not the Honour of any directions from Your Lordship And We have by the care of our Agent Coll Blakiston A fresh supply of Arms and Ammunition so that there is now in our Magazine 200 Musquetts high Caliver bore 100 Carabines Snapshancee 100 Cutlasses with broad Deep Blades; 200 Cartouch boxes and belts, 110 half Barrells of Powder 56 each; one half Barrell of Glaized powder, £500 lead one half in Bullets the other in high Swann Shott 24 Drums and 120 Halberts with Twelve Trumpetts being one for each County.

What I formerly wrote Your Lordship as to a Guardship here, I thought it was my duty; this Coast for some Years past having been continually infested by the Martineco Privatiers and many of our Merchant Shipps to the detriment of their owners & great Diminution of her Majts Customs having been snapt even at the Capes Mouth, A Thing not heard of before since the last Dutch Warr.

The Province having formerly Addressed her Majiye that she would be pleased to direct the Proprietors of Maryland & Pensilvania to runn out their Northern boundarys for the quieting the New Settlements there; are now growne so troublesome that they are every day ready to cut Throats about it; I hope her Majesty will be pleased to give speedy direction to have it done, for the Quiett and ease of those people.

Tho I have made my Application to your Lordshipp; the Admiralty; and the Rt Honoble the Lords of Trade & Plantagons; I cann never get my Letters from the Men of Warr in any reasonable time after their Arrivall; which I am Ashamed to Complaine of so often; but hope your Lordship will Excuse me not being able to answer letters in time, which come to me so odly, Who am as willing as ready and as obedient as any
Gentleman in my Rank to obey the orders of my Superiours and will ever be as Carefull of her Majestys Service and pay the Strictest Reguards due to your Lordshipp; from My Lord Yo[r] Lordships
Dutifull obedient Humb. Serv[ant]
Jo: Seymour

Maryland June 23d 1708

[Endorsed “Colle Seymour’s Lre 6 Sept. 1708”]

My Lord

Since my Duty, and Your Lordship’s High Station lay me under an indispensable Necessity of troubling Your Lordship, with a continued Correspondence, I begg you will at all tymes accept it in the best Dress & Sense I mean it, and give me leave to informe your Lord that, by the Unhappy Loss of the Chester and Ruby, It was the fourteenth of June last before I had any Comands to proclayme her Maty Queen of Greate Brittaine. Which I put in Execution as soone as received, by issuing a Proclamation to the severall Countys to that End, And at this place being the Seate of Government on the 18th of July having ordered Severall Troops of the Militia to review, and invited ye best of her Matys Subjects here to the handsomest Entertainment the Country would admitt me to make them: Wee proclaymed Her Sacred Matye Queen of Greate Brittaine, the Act of Union being read on the Court House Hill: After which Her Matye, His Royall Highness, and many other good Loyall healths were drancke; And the Gunns on our Plattforme as well as those of the Shipps in the Seavern River here, discharged to the Greate Joy and Pleasure of her Matys Subjects.

My Lord I had four Severall Letters presented to me under her Matys Signett and Sign Manuall, countersignd by your Lordship comanding me to admitt and Sweare of her Councill here, four Gentlemen, to witt, Colonel John Contee, Mr Seth Biggs, Mr Samuel Young & Colonel Thomas Greenfield;—Colonel Contee and Mr Samuel Young had been Sworne Some
little tyme before for want of a Sufficient Number of Counsellors, being then less than nine. And on the sixteenth of Augst Colonel Greenfield was Sworne, And at the same tyme with the Advice of the fullest Boarde I could procure, I was obliged to Sweare Mr Philip Lynes; whome I have heretofore menconed to your Lordp for want of Counsellors, Colonel Contee, and Mr Biggs being both dead; Since her Ma'tys Appointment: And Colonel Francis Jenkins, who is now president at ye Boarde being very ancient, often indisposed, and residing at So vast a Distance, to witt, the extreamest part of Somersett County on the other side of the Bay, that I can never get him on any Emergency, till the Councill is over.

I am likewise My Lord to acknowledge the Receipt of her Ma'tys Circular Letter of the 30th of December 1707 requiring the Counsellors in the Plantations dilligently to attend her Ma'tys Service, in the Severall Councills of which they are Members which I comunicated to her Ma'tys Councill here, and caus'd it to be recorded in the Journall of their Proceedings. Their Lordp's of Trade and Plantations having transmitted me Sr Symon Harcourt her Ma'tys Attorney Gen'lls Reporte concerning Sr Thomas Laurence her Ma'tys Secty of this Province his Clayment to the Ordinary Lycenses here, with her Ma'tys Order in Councill thereon: I have layd it before her Ma'tys Councill here: And Wee have Resolved to recomend it to the next Gen'll Assembly (which is to Sitt this Month) with the most pressing Arguments & motives we can use to persuade them to Comply with her Ma'tys Royall Pleasure.

And to Satisfye their Lordp's of the Board of Trade how extravagantly Sr Thomas Laurence has estimated the Value of those Lycences, which He asserts to be worth six hundred pounds Sterling from October 1703 to Octob: 1707 according to their said Lordships Directions have caused an exact Account to be taken thereof as enclosed, and upon the truest State find they do not much exceed one third of Sr Thomas's Computation.

My Lord, I have by this Conveyance on boarde her Ma'tys Ship the Guernsey Comodore Huntington transmitted Your
Lordship the Severall Journalls of the Councill & Assembly & being Duplicates of what I sent by Cap't Thomas Carpenter in the Sussex; & wish they may find her Matys Royall Approbation and your Lordships kind Censure. Observing the Roman Catholiques in this Province were very attentive to the late design'd Invasion by the pretended Prince of Wales with ye Advice of ye Councill I thought it might not be amiss to inquire the Number of them in the Severall Countys that I might compute their Ability in Case any Misfortune should befall us; (which God forbid) And have inclosed the said List for your Lordps Consideration, for I am satisfied those people have an illegall Correspondence Somewhere, they having reported the raising of the siege of Thoulon some months & the Invasion by the Pretender, Severall Weeks before Wee could have any Intimation thereof.

My Lord It might still continue prejudiciall to her Matys Service Should I omitt to acquaint Your LordP how ill the Trade here has been treated in respect to the Incertainty of ye sayling of the present Convoy, of which I had not the least Intimation from Comodore Huntington untill the latter End of August and then was forced to dispatch a Boate and hands to Virginia to obtayne that Satisfaction; And altho Captain Gore in her Matys Ship the Bristoll has layne in Puttuxent some months within fifty miles of this Place, I have neither seen nor heard from him.

Being obliged by my Instructions to present to her Matye fitt persons to make up the Number of her Councill here: I humbly presume to recomend to your LordP for her Matys Approbation & appointment Mr Philip Lynes Colonel Thomas Addison, Mr John Hall & Colonel William Whittington Gent of good Reputation Integrity and Ability, there being at present but Eight persons resident here by her Matye appointed of her Councill, and begg leave to subscribe myselfe as I truly am with all dutifull Reguarde My Lord

Yo:r Lordships most obedient humble Servt

Jo: Seymour

Maryland Sept 6th 1708
P. S.

My Lord I humbly begg your Lordp will be pleased to present our Dutifull Address to her Sacred Matv:

[Enclosure]

A List of the Number of Papists Inhabiting within the several Countys of this Province as taken by the respective Sheriffs Annoq Dni 1708 Viz† *

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ann Arundell County</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltimore County</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calvert County</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prince Georges County</td>
<td>248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles County</td>
<td>709</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Mary's County</td>
<td>1238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cecill County</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kent County</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queen Anns County</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talbott County</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dorchester County</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somersett County</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total is 2974

[Endorsed Mr. Seymour's letter from Maryland, March 10th 1708/9, with 2 lists of Negroes Imported into that Province.†]

May it please Your Lordship.

By this Opportunity of the Ship Catherine; of London, a ship of good Countenance, I have herewith transmitted to your Lordship the Laws and Journalls of our last Assembly, by which Your Lordship may be satisfied I have not faild in my Duty of laying her Ma†s Royall Comands before the Genll Assembly, and endeavouring to enforce them with all the Diligence & Industry I was capable of; Yet they have once more

* Printed in Archives, v, 25, 258.
† Cf. Archives, xxv, 267.
refus'd to do any thing therein, further than to address Her Ma^e, in answer to Sr Thomas Laurences Complaint, & the Gauge of Tobacco hhds.

I had some small hopes from their Address to Me at the opening of the Sessions that they would have had a greater Reguard for my Advise to 'em; but some turbulent Spiritts were not wanting to create heats and Jealousyes among the Members of the Lower House, so that it was with greate Difficulty they agreed to revive the Act for Ordering and Regulating ye Militia of this Province, for the better Defence & Security thereof, untill the End of the next Session of Assembly, as they have done the Act for Lymitation of Officers fees, with the like Reluctancye, and Lymitation of tyme, willing to render the Government as meane as may be, and discourage the Officers to Support it; And this partly to satisfie their owne Envious Tempers, disatisfied because they have not what others better deserve, and partly being instigated by a restless and pernicious Crew, Who tho they enjoy her Ma^es Gracious protection, and the Comon Ease and Benefitts with her other Subjects, are the declared Enemy's of our Church & State, and the busiest at the Severall Elections in ye Countys where they reside, to gett such ignorant and obstinate people return'd, who will pursue their destructive notions, & countenance their illegall Proceedings.

There are three things in this Province, which make the Governm't very uneasy.—The Lord Proprietor and his Agents, and a great many of his and their Relations being Roman Catholiques, and constantly providing and maynteyning severall busie Jesuites. The Act of Assembly for the Advancem't of the Natives and Residents of this Province And the Ambition & large jurisdiction of the County Court Justices. The first by his Lordships favour in Lands not only makes a considerable Interest with many of the Inhabitants and Delegates, but also gaines many Proselites, their Priests being encouraged and Supported on all Occasions, so that One of them had the Confidence to tamper with one of my Domestiques: And when they are cheequ'd for these Abuses, the whole party is in
a flame, and ready to raise a considerable Contribution for their Defence and Protection; And, with the extremeSpit and Malice, exclayme against the Severity as they terme it of her Matys Instructions, (which indeede would be none would they conteyne themselves in any reasonable Bounds) and often are heard to say this Province was favourably created by King Charles the first as an Assylum for them, which it would not be unlike, could they be contented, and not continually give Occasion of Scandall and Offence to the Government, by the illegall practices of their Priests, & the vain glorious lyes they dayly invent and disperse to lessen the Glory of her Matye and her Confederates happy successes.

The second which I have heretofore represented to Your Lordship, rendring this Province unhappier than any of the rest of her Matys Plantations, by imposing so greate an hardness on her free Subjects of Greate Brittain, and other her Dominions; that they shall not be capable of having or enjoying any Office, or Place of Trust here, untill they have been actually resident full three years: This discourages all ingenuous men from seeking their fortunes in Maryland, And in the space of fourteen Years, there are scarce fourteen men have undergone that tedious Difficulty; so that the Natives who are ignorant and raw in business, and naturally prowde, and Obstinate, are not only the Representatives in the Generall Assembly, but the Justices of the County Courts, And by the name of Country borne, distinguish themselves from the rest of her Matys Subjects, and run into greate heats and Divisions; which may be of ill Consequence; for as they know little of the Laws and good Manners they practice less.

Thirdly many of the County Court Justices for some years last past being returned as Delegates to the Genll Assembly On all Occasions have sought to corroborate and establish their jurisdiction, by severall Acts of Assembly made of late years, that now they allmost believe themselves independent of the Queen’s Governo, and were I to change them for others, there is so little Choice, the Remedye, might be worse than the Disease.
These Justices especially if they are dealers, which everybody here are that have any thing before hand, not only countenance their Customers; but too often favour one the other, and would have all things under their jurisdiction & Administration, tho they are never so meanly qualified for the Trust; And therefore thro with their tongues, when Separate, they applaud ye new Institution of ye Itinerant Justices; Yet when any of them are in the House of Delegates they leave no stone unturn'd to render it precarious and abortive, by referring the Settlement of a competent Sallary to enable the four Provinciall Justices to do their Duty, and by several other crafty Evasions, looking upon their Honour, and Grandeur, to be highly eclips'd & impair'd by the Provinciall Justices coming to hold the Assizes, & before a full Appearance in the County's giving handsome and regular Charges to the Grand Jurys of Inquest, thereby acquainting the people with their Duty to God, their Sovereign, and Country, which these Justices of the County Courts never do, were any of them capable thereof; so that the Country borne, as they stile themselves, neither knew their Duty to the Queens Matye, nor the Respect they owe the Civill Magistrate; Wherefore Seing their Ignorance & Ambition will not Suffer them to do what in all honesty and good Conscience they ought, for the Service of their Country, I know not how these Justices, who are the only Asserters of her Matye Royall Prerogative, can be supported, unless Her Matye is pleas'd to direct the Councill and myselfe should pay them One hundred and twenty pounds Sterl & Annm. a piece out of the Imposts rais'd for defraying the necessary Charges of the Province, and not otherwise particularly applyd; Which will very well answer that, and the other necessary contingencies, the Justices of the Provinciall Court, as it stood before this Regulation, having been as great a Charge to the Province without any Encouragement to them. The several Laws for the Imposts are now revived for three Years & better, so that there will be a certain supporte for three Years at least, for those Justices; but without her Matye express Direction I shall not presume to make them any Allowance for their Service.
My Lord, According to my Instructions, I have made some Remarques on the severall Laws enacted this Session, which are inclos'd, And most heartily begg pardon for anything may have slipt my Notice, having been so very ill that I Could not sitt in Councill above three or four days during the whole Session and have not been able to go out of my House ever since. My Lord, I should be glad to have her Majesty's Comands about running the Northern lyne of this Province, or to heare My Lord Baltimore and Mr Penn had adjusted that Difference between themselves, that her Majesty's Subjects here might be in some certainty in their possessions the Borderers in both Provinces, being hardly restrayn'd from comitting Violence on each other, Which I shall be sorry to see, and in the meane tyme take the best Care I can to prevent it.

Having in my last to the Lords of Trade sent them a generall Acco of all Negro Slaves imported into this Province Since the Yeare 1698, though the Royall Affrican Company have not imported any; Yet taking my Instructions in that point to be generall cannot but thinke it my Duty to send a Duplicate thereof to Your Lordship, which is here inclosed.

My Lord as I am very proude of corresponding with Your Lordship, I shall allways thinke myselfe happy to receive and obey your Comands, and am with a very dutifull Reguarde

My Lord
Ye Lordships
most Dutifull humble Servt
Jo: Seymour

Maryland March 10th 1708/9

The Journall of the Committe of Accounts in November Assembly 1708

Th Bordley Cl Com
Maryland ss By order of the honourable the house of Delegates
Friday Decr 3d

1708 A Committee appointed to inspect into and state the Publick Accounts of this province
The gentlemen appointed for the same are

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Mr James Philips} \\
\text{Mr Joseph Hill} \\
\text{Mr John Bradford} \\
\text{Mr Robert Ungle}
\end{align*}
\]

Who make Choice of Mr James Philips to be their Chaireman and of Thomas Bordley to be their Clerk &

Order That notes be put up at the Publick places within the City of Annapolis to give notice to all persons that have any clairems from the publick That this Committee sitts at the house of Mrs Jane Burnell from Eleven in the forenoon till four in the After where all Just publick clairems that come in before tuesday night next will be allow'd w'ch being accordingly done

The Committee proceeds To allow as foll's

Viz

To Kent County for a Boat

To Queen Anns County for Do

To Talbott County for Do

To Somersett County for Do

\[720 + 720 + 720 + 720 = 2880\]

To the Severall members following for their Attendance and Itinerent Charges Viz

St. Maries To Mr Henry Peregrine Jowles for 9 days Attend\(²\), and Six days Itinerant Charges

To Mr Thomas Truman Greenfield for Do

To Mr Joshua Guybert for dit\(°\)

To Mr John Coode for 4 dit\(°\) & 6 dit\(°\)

Kent To Mr Thomas Covington for 9 do

& dit\(°\)

To Mr Daniel Pearce for Do
Ann arund
To Col. Charles Greenberry for 17 days attendance 2380
To Mr Richard Jones for Do 2380
To Mr Joseph Hill for Do 2380
To Mr Daniel Marriartee for Do 2380

Calvert
To Coll. Walter Smith for 17 do and four Days Itinerent Charges 2700
To Mr Robert Skinner for Do 2700
To Mr John Macall for Do
To Mr Nathaniel Dare for 11 days dit & Do 1860

Somerset
To Maj George Gall for 9 do and tend 2060
To Mr John West for Do 2060
To Mr Samuell Worthington for Do 2060

Talbott
To Maj Nichs Lowe for 9 Do & 6 Do 1740
To Mr Thomas Robbens for Do 1740
To Mr Robert Ungle for Do 1740

Charles
To Colo James Smallwood for 9 Do & 4 Do 1580
To Mr William Wilkinson for Do 1580
To Mr Thomas Crabb for Do 1580
To Mr Walter Storey for Dit 1580

Baltemore
To Coll. James Maxwell for 7 dit & Do 1300
To Mr James Philips for 9 dit & Do 1580
To Mr Richard Colegate for 5 Do 1020
To Mr Aquila Paca for Dit 1580

Pr. Georges
To Mr Robert Bradley for 17 Do 2700
To Mr Robert Tyler for Dit 2700
To Mr John Bradford for dit 2700
To Mr Philip Lee for 13 dit & Do 2140

Queen Annes
To Mr John Salter for 9 Do & Six Dit 1740
NOTES FROM THE EARLY RECORDS OF MARYLAND

(Continued from page 298)

The following notes are from the set of “Inventory and Account” books in the Land Office at Annapolis and date from 1674. They will serve for the most part to assist in tracing that elusive personality, the Maryland widow, although other matters are occasionally noted. As to Commissioned officers; the notes are merely to show that they held commissions at the dates given but are not intended as giving the date on which they received commissions.

JANE BALDWIN COTTON.

1681

Alexander, Thomas, his widow and extx., Hannah, married Richard Holland and extx.  
Robinson, John, Mary, his widow and extx., married Joseph Williams.  
Williams, Joseph, Mary, his wife, widow and extx. of John Robinson

1682

Bennett, Hannah, servant to James Stasely, Cecil Co.  
Bartlett, Elizabeth, servant to James Stasely, Cecil Co.
Cammell, John, his wife, Elizabeth, widow and admx. of William Savin, all of Cecil Co. VIII 282
Cooke, Ralph, sent to Major Samuel Lane, A. A. Co. VIII 283
Duram, Richard, his widow, Alice, was widow and extx. of Nicholas Furnace VIII 267
Evans, Margaret, widow and extx. of Samuel Lane VIII 267
Furnace, Nicholas, his widow and extx., Alice married Richard Duram VIII 267
Gough, William, his widow and admx., Hester, married Nicholas Nicholson, VIII 268
George, William, servant of Major Samuel Lane, A. A. Co. VIII 283
Holland, Richard, Hannah, his wife, was widow and extx. of Thomas Alexander. VIII 4
Hawkins, Henry, and Elizabeth, his wife, was widow and extx. of Francis Wyne, Charles Co. VIII 56
James, Thomas, married Sarah, widow and admx. of Gyles Stevens, Baltimore Co. VIII 3
Jones, Edward, Cecil Co., married widow and admx. of William Brockhurst, Cecil Co. VIII 271
Lane, Samuel, Margaret Evans, widow and extx. VIII 267
Ridgely, Robert. In account of inventory signed by Martha Ridgely “in the kitchen 230 lbs. of pewter, one brass lamp (first found) 1 fish plate, 1 cheese tester, toasting fork, 1 tailor’s goose, in milk house rolling pins, sillibabpots and custard dishes, no knives save 3 shredding ones, only flesh fork, chaffing dishes and pastry pans. He had 15 silver spoons and a watch in his chamber St. M’s (Gent).” VIII 295
Savin, William, his widow and admx., Elizabeth, married John Cammell. VIII 282
Stevens, Gyles, Baltimore Co., his widow and admx., married Thomas James. VIII 3
Walker, Thomas (Capt.), Somerset Co., his widow and extx., Jane, married Edward Day. VIII 417
account shows Thomas and Susannah Walker, 
two of the children. VIII 418, 419
Silly, Matthew, West River, A. A. Co. VIII 25

1683
Owin, Richard, legacy from Henry Howard, A. A. Co. VIII 140
Quigley, Charles (Mr.), who was servant to James Bodkin, deceased. VIII 120
Rowland, Lawrence, his wife, Grace, was widow of James Williams. VIII 55T
Williams, James, his widow, Grace, married Lawrence Rowland. VIII 55
Wyne, Francis, his widow and extx., Elizabeth, married Henry Hawkins. VIII 57, 269

1684
Bennett, John, a legacy in the will of Henry Howard, A. A. Co., of a ring. VIII 140
Baxter, Thomas, Kent Co., his widow, Hannah, married Thomas Furbey, also of Kent Co. VIII 245
Calvert, Jane (Madam), and Madam Elizabeth, notes due by them to estate of Bryan Dely, St. M's. Co. VIII 210
Croshow, William, Baltimore Co., admrs. William and Elizabeth Harris. VIII 214
Chandler, Rich. and Elizabeth, his wife, admx. of John Hamilton, Charles Co. VIII 221
Carvill, Thomas, by bill due him from deceased, Darby Donnavan, as by bill taken in appear-
ances. VIII 249
Cooke, Thomas, Baltimore Co., by his will there were bequests to Ann, his infant daughter. VIII 235
Combe, Abraham, his wife, Margaret, was widow and admx. of Edward Fishwick, St. M's. Co. VIII 248
Day, Edward, his wife, Jane, was widow and extx. of Capt. Thomas Walker, Somerset Co. VIII 417
Furbey, Thomas, his wife, Hannah, was widow of Thomas Baxter, all of Kent Co. VIII 245
Fishwick, Edward, St. M's. Co., widow and admx. Margaret, married Abraham Combes. VIII 288
Hawkins, William, mentioned as having account against estate of Henry Howard, A. A. Co. VIII 140
Harris, William, Baltimore Co., admrs. of William Croshaw, also of Baltimore Co. VIII 214
Hamilton, John, admrs. Rich. Chandler and Elizabeth, his wife, of Charles Co., Robert Hamilton mentioned in account, relationship to John not shown. VIII 221
Jones, Edward, a small legatee in the will of Henry Howard, A. A. Co. VIII 140
Linsey, Thomas, and Katherine, his wife, admrs. of Robert Morrice, late of Cecil Co. VIII 214
Luffman, William, his widow, Mary, married William Treveale. VIII 460
Merikin, Hugh, by will of Henry Howard, A. A. Co., is given a small legacy. VIII 140
Morrice, Robert, late of Cecil Co., admrs. Thomas and Katherine Linsey. VIII 214
Nicholson, Nicholas, his wife, Hester, was widow and admx. of William Gough. VIII 268
Parnassee, (Parneser), Robert, see William and Elizabeth Plot. VIII 237
Parker, William, and Francis Freeman appear as appraisers of a Calvert Co. estate. VIII 129
Smith, Edward, is given a small legacy by the will of Henry Howard, A. A. Co. VIII 140
Stanseby, Mary, widow and admr. of Dr. John Stanseby, Baltimore Co. VIII 235
Thompson, Robert, admr. of his cousin, William Wright, Charles Co. VIII 448
Treveale, William, married Mary, widow of William Luffman, A. A. Co. VIII 460
Wright, William, Charles Co., his admr. was his
cousin, Robert Thompson.  

1685  

Done, Patrick, admrs. Robert and Marjory Mynes,
Calvert Co.  

Jones, Robert, Calvert Co., had two silver forks in
his inventory (first found).  

Leidgett, Thomas, his widow and admx., Julian,
moved John Powell, Calvert Co.  

Magrouder, Samuel.  

Mynes, Robert, and Marjory, his wife, admx. of
Patrick Done, Calvert Co.  

Powell, John, his wife, Julian, was widow and admx.
of Thomas Leidgett, Calvert Co.  

1686  

Anderson, Peter, Talbot Co., and Ellinor, his wife,
admrs. of John Morris.  

Aspenall, Henry (Capt.), his widow and admx.
Elizabeth, married Edward Rockwood.  

Blaney, Lewis, his widow and extx., married Allen
Smith.  

Bigger, James, and Margrett, his wife, extrs. of
James Nuthall.  

Binley, Stephen, A. A. Co., admrs. William Stanton
and Blanche, his wife.  

Baker, Thomas, Charles Co., his widow married
John Harrison.  

Berry, James, his wife, was widow and admx. of
John Wynne, late of St. M's. Co.  

Bucknall, Thomas, his widow and extx., Mary, mar-
ried ——— Eager.  

Banks, Anne, extx. of Thomas Banks.  

Buttram, Jane, widow of Nicholas Buttram, mar-
rried Jeremiah Sheridan.  

Brent, Hewn, and Ann, his wife, widow and extx. of
Baker Brooke.
Busey, Susannah, admx. of Paul Busey, Calvert Co. IX 401
Brown, Nicholas, and Ann, his wife, Baltimore Co., admrs. of Dennis Inglish. IX 427
Chumbly, Francis, his wife, Barbara, widow and extx. of Charles Culles, Charles Co. IX 6
Biscoe, James, and Sarah, his wife, admrs. of Charles Priest, late of St. M’s. Co. IX 45
Carmel, William, his widow and admx., Ann, married William Watts. IX 46
Chapman, Richard, his widow and admx., Barbara, married John Gorly. IX 54, 55
Cornell, Joseph, his wife, Margaret, widow and admx. of Robert Worrall, Charles Co. IX 76
Cranford, Nathaniel, and Martha, his wife, admrs. of John Gill. IX 89
Crooke, John, and Sarah, his wife, extrs. of George Powell. IX 137
Cole, William, St. M.’s Co., his widow, Margaret, married Richard Vowles. IX 43
Croft, Robert, his widow, Anne, married John Skelton, St. M.’s Co. IX 145
Cleverly, Thomas, and Ann, Calvert Co. IX 150
Cosden, Thomas, Calvert Co., in account appears Margaret Cosden, daughter of deceased; William Cosden, son of deceased; Thomas Cosden, son of deceased; Alphonso Cosden, son of deceased; Elizabeth Cosden, daughter of deceased. IX 368 380
Cockerell, Ann, widow and admr. of John Cockerell. IX 429
Crayker, Samuel, his wife, Mary, was widow and extx. of George Sealey, Dorchester Co. IX 430
Davis, Robert, married Elizabeth, admx. of Hugh Baker, St. M.’s Co. IX 7
Dixon, Thomas, married Sarah, admx. of John Gwinn, Charles Co. IX 19
Darnall, John, Calvert Co., whose widow, Rebecca, married James Emson. IX 27
Dawkins, Margaret, extx. of Joseph Dawkins, Calvert Co.  
IX 146

Dorrell, Nicholas, his wife, Christian, was widow of Andrew Peterson, Cecil Co.  
IX 409

Daniel, Thomas, Dorchester Co., his widow and extx. married Angius Morrah.  
IX 428

Emson, James, his wife, Rebecca, widow of John Darnall, Calvert Co.  
IX 27

Evans, Benjamin, and Mary, his wife, extrs. of John Bowlins (?).  
IX 32

Eustis, James, his widow and extx., Elizabeth, married John Hawkins, Talbot Co.  
IX 122

Eager, Mary, extx. of Thomas Bucknall.  
IX 140

Ellis, James, his wife, Mary, widow and extx. of John Welsh, A. A. Co.  
IX 210

Fuller, Edward, and Sarah, his wife, admrs. of Thomas Tucker, A. A. Co.  
IX 141

Fanning, John, his widow, Jane (Jean), married Thomas Whicherly.  
IX 134

Gorly, John, his wife, Barbara, was widow of Charles Chapman, Charles Co.  
IX 54

Gill, John, Nathaniel and Martha Cranford, admrs.  
IX 89

Gilterope, James, his widow, Lucy, married Jeremiah Johnson.  
IX 136

Gray, John, A. A. Co., his widow married Patrick Murphy.  
IX 138

Greene, Henry, Talbot Co., his widow married Albert Johnson.  
IX 436

Hargist, Ann, extx. of William Hargist.  
IX 317

Husband, William, and Mary, his wife, admrs. of William Bowin.  
IX 27

Hawkins, John, his wife, Elizabeth, was widow of James Eustis.  
IX 122

Harrison, John, his wife was widow of Thomas Baker, Charles Co.  
IX 131

Hitchcock, William, his widow, Mary, married William Jones.  
IX 136
Horriss, Thomas, and Mary, his wife, Charles Co. IX 192
Hoskins, Lawrence, admx. Mrs. Rebecca Tyer. IX 353
Hance, Mary, widow of Christopher Kellett, deceased intestate. IX 364
Hinton, Thomas, his widow, Alice, married Joseph Spernon. IX 430
Inglish, Dennis, his admrs. were Nicholas Brown and Ann, his wife, Baltimore Co. IX 427
Jones, Philip, and Susan, his wife, admrs. of John Clarke, late of Calvert Co. IX 46
Joce, Thomas, and Ann, his wife, admrs. Samuel Tovey, Kent Co. IX 15
Joy, Martha, widow of Peter Joy. IX 134
Johnson, Jeremiah, his wife, Lucy, was widow of James Gilterope. IX 135
Jones, William, his wife, Mary, was widow of William Hitchcock. IX 136
Jones, Moses, and Katharine, his wife, extrs. of James Wheeler, Charles Co. IX 188 X 364
Johnson, Leonard (Capt.), mentioned in account of William Williams, Baltimore Co. IX 223
James, Richard, his widow and extx., Ellinor, married John Turner, all of A. A. Co. IX 362
Johnson, Albert, Talbot Co., his widow and extx., was widow of Henry Green. IX 436
Kent, William, Calvert Co., in account is legacy paid to Robert Jarvis for use of his child, Mary Jarvis. IX 172
Kellett, Mary, widow of Christopher Kellett, married ———— Hance. IX 364
Lewis, Henry, and Abigail, his wife, joint extrs. of Robert Thomas, late of St. M.'s Co. IX 31
Larkin, John, innholder. IX 211
Lewis, James, and Katherine, his wife, extrs. of Edmund Townhill, A. A. Co. IX 327
Morris, John, his admrs. were Peter and Ellinor Anderson, Talbot Co. IX 49
NOTES FROM THE EARLY RECORDS OF MARYLAND.

Murphy, Patrick, his wife, Mary, was widow of John Gray, A. A. Co. IX 138
Morrah, Angius, his wife, was widow and extx. of Thomas Daniel, Dorchester Co. IX 428
Newman, George, Charles Co., account of same by his admr., George Newman, shows a payment to John Morough, in right of his wife, being a part of her share of said Newman estate. IX 52
Nuthall, James, whose extrs. were James and Margrett Bigger. IX 98
Newman, Richard, and Anastasia, his wife, admrs. of Michael Thompson, St. M.'s Co. IX 148
Priest, Charles, St. M.'s Co., admrs. James and Sarah Biscoe. IX 45
Pegrane, James, admrs. Walter Welnerstone and Margaret, his wife. IX 55
Pearle, William, his wife was widow and extx. of Thomas Warren, Kent Co. IX 81
Powell, George, Calvert Co., whose extrs. were John and Sarah Crooke. IX 157
Peterson, Andrew, whose widow, Christian, married Nicholas Dorrell. IX 409
Randall, Benjamin, whose admrs. were Joseph and Anna Wicks. IX 5
Rookwood, Edward, Elizabeth, his wife, was the widow of Capt. Henry Aspinwall. IX 56
Randall, Johanna, widow of Christopher Randall. IX 142
Rousby, John, Calvert Co., whose widow was Barbara. IX 279
Spicer, Ellinor, widow and admx. of Thomas Windsor, Calvert Co. IX 40
Smith, Allen, whose wife was widow and extx. of Lewis Blaney, Kent Co. IX 91
Stanton, William, and Blanche, his wife, adms. of Stephen Binley, A. A. Co. IX 124
Skelton, John, whose wife, Ann, was widow of Robert Croft. IX 145
Scott, John, whose wife, Christian, was widow of Thomas Stearling. IX 222
Stearling, Thomas, his widow, Christian, married John Scott. IX 222
Sheridine, Jeremiah, his wife, Jane, was widow of Nicholas Butram, Calvert Co. IX 358
Spernon, Joseph, his wife, Alice, was widow of Thomas Hinton. IX 430
Sealey, George, whose widow, Mary, married Samuel Crayker. IX 430
Tovy, Samuel, adms. Thomas and Anne Joce. IX 15
Thomas, Robert, late of St. M.'s Co., Henry Lewis and Abigail, his wife, joint extrs. IX 31
Tucker, Thomas, A. A. Co., Edward and Sarah Fuller, adms. IX 141
Thompson, Michael, St. M.'s Co., Richard and Anastatia Newman, adms. IX 148
Tyer, Rebecca, widow and extx. of James Tyer, married Robert Yates. IX 300, 474
Taylor, Priscilla, alias Manning, admx. of John Taylor, Dorchester Co. IX 314
Townhill, Edmund, extrs. James and Katherine Lewis. IX 327
Tyer, Rebecca (Mrs.), admr. Lawrence Hoskins. IX 353
Turner, John, A. A. Co., his wife, Ellinor, widow and extx. of Richard Jones, A. A. Co. IX 362, 474
Vowles, Richard, his wife, Margaret, was widow of William Cole, St. M.'s Co. IX 143
Veyney, Thomasin, widow of Henry Veyney, Calvert Co. IX 402
Wicks, Joseph, and Anna, his wife, admrs. of Benjamin Randall. IX 5
Watts, William, his wife, Ann, was widow and admrx. of William Carmeday. IX 46
Welnerstone, Walter, and Margrett, his wife, admrs. of James Pegrane. IX 55
Worrall, Robert, Charles Co., Joseph and Margrett Cornell, admrs. IX 76
Warren, Thomas, his widow, Elizabeth, married William Pearle. IX 81
Wynne, John, his widow and admx., Ann, married James Berry. IX 132
Whickerly, Thomas, his wife, Jean, was widow of John Fanning. IX 134, 448
Wamsley, Martha, admx. of Thomas Wamsley, Cecil Co. IX 173
Wheeler, James, extrs. Moses and Katherine Jones. IX 188
Welsh, John, A. A. Co., extrs. James and Mary Ellis. IX 210

1687

Ashcom, Samuel, Calvert Co. His inventory includes a sun dial and a pair of brick moulds. IX 487
Banks, Thomas, his widow and extx., Ann Dennis. IX 475
Baker, Thomas, Charles Co., extrs. John and Mary Harrison. IX 463
Banks, Thomas, account shows “paid to Major Nich Sewall, guardian of Charles Beckwith and Michael Taney, husband of Margaret Beckwith, children of George Beckwith, deceased.” IX 476
Chandler, Mary (Madame). IX 461
Dennis, Ann, widow and extx. of Thomas Banks, Calvert Co. IX 475
Gamball, William, whose adms. were Richard and Mary Pollard. IX 473
Harrison, John, and Mary, his wife, extrs. of Thomas Baker, Charles Co. IX 463
Holland, Francis, and Sarah, his wife, A. A. Co. IX 479
Jackson, Margaret, extx. of Thomas Jackson, St. M.’s Co. IX 465
Pollard, Richard, and Mary, his wife, admrs. of William Gamball, Charles Co. IX 473
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<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Potts, Robert</td>
<td>Charles Co., his widow, Jane, married Thomas Lindsey.</td>
<td></td>
<td>X 160</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yates, Robert</td>
<td>his wife, Rebecca, was widow and extx. of James Tyer, Charles Co.</td>
<td>IX</td>
<td>474</td>
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<tr>
<td>Potts, Robert</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas Co., his widow, Jane, married Thomas Lindsey.</td>
<td></td>
<td>X 160</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yates, Robert</td>
<td></td>
<td>IX</td>
<td>474</td>
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<tr>
<td>Robert, his wife, Rebecca, was widow and extx. of James Tyer, Charles Co.</td>
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<td>X 160</td>
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<td>IX</td>
<td>474</td>
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<td>1688</td>
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<tr>
<td>Baker, Elizabeth</td>
<td>admx. of John and Frances Catterton.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>183</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bigger, James</td>
<td>his wife, Margaret, extx. of James Nuthall.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>184</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bonnam, William</td>
<td>his widow and admx., Anne, married Thomas Smith.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>312</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bourman, Robert</td>
<td>his wife, Anna, widow and extx. of Henry Staples, Talbot Co.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>340</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bennison, Richard</td>
<td>A. A. Co., his widow, Susan, married John Smart.</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bayne, John, and Anne</td>
<td>his wife, extras. of Thomas Gerrard, St. M.’s Co.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>179</td>
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<td>Catterton, Frances, and John, whose extras. were John and Elizabeth Baker.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>183</td>
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<td>John, his wife, Kathrin, was extx. of James Rigbie.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>245</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Collier, John, Baltimore Co., his widow and admx., Sarah, married John Hall.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>168</td>
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<tr>
<td>Drew, Anto, married daughter, not named, of George Utie, Baltimore Co.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>170</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dunken, Jane, widow of Patrick Dunken, A. A. Co., married Ferguson.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>51</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Evans, John, his widow and extx., Mary, married Alex. Thomas.</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>Evans, Sarah, extx. of Thomas Evans.</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ferguson, Jane, widow of Patrick Dunken, A. A. Co.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>51</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fairbrother, John, his wife, Jane, widow of William Mitchell, A. A. Co.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>160</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fookes, Herman, his wife, Elizabeth, admx. Samuel Hatton, Talbot Co.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>184</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Furnace, William, Somerset Co., his widow, Honora, married John Strawbridge; the account says five children, no names given.

Gerrard, Thomas, St. M.'s Co., his extrs. were John and Anne Bayne.

Hatton, Samuel, Talbot Co., whose admrs. were Herman and Elizabeth Fookes.

Hopkins, Joseph (Capt.), his widow and extx., Sarah, married ——— Kennard.

In account are following: "Money paid his daughter, Judith (now Skidmore); money paid his daughter, Anne (now Warner)."

Hayman, Elene, admx. of Henry Hayman, Somerset Co.

Higgins, Mary, wife of Michael Higgins, Calvert Co.

Hall, John, his wife, Sarah, widow and admx. of John Collier, Baltimore Co.

Hooper, Sarah, wife of George Hooper.

Holman, Sarah, alias Hall.

Jones, Elizabeth, wife of Richard Jones, and widow of William Vaughan, Kent Co.

Johnson, John, St. M.'s Co., extrs. of John Rose and Mary, his wife.

Jones, Ann, widow and admx. of Richard Weaver, Calvert Co.

Kennard, Sarah, widow and extx. of Capt. Joseph Hopkins.

Lindsey, Thomas, his wife, Jane, was widow of Robert Potts, Charles Co.

Lloyd, Philemon, whose widow, Henrietta Maria, was admx. Account shows following: "A great silver cup left his son, Edward; legacy left his daughter, Hannah; legacy left his daughter, Mary or Maria; legacy left Mrs. Darnall; to son, Edward, schooling in Eng-
land; to two tombstones for the children's graves, value £3 10s."

Mackfarland, Alexander, his wife, Elizabeth, sole extx. of Matthew Selley, A. A. Co.

Mitchell, Jane, A. A. Co., his widow married William Fairbrother.

Mitchell, Elizabeth, widow and extx. of John Mitchell, St. M.'s Co.

Mackdowell, Elizabeth, widow and admx. of Henry Mackdowell.

James Mackdowell died previous to Henry, who was his brother.

Neale, James, in account rendered of James Neale's estate the following is mentioned: "A negro woman given to James Boorman and delivered to William Boorman; 12 cows given to Roger, James and Dorothy Brooke."

Richardson, Mark, his wife, Susannah, was widow and extx. of George Utie (Utye), Baltimore Co.

Rigbie, James, whose extras. were Henry Constable and Kathrin, his wife, of A. A. Co.

Scudmore, Abigail, admx. of Thomas Scudmore.

Staples, Henry, Talbot Co., his widow and extx., Anna, married Robert Bourman.

Selley, Matthew, his widow and sole extx., Elizabeth, married Alexander Mackfarland.

Smart, John, his wife, Susan, widow of Richard Bennison, A. A. Co.

Strawbridge, John, his wife, Honora, widow of William Furnace, Somerset Co.

Smith, Thomas, his wife, Ann, widow and admx. of William Bonnam, Talbot Co.

Thomas, Alex., his wife, Mary, widow of John Evans, Somerset Co.

Utie, George, his widow, Susannah, married Mark Richardson.
Vanderheyden, Matthias, Cecil Co., his wife, Margaret, widow of Henry Ward. X 172

Vaughan, Elizabeth, widow of William Vaughan, Kent Co., married Richard Jones. X 181

Ward, Henry, whose widow, Margaret, married Matthias Vanderheyden, Cecil Co. X 172

Weaver, Richard, Calvert Co., his widow and admx., Ann, married Jones. X 231

Zone, James, married Patience Clocker, widow and admx. of Daniel Clocker, St. M.'s Co. X 232

1689 Liber Page
Bayne, Elinor (Mrs.), admx. of Philip Dysor. X 262
Dysor, Philip, late of Charles Co., admx., was Mrs. Elinor Bayne. X 262
Lowe, Henry, Susannah, his wife, was admx. and widow of John Darnall. X 230
Ramsey, William, A. A. Co., South River. X 248
Tidings, Richard, A. A. Co., Rhode River. X 248

1690 Liber Page
Allen, William, whose admr. was William Newman. XV 253
Champe, Soloman, Rhode River, A. A. Co. XI 1
Dorrell, Paul, whose widow married George Robinson. XIa 1½
Newman, William, and his wife, admrs. of William Allen, Talbot Co. XV 253

1691 Liber Page
Carberry, John Baptist, whose wife was widow of Cuthbert Scott. XV 39
Ingerson, Daniel, and Seth, his wife, admrs. of Henry Pratt. X 420
Scott, Cuthbert. XV 39

1692 Liber Page
Carroll, Charles, whose wife, Martha, was widow and extx. of Anthony Underwood. X 329
Culver, Henry, whose wife, Rebecca, was widow and extx. of Guy Finch, Calvert Co. X 333

Dorrington, Francis, Calvert Co., whose extras. were Samuel Warner and his wife. X 482

Finch, Henry, whose widow and extx. married Henry Culver, Charles Co. X 332

Howard, Nathan, whose widow and extx. married Richard Kennard. X 331

Hall, Joshua, whose wife, Margaret, was widow and extx. of John Isacks. X 333

Halloway, John, and Martha, his wife, widow and extx. of Samuel Vines. X 349

Isacks, John, whose widow and extx. married Joshua Hall. X 333

Dorsey, John, A. A. Co. In account is following item: “Major Edward Dorsey, Mr. John Dorsey and Thomas Blackwell and Sarah, his wife, do make choice of following persons to make equal division of estate late John Dorsey’s.” X 314

Tawney, Michael, departed this life May 22, 1692. Xa 3

Underwood, Anthony, St. M.’s Co., whose widow and extx. married Charles Carroll. X 329

Vines, Samuel, Calvert Co., whose widow and extx. married John Halloway. X 349

Warner, Samuel, and his wife, extx. of Francis Dorrington, Calvert Co. X 482

Gibson, Miles, Baltimore Co., inventory shows one case of knives and forks. XIIIa 56

Patterson, Jane, A. A. Co., South River. XI 44

1693-4 Liber Page

Askew, Richard, Baltimore Co., married Mary, widow of Edward Reeves. X 336

Abbot, George, his widow and admx. married John Holfworth, Calvert Co. XII 127

Account shows five children not married, but
also says "John Mackdowell married one of same."  

Barnett, William, his widow and admx., Alice, married ———— Watkins.  

Beedle, Edward.  

Bootheby, Edward, his wife, Elizabeth, was widow and admx. of Nathaniel Utie, also widow and admx. of Henry Johnson.  

Booker, John, Ann, his wife, widow and extx. of Richard Price.  

Cox, Charles, St. M.'s Co., Elizabeth Talbot was admx.  

Curtis, Michael, and his wife, Sarah, extx. Justinian Gerard.  

Collett, John, late Baltimore Co., admx. Elizabeth Gibson, widow of Miles Gibson and formerly widow of Henry Hazlewood.  

One of heirs of above Collett was Elizabeth Dawkins, late Elizabeth Gouldsmith.  

Three sons—Henry, William and John also heirs.  

Dunderdall, William, Talbot Co., adms. were Robert Roberson and Margaret, his wife.  

Drew, Anthony, his wife was niece of Nathaniel Utie.  

Dawkins, Elizabeth, see Gouldsmith, under Collett administration.  

Edmonds, Elizabeth, wife of Richard Edmonds, widow of Miles Gibson and formerly widow of Henry Hazlewood, Baltimore Co.  

(To be Continued)
1732. July 8. (Sat.) Yesterday after my country walk called upon me Philip Harcourt Esq. formerly Gentleman Commoner of Worcester College) with his quondam Tutor Mr. Roger Bourchier, Fellow of Worcester College. I had not seen Mr. Harcourt for many years before. He told me that my ingenious friend the Hon. Benedict Leonard Calvert Esq., Governor of Maryland, died in his return from thence on the 20th of May or else the 20th of June last (but he thinks the former) and was confined and cast into the sea, for which I am extreme sorry. He was born Sep. 7, 1700.

Aug. 7, (Mon.) My friend the Honble Benedict Leonard Calvert Esq., died June 1st, 1732, old stile, of a Consumption, in the Charles, Capt. Watts commander, and was buried in the Sea. When he left England he seemed to think indeed, that he was becoming an Exile, and that he should never see his native Country more; and yet neither myself nor any else could dissuade him from going. He was as well beloved as an angel could be in his Station (he being Governor of Maryland), for our plantations have a natural aversion to their Governours, upon account of their too usual exactions, pillages and plunderings; but Mr. Calvert was free from all such, and therefore there was no need of complaint on that score; but then it was argument enough to be harassed, that he was their Governour, and not only such, but brother to Lord Baltimore, the Lord Proprietor of Maryland, a thing which himself declared to his friends, who were likewise too sensible of it; and the same may appear also from a speech or two of his on occasion of some distraction, which tho' in print I never yet saw. I had a sincere respect for him, and he and I used to spend much time together in searching after curiosities &c., so that he hath often said, that 'twas the most pleasant part of his Life, as other young Gentlemen like-

1 For extended biography of Benedict Leonard Calvert see this Magazine, iii: 191, 283; and for other Calvert Memorabilia see vol. x, 372 and xi, 282.
wise then in Oxford have also said, that the many agreeable hours we used to spend together on the same occasions were the most entertaining & most pleasant part of their Lives. As Mr. Calvert & the rest of those young Gentlemen (several of which as well as Mr. Calvert were of noble Birth) used to walk & divert themselves with me in the country, much notice was taken there-of, & many envied our happiness. When Mr. Calvert was at Rome, he was once secured from insults, if not mischiefs, by the advice of a particular friend, an English gentleman, then at Rome. Mr. Calvert had been one of the Communion of the Church of Rome, which being too well known in that City, he was more indiscreet than one would have expected from one of his excellent sense and caution, in his commerce with the Jesuits and others of the English College there, which was the more dangerous, as divers do not doubt to give out, that the inhabitants of Italy in general scruple not the use of the stiletto, poison &c., where they entertain a prejudice. Mr. Calvert designed to write a description & history of Maryland, for which he had suitable abilities, & I doubt not but he made good Progress therein. He wrote me a long letter from thence, dated at Annapolis, March 18, 1728/9, in which are several particulars relating to the Island, and at the same time sent me Holdsworth's Muscipula in Latin and English, translated by R. Lewis, and dedicated to Mr. Calvert. 'Twas printed at Annapolis that year, & is one of the first things ever printed in that Country. Mr. Lewis was then (& perhaps, if living, may be still) a schoolmaster at Annapolis, and formerly belonged to Eaton.

Sept. 6, 1732 Hearne to Rawlinson.

Mr. Calvert was my intimate friend and Acquaintance, and we used to spend much time together (hardly a day failed) when he was in Oxford. . . I dissuaded him from going as much as ever I could, having a great fear upon me, that I should never see him more when I parted with him at the Angel Gate at Oxford. . . He was sensible from what I have heard him say more than once, that he should live but a short life. I much lament his loss, and ever longed to have a sight of him again. He died in my debt a guinea for a copy of Thomas Elmham in
large Paper, which was sent to Charles Lowe, Esq. near West-
minster Abbey on Feb. 20, 1727, Tuesday, but now I suppose
this little sum of money is lost, Mr. Lowe being (as you know)
dead also. . . — [p. 106.]

Mar. 29. (Thur.) [1733] I was told last night by Mr.
Crowe of Univ. Coll. that my late friend the Hon. Benedict
Leonard Calvert Esq., left a great many curiosities behind him,
and that they are in the hands of his brother, Cecil Calvert Esq.,
born Oct. 1, 1702.

The said Mr. Crowe, a young Gentleman, is Brother in law to
the said Ben. L. Calvert by the same Mother, who was a very
fine Woman.

Mrs. Jane Calvert, sister of B. L. Calvert, now the wife of
Mr. Hyde of Kinston Lisle in Berks, was born Nov. 13, 1703.
She hath half a dozen children by Mr. Hyde, as Mr. Crowe
told me last night.

Mr. Crowe insinuated, as if several of Mr. Calvert’s collec-
tions and papers were proper to be printed. I have a very good
letter of Mr. Calvert’s, that he wrote to me from Maryland,
March 18, 1728-9. I think it fit to be printed at some time or
other.

Mr. Crowe told me, at my asking, that Mr. Calvert made no
will, at least if he did, they could not find it. — [p. 179.]

April 4. (Wed.) My Lady Baltemore, mother of my late
friend the Hon. Ben. L. Calvert Esq. got her death by a bout
of dancing. She was a very fat woman, and very tall (above
six foot high) and very handsome, yet withall very nimble and
active, & using great agility that night in dancing, tho’ she went
to bed extraordinary well, and slept extraordinary well, yet an
alteration followed next day, and she continued languishing more
than a month, & then died. So I was told last night by her son
(by her second marriage) Mr. Crowe, a Commoner of Univ.
College, who added, her Epitaph was made by Ben. before men-
tioned, but that it being too long by much for the marble, it was
shortened, & being so shortened ’tis now upon the monument.
She died in the 42 year of her age. I have an account of her
before. — [p. 181.]
Sir George Calvert, Knight, was created (by King James I.) Baron (i. e., Lord) Baltimore of Baltimore, County Longford, Ireland, in 1625; he died 15 April, 1632, and was succeeded (Governor the Honorable Leonard Calvert being his second son) by his eldest son, Cecil Calvert.

Cecil, second Lord Baltimore, b. 1605; d. 1675; m. 1627, Lady Anne Arundell and was succeeded by his only surviving son, Charles Calvert I.

Charles, third Lord Baltimore, b. 1637; d. 1715; married four times and was succeeded by his only surviving son (by his second wife, Mrs. Jane Sewall, née Lowe.), Benedict Leonard Calvert I.

Benedict Leonard, fourth Lord Baltimore, b. 1679; d. 1715; m. 1698, the Lady Charlotte Lee and was succeeded by his eldest son, Charles Calvert II.

Charles, fifth Lord Baltimore, b. 1699; d. 1751; m. 1730, Mary Jannsen and was succeeded by his only surviving son, Frederick Calvert.

Frederick, sixth and last Lord Baltimore, b. 1732; d. 1771; m. 1753, the Lady Diana Egerton and died without lawful issue, when the title (wrongfully) became “extinct” (1771). The heir, however, was George Calvert, Esq., of “Deep Hole Farm,” Prince William County, and “The Horse Shoe,” Culpeper County, Virginia, who was heir-male of Governor the Honorable Leonard Calvert (supra), as follows:

Leonard Calvert (d. 1647), second son of the first Lord Baltimore, was Governor of Maryland, 1634-1647; m. Anne Brent (1642) and left an only son,
William Calvert (d. 1682), Deputy Governor, etc.; m. Elizabeth Stone (dau. of Governor William Stone) and left as his heir (his other sons having died without issue male) his son,

George Calvert Esq., who m. Elizabeth Doyne and left as his heir his eldest son,

John Calvert Esq. (d. 1739), who m. Elizabeth Harrison of Virginia and left as his heir his eldest son,

George Calvert Esq. (d. 1782) (supra), of "Deep Hole Farm" and "The Horse Shoe," etc., de jure seventh Lord Baltimore, being the heir-male of Governor the Leonard Calvert (q. v.). At his death the claim descended to his eldest son, by his first wife (Anne Crupper),

John Calvert Esq. (d. 1790), of "Hunting Ridge," Baltimore County, Md., de jure eighth Lord Baltimore. At his death the claim descended to his only son, by his first wife (Sarah Bailey),

Cecilius Calvert Esq. (d. 1852), de jure ninth Lord Baltimore; he married his first cousin, Anne Beck Calvert, dau. of his uncle, George Calvert Esq., Jr. (1744-1821), and left as his heir his eldest son (Ziba Calvert Esq., being the third son),

John Calvert Esq. (d. 1846), de jure tenth Lord Baltimore; he died unmarried and left as his heir, his brother,

George Calvert Esq. (d. 1865), de jure eleventh Lord Baltimore; he m. Willie Anne Woods and left as his heir his eldest son,

John Strother Calvert Esq. (d. 1886), de jure twelfth Lord Baltimore; he died unmarried and left as his heir his brother,

George Washington Calvert Esq. (d. 1913), de jure thirteenth Lord Baltimore; he died unmarried also and left as his heir his brother,

Benjamin Franklin Calvert Esq., of Willows, California, de jure fourteenth Lord Baltimore. As he has no issue, his heir is his first cousin, James Madison Calvert, of Hunnewell, Mo., eldest son of the late Ziba Calvert (q. v.) and grandson of Cecilius, de jure ninth Lord Baltimore. He is therefore heir-presumptive to the Barony, if restored.
DESCENT OF THE TITLE (BALTIMORE).

Sir George Calvert, Knt., 1st Lord Baltimore (d. 1632); m. Anne Mynne (d. 1622).

- Cecil, 2nd Lord (d. 1675).
  - Leonard, Gov. of Md. (d. 1649); m. Anne Brent.

- Charles I., 3rd Lord (d. 1715).
  - William, Deputy Gov. (d. 1682); m. Elizabeth Stone.

- Benedict Leonard, 4th Lord. (d. 1715).
  - Charles, d.s.p.m. George, m. Elizabeth Doyne.

- Charles II., 5th Lord (d. 1751).
  - John (d. 1739); m. Elizabeth Harrison.

- Frederick, 6th Lord; d. s.p. 1771.
  - George (d. 1782), de jure 7th Lord; m. Anne Crupper.

- George, second son (d. 1821).
  - John (d. 1790); de jure 8th Lord.

- Nancy Beck Calvert (d. 1833); m. Cecilius (d. 1852), de jure 9th Lord.

- John (d. u. 1846), de jure 10th Lord. George (d. 1865), de jure 11th Lord. Ziba (d. 1886)

- John S. (d. u. 1886), de jure 12th Lord
  - George W. (d. u. 1913), de jure 13th Lord.
  - Benjamin Franklin, de jure 14th Lord.
  - James Madison Calvert, heir presumptive.
CORRECTIONS

Two deeds recently sent me from Prince William County, Virginia, indicate that the wife of John Calvert (d. 1739), George 6, William 5, Leonard 4, George 3, Leonard 2, John 1, was Jane, and not Elizabeth, Harrison. The first deed speaks of "Burr Calvert alias Harrison, son of Jane Harrison . . . of Westmoreland County," and the second (dated 1739), "between Thomas Calvert alias Harrison, and Sarah his wife, and John Carr . . . lands in Prince William County left by Burr Harrison between George Calvert alias Harrison, Burr Calvert alias Harrison, and Thomas Calvert Harrison." This would also indicate that there were only three sons, instead of five or six, although, of course, there may have been more than tradition to supply the data of the other children. (See Deed Book D., pages .7-8, Manassas.) There may, however, have been more than one marriage between the Calverts and Harrisons in Virginia.

Page 52, line 4. Read degree, not degrete.
Page 55, line 36. Read Philipson, not Philipsin.
Page 57, line 22. Read Cecilius, not Cecelius.
Page 57, line 3. Read Epsom, not Epson.
Page 58, line 22. The matter beginning "Before his mar-
riage" and ending "who lived at 'Mt. Airy,'" properly belongs to a footnote to follow after line 4, ending "riotous living," as it does not pertain to Frederick, Lord Baltimore, but to his father.
Page 58, line 32. Read d. s. p. l., not d. s. p. l.
Page 58, line 33. Read Epsom, not Epson.
Page 191. The order of the children of the Hon. William Calvert was inverted for the first two, as Elizabeth was the eldest child, not Charles. Read, therefore: i. Elizabeth, b. 1662. ii. Charles, b. 1664; etc.
Page 191, line 32. Read: iii. William, b. 1666; d. s. p. m., etc.
Page 192, line 21. Read: i: Charles (?), d. s. p. m., the interrogation point indicating the doubt as to his paternity as referred to on pages 317-318.

Page 195, line 23. The complete issue of George Calvert and Willie Anne (Woods) Calvert is as follows:

i. John Strother, b. 1836; d. 1896, unmarried.
ii. George Washington, b. 1838; d. 1913, unmarried.
iii. William Wood, b. 1840; d. 1908, unmarried.
iv. Sarah Anne, b. 1842; d. 1899; m. 1869, her cousin, Samuel Ralls Calvert (q. v.).
v. Mary Elizabeth, b. 1844; d. s. p.
vi. Ziba Jesse, b. 1846; d. 1903, unmarried.
vii. Benjamin Franklin, b. Sept. 27, 1850; heir to the Barony of Baltimore.
viii. James Gabriel, b. 1852; d. s. p. m. 1885.
ix. Susan Catherine, b. 1853; d. 1886.
x. Elvira Jane, b. 1856; m. 1877, her cousin, John Quincy Calvert (q. v.).
xi. Martha Virginia, b. 1858; d. 1879.
xii. Edward Green, b. 1860; d. u.

Page 197, line 4. The Catherine Anne (b. Feb. 4, 1892; d. May 12, 1914) here mentioned as a daughter of James Madison Calvert and his second wife, Catherine Anne Taylor, is in error as this was the second wife herself. She was born Feb. 4, 1852, and died May 12, 1914, leaving no issue.

Page 199, line 12. Read: John Twohig, not Twohis.

Page 203, lines 1-2-3-4 belong after line 13 as wife of Frederick Strother Emery. Read: Frederick Strother Emery, b. Aug. 6, 1874; m. Aug. 23, 1904, the Countess Elsa von Moltke.

Page 203, line 15. Read: Lucy Crane Nicklin.

The first seventeen lines of page 203 were so mixed up that it is thought advisable to give them in their correct order, which is as follows:

ii. Elizabeth Catherine Nicklin, b. Nov. 29, 1833; d. Sept. 10, 1910; m. Jan. 9, 1851, Espy Connoly.
iii. Martha Virginia Nicklin, b. March 9, 1836; d. May 22, 1838.
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3. Frederick Strother Emery, b. Aug. 6, 1874; m. Aug. 23, 1904, Elsa, daughter of Count and Countess Max von Moltke.


viii. Laura Pendleton Nicklin, b. Sept. 5, 1848; d. April 10, 1872; m. 1870, Dr. Charles B. Ansart; s. p.

ix. William Fuller Nicklin, b. March 11, 1852; d. Feb. 18, 1858.

Page 203, line 37, add (to record of Colonel Benjamin Patton Nicklin, U. S. A.): Member of the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Virginia.

Page 318, line 5. Read 1668, not 1669.

Proceedings of the Society

March 14, 1921.—Regular monthly meeting with President presiding.

The following persons were elected to membership:

Mrs. Cavendish Darrell, Julien L. Bowdre, Jr.,
Mr. John E. Beatty, Joseph D. Chesney,
Edward McColgan, Mrs. Samuel A. Tubman,
Edwin S. Hoskins, Miss Jessie Black,
James Baily, Mrs. Frank P. Scrivener,
Rev. Benjamin T. Hynson, Mrs. George Dowell,
Harold H. Sims, Associate, Daniel Henry,
Miss Mary C. Oursler, Assoc.,

Mr. David Ridgely Howard (to life membership).

The President stated that he had received a letter from Mr. Blanchard Randall, Chairman of the Maryland League for
National Defense, turning over to this Society the balance of funds on hand on finishing the work.

Vice-President Thom reported that the Committee on the Shot Tower had met and conferred with the Mayor, asking him to urge the Park Board either to purchase or to condemn the Shot Tower and land adjacent and use it as a park or civic center. He said that the Mayor seemed to think favorably of this. President Harris stated that he had received a letter of thanks from Mayor Broening in reply to his letter expressing the hope that the above-mentioned plan would be carried out.

Under the head of Necrology the death of Miss Sarah Richmond and Mrs. Rosabella Sadtler was reported.

The President then called attention to the notice sent out to the members for this meeting, stating that a resolution would be presented. Thereupon General Lawrason Riggs submitted the following:

"Resolved, That His Honor the Mayor be requested to submit to the Municipal Art Commission, for its consideration, the advisability of relocating the statue of General Lafayette now proposed to be placed immediately south of the Washington Monument."

A discussion followed, Mr. Thomas C. Corner, Mr. Francis B. Culver and several others speaking in favor of the resolution. A division being finally called for, the resolution was adopted with a vote of 35-3.

The President then stated that Mr. Dielman would speak on the Needs and Policy of the Society.

Mr. Dielman said, in part:

"It will probably surprise many of you to know that should this Society be compelled to liquidate, the contents of this building would bring under the hammer an amount probably in excess of one million dollars. It is an assured fact that no other historical society in all these United States has any such collection of source material as that in our possession, and but few of them have anything comparable to it.

"For instance, in manuscript material, aside from the origi-
nal Archives now in course of publication, we have the Calvert papers, never adequately treated; the correspondence of the Executive Department from 1767 to 1867, a huge mass of material comprising many thousands of uncalendared letters and documents; the Red Books, the Black Books and others of this series, consisting of personal and official letters of the Colonial and Revolutionary period; the Carroll, the Dulaney, the Scharf, the Warden, the Williams and other collections which have hardly been touched. A number of these collections are practically unknown except as collections and it is necessary to withhold them from use on account of the risk of damage from promiscuous handling in their present condition. This item alone represents years of labor in calendaring, cataloguing and mending, at the hands of specially qualified persons.”

Judge Trippe, on behalf of the Committee on Addresses and Literary Entertainments, moved that a vote of thanks be extended to Mr. Dielman. The motion was adopted.

Dr. Charles Baldwin suggested that a vote be taken on Mr. Dielman’s suggestion that Governor Ritchie be requested to purchase out of the Contingent Fund the books referred to by Mr. Dielman, and Mr. John L. Sanford suggested that Mr. Dielman be requested to reduce his remarks to writing and that copies be printed and sent to the members.

It was moved and carried that the Secretary communicate with the Governor, stating the facts in reference to the valuable books for sale and ask that he consider purchasing them from his contingent fund.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

April 11, 1921.—The regular monthly meeting of the Society was held tonight with the President presiding.

The Secretary stated that he had communicated with Governor Ritchie in regard to purchasing, out of the contingent fund, the manuscripts mentioned in the minutes of the last meeting, and read a letter from the Governor which stated that at the present time there were no funds available, but that he
would consider the matter again toward the end of the year, and if no funds were then available perhaps he would make provision in the next budget.

Mr. Dielman announced that the Library Committee of the Peabody Institute had authorized that out of the "Reverdy Johnson, Jr., Fund" a cable be sent to England requesting that these documents be sent on approval, with a view to possible purchase. The President expressed the thanks of the Society to the Peabody for their action in the matter.

The following persons were elected to membership:

Mr. and Mrs. Key Compton, Mr. Frank C. Norwood,
Mr. Michael J. Sullivan, Mr. Reuben Foster,
Dr. W. W. Davis, Mr. Frederick Foster,
Mr. Cleveland P. Manning, Mr. Joseph P. Smythe,
Mr. Albert H. Buck, Mr. Francis E. Pegram,
Mr. Charles L. Hutchins, Mr. Walter L. Clark,
Miss Louise C. Osborne Haughton,
Mr. and Mrs. C. Burnett Torsch,
Dr. Henry Maynadier Fitzhugh.
Dr. W. H. DeCoursey Wright,
Mr. John T. Landis—Assoc.
Miss Pearl B. Kimble—Assoc.

The President then announced that Father O'Donovan would submit a minute on His Eminence, the late James Cardinal Gibbons.

Father O'Donovan then offered the following minute:

"Whereas, Divine Providence has closed in death the long, wise and virtuous earthly life of His Eminence, James Cardinal Gibbons, Ninth Archbishop of Baltimore; and

"Whereas, it was in this City of Baltimore that he was born July 23, 1834, and died March 24, 1921, and having here been baptized a Christian, ordained a priest, consecrated a bishop, and given the cardinal's biretta of the Holy Roman Church; and
"Whereas, he spent just one-half of his earthly life, to wit, forty-three years, as Archbishop of this see, wielding an influence almost world-wide at times, planning and executing many good deeds for his fellow-man;—

"Therefore, Be it Resolved, that the Maryland Historical Society records with a deep sense, the loss to this City and State of him who was in the best and truest sense one in belief and practice with Lord Baltimore's principles of religious liberty and good will to all men.

"Born near what is now Gay and Lexington Streets, baptized in the Cathedral, because of the ill-health of his father the family took a sea-voyage to Ireland, where Mr. Gibbons died. Mrs. Gibbons and her children sailed for America, but were shipwrecked on the Bahamas, before they finally reached New Orleans. There James Gibbons conceived the idea of studying for the priesthood, first at St. Charles College, Maryland, and later at St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore. After being ordained priest 1861, he served seven years in Baltimore, and in 1868 was consecrated Vicar-Apostolic of North Carolina; in 1872 Bishop of Richmond, Virginia, and in 1877 Archbishop of Baltimore.

"Not only did those of his own faith hold him dear as their father in Christ, but many Protestants and even Jews esteemed him as a kindly gentleman, who never gave unnecessary offence, a searching student of the writings of many men, and a sympathetic friend of every class, all deepened and tempered exquisitely by his spiritual training under the French Fathers of St. Sulpice of Baltimore, broadened and mellowed by his native and inherent benevolence, and sympathetically adjusted and coordinated through considerable travel in our own and foreign lands, and made concrete and practical through his wide acquaintance with many of the strongest and wisest personages of American and European nationalities.

"If the best Marylanders are those who practice the motto of our State, then Cardinal Gibbons, whose tireless strength in 'Manly deeds' tempered with kindly 'Womanly words' were
so well known to his fellow-citizens, was in truth a real, historical Marylander.

"And while on the one side his eminent position as a Prince of the Holy Roman Church admitted him to the loftiest company of several Popes, Presidents of our beloved Country, Emperors and Kings and Queens of other realms, yet on the other hand he was a daring, ceaseless friend of the Knights of Labor, and of all sons of toil, even the dusky negro, in this our Southland, where his field of labor in the Vineyard of the Lord had cast his lot for a long lifetime.

"With a curious love for the young, as the altar-boys and news-boys, as well as for the aged and broken, as the charges of the Little Sisters of the Poor; with a noble record of shepherd-life searching for the ignorant members of his flock in North Carolina and Virginia; as well as a delight in the company of the first families of cultured Marylanders; with an experience that had led him down through those trying days of the War of the Confederacy, Reconstruction under the carpet-baggers, expansion into the 'Golden West,' our War with Spain and late World War; having seen General Jackson, having walked a mourner behind the corpse of President Lincoln, having offered invocations at the conferring of the Sword on the victorious Admiral Dewey, having been tendered a reception in our armory in 1911 the like of which was never seen in our country, whereat as guests were the then President of the United States, the Past President, the Vice-President, the Secretary of State, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Senators and many of the fathers of our country, having successfully combatted and overthrown that German propaganda called Cahenslyism, having presided over the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore, having been the Chancellor of the Catholic University at Washington, as well as having saved it from financial collapse, no wonder if he should be called and remembered chiefly as a man of affairs.

"Nevertheless from a busy life he used his spare hours so profitably as to write his kindly, erudite, practical 'Faith of
Our Fathers,' done during his residence as a missionary bishop in North Carolina from 1868 to 1872. Following, more than a dozen years later (1889), came 'Our Christian Heritage' intended to lead men of any, or no faith, 'amid the encircling gloom' to believe in things fundamentally religious and spiritual. Still later, Moses-like, for the young Levites of the Clergy chiefly, he wrote 'The Ambassador of Christ,' and finally, as a child of his old age, embodying his reminiscences and experiences, too precious to be lost, appeared his 'Retrospect of Fifty Years.'

"In both words and deeds, in young and old age, a sweet, gentle wisdom and human kindness pervaded all that was his.

"Blessed with good health and alert senses, though always of a frail physique, fond of walking and manly sports, he was likewise an admiring reader of the classics and nobler writings of our mother tongue. For over four-score years his was a 'Mens sana in corpore sano.' For ripe, sage wisdom, breadth and balance of judgment, gentleness and mercy in administering justice, above all for constant exemplification of the most needed virtue of a Christian character, he was a charming exemplar.

"For an abiding, deep-rooted faith in the teachings, as well as for a sustaining hope in the rewards for loyal service to his Master, and for a fond love for the uplifting life of virtue inculcated and fostered by the Church of God, especially deprecating the evils of divorce, he was always and everywhere a devoted herald.

"For the world at large he was a leader in republican principles of liberty without license; for all religious men he exemplified the broadest charity; for us Americans and Marylanders his good deeds and informing writings should long be pondered, applied to and re-lived in our lives."

Mr. William P. Ryan, in seconding the motion to adopt the Minute presented by the Rev. Louis O'Donovan, commemorative of His Eminence, the late James Cardinal Gibbons, asked
the privilege to briefly express his own estimate of this truly great and estimable man.

Mr. Ryan spoke as follows:

"The death of His Eminence, James Cardinal Gibbons, is, as I see it, an irreparable loss. The position he held through his long and remarkable life was truly unique. The greatest Churchman in Catholic Christendom and exercising the greatest influence for good in civic affairs of any private citizen in America.

"He was in fact the good shepherd, and in the broadest and highest spiritual sense of real Christian charity all the sons of men were embraced in his sheepfold. He believed that 'Other sheep I have that are not of this fold: them also I must bring and they shall hear my voice and there shall be one fold and one shepherd.'

"A Prince of the Church he was in piety an exemplar to all his clergy; and in humility both of thought and deed a model for all the faithful. A profound and learned expositor of the Sacred Scriptures, as exemplified in his ‘Faith of Our Fathers,’ ‘An Ambassador of Christ,’ and ‘Our Christian Heritage,’ he lived the gospel he preached and walked in the footsteps of his Divine Master.

"A wise and safe statesman, he was not swayed by partisan rancor, although he never failed to raise his voice and give his counsel when America or its institutions were imperiled. He believed that righteousness exalteth a nation and he felt that under God's providence ours was the greatest and best government upon the earth, and he leaves us as the most profoundly mourned man of his generation. All the creeds—Jew and Gentile—all Americans of all parties who love their native land are uncovered at his tomb and with our own stricken people of Baltimore sincerely grieve for our greatest and best loved citizen."

Mrs. Anna L. Sioussat then presented a collection of framed views of Sulgrave Manor, on behalf of the family of the late Mrs. T. Harrison Garrett with the following remarks:
"In presenting on behalf of the family of the late and lamented Mrs. T. Harrison Garrett, these views of Sulgrave Manor to the Maryland Historical Society it would seem well to refer to the notable occasion which they represent.

"Mrs. Garrett was sent as Special envoy from the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America to report upon the possibilities of a safe place of deposit in Sulgrave Manor House, Northampton Shire, for the portrait of Col. Washington presented by the National Society to the British Peace Commissioners on the occasion of the celebration of one hundred years of peace between the two English-speaking peoples.

"The portrait was that painted by Charles Wilson Peale of 'Young Mr. Washington' in the uniform worn during the French and Indian War as a Colonel in His Majesty's forces. He wears on the breast of his long waistcoat the silver gorget in evidence that he was on duty in active service. The original is at Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia.

"Mrs. Garrett arrived in London, July 29, 1914. Her visit had been anticipated by a cable written to the Earl of Plymouth, Chairman of the Committee on Memorials, and upon sending her credentials to the Hotel where the Commission was sitting, she was notified that on the next day the ceremonies would take place of the transfer from the British Commission who had purchased the Manor House with ten acres of ground surrounding it, to the hands of the Anglo-American Committee, its permanent custodians.

"Mrs. Garrett accordingly went down in the special train with a goodly company, among whom were Lord Shaw of Dummerline, Earl Spencer of Althorpe with Mr. Perris, the Secretary, and other members. On their way home after the ceremonies and inspection of the Manor, they were entertained at Althorpe by Earl Spencer and so ended a memorable day for them and for us.

"It affords us profound pleasure thus to indicate the importance of the visit which those photographs portray and to record our lasting appreciation of the steadfast devotion, the
unfailing generosity, the patriotic ardor for Nation and her beloved State of Maryland of Mrs. Garrett, so well known to you, her fellow workers and fellow citizens. This presentation is made at the request of John Garrett and Robert Garrett, Esq."

The President thanked Mrs. Sioussat and stated that proper acknowledgment would be sent to the donors.

The Recording Secretary presented on behalf of Mr. C. T. Williams a collection of the mounted clippings from the daily papers upon the death of Cardinal Gibbons. These were accepted with thanks.

The President presented on behalf of Miss Elizabeth Woodville, executrix of the estate of Miss Susan Williams, four mourning rings of the Williams and Cook families, a miniature of Otho Holland Williams and the wedding ring used by both General Williams and his son Elie Williams.

Mr. Dielman presented on behalf of Miss Ella Mackubin a collection of the papers of the Patapsco Female Institute.

Dr. Henry J. Berkley presented certain letters of Chancellor Theodoric Bland upon the Constitution of the United States and read sketches of Thomas Stockett Alexander and of John Harwood Alexander.

NOTES, BOOKS RECEIVED, ETC.

History of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Maryland, 1820-1920. By Abdel Ross Wentz. Together with a brief sketch of each congregation of the synod and biographies of the living sons of the synod in the ministry. Printed for the Synod by the Evangelical Press, Harrisburg, 1920. 8vo., 641 pp., illustrated profusely with portraits, etc.

The Maryland Synod, as it is commonly known, has played an important rôle in the church history of the state for a century past, and the above volume both attractive in appearance
and informative in a high degree, briefly chronicles the chief events connected therewith.

It may be noted that the first Lutheran congregation in Maryland was that at Monocacy a few miles north of the present city of Frederick, it having been visited by a Lutheran minister as early as 1733. In Baltimore the Lutherans had no regular pastor until 1755, while in Georgetown the oldest congregation was organized in 1769.

The extensive and varied biographical material also presented make this work of interest to a wide circle of readers, as many of the characters described were leaders in fields of activity outside of the Lutheran church.

Rev. Jno. G. Morris, for instance, was a striking character who left a distinct impress as Librarian of the Peabody Institute, as President of the Maryland Historical Society, and as a scientist of note.

The Revs. J. Daniel Kurtz and Benjamin Kurtz were both prominent figures in Baltimore towards the middle of the last century; and Rev. J. G. Butler of Washington was later likewise a man worth while on the Maryland soil loaned by the state to the Federal Government.

Rev. Dr. Wentz, as author and compiler of the above History, has done his work excellently well, and the volume in question everywhere gives evidence of his great assiduity in the collection of material and of his literary skill in handling it when collected.

This volume is one which any Marylander may well feel proud to own.

GEORGE C. KEIDEL.

Library of Congress,  
Washington, D. C.


This volume, the first of a series of six is an invaluable contribution to the history of the American Revolution, covering the period from August 29, 1774 to July 4, 1776. The editor says in his preface: "The purpose of the present collection of letters and other writings of members of the Continental Congress is to supplement the journal, to expand the meagre record so far as possible, by bringing together in one place whatever
information touching the proceedings of Congress may have come down from those who took part in them."


This is a painstaking attempt to chronicle various branches of this family in the United States in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. A part of chapter four is devoted to the McCarthy's in Maryland. The book will doubtless prove to be of use to genealogists.

_The Czechs (Bohemians) in America; a study of their national, cultural, political, social, economic and religious life._ By Thomas Capek. Boston, 1920.

The scope of this volume is indicated in its title. Beginning with Augustine Herrman (whose portrait appears as the frontispiece) it sketches the careers of prominent Czechs who have distinguished themselves in various sections of the country. The volume is illustrated and has a serviceable index.


This volume is the third in the "Firearms in American History Series," and covers the period from 1800 to 1920. Profusely illustrated, a valuable and interesting work. The opening paragraph is peculiarly pertinent at the present time: "Now comes again the ancient propaganda, spread by a vicious few, of international disarmament and everlasting peace. This pernicious doctrine, as old as nations themselves, and now proclaimed anew on the one hand by those who are educationally or mentally defective, and on the other by seekers of gain who are knaves, is dangerous to all nations and especially menacing to the strength, the safety, and even the existence of our own United States."

_Blooded Horses of Colonial Days; Classic Horse-matches in America before the Revolution._ By Francis Barnum Culver. Baltimore. $3.50.

The book is full of interest to all lovers of the horse, and is a valuable contribution to the history of a most lively phase of colonial life as well as an authoritative work of reference. The general reader and the modern sportsman alike will find in "Blooded Horses of Colonial Days" an agreeable addition to
their libraries that will afford at the same time delight and profit.


Nos. 1 and 2 contains "Le dernier séjour de J.-J. Rousseau à Paris, 1770-1778," by Elizabeth A. Foster, Ph. D.; No. 3 contains "Letters of Ann Gillam Storrow to Jared Sparks," ed. by Frances Bradshaw Blanshard, A. M.

*Transactions of the Royal Historical Society. 4th Series.*


*A Register of the Ancestors of Dorr Eugene Felt and Agnes (McNulty) Felt.* Compiled by Alfred L. Holman, Chicago, 1921. Privately printed.

*Andrew Meade of Ireland and Virginia.* By P. Hamilton Baskervill. Richmond, Va., 1921.

*Tyler's Quarterly Historical and Genealogical Magazine for January 1921.*

It contains a sound editorial on "Propaganda in History"; "Charles City County Petitions"; "James City County Petitions"; "Record of the Smith Family" (of Essex County, Va.); some minor contributions and Historical and Genealogical notes.

*Historical Society of New Mexico, Publication No. 23.*

It is devoted to "Addresses delivered at the Ceremonies incident to the Dedication of the Cross of the Martyrs, September 15, 1920."
"November often proves an intemperate Month, the Earth and Trees now are wholly unclothed, and the Country-man having sowed his Wheat and Rye, generally forsakes the Fields, and spends his time at the Barn and at the Market. A good Fire begins to be welcome. And as the Farmer in Pennsilvania is busie at threshing his Corn, &c., so the Planter in Maryland and Virginia must observe his times in Curing & Packing his Tobacco, and begins to hearken for News from Europe in hopes for a good Market for his Merchant enriching Weed. Now Hospitality and good Neighborhood is in fashion in Maryland, especially where there's store of strong Liquors."


[Contributed by Albert Cook Myers.]
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