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ARCHIVES OF MARYLAND

Published by authority of the State

VOLUME XLI

The volume of the Archives is now ready for distribution and is the third in the series, containing the records of the Judicial Business of the Provincial Court. The period covered by this volume runs from 1658 to the close of 1662. The differentiation of the Proceedings of the Council from those of the Court had not as yet been made clearly by the clerk and this volume contains certain documents which we should have expected to find in the Council records, such as the proclamations establishing Charles County and announcing the protectorship of Richard Cromwell. The period covered by this volume is a very interesting one, as it covers the close of the administration of the Province by the Puritan Commissioners, the governorship of Josias Fendall and the performance of executive functions by the Proprietor's half-brother, Philip Calvert, and by his son and heir, Charles Calvert.

The earlier volumes of the Provincial Court Proceedings are numbers four and ten of the whole series and were published many years ago. It seems worth while to return to these Court Proceedings in order to call attention to the varied character of the Archival material, as well as on account of the intrinsic interest of the cases themselves.

Genealogists will find many items of value in the depositions filed in the several cases and students of institutions, legal and social will discover many items of value for their study.

The attention of members of the society who do not now receive the Archives is called to the liberal provision made by the Legislature, which permits the Society to furnish to its own members copies of the volumes, as they are published from year to year, at the mere cost of paper, press work, and binding. This cost is at present fixed at one dollar, at which price members of the Society may obtain one copy of each volume published during the period of their membership. For additional copies, and for volumes published before they became members, the regular price of three dollars is charged.

MARYLAND

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FORT FREDERICK

W. McCULLOH BROWN

The Colonists of Maryland had lived in comparative peace and security with the Indians, until about the year Seventeen Hundred and fifty-two. Then the constant advance of settlement to the westward, and the rivalry of the French and English for the control of the Northwest became more intense, and many of the tribes were drawn into alliance with the French against the English settlers.

Conditions became so bad that a force of regulars were sent out to America under command of Gen. Edward Braddock (10 December 1754) and three simultaneous expeditions were planned against the French, Braddock taking command in person of that aimed at Fort Duquesne.

With the coming of Braddock the Colonists hoped for protection, but following his defeat upon the Monongahela by the French and Indians on 9 July 1755, fright and despair seized on the entire Maryland frontier. The Indians incited by the French became more and more bold in their raids and attacks upon the settlers, and fires, massacres, scalping and the carrying away of prisoners were of constant occurrence.

Governor Horatio Sharp of Maryland fully alive to the trials and dangers of the inhabitants of Conococheague, as the settle-

ment was known (being named after the Creek of that name), went to the frontier in the latter part of July, 1755, gathering such recruits as he could, and a chain of block houses was built to give some protection in case of need.

Still the depredations and alarms continued, and Col. Washington writes in a letter to Lord Fairfax early in 1756: "The whole settlement of Conococheague is fled, and but two families remain between here and Fredericktown." The Shenandoah River at the same time was almost the western limit of Virginia.

Governor Sharp urged on by the appeals from the Conococheague, and appreciating the necessity of giving adequate protection, finally secured an appropriation from the Maryland Assembly (16 May, 1756) of £11,000 for the erection and maintenance of a fort on the North Mountain.

Governor Horatio Sharp probably planned and personally directed the building of Fort Frederick for we know that he was there a number of times during the summer of 1756. He writes to Lord Baltimore on May 27, 1756 that "I am going to North Mountain to construct a strong fort," and to oversee the work for a while as the officers are all novices, and ignorant of everything that relates to fortifications, or places of defence, and engineers are not to be had.

Profiting by the experience gained from the knowledge that Fort Grenville, a "stuccado fort" in Pennsylvania, had been set on fire by the French and Indians, Sharp decided to build a large and substantial stone fort which would furnish formidable resistance against attack, and give refuge in time of need to any number of persons from the outlying districts. The fort was named "Fort Frederick" in honor of the Sixth Lord Baltimore.

Governor Sharp writes to Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia, that "While I was at Fort Frederick Col. Washington paid me a visit, and informed me that he was also raising a strong fort at Winchester." In this same letter Gov. Sharp states that he will mount a six-pounder gun on each of the bastions of the Fort.

Governor Sharp negotiated for the purchase of 150 acres, part of a tract of land called "Skie Thorn" (which had been Patented to Thomas Cresap, 16 June, 1739) the deed being dated 19 August, 1756, but Sharp writes to Calvert on 21 August (1756) "The Fort is so far advanced that the garrison is well covered and they can now complete it at their Leisure."

The Fort is located upon a knoll about 100 feet above the Potomac River (then called by the Indians "Cohongaruton,") and a quarter of a mile north of the river. It is built of rough stone laid in cement, the walls being four feet in thickness at the base and rising to an average height of 20 feet. It is in form a rectangle of 240 feet each way with bastions at each of the corners. The only entrance was through one heavy gate upon the southern face or toward the river, and this gate was placed between receding walls.

There were two wells within the fort, and barracks were built for accommodation of the garrison.

The first officer in command was Colonel John Dagworthy,¹ who had accompanied Braddock's expedition, and in 1757, (March 10) was detailed in command of Fort Cumberland with 150 men from Fort Frederick. Dagworthy was with the expedition which resulted in the reduction of Fort Duquesne (25 November, 1758). The garrison at this time consisted of about 200 men, and six-pound guns were mounted.

This fort when completed was probably one of the most formidable and strongest along the English frontier, and to this fact owed its immunity from attack. It was considered as the most westerly point in Maryland that could be successfully defended.

Fort Frederick became the base for supplies and to it the settlers turned for aid and support, and here the friendly Indians came to confer with the English officers and alliances were entered into, against other hostile tribes.

When Gen. Forbes was placed in command of all the British

¹For data concerning Colonel Dagworthy, see this *Magazine*, Vol. 5, p. 271; and Papers of the Hist. Soc. of Delaware, Nos. 10 and 48.

forces in America in 1758, a vigorous campaign was planned against the French at Fort Duquesne, and Fort Frederick became the base. All regulars, friendly Indians, and troops from Maryland and Pennsylvania were ordered to rendezvous there, and from that point the expedition was organized. Gov. Sharp again being at the fort and undoubtedly Col. Washington also. Col. Dagworthy and his troops were ordered as Maryland's quota, and Capt. Alexander Beall was left in command of Fort Frederick with 200 Frederick County Militia. This second expedition against the French was crowned with success and Fort Duquesne was taken 22 November, 1758. Breaking the power of the French in the Ohio Valley and forcing the hostile Indians to retire.

Comparative quiet and order now being established along the border, Gov. Sharp removed the soldiers from the fort and leased the surrounding land to Henry Heintzman, at an annual rental of £30, but retained the right to occupy the Fort at any time that might be advisable (25 December, 1762).

The Treaty of Paris signed 10 February, 1763 ended the French and English war in America.

Once more, however, the cloud of war and strife hung over the land, for Pontiac, an Ottawa chief of influence and power, who had aided at Braddock's defeat, organized an uprising of the Indians all along the border settlements. The Indians suddenly fell upon the Colonists, hundreds were massacred, scalped or carried away as prisoners and upward of 20,000 were driven from their homes, which were burned. Again Fort Frederick proved its usefulness and some 700 persons from the region took refuge within its walls. Among them was a colored slave girl whose grandson Nathan Williams in after years became owner of the Fort and farm.

This uprising though carrying terror and destruction in its path, was of comparatively short duration and Pontiac and his adherents were soon defeated, thus ending all organized attacks upon the colonists.

There now rolled westward a resistless wave of migration, leaving our Fort far from the frontier.

REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD.

The State Government of Maryland was formally organized 10th February, 1777, and Thomas Johnson was elected Governor. On the defeat of Burgoyne (13 October, 1777) Fort Frederick was offered as a point where the British prisoners could be easily secured, and provisions and supplies obtained economically.

Here on 26 December, 1777 the prisoners arrived. Colonel M. Rawlings was placed in command of the Fort and garrison.

As the years went on the prisoners were allowed much liberty and were even let out to work upon neighboring farms, and discipline became lax. In 1780 a plot formed by Loyalists or Tories to liberate the prisoners was by accident discovered in time to prevent it.

Then Col. Rawlings received orders from the War Office "to keep all prisoners in close confinement inside the Fort."

Many of these prisoners at the end of the Revolutionary War (March, 1783), were attracted by the rich farms of the Valley and remained to become citizens.

The State of Maryland after 35 years of ownership sold Fort Frederick and the land surrounding it (5 September, 1791) to Robert Johnson for the sum of \$1875.

From Robert Johnson the title passed to James Ford and his heirs; from Ford to Samuel Prather and heirs; from Prather to J. G. Stone; from Stone to Nathan Williams (a colored man), and his heirs; from Williams to Jesse O. Snyder, Trustee; from Snyder to Homer J. Cavanaugh; and on 30 December, 1922 from Cavanaugh back to the State of Maryland after a period of 131 years in other hands.

CIVIL WAR PERIOD.

Upon the breaking out of the Civil War in 1861, the land immediately south of the River from Rock Creek to Hancock became disputed territory, and Fort Frederick once again might be said to be upon the "Frontier." Detachments were sta-

tioned at intervals upon points north of the river to guard against surprise, and Fort Frederick had its garrison under Gen. John R. Kenly, who made a round breach in the south wall of the Fort and mounted a cannon there which had command of the B. & O. Railroad, and a road and small bridge upon the Virginia side of the Potomac.

Again though without shot given or received our old Fort seems to have been respected, for a party of Southern troops were sent to destroy one of the dams upon the Potomac hoping thus to cripple the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. Instead of attacking Dam No. 5 not far from McCoy's Ferry and Fort Frederick they went to Dam No. 6 at the mouth of Cacapon Creek some 20 miles further to the west, near what is now "Woodmont," avoiding the Fort.

Thus ends the active history of the old Fort which is still one of the most substantial and best preserved along any Colonial frontier, a relic of three wars, and as Miss Hamilton has well said "whose gray walls are a strange reminder of other and far different days in the peaceful and beautiful county that surrounds it."

HOW THE FORT WAS ACQUIRED AND WHAT WILL BE DONE WITH IT.

Thirty years ago when the importance of preserving old landmarks was appreciated, Fort Frederick was not wholly forgotten.

1. A joint resolution of the Maryland Legislature was passed at the session of 1892 "Looking to the recovery of Fort Frederick by the State for use as a permanent camp for the Militia."

2. At the session of 1904 a Commission was named to "Consider the Purchase and Cost of Repair of Fort Frederick by the State." Gov. Edwin Warfield, Leonor Hamilton, Thos. L. Patterson and Alex. Armstrong, Jr. were named, Miss Hamilton writing a most interesting pamphlet which was published.

3. "The Fort Frederick Protective Society" was incorporated by Act of the Legislature, approved 13 April, 1906, the Society being given the power of condemnation. Gov. Edwin Warfield's name again headed the list of incorporators, but no definite action was ever taken under the charter.

4. The final legislative move was inspired by the Society of Colonial Wars, and resulted in an Act appropriating \$8500, to be placed in the hands of the "State Board of Forestry for carrying out its plans for the Re-forestation of the State." This Act was approved 15 April, 1912.

Unfortunately the appropriation came about one year too late, for the trustee on behalf of Nathan Williams' heirs had sold at public auction the Fort and land, to Homer J. Cavanaugh for \$7,864.25, the deed being signed 3 January, 1911. Cavanaugh placed a value upon the property far above the appropriation given. A direct cash offer was made to the former owner in January, 1914 but it was declined, and the late Dr. Wm. Bullock Clark, executive officer of the Forest Board placed our appropriation at interest so that in time with this interest the fund had increased to approximately \$10,000. After years of correspondence and negotiation the price of \$12,000 was agreed upon, and the Board of Forestry took \$2,000 from the Reserve Fund and adding that to the appropriation, were able to acquire the Fort and some 190 acres of land surrounding it, the deed being executed 30 December, 1922. So after a lapse of 131 years, the old Fort once more came into the hands of the State, and the Maryland flag will fly over its walls.

PLANS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF FORT FREDERICK RESERVATION.

Fort Frederick and the farm surrounding it is under the jurisdiction of the Forest Department, and will be administered with three ends in view.

First. The protection, preservation and as far as possible the restoration of the old Fort.

Second. To maintain it under proper regulation as a recreation ground for the public, for which it is admirably adopted by reason of its location at the edge of the Allegany Mountains and on the Potomac River.

Third. This will become an experiment station in forest planting where the various trees that seem suitable for western Maryland will be tried out and their value demonstrated.

NOTE.—The Fort Frederick Reservation is at Big Pool, Washington County, and is easily accessible either by the Western Maryland Railroad, or by automobile. There is a good macadam road to within a short distance of the Fort. It is 91 miles west of Baltimore, 17 miles west of Hagerstown, and 2 miles south of Indian Spring, the point on the Baltimore and Cumberland Pike at which to turn off for Big Pool.

THE LIFE OF THOMAS JOHNSON

EDWARD S. DELAPLAINE

PART TWELFTH

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CHAPTER XVIII

FIRST TERM AS GOVERNOR

“I have the pleasure to congratulate you on being appointed to fill the most honorable and distinguished station in the gift of a free people to bestow. And having the utmost confidence that the affairs of the State now entrusted to your care, will meet with all the attention they require or deserve, it is with the highest satisfaction I address you on this important occasion.”

*John Hancock, President of Congress,
to Governor Johnson, April 2, 1777.*

“The Campaign is therefore opening, and our present situation, weaker than when you left us, forces me to entreat your utmost attention to the raising and equipping the Continental Troops allotted to be raised in your

State. . . . Let me therefore, in the most earnest terms, beg that they may be forwarded to the Army without loss of time."

General Washington to Governor Johnson, April 11, 1777.

"You may be assured that I have done and shall continue with pleasure to do every thing in my power to strengthen you."

Governor Johnson to General Washington, April 19, 1777.

On February 5, 1777—the day Thomas Johnson set out from Philadelphia with General Horatio Gates toward American Headquarters in New Jersey—the first State Legislature of Maryland convened in Annapolis. Members of the House of Delegates had been elected by direct vote of the people; members of the State Senate by Senatorial Electors. Mr. Johnson, while at Frederick Town, had been chosen a member of the Senate; but, centralizing all his energy on the Flying Camp, he declined the honor and Charles Grahame was chosen to take his place. Among the fifteen members of the first Maryland Senate were William Paca, Thomas Stone and Charles Carroll of Carrollton, three of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The venerable Matthew Tilghman, a statesman with long experience in the Continental Congress, added lustre to the upper house. Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, of Charles County, was chosen President of the Senate; and Nicholas Thomas, of Talbot County, Speaker of the House of Delegates.

One of the important duties imposed by the Constitution of 1776 upon the Legislature was the selection of the Governor. Accordingly, at the time the battalions of Western Maryland Militia were tramping through New Jersey on the way to the camp of General Washington, Senators and Delegates at Annapolis were solemnly deciding to urge the Maryland commander to assume the duties of the highest office under the Constitution. For, indeed, Thomas Johnson was the only man—with the possible exception of Samuel Chase—who was seriously considered for the State's first Chief Executive.

The Governor was elected by joint ballot of the two Houses of the Legislature on February 13, 1777. One complimentary vote was cast for Senator Tilghman, one for Senator Paca, and

another for Senator George Plater. Nine votes were cast for Samuel Chase. All the remaining Assemblymen—a total of 40 out of 52 members—voted for Thomas Johnson. The overwhelming majority in favor of Johnson for Governor was an unquestioned tribute to his integrity, ability, and lofty patriotism.

The man had not sought the office: it had sought the man. "The yeomanry, in their own rude, rough-and-ready manner," says an author describing Maryland at the Revolution,⁸⁴ "reflected the same sort of personal independence of character and proud sense of individuality as the social aristocracy. No other colony of the thirteen, perhaps, with such a wealthy and trusted leader as Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, in the van of its public men, would have passed him by to choose sturdy Thomas Johnson, the man of the people, for its 'great war governor.'" Johnson was not elected Governor by direct vote of the people, but by the ballots of two score members of the Legislature; yet it is not to be denied that the selection of the sturdy "man of the people" for Revolutionary War Governor of Maryland was a preëminent satisfaction to the people of the State.

A joint letter of notification, prepared by President Jenifer, of the Senate, and Speaker Thomas, of the House, reached the Governor-elect on February 23, just ten days after the election. It can well be imagined that on the night of the arrival of the express and on the following day, Mr. Johnson—stationed then at Basking Ridge—deliberated over the new request and very probably discussed the subject with the Father of his Country.

Meanwhile, the loyal people in Maryland, anxious for a powerful leader at Annapolis, were concerned lest the Governor-elect might prefer to remain by the side of General Washington. They knew that Johnson was far-sighted, talented and courageous, and had developed executive ability of a high order. He had already rendered public service of inestimable value through a period of two decades, and they felt that his unflinch-

⁸⁴ Scharf, *History of Maryland*, Vol. II, 103.

ing courage and sound judgment were greatly needed during this most critical period.

Imagine, therefore, the rejoicing at the Maryland Capital on that March day in 1777, when the courier arrived from Basking Ridge! The Governor-elect's message of acceptance was as follows:⁸⁵

JOHNSON'S ACCEPTANCE OF THE GOVERNORSHIP

"Basking Ridge, East Jersey,
25 Feb'y 1777.

Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer Esq^r
President of the Senate of Maryland.

Sir

The Evening before last I rec^d your and the Hon^{ble} Speaker of the House of Delegates joint letter. I have the highest sense of the Honor done me by the General Assembly. I regard it as the strongest Testimony of my Country's approbation yet if my own wishes could have taken place the Choice would have fallen on some other person whose abilities might promise more General good. I can only promise that my utmost Endeavours shall be faithfully executed to promote the public Happiness and that I shall take on myself the important office with a confidence that the uprightness of my Intentions will insure to me the support and assistance of the Legislature & every good man.

The weather was so bad yesterday that I detained the Express. I have yet some little matters to adjust and propose to begin my journey tomorrow or at farthest the next day.

We have not had anything of Consequence since I have been here; we have almost daily skirmishes on the one side or the other in which the little advantages gained are generally, I believe I may say, universally in our Favor but regular Troops are much wanted. The Enemy had a Reinforcement a few

⁸⁵ Original now in possession of the Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, Md.

days ago from Rhode Island but I believe it is not very considerable.

I am Sir with the greatest Respect

Your most obed. Servant,

Th. Johnson, Jun^r ”

It was not long after the receipt of his message of acceptance that Johnson himself arrived in Annapolis. Preparations were then begun for the inauguration, which was set for Friday, March 21, 1777.

When the historic day arrived, the people for many miles around about journeyed to the Maryland Capital to behold the ceremonies. First on the program was the stately parade, which formed at the Assembly House and proceeded through the winding streets in the following order:

High Sheriff, President Jenifer of the Senate, Members of the Senate, Hon. Thomas Johnson, Members of the Governor's Council, Sergeant-at-Arms bearing the Mace, Speaker Thomas of the House of Delegates, Members of the House of Delegates, Mayor of Annapolis and Recorder, Aldermen, Common Council, Military Officers, Gentlemen Strangers, Citizens.

Between noon and one o'clock, the procession ended at the State House, where a great crowd of spectators had gathered. There is no record of an inaugural address by the first Maryland Executive. In giving an account of the event, the Annapolis newspaper simply says: "Silence being commanded, the high Sheriff then proclaimed the Governor."⁸⁶

Immediately after this brief and solemn pronouncement, three volleys from a firing squad served as a signal for the discharge of cannon as a salute to the first Governor of the State. Thirteen cannon were fired as a mark of honor for each of the thirteen States. Losing his way in the smoke in front of one of the cannon, just as it was fired, one of the soldiers was shot

⁸⁶ *Maryland Gazette*, March 27, 1777.

and mortally wounded—a sacrifice strangely ominous of the bloodshed that was to follow.

After the formal proclamation of Governor Johnson, State and City officials, military officers, visitors and local citizens again formed in line, and returned according to the same order in which they had come, except that immediately behind the High Sheriff were the Governor and members of his Council marching now in front of the members of the Senate.

