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ARCHIVES OF MARYLAND

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VOLUME XLII (Assembly Series Volume 20)

PROCEEDINGS AND ACTS OF THE ASSEMBLY (1740-1744)

This volume of the Archives is now ready for distribution. 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, presswork, 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.

During the period covered by the early part of this volume, Samuel Ogle was Governor. His administration, which had begun harmoniously, ended in acrimonious quarrels with the Lower House. The Session of 1740 was largely concerned with the details of arranging for Maryland's contingent in the British Expedition against the Spanish possessions in America. The right of the Proprietary to Ordinary (i. e., tavern) licenses caused discussions. The Lower House expelled a member, because he had accepted a position under the Proprietary and Ogle promptly prorogued the body. The delegate was reelected and served in the Session of 1741, the last one in Ogle's governorship, during which session the question of arms and ammunition aroused continued dispute.

William Bladen, a native of the Province, came as Ogle's successor and called a new Assembly, which met in 1742. His opening relations with the Assembly were auspicious and Bladensburgh, a new town, was named for him. Provision was made for beginning the construction of a house for the Governor at Annapolis. Worcester County was formed and the project was introduced for a new county in the Western part of the Province. The arms and ammunition bill failed again; but most of the bills introduced passed. Indeed, Bladen agreed to a bill providing for the trial of matters of fact in the counties where they should arise, which act the Proprietary vetoed. Poor debtors were ordered to be released and negotiations with the Northern Indians were authorized. An address to the Proprietary was adopted, offering him a substitute for quit-rents and, as his reply did not come promptly, there was no Assembly session in 1743. In 1744, the attempt to form Frederick County failed again and the first suggestion was made to substitute what became Wicomico County nearly 125 years later. Several acts were passed concerning the parishes of the established church and several temporary laws were revived. The Lower House refused to pass a militia bill or one for the purchase of arms. Bladen was indignant that the Delegates had endeavored to meddle in the Indian embassy and refused to allow them to investigate the expenditures of the tax on tonnage and that on tobacco exported, while the Upper House refused to pay for a Provincial Agent in England, or to exempt vessels owned by Marylanders from taxation. In return, the Lower House refused to appropriate further for the building of the Governor's house. Acerbity had succeeded to the pleasant relations between Bladen and the Assembly.

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MARYLAND

HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

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EXTINCT RIVER TOWNS OF THE CHESAPEAKE BAY REGION.

HENRY J. BERKLEY.

THE CREATION OF THE RIVER TOWNS BY ACT OF ASSEMBLY.

The items for this article have been gathered together with much difficulty, piecemeal from Statutes, Acts of Assembly, Proceedings of Council, scattered records and wills. Fragments have come from Hening, Reilly, Neill, Davis, Warfield, Stanard, Bishop Meade, Lancaster, Scharf, McSherry, Wilstach and many others. Inquiries of descendants of the former dwellers in the River Towns were made in number. The lapse of one and a half centuries has practically wiped out all but a misty memory of these places, and even this memory will soon be blotted out in the dusk of the evening. *Tempus edax rerum.*

Visits to some of the towns have helped a little; but with infrequent exception the habitant of a locality knows nothing of its former life and is, for the most part, entirely uninterested in its history.

The Creation of the River Towns.

The erection of River Towns, Burghs, Seaports, or Ports of Entry, began in Virginia, 32, Charles II, June 1680, by Act of Assembly ordering the institution of twenty new towns scat-

tered over the Tidewater Colony. Under this Act fifty acres of land were to be purchased, at suitable locations, for 10,000 lbs. of tobacco. This was to be divided into half acre lots and sold to settlers at the rate of a lot for an hundred pounds of tobacco. The reduced rate was made to induce immigration, but was qualified by tithes for the erection of churches and court houses. In addition, there was also a curious rental or ground rent of one ounce of flax, and two ounces of hemp seed, payable, annually, on the tenth day of each and every October to the magistrate of the town. Finally, a tithe of fifteen pence, annually, was devoted to whatever Majesty was at the moment seated on the throne of England.

Besides these emoluments the towns had to support themselves, by fees arising from taxes derived from warehouse charges; the inhabitants of the neighborhood being compelled to bring their tobacco, grain or other produce of the soil, to these storehouses, and by harbour charges on imports and exports. Specific fees for the storage of casks, barrels and packages were made, also for lighterage. If the tobacco came a distance of thirty miles it was to pay twenty pounds of tobacco for each cask, or from places more remote a proportionate rate.

All ships coming into the rivers were obliged to anchor at these ports, and unlade their cargoes, paying the excises to the local governmental representative. The Act reads "all goods, English servants, Negroes and other slaves, and merchandize whatsoever that shall be imported into this Colony, after the 29th day of September 1681, shall be landed and laid on shore, bought and sold at such appointed places aforesaid, and at no other places whatsoever, under penalty and forfeiture thereof."

Evidently there was a general demur at these orders, so much so that they were referred back to England and to Lord Culpeper. They remained for some time in abeyance, but were reenacted in October 1705, with additions, under Queen Anne, and for a time enforced. New towns were projected and old names changed to new ones. Practically, the law remained as

written in 1680, except that "servants, slaves and salt," were not allowed to be landed at all without definite restrictions.

*Laws of the River Towns.*¹

Under the Act most definite regulations were set forth for the government of the burghs or towns.

A Hustings, or court, was first instituted that had jurisdiction over civil suits and ordinary offences, for which the the fine would not be over £ 30. An appeal might be taken from the decision of the Hustings to the County Court on deposit of sufficient security.

Next, a Town Council, denominated " Benchers of the Guild Hall " was to be formed of eight of the principal inhabitants, for the guidance of the public affairs of the town, " servants, apprentices and persons under the age of twenty-one years " being excluded from it. From the eight Benchers, a Director had to be chosen to preside over their meetings. Three of the Benchers with the Director constituted a quorum to hold court. Every Court so installed " shall be held to be a Court of Record within the Colony, and have a Common Seal." " It shall have jurisdiction of all cases of *meum* and *tuum*, bargain, traffic and trade, within the town and in the road and harbour thereto belonging, not exceeding the value of £ 30. sterling."

Jurisdiction over petty larcenies, immorality, cursing, swearing, Sabbath breaking, drunkenness, and a long list of other crimes, were given them. The Benchers had power to hold court once a week, swear in a town clerk, bailiff, cryer, constable and other officers.

The Bencher, on being inducted into office, after the oath to support the reigning Sovereign, was obliged to swear " that he will do right to all manner of people and to the burgh without favour, affection, or partiality, and that he will not, directly or indirectly, take any gift or reward for anything relating to his said office, So help me God."

¹ Hening's Statutes, 1681, 1705, 1710.

They had the power to sell, alienate land, create joint stock or capital for the use and improvement of the town.

Assistants to the Benchers, or a "Council," were to be created when the resident number of families attained the number of sixty; also when this density of population was reached, the town was to send a Burgess to the Assembly at Williamsburg.

Newcomers to the town were to be considered as actual residents with power to vote at elections for replacing benchers and assistants, only when they had lived there for six months and had purchased property. This property qualification, everywhere, seems to have been held of great importance.

Civic Functions.

In the erection of the towns great attention was given, in the laws, to the civic regulations of the people. The church came first, the court house or Guild Hall next, both with especial taxes to provide for their building and maintenance. The town must be a body corporate. It must have market days, twice or thrice a week, and merchandize and produce of all kinds must be sold only on these days. Rules and regulations providing against the sale of stale or improper articles of food were stringent.

At certain seasons of the year, usually in September and October, Fairs were to be held for four or five days to attract the people from more or less distant neighborhoods, and make them acquainted one with another, both commercially and socially. The Fair would also induce a spirit of rivalry in the display of products, as well as advertise the facilities of the town.

An institution, curious to the modern, was the "Merchant Guild." All the Benchers and the Assistants must belong to these bodies, and were enjoined to build large and handsome Guild Halls in every town. These corporate bodies must have exercised considerable influence over the social life of the community, as well as of the artificers and tradespeople under

them. Each township was to be a small world to itself, only conjoined with other members of the colony by the river and the ships and boats coming in and departing from its haven. The settling of immigrant artisans and tradesmen in the town must also have been greatly encouraged by their activities. The Guild Hall at Dumfries stands today, almost alone, as an example of the better class of these structures.

Eleven years earlier than Virginia, the Maryland Assembly in 1669, in the thirty-seventh year of the Dominion of Cecelius Calvert, created Sea Ports with the same general plan of serving the thinly settled neighborhoods, and again in 1683, had further enlarged their number. From these places, tobacco and grain could be shipped to foreign countries, and at them, merchandise, goods and commodities of the Mother country might be unladed. Here the proper excises on imports could be collected for the maintenance of the Proprietary and the Colony. Up to the year 1669 the entrepots (on the West shore of the Bay) had been St. Mary's City, Porto Tobacco and Chaptico, all on the Potomac River.

By the Act of 1683, St. Josephs, St. James, New Town, Queen Tree, on the Patuxent, Annapolis and Londontown, on the Severn and South Rivers, respectively, were authorized. There were others that hardly arose before they fell into disuse, including the first town of Baltimore on Bush River (Act of 1669).² At many of them there was only a wharf and storehouse. At the time of the Revolution all of the Western Shore River Towns created by the Act of 1683 were dead with the exception of Annapolis, Londontown and Queen Tree. The last was a mouldering ruin; Londontown was dying, because trade was rapidly departing from it and going to its rival Annapolis, and that in turn was becoming subservient to the New Baltimore on the Patapsco.

² Herrington, St. Mary's City on St. George's River, Calverton, Bush River, were all of this date. The Act of 1671 repeats practically the provisions of that of 1669.

The Shipping.

All of the River Towns were dependent for their growth and prosperity on foreign and internal commerce brought to them by water, and the distribution of their cargoes to buyers from districts lying around them. A glance at one or two of the invoices of ships in the early days may be interesting. Here is one brought to Annapolis in the good ship "Goulden fortune" consigned to Owen James of Annapolis in the year 1665, and about which there was some litigation.