At the conclusion of the parade, the marchers “repaired to the coffee-house, where an entertainment was provided, the field officers of the army and strangers then in town being all present.” During this repast, the assembled guests drank the following toasts:

- I. Perpetual Union and Friendship between the States of America.
- II. The Freedom and Independence of the American States.
- III. The Prosperity of Maryland.
- IV. The Congress.
- V. General Washington and the American Army.
- VI. The American Navy.
- VII. The Arts and Sciences.
- VIII. Agriculture.
- IX. Trade and Navigation.
- X. The Friends of Liberty throughout the World.
- XI. The Memory of the brave Patriots who have fallen in the Cause of America.
- XII. General Lee and our Friends in Captivity.
- XIII. Wisdom and Unanimity in the Councils of America, and undaunted Courage in Her Forces to execute Her Measures.

How happily chosen were these thirteen toasts! How deeply significant! How singularly prophetic!

That night the Capital presented a scene of unusual bril-

liance. "The festivities of the day," says James McSherry,⁸⁷ "were closed with a splendid ball; a renewal of the ancient and pleasant amusement, for which Annapolis, the Athens of the Colonies, had been so widely celebrated in the days of the Proprietary, but which had been solemnly discontinued in the dark hours of the opening struggle."

So, while the inauguration of the first republican Governor of Maryland during the gloomy period of the American Revolution was accompanied by impressive formalities, yet the deep significance of the occasion could not restrain the great rejoicing in the hearts of the people of the State. The joy of the Maryland freemen on the day of Governor Johnson's inauguration has been set forth in the following eloquent language:⁸⁸ "Although the perils of a great war then environed the infant State, whose position peculiarly exposed her to invasion, though she had already borne, and knew she would be called on still to bear her full share of the toils, the dangers and the sufferings of the conflict; though the outlook was dark and growing darker, the people of Maryland never wavered in the confidence with which they clung to the cause of liberty; and in this installation of a Governor, not appointed by the proprietary nor the Crown, but elected by the representatives of the people, marking as it did the opening of a new era, was the occasion of rejoicings springing from a deeper source than the mere triumph of a party or the gratification of a popular desire."

But it was all too brief a day of rejoicing! Hardly had the echoes of the inaugural celebration died away before the resounding reverberations from the British guns were heard in Maryland. Now came the days of hardship and suffering. From the very beginning of his Administration, Governor Johnson faced the problem of filling the State's quota of Revolutionary soldiers. When information was first brought to Con-

⁸⁷ McSherry, *History of Maryland*.

⁸⁸ Scharf, *History of Maryland*, Vol. II, 287.

gress by Major-General Greene from the Commander-in-Chief that the British were preparing to attack Philadelphia, Daniel Roberdeau, one of the members of the House, wrote as follows to Governor Johnson on the day following his inauguration:

“Your Excellency’s zeal and activity in the cause of these United States gives us confidence in addressing you upon a critical emergency. . . . We wish that the new Levies in your State may be forwarded with the utmost expedition possible, so that they may either join our troops already in the Jerseys, or at least be at hand to arrest the Enemy at the Delaware, in the supposed attempt to pass it.”⁸⁹

Soon after this, upon being warned by General Washington that Enemy troops had embarked from Staten Island, Congress notified the Governor of Maryland that General Howe was on his way South. President Hancock sent Governor Johnson a copy of General Washington’s letter and also the resolution urging removal of public stores to places of safety. In his letter to Governor Johnson, dated April 2, President Hancock said: “You will perceive from the inclosed copy of a letter from General Washington that the information it contains is of the most serious nature, and that our Enemies are meditating an invasion of the State of Maryland. In this situation of affairs, I am earnestly to request you will take such measures as will have a tendency to defeat their designs should any attempts be made in consequence of this intelligence. The inclosed Resolve of Congress respecting the removal of the public stores to the places therein mentioned, I am to request you will pay the utmost attention to and give orders for removing the same as soon as possible.”⁹⁰

Governor Johnson lost no time in placing the letter before his Council. Under the provisions of the Constitution, the Governor’s Council, or Cabinet, was to consist of five men, but some difficulty was met at first in securing five suitable men

⁸⁹ XVI *Maryland Archives*, 187.

⁹⁰ XVI *Maryland Archives*, 196.

who were willing to serve. The first three to accept positions in the Council—John Rogers, Edward Lloyd and Josiah Polk—qualified in the Senate chamber in the presence of both Houses of the Assembly on March 20th; and, selecting Richard Ridgely as clerk, took over the unfinished business of the old Council of Safety. Complying with the recommendation of Congress, the Governor and Council ordered most of the powder in the magazines at Annapolis and Baltimore to be removed to Frederick Town. In a letter dated April 12th, the Council asked Major Benjamin Johnson to deposit the ammunition in the Market House until a special magazine could be constructed, and to employ a dozen men to guard it.

At the same time Governor Johnson redoubled his energies to enlist recruits. Numerous obstacles lay in his path. One cause of delay was the exasperating scarcity of supplies. From Chester Town, for example, the Governor received the report of Thomas Smyth, Jr., that Kent County recruits were without the barest necessities—clothes, blankets and provisions—and nearly all the soldiers were suffering from exposure.

It was at this time, and under such circumstances, that Governor Johnson received one of the most earnest entreaties ever written by the Father of his Country. Washington realized that the British were scheming to advance upon the American capital. His Continental forces were gradually weakening and he implored the Maryland Governor "in the most earnest terms" to expedite reënforcements to the Army. The General's letter is as follows:⁹¹

GENERAL WASHINGTON TO GOVERNOR JOHNSON

"Headquarters, Morris Town,
11th April 1777

Gov^r Johnson

Sir:

The latest accounts received respecting the Enemy, (rendered

⁹¹ *Washington Manuscripts, Library of Congress. XVI Maryland Archives, 207.*

probable by a variety of circumstances) inform us, that they are very busily engaged in fitting up their Transports at Amboy for the accomodation of Troops, that they have completed their Bridge, and are determined to make their first push at Philadelphia.

The Campaign is therefore opening, and our present situation, weaker than when you left us, forces me to entreat your utmost attention to the raising & equipping the Continental Troops allotted to be raised in your State. I have waited in painfull Expectation of a Reinforcement; such an one as would probably have ensured an happy Issue to any Attack I might have determined upon, and such as I had a right to expect, had the officers faithfully discharged their duty. But that time is past, and I must content myself with improving on the future Chances of War. Even this can not be done, unless the officers can be perswaded to abandon their comfortable Quarters and take the Field. Let me therefore, in the most earnest terms, beg that they may be forwarded to the Army without loss of time.

I have also to ask the favour of you, to transmit to me, a List of the Field Officers of your Battalions, and their Rank with the number of their respective Battalions.

I have the honour to be, with great Respect,

Y^r most obed^t Serv^t
G^o Washington "

P. S. Since writing the above, I have the disagreeable information that Disputes still prevail in your State, about the rank of your officers, and that the recruiting service is exceedingly injured by them. Shall the general Cause be injured by such illtimed and ineffectual Jarrings among them? I have inclosed two Resolves of Congress,⁹² warmly hoping that the

⁹² One Resolution, adopted February 12, 1777, authorized General Washington to settle all disputes regarding rank of officers in the Army; the other, April 1, 1777, stipulated that rank should be determined by actual date of appointment, and not by antedated commission.

knowledge of them may tend to an honourable and necessary accommodation. No settlement which they can make or submit to among themselves, will affect the army at large. I have long since determined to refer the adjusting of Rank to a Board of General Officers, which will proceed upon the business so soon as the Army collects and Circumstances will admit.

The appeal of General Washington was rushed to Annapolis with all possible speed, and in his response Governor Johnson reassured that he would do everything in his power to strengthen the Commander-in-Chief. Governor Johnson said: ⁹³

GOVERNOR JOHNSON TO GENERAL WASHINGTON

“Annapolis
19th April 1777.

His Excellency
General Washington.

Sir.

Many Circumstances have unluckily concurred to retard the recruiting Service in this State amongst them Rank has not been the most inconsiderable; that Matter is at last so far accomodated that I hope for the Service of nearly all those Officers who shared in the Fatigue of the last Campaign. Inclosed is a List of our Field Officers with the Numbers of their Regiments and I expect in a few Days to forward a Roll of all the Officers of the seven Battalions; several Commissions have been filled up and delivered and I did not know of the Resolution of Congress of the 12th of February.

From Information received some part, I believe, of every Regiment except the second, has moved a part of that waits for a fair Wind only to embark here.

I exceedingly regret the slowness of our preparations and the loss of past Opportunities. You may be assured that I have

⁹³ *Washington Manuscripts*, Library of Congress, Vol. 45, page 5771.

done and shall continue with pleasure to do every Thing in my Power to strengthen you.

I am Sir with the greatest Respect,

Your most obed. Serv^t

Th. Johnson."

Accurate, concise and prompt, George Washington on April 26, immediately upon receiving the Governor's letter, returned from Morristown a brief message of acknowledgment. He declared that, with the exception of Colonel Price's, he had received no "Returns from any of the Colonels of the state of their Regiments" and added: "If Gen^l Smallwood is at Annapolis, be kind enough to desire him to collect them and transmit them to me as soon as possible."⁹⁴

But the duties of the Governor and Council extended far beyond the work of raising the recruits. The Executive Power was really a State Council of Defense to enforce the acts of the Maryland Legislature and to coöperate with other States and the Congress. For example, Johnson and his Council assumed charge of all prisoners of war within the boundaries of Maryland, subject to the orders of the Continental Commissary General of Prisoners. And, during the recess of the Legislature, the Governor and Council exercised control over the supply of arms and ammunition. When, in April, 1777, it was represented that nearly all the arms belonging to private people had been sent to the Flying Camp, and none had been returned, the General Assembly adopted a resolution requesting Congress to allow Maryland two thousand muskets on account of her "naked and dangerous situation." A copy of the resolution was forwarded to Congress by the Council, and Governor Johnson also wrote a personal letter to Mr. Hancock on the subject.

The correspondence as well as the State papers of Thomas Johnson, show that he retained, like Washington, remarkable

⁹⁴ XVI *Maryland Archives*, 231.

composure during the stirring days of the Revolution, a calm determination to do his best amid scenes of great excitement. Frequently there arose occasions which, but for the steadfast courage and sound judgment of the Governor, might have resulted in disaster. The high feeling that prevailed during Johnson's first Administration was manifested by a vicious assault on William Goddard, editor of the *Maryland Journal*. Shortly before Governor Johnson's inauguration, there appeared in this journal a letter, signed *Tom Tell-Truth*, commending General Howe for his proposal to the United States and criticizing Congress for concealing the terms of peace. When Mr. Goddard refused to disclose who the author of the letter was, the *Whig Club*—a society organized in Baltimore by the most radical members of the old patriot Committees to oppose the Tories—ordered him to leave the State. The editor gave no sign of leaving, and on March 25 a band of armed men went to his residence, seized him, and dragged him out of his home into the street. Allowed to stay at home that night, Mr. Goddard immediately placed himself under the protection of the Baltimore guard and the next morning—five days after the Governor's inauguration—set out for Annapolis to register a complaint. The House of Delegates, realizing that the publisher had been subjected to high indignities, resolved:

“That every subject in this State is entitled to the benefit and protection of the laws and government thereof. That this House highly disapprove of any body of men assembling or exercising any of the powers of government without proper authority from the Constitution. That the proceedings of the persons in Baltimore Town, associated and styled the *Whig Club*, are a most daring infringement and manifest violation of the Constitution of this State, directly contrary to the Declaration of Rights, and tend in their consequences (unless timely checked) to the destruction of all regular government. That the Governor be requested to issue his Proclamation declaring all bodies of men associating together or meeting for the purpose of usurping any of the powers of government, and pre-

suming to exercise any power over the persons or property of any subject of this State, or to carry into execution any of the laws thereof, unlawful assemblies, and requiring all such assemblies and meetings instantly to disperse. That the Governor be requested to afford the said William Goddard the protection of the law of the land, and to direct the Justices of Baltimore County to give him every protection in their power against all violence or injury to his person or property."

The Speaker of the House notified Governor Johnson of the resolution and the Governor then issued his Proclamation against unlawful assemblies. It is the first Executive Proclamation in the history of the State. It follows:

"BY HIS EXCELLENCY THOMAS JOHNSON, ESQ.,

GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS, The honourable House of Delegates have unanimously requested me to issue my Proclamation, declaring all bodies of men associating together, or meeting for the purpose of usurping any of the powers of government, and presuming to exercise any power over the persons or property of any subject of this State, or to carry into execution any of the laws thereof, unlawful assemblies, and requiring all such assemblies and meetings instantly to disperse:

WHEREFORE, I have issued this, my Proclamation, hereby declaring all bodies of men associating together, or meeting for the purpose of usurping any of the powers of government, and presuming to exercise any power over the persons or property of any subject of this State, or to carry into execution any of the laws thereof on their own authority, unlawful assemblies. And I do hereby warn and strictly charge and command all such assemblies and meetings instantly to disperse, as they will answer the contrary at their peril: And that due notice may be had of this, my Proclamation, and that no person may pretend ignorance thereof, the several sheriffs within this State

are hereby commanded to cause the same to be made public in their respective counties.

GIVEN at Annapolis, this seventeenth day of April, seventeen hundred and seventy seven.

Tho. Johnson.

By his Excellency's command,
R. Ridgely, Sec.

GOD SAVE THE STATE."

The Proclamation, characteristic of Johnson's style, presented no rhetorical display; but simply gave in cold facts the situation as stated by the House of Delegates. But the unequivocal stand against unlawful assemblies in the State at the very outset of Governor Johnson's Administration was a clear warning against any activities contrary to the authority of the Government. The Proclamation has been referred to as "the first vindication of the liberty of the press in Maryland."⁹⁵

Following the Proclamation of Governor Johnson, little further trouble arose from the overzealous Whig. But now came the really alarming troubles with the Tory. In Somerset and Worcester Counties, and in Sussex County, Delaware, the anti-American feeling was especially strong. Patrick Henry, Governor of Virginia since July, 1776, had already called the attention of the newly-chosen Governor of Maryland to the lack of military protection on the peninsulas of Maryland and Virginia. In the event of invasion, both Governors agreed that it would be extremely difficult—even if at all possible—to transport troops across the Chesapeake in time to repel an attack of the Enemy. It was becoming increasingly apparent to Governor Johnson that an insurrection of the Tories on the Eastern Shore would render the State open to British invasion. General Smallwood believed, and so told the Governor, that the upper part of Somerset County was the best place to station troops in order to prevent a congregation of the Tories.

In a letter to Congressman Robert Morris, Governor Johnson

⁹⁵ Scharf, *Chronicles of Baltimore*, 161.

urged that one of the Continental regiments be allowed to remain on the Eastern Shore. The letter was referred to Benjamin Rumsey, Congressman from Maryland, who moved on the floor of the House that General Smallwood be ordered to station a Continental battalion "under the direction of the executive power of the State of Maryland." A spirited discussion followed, in which many of the members expressed an opinion that a special battalion might be raised and supported by Continental funds, but that none of the regiments already raised could be spared for use in Maryland. However, it was finally decided to refer the question to a committee for investigation; and on this committee were named Rumsey, Colonel Duer, Colonel Wilson, and Samuel Adams.

On April 19, 1777, the General Assembly of Maryland adopted a resolution urging Congress to leave one of the Maryland battalions temporarily in the State; and the Governor, through a letter to President Hancock, gave notice to Congress of this desire. "The Regiment being left for a time in this State," Governor Johnson explained, "may probably be the occasion of its filling the sooner, for a good many of our people are possessed with the humour of serving within, rather than out of, their own State."⁹⁶ It is a coincidence that on the same day the General Assembly passed its resolution, appropriate action was taken in Philadelphia to allow one of the Continental regiments to remain in Maryland. On April 19, Congress provided: "That the Governor of the State of Maryland be authorized to detain the weakest Continental battalion raised in the State of Maryland, till a further order of Congress; and that it be recommended to the executive authority of the State of Maryland forthwith to embody 300 of the militia of the said State, and to the executive authority of the State of Delaware 100 of their militia, the said militia to co-operate with the battalion of Continental troops, to obey the officer commanding the same, and to continue in service so

⁹⁶ XVI *Maryland Archives*, 222.

long as the joint executive authority of the States of Delaware and Maryland shall think necessary."

On receiving a copy of the Congressional resolutions, Governor Johnson ordered Colonel William Richardson's battalion to be detained for the time being on the Eastern Shore; and at the same time wrote to John Hancock: "It must give the Gentlemen of the Congress pleasure to see that they have anticipated the request of the General Assembly and made a provision fully adequate, as we judge, for the occasion."

However, on account of the rigid precautionary measures adopted by the Legislature and strict enforcement thereof by the Governor, the soldiers did not, after all, encounter a great amount of trouble in preventing an insurrection of British sympathizers on the Eastern Shore. By a Tory bill passed by the General Assembly, magistrates were granted "pretty extensive powers"; while the Governor's Council was given power to transport and imprison persons suspected of being "inimically disposed" toward the State. About fifty or sixty captured Tories had already been sent to Annapolis; but, according to Governor Johnson, most of these were "ignorant miserable people, and some who seemed rather to have been spectators than concurring." All prisoners with the slightest apparent disloyalty to the patriotic cause were kept in confinement; but "the wretched," Johnson assured Congress, "we have discharged, on taking the Oath of Fidelity."

Throughout the State a careful vigil was maintained. Persons regarded as Royal adherents were deprived of their muskets. On one occasion, a party of Tories congregated near Pipe Creek in Frederick County; but they were promptly dispersed by the Militia. Thanks to prompt and courageous action of the Governor and the soldiers who supported him, bloodshed was avoided. But ample precaution was still maintained; and when on May 1, 1777, General Schuyler informed Congress that about one hundred of Colonel Richardson's men had arrived in Philadelphia on their way to the Headquarters of General Washington, Congress authorized Governor Johnson to replace

them on the Eastern Shore by detaining two of the weakest Maryland battalions remaining in the State.

As in this instance, Congress often communicated with the Governor and urged coöperation in the American cause. But, after all, the Congress at this day—prior to the federation of the States—was little more than a clearing house for information. Without a Federal Executive corresponding to the President under the Constitution of the United States, the Congress during the American Revolution had to rely upon the Governors to carry many recommendations into effect.

So, Thomas Johnson acted virtually as the Commander-in-Chief of all classes of military forces as long as they remained within the borders of the State. The first General Assembly, before adjourning, made provision for recruiting the "Maryland Line"—Continental Infantry, distinguished from the Militia—and authorized the Governor, with the advice of the Council, to purchase provisions for all military troops in Maryland. Governor Johnson issued a special appeal to officers of the Militia to train and discipline their corps, and Clerk Ridgely of the Council accepted sealed bids for contracts to supply rations.

The Governor was likewise the Commander-in-Chief of the Maryland Navy—such as it was. Governor Patrick Henry of Virginia, hearing that the British fleet was moving South, was keen for coöperation between Maryland and Virginia vessels in the Chesapeake and Potomac. "I join in sentiment with you," Governor Johnson wrote to the Virginia Executive, "as to the utility of stationing Gallies on the Eastern Shore; some of ours are designed for that service, but our utmost efforts have not yet been effectual to get any one completely fitted. We have three in the water, partly manned, and three others ready, or very nearly ready, to launch, but have not been able, as yet, to get a sufficiency of Cordage or Hands for the first three. The fitting out of the Gallies is an object of the first attention with us, will be prosecuted as such, and as soon as any of them are fit, they will be ordered below, where we shall

be glad to hear some of yours are ready to act in concert with them." ⁹⁷

In trying to strengthen the "Navy," Governor Johnson confronted many exasperating obstacles such as he had encountered in recruiting the infantry. Writing again to Governor Henry on April 29, he admitted that he had succeeded in making very little headway in this direction. One of the Gallies—"the forwardest of them"—said Governor Johnson, "is on the lower part of our Eastern Shore with intention to exercise the Hands she has and endeavour to get more." The ship *Defence*, said the Governor, was still at anchor in the harbor of Annapolis on account of lack of hands. "She has now about 60 (hands)," Johnson added, "and wants at least as many more, we are using our utmost endeavours to get them, but the privateers and the high wages given by merchants, make it very difficult to get men of any sort."

But Thomas Johnson reassured Patrick Henry of Maryland's desire to coöperate with Virginia. "As soon as we can get any of our Row Gallies ready," said Johnson, "they will be ordered down, in such a situation that they may be easily collected to take the advantage of a calm and with orders to act in concert with yours; it is our idea that, in a calm, an attack might be decisive against a Man of War, and that if the Row Gallies should be worsted, they might almost certainly retreat. . . . We look on this State equally interested with yours, in the defence of the Bay, are heartily disposed to contribute to it, and are indeed sorry that it is not in our power, jointly with your State to effect it."

During May, June and July, while the people of Maryland were anxiously watching for the movements of the Enemy fleet, Governor Johnson was besieged with a multiplicity of duties. Food and supplies were becoming increasingly scarce. For a while Colonel Mordecai Gist made a diligent search for equipment in Baltimore and before leaving for camp notified Governor Johnson of the delay in receiving commissions. On a

⁹⁷ XVI *Maryland Archives*, 227.

number of occasions Congressman Rumsey wrote to the Governor that the lack of commissions had caused exceeding discontent among the Maryland officers as they passed through Philadelphia. The Governor did all he could to expedite the commissions.

Meanwhile, there arose disputes which cast upon Governor Johnson duties of a judicial nature. One of these disputes resulted from the practice of Captain James Nicholson of "impressing men into the Naval Service of the Continent." Most of the members of Congress objected to the practice, contending that it was pernicious to the commercial interests of the country and a violation of the principles of civil liberty. Captain Nicholson—a naval commander of ability, but an unyielding Whig—claimed that unless he had the right to impress seamen he could not man his frigate in the Philadelphia harbor. On April 25, Nicholson wrote a letter which was so caustic in its terms that Governor and Council and members of Congress were alike deeply offended. Congress, refraining from any decision, referred the controversy to Governor Johnson. In behalf of the Marine Committee, Representative Morris sent a letter on May 1 to the Maryland Executive,⁹⁸ declaring that Captain Nicholson was "inflamed by the violence of that species of Whiggism that savours more of passion than true patriotism." The Governor was told in plain words that Nicholson deserved to be dismissed, and unless he apologized ought to be dismissed. The Council realized that the controversy was an unfortunate one, because the Captain was an officer, whose discharge from the service would mean a heavy loss to the Continent. It was not long afterwards that Nicholson sent an apology, which the Council accepted. But, as a matter of fact, Nicholson's letter was not entirely satisfactory and Governor Johnson so told the Marine Committee. The Governor and Council later notified William Paca of their determination that all impressed sailors should be discharged.

Another dispute brought before Governor Johnson during

⁹⁸ XVI *Maryland Archives*, 236.

the summer of 1777 was based upon complaint filed against George Cook, another Captain in the Navy, by Major Nathaniel Smith. Captain Cook had been sent by the Council on a mission to Baltimore, and on his arrival there ordered a number of Major Smith's men to guard some vessels at the wharf. The Major contended that Cook, a naval officer, usurped authority in ordering the guards about. By way of explanation, two of Captain Cook's subordinate officers on the ship *Defence* testified before the Council that they had made a diligent search for Major Smith; but, unable to find him, asked the Sergeant to lend a few of his guards—a favor that was cheerfully granted. The Governor assured the Major that, unless further affidavits were presented, the inquiry would be ended, the Council feeling that Captain Cook executed his mission in all possible haste and had no intention of treating Major Smith with disrespect.

So Governor Johnson virtually became a "court of last resort." And it is safe to say that his decisions were received with universal respect.

But of all the duties which Thomas Johnson was called upon to assume as Governor, doubtless the most gigantic was that of raising and equipping the recruits. Believing that the members of the Legislature could assist him in solving the perplexing problems connected with the raising of Maryland's quota, Governor Johnson determined towards the close of May to convene the General Assembly. In the House of Delegates some difficulty was found in securing a quorum, but the members finally came to order on June 16, 1777. The Legislature, aware of slowness of the enlisted men, authorized the Governor to issue a Proclamation calling on all recruits in the Continental battalions to appear for duty. His Proclamation follows:

“ BY HIS EXCELLENCY THOMAS JOHNSON, ESQ.,

GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS, Many of the soldiers who enlisted in the late⁹⁹ Colonel Smallwood's battalion, and the independent companies,

⁹⁹ Recent.

have not yet joined any of the regiments of Continental troops raising in this State, I have therefore thought fit, at the request of the General Assembly, to publish this my Proclamation, hereby requiring such of them as are on the Eastern Shore to appear on or before the last day of July next, at furthest, at any place where Col. Richardson's regiment shall be; and such of them as shall be on the Western Shore, to appear on or before the last day of July next, at the City of Annapolis, or Baltimore, or Frederick Town, under the penalty of being treated as deserters; and do promise, to such who shall so appear, that they shall be indulged to enter for three years in any of the battalions raised by this State, and shall thereupon receive the Continental bounty, and other allowances. And that all persons concerned may have due notice of this, my Proclamation, the several sheriffs within this State are hereby commanded to make the same public in their respective counties.

GIVEN at Annapolis this thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven.

Tho. Johnson.

By his Excellency's command,

T. Johnson, jun., Sec.

GOD SAVE THE STATE."

Many of the Maryland soldiers, while ready at all times to defend their State from invasion, were none too eager to march away from their homes, leaving their families unprotected against the British, the Tories, and the Indians. Governor Johnson's ringing Proclamation showed dauntless courage and a grim determination to secure every possible recruit for the Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army.

It is true, there was a distinction between State Militia and Continental troops. Nevertheless, as long as the soldiers—State or Continental—camped within the borders of Maryland, they remained under the control of the Governor; whereas, after they left the State, they all fought for the same cause and all fought under the supreme direction of General Washington.

A story is told of one regiment that assembled in Annapolis under orders to march to American Headquarters. On the eve of departure, the Colonel told Governor Johnson that the soldiers would not march further than Baltimore. Hearing this, and having little faith in the Colonel himself, Johnson ordered the entire regiment to be drawn up in the form of a hollow square on the campus of St. John's College. The Executive then marched straightway into the square and cried out in a loud voice:

"I understand, Colonel, that your men will not march further than Baltimore. I give you positive orders: If any man deserts you before you reach the Army, you are to follow him up and hang him—and I will be responsible for the act!"

Then pointing to a large shade tree on the College green, the Governor shouted to the commanding officer:

"And, mark you, Colonel! If *you* do not obey the order, I will hang you on that poplar tree!"

According to this narrative, the recalcitrant battalion on the following morning marched away from Annapolis and proceeded toward the Head of Elk without stopping in Baltimore. It has also been said that it was the only Maryland regiment that reached the Headquarters of General Washington without the loss of a single man.

(To be continued.)

NORWOOD IN WORCESTER COUNTY IN 1650

LOUIS DOW SCISCO

In midwinter of 1650 a vessel bound from England to Virginia with passengers ran into a hurricane off the Carolina coast. Driven northward and buffeted by tempest the ship's officers lost all reckoning. The passing storm left the ship, in mild January weather, near an unrecognized coast where a

party of the passengers went ashore for recreation. Next day, January 5, the ship sailed away, leaving them behind. The abandoned immigrants quickly learned that they were upon a small coastal island. Their unrecognized coast was the ocean side of the Eastern Shore peninsula, but this they did not know. The weather changed to bitter winter cold. Several died from the exposure, and the rest, tormented by hunger, were driven to cannibalism. Near by, it happened, were the peaceable Kickotank tribesmen. Discovered by these, the sufferers were rescued from their island about January 16 and cared for while a message was sent to the nearest Virginia settlement. On January 24 a Virginian fur-trader arrived to take them in charge. By him and his Indian guide such of them as could travel far were led on a two days' journey southward to the settlement called Littleton's plantation. Some twenty years or more afterward Col. Henry Norwood of Virginia wrote the story of the party's trials. His work may be read in Volume Three of the *Force Tracts*. It is a vivid picture of personal experience and of Indian life in early Maryland.

Of the island on which his party was abandoned Norwood gives many descriptive particulars. It could be circumambulated in about an hour, indicating some three or four miles circumference. Its shape is not stated. The eastern side lay toward the open sea, from whence the landing was made. On the landward side a narrow tidal passage 100 yards wide separated it from wooded mainland. To the southward lay "broken land," by which term Norwood appears to mean insular ground largely occupied by tidal swamps and passages. There was a passage from the sea having depth sufficient to have allowed entrance of their vessel "when she was light." Apparently this passage lay between the island and the broken land, and the camp of the immigrants seems to have been on the south part of the island near this passage. Norwood says nothing of any northern outlook. The island was flat of surface but covered with well-grown pine timber. It had running fresh water. Wolves and wild fowl lived upon it and oysters bred along its edge.

For identification purposes the most significant feature of the island description is the narrow passage on the landward side. The modern map shows but one point north of Chincoteague Bay where such now exists, namely, near Fenwick Island Light, at the Maryland-Delaware line. To be sure the modern map may not be relied upon implicitly for interpretation, for the coast may perhaps have altered greatly since 1650. Norwood's island with its great pine trees may have been quite washed away, or it may instead have been united to the mainland by a silting up of the landward passage. Its history cannot be traced from maps, because the cartography of this part of the coast is almost worthless up to the 19th century. Nor, apparently, have coastal changes been traced by local research among deeds and land grants. So far as the modern map has interpretative value, however, it seems to identify Norwood's island with modern Fenwick's island.

When the immigrants were rescued from the island by Indians they were embarked in a great dugout some time after two o'clock in the afternoon. Before the early January dusk had come they reached the hut of an Indian fisherman at the head of a tidal creek. This short water trip indicates a distance of but a few miles southerly from the island. Stopping for the night at this hut, they were taken next day to the Kickotank town. Norwood's description of these movements, stripped to the geographical essentials, is as follows:

“In passing the creek that was to lead us to an honest fisherman's house we entered a branch of it to the southward that was the road-way to it. The tide was going out and the water very shoal. . . . At the head of that branch we were able in a short time to discover . . . where our most courteous host did, with a cheerful countenance, receive and entertain us. . . . Our bodies thus refreshed with meat and sleep . . . we put ourselves in a posture to proceed to the place where the king resided. In beginning our journey thro' the woods we had not advanced half a mile, till we heard a great noise of men's voices, directed to meet and stop our further passage. . . .

The good-natured king being informed of our bodily weakness and inability to walk thro' the woods to his house, on foot (which might be about four miles distant from our setting out) . . . sent canoes to carry us to the place nearest his house, by the favor of another branch of the same creek. . . . We had a pleasant passage in the shallow water, eat oysters all the way. . . . Having passed this new course for some three English miles in another branch of the creek, our landing place was contrived to be near the house of the queen. . . . We were now within half an hour's walk of the king's mansion, which we soon discovered by the smoke."

The reference in this relation to radiating creeks so situated that the overland walk between the creek heads was about the same as the distance from the principal creek mouth to its head is the significant part of it for identification purposes. Such description fits best the creeks debouching on Isle of Wight Bay, some four or five miles south of Fenwick Island Light. If this interpretation of the text be correct, the Kickotank town where the fur-trader found the party must have been somewhere in the country around modern Berlin, in Worcester County.

When the fur-trader arrived later at the Kickotank town to take the immigrants to his home at Littleton's plantation, he estimated the distance to be covered as fifty miles. The plantation was at or near modern Nandua, in Accomac County, Virginia. The trader was unfamiliar with the Kickotanks and evidently anxious to return. He essayed to make the return trip in two days, covering 25 miles a day.

The first day's effort Norwood describes as a tedious and fatiguing trip over a route that constantly meandered to avoid swamps and to cross creek heads, thereby extending the actual journey beyond all expectations. Evidently the Indian guide was hugging the shore of Chincoteague Bay as closely as possible. The modern map indicates that they covered some 25 or 30 miles that day in actuality. Toward night they found rest with the Chincoteague tribesmen somewhere near the present Maryland-Virginia boundary, and on the eastern side of the

peninsula. The second day's effort was equally fatiguing. The distance to be covered they estimated in advance to be 25 miles but they found it to be more. Apparently they turned inland and headed toward the Nandua settlement, passing to the west of Matomkin (Pomumkin). The actual distance from the modern state line to Nandua is about 30 miles. When they were near the Pomumkin tribesmen they were already so wearied that the Indian guide advised turning aside for a rest with the Indians, but the trader negatived the proposal and at "the close of the evening" they reached Nandua exhausted but glad.

Norwood's relation is usually held to be a source document of Virginia history alone. The foregoing analysis of his route shows that it belongs quite as much to Maryland history, more especially in its descriptions of Indian life.

JAMES ALFRED PEARCE

BERNARD C. STEINER

(Continued from Vol. XVIII, p. 52)

On July 22, 1854, Pearce defended an appropriation for the preservation by the Commissioner of Patents of the collections of the Exploring Expedition. Yearly, 120,000 persons visited the Patent Building and the appropriations were small to afford so much gratification to so many people.¹⁵⁵ On August 12, 1856, he defended an appropriation for printing the reports and promised that he would ask for no more money for that purpose, if this should be given.¹⁵⁶ On March 3, 1851, he advocated an appropriation for arranging the specimens brought for the expedition. In 1859, he asked an appro-

¹⁵⁵ On March 13, 1855 Commodore Charles Wilkes wrote Pearce a long letter concerning the publication of the records of the Expedition.

¹⁵⁶ On Aug. 14, he said that part of the appropriation was needed to replace losses by a recent fire in Philadelphia, where the work was being prepared.

priation ¹⁵⁷ for replacing copies of these reports destroyed by fire and said that "there is no work of science or art in Europe or America which equals it." ¹⁵⁸ "It's a great work; it is an honor to the science of the country." Pearce had paid most particular attention to this publication, since his restoration to health from an illness. It may have been indiscreet for Congress to enter upon this publication, but now it must be carried through. The value of the report may be seen from the fact that Agassiz stated that, through it, over 1500 new varieties of fish were described. Hale again attacked the publication and Pearce, tartly, answered that Hale's speeches on the subject were almost as voluminous as the reports and contained much less variety. Pearce, however, could obtain an appropriation of only \$5000 for the purpose.¹⁵⁹

¹⁵⁷ Jan. 29.

¹⁵⁸ It contained 24 volumes of texts and 14 of atlases and \$57,000 were asked to replace what had been lost through two fires in Philadelphia and one in Washington. Wilkes had not received one penny from the publication.

¹⁵⁹ A little before this Agassiz wrote Wilkes on these reports from Cambridge, upon January 13, 1859, a letter, which the latter sent Pearce.

"I am as much surprised as grieved by your letter. You know very well that I am not an employee of the government. I have told you again and again that I would not be considered as such, and never shall accept a position of dependance under this government any more than any other. I will remain what I have been all my life, an independent man of science. Could I have suspected that my connection with the Exploring Expedition would lead me into such difficulties nothing in the world could have induced me to touch any of its specimens.

"When I agreed to describe your fishes it was with the distinct understanding, that I should do it at my convenience, at the rate of \$2000, a year, and now after I have resumed the interrupted work and at your request that it should be finished as soon as possible and when, to comply with your request I have even postponed for six months the publication of my 3d. volume of Americans Contributions, the payment of my bill is denied me, without even assigning me a motive.

"This is a proceeding to which I will not submit. You know moreover, that to accelerate the work, I have had assistants at my own expense, aiding me, for whose labors I have not charged you a cent. I trust you will make proper representations in the quarters where this matter belongs and see that it is adjusted with propriety as well as justice."

"P. S. Excuse my writing by dictation, but the state of my eyes prevents me from using them more than is absolutely necessary."

Pearce took a deep interest in the Clayton Bulwer Treaty and in Central American affairs. In January, 1853, an attack was made in the Senate upon Pearce's friend, John M. Clayton, of Delaware, who had negotiated this treaty as Secretary of State.¹⁶⁰ Clayton wrote Pearce on January 7, from his country place, Buena Vista:

"I wish you as my friend to go to the office of the National Intelligence and read a telegraphic despatch sent by me this night to Messrs. Gales & Seaton. I further wish you to obtain a copy of the despatch, and on the authority of it to contradict the statements made by Messrs. Cass & Downs to the effect that the Senate did not at the time of confirming the treaty of the 19th of April 1850 understand distinctly that British Honduras was not embraced in it as a part of Central America. Mr. King's letter to me of the 4th of July 1850 completely sustains my statement on his authority that the Senate so understood the treaty at the time they confirmed it. No man of common sense who knows anything of the History of Central America ever supposed that the Balize commonly called British Honduras was a part of the state of Honduras proper.—I have fortunately preserved Mr. King's original letter to me, and a copy of my letter to him.—I had frequent conversations with him, and I wrote my letter of the 4th of July 1850 to Mr. Bulwer exactly according to the views of the Senate as he states them to me.—I did not admit the British title to British Honduras—I committed my Government to nothing in regard to it.—Mr. Polk's administration did commit it.—I negotiated the British Government out of all the Central American States, comprising a sea coast of more than a thousand miles in length, and the thanks I have received for it, have been nothing but the grossest defamation.—I do not believe that Mr. King intended to misrepresent anything. His conduct to me while I was Secretary of State was of the fairest and most honorable character.—Neither did I suppose Mr. Cass was my personal enemy.—I

¹⁶⁰ John M. Clayton was born in 1796 and died in 1856. He was a member of the Senate from 1851 until his death.

really believed he was my personal friend. There has been some strange mistake about the matter.—Common courtesy should have dictated to Mr. Cass however, to have given me notice of his intended attack.—I then might have saved him from the injustice he has done me.—Give my thanks to John Davis for what he said on the occasion, and do you stand up like a man and defend an absent friend, as you have nobly done before.—I think I shall be with you on the 4th. of March next, and perhaps sooner.

“The correspondence convicted Cass and Downs. The black-guardism of Weller is to be ascribed to his removal from an office which he disgraced.”

“P. S. Note that I had no means of knowing the views of the Senate officially except through Mr. King who was the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. He wrote to me officially not confidentially—that the “Senate perfectly understood that the treaty did not embrace British Honduras”! If this was false how could I know it? It was true and being written at the time proves that what Mr. Cass and Downs stated was untrue.—The day before Mr. Cass’s attack on me, I wrote a letter to him thanking him for past kindness, and asking him to defer the discussion until I could see him and explain certain matters to him.”

Pearce thereupon, addressed the Senate, on Jan. 10, after consulting available books in the Library of Congress, stating that, he, for one, had voted for the treaty, with the understanding that there was a British Colony, named Belize in Central America. He showed his usual careful study of every subject upon which he spoke and displayed an extensive knowledge of the history of those parts. He maintained that the object of the treaty was not to expel Great Britain from the territory then occupied by her. The ordinary meaning of Central America was the country occupied by the five republics, and “when we speak of divisions of the earth, in all diplomatic controversies, we mean political divisions.” England was pushing claims to

the Mosquito Coast in Nicaragua and, by the ratification of the treaty, the progress of such encroachment was stopped. The fact that Belize remained in British possession did not effect the security of Nicaragua, nor the line of interoceanic communication. Clayton's ability was defended. He acted after consultation with the President and the cabinet. Pearce distinguished this dispute, from that as to our Northern boundaries, since we claimed no interest in Central America. It was true that Great Britain had gained title to Belize by means of violation of the "permissive and a special occupancy, authorized by Spain. Clayton had recalled the consul to Belize, whose appointment by President Polk had expressly recognized the *de facto* authority of the British there.

On the very next day, Clayton wrote Pearce from Delaware.

"I am deeply grateful for the noble defense you made for me yesterday, which I have this moment read.

"If the debate is continued you are authorized to say for me that the statement made by Mr. Downs or his insinuation if he does not mean it to be a statement that I ever told him that British Honduras was included in the Treaty, is utterly and absolutely untrue, and if he persists in his statement tell him that I take the personal responsibility of saying it is false. I showed all the Senators who did me the honor of hearing me personally explain the Treaty in the Secretary's office, that it included the five states of the Guatemala St. Salvador Honduras (proper) Nicaragua & Costa Rica, and I showed them all, that it did not embrace British Honduras in which there was no mosquito claim my attack was on the Mosquito and British claim, and I had not a shadow of apology for meddling with British Honduras which was at such a distance from the proposed Canal from which it was my policy to exclude the British, that I might as well have attempted to drive them out of Jamaica as to exclude them from their ancient dominion of Belize."

"P. S. Please quote in the debate the passage from the Union of April 24th. 1850 published in yesterday's Nat. Intel-

ligencer to prove that the organ of the Democratic Party which these Democratic Senators all read, held two months before the Treaty, that British Honduras was no part of the Central American States or of the old Republic of Central America, but had been British two hundred years.

“Refer also to the fact that the Executive documents sent by me to the House Reps. on the 18. July 1850 which fully explained the Treaty at the time, was laid on the table of every Senator who was thereby officially notified of the meaning of the Treaty and yet never complained of it till this time.”

Accordingly, on the 12th. Pearce spoke again. He thought the object of the treaty was to “limit the encroachments of Great Britain, which we knew were going on, to check the extension of her possessions in that quarter, but to leave the possessions which she was then actually then enjoying, precisely as they were, without impeachment and without sanction.” No Democrat had remonstrated against the continued occupancy. As a climax, Pearce presented a statement from Col. William R. King, the Vice-President elect, who had formerly been a member of the Senate, to the effect that there was no basis for any reflection on Clayton.¹⁶¹

The troubles about Central America again became acute in 1856; when, on Feb. 29, Pearce spoke in reply to William H. Seward, and in criticism of Lord Clarendon’s letter upon Central America, the language of which amounted to “a reproach and a taunt,” in Pearce’s opinion. He felt that Great Britain had not made such atonement as became her. “I am not an advocate of war,” he continued, “I most sincerely hope that we shall maintain peace with Great Britain.” “I look upon all wars as a great crime and enormous follies always unnecessary

¹⁶¹ At the previous Session, on July 23, 1852, Pearce defended Clayton and Fillmore, when there was some question as to whether American naval vessels had been sent to Nova Scotia to watch a British fleet said to be lying there. He was a regular advocate of Whig cabinet officials in regard to external matters and, on March 17, 1853, he defended the purchase of coal by Graham, the Secretary of the Navy, for the Japan expedition.

and unjust on one side, and sometimes on both." Yet he believed in fairness and considered the British action as unfair.

On the 15th. of that month, Pearce's cousin, George A. Brown, of the firm of Brown Brothers, had written him from Liverpool.

"I have to thank you for the 3 very valuable Books relating to South America which came safely by the Baltic, I have through your kindness now got a respectable Library. I sometime astonish the natives here by their exhibition. In this Country they have no idea of the vast expense you go to in these researches, adding such a valuable stock of information and opening Trade and knowledge to the civilized world.

"I wish some of the leading Statesmen here would take the trouble to look into such Books and compare them with the trivial matters they are fighting about to maintain what they call the "Balance of Power," many perhaps ignorant on which side of Cape Horn is situated Central America and misunderstanding the objects of our Government entirely.

"I have sent you some Papers lately marking salient articles to show the opinions entertained here. The whole correspondence in the Clayton Bulwer treaty is now published up to the last despatch and people begin to think there are two sides to the question.

"Mr. Marcy's letter to Wheeler upon the Walker invasion has turned very much the current of public opinion in favor of the U. S. so far from encouraging the 'Filbustering' he appears to be doing all he can to follow the course of rectitude and honour.

"Public opinion will compel the Ministers here if they have made mistakes, which seems pretty certain, to acknowledge their error and put an end to the Hubbub about War.

"My idea is G. B. will withdraw her "Protectorate" from the mosquito and having already acknowledged her error about the enlistment, the affair will be settled.

"Peace with Russia seems now pretty certain Louis Napoleon 'tis thought will have it and England alone is not disposed

to carry on. People here seem disappointed after all the grand preparations and immense expense that they can't show what they could do and some fear that may be an inducement to hold strong language towards America seeing you are not prepared for War.

"At bottom however, there is good sense on both sides and though the two nations abuse each other, there is no real heart for fight, it is sort of a family jar. The unanimous feeling in the Senate on the subject has had a great effect here as all look upon that body as the conservative power. That nothing may interrupt our present harmony is the sincere wish of us all.

"Don't trouble yourself to reply to my letters, on such subjects. As a public man I could not expect you to express an opinion tho I should make no use of it. I must confess individual that the language held by Ld. Palmerton makes me feel that the Rubicon may be passed when the public least anticipate it."

Curious enough, before the letter could have reached Pearce, he had written Brown a long and confidential letter upon the subject, on February 26, three days before his speech in the Senate.¹⁶²

"I have recd from you a copy of Mr. Cobden's pamphlet and sundry papers for which I thank you and I have sent to Stewart for you two volumes of a work (which our Govt. is now publishing) prepared by a naval officer who was sent to Chile some years ago to make certain astronomical observations.

"Perhaps our Govt. might better spend its money in casting cannon and making other military preparations. I look upon all unjust and unnecessary wars as great crimes and enormous follies and I know that a nation is more likely to be tempted to aggression when it is in possession of all the means of war offensive and defensive. But there can be no question of the interest and duty of a nation to place its frontier in security by adequate

¹⁶² George A. Brown was a grandson of Alexander Brown who came from Ireland to Baltimore and whose sons established four banking houses in four cities in England and America.

fortifications and to be ready to protect its ocean commerce by naval forces competent to the task. Our relations with England have become delicate if not critical and if the feelings of the new government are indicated by the tone of her press the danger of war is imminent. It is the interest of both nations to remain at peace and on our side of the water this is universally felt. We are not so sure that such is the feeling of the English ministry. It is certain that Great Britain can derive no advantage from her Mosquito protectorate or the colony of Bay Islands which could compensate her for the loss of our commerce or even for the altered feeling of the U. S. Her protectorate was originally assumed as a means of territorial acquisition or illicit commerce and is at best an absurd affair. I do not consider it abolished by the treaty of 1850 but it is so limited as no longer to answer its original purpose and if England seeks to govern under color of Mosquito authority it is a palpable invitation of her treaty engagement as motiveless, as it is unfair to us, in view of these stipulations.

“The seizure of Ruatan from a feeble power in actual possession and rightfully entitled to it was an act of mere rapine, indefensible in morals or even by the usually looser code of political ethics. No plea of necessity palliates it and the colonizing of this and the other Bay Islands in 1852 was as *every American* believes a clear violation of the treaty of 1850. England admitted in 1830 to the Govt. of Honduras that this island was a part of that State and her forcible and unauthorized seizure of it in 1841 could confer *no right*. Of that act we did not complain because it was not our matter. But since the treaty we have a right to require the discontinuance of that illegal possession. I do not hold the Monroe doctrine as it is understood and explained by some. That is an arrogant doctrine which would better suit the haughty character of the English people’s power. Properly understood the Monroe doctrine is nothing more than a nation’s right of self defence. In this view we might resist European attempts at colonization in portions of America when our safety required that European gov-

ernments should not hold dominion. For example, the importance and necessity of a communication between the Atlantic and Pacific possessions by the way of San Juan would justify us in resisting the attempt of England to seize the Country on that route or any points commanding it. We do not wish to annex that region. We could have done so about the time of making the treaty of 1850 but we preferred the guarantees of the treaty. Nor do we desire any advantage over Great Britain in respect to it. I wish I could believe that she is equally fair and honest towards us in the matter. But Great Britain holds that she may notwithstanding the treaty continue to hold all territories in Spanish America which she had in possession at its date.

“Such is not the literal meaning of the treaty nor was such our understanding at the time. I think it was not the understanding of England. At the time of exchanging ratifications Sir H. Bulwer, by direction of her Govt delivered to our Secy. of State a note or declaration to the effect that England did not understand the engagements of that convention to apply to her Majesty’s settlement at Honduras or to its dependencies. To which Mr. Clayton replied by a counter declaration in writing that while the treaty was not understood to apply to British Honduras (or Belize) nor to the small islands in the neighborhood of that settlement which may be known as its dependencies, the treaty was understood to apply and does include all the Central American States (naming them), with their just limits and proper dependencies. Now if the treaty were only prospective as the British Govt now contends why was it necessary to guard the declaration of that Govt. against the application of the treaty to Belize? If the construction which England now contends for were the true one, Belize, would have been beyond the operation of the treaty without the declaration and under any construction Sir H. Bulwer’s acceptance of Mr. Clayton’s counter declaration certainly makes the treaty apply to Ruatan which England herself in 1830 had admitted to be the possession of the state of Honduras which

was one of her proper dependencies and within her just limits. We have restrained our Govt from acquiring the Bay Islands— Shall England then, in the face of her treaty, of our counter declaration which her minister accepted occupy and exercise dominion over a portion of that Country, to which both apply so obviously?

“I do not like the project of an arbitration of these treaty disputes. No man arbitrates his right to the coat on his back. And besides what European power is there that could decide impartially between us? France is her ally. With Austria our relations are not exactly such as to insure confidence on her. Prussia might do if she were not upon ticklish terms with England and France. With Russia, England is at war and the smaller states of Europe are so terribly apprehensive of British power that they would not do justice. I would prefer the abrogation of the treaty by mutual consent in the hope that G. Britain would take no hostile step, and with the quiet but firm resolve if she did to resist her with the ultima ratio.

“We have had few treaties with England which have not given us trouble by her failure to execute them as we expected. Several have been greatly to her advantage and in none have we been gainers at her expense.

“The benefits of the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty were hers in vast disproportion. If she maintains her construction of that of 1850 I for one will never vote for another treaty with her. You must not think me a filibustering statesman. I voted against Texan annexation for the Oregon compromise—against the annexation of California and New Mexico and am opposed to all further continental acquisitions whether by force or purchase.

“I think our possessions already too vast for our form of Govt, and desire to build up improve and adorn the Country we have rather than burden ourselves with more Country. All our Southern senators sincerely desire peace and most of them from the North.

“Our resources are not gathered together it is true but they

are immense. We are without debt contain within our limits all the materials of war and need but little training to develop the highest military energies. If war were to come at once British fleets w'd ravage some of our coasts and we know by former experience how ruthless and cruel would be the predatory forays which she would make at undefended points. But the war would soon assume another character and England would find that she had thrown away her only real friend and best customer and created a powerful and inveterate enemy. May heaven prevent this issue, keep us at peace, and assure relations mutually beneficial to us and to free institutions wherever they exist.

“Since the above was written I have recd yrs. of the 13 Feby. and the correspondence on the enlistment questions has been published. You will see that Mr. Crampton recd in Nov. last a despatch from his Govt, dated early in that month wh. he was instructed to show Mr. Marcy and yet kept from him till the night of 27 Feby having always overlooked the directions to show it to Mr. M. and having in the meantime led his Govt to think that he had done so. You will see that in spite of his instructions to have no concealments from our Govt he did after taking our Secretary in confidence by showing him the letter to the Br[itish] Consul at N. York he did at Halifax in May 1848 organize a plan for violating our neutrality in a concealed manner—This was declared on the trial of Wertz(?) and L'd Clarendon insults the Govt of the U. S. by saying that we had resulted to means sometimes employed by despotic Govts. but which all free and enlightened governments disdained. These means I suppose are just such as all gov'ts including Gr. Br. frequently use in criminal prosecutions and must use in many cases to prevent impunity of the offenders of the law. If Mr. C. can clear his skirts I shall be glad but I fear he has destroyed all confidence and esteem here—Mr. Dallas goes out with the best intentions.”

On June 19, 1856, after recovery from a long indisposition, Pearce again addressed the Senate on the Clayton Bulwer

treaty and the island of Ruatan near Belize, to which he believed the British claim was untenable. In his scholarly speech, he said, "I am unwilling to say anything, which may seem to be prompted by a spirit of hostility and ill will to a country, with which there are on both sides so many reasons for preserving not merely a formal unity, but cordial and sincere goodwill."

Pearce took great interest in William Walker's filibustering expeditions to Nicaragua. On January 7 and 28, 1858, he delivered two speeches upon the subject, which then came up in connection with the proposal to present a medal to Commodore Hiram Paulding, who had interrupted Walker's expedition which set out from the port of Mobile in 1857.¹⁶³ Pearce held that this expedition was a "flagrant and outrageous violation of the laws of nations. I believe it to have been just as flagrant a violation of the laws of neutrality. I believe that the President did nothing but his duty, in authorizing the naval force of the United States to prevent the carrying on of that hostile and illegal expedition against a people and State with which we are at peace. I believe it is due to the character of the nation that such steps shall be taken as will put down these marauding expeditions. The nation which sanctions the unauthorized acts of its citizens in waging war against another, with which it is at peace, as much violates its duties, as if it had authorized that expedition. . . . Every nation, at peace with another, has the right to enjoy the undisturbed possession of its territory, and unimpeded exercise of its jurisdiction. . . . This is no new doctrine. It is exactly the doctrine which was understood, when we passed the neutrality act of 1818. That act created no new offences. It defined the offenses, provided the penalty for them, and furnished the means to the executive of preventing them." With such clear and ringing words, did he lay down the law. If the expedition were begun in the United States, it was unlawful, and to carry it on was also unlawful. Walker's "rights were those of a conqueror, of a

¹⁶³ On Feb. 25, 1858, J. C. LeGrand wrote Pearce from Annapolis, congratulating him on the speech of Jan. 28.

successful military adventurer and nothing else." Pearce did not deny the disputed right of expatriation, and asked, "how can we compare the idle and vapid gasconading of Kossuth, the rhodomontade which he preached whenever he went over this country, and his idle and unsuccessful attempts to gather the material aid he wanted for the reconquest of Hungary, with a case like this. There was no military expedition sent on foot here by him. If one had been set on foot by him, my word for it, he would have been nabbed and subjected to the penalties of the law of 1818." Andrew Jackson had issued proclamations against Texan expeditions in good faith.

Pearce called attention to the "different position of an individual, who aided a belligerent in a war, for example, a physician who went to Russia during the Crimean War." During that war, a controversy with England arose and the British Minister was dismissed, as were several consuls, for seeking to induce men to enlist from the United States. Pearce asked whether "poor weak Nicaragua" should not be granted the "same measure of justice" which had been exacted from "haughty England," and said that if the "President has transcended his powers, I will be to that fault a little blind."¹⁶⁴

In his second speech, Pearce destroyed, with painstaking care, the pertinacious attempt to prove that Walker's expedition was not military, as evidencing as much "hardened incredulity as Archbishop Whately's Historic Doubts relative to Napoleon Bonaparte" exhibited. A Grand Jury, it is true, had ignored a bill against Walker, but it may be that, "in writing the word *ignoramus* on the back of the indictment, they were only subscribing a *nomen generalissimum*, which would describe themselves."

A judge had squashed some sort of a proceeding against Walker, but his decision is only entitled to "so much authority" as, "springs from the source of the reasoning, or the

¹⁶⁴ Pearce carefully distinguished the conduct of Paulding from that of Commodore Porter, who engaged in a direct act of war in 1823 to redress "an insult offered to one of his lieutenants at the town of Foxardo."

weight of the cases cited" and it cannot "affect" the Senate "in the consideration of this question." Pearce was surprised that sympathy was expressed for Walker, since he was "a military adventurer, of a stout and courageous spirit," who had given no evidence of "skillful conduct," such as to entitle him to the sympathy of "any man who loves freedom, regulated by law and accompanied by order, who regards national obligation and what is due to municipal regulation and statute." The failure of his expedition to Sonora was "as complete as it was ridiculous." His Nicaraguan downfall "was the result of his folly in usurping power and his subsequent abuse of power," through "his reckless ambition, and his disregard of the true principles of Republican Government." "He used his powers to oppress and to injure the people over whom he exercised it," so that, "the larger part of our countrymen regarded him as an offender against our laws, a violator of the law of nations, and a cold, relentless oppressor of the people whom he ruled with military rigor! His designs, as shown by his letters, which Pearce read, were "no more friendly to the United States than they are friendly to liberty. His object has been one of conquest and of despotism. He has sought, not a free government like ours, based upon the people's choice, and regulated by sound, popular sentiment; but he has sought the establishment of a military despotism, antagonistic to this country and its institutions." "This ambitious dreamer" and his expedition belong to a period, when the "Northmen went wherever they could, disregarding the obligations of national justice, making might right, and carrying rapacity and rapine wherever they went."

Then followed a careful historic statement of the history of the law as to neutrality and expatriation in the United States. If a civil war existed in Nicaragua, both parties should have been "treated as if they were independent nations." Neutrality demanded that we take sides with neither party. To take sides, "if not an act of war, . . . always leads to it." Both history and the testimony of writers on the Law of

Nations prove this fact. The neutrality act directed the President to prevent such expeditions as Walker's and his power under the law, was not limited to the jurisdictional limits of the United States Territory." Nicaragua, through its "accredited agent," asked the "interference" of our naval forces in the harbor of San Juan, so that by acting at Punta Arenas, where Commodore Paulding made his descent upon Walker's expedition, we merely fulfilled our "pledge of friendship and amity to Nicaragua." The "territorial sovereignty" of Nicaragua had been waived and Paulding in landing, "although he went farther than any order of his government authorized him to do, . . . was only carrying out the purpose of the government; he was only executing its just and lawful objects; he was only doing that which a high regard for national law required us to authorize him to do." In his message, Buchanan had characterized Paulding's conduct as a "grave error," but Pearce maintained that the expression was "the result of the President's great caution—a somewhat distinctive feature in his character."¹⁶⁵ Pearce called attention to the analogy of the pursuit of hostile Indians into Mexico, as showing that troops had been previously "sent into the jurisdictional limits of another State, for the purpose of repressing incursions by American citizens."¹⁶⁶ Pearce then praised Paulding and Capt. Chatard, who was with him, and closed with the most eloquent peroration to be found in any of his speeches: "While I desire to see the people of this country, individually and collectively, free and happy, and prosperous: loyal to the Constitution, and obedient to the law; watching the government with a sober vigilance—not with a partisan spite, not with an illiberal suspicion, but with a sober vigilance—and correcting them, if they go astray, with the moderation of wisdom, I desire to see the government also sensitive to our national honor,

¹⁶⁵ Forsyth, when Secretary of State under Jackson, had given such orders and the act was a more pronounced one than that of Paulding.

¹⁶⁶ He favored an appropriation on Aug. 24, for a commissioner to China a position "not in ordinary diplomatic intercourse."

and vigilant and firm in the protection of our national rights. I desire to see them just and firm, but courteous towards the great Powers; and, at the same time, not only just but forbearing and generous toward the weaker Powers, helping them in their ability, assisting them in their tottering steps in the progress of freedom and civilization. While they are doing all this, I want to see them crushing, with broad and mighty hand, the turbulent spirits in our midst, who regard no law, who set at naught the Constitution, who deride the obligations of international rules, who defy the enactments passed by you to enforce your national obligations, and, who, looking only to personal victory, and to personal triumph and to personal aggrandizement, are willing to violate your law, the laws of the nations, and the peace of another country; to trample down its independence, and to establish a government, 'based on military principles,' by no constitutional responsibility, but which shall be a usurped despotism, directed for the benefit of one man or a few men."

(*To be continued.*)

"NEWS" FROM THE "MARYLAND GAZETTE"

(*Continued from Vol. XVIII, p. 37.*)

August 26. The beginning of this week died the Rev. Mr. Richard Claggett, Rector of a Parish in Charles Co.

September 9. Sunday evening last [Sept. 5] Dr. Upton Scott was married to Miss Elizabeth Ross (Youngest Daughter of John Ross, Esq.).

September 16. Yesterday Morning died, in the prime of life, at Charles Town, in Cecil Co. Mr. Matthias Bordley (formerly of this Town) Clerk of that County.

October 7. *Talbot Co. Sept. 27, 1756.* Yesterday died here, after a lingering indisposition of two or three years,

Mr. Peter Harwood, in his 94th year. He was born and lived all his time in this County.

November 4. On Monday last [Nov. 1] died at Upper Marlborough, Capt. Julius Caesar Parke, a noted master of the sword.

November 11. On Wednesday, Oct. 20th., at Joppa, in Balto. Co., died of a fever in the 25th year of his age, James Macgill, eldest son of the Rev. Mr. James Macgill. He was educated in the profession of physic, wh: he practiced for some time with diligence and good success.

November 18. Thursday last [Nov. 11] died, at his mother's in P. G. Co., in the prime of life, Mr. Isaac Brooke, Surveyor of Frederick Co.

December 2. On the 6th Nov^r., died in Somerset Co., of a nervous fever, Capt. John Handy, one of the representatives and Magistrates of that County.

A fortnight ago, died Dr. Francis Parnham, in Charles County.

A few days since died of a pleurisy at Chester Town, on his journey home from the Northward, Mr. Philip Barton Key, a young gentleman, late Sheriff of St. Mary's Co.,

December 23. Last week died in Child bed, at West River, Mrs. Anne Galloway, consort of Mr. Samuel Galloway, Merch^t.

1757. *January 6.* On Saturday last [Jan. 1] William Murdock, Esq., of P. G. Co. was married to Mrs. Hamilton of this City.

January 20. Lately died in Talbot Co., Mr. James Edge, one of their worthy representatives.

January 27. We are informed that at the beginning of this Month, died, in Balto. Co., Mr. Jonathan Tipton, aged 118 years. He was born at Kingston on Jamaica, wh: place he left while young, and lived almost ever since in this province, and had his perfect senses to the last, especi-

ally a remarkable strength of memory. His youngest sons are reckoned among the oldest men in Baltimore County.

February 24. Sunday morning last [Feb. 20] died in P. G. Co., after a few hours illness, aged 44 years, Mr. John Hawkins, Jun^r, one of the worthy representatives of that County.

March 10. Thursday last [March 3] died here of the Small pox, aged 22 years, Mr. William Sligh, Clerk of this City and of the Prov^l Court. Leaves a widow and one infant.

March 24. Last Thursday [March 17] died in Balto Co., in the prime of life, after a few days illness, Charles Christie, Esq., Sheriff of that County.

April 14. Thursday last [April 7] Mr. Joseph Ensor of Baltimore Town, Merch^t, was married in Cecil Co., to Miss Mary Bouchell.

June 30. A Ship from Liverpool brings the news of the death there last winter of Mr. John Lomas, for many years an inhabitant of this city.

July 7. Last Tuesday evening [July 5] died here, at an advanced age, Mr. Charles Cole, Merch^t, who had resided for upwards of 40 years in this City, and was a very considerable trader. He was never married.

July 14. A few days ago, Mr. Lloyd Buchanan, was married in Balt^o Town to Miss Rachel Lawson.

August 4. Thursday last [July 28] Mr. Joseph Nicholson, Jun^r, Atty at Law, of Kent Co., was married to Miss Elizabeth Hopper (a daughter of Maj^r Hopper's) of Qu. Anne Co.

August 18. On Tuesday last week [Aug. 9] Mr. Stead Lowe was married to Miss Laetitia Young, daughter of the late Hon. Benj. Young, Esq., and the next day Col. Benj. Young (Mrs. Lowe's brother) was married to Miss Mary Dulany, youngest daughter of the late Hon. Daniel Dulany of this City.

Last Sunday died suddenly, Mrs. Digges, consort of Mr. William Digges, of Potomac.

August 25. Last Friday [Aug. 20] died in Qu. Anne Co., Capt George Davis of the Ship Frisby, lately from Bristol.

September 15. On the 2d inst., died, at his seat on Potomac in Fairfax Co., Virginia, the Hon. Col. Wm. Fairfax, President of his Majesty's Council of that Colony &c &c.

October 20. Sunday last died in P. G. Co., Mr. Peter Dent, who had been Deputy Commissary of that County upwards of twenty years, and for many years and at the time of his death Chief Justice of that County.

A few days since died, in Balto. Co., Capt. Tobias Stansbury.

December 25. Some few days since, died in Charles Co., after a short illness, in the prime of life, Mr. Richard Chase of Baltimore Town, practitioner of law.

On Sunday, Nov. 27, died of a pleuritic fever, Mrs. Elizabeth Jenifer, wife of Mr. Daniel Jenifer and eldest daughter of Mr. Walter Hanson, aged 25 years.

1758. *April 6.* By letters from London we learn of the death of Capt. Jehosaphat Rawlings of this place, who died of the Small Pox.

April 20. On Saturday Rich^d Nicholson of this County was tried for the murder of John Hopper his brother-in-law last fall. He was found guilty of Manslaughter and burnt in the hand.

May 11. On the 28th of April, died in P. G. Co., aet. 67 years, the Rev. Mr. John Orme, many years pastor of a Dissenting Congregation at Upper Marlborough.

Sunday last [May 7] died at Baltimore Town after a long and lingering illness Mr. Nicholas Rogers.

June 1. Last Friday morning [May 26] Mr. John

Flint of P. G. Co., was found dead—supposed to have fallen from his horse.

Thursday last [May 25] at Balt^o Town, Mr. John Moale was married to Miss Helen North.

July 6. On Thursday last [June 30] died here and on Friday was buried Mr. John Raitt, Merch^t, and late Sheriff of A. A. Co.

August 10. On Friday last [Aug. 6] Mr. David Bisset who kept a store at the head of Bush River in Balt^o Co, accidentally drowned in a mill pond while bathing.

October 12. Last week died the Rev. Mr. Samuel Hunter, Rector of All Saints Parish in Frederick County.

1759. *January 4.* Tuesday Evening last [Jan. 2] Died, after Five Hours Illness, aged 58, Mrs. Elizabeth McLeod, widow; who for many Years kept a respectable and well frequented Tavern in this city. . . .

January 18. Last Week Died at his House at Elk Ridge, Dr. James Walker, a very worthy honest Gentleman, whose Death is much regretted by all who knew him.

February 15. Friday last [Feb. 9] Died at his Plantation near Town, on the North Side of Severn, of Old Age, Mr. Robert Boone, an honest and industrious Planter, who died on the same Plantation where he was Born in 1680, from which he never went 30 miles in his Life, and has left a Widow, to whom he was married 57 Years.

We hear of an unhappy Affair, which happened on the 6th instant, in the Upper Part of Worcester County, near the Confines of Sussex County, in Pennsylvania Government. Mr. William Outten, one of the Sub Sheriffs of Worcester, was shot through the Body by one John Willie, who, it is said, refused to pay his Taxes in Maryland . . . Mr. Outten was shot Dead on the Spot. Willie surrendered himself. . . .

February 22. Sunday Evening last [Feb. 18] Mr. Alexander Symmer, Merchant, of Upper Marlborough, was

married to Miss Margaret Lee (youngest Daughter of the late Honourable Philip Lee, Esq.) a young Lady endow'd with every Qualification to render the conjugal state happy.

April 26. On Sunday the 22d Instant in the 49th Year of her Age, after a short Illness, died Mrs. Eleanor Fendall, Wife to Benjamin Fendall, Esq. of Charles County. . . .

May 10. Last Week Colonel Edward Tilghman, of Queen Anne's County, was married to Miss Julianna Carroll, a most agreeable and well-accomplished young Lady, of great Sense and Merit.

May 24. We hear from Frederick Town, That little Wort the Pedler, well known by the Name of Captain Wort, (who kept a Store at Fort Frederick) and three of his Associate, were lately all killed by the Enemy, near Loyalhannon.

July 5. Yesterday was Married at London Town, by the Rev. Mr. Deanes, Mr. David McCulloch, Merchant, to Miss Mary Dick, (eldest Daughter to Mr. James Dick, Merchant,) a young Lady endow'd with every amiable Quality, and a handsome Fortune.

July 12. On Thursday, 5th Instant, near Patuxent Bridge, Mr. William Hamilton, Merchant, of Prince George's County, was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun, leaving a Young Widow “now near her time.”

August 30. Sunday last [Aug.26] died here, Mr. Thomas Jennings, Chief Clerk of the Land Office, and for a great many Years in the Commission of the Peace for this County. . . .

September 13. Last Thursday [Sept. 6] died, at the House of Mr. Maxwell on Patuxent, aged 30 Years, after a very tedious Indisposition, Mr. James Johnson, Merchant, of this City. . . .

October 4. On Sunday last [Sept. 30] Mr. Philip Richard Fendall, Clerk of Charles County, was married

to Miss Sarah Lettice Lee, eldest Daughter to the Honourable Richard Lee, Esq. Naval Officer of North Patowmack. A very valuable young Couple!

November 1. Thursday last [Oct. 25] Mr. James Heath, of Caecil County, was married to Miss Susanna Hall, Daughter of Mr. John Hall, of Swan Town, in Baltimore County; a young Lady bless'd with a large Fortune, good Sense and amiable Person.

November 15. On Sunday the 4th Instant, died at Upper Marlborough, after a tedious Illness, much regretted by all who knew him, Mr. Hancock Lee, Merchant of Nottingham; a Gentleman of a very fair Character.

November 22. On Saturday last [Nov. 17] Died on the Northern side of Severn, of an Apoplectic Fit, as he was walking in his Corn Field, aged 59, Mr. Simon Duff, Carpenter, who was formerly, for many Years, a Common Council-Man, and useful Inhabitant of this City.

December 20. On Wednesday, 12th Inst. Mr. Samuel Plummer of Prince George's County, was found dead in the road near his plantation, and is supposed to have died of a fit of Apoplexy. He was sober, industrious, and above 60 Years of age.

December 27. Lately died at his Seat in St. Mary's County, William Deacon, Esq. Collector of his Majesty's Customs on Potowmack.

1760. *January 3.* Thursday last [Dec. 27] died, after a short Illness on the North Side of Severn, the Reverend Mr. Walter Chalmers, Rector of St. Margaret's Westminster Parish. . . .

January 10. On Christmas Eve one James McDonald, going home intoxicated, fell from his horse, and was frozen to death, about two miles from Frederick.

January 17. Sunday Evening last [13 Jan.] Died here, Aged 62, the Reverend Archibald Spencer, M. D. and Rector of Allhallows Parish in this County, a Gentleman much

Esteem'd by his acquaintance, and well known in many Parts of this Continent for his Lectures in Experimental Philosophy. . . .

February 7. On Monday, 4th inst. a daughter of the Rev. Mr. Brogden, aged 11 or 12 years, was accidentally killed. She was rolling a large hollow log down a declivity, when she fell into a Clay pit and the log fell on her and killed her.

February 28. Last Thursday [Feb. 21] died in Dorchester County, the Reverend Mr. John Myers, Rector of a Parish in that County.

March 13. On the 29th of February, Died at New York, after a long and lingering Indisposition, Mr. James Wardrop, Merchant, of Upper Marlborough, in this Province. . . .

March 20. Last week Died at Chester-Town, in Kent County, in a good old Age, Mr. James Smith, who had been for a great number of Years Clerk of that County. He is succeeded in his office by Mr. Dennis Dulany late of this City.

We hear from Queen Anne's County That Mr. Thomas Harris, one of the Representatives for that County, Died there on Tuesday last of the Small Pox.

April 17. Last week Died here of extreme old Age (a Distemper which few die of) Bristol, a Negro Man, who had lived here an old man a great many Years. By his own Account he must have lived at least 125 Years. He said he was a Man-Boy, waiting at Dinner, behind his master's Chair in Barbados, when they receiv'd the News of King Charles's being Beheaded; for he remember'd it by a particular Circumstance, that on their hearing the News, they all flung down their Knives and Forks and arose from Table.

April 24. “The Beginning of this Month” one Michael Hodgson was suffocated to death at a fire in Kent County.

May 8. Saturday last [May 3], Died, at the Head of Severn, Philip Hammond, Esq., one of the Representatives for this County, and who, for many Years past, was successively chosen to serve in that Station; and in Eleven Sessions appointed Speaker. He was a Gentleman endow'd with great Natural Abilities, well acquainted with Public Business, and possessed a large Fortune.

June 5. Yesterday the Schooner Chester River, arrived here from Antigua. Captain John Heager, her late Master, Died, after two Days Illness, in Antigua. . . .

July 17. We hear from Caecil County, that Capt. Henry Ward, one of the Representatives for that County, lately died there of the Small Pox. And last Sunday Evening [July 13], in Charles County, died Capt. Arthur Lee, one of the Representatives for that County.

July 24. Sunday Evening last [July 20] Mr. Andrew Buchanan, of Baltimore Town, Merchant, was married to Miss Susanne Lawson (Daughter of Mr. Alexander Lawson) and amiable and well accomplish'd young Lady, with a very pretty Fortune.

The Reverend Mr. William Barroll, is inducted into the Living of St. Stephens Parish, in Caecil County, Vacant by the Resignation of his Venerable and Reverend Uncle Mr. Hugh Jones.

A few days ago, in Calvert County, a little Girl, Daughter of Joseph Strickland, who could but just go alone, got by itself some Distance from the House, where the oven was, and fell down on a heap of Coals just drawn, and lay there till it was burnt so much that it died soon after.

August 21. On the Sixth Instant Died in Kent County, Aged 48 Years, Alexander Williamson, Esq., one of the Representatives for that County, and once Speaker for the Lower House of Assembly . . . His son Mr. Alexander Williamson, Jr., died about a week before his death, which so greatly affected him that he died of Grief.

On Saturday, 16th inst. near Magothy River, one Jonas Dawson, after a boxing match with one William Rodwell, dropped suddenly dead. He left a wife and five small children.

August 28th. About ten days ago, one John Scott accidentally shot and killed while deer hunting in Queen Anne's County.

September 4. Tuesday Evening last [Sept. 2] Mr. Rezin Hammond of this Place, (son of Major Nathan Hammond) was Married to Miss Rebecca Hawkins, of the North Side of Severn, a well accomplish'd young Gentlewoman, with a pretty Fortune.

September 11. Early on Tuesday Morning last [Sept. 2], died at his Plantation near Town, of the Gout in his Stomach, Head and Bowels, Mr. Richard Dorsey, aged 47 Years, Clerk of the Paper Currency Office, and for about 20 Years past, a very worthy Magistrate of this County, &c. . . .

September 18. On the 8th of this Instant, Died in Caecil County, the Venerable and Reverend Mr. Hugh Jones, for a great number of Years Rector of St. Stephen's Parish there, which he last July resigned to his Nephew, the Reverend Mr. William Barroll.

Last week one George Lashly somewhat weak-minded was drowned as the result of a practical joke in Caecil Co., leaving a wife and seven Children, the eldest not eleven Years old.

September 25. Sunday last [Sept. 21] Died, at his Seat near Talbot Court House, after a very long and lingering Indisposition, the Honourable William Goldsborough, Esq. one of his Lordship's Council, and Judge of the Court of Vice-Admiralty, in this Province. A Gentleman of a very fair Character.

October 9. By the last Post from the Northward, we had Advice of the Death of Mr. Edward Dorsey, an Emi-

gent Attorney of this City, one of our Common Council, and a Representative for Frederick County. This Gentleman went from Home in Maryland, for the Recovery of his Health, had been as far as Boston, and on his Return, Died at New-Port in Rhode Island, the 20th of last March.

October 16. Friday last [Oct. 10] Came on the Election of a Representative for this County, in the Room of Philip Hammond, Esq., Deceased, when John Hammond, Esq., was unanimously chosen to succeed his Father.

October 23. On Friday Evening last [Oct. 17], died here in the 40th Year of his Age, the Honourable Benjamin Tasker, junior, Esq., Secretary of the Province and one of his Lordship's Council of State . . . [long obituary].

Last week died at his House in Baltimore Town, after a long and tedious Indisposition of the Gout, Mr. Alexander Lawson, a very worthy Gentleman, justly esteem'd and respected, and who, in a long Course of Business, acquired a very handsome Fortune, with a fair and honest Character.

December 11. We hear from Somerset, that lately died there, Major Henry Waggaman, who was for Many Years, and at the Time of his Death one of the Representatives for that County.

We have an account, that Tobias Lisle, Esq., Governor of Gambia, who went from this Province, for London, last Summer, in the Princess of Gambia, had the Misfortune to fall overboard, and altho' he was presently got on board again, yet he expired soon after.

December 18. On Tuesday last Week [Dec. 9], Died at Mr. Hawkins's on Patuxent, Capt. Josiah Wilson, late Commander of the Ship Planter of Liverpool.

December 24. Monday Night last [Dec. 22] Died here, after a few Days Illness, Mr. Patrick Creagh, Merchant, who had long been a very useful, industrious, and honest Inhabitant of this City.

1761. *January 1.* Sunday last [Dec. 28] Died, after a tedious Illness, regretted by his Acquaintance, Mr. Edward Neale, of Queen’s Town, in Queen Anne’s County. And next Day Mrs. Neale was suddenly seized with some violent Disorder, and Died also.

January 8. Sunday Morning last [Jan. 4] Samuel Tyler, an overseer, was found Dead, in the Snow near the Head of Severn.

Williamsburg, *December 5.* On Saturday last [Dec. 3] died the Honourable and Reverend Thomas Dawson, one of his Majesty’s Honourable Council, Commissary for the Lord Bishop of London, President of the College of William and Mary and Minister of the Parish of Bruton . . . [long notice]

January 15. Last Sunday Evening [Jan. 11], departed this Life, after a Week’s Illness of a Pleurisy, Mrs. Sarah Hill, one of the People called Quakers, wife of Mr. Joseph Hill, near this Town. . . .

One Day last Week, a young Man whose Name was John Sanders, in attempting to Cross West-River on the Ice, fell in and was drowned.

January 22. On Thursday last the 8th Instant, after a short Illness, Died, Mrs. Sarah Lettice Fendall, wife of Mr. Philip Richard Fendall, Clerk of Charles County. . . .

February 5. We hear from Dorchester County, of the Death of Hall Caille, Esq., Sheriff of that County. He was in the Prime of Life, well esteemed, and is regretted by all his Acquaintance.

On Monday the 19th of January, Died at her House at Oxen-Hill, on Patowmack River, in the 72d Year of her Age, Mrs. Eleanor Addison, Relict of the late Honourable Thomas Addison, Esq. . . .

February 12. On the 22d of January, Died in child-birth, in the 33d Year of her Age, Mrs. Sarah Carlyle, Wife of Col. John Carlyle, Merchant, in Alexandria, and

Daughter of the late Honourable William Fairfax, Esq., President of Virginia. . . .

February 19. Last Tuesday Evening [Feb. 17] Died at his Father's House on Elk Ridge, of a confirmed Consumption, in the 23d Year of his Age, Mr. Basil Dorsey, junior, of this City, Attorney at Law; a young Gentleman of Great Hopes. . . .

March 5. Saturday last [Feb. 28] Died here, after a long Indisposition, Aged 61 Years, and on Tuesday was decently Interr'd, Mr. William Wilkins, who was for a great Number of Years Prosecutor in our Mayor's Court, and a very useful Clerk to many Committees in the Lower House of Assembly.

We hear from Dorchester County, that at the Proclaiming of his present Majesty, one Roger Addams, having Drank too much, laid a Wager that he could drink all the Wine there left in a Decanter, at one Draught. He won the wager, but died a few Minutes after.

March 12. On Tuesday last Week [March 3] Mr. Henry Dorsey, junr. of Elk Ridge, a young Man about 21 Years of Age, in seeming good Health, as he was going to mount his Horse, was suddenly seiz'd by some violent Disorder, and fell down Speechless, and Died in a few Minutes.

March 19. Last Saturday Morning [March 14] about 3 o'clock, one Edward Harris, Blockmaker, of this Town, was seized with an Apoplexy, and died in a few Minutes.

And on Sunday [March 15], the Wife of William Butterfield, as she was Eating her Breakfast, was seiz'd with some violent Disorder, and Died before Noon.

March 26. Sunday last [March 22] Died here in an advanced Age, Mrs. Mary Callahan, who was many Years an eminent Midwife.

April 16. On Tuesday the 7th Instant, Mrs. Booth wife of Mr. John Booth of St. Mary's County, and his

son, about 3 years old, were murdered by one of his negroes.

May 7. Last Week Died, in Queen Anne’s County, after a tedious Indisposition, much regretted by all who had the Pleasure of her Acquaintance, Miss Sally Hopper, Eldest Daughter of Colonel William Hopper, A well accomplish’d and most amiable young Lady.

June 11. On Wednesday Evening last Week [May 6] Died, at his House near Upper Marlborough, aged a little above 40 Years, after a long Indisposition, Mr. Joseph Belt, junior, a Gentleman who was deservedly esteem’d by a numerous Acquaintance. . . . [left wife and children]. . . .

June 18. Last Week Died at Baltimore Town, aged about 60, Mr. William Rogers, one of the first Settlers of that flourishing Town, one of the County Magistrates and an eminent Planter.

July 2. Friday Night last [June 26] Died, at his Plantation in Prince George’s County, aged 86 Years, Colonel Joseph Belt, whose Death is supposed to be occasioned by Grief for the Death of his Son a few Weeks before.

July 16. “One Day last week” a Mrs. Heam of Worcester County, killed by lightning.

September 3. Williamsburg, August 21. On Wednesday Sennight [Aug. 12] Died at his House in this City, William Hunter, Esq., one of his Majesty’s Deputy Post Masters General of the Continent of North America, and Printer to the General Assembly of this Colony. . . .

September 24. Saturday Night last [Sept. 16], Died at his Plantation near Town, after a short Illness, in the 28th Year of his Age, Mr. Henry Woodward, a few Years since one of the Representatives for this City. He has left an inconsolable Widow, and four young Children, to lament an affectionate Husband and tender Father. . . .

October 29. Sunday last [Oct. 25] Died, at his Plantation, near Town, Mr. Joseph Hill, an eminent Planter, and one of the People called Quakers, who by an honest Industry accumulated a very good Estate.

November 26. Thursday last [Nov. 19] Mr. Richard Henderson, Merchant, of Bladensburg, was married to Miss Sarah Brice, second Daughter of John Brice, Esq., of this City; And the same Day, Normand Bruce Esq., Sheriff of St. Mary's County, was Married there to Miss Susannah Gardner Key, only Daughter of Philip Key, Esq. Two very amiable young Ladies, of distinguished Merit, and pretty Fortunes.

December 3. Tuesday last [Dec. 1] Died in Baltimore Town, in the prime of Life, Mr. John Carnan, Merchant, whose Deportment in every Stage and Character in Life, justly gained him the Love and Esteem of all who knew him, and his Death is much regretted.

December 10. On Sunday the 29th ult., after ten Days Illness, Died at Peach Blossom in Talbot County, greatly regretted by all his Acquaintance, Mr. Thomas Robins, in the 22d Year of his Age, a young Gentleman who was but very lately returned from Great Britain to his Native Country, and enter'd into Possession of a very affluent Fortune.

1762. *January 7.* Last Month Died here, Mr. Henry Crouch, Carver, who was deemed by good Judges to be as ingenious an Artist at his Business, as any in the King's Dominions. . . . And altho' Mr. Crouch had very little Notice taken of him, and lived somewhat obscurely, yet it must be allowed that he *cut a good figure in Life.*

January 28. The Honourable Philip Grymes, Esq., one of the Council for the Colony of Virginia, Died there the latter end of December.

February 11. In the last Pennsylvania Gazette, we have an Account, that on the 29th of last Month, Died

there Doctor Richard Hill, formerly of this Province, and latterly of Madeira. . . .

February 18. Lately Died in Caecil County, Mr. Francis Mauldin, one of the Representatives of that County.

February 25. On the 13th Instant, Died at George Town in Kent County, Mr. William Rasin, formerly one of the Representatives for that County.

On the 11th at Night, Died at his Plantation in Caecil County, Mr. William Bordley, formerly of this Town. Mr. Bordley went to Bed well, but was seiz'd suddenly with some violent Disorder, and died before Morning.

March 4. Late on Tuesday Night last week [Feb. 23], or rather on Wednesday Morning, it being very Dark, as Daniel Wheeler, Overseer of Mrs. Wootton's Plantation was going from a Tavern in Queen Anne's Town, in Prince George's County, he miss'd his Way, and fell down Head foremost into a dreadful Gully there, where it is about 25 feet, almost perpendicular, and never stirr'd after. He was a Widower and has left Ten Children.

March 11. There are now living in Prince George's County, hearty and well, Two venerable Matrons, Mrs. Talbot and Mrs. Charter, who have lived to see their Fifth Generation. . . .

April 8. On the 30th of last Month, Mr. Alexander Elder, who lived in this County, near Patuxent, was most barbarously murdered by his Negro Man Pompey. . . .

April 22. On Tuesday last Week [April 13], just after Sunset, as Uriah Wirt, an elderly Man of 65 Years of Age, and his Son, were travelling from Virginia, to Frederick Town in Frederick County, they were attacked by a highwayman who mortally wounded the Elder Wirt with a pistol.

April 29. One Nathaniel Tomlinson killed lately by Indians in “the back country.”

May 6. Lately Died at his Plantation on Elk Ridge, in the 54th Year of his Age, greatly regretted by his Acquaintance, Major Nathan Hammond, formerly High Sheriff of this County.

Last Tuesday afternoon [May 4] as Robert Harsnip, a Cabinet Maker, was Standing under the Gallows, and giving Directions for fixing the Cross-Piece, it fell, and struck him upon the Head, by which he was hurt so much that he died the Next Morning.

May 13. About a Fortnight ago, died in Philadelphia of a Consumption, the Rev. Mr. Theophilus Swift, Rector of Port Tobacco Parish in Charles County.

About three weeks ago John Allen, who lived on the North Side of Severn, was barbarously murdered by one Aggleton, near Patapsco Ferry, in Baltimore County. . . .

May 20. On Monday last [May 17] died here, in the 32d Year of her Age, Mrs. Henrietta Maria Dorsey, Relict of Edward Dorsey, Esq. . . .

June 10. On Tuesday last Week [June 1] one William Wright aged 75, was drowned attempting to swim across Magothy River after a Canoe.

June 17. Last Thursday [June 10] Died, at his Plantation near South River, after a long and tedious Indisposition, in the 55th Year of his Age, Captain John Gassaway, a Gentleman who was a number of Years in the Commission of the Peace, three Years Sheriff and eight Years one of the Representatives for this County; in all which Public Trusts he gain'd Applause. . . .

June 24. On Tuesday last [June 22] Died of the Small Pox, in Queen Anne's County, on his return Home from Philadelphia, where he had been on a Party of Pleasure, Mr. Richard Llewelin eldest son of Mr. John Llewelin of St. Mary's County. . . .

August 5. On the 26th of last Month, about eight miles from Frederick Town in Frederick County, Mr. George

Jacob Poe, was shot at his own House, by a Dutch Servant Man of his, with 2 Bullets and 5 Swan shot, thro' the Body just below his Navel, of which he instantly Died, and has left a Widow and several children to lament him. . . .

August 19. Yesterday Morning one Samuel Fuller, a Servant to a saddler in this Town, being disordered in his Senses by Fever, and Alone, bled himself near the Jugular Vein, and bled to Death in a short Time.

October 7. On Wednesday last Week [Sept. 29], Died, at Patapsco, in the 38th Year of her Age, Mrs. Sarah Walters, Consort of Capt. Jacob Walters. . . .

October 14. Thursday last [Oct. 7] Mr. Jonathan Plowman Merchant of Baltimore Town, was married in Calvert County, to Miss Rebecca Arnold, (eldest Daughter of Mr. David Arnold) an amiable and accomplish'd Young Lady, with a pretty Fortune.

October 28. Sunday Evening last [Oct. 24], Died of a Consumption, at his Father's House in Prince George's County, Mr. Columbus Beanes, Merchant, late Sheriff of that County. . . .

November 18. On the 6th inst. Mr. Matthew Travers, a young Man of Dorchester County, Skipper of a Bay Schooner, fell off the Bowsprit and was drowned, in Nanticoke River.

November 25. Just at Publishing this Paper, we have received the Melancholy Account of the Death of the Honourable Philip Thomas, Esq., one of the Members of his Lordship's Council of State, on Tuesday last, [Nov. 23], at his Seat, at West River, after a long and lingering Indisposition, in the 70th Year of his Age.

December 16. On Sunday the 5th Instant, was Married in Charles County, George Plater of St. Mary's County, Esq., to Miss Hannah Lee, (Daughter of the Hon. Richard Lee Esq.,) an amiable young Lady, endow'd with every Accomplishment to render the Connubial State happy.

December 23. On Saturday the 13th Day of November, Died at her House in Stafford County, in the Colony of Virginia, Mrs. Anne Mason, widow and Relict of Col. George Mason . . . in her Sixty-third Year. . . .

1763. *January 20.* A few Days ago, Mr. Alexander Lawson, a young Gentleman of Baltimore, was Married to Miss Elisabeth Brown (only Daughter of Mr. Charles Brown) of Queen Anne's County.

And Mr. Bennett Chew, a young Gentleman of this City, to Miss Anne Tilghman (eldest Daughter of Col. Edward Tilghman) of the same County. Two amiable young Ladies of distinguish'd Merit, and handsome Fortunes.

On Saturday Evening last [Jan. 15], departed this Life, at his House in St. Luke's Parish, in Queen Anne's County, the Reverend Mr. Richard Harrison, for Twenty Years past Rector of the Parish. . . .

January 27. Yesterday Morning Died, at his Seat on Patuxent River, near his Iron Works, in the 76th Year of his Age, the Venerable Mr. Richard Snowden, a Gentleman universally and deservedly Esteem'd, who has left a sorrowful Widow, numerous Offspring, Family Friends and Acquaintance to lament a most tender Husband, indulgent Parent, kind Master, and chearful and agreeable Companion. . . .

February 10. Last Monday Evening [Feb. 7], Mr. Caleb Dorsey, junior, (son of Capt. Basil Dorsey of Elk Ridge,) one of the Magistrates of this County, was taken with a Fit, and died in a few Minutes.

February 17. Sunday last [Feb. 13] Charles Carroll, junior, Esq., of Prince George's County, was Married to Miss Mary Hill (Daughter of Mr. Henry Hill of the same County) a most agreeable and well-accomplish'd young Lady.

On Thursday the 3d instant, was Married in Calvert

County, Mr. Samuel Chew, of Wells, to Miss Sarah Weems, (2d Daughter to James Weems, Esq.) an amiable young Lady with a pretty Fortune.

On the last Day of January, died in Calvert County, Captain Charles Claggett, Aged 72 Years. . . .

March 10. Tuesday last [March 8] Died here, in the Prime of his Age, after a tedious Indisposition, Mr. Beale Nicholson, a very worthy young Gentleman. . . .

We are inform'd from Caecil County, that on the 24th of February past, Died there, Mr. James Baxter, late Sheriff of that County, and formerly one of their Magistrates and Representatives. . . .

March 17. Last Saturday [March 12] Died at his Seat near South River, Mr. James Monat, aged 83 Years, formerly for a long Time, Chief Justice of this County. He was pretty hearty a few hours before he expir'd and Died Suddenly without a Groan.

Monday Morning last [March 14], Died here, aged 42 Years, Mr. John Inch, Goldsmith of this City; And Yesterday his Funeral was solemnized in a very decent Manner being attended by a procession of the Brethren of the Lodge, properly Cloath'd, and a great Number of Others.

April 7. Last Week Died very Suddenly in Baltimore County, Mr. Daniel Stansbury, a Native of that Place, in the 85th Year of his Age. He had Eat a hearty Supper the Evening before he Died; and has left a Twin-Brother.

April 28. Upper Marlborough, April 16. On Tuesday last [April 12] Died here, universally regretted, Mrs. Eleanor Carroll, Consort of Mr. Daniel Carroll of this Place after a long Illness. . . .

May 12. On Wednesday the 27th of last Month died very suddenly, in Charles County, universally regretted, Mrs. Mary Bradford, Consort of Mr. Henry Bradford of that County. . . .

May 26. On Tuesday last, at a Horse-Race, at Talbot

County Court House, one of the Horses fell, and killed his Rider, Francis McKenny, a Lad, who never spoke after the Fall.

June 2. On Thursday last [May 26] Died at his House at West-River, Kensey Johns, Esq., High Sheriff of this County . . . aged no more than 42 Years.

Last Thursday [May 26] Mr. William Paca, a young Gentleman of the Law, from Baltimore County, was married here to Miss Mary Chew, an amiable and most agreeable young Lady, of this City, with a very considerable Fortune.

June 30. Thursday last [June 23] Charles Carroll, Esq., (Barrister of this City, was Married in Talbot County to Miss Margaret Tilghman, (Daughter of Matthew Tilghman, Esq.,) a young Lady of great Merit, Beauty, and Fortune.

A few Days ago Died, in an advanced Age, in Queen Anne's County, the Reverend Alexander Malcolm, A. M., Rector of St. Paul's Parish in that County, a Gentleman who has obliged the World with several learned Performances in the Mathematics, Music, and Grammar.

July 21. On Monday last [July 18] towards Evening, Mr. Edward Brown, of Kent Island, was found Dead on the Road near his House, with his Skull Fractured. Supposed to have been thrown by his horse.

August 11. On Monday last week [Aug. 1] as Thomas Mulliken was riding the Road in Prince George's County, near the Western Branch, he got a fall from his Horse, which kill'd him.

August 25. Saturday last [Aug. 20] Died, at his Plantation at Elk-Ridge, after a long and tedious Indisposition, Capt. Basil Dorsey, a Gentleman of a fair, honest, and upright Character much esteem'd by his neighbours and Acquaintance. His Funeral is to be attended this Day.

September 8. On Tuesday the 30th of last Month,

Died, to the great Grief of her numerous Relations and Acquaintances, Mrs. Anna Maria Lloyd, the virtuous and amiable Consort of Robert Lloyd, Esq., and one of the Daughters of the late Honourable Richard Tilghman, Esq. . . .

September 15. Last Week in Baltimore Town Mr. James Sollers, a young Man, broke his arm in a wrestling bout, so that the bone protruded. Mortification ensued, and he died soon after.

Piscataway, Sept. 1. On the 25th of August last, Mrs. Priscilla Fendall, (Wife of Benjamin Fendall, Esq., of Charles County), departed this Life, aged 49 Years. . . .

September 29. Thursday last [Sept. 22] was very decently Interr'd here the Remains of Mrs. Helen Tootell, Widow, aged 73 Years, one of the oldest Inhabitants of this Town.

On Tuesday Morning the 20th of this Instant, Died, Mrs. Hannah Plater, the amiable and virtuous Consort of George Plater, Esq., of St. Mary's County, and Daughter of Richard Lee, Esq.; She was in the full bloom of Life, and had not been Ten Months Married.

October 27. New London, October 7. Monday Morning last [Oct. 3] departed this Life, after a short Illness with a violent Fever, in the Sixtieth Year of his Age, Mr. Timothy Green, Printer, who formerly carried on that Business in Boston, with Mr. Samuel Kneeland; but upon the decease of his Father, in 1757, he removed to this Town, where he follow'd the Business 'till his Decease. . . .

Annapolis, Oct. 27. On the 4th Instant, Mr. John Johnson, Inspector at St. Leonard's Creek warehouse, in Calvert County, having cross'd the Creek in a Canoe, in order to Breakfast at his own Dwelling, seemingly in perfect Health on his return was seiz'd with an Apoplectic Fit, as is supposed, just as he was going into the Canoe, being found Dead, with his Head at the Edge of the

Water. He was a Bachelor of 34 Years of Age, of a fair, honest Character.

November 10. On the 30th of last Month, Died in Calvert County, in the full Bloom of Life, Mrs. Sarah Chew, the agreeable and virtuous Consort of Mr. Samuel Chew, and Second Daughter of Mr. James Weems. . . .

A few Days ago near West-River, Benjamin Phipps, a Lad of about Fifteen Years of Age, unfortunately lost his Life by a Fall off a Tree. . . .

November 17. On Saturday the 5th Instant, one Charles Randell was found Dead in the Road near Mr. Solomon Wooden's in Baltimore County, who is supposed to have been instantly killed by a Fall from his Horse the Night before.

Thursday last [Nov. 10] Died in Kent County, after long enduring with the utmost Patience and Resignation, the Excruciating Pain of the Stone in the Bladder, the Learned and Reverend Mr. James Sterling, Rector of St. Paul's Parish in that County . . . [laudatory notice of over a column.]

December 1. On the 8th of Nov^r Christopher Fidler, Charles Stewart, and Thomas Query were killed by Indians in "the Great Cove" Frederick County.

December 8. Last Week as one John Paul, was removing from Prince George's County in this, and Crossing Patuxent, about 15 Miles from Town, with a Cart load of Goods, he by some Accident fell off the Cart into the River, and was Drowned.

December 22. Last Week Died at George Town, on Patowmack, in the 21st Year of his Age, Master Francis Magruder, a very hopeful and promising young Man. It is imagined that his Death was occasioned by too violent Exercise at Fives. This ought to be a Caution to Others.

1764. *January 19.* Lately Died at Frederick Town, in Frederick County, after a long Illness, Capt. Peter Butler, a

very useful Man in Many Public Affairs of that County, and well esteem'd by all his Neighbours and Acquaintance.

Thursday last [Jan. 12] and elderly Servant Man in this Town, whose name was George Clarke, dropp'd down Dead, as he was sawing of Wood.

February 16. Philadelphia, February 2. (We hear from East Jersey, that last Friday Evening [Jan. 27] Robert Hunter Morris, Esq., Chief Justice of that Province, and formerly Governor of Pennsylvania, died suddenly there. . . .

Annapolis, February 16. Some few Days ago, at Oxford, as two little Girls of Mr. Pompillon's were sitting by a Fire Side by themselves, the Fire flew and catch'd the Cloathes of one of them, and burnt her to that Degree that she Died in a few Hours after.

Last Monday [Feb. 13] Died in Kent Island, aged 52 Years, Mrs. Mary Hutchings, wife of Mr. James Hutchings, who was a good Wife, Mother, Mistress and Neighbour.

Friday Evening last [Feb. 10], as one ——— Salter was going over a Ferry at Fredericksburg with his Horse, they were both Drowned.

February 23. On Sunday the 29th ultimo, Died in St. Mary's County, in his Grand Climacterick Year, after a tedious Illness, Mr. James Mills, Merchant, who was several Years a Representative and Magistrate of the said County, and discharged the several Duties of Life, with the Integrity of a sincere Christian.

About Ten Days ago, Died in Prince George's County, in her 105th Year, Mrs. Grace Cannon, Widow, who was Born in this County and within the last Year was able to walk 10 or 12 Miles in a Day.

1764. *March 1.* On the 19th ultimo, departed this Life, in the 58th Year of his Age, Mr. Samuel Richardson, of Frederick County. . . .

March 15. Monday last [March 12], Died, of a Complication of Disorders, in an advanced Age, John Bullen, Esq., one of the Commissioners of the Paper Currency Office, an Alderman of this City, and formerly for many Years in the Commission of the Peace for this County, and Captain of the City Independent Company.

A few Days ago, the Dwelling House of Col. William Hopper, near Chester-Mill, in Queen Anne's County, was burnt down. . . .

March 22. Last Thursday [March 15] Mr. Anthony Stewart, of this City, Merchant, was Married to Miss Jane Dick, (Youngest Daughter of Mr. James Dick, Merchant, of London Town). . . .

April 5. On Monday, March 26, George Dobson was shot and Scalped in sight of Fort Bedford.

April 26. Lately Died at his Seat on Patowmack, in Charles County, Benjamin Fendall, Esq., formerly Clerk of that County.

May 3. Last Monday [April 30] Died here, of a Consumption, Mr. John Davidge, D. Commissary of the County, and Register of the Prerogative Office . . . and Yesterday his Remains were decently Interr'd.

May 10. Friday last [May 4] Died here, in the 44th Year of his Age, Mr. Robert Swan, Merchant, one of the Common Council of this City; And on Sunday his Remains were very decently Interr'd.

May 17. Monday last [May 14] arrived here from St. Kitt's, the Sloop Somerset, Capt. Earickson; with whom was coming Passenger, Mr. Thomas Dick, formerly of this Town, late of Baltimore Town, Merchant; but he Died on his Passage on the First Instant. . . .

Sunday Morning last [May 13], Departed this Life, after a long and lingering Indisposition, at his Fathers' Seat, near Oxford, in Talbot County, Col. Thomas Chamberlaine, eldest Son of the Hon. Samuel Chamberlaine,

Esq. . . . He has left a sorrowful Widow, and Young Son; And was Yesterday decently Interr'd.

Calvert County, May 15, 1764. On Monday the 1st of this Instant, Died, Mr. William Hamilton Smith, in the 22d Year of his Age [Supposed to have been poisoned by his own Negroes.] . . .

May 24. Lately Died in Dorchester County, Capt. Joseph Cox Gray, for Many Years, and at the Time of his Death, one of the Representatives for that County.

May 31. On Friday Night the 18th Instant, expired in the midst of inexpressible Tortures, in St. Mary's County, Mr. John Hoskins, a Man about 45 or 50 Years of Age, who about 10 Weeks before was Bit in the Leg by a Mad Dog. . . .

June 14. “Last Thursday [June 7] Noon, one Balsar Wall, a German Butcher of this Place,” accidentally drowned.

June 28. On Tuesday last week [June 19], one Robert King, a Man who had a Wife and Six Children, was accidentally drowned at George Town in Frederick County.

July 5. Last Tuesday [July 3] one George Husford, a Servant Man, dropped suddenly dead near Town, from drinking Cold Water, while overheated.

On Monday, 2d inst. Lawrence Prim, a Sailor drowned by the Capsizing of a Cancee near Town.

July 12. On the 3d Instant, Capt. Archibald Johnson, formerly of this Town, was unfortunately drowned in Nanticoke River. . . .

July 19. Last Thursday [July 12] Died in Virginia, Thomas Fahee, last Post-Rider between This and Alexandria . . . [from the effects of a rattle snake bite.] . . .

August 2. On Monday Night the 23d Ultimo, after a short Illness, Died at his Home in Anne Arundel County, in the 48th Year of his Age, Yate Plummer . . . [left a widow and nine children]

August 9. On Thursday the 26th ult^o, at a schoolhouse, near Capt. Potter's, in Conococheague, Robert Brown and nine Children were scalped; two of the latter are yet living.

The Ship Eagle, from London is arrived in Choptank, after a Passage of Thirteen Weeks; But Capt. John Lewis, late Commander, Died on his Passage.

August 16. On the last Day of July, Died at Wye River, in an advanced Age, the Rev^d Mr. Charles Lake, Rector of St. James's Parish, and formerly Rector of This.

August 30. On Monday the 20th of this Instant, Died, at his Seat in St. Mary's County, in the 68th Year of his Age, the Hon^{ble} Philip Key, Esq. . . .

September 27. Jacob Brinks and family lately killed by Indians. . . .

November 15. On Saturday, 27th ult^o, died at Perth Amboy, the Hon. Samuel Nevill, Esq., second Judge of the Supreme Curt of New Jersey, aged 66 Years [long account]. . . .

On Tuesday 6th inst. Thomas Soper, an overseer of Mr. Cook's, in Prince George's County, was murdered by a negro belonging to Mr. Gault.

Last Week, Mr. Darby Lux, of Barbadoes, Merchant, was Married in Baltimore County to Miss Rachel Ridgely, a very amiable young Lady, with a Fortune of £2,000, Sterling.

December 13. Last Thursday Evening [Dec. 6], Departed this Life at his House in Town, after a tedious Indisposition with Complicated Disorders, in the 55th Year of his Age, the Hon^{ble} Stephen Bordley, Esq., one of his Lordship's Council of State, Commissary General of the Province and one of the Alderman of this City. He was a Gentleman Eminent for his Knowledge in, and Profession of the Law, and many young Gentlemen who studied under him, do Honor to his Memory. Mr. Bordley formerly Represented this City, and County, in the

General Assembly, was Naval Officer of this District, and Attorney-General of the Province; And his Remains were, with great Decency, Entomb'd on Tuesday last, in his Family Vault.

December 20. Lately Died, at his Seat in Prince George's County, on Potowmack, nearly opposite to Alexandria, Mr. George Fraser, heretofore for a number of Years, one of the Representatives for that County, a Worthy honest Man.

1765. *February 7.* About a fortnight ago died in Charles Co., Mr. Trueman Stoddert, one of the representatives for that County.

February 14. Tuesday last [Feb. 12] arrived at his father's house in town Charles Carroll, Jun^r, Esq; (lately from London by way of Virginia) after about sixteen years absence from his native country at his studies and on his travels.

March 7. Last week died at his plantation in P. G. Co., Mr. William Beanes, in his 82d year; he was born in this Province and leaves a widow of nearly his own age to whom he had been married 57 years.

April 11. Last Saturday [April 6] died about two miles from town, in consequence of inoculation for Small pox, Mr. George Newman.

April 18. Wednesday last [April 10] died in St. Mary's Co., after a long illness, Capt. Richard Ward Key, Clerk of that County.

Last Saturday one Hubbard a convict Serv^t man from Elkridge, committed to our jail for the murder of his Master Mr. James Hood, a young, honest and industrious man.

July 4. On the 13th of last month, died at Boston, of a lingering illness Capt. Edmund Rutland of this City.

July 18. Sunday last [July 14] died here of the Small pox (at the house of her brother Mr. Chief Justice Brice) Mrs Anne Denton, widow.

August 8. On Thursday last [Aug. 1] Mr. Richard Sprigg of West River was married in Dorchester County to Miss Margaret Caille, only daughter of Mr. John Caille.

September 12. Col. John Baylis killed in a duel at Dumfries, Va., Wednesday 4th September.

October 31. Friday last [Oct. 25] died in Dorchester Co., the Rev. Mr. Thomas Airy, Rector of a Parish there.

1766. *February 20.* Sunday evening last [Feb. 16] Thomas Johnson, Esq., one of the representatives for this county, was married by the Rev. Mr. Read, to Miss Anne Jennings (daughter of the late Mr. Justice Jennings).

May 8. On Sunday last [May 4] between 3 and 4 a. m. died, at Upper Marlborough, P. G. Co., Edmund Key, Esq., of this place Attorney General of this Province and one of the representatives of St. Mary's County.

June 26. We hear from St. Mary's Co., that Mr. Thomas Key is elected a representative of that County, in the room of his brother Edmund Key, Esq.

July 3. Lately died at his plantation on the N. side of Severn, Capt. Humphrey Boone, formerly for many years one of the Magistrates for this County.

July 31. Friday last [July 25] Mr. Alexander McFarlane of St. Mary's Co., found drowned in Potomac River.

September 4. Friday last [Aug. 31] died at Alexandria, George Johnston, Esq., an eminent practitioner of the law in Virginia and in this Province.

September 11. Last Tuesday [Sept. 9] died at his plantation in Queen Anne's County, Col. Richard Tilghman, the eldest brother of a very respectable family; for many years Clerk of that County, and one of the Judges of the Provincial Court.

The same day died at his plantation in Talbot Co., Mr. Jacob Hindman formerly representative of his County and in other public stations.

September 25. Thursday evening last [Sept. 18] died at his house in town John Ross, Esq., one of the Aldermen of this City and Lord Baltimore's Deputy Agent, in his 71st year. Had been a widower above 20 years.

We have just received news of the death of John Brice, Esq. of this City at the house of Mr. Samuel Hanson, in Charles County, yesterday forenoon. He was Chief Justice of the Province, an Alderman of the City, and one of the Judges of Assize for the Western Shore, and died on the circuit.

October 2. Last week died in Talbot County, in a very advanced age, Mr. Nicholas Goldsborough, formerly and for many years a magistrate and representative of his County.

October 16. Sunday last [Oct. 12] died in her 10th year, and on Tuesday morning was very decently interred, Miss Henrietta Maria Dorsey, only child of the late Edward Dorsey, Esq. deceased. By her death, her fortune, supposed to be at least £30,000, falls to her father's relatives.

October 23. Some few days ago died at his brother's in Dorchester County, Col. Robert Jenkins Henry, of Somerset County, one of his Lordship's Council of State, a Provincial Magistrate, and one of the Judges of Assize for the Eastern Shore.

October 30. Lately died at Clish, near Alexandria, in Virginia, that worthy good man Col. Thomas Colvill, aet 78. He formerly lived in Cecil County, in this Province, and was one of the representatives of that County for many years.

Mr. John Coombes found drowned in Charles County. He had been insane for some time.

November 6. Thursday last [Oct. 30] one William Oldfield and his son about 4 years old, accidentally drowned in Little Choptank River.

November 20. On Thursday 13th inst. died Charles Browne of Queen Anne's County, Esq.

December 4. Thursday last [Nov. 27] died at his plantation in Balt^o County, in the prime of life, Mr. James Heath, one of the representatives for that County.

1767. *April 16.* On Saturday Evening last [April 11] died, at his late Dwelling House, Mr. Jonas Green, for Twenty-eight Years Printer to this Province, and Twenty-one Years Publisher of the Maryland Gazette; He was one of the Aldermen of this city. . . .

Last week died, Mr. William Thomas, formerly a Representative, and at the Time of his Death, a Magistrate for Talbot County. . . .

April 23. On Monday Evening [April 20] aged upwards of Eighty Years, the Hon^{ble} Henry Hooper, Esq., Chief Justice of the Provincial Court, and one of his Lordship's Council of State. He was formerly a Representative for Dorchester County, and for many Years Speaker of the Lower House of Assembly. . . .

April 30. On Sunday Evening [April 26] died John Caile, Esq., Clerk of Dorchester County. This Gentleman by a diligent Application to business, for many Years carried on a very extensive Trade, and, as a Merchant always supported the Character of a punctual and strictly upright Man. . . .

May 14. On the 20th or 21st of last Month, a Brick Dwelling-House, wherein Mrs. Hicks, Daughter of the late Col. Hooper lived, near Cambridge, in Dorchester County, by some Accident took Fire and burnt to the Ground. Col. Hooper's Corps being then in the House, was with much Difficulty saved from the flames. . . .

June 4. On Tuesday last [June 2] was Married at West River Meeting-House, Mr. Joseph Pemberton, son of Israel Pemberton, of Philadelphia, to Miss Anne Galloway. . . .

July 2. On Thursday Evening last [June 25] one Jasper Hall accidentally drowned in the dock.

July 16. Tuesday Morning last [July 14] died at his House in Cambridge, after a lingering Indisposition, the Hon. Charles Goldsborough, Esq., one of his Lordship's Council of State, and Commissary General of this Province. He was a Gentleman eminent for many Years, in the Knowledge and Practice of the Law, and was formerly one of the Representatives of Dorchester County.

August 27. On Sunday last [Aug. 23] John Hall, Esq., one of the Representatives for this City, was married to Miss Eleanor Dorsey. . . .

October 1. We hear from New York, that Dr. Adam Thomson, of this Province, a gentleman eminent for his Medical Abilities, lately died there of the Flux.

On Friday last [Sept. 25] died John Bozman, Esq., Sheriff of Talbot County.

November 5. Yesterday died, after a lingering Indisposition, Michael Macnemara, Esq., who has been for many Years Clerk of the Lower House of Assembly, and one of the Aldermen of this City.

On the 13th of last Month, died in Baltimore County, in the 52d Year of her Age, Alesanna Bond, Wife of John Bond, at Fell's Point, one of the People called Quakers, to whom she was Married 33 Years; and on the 18th, was interred in the Quaker's Burying-Ground, on Bond's Forest. She was the Youngest Daughter of John Webster, senior, deceased; endowed with many good Qualities, skill'd in Medicine and Midwifry, which she administered with Freedom and Benevolence. She left Ten children.

. . . .

November 12. By advice from home, we are informed of the Death of William Sharpe, Esq. Brother to his Excellency our Governor. He was first Clerk of his Majesty's Council in Ordinary.

December 3. On Monday Evening last [Nov. 30] Mr. Thomas Addison, Jun^r of Potowmack, was married to Miss Rebecca Dulany, eldest Daughter of the Hon^{ble} Walter Dulany, Esq. of this Place. . . .

December 10. On Thursday the 12th Ult. Edward Lloyd, Esq. of this Province was married to Miss Elisabeth Tayloe, eldest Daughter of the Hon. John Tayloe, Esq. of Virginia. . . .

1768. *February 4.* Last Friday Night [Jan. 29] died, at his House in Frederick County, John Darnall, Esq.; one of the Judges of the Provincial Court. A gentleman universally esteemed for his Benevolence and probity.

March 17. On Sunday Morning last [March 13] died, in the Jail of this City, William Dufriest, who was under Confinement for having been Concerned in Counterfeiting the Eight Dollar Bills of Credit of this Province.

March 31. On Monday Morning [March 28] about 3 o'clock, died Dr. John Hamilton, of this Province, in the 72d Year of his Age. . . .

June 9. On Tuesday, the 24th Ult. died, at Frederick-Town in Frederick County, the Rev^d Thomas Bacon, Rector of All Saints Parish^l in that County, Author of laborious and judicious Performance, entitled, A Complete System of the Revenue of Ireland, published in 1737, by Order of the Chief Commissioners and Governors of the Revenue, in that Kingdom. He also published several other valuable Pieces; and, in the Decline of Life, by several Years intense Labour, compiled a Compleat Body of the Laws of this Province, as lately published. . . .

On Sunday Evening [June 5], was Married, at his Father's House, in this City, Charles Carroll, Jun. Esq., to Miss Mary Darnall. . . .

June 23. Last Sunday [June 19] departed this Life, in the 79th Year of his Age, the Hon^{ble} Benjamin Tasker, Esq., President of the Council. . . .

On the Evening of Friday last [June 17], Mr. Thomas Richardson, late of this City, Merchant, was instantly killed by lightning at the house of Mr. Adair in Baltimore Town [circumstantial account]. . . .

July 21. On Thursday Evening last [July 14], was married the Reverend Mr. Edmiston, Rector of St. Anne's Parish, to Miss Maria Woodward, only Daughter of Mr. William Woodward of this City. . . .

July 28. Lately died, in Caeecil County, Mr. Henry Baker, one of the Representatives for that County.

October 6. Lately died at Newport, in Rhode Island, after a tedious and lingering Indisposition, which he bore with singular Fortitude and Resignation, James McLachlan, Esq., late of Kent County, in this Province. . . . [long notice].

October 13. Since our last, we have been informed of the Marriage of Mr. John Cadwallader, of Philadelphia, Merchant, to Miss Betsy Lloyd, only Daughter of the Honourable Edward Lloyd Esq., of this Province. . . .

October 27. On Saturday last [Oct. 22] died, at his House in Baltimore Town, Mr. Robert Adair, one of the Representatives for Baltimore County. . . .

November 10. Lately died, at his Father's House, in Baltimore County, deservedly lamented by all who had the Pleasure of his Acquaintance, Mr. James Tolley, a Student-at-Law in this City.

(To be continued.)

MARYLAND ITEMS FROM DELAWARE RECORDS

Contributed by REV. C. H. B. TURNER

SUSSEX COUNTY DEED BOOK

1722. 11. 6. George Bishop and William Greer.

K, page 251

I, Greer Bishop, New Hanover County, Province of North Carolina, give power of attorney to James Hammond, County of Dorset, Province of Maryland. Land in Sussex County. Deposition.

K 252

1763. 3. 9. Sarah Bishop, County of New Hanover, widow, above 43 years of age married Henry Bishop, Somerset County, Province of Maryland, by Samuel Hopkins, Justice of the Peace, son was born 11 months after marriage. Baptized Greer.

They lived 6 years in Somerset County, Maryland, removed to Sussex County, Delaware, lived there 10 years then removed to North Carolina.

After 5 years Henry died leaving 5 sons, and 3 daughters, namely, Greer, Henry, William, Charles, Littleton, Temperance, Neomi, and Mary.

K 274

1767. 9. —. John Gum, Augusta Counta, Colony of Virginia, and Jacob Gum, Sussex County, Delaware, tanner.

Deed 1686. 2. 8. to Roger Gum, grandfather of John Gum, and great-grandfather of Jacob Gum.

John, son of Roger Gum, died intestate, leaving several children, John being one of them.

K 287

1767. 11. 4. Joseph Feddeman, Accomack County, Colony of Virginia, cooper, William Russell, carpenter.

K 297

1768. 2. 2. Thomas West, Jr., son of Thomas West, senior and Bridget, his wife.

William Ottwell, wife Naomi, George Thompson, wife Bridget, Thomas Ingram, wife Ann.

Isaac Jones, wife Mary, all of Worcester County, Province of Maryland, a son and daughter of Thomas West, senior and Bridget his wife.

K 303

1767. 11. 10. John Jones, wife Mary, Worcester County, Province of Maryland and William Brown, Gloster County, New Jersey.

K 323

1768. 4. 30. John Wingate, wife Ann, Worcester County, Province of Maryland to Thomas and Peter Robinson.

Ann Wingate's right in land of Joshua Burton, who died intestate.

William Burton by will to Joshua Burton.

Joshua left issue Jacob, Ann Wingate, and Sarah Burton.

K 327

1768. 8. 3. Catharine Godwen, widow of Michael Godwin, Worcester County, Province of Maryland.

William Burton, Worcester County, willed to six children, viz. John, Richard, Joshua, Catharine, wife of John Morris, deceased, Elizabeth, wife of Woolsey Burton, and Sarah, wife of Job Ingram.

K 344

1768. 11. 2. James Reynolds, Worcester County, Province of Maryland, and Robert Watson McCall, Sussex County, Delaware.

Thomas Massey to William Reynolds, and William Reynolds to his brother James Reynolds, Sussex County, Delaware.

L 37

1769. 11. 9. Abraham Mitchell, Philadelphia, hatter, Thomas Lightfoot, William Lightfoot, merchants, late of Phila-

delphia, now living in Worcester County, Province of Maryland 1st part, and Walter Frankland, Samul Frankland, and Samuel Frankland, City of New York, merchants.

Land partly in Worcester, Dorset, and Somerset Counties, Province of Maryland.

L 38

1769. 8. 3. George Hearne, wife Comfort, Worcester County, Province of Maryland, to Robert Burton, Sussex County, Delaware.

John Hill by will to his son Abraham, and Abraham Hill to George Parker of Summersett County, and Parker to Comfort, wife of George Hill.

HYNSON AND SMITH FAMILIES

CHRISTOPHER JOHNSTON

1. THOMAS HYNSON was born in 1620. In two depositions both made in 1655, he gives his age as 35 years (*Old Kent*, pp. 108, 211). He arrived in Maryland in the year 1651, bringing his family with him. 23 June 1651 he demands 800 acres of land for transplanting in the Province himself, his wife, John, Grace, and Ann Hynson his children, and three servants "this present year. A warrant issued accordingly to lay out for him 600 acres on the Eastern Shore opposite Love Point" (Land Office, Lib. A B H, fol. 164). In this entry the name of his wife is not given, but 21 December 1662, he made a further claim for the transportation of "his wife Grace in 1651," and a number of other persons whose rights he had probably acquired by purchase (*ibid.*, Lib. 5, fol. 488). Thomas Hynson was clerk of Kent County 1652-53 (*Old Kent*, pp. 22, 69, *Md. Arch.*, x, 291), was one of the Justices of the County 1652, 1654, 1656 (*Old Kent*, pp. 28, 78, 214) and was High Sheriff 1655-56 (*ibid.*, pp. 107, 108, 202, 212). He was a member of the General Assembly of Maryland in 1654 (*Md. Arch.*, i, 339) and represented Kent County in the House of Burgesses in 1659-60 (*ibid.*, i, 382). He died in the year 1667, intestate. 20 January 1667, administration on the estate of Thomas Hynson late of Talbot County deceased was

committed to his sons Thomas and John Hynson (*Testamentary Proc.*, Lib. 2, fol. 289). He is here styled "of Talbot County" since that county, erected in 1661 at the expense of Kent County, included the lands he had acquired and upon which he resided.

Thomas Hynson and Grace his wife had issue:

1. THOMAS HYNSON of Talbot County, d. 1679; m. 1663 Ann Gainé who m. secondly in 1680 Robert Smith of Talbot County.
 2. ii. Col. JOHN HYNSON of Kent County, d. 1705; of whom further.
 - iii. Charles Hynson of Kent Co., d. 1711; m. Margaret dau. of Wm. Harris Esq.
 - iv. Grace Hynson, m. Thomas South of Talbot Co.
 - v. Ann Hynson m. 1° Maj. Joseph Wickes, 2° Col. St. Leger Codd.
2. COL. JOHN HYNSON of Kent Co., son of Thomas, came to Maryland with his parents in 1651 at which time he was doubtless under age. In addition to the evidence of his parentage given elsewhere, the two following deeds may be cited: 20 June 1665, Mr Thomas Hynson Senr conveys to John Singleton and Richard Jones 200 acres part of a grant of 400 acres whereof 200 acres were formerly given by the said Thomas Hynson to his two sons Thomas and John Hynson (*Talbot Co.*, Lib. A, No. 1, fol. 5). 21 June 1670 John Hynson of Chester River, Talbot County, conveys to his brother Thomas Hynson of the same county, tracts called Hynson Town Creek, and Next Addition (*ibid.*, fol. 109). Subsequently John Hynson was identified with Kent County, and took a prominent part in public affairs. He was commissioned one of the Justices of Kent Co. 2 July 1674 (*Md. Arch.*, xv, 42) and was successively commissioned until 1689 (*ibid.*, xv, 67, 93, 136, 328; xvii, 379; viii, 23; xiii, 241). He was commissioned one of the Quorum 10 April 1688 (*ibid.*, viii, 23) and again 4 September 1689 under the provisional government (*ibid.*, xiii, 241). He was also commissioned Justice of the County 16 October 1694 (*ibid.*, xx, 138), was of the Quorum in 1696 (*ibid.*, xx, 466), and attests a document as Justice in 1701 (*Kent Co. Rec.*, Lib. N, fol. 14). He was High Sheriff of Kent County in 1683 (*Lib. C D*, fol. 369). He represented Kent Co. in the House of Burgesses 1681-1683 (*Md. Arch.*, vii, 166, 288, 299), 1694-1697 (*ibid.*, xix, 30, 127, 242, 350, 376, 555) and 1701-1702 (*Ms. House Journals*). He also served in a military

capacity. 28 February 1681 he was commissioned Lieutenant in the Kent County Militia (*Md. Arch.*, xvii, 78) and was commissioned Captain 4 Sept. 1689 (*ibid.*, xviii, 241) and Colonel 9 October 1694 (*ibid.*, xx, 152). In the rearrangement of the militia of the province, 17 August 1695, he was continued as Colonel Commanding the military forces of Kent County (*ibid.*, xx, 281). Although he held both a civil and military commission in the provisional government, he signed the address of the Protestant inhabitants of Kent in 1689 (*Md. Arch.*, viii, 129) and the petition against Cood in 1690 (*ibid.*, 213). Col. Nicholas Greenberry in a letter dated 25 July 1692, calls him one of "the grand leaders of the Jacobite Party" (*ibid.*, 343). He signed the address of congratulation to King William 12 December 1696, as a civil and military officer of Kent County (*ibid.*, xx, 540-541).

Col. John Hynson was twice married. His first wife Rachel joins him in a deed executed in 1670 (see above) and in another dated 14 February 1677 (*Kent Co. Rec.*, Lib. A, fol. 393). About 1693 he married his second wife Ann widow of Jonathan Grafton of Kent County (see appended notes) by whom he appears to have had no issue. Col. John Hynson was buried 10 May 1705 (*Register of St. Paul's Par. Kent Co.*).

By Rachel, his first wife, he had issue:

- i. John Hynson of Cecil Co., m. 1 June 1693, Mary, dau. of John Stoops and left issue; his will, dated 20 Oct., 1705, was proved in Cecil Co., 9 Oct., 1708.
 - ii. Col. Nathaniel Hynson of Kent Co., m. 1^o Hannah . . . (d. 24 Nov. 1713), 2^o 6 Aug. 1714 Mary Kelly; had issue by both marriages; his will dated 4 May 1721, was proved in Kent Co. 26 Jan'y 1721/2.
 - iii. Mary Hynson, m. William Glanville.
 - iv. Elizabeth Hynson, m. . . . Rogers.
 - v. Anne Hynson, m. 14 Oct. 1702 Rev. Stephen Bordley, Rector of St. Paul's Parish.
 - vi. Jane Hynson, m. Philip Holeger.
 3. vii. SARAH HYNSON, m. 21 Jan'y 1705/6 James Smith.
3. SARAH HYNSON, daughter of Col. John and Rachel his wife, was married, 21 January 1705/6, to James Smith Esq. of Kent County. In her father's will she is mentioned as "my daughter Sarah Hynson" being at that time unmarried. The register of St. Paul's Parish records the marriage of James Smith and Sarah Hynson on the date given above, and the will of her brother Col. Nathaniel Hynson mentions

her daughter Hannah as "my niece Hannah Smith" (see appended notes). Her husband, James Smith was born in 1683 and died in March 1750. His age is given in depositions about land boundaries as 48 years in 1731 (*Chancery*, Lib. I R, No. 2, fol. 606), and 60 years in 1743 (*Kent Co. Rec.*, J. S. no. 25, fol. 33.) In the latter deposition he states that he was formerly Deputy Surveyor for Kent County. He represented Kent County in the House of Burgesses from 1719 to 1721 (*Ms. House Jour.*) and was Clerk of the County for fifty-two years. He first appears as clerk in 1708 (*Kent Co. Rec.*, Lib. G. L., No. 1, fol. 151) and the county records bear his official signature from that date until his death.

The *Maryland Gazette* of 20 March 1760 has the following obituary notice: "Last week Died at Chester-Town, in Kent County in a good old Age, Mr James Smith, who had been for a great number of years Clerk of that County. He is succeeded in his office by Mr. Dennis Dulany late of this City" (Annapolis).

James Smith and Sarah (Hynson) his wife had issue:

- i. John Smith, bapt. 15 Oct. 1706; d. Nov. 1732.
- ii. Hannah Smith, b. 14 March 1708; m. 1° 7 Oct. 1725 Edward Scott, d. 1729; 2° Joseph Nicholson (b. 1709, d. 1787).
- iii. Sarah Smith, b. 23 Sept. 1711, m. 11 Augt. 1730, Josias Ringgold.
- iv. James Smith, b. 2 April 1714.
- v. Mary Smith, m. 1° 29 Oct. 1735 her cousin Nathaniel Hynson, Jr. (d. 1752); 2° Samuel Wickes (d. 1767).
- vi. Ann Smith, b. 7 Dec. 1720, d. 18 Aug. 1807; m. 22 Jan'y 1740 Dr. William Murray of Chester Town (see Murray Family).
- vii. William Smith.

NOTE.—The above dates of birth, etc. are derived from the register of St. Paul's Parish, Kent County.

NOTES AND EVIDENCES.

20 January 1667/8. Administration on the estate of Thomas Hynson late of Talbot Co. deceased committed to his sons Thomas and John Hynson (*Test. Proc.*, Lib. 2, fol. 289).

24 July 1673. Estate of Thomas Hynson late of Kent Co. dec'd settled and allowed by the two brothers-in-law of the administrators as follows:

To Joseph Wickes for his wife's portion	10,446 lb tobacco
To Thos Smith for his wife's portion	10,705 " "

To Charles Hynson (minor) one of the brothers, his portion	11,000 lb. tobacco
To Thomas & John Hynson the adminis- trators	20,800 " "
(<i>Inv. & Accts.</i> , 1673, fol. 524.)	

THOMAS HYNSON "son & heir" of Thomas Hynson senr, deceased, had a warrant, 15 June 1669, for 300 acres due to the said Thomas Hynson Senr (*Land Office*, Lib. 12, fol. 393). He was High Sheriff of Talbot Co. in 1666 (*Md. Arch.*, III, 541) and was Justice of the County in 1662, 1670, 76, 74, 75, &c. (*Md. Arch.*, III, 448; II, 251; XV, 71). He married in 1663 Anne Gaine (*Talbot Co. Rec.*, Lib. 2, fol. 16 back) who married secondly in 1680 Robert Smith (*Inv. & Accts.*, Lib. 7 A, fol. 327). The will of Thomas Hynson of Talbot dated 14 Dec. 1678, proved 29 July 1679 (*Annapolis*, Lib. 9, fol. 107) mentions his wife Anne, his brother Charles, his sons Thomas, William, and Richard, and other children (not named).

CHARLES HYNSON, son of Thomas Senr, was born in 1662, being, according to a deposition 45 years of age in 1708 (*Kent Co.*, Lib. N, fol. 84). He was Clerk of Kent Co. 1692, 1694 (*Md. Arch.*, VIII, 371; XX, 107) and Justice in 1694 (*Md. Arch.*, XX, 138), 1701-1702 &c. (*Kent Co.*, Lib. N, fol. 48). He married 25 March 1687 (*St. Paul's Reg^r*) Margaret daughter of Wm. Harris Esq. He was buried 24 May 1711 (*St. Paul's*). His will, dated 10 Jan'y 1703, proved 6 Nov. 1711 (*Kent Co.*, Lib. 1, fol. 144) mentions his children, Thomas, Charles, Dorcas, Margaret, and Joan, and his "honored father" Wm. Harris. Another son, William, born after the date of the will, is named in the will of his grandfather Harris.

ANNE HYNSON, daughter of Thomas Senr, married 1^o Maj. Joseph Wickes (d. 1692); 2^o Col. St. Leger Codd (*Test. Proc.* Lib. 14b, fol. 6, 11, 12; (*Inventories & Accounts*, Lib. 15, fol. 218).

GRACE HYNSON, daughter of Thomas Hynson Senr, married Thomas Smith of Talbot Co. before 10 Feby 1663, on which date "Mr Thomas Smith & Grace his wife" deed 400 acres called Trumpington to John Hynson and Anthony Piers (*Talbot Co. Rec.*, Lib. 1, fol. 3). Her husband in his will, dated 13 Oct. 1673, proved 26 Oct. 1674, mentions his

wife Grace and his sisters Sarah and Anne, but no children (*Annapolis*, Lib. 2, fol. 19).

2 Oct. 1693. Inventory of Jonathan Grafton late of Kent Co. deceased, and bond by John Hynson.

(*Test. Proc.*, Lib. 15 C, fol. 2.)

8 May 1694 Came John Hynson of Kent Co. who intermarried with Anne the relict & administratrix of Jonathan Grafton late of said County deceased, & exhibited Acct &c.

(*ibid.*, fol. 631½.)

26 March 1695 John Hynson of Kent County & Anne his wife to "our son & daughter" William Glanville & Mary his wife, gift of Lords Gift, 300 acres, for life with remainder in general tail to the issue of said Mary, failing which to the issue of the said William.

(*Kent Co. Rec.*, Lib. M, fol. 13.)

7 July 1702 Col. John Hynson records gift of a heifer apiece to his grandchildren, John, Elizabeth, Edward, Rachel, Mary and Nathaniel Rogers.

(*Ibid.*, Lib. G L, No. 1, fol. 9.)

8 March 1702/3 John Hynson of Kent Co. Gent. to his "well beloved sons & daughters" Stephen Bordley of said county, Clerk, and Ann his wife, and William Glanville of said County, Gent, and Mary his wife: gift of Bounty, 200 acres.

(*Ibid.*, Lib. N, fol. 64.)

JOHN HYNSON of Kent County, will dated 29 Dec. 1704, proved 5 June 1705 (*Kent Co.*, Lib. 1, fol. 16) To my son John Hynson, for life, the plantation whereon I now dwell and all the land I have in Eastern Neck; after his death to my grandson John Hynson, and to the male line of my said son John.—My just debts to be paid out of my crop of corn and tobacco, and the remainder of said crop to be equally divided between my wife and my daughter Sarah.—To my loving wife Ann Hynson all the estate that was hers at our marriage, and also a horse, household effects, &c.—Bequest of personalty to wife, to daughter Sarah Hynson, to grandson John Hynson, to daughter Elizabeth Rogers, to Mr Stephen Bordley, to daughter Jane Holeger, & to daughter Mary Glanville, and to son Nathaniel Hynson.

Hannah wife of Nathaniel Hynson died 24 Nov. 1713.

Nathaniel Hynson & Mary Kelly married 6 August 1714.

(*Reg. St. Paul's Parish.*)

NATHANIEL HYNSON of Kent Co.—will dated 4 May 1721, proved 26 Jany 1721/2 (*Kent Co.*, Lib. 1, fol. 213) mentions son Nathaniel—daughter Hannah Hynson (minor)—nephew Thomas Bordley—nephew Thomas Hynson and his sisters Hannah & Elizabeth Hynson—To my wife Mary (who is pregnant) 1000 acres in Kent Co. near head of Chester River called Partnership—Rev. Alex^r Williamson and Mr James Smith guardians to my children and executors, & my daughter co-executor but not to act till she is 17 years old. Bequest to my niece Hannah Smith.

JAMES SMITH of Kent Co.—will dated 2 Feb'y 1760, codicil 5 March 1760 (*Kent Co.*, Lib. 4, fol. 90) mentions grand-daughter Mary Sterling wife of Rev. James Sterling—son James Smith—son William Smith—my children Hannah Nicholson, Sarah Ringgold, James Smith, Mary Wickes, Ann Murray, and William Smith—my daughter Hannah and her husband—my son in law William Murray, executor.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY

(Abstracted)

February 12, 1923.—The regular meeting of the Society was held tonight with the President in the chair.

Donations recorded: Catalogue of autographs, Robert Gilmore collection, dated 1832. Boston Library Bulletin, April 1892, containing Robert Gilmore's journal of a visit to New England, gift of Mr. Herbert T. Tiffany.

The President presented the following:

On behalf of the Old Kent Chapter of the D. A. R.'s through Miss Catherine Ford Walker, a copy of the Warrant to John and Andrew Read, issued 1798. On behalf of Mrs. Charles Joseph Bonaparte, he presented the original account of the journey to and of the events at White Sulphur Springs, written by Colonel Jerome Bonaparte in 1846. Also two copies of the "Life of Charles Joseph Bonaparte" by Joseph Bucklin Bishop.

The following persons, previously nominated, were elected to active membership in the Society:

Mr. George W. Albaugh	Judge Eli Frank
Miss Amy Prescott Allison	Mr. D. C. Gilbert
Miss Mary Coles Carter	Mr. Robert S. Hart
Miss Sally Randolph Carter	Mr. William Nicholas Willis
Mr. Henry L. Duer	Dr. J. Carlton Wolf
Miss Louisa M. Fowler	

The Corresponding Secretary read a report from Mrs. Roberta B. Henry of the Special Committee in regard to the State Treasure Chest.

The following deaths were reported among our members: Mr. Alfred J. Carr, Mr. James L. McLane, Mr. Samuel P. Ryland, Jr., Dr. George T. Shower.

Judge Dawkins spoke of the gift from the late J. Wilson Leakin of a large sum of money and a number of articles. He moved that the thanks of the Society be placed on record in appreciation of the valuable gift and that a copy of such resolution be sent to his sister. The motion was carried.

The President then read a letter from Mrs. Parks Fisher suggesting that the Society write to the Secretary of the Navy and ask him for the flag of the ship "Brooklyn" that is to be scrapped. It was decided that the Society should take no definite action but in the event of said flag being obtained by Mrs. Fisher, it would be accepted.

March 12, 1923.—The regular meeting of the Society was held tonight with the President in the chair, 49 members being present.

The following donations to the Library and Cabinet were recorded:

A photograph of the laying of the cornerstone of the Baltimore City Hall from Mr. Thomas Foley Hisky.

Two Hochschild, Kohn medals by Berge from Mr. Benno Kohn.

A bronze replica of a gold medal conferred by Congress, July 16, 1866, on Captains Stouffer, Low and Creighton for

their heroic rescue of about six hundred persons from the wreck of the "San Francisco," December 1853. The medal was made by Paquet and presented to the Society by Mr. Louis H. Dielman.

The following persons, previously nominated were elected to active membership in the Society:

Mrs. Joseph Walls	Mrs. Chester M. Smith
Mrs. Louis N. Wilson	Miss M. Grace Carroll
Mrs. Carl R. McKenzie	Mrs. W. Calvin Chestnut
Henry H. Wiegand	Mrs. Wallace P. Harvey
Mrs. Samuel E. D. Stuart	Rev. Wm. S. Hammond
Oliver B. Wight	Mrs. James Russell
Samuel H. Shriver	Frederick Lee Cobourn
Mrs. Louis Hamman	Mrs. Joseph G. Reynolds
John Mifflin Coulter	Joseph G. Reynolds
Almus Reed Coulter	Mrs. J. Edward Duker
Dr. Lloyd B. Whitham	Miss Susan Dobbin Leakin
	Mrs. Elizabeth Hite

The President then announced the death of Mrs. Edwin Warfield, the widow of the former president of this Society, on March 2, 1923.

Dr. Henry J. Berkley read a paper entitled, "Colonial Ruins, Architecture and Brick Work."

General discussion then followed when Dr. Berkley asked for information about Londontown. Dr. Steiner, Mr. Bond and others spoke on the subject.

April 9, 1923.—The regular meeting of the Society was held tonight with the President in the chair.

There were 47 members present.

Mr. Dielman was appointed Secretary *pro tem*.

Donations recorded:

Presented by Mrs. Harold Walsh, a rare map of the United States, 1804, by Abraham Bradley. Mrs. Falkenberg of Atlanta presented a collection of materials, consisting of castings

of animals, drawings, photographic plates and sketch books, belonging to and made by Dr. A. J. Volck.

The following persons, previously nominated were elected to active membership in the Society:

Miss Cassandra Lee	Mrs. J. Hughes Murphy
Mrs. Thomas Smyth Wallis	Mrs. T. Steptoe Boswell
Mrs. Oscar E. Webb	M. Brooke Meanly
Dr. Cecil W. Vest	Rev. W. K. Demuth
Charles W. L. Johnson	J. Allan Massey
Ruxton M. Ridgely, Jr.	Bessie D. Massey
John S. Tapscott	Miss Evelyn D. Purdum

The following deaths were reported among our members: Julian LeRoy White, James L. McLane, Isaac F. Nichol森, Alonzo L. Thomsen, William Winchester.

The President reported that there had been extended to the Eastern Shore Society of Baltimore, an invitation to attend a meeting of the Historical Society, for the purpose of enabling the Eastern Shore Society an opportunity to award the prizes in an "Essay Contest" conducted by that Society for the High Schools of the Eastern Shore. The members of this Society will receive notices and a cordial invitation to attend this meeting.

The President then called on the speaker of the evening, Dr. Bernard C. Steiner, who read a paper, entitled, "Maryland's Religious History."

NOTES

A Short Account of the First Settlement of the Provinces of Virginia, Maryland, New-York, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania, by the English. To which is annexed A Map of Maryland, according to the Bounds mentioned in the Charter, and also of the adjacent Country, Anno 1630.

"The booklet gives a brief and incisive narrative of the progress of sixteenth and seventeenth century settlement along our Atlantic Seaboard. Its main purpose was to set forth the

claims of Pennsylvania in the protracted boundary dispute with Maryland from 1681 to 1760, to be definitely settled by the delineation of Mason and Dixon's line. The anonymous author attempts an interpretation not only of Lord Baltimore's charter of 1632 but also of Penn's charter of 1681, both of which he quotes, together with the Duke of York's grant of 1682."

The American Geographical Society has reprinted this rare pamphlet (only six copies are known) on handmade paper in original Caslon type, the edition being limited to 790 copies. The typography and press work was done by the Condé Nast Press, in Greenwich, Connecticut, and the booklet is as beautiful as it is interesting. Every collector of *Marylandica* will wish to own a copy.

A monument was dedicated April 20, 1923, on the "Georgetown Pike," between Washington and Frederick, about two miles east of the Monocacy bridge and about the same distance from Urbana, bearing the following inscriptions:

"This Boulder erected to the Memory of Colonel George R. Dennis, who more than forty years ago pointed out and looked with longing eyes for a road to be built over this route to lessen the distance, the grade, the curves and the danger. Colonel Dennis' wish has been realized through the efforts of Frank H. Zouck, Chairman; and John N. Mackall, Chief Engineer, of the State Roads Commission; William J. Grove, President, and Chas. T. Brosius, Jr., Superintendent of Construction of the M. J. Grove Lime Company."

"On the Thirtieth Day of June 1791, George Washington ascended this hill and looked over the beautiful Monocacy Valley. This farm was then owned by John Schell. The Mansion House is on the property of Mrs. Fanny McPherson Dennis.

"George Washington was met here by a Cavalcade of Horsemen from Frederick, Major Mountjoy Bayley, Chief Marshal; Colonel John McPherson was one of the committee.

"In 1824 Lafayette was accompanied from Frederick this far by Dr. John Tyler and others on his way to Washington, D. C. General Lafayette bid adieu and took his last look on South Mountain and the Frederick Valley."