"3 suits of a parel of Cloath flowerty/two ells of Canuise/nine ells & one-half of Dowles/one flock bed, boulder and rugge/one feather bed boulder rugge & bed boards, and a matt/elevn thousand nayles/six broad hoes/six flening Axes; two narrow hoes/one drawing knife/one kilderkin/two cotton Wascoates/two payre of cotton Hose/Two payre of cotton drawers/three payre grey hose/four payre of cotton Hose/one dozen payre of Shoes/one payre of boots/one hatt/all his gunpowder containing half a hundred of powder/All his shot. One hundred and one half weight. Two men servants aboard the ship in the bill of sale/Ten cases and one half of strong Waters/one runlet of sack."

The London, Bristol and Glasgow merchants, in order to promote trade also established stores in the River Towns for the sale at retail. Their inventories look like the advertisement of some of the present department stores; in fact the colonial country store was the forerunner of this class.

We quote from the record of a Virginia country store in 1678 located in the wilds.³

"Mens and Women's shoes. French falls, Children's shoes, Axes, Steel Spades, a bramble saw, shovels and tongs, hammers, Reaping Hooks, Scarlet Cloth, tapestry, Men's woolen stockings, brown sheeting, lawns, pintadales, fine calico, tufted Hollands, blue linen, gloves, Women's bodices, Children's Women's

³ Stanard, *Colonial Virginia*.

and boys Stockings, whalebone, candlewick, Thread of various colors, Girls and women's hoods, pins, ribbons, Ivory and horn combs, Children's caps, buttons, silk galloon, silk floss, Tamy, East India petticoats, Canvass, Wax, spoons, chains, Brandy, Guns, Gunlocks, powder, Nutmegs, pepper, trays, Bellows, salt, Milk pails and stillyards."

That the ladies believed in ribbons and furbelows is testified to by the numerous articles of personal adornment in the above list.

By 1757 articles of luxury had become frequent. An inventory of that year gives "Mahogany chests of drawers, dressing tables, card tables, claw tables, chairs, bedsteads with silk or damask furniture, window curtains, large gilt sconce glasses, Turkey carpets, a spinet, linens, iron, brass and pewter wares of sundry sorts for home use."

The character of these items mark a very considerable advance in the desire for comfort and luxury in this new world.

Social Diversions.

It is probable that the social life of the River Towns, when they attained to any size was fuller than that of the village of the Middle States at the present day. The Marylanders and Virginians were known for their hospitality, and fondness for entertaining, gaming and drinking. They led, generally, a life that was rather easy than strenuous, and had time on their hands to enjoy themselves in social diversions. The town ordinary was an important point for meetings, where abundance of wines and liquors were to be had, together with cards, bowls, and the exchange of the latest gossip and news, that reached them after the arrival of ships from England, as well as from other parts of the colonies.

Some of these inns were comfortable and well furnished; even elegant to a degree not to be expected in a new country. The one at Leedstown is described in 1775, as appointed "with elegant mahogany movables, with many copperplate engravings on the wall."

The tavern at Dumfries saw much of the fashion of this elevated and refined community in the many entertainments that were held there. It was also the stopping point for all travelers of distinction journeying between the northern states, Fredericksburg and Williamsburg. Fredericksburg had another noted inn, the "Rising Sun," Baltimore Town on the Gunpowder, its "Red Lion," but the most noted of the taverns was the Raleigh at Williamsburg with its wainscotted banqueting hall, the scene of many brilliant balls and assemblies.

The semi- or annual Fair was designed after the old English and German custom, not only to bring buyers and sellers together, but it gathered together the people to be amused as well as instructed as to what their neighbors were doing in the race of life. The amusements were much in the order of the present day, harlequins, minstrels and montebanks, and out of door plays of which we have little record. Games of chance, attractive to all, were frequent. They included some rather unusual things, the raffling of a young negro or negress, a lot or parcel of land that someone wished to be rid of, a variety of articles of merchandise, silver buckles and other articles of adornment. Foot races for men, the prize a saddle or bridle, were always a part of the Fair; likewise quarterstaff contests, the chase of the greased pig, as well as other similar diversions afforded entertainment to the boisterous. But the horse race, the chance to indulge in the most popular of all the colonial sports, in which low and high participated, and upon which large sums were made and lost, drew the greatest crowd. Even the descendants of the Puritans and Quakers of Anne Arundel did not disdain to participate in such sport.

Another common ground upon which Cavalier and Puritan equally stood was the indulgence in strong drink, and in the places where trade flourished everyone had sufficient money to spend on rum and brandy at 10 and 16 shillings the gallon respectively, or upon the finer Sherry and Madeira at four shillings the quart.

In the earliest days of the settlements, as early as 1643, laws

were made very stringent against "the excessive and scandalous importations of strong waters into the colony," which had become the cause of general reproach.

Literature in the towns was not neglected as a means of recreation and advancement. The Maryland and Virginia Gazettes contained the current news of the day, while religious books, the poets,—Addison, Pope, Milton, Dryden, Shakespeare,—seem among the favorites. There were many subscribers to the magazines,—the Spectator, the Tattler, the Gentlemen's Magazine. Books in Latin and French are frequently mentioned in wills. Shakespeare seems to have been a general favorite; Hudibras is occasionally referred to. The inventories of the country merchants show that they carried books regularly in stock.

If the few records existent can be believed, the ladies of the better class in the River Towns were much occupied. It is true that most of them were well provided with negro servants; yet the task of constantly overseeing them, the management of the household, the work of the loom, the making of clothes for the slaves, and a thousand petty trifles gave a vast deal of occupation and considerable thought. The lady of the home's badge of authority was nothing less than the basket hanging from the wrist laden with the heavy and complicated keys of the day, the ones that opened chests and presses as well as smokehouse and cellar, the place where provisions were kept cool and sweet for the winter's consumption. And such cellars were these, deep and wide, with thick walls dug far below the surface, so that the scattered rays of light entering a low, half-boarded window, "made darkness visible." One saw only huge arches and the outline of long corridors extending into the darkness beyond, wherein hung rows of hams and flitches of bacon, the white coverings looking, for all the world, like the ghostly bodies of little children on a line in some ogre's pantry.

Perhaps, in the afternoons there was time to slip away to some neighbor's house for a dish of Bohea and some gossip,

a custom, that alas is now dying away, I am not sure, but to the detriment of mankind.

Again, there was the education of the children, where no regular schools obtained, and where tutors were infrequent and uncertain, also the important dancing lessons for the girls. This was the chief diversion, as indeed everyone danced in those days, day and night. "Wherever there was company there was dancing." Burnaby, about 1750, remarks (of the ladies) "that it was almost their only amusement." It was the best opportunity to display their fine silks and brocades "which rustled and trailed behind them." For the young people it was an age of hunting, racing, dancing and indolence. The African leaven was exercising its deteriorating influence, and the debt to life was not being fully paid, leaving an usury to be borne by a later generation.

I have taken a few of the extinct River Towns as examples; one on South River, Anne Arundel County, Maryland, the others on the banks of the Potomac. All of them are typical; that is they are of the best types of this kind of settlement, and all of them belong to a region where there was similarity of population and a common interest; one may add that there was but one main commercial interest, that of tobacco growing and export.

LONDONTOWN ON SOUTH RIVER, ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MD.

(240TH ANNIVERSARY OF ITS FOUNDING. 1683-1923.)

HENRY J. BERKLEY.

In 1648 a party of Dissenters, led by Richard Bennett, left Nansemond County and the James River region of Virginia, and came to Lord Baltimore's province to enjoy religious liberty; incidently to constrain others to their own militant belief. They settled, first, at a place they named Providence,

on the south bank of the Severn, and proceeded to occupy the adjacent territory on this and the South and West Rivers, in what is now Anne Arundel County. They found a pleasant, rolling, fertile country, with the essential water communication between all principal points. The land was fruitful and soon the industry of the settlers made it grow and flourish.

It is true that these Puritans were always at loggerheads with the Proprietary, but, they always managed to obtain just what they wanted, even an Act of Toleration from Lord Baltimore. Owing to the Cromwellian troubles in England, while the Baltimore interests were in abeyance, they became the paramount power in the Colony, and with the assistance of their brethren in Charles County, dominated the Catholic element.

In 1650, a Captain William Burgess, a sea-faring man who had evidently been some time in the Palatinate, settled with his brother-in-law, Richard Beard, on the south bank of South River, about three miles from the mouth. He established a fleet of small ships trading between Maryland and Bristol. In the same year a company of one hundred and fifty immigrants were brought over seas by him, and settled in his neighborhood.

Captain Burgess built a wharf on his property, which, after the Act of 1683 became Londontown. Annapolis was too far off for easy communication, while the new site was accessible to the rich country lying to the southwards, between South River and Herring Creek. Burgess in the same year laid off a portion of his plantation into town lots, and associated with him, in the enterprise, Richard Beard, Thomas Besson and Nicholas Gassaway. Thomas Lynthecombe, a neighbor, became the first purchaser of a plot in the new town.¹

The proprietary determined to locate a Court House on the South River as soon as a suitable building could be constructed. This Court House was immediately built on a twenty five foot lot, and appears to have been the forum for many legal con-

¹No plan of the town site can be found, nor can the actual number of lots be determined. No. 62 is the highest number ascertainable. The town land covered 50 to 60 acres.

tentions. Furthermore, a Commission of neighboring land owners of the neighborhood was appointed, under William Burgess, who mainly conducted the affairs of the infant town. After the death of Commissioner Burgess (whose body lies buried under a tomb stone on the Steuart farm, about half a mile from the river) his son, Edward, was appointed by the Council, Justice and Commissioner.

In January 1694, an important Court Meeting was held at Londontown to divide the County into parishes and districts, according to the Act of Assembly of 1692. It was presided over by Col. Nicholas Greenbury and Thomas Tench, Esq., Councillors, and attended by Mr. James Saunders, Maj. Henry Ridgely, Capt. Nicholas Gassaway, Mr. Henry Constable, Mr. Philip Harwood, Mr. John Dorsey and Mr. Seth Biggs, the two last from Herring Creek, to advocate the establishment of St. James Parish in that locality. All Hallow's, as well as the other Upper Anne Arundel Parishes were erected at this time. There is no mention of a church at Londontown.

In 1695 a County Court was held at Londontown lasting the last two weeks of October. The same year the Assembly ordered that George Slacum's account be examined "for bringing the Cage, Whipping Post, Pillory and Stone from Londontown to Annapolis" and referred to the county to be paid. This action would indicate that the chief fount of justice for Anne Arundel had been at Londontown, and was now transferred to the Capital.

The Town Council for the year 1696 comprised Captain Henry Houslope, John Gresham, William Roper, Mr. Edward Burgess, Mr. Walter Phelps and Mr. John Watkins. The taxables for this year numbered 460 persons.

In 1698, Capt. Nicholas Gassaway, designated "Merchant of Londontown" records the sale of lot no. 28 to Thomas Ball of the County of Devon, England. In 1699 John Larkin sold to John Baldwin two lots, "including the house in which Court was formerly held" indicating that a new building had been constructed for the service of the legal profession at that date.

During Captain Edward Burgess' Justiceship (Assembly Proceedings, 1692), there is the record of a trial involving the conspiracy of a Captain Cood (and his associates), belonging to "Brown's Fleet of Plymouth," who had attempted to destroy a packet of letters addressed to the Governor of the Colony for their own ends.

The only glint of humour in the proceedings of the Londontown Court, is when, Mr. John Hammond, rejoicing too heartily on the announcement of the downfall of the Catholic House of Stuart, and the accession of the Protestant William of Orange, is severely admonished by the court not to be too cocksure, as William may not after all have succeeded his gracious Majesty, King James.²

In 1706 Londontown was designated by the Assembly as a port for the "unlading of Negroes, wares, goods and commodities." To the East of the town, on the further borders of Glebe Creek, the remains of negro cabins of unusual construction, are still to be found. Possibly this was the location of the slave market, at which in 1734, James Dick, Joseph Muatt and James Nicholson sell a "parcel of Choice, country born negroes."³

It is quite probable that blacks, in numbers, were brought by ship, sold, and distributed among the plantations. That they were of a race superior to the ordinary slave is attested by their descendants, who are of a better class, better address, as well as more law abiding than the majority of the Negroes of Baltimore. This has been maintained by comparative isolation from the deteriorating effects of the large towns, as well as by the lack of ready communication with the marts of commerce. Owing to the isolation from railroads in this Lower

² The Messenger from Lord Baltimore to the Colony died en route, and official news of the accession of William of Orange did not reach Annapolis until months after it was officially known in the other Colonies. The delay caused Lord Baltimore quite a little trouble.

³ Md. Gazette, 1734. James Dick, "Merchant of Londontown" and a prominent citizen, arrived from England during this year. His tombstone is at All Hallow's Church.

Anne Arundel section, the country still retains many of its primitive features. It is one of the few places remaining in the Middle Atlantic States where strings of ox teams are to be seen on the highways, with, by the side of the patient kine, the equally patient black drivers.

About the year 1725 an era of great prosperity began, not only for Londontown but for the whole lower Arundel region. Brick houses of large size and considerable architectural pretension began to dot the landscape, replacing those of an older and cruder order. These red brick mansions contrasted pleasantly with the green of the extensive woodlands that surrounded them, as they do today. Often they were built of a peculiarly laid brickwork, unknown in the colonial world outside of lower Maryland and the upper reaches of the Potomac River on the Virginia side (brickwork laid "all headers"), in contrast to the five course, English or Flemish bond, found elsewhere.

At this period, Londontown was at the height of its growth and activity. Commerce flourished, lines of ships were established to the South England Ports of Bristol, Plymouth and London, and the staple crop, tobacco, was in constant demand. In 1746 the town was of sufficient size and importance to have quartered upon it two companies of Royal Foot (the arrangement was made, but, apparently, never carried into effect). Probably a guess of forty or fifty dwelling houses, would be a maximum number.

The surroundings are so overgrown with brush and forest, that little can be seen, and scattered cellars are difficult to discover in a tangle of brambles.

Today not a single dwelling or warehouse of any kind remains; the elements, fire, and the hand of man have done their work thoroughly. The last brick dwelling house, sometime the residence of Anthony Stewart, of Peggy Stewart fame, departed only a few years ago; its crumbling walls and toppling chimneys marking the end of the life of a bygone day.

It is a rather curious circumstance that the location of a church, or churches, in Londontown has never been found. In

a rapidly growing community, composed largely of Episcopalians both from England and from Virginia, there must have been a place of religious service. In the strict days of 1705, Queen Anne required church and court house as soon as a town was constituted, and it is likely that both the Established Church and the Dissenters had some place to worship. Church or churches may have been of wood, but it is strange that all tradition of their location should have been lost.

The ruins of the Glebe House may still be seen toward the upper end of the creek of that name, and, possibly, the church may have been near it. In 1694, the church known as All Hallow's was organized about five miles away. Perhaps, the Mother Church was in the town, and the other was first built as a Chapel of Ease. The Rev. Duel Pead, its first rector, was in the colony in 1682. In 1683 he preached before the Assembly. In 1694 he became rector of the entire South River Parish. It is quite possible that between 1683 and 1694 he officiated at Londontown, "the tendency being toward the Episcopate rather than to the Presbyterianism of Annapolis."⁴

Pead was succeeded by the Rev. Colebatch of Derbyshire, who, for more than ten years presided, acceptably, over South River Hundred and All Hallow's Church. He is called by a fellow rector, "a Whig, one of the best of men." At the time of the Revolution the Rev. Daniel Love was rector, and by that date the taxables of the parish had increased to the number of twelve hundred.

Somewhere about the year 1730-5, the Town Hall that has lasted to the present day was built, the last of several edifices for public purposes, and the most pretentious. It is well proportioned, unadorned, square, early Georgian structure of the Villa Julia order, two stories, with high basement, of the all-header brickwork; the largest of Maryland colonial buildings up to the time of its erection. The walls are massive, have little ornament beyond a banded course, the general effect being

⁴ Davis, *The Day Star*.

one of extreme simplicity of detail, even to the tympanum and frieze. The result is excellent when viewed from a distance. The elegance of proportion is enhanced by the spot on which the building stands; a narrow plateau ending in a steep bank running down to the water's edge. It is just far enough from the river, about three rods, to gain the full effect as one sails to the shore from the water.

The interior has been so greatly changed that one cannot judge of the first arrangement. The old flooring has vanished, but the joists, of hewn black gum, are as solid as when they were set in place nearly two centuries ago, and still show the adze marks. The well worn main entrance steps of English grit stone and deep vestibule, denote that the edifice was devoted to public uses. A flight of five steps rises to the level of the first floor joists; then there is a platform with a rise of one step to the vestibule, then two steps again to the first floor level. The door trims are perfectly plain, and may not be the original ones. The cornice is severe, but effective. One is impressed in wall, cornice and roof, by the harmony of proportion.

The points of the compass are closely adhered to; the main doorway facing the direct East. To the north is a small portico, with rounded columns and roof matching the main one.

We can find no account of a dedication of this Town Hall, the noblest of any of the Maryland Colonial River Towns. It may readily have happened that Charles, Lord Baltimore, previous to his departure for England in 1735, together with the new Governor Ogle, may have attended a ball given there in their honour, and in full court dress and peruke, danced with the wives and daughters of the townsmen, the Burgess', Brewers, Lynthecombes, Gassaways, Snowdens, Wootens, Ridgelys, Larrimores and Stewarts.⁵ This we know from the records, that letters were sent to him from Annapolis, to be conveyed to his ship lying at Londontown previous to his departure for England. At this date, "the town, in point of intellectual

⁵ List incomplete.

culture and refinement, was in advance of the one on the Severn River." ⁶ Even at the time of Governor Sharpe's departure from Maryland, the South River was the favorite shipping point for all high personages, and he left it, with his party, inclusive of Mrs. Ogle, for their London mansion.

The Town Hall, the lone survivor of the wreck of the town, has been preserved to us by its purchase in 1886, by the County authorities as an almshouse. At that date the roof was in bad order, the floors equally so, and ruin would have shortly followed but for its preservation by the local government. The outside is entirely unchanged since it was built. The interior has been remodelled for the purposes for which it is now used.⁷

'Who shall contend with time, unvanquished time,
The conqueror of conquerors, and Lord of desolation.'

NOTES

Items from the *Md. Gazette* are of little interest in connection with Londontown; in 1747 Samuel Preston Moore, advertises a house belonging to the late Dr. Richard Moore; also John Bredon, for a runaway negro "Toby." In 1752 the effects of the late Lieut. Thomas Caton are sold at auction. In the same year Richard Moore sells a servant, and A. Rawlings advertises for a stolen horse. In 1754 there is a notice of the death of William Chapman, also of a Mr. West, then an advertisement of Alexander Ferguson of his road house, and of William Brown of his cabinet-making establishment.

It is doubtful whether ships of the late colonial period could dock in the shallow waters at the wharves at Londontown. Vessels carrying 1000 casks of tobacco could only be laden by lightering from the shore, and to this is largely ascribed the downfall of Londontown, the expense, in comparison to other ports, being too great.

⁶ Davis, *Day Star of Amer. Freedom*.

⁷ Tradition says that the Town Hall, after its disuse as a public building, was used by a Mr. Welch as his residence. On several occasions he entertained General Washington when he was visiting Annapolis.

CASE AND OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Recorded in Liber T. L. No. 2, Fol. 763, 764.

Construction of a devise.

551. William Burgess, of Maryland, makes his last will and testament, and in a clause thereof, makes the following devise, and dies.

“Item. I give, grant and bequeath unto my son, William Burgess, and to his heirs, for ever, all that messuage, land and plantation, with the apurtenances whereon I now dwell, situate, lying and being near South River, in Anne Arundel County, with 800 acres adjoining, which I purchased of one George Wastall, on a part whereof is a town appointed, called London; provided always, and my will is, that my dear and loving wife, Ursula, shall, and may have, possess and enjoy to her own proper use and benefit, all and singular, the premises before mentioned to be given, for and during the term, and until my son, William Burgess, accomplishes the age of twenty-one years, and also afterwards, for and during the term of her natural life, excepting all rights, profits, benefits, commodities, advantages and privileges of London, or port of London; and likewise of the full quantity of 200 acres, of the said 800 acres of land, lying and being next to the said land, surveyed and laid out for the said town or port.”

The said William, the son, of the age of twenty-five years, and issueless, died before Ursula, and so was never possessed of the premises. Then Ursula dies.

Quaere. Whether the heir at law of the said William, the father, (for he had sons by a former venter,) or the heirs at law of William, the son, (for he had brothers by the same venter), shall inherit the said land?

It is most plain that the inheritance of the plantation vested in William Burgess, the son, by the will of the father, as by purchase, and from him will descend to his next brother of the

whole blood; and it is not material that he died in the lifetime of his mother, he taking by purchase, and not by descent. Therefore there is no pretence for the brother of the half blood, who is heir to the father, to claim his plantation, since whoever is entitled, must be so, as heir to William the son, which none but the whole blood can be.

EDWARD NOTLEY, March 9th, 1702-3.

THE LIFE OF THOMAS JOHNSON.

EDWARD S. DELAPLAINE.

PART FIFTEEN.

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CHAPTER XIX.—*Continued.*

SECOND TERM AS GOVERNOR—RELIEF FOR WASHINGTON AT VALLEY FORGE.

Again the minds of Washington and Johnson were moving in the same direction. Before the Governor had recommended "a preconcerted plan and timely orders for the purchase" to prevent a recurrence of such dreadful conditions as then existed at Valley Forge, the Commander-in-Chief had already begun to look for a remedy. There in the wilderness, as the winds of winter whistled in the camp, the American General was preparing his Address to the people of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware and Virginia, asking them to drive their cattle to the Continental Army in the following summer. In this Address from his snow-bound encampment, Washington assured the people not only that they would receive "a bountiful price" for their cattle, but also that in complying with his request they would render "a most essential service to the illustrious cause of their country."

In sending a copy of the appeal to the Governor of Maryland, Washington requested that it be given publicity in the newspapers of the State. "For reasons that will be obvious to you,"¹¹⁷ he suggested to the Governor, "it is thought the publication of the inclosed Address may answer valuable ends; and I beg leave to submit to you, whether it may not serve to increase its effect, if it were ushered into the Papers of your State with a recommendatory line from yourself. If you should suppose there will be any impropriety in this, you will be pleased notwithstanding to commit the Address itself to the Printer."

As the month of February, 1778, drew to a close, the situation began to brighten at Valley Forge. In all parts of Maryland quantities of provisions were being collected for the use of the famished soldiers. In a letter to Governor Johnson, dated February 23, General Gates admitted that the Commissary General, in the purchase of supplies, had "injured rather than promoted the business," and sent the thanks of the Board of War for the splendid coöperation of the Executive. "We are happy in perceiving," declared Gates in his letter to Johnson,¹¹⁸ "that your Excellency and the Honorable Council are making those exertions for its (the Army's) assistance this Board expected from your known zeal and patriotism."

Already the opposing forces were looking forward to the next campaign. The British having organized two troops of light horse, the Americans were anxious to recruit several corps of cavalry in order to meet the Enemy on equal terms; and it was about the first of March when Maryland and adjoining States were asked by the committee at Valley Forge to raise their quotas of horses and saddles. "The number estimated for the State of Maryland," Congressman Francis Dana told the Governor,¹¹⁹ "is three hundred and fifty, which we believe will not appear by any means too large for the Resources of your

¹¹⁷ XVI *Maryland Archives*, 512.

¹¹⁸ *Ibid.*, 518.

¹¹⁹ *Ibid.*, 522.

State which has with a laudable care cultivated a valuable breed of Horses for a long time past. We doubt not but on this occasion your Excellency and the Gentlemen of the Legislature will favor us with a continuance of those Exertions the beneficial Effects of which we have already experienced.”

At this time the British troops in Philadelphia and the vicinity of New York numbered about 35,000; while the total strength of the American Army—including nearly twelve thousand disheartened men at Valley Forge—was barely 15,000. As the Enemy continued to grow more formidable, Congress resolved that the Continental Army should be increased to 40,000 men, in addition to the artillery and cavalry. And, accordingly, Governor Johnson was asked to raise in Maryland nearly 3,000 additional soldiers.

It is needless to say that Johnson did all he could to supply the new demand for recruits. In the Western part of the State—where Johnson himself had served in 1776 as Brigadier-General and had raised several thousand men—Otho Holland Williams, a brilliant young officer, was placed in command. Entering the service as Lieutenant, and promoted to the rank of Major after his march to Boston, Williams was wounded at Fort Washington and held captive for more than a year until he was exchanged for a British officer. On March 6, 1778, Williams, still under the age of thirty, but now a Colonel, assured Governor Johnson ¹²⁰ that he desired to march to Headquarters as soon as possible but declared the Army “had better be reinforced by a Regiment without a Colonel, than by a Colonel without a Regiment.”

Claiming that he had been able to locate scarcely more than a hundred men, Colonel Williams, in his letter to the Governor, said: “The laws for recruiting and equipping men in this State (of themselves deficient) I find very badly executed, and I could wish it in my power to afford some assistance, which I cannot possibly do until I am instructed where to get cash and

¹²⁰ Scharf, *Chronicles of Baltimore*.

how to subsist the recruits till they are equipped and fit for duty."

The request from Congress to supplement the Continental forces was presented by Governor Johnson to the General Assembly, which reconvened on March 17; and a bill entitled "An Act to procure troops for the American Army," was promptly introduced. In its preamble, the bill declared that Congress called for "the most vigorous exertions to bring a powerful Army into the field the ensuing campaign" and added that the coöperation of Maryland towards this end was the "indispensable duty of this State." The Act was passed—but all that it did was to authorize the Governor and Council "to continue the recruiting service in the most effectual manner."¹²¹ And so, the problem of raising the quota was simply handed back to the Executive.

Meanwhile, the Legislature was also considering a bill to expedite the purchase of meat and on March 20 adopted a resolution asking Congress for one hundred thousand dollars for the purchase of provisions in the State. The Governor and Council notified President Laurens and the Maryland members of Congress of the Assembly's request, and shortly afterwards an assurance came from Congressman James Forbes that the money would be provided. Before this, however—March 23—the Legislature passed an Act authorizing the Governor and Council to appoint a Purchasing Agent in each County of the State to buy up "fat cattle, salted beef, pork, and bacon" for the Continental Army.¹²² Two days later eighteen Agents were appointed.

While the Legislature was considering the plan to facilitate the purchase of meat, General Washington heard that clothing had been collected in immense quantities throughout Maryland and was ready for shipment to Valley Forge. The next task that confronted the Commander-in-Chief was to find Army wagons sufficient to haul the supplies from the Maryland bor-

¹²¹ *Laws of Maryland*, March 1778, Chapter V.

¹²² *Laws of Maryland*, March 1778, Chapter I.

der to the winter encampment. He accordingly asked Governor Johnson to provide for the transportation through southern Pennsylvania.

In his request to the Governor, Washington said:¹²³

GENERAL WASHINGTON TO GOVERNOR JOHNSON

Head Quarters 21st March, 1778.

Sir

I do myself the honour to inclose you a representation, made to me by Mr. Chaloner, Dep'y Commissary of Purchases, upon the difficulty under your present law, of procuring Waggon to bring the public stores of Provision collected at the Head of Elk and Middle Town in your State. The State of Pennsylvania has been already exceedingly harrassed in providing teams, as we have drawn our Horses and Waggon almost totally from them since the commencement of this dispute.

I would therefore wish, that you would lay this matter before your Legislature and endeavour to procure an amendment to the law, whereby a mode may be fallen upon to obtain a sufficient number of Waggon to bring forward the stores at the places above mentioned and in the neighborhood of them. Governor Livingston lately did us the favour to procure a law of the State of Jersey vesting him and the Council with powers to impress any number of Waggon, to supply the Army in cases of great emergency, and I assure you, that it is truly the case now. If we do not establish magazines in camp and near it before our Reinforcements arrive, it will be impossible to subsist our force when collected.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of yours, some little time ago, informing me of the steps you had taken to procure us a supply of Provision. I sincerely thank you, and hope I shall find the same readiness in you to assist us with Carriages. As one of the Gentlemen in the Commissary Department will wait

¹²³ *Washington Manuscripts*, Library of Congress, Vol. 74.

upon you with this, he will inform you of the number wanting at present.

I have the honour to be with great respect and Regard

Your Excellency's Most Obedt Servt

G^o. WASHINGTON.

The work of *transporting* supplies, however, was far less difficult than *securing* them. And Governor Johnson believed that, no matter how large was the quantity of stores ready to be hauled to camp, it was unwise to discontinue the search for further supplies. Samuel Hughes, a member of the Legislature, was authorized to proceed to New Orleans, by way of the Ohio and the Mississippi, in quest of clothing and arms. In a letter to the Governor of New Orleans,¹²⁴ March 23rd, the Governor of Maryland expressed the hope that, on account of the interruption of commerce with Europe, "a mutually beneficial intercourse might take place between the Subjects of his most Catholic Majesty and those of the States of America," and gave assurance that any contract entered into by Mr. Hughes would be "acknowledged and made good by this State, with a due sense of the obligation."

The Maryland Council also appointed Joshua Johnson—a brother of the Governor—as agent to purchase merchandise in France, Holland and Spain. The Governor's brother had also been recommended on the floor of Congress by Forbes, of Maryland, for appointment as commercial agent of the United States, but Congress decided to delegate the power of selecting the agents to the American Commissioners in France—Benjamin Franklin, Silas Deane and Arthur Lee.

As April, 1778, drew near, the Tories were assembling again on the Eastern Shore; and, fearing that they might cause even more trouble and delay in military preparations than they had caused during his first Administration one year before, Governor Johnson on April 6th sent a stirring Message to the Legis-

¹²⁴ XVI *Maryland Archives*, 548.

lature recommending that martial law be proclaimed in Somerset County. The Governor's Message follows:¹²⁵

“Gentlemen of the General Assembly:

“From the Letters received from Worcester and Somerset Counties, which I have laid before you and the Conversations I have had with People from thence as well as from the Insurrections some Time since, I am apprehensive that unless decisive Measures are speedily taken the Balance in Somerset County will be in Favor of our Enemies and Toryism. If that should be the Case and our Friends are left under Apprehension of suffering instantly all the Cruelties which brutal Rage can inflict—and the Enemies of their Country fear nothing but a slow Prosecution for the atrocious Villanies, entertaining at the same Time the Hope that their Guilt may be shielded by the Forms incident to the Proceedings of Courts—Men's Minds will be influenced by the immediate Evil and the Consequent Influence will probably extend much to the Prejudice of the State.

“I cannot therefore but entreat your Advice and Assistance in a Matter which appears to me of so great Magnitude and submit to your Consideration whether it will not be well, immediately to order one hundred or one hundred and fifty of the Militia from some of the other Counties, into Somerset to do Duty there 'til a sufficient Regular Force can be raised for that Service and to proclaim Martial Law in Somerset County and erect a Court Martial competent to the Trial of Spies, Piracies and such of our own People as may be taken in Arms, with a Power of ordering the Execution of the Guilty without waiting for the Assent of any other Authority.”

Upon receipt of the Message from the Governor, the Legislature promptly enacted a measure intended to quell the Tories' activities. According to the terms of the Act,¹²⁶ the Governor and Council were authorized not only to call out the Militia

¹²⁵ XXI *Maryland Archives*, 11.

¹²⁶ *Laws of Maryland*, March 1778, Chapter VIII.

of Somerset and Caroline Counties and any other Counties that might be "disaffected," but also, whenever necessary, to use the Maryland war ships to cut off communication in the Chesapeake between the Tories and the Enemy. The Act also provided for a Court Martial, with legal authority to disarm any person who failed to take the Oath of Allegiance to the State.

The Legislature also passed a statute authorizing the arrest of any person considered dangerous by the Executive.¹²⁷ This Act not only gave the Governor power to cause arrest on suspicion, but also denied to the prisoner the right of *habeas corpus*. The Act declared in its preamble that "in times of imminent danger it is necessary for the safety and protection of the State that extraordinary powers be vested in the Governor and Council, and it is at all times necessary that a proper respect and regard be paid to the supreme Executive authority." On one occasion, a man named John Lawrence, who claimed to be a citizen of the State of Pennsylvania, was asked to take the Oath of Allegiance. The man not only refused to do so but also made open threats of violence against Governor Johnson. At a mass meeting, called at Annapolis to discuss the case, the citizens decided that Lawrence would have to leave the city. The war powers of the Governor, however, were not greater than the powers usually given to Executives in times of imminent peril in American history. When Vallandigham, the Copperhead leader in the Civil War, was tried by Court Martial, he contended that he was arrested without due process of law and without warrant from any judicial officer; but his sentence to close confinement during the continuance of the war was approved by General Burnside. President Lincoln's Proclamation of September 24, 1862, declared that all persons interfering with the progress of the war or giving aid and comfort to the rebels should be subject to Court Martial; and the judge of the United States District Court refused to release Vallandigham in *habeas corpus* proceedings, declaring that "the power of the

¹²⁷ *Laws of Maryland*, March 1778, Chapter XIII.

President undoubtedly implies the right to arrest persons who hinder the military operations of the United States."

And so, the patriots in Maryland seemed to have little trouble in keeping the anti-American sentiment in check. The uprisings of the Tories were confined mostly to the peninsula. In the month of April, 1778, Congress received from General Smallwood, stationed at Wilmington, the news of an insurrection in Delaware; and Charles Carroll of Carrollton, one of the members of Congress, was asked to notify Governor Johnson regarding the situation. In a letter from York, April 21,¹²⁸ Mr. Carroll requested the Governor to call out 300 Maryland militiamen to protect the stores along the Chesapeake.

Johnson did as requested. Likewise he tried to comply with a number of other requests that came in rapid succession from the members of Congress. Samuel Chase told how General Howe had sent out from Philadelphia a cart load of hand-bills, aimed to deceive the American people by inducing them to relax their efforts "with a prospect of peace"; and requested Governor Johnson to disclose the Enemy's scheme by a statement in the newspapers in order to "remove the baneful effects it may have on the credulous and weak among the people."¹²⁹ Carroll of Carrollton urged the Governor to "employ some ingenious writer to combat and expose the perfidiousness of our Enemies," and to rouse the people from lethargy.¹³⁰ Governor Johnson received copies of the two bills in Parliament, and Lord North's speech concerning them, offering reconciliation to the United States; and the Governor undoubtedly agreed with the opinion of Mr. Carroll that the Administration at London had begun "to see the impracticability of reducing these States, or of retaining them when reduced, in such a state of subordination as to be useful to Great Britain," and that the enlargement of the Continental Army for the ensuing campaign would hasten the day of Independence.¹³¹ From Paca, Jenifer, Plater and Henry came a request for five pieces of heavy cannon

¹²⁸ XXI *Maryland Archives*, 49.

¹²⁹ *Ibid.*, 44.

¹³⁰ *Ibid.*, 49.

¹³¹ *Ibid.*, 55.

to aid General Washington in the defense of North River.¹³² And from Richard Henry Lee, Thomas McKean and William Duer, members of a special committee of Congress, came a request to use the utmost vigilance to prevent the Tories on the Eastern Shore from escaping on board British ships.¹³³ The Governor and Council replied that the Militia had been powerless to prevent the desertions on account of the lack of armed vessels, and asked Congress for a supply of seamen to man the Maryland galleys.¹³⁴ Virtually every letter from York, whether depressing or cheering, contained a plea for succor. In one letter, dated the third of May,¹³⁵ Samuel Chase, after declaring that the Treaties with France, by acknowledging the independence of the United States, had given the new Government a rank among the nations of the world, and after exhorting the patriots to be grateful to God for "this singular unmerited mark of His favour and protection," in the same breath requested the Governor to continue his exertions in support of the war and especially to speed up the campaign for loans of money to the Continent.

As the Spring advanced, conditions continued still further to improve at Valley Forge. The loads of clothing and victuals were received with delight by the needy soldiers, and Washington, who had breathed the spirit of patience into his soldiers, now enthused them with the desire to enter upon a new campaign. But when a Council of War was held on May 8th, it was decided to wait until the plans of the Enemy were more obvious before taking the field. "To take the city (Philadelphia) by storm," says Dr. Sparks, "was impracticable without a vastly superior force; and equally so to carry it by siege or blockade, strongly fortified as it was by nature and artificial works, and by vessels of war. Militia might be called out, but it was uncertain in what numbers; and, however numerous, they could not be depended on for such an enterprise. In every view of the subject, therefore, weighty objections presented them-

¹³² *Ibid.*, 74.¹³³ *Ibid.*, 89.¹³⁴ *Ibid.*, 106.¹³⁵ *Ibid.*, 64.

selves against any scheme of offensive operations." Accordingly, in view of the hazardous situation of the stores along the Chesapeake Bay, General Washington requested Governor Johnson to allow the Maryland Militia to remain for the time being in Maryland. In his communication to Johnson at this time, the Commander-in-Chief said: ¹³⁶

GENERAL WASHINGTON TO GOVERNOR JOHNSON

Head Qu^{rs} Valley Forge
11th May, 1778.

Dr Sir

I was some little time past empowered by Congress to call for 5000 Militia from the States of Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland. This Resolve was, I believe, occasioned by a report, which has proved groundless, that the Enemy intended suddenly to evacuate Rhode Island, to draw part of their force from New York, and attack this Army, before its expected reinforcements arrived. Finding no immediate occasion for the Militia, I forbore to make the requisitions, except in a very small degree from Jersey and Pennsylvania.

I know it is a very favourite scheme with many not acquainted with the situation of our Magazines and the deranged state of the two capital departments of Commissary and Qu^r M^r Gen^l which have not yet resumed a proper tone, to draw together a great body of Militia in addition to our Continental force and make an attack upon the Enemy in Philadelphia. However much a measure of this kind is to be wished two capital obstacles render it totally ineligible at present, the want of Provisions (or means of transportation) and the uncertainty, both with respect to time & numbers, of obtaining the Recruits for the Continental Regiments. The new Commissary General is exerting himself, and I hope with the generous aids which the States are giving him, that when grass fed cattle come in, we shall be able to victual a very considerable force, should a fair

¹³⁶ *Washington Manuscripts, Library of Congress, Vol. 74.*

opportunity offer of making a capital Blow against the Enemy. But till these happen, you will plainly perceive, that it would be fruitless to call out the Militia; it would be consumptive of Public Stores, and disheartening to the People; who, finding nothing done upon their first tour of duty, would perhaps come out very unwillingly when there is real occasion for their services. Abstracted from all these, is a consideration of equal, if not greater magnitude, which is the immense loss suffered by drawing out the farmer and tradesman until the moment of necessity arrives.

I would therefore wish you to hold up an idea that the Services of the Militia may probably be wanted and endeavour to have a plan digested, by which a given number may be drawn and armed, accoutred and ready for the field, upon the shortest possible notice. Something upon the plan of the minute Battalions and Companies formed at the commencement of this war, might answer the end.

I need not point out to you the many advantages that will result from having the Continental Battalions completed and I therefore hope that you will persevere until yours are filled either by recruits or drafts.

I have the honour to be
Sir Your Most Ob^t Ser^t

G^o WASHINGTON.

Within a few days, however, there appeared an entirely new aspect of the situation. From intelligence communicated by spies and from various indications, it was suspected that the British were preparing to leave Philadelphia. The Treaties signed at Paris by the three American Commissioners were regarded at London as a declaration of war by France; and the British Ministry saw the necessity of causing a change in the plans of warfare in America. France, prepared for hostilities, despatched a fleet across the Atlantic with the view of blockading the British squadron in the Delaware.

General Washington, wishing to be strengthened by the reg-

ular forces at Wilmington, requested Governor Johnson to relieve General Smallwood by sending forward 500 additional Militia to guard the stores at the Head of Elk. Washington's letter to the Governor follows:¹³⁷

GENERAL WASHINGTON TO GOVERNOR JOHNSON

Head Quarters, Valley Forge,
17th May, 1778.

My Dear Sir

From a number of concurring circumstances, there is reason to believe that the Enemy mean to evacuate Philadelphia.

It is necessary, therefore, to draw together as great a force as can be provided for, with the utmost expedition. But as several of our out-posts covering Magazines and the like, cannot be recalled without a body of Militia to act in their room, I am obliged to request of the neighboring States a reinforcement for this and other purposes. The requisition of Congress extends to 5000 Militia from the Jerseys, Pennsylvania and Maryland.

A large compact body of regulars are wanted, and several valuable intentions to be attended to at the same time. General Smallwood, who lays at Wilmington, covers a quantity of stores at the Head of Elk. If he is withdrawn, the Enemy may destroy our Magazine at that place.

I would imagine that five hundred Militia of your State would be sufficient security, and proper restraint upon the Enemy on that quarter. I would, therefore, beg of you to embody and send forward five hundred of your Militia, equipped, and the most contiguous to the Head of Elk. You may probably find it most convenient to send them by Companies.

The most expeditious way is certainly the best, and the sooner they get to the Head of Elk, the sooner shall I have it in my power to recall the garrison from Wilmington, and complete

¹³⁷ David Ridgely, *Annals of Annapolis*, 263.

such a body of Continental troops as may enable me to act according to conjunctures.

I rely upon your particular assistance on this critical occasion, and am,

Dear Sir, with Respect and esteem,

Your Ob^t and very humble Ser^t

G^o WASHINGTON.

When the emergency call for Militia reached Annapolis May 20th, the Governor, with the consent of the Council, ordered out eleven companies, advising the County Lieutenants that Washington had urged compliance with the requisition "with great earnestness" and with reasons "important and decisive."¹³⁸ The hope was expressed that the soldiers would march to the Head of Elk "with cheerfulness and alertness," and assurance was given that the guard duty would be of short duration. In order to prevent the possibility of delay, the Governor also ordered Colonel Charles Rumsey, the Cecil County Lieutenant, to collect for the same service an entire battalion, to be discharged "Company after Company, as the other Militia arrive."¹³⁹ The Governor's reply to Washington:¹⁴⁰

GOVERNOR JOHNSON TO GENERAL WASHINGTON

Annapolis 20th May 1778.

Dr Sir

I received your Letter of the 17th within these few Hours. We had before ordered about 300 Militia, as Guards to the Stores at & in the Neighbourhood of the Head of Elk. In Consequence of your Letter, Orders are already gone to the Lieutenant of Cecil to call out a Battalion of that County on the same Service, for three Companies from Baltimore and two from each of the Counties of Kent, Cecil, Queen Ann's & Harford,

¹³⁸ XXI *Maryland Archives*, 99.

¹⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, 101.

¹³⁹ *Ibid.*, 100.

the Cecil Battalion to be discharged as the Companies arrive. The Orders are larger than your requisition, to prevent any Inconveniencies from the whole Number not being so prompt as desirable. Two Field Pieces such as we have with thirty two Matrosses are also ordered.

Col^o Rumsey of Cecil is directed, as soon as he has 400 Men, to advise Gen^l Smallwood by Express, who is requested to forward Information to you, to enable you to give such Orders as you may judge proper. I hope the Orders from hence will be executed with Alacrity and your Intentions take Place.

I am D^r Sir

With the greatest Respect, &^{ca}

TH. JOHNSON.

Before the close of May, the Commander-in-Chief had reasons to believe that the British were planning to leave for New York. In a letter to Washington, dated on the 22nd of May, Governor Johnson stated that many Maryland people had asked for permission to enter Philadelphia, but that the Council had refused to recommend such passports except for three women. "We were not satisfied," wrote Johnson,¹⁴¹ "of the propriety of frequently suffering People to go in especially those who wanted to return again and are unwilling to put the rejection of their Importunities on you; but the Earnestness with which some solicit and it's being said that such Favors are frequently granted at Head Quarters makes us desirous of knowing whether you think proper that such Applications, when we have no particular suspicions, should be promoted by us and to whom we shall refer then ultimately." It was in reply to this inquiry that the Commander-in-Chief predicted the Continental Army would soon again be in possession of Philadelphia.

Washington sent the desired advice to Johnson on May 29th. "Satisfied that an intercourse with Philadelphia," was the reply

¹⁴¹ *Washington Manuscripts*, Library of Congress, Vol. 74, 9715.

from Valley Forge,¹⁴² "would be productive of great disadvantages, I have endeavoured to prevent it, as far as I could; and have not in any instance granted passports for that purpose, but where the parties applying have been recommended, either by some public body or by Gentlemen in whom I had entire confidence; and where the objects of the applications have been materially interesting. Those whom you or the Council shall think proper to recommend, will always meet with a ready indulgence on my part; being convinced, that requests, not founded in necessity or on circumstances of an interesting nature will not be countenanced. The permits must be obtained at Head Quarters, as the situation of the Army might make it expedient on some occasions, to defer granting them for a short time. From the present appearance of things, I flatter myself, we shall not be obliged to use these restrictions much longer, and that we shall be in full possession of the City. Every information leads to this hope, and it is generally imagined that New York, in case of an evacuation will be the first place of rendezvous of the Enemy now in this quarter."

Washington's predictions were correct. The British Ministry had resolved to order a sudden descent upon some of the French possessions in the West Indies; and to aid in executing this project, Sir Henry Clinton, who succeeded Sir William Howe in command of his Majesty's forces, was ordered to send a large detachment of his forces to the South. Clinton, however, decided to mobilize his forces at New York; and as Admiral Howe had already sailed out of the Delaware, Sir Henry prepared to march with the main body of his army through New Jersey. The British finally evacuated Philadelphia on the morning of the 18th of June. Washington followed the Enemy and on June 28th overtook them at Monmouth. It was here, after the blunder of General Lee, that the Maryland troops checked the advance of the red coats and enabled Washington to recover the advantage.

¹⁴² XXI *Maryland Archives*, 115.

And so, Maryland, during Governor Johnson's second Administration, played a large part in saving Washington's Army from disaster—holding it together at Valley Forge with shipments of clothing and food, until relief came from France in the spring of 1778.

Furthermore, in response to the call from Congress, the State furnished considerably more than 3,000 regular troops during the year 1778—a number, in proportion to the quota, one-third greater than that furnished by any other State, excepting Delaware. And in addition, many recruits were raised at this time in Maryland for "Pulaski's Legion."

Indeed, at times it was felt that Maryland was doing more than her share. When Lieut.-Col. Samuel Smith arrived in York, in June, 1778, he presented to the Maryland Delegates in Congress a message from the Governor and Council, complaining that the Maryland troops in the regular army had received practically no clothing from the Continental Commissary Department. "We have struggled all in our power," wrote the Council ¹⁴³ "but are tired of being taken in for a large share of the public expense, which is enhanced too by the Continental officers overbidding us, and providing separately for our own. We request you to obtain an order of the Board of War on the Commissary of Cloathing for 1000 suits of Cloaths, 2000 shirts and 1500 blankets." Carroll of Carrollton and Plater, who referred the complaint to the Board of War, expressed the opinion that the soldiers would never again be exposed to the same distress they had hitherto suffered from want of clothing.¹⁴⁴ And Mr. Chase reported to Governor Johnson from Philadelphia in July as follows: "I do not believe our Army will want Cloathing this year, it appears by the Returns of the Clothier General, that we now have sufficient for 22,000 men."¹⁴⁵

However, in September, as cool weather began to creep on, Johnson received messages from the Maryland officers that they

¹⁴³ XXI *Maryland Archives*, 120.

¹⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, 155.

¹⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, 126.

were unable to secure clothing and blankets from the Continental stores. And so, the Governor and Council, on September 17th, once more wrote to the Maryland members of Congress demanding that the boys from Maryland be given their proper proportion of supplies. "It is high time," wrote Johnson and his Council,¹⁴⁶ "that those, who were clad here in Linen, had cloth and that they all had Blanketts. We yesterday purchased two hundred Blanketts and have about four hundred suits of Cloaths nearly made up, which we shall send to the Maryland Troops, unless you can get them immediately furnished and shall purchase, at any time what further may be necessary, for Policy and Humanity bid us not to rely longer on the Cloathier General, and we shall charge the Cost, let it be what it will, to the Continent."

As General Washington continued to push toward the North in pursuit of the British, the Governor of Maryland had less opportunity to keep in close communication with the Army. However, the General and the Governor tried at all times to keep in touch with each other, as far as the circumstances of war and slow transportation would permit. Their views always seemed to coincide. On August 12th, 1778, Johnson sent a message to Washington, recommending the reënlistment of the "nine months' men" and weeks later the Governor received the reply from the General that he approved of the plan and had, in fact, suggested the plan to Congress. This message, penned at White Plains, follows:¹⁴⁷

GENERAL WASHINGTON TO GOVERNOR JOHNSON

Head Quarters, White Plains
29th Aug^t 1778.

Sir

I am honoured with yours of the 12th instant. I very highly approve of the determination of your Council, to reinlist the

¹⁴⁶ XXI *Maryland Archives*, 206.

¹⁴⁷ *Washington Manuscripts*, Library of Congress, Vol. 74.

nine month's men at this period; if it is left undone, until the time of their service is near expiring, it will be almost impossible to re-engage them. I some time ago, pointed out to Congress the expediency of adopting this measure but as yet have not received their Answer. The Money supplied by the Board of Treasury to the Pay Master General, is barely sufficient to pay the Monthly Abstracts of the Army, and to defray other contingent expenses; I therefore have it not in my power to advance the State Bounty of 40 dollars, out of the Military Chest: Indeed, I should not be authorized to advance it, without the special order of Congress, did the State of the Chest allow it.

I have the honour, &c.,

G^o WASHINGTON.

General Smallwood labored under the impression for a time that the sum of eight thousand dollars advanced by General Washington was intended to pay the State Bounty of forty dollars to the "nine months' men," but instructions were received later that the money was to be used entirely for Continental Bounties. Accordingly, Smallwood wrote from a camp on October 24th that money was greatly needed to induce reënlistments. "I should be glad of your direction," wrote Smallwood to Governor Johnson,¹⁴⁸ respecting the Inlistment of the nine months men, how far I might engage, and at what time their State Bounty and Cloathing could be delivered, and whether the Officer inlisting them is to receive the allowance of sixteen dollars for each as limited by the late Act of Assembly."

The General Assembly had met in June, but the session was not of great importance. The House of Delegates had adjourned until October 3, and the Senate until the first Monday in November. Governor Johnson issued a Proclamation calling both Houses to meet on October 19th.

(To be continued)

¹⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, 223.

JAMES ALFRED PEARCE.

BERNARD C. STEINER.

(Continued from Vol. XIX, p. 29.)

Pearce maintained that the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* by executive authority was a "violation of these principles of public freedom, which have been consented to for centuries." He discussed the history of the writ in England and claimed that sometimes arrests in Maryland were traceable not to the commands of the President, nor to orders from Generals Scott or Banks, but to orders from a major or captain, acting not only without a warrant, but "upon intimations conveyed by base and unprincipled men," which is the "very highest and the very worst tyranny."

With care and skill Pearce discussed the constitutionality of the suspension of the writ, arguing that Congress alone had the right to suspend it, since it was an act of legislative, not of executive power.

Only in Missouri and Maryland do such excesses occur. Maryland is a "loyal State—a State proved in its loyalty, a State whose remarkable quiet now, under all illegal, oppressive practice, is the best proof she could give of her loyalty and her submissiveness. Indeed, whatever disloyalty there may be in the State of Maryland grows out of these very abuses—the suspension of the *habeas corpus* by executive authority and these unnecessary, sometimes absurd, and always irritating domiciliary visits and searches, which yield no public benefit whatever and tend only to irritation, oppression, and mischief." For example, an officer of volunteers, with 300 men, recently searched in vain two houses in a Maryland village. In Easton, two gentlemen, standing at their gates, were arrested by the soldiers and obliged to walk with them, while from the armory were taken muskets which had been there since 1832. Young men had been arrested, because they talked saucily, and had

been carried to Fort McHenry, or to Cockeysville, without any one knowing by whose order the arrests were made. Of course after the lapse of years, it is possible to see that it may have been wise to repress loose talk; but unquestionably, some of the arrests were not wisely made.

Pearce continued, saying in his exasperation, that people ask, "is that the paternal government that we have a right to expect will protect us; or is it one that looks upon us as aliens, as conquered foes, surrendered at discretion; as rebellious subjects, who have been reduced to a condition of obedience and vassalage?" He spoke in the hope that his words might "reach the ears of those in power" and he believed that there was no probability of "any further *emeute*" in Maryland. "No man regrets more than I do," Pearce said, "the riot of the 19th of April. I unhesitatingly admit that it was illegal; it was in every respect wrong; quite as prejudicial to the State of Maryland as it was injurious to the United States. No man rejoiced more, when the organization which followed it, was dissipated." This riot, however, should not be made a pretext for a series of aggressions upon the constitutional rights of the people throughout the State. The mob in Baltimore was not organized. "The resentment which was felt in the North was natural, but it did not justify the threat of razing the city to the ground, nor does it justify any other proceeding than legal ones for the prosecution of those concerned in the riot. The police commissioners were imprisoned for a month, without any indictment, not for what they had done but for what they might do; and General Banks said they entertained 'some purpose not known to government!' They had been transported to a Northern fortress, 'which act was most unusual, extraordinary, and oppressive.' Partisans of the administration may defend its acts in Maryland; but no one else, however earnest and ardent his attachment to the constitutional Union of the States, can be otherwise than indignant." Maryland is "prostrate this moment, at the foot of the executive power of the United States, and that for no reason that I can

perceive, except the fact of the *emeute* of the 19th of April." Pearce opposed the pending joint resolution, intended to make valid what Lincoln had done; for, if he "acted legally, Congress need not validate his acts; if illegally and unconstitutionally, no power of Congress can give them authority." This speech is as remarkable for what it omits, for example, any reference to Taney's famous decision, as for what it contains, and it states the position of many a Border State Union man.

Pearce spoke once more at this session, on August 3, when resolutions from Maryland legislature, protesting against acts of the Federal Government in the State, were attacked, because they were not signed by the Governor, and because they were insulting to Congress. Pearce's colleague Kennedy, joined with him, as did, to our surprise, his old antagonist, John P. Hale. Pearce's answer to the first objection was, that the Governor was not part of the legislative power, so that the absence of his signature was not of the slightest importance; and to the second objection, that the resolutions might be "unjust to Lincoln, founded in mistake, ill tempered or partisan; but, as they complained of executive acts, they could not be insulting to Congress," but should be printed.

When Congress reassembled in December, Pearce reiterated his position,²¹¹ when favoring a resolution of inquiry as to why the Secretary of State ordered arrests. He did not believe in the necessity of such acts, nor that they promote the "purposes of those who desire to see the Union brought together again—an object of all others to me the most desirable possible." Such a policy rather "disaffects many good and worthy men, who desire to see the Union restored." If Congress shuts its eyes and ears to such complaints, the day seemed to Pearce not far distant, when the "vital spirit of republican government will be entirely gone from us." During January and February 1862,²¹² Pearce spoke several times upon national affairs.

²¹¹ On Dec. 16.

²¹² On Feb. 4, 1862, Pearce told the Senate that he attended the meetings

He was doubtful as to the wisdom of increasing the number of cadets at West Point, because those are admitted to the Military Academy, hereafter, will hardly be competent to assume commands as officers after graduation, before the war is over. If the war should last for four years more, and its expenses not be cut down, Pearce foresaw that there would be no money left for West Point, or any other establishment. "No nation that now exists, or that history records," he insisted, "can or ever did, endure such enormous burdens of expenditures as ours." When the war shall terminate, the army will be cut down and fewer cadets will be needed. He wished that the army be commanded by educated officers and believed that "stupid lads sometimes get to West Point as cadets, but they are almost certain to be dismissed from it for want of proficiency before graduation." He admitted that "great military genius is not indeed the offspring of education, which may develop and improve, but does not create it"; for "it is like all great abilities, the gift of heaven." Yet he maintained that the "value of the military academy has been amply demonstrated in the field."

On January 14, 1862, Pearce attacked the Provost Marshal ²¹³ for dismissing runaway slaves and contrabands from the District Jail, for he believed that "any act of emancipation, even a partial one, passed by Congress at this time, would be greatly injurious to interests which all of us here, I hope, have at heart. You cannot expect success in restoring the Union, if it be known that your policy is one of emancipation." Yet within a year, Lincoln's emancipation proclamation had been issued. So rapidly did events march in those days.

Pearce was very reluctant to speak on the subject of domestic slavery. "During a service of 25 or 26 years in Congress," he said, "I have made it a point to abstain from all such discussions, thinking them unprofitable and mischievous and I

of the Committee on Finance very seldom at that session, because of ill health.

²¹³ See speech of Feb. 14.

have never contributed, by word of mine, to the agitation of that question here." ²¹⁴

In defence of Taney, from an attack by Collamer of Vermont, Pearce asserted that the "Chief Justice knew perfectly well, that, in every Slave State of this Union, certainly in the State of which he is a citizen, a negro has a great many rights which a white man is bound to respect, and which the courts enforce. I have seen them enforced myself. I have seen a negro, who had not been provided with a sufficient amount of clothing, or food, as he alleged, come into court and confront his master and tell him to his face, he had not been properly fed and clothed, and I have seen the court inquire into the facts and punish the master by fine and threaten him with a greater one, if he did not perform his duty." Pearce then indulged in sarcasm, a rare thing in him, and expressing his gratification at Collamer's earnestness in urging that no man should be kept in prison without a speedy trial, hoped to send a copy of Collamer's remarks to "some of my unfortunate white friends now in Fort Warren." Two years later, he opposed a bill removing the prohibition on army officers from helping in the delivery of a fugitive slave, as it would have no effect in the seceded States and would induce Maryland slaves to go to the camps and thus invite them, within the loyal State of Maryland, to accomplish their freedom by indirection." On January 20, the question of expelling Senator Jesse Bright of Indiana was being considered and one of the charges against him was that, on March 1, 1861, he had addressed Jefferson Davis in a letter as, "My dear sir," Pearce maintained that the war did not begin until the batteries opened fire upon Fort Sumter and that one must be courteous in addressing Davis, whose courage we "regret and deplore," while "we recognize his many noble traits of character."

He defended the patriotic service of the Maryland railroads,

²¹⁴ "Slavery was not established at all in Maryland by Statute. It was a condition which seemed to be supposed to attach to people of a certain sort, who were brought here, which was recognized by your courts."

on January 28, and opposed a seizure of them by the Federal Government. "I confess," he said, "I am appalled at the stretch of power which" that seizure "includes. I would not stop the Government a moment in such proceedings in the rebellious States. There, by military authority, I think they may properly take possession of and work any road, which they can control by their arms, without any authority from Congress. It must be so, in the nature of things." The employees of a railroad, he held, cannot be put under military control by any law, so as to be soldiers.

Pearce twice attacked attempts to promote cotton cultivation north of the seceded States, as an "extraordinary and ridiculous blunder."²¹⁵ His last speech upon public questions was made on February 13. He then spoke upon the Treasury notes, because he feared misinterpretation of his vote upon the subject. He maintained that we live under a government of limited and granted powers and the power to make notes a legal tender was not granted, neither expressly, nor by necessary implications. The "implied powers are those which result from the fact that they are appropriate means of executing the granted powers"; and this definition does not cover the legal tender notes. None of the founders of the Constitution can be quoted, as believing the United States had the right to issue them. "Civilized nations, who did so, were "in the frenzy of revolution, or in the decrepitude of penury." Inconvertible paper money is only inferior to war as an evil. Pearce believed that the Southerners would "jubilate over this proclamation of bankruptcy." In spite of great exigencies, one must observe the allegiance due the Constitution. We have "potential wealth, but no actual wealth, as Great Britain has." "When toil shall have subdued the forest, restored the fertility of lands now exhausted, dugged deep in the bowels of the land for the hidden treasures of the mine, and given new forms and value to the crude products of the land, no people will equal us in the abundance, extent, and variety of our products and

²¹⁵ On Feb. 3, and March 7.

in all that belongs to material prosperity." A "manufacturing nation can better pay taxes than we, whose chief population is agricultural." Heavier taxes must be levied, indirect taxes increased, and a heavy national debt established. "Notwithstanding the magnitude of this responsibility, I think it is probable that the country will endeavor to bear all the impositions which it may render necessary; but let us not delude ourselves, nor delude the people by the supposition that these evils are few or insignificant." So his last speech was one of warning and of hope.²¹⁶

He attended the sessions of the Senate for several months longer, but took no active part in debates. On March 21, 1862, he asked that a bill to settle the accounts of the Clerk of the Court of the District of Columbia be passed at once, as a "personal gratification," since "the condition of my health is such as to make it very uncertain, how long I shall be able to continue to attend the Senate." Three days later, he ended his congressional career as he had begun it, by presenting a petition for a mail route in Maryland. Then he went home, never to return to his seat in the Senate.

About this time, Judge R. B. Carmichael, an old friend of Pearce's, was seized and arrested upon charges of disloyalty, by Federal officers, while he was sitting on the bench. On May 28, Pearce's long-time neighbor, E. F. Chambers, wrote him upon the subject from Baltimore.

"We are all greatly concerned about the arrest of our friend Judge Carmichael. We could wish earnestly to have yr. counsel as to the best course to be pursued. It is not only important to put in motion all the machinery which can be employed to effect his complete release, but it would seem to be necessary to his comfort to have some immediate change in his accommodation. I propose to see Genl. Dix, but with very little hope of producing on his mind any favorable impression, as he probably regards me as quite as much an offender as the

²¹⁶ On March 6, Pearce was appealed to as an authority on Senate practice.

Judge. However in defense of a friend I feel bound to peril the consequences. Our friends seem to concur in the opinion that if any individual can accomplish anything for him, it can be done by you and of course they are *anxious in the extreme* to have you come on as promptly as possible.

"I shall probably get rid of my duties in the convention to-morrow, but propose to remain while there is any prospect of operating in this matter in the least hope of success."

On June 12, Judge Carmichael²¹⁷ had himself asked Pearce's help, writing from Fort McHenry, where he was held a prisoner.

"Hoping and supposing you had been well enough to return to Washington a few days since, I addressed you there.

"By Mr. Ross who was here the day before yesterday, I learned that you were yet at home. There I beg you to remain until you feel recruited. Let no impulse to serve me hurry your movements one moment.

"I understand you have the original manuscript of my 'charge.' In the news-sheet of yesterday it was very accurately published. If there be any 'treason' in it, (which was said to be the offense charged) then indeed, Mr. Madison and Genl. Hamilton, already bear the burthen of my sin.

"In my note to you (to Washington) I made the suggestion that you might find yourself more free, to act as my counsel. And if so to accept that office.

"But I would not have you do anything for me as a Counsel, which as a friend you could not advise my acceptance of.

"I pray God to give you speedy and permanent relief—Present me to the ladies and to Alf—I am yours most truly."

Pearce was unable to help him, or to perform any further public duties. In the last trying months of his life, laid aside from public service, his mind turned to spiritual things. He had long served as a vestryman in the Protestant Episcopal Church. He had always been a man of upright life and a

²¹⁷ Judge Carmichael's arrest is described in Scharf's *History of Md.*, III, p. 490.

believer in Christ; but, during the prolonged sufferings of his last months on earth, he became more and more impressed with the importance of preparation from the life beyond the grave. He wrote on that subject in every letter which he sent his friend, John W. Crisfield, and, when he was too feeble to write, he sent messages through his son, so that Mr. Crisfield could say speaking at the memorial services in the House of Representatives: "Mr. Pearce's faith was clear and unre-served, his repentance genuine and thorough, his hope strong and bright, and grew stronger and brighter, as death grew nearer. His chief anxiety, towards the close, was that he might live to exhibit his change of heart before the world, and, especially to his companions in the public service." The day after his death, his son wrote Mr. Crisfield: "He had acquired a frame of mind so wholly set on heaven, that the only thoughts that ever put aside religion were those that the un-happy condition of the country forced upon him." When Crisfield should notify the House of Pearce's death, the letter continued: "I think I only carry out his wishes, in asking you to state, distinctly, the clear, decided, religious opinion he held, and the anxiety he expressed so often that his former associates in public life might know the certainty with which he trusted in his belief."

As his friend Bache wrote: "He contemplated his approach-ing end and endured his intense suffering with the unwavering faith and resigned patience of a Christian," to whom "the religious principles which he had imbibed in childhood had become the dominant objects of his thoughts and the consolation and happiness of his last hours."

In the late autumn of 1862, when it became evident that Pearce would no more appear in the Senate Chamber, Bache wrote him from Washington,²¹⁸ on November 23.

²¹⁸ Alexander Dallas Bache (1806-1867) was a grandson of Benjamin Franklin and was professor of natural philosophy and chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania (1828-1841) and Superintendent of the U. S. Coast Survey from 1843 until his death.

“ Before returning here I had such encouraging accounts of your health as to cause great rejoicing and learn with intense disappointment that they were not true. My affections are so strongly yours that it grieves me intensely to hear that you are suffering, and are not likely to be with us next week. The Country never needed your noble qualities more in her councils than now, and your high influence with political friends and opponents.

“ All last week I was at work with the Sanitary Commission, who have been very active in supplies, in inspection, in care of the sick and wounded in our different armies, and in various miscellaneous good works. They are on excellent terms now with the Surgeon Genl's dept. and with the Qr Mr's dept, but indifferent ones with the Genl. in Chief, and worse with the Sect. of War.

“ I have met Prof. Henry at home, and at the Light House Board. He feels the death of his son very much indeed. It seems strange to me now, that I knew so little of William Henry, having been so intimate with his father from almost the time of Wm.'s birth, and knowing his sisters so well.

“ Jenkins threw a shell into our Board by a private communication in regard to lights, beacons and buoys, enclosed to our Chief Clerk Keyser, containing really useful information but disrespectful in its address to our chairman and in some of its expressions in regard to Coast Survey officers. I was disposed at first, to laugh off the objectionable parts, though feeling the intended sting.

“ Mrs. Bache unites with me in kind regards to you and yours.

“ You know I suppose that Emory is to join Gen. Banks. Mrs. E. has returned home. They are all well.

“ I do not expect any reply to this, which is merely to testify the affection with which, I am.”

Shortly after Congress reassembled, Pearce grew worse and died, “ in perfect tranquility of mind and body,” at 2 p. m. on December 20, 1862, after “ intense and prolonged suffering,”

at the comparatively early age of 58 years. Formal memorial exercises were held in his memory in the Senate and House, on January 13, 1863. In the Senate, Anthony Kennedy, his colleague from Maryland, spoke first, summarizing Pearce's career and calling attention to the "steady perseverance which marked his whole life in the attainment of high objects" and to the almost unbroken record of popular approval which he enjoyed. Pearce held "high rank, not only as a legislator but also as a lawyer. He was a "friend of science and the promoting of knowledge." "Generally averse to speaking," Kennedy admitted that Pearce "suffered himself at times, to rest under the imputation of an unwillingness to meet responsibility"; yet at other times, "he would throw himself into the arena and encounter the boldest and ablest leaders of the times. He was no orator in the popular sense; his sphere was among men of intellect, his force was in convincing the minds of the cultivated and intelligent, rather than, by fervid declamation, to sway or excite the multitude." "In the support of measures, he looked only to high principles." The "most earnest of his opponents" never breathed "a suspicion against his integrity." He had "the most scrupulous regard for truth; and his social and frank nature, his fine manners and great conversational powers made him an attractive and instructive companion, while no man was more sincere and true in his friendships." "Dignified and courteous, possessed of an elevated moral sense," he "lived and died a virtuous statesman and a Christian gentleman."

James A. Bayard of Delaware spoke next. He had known Pearce only slightly, and as a member of an opposing party, until he had entered the Senate a dozen years before, but his "admiration and confidence" had grown with his "knowledge of the man." "Of an integrity beyond even a suspicion, he was eminently a statesman," Bayard continued, "and a conservative statesman. Highly educated, devoted to his country and his duties, he brought to the consideration of public affairs, an enlarged intellect, acute discrimination, and profound

knowledge, and, what is far more rare, a sound judgment, unbiased by prejudice or passion." In debate, "he was listened to with attention. Always clear and logical in his argument, his appeals were to our reason, not to our passions or prejudices. His calm clearness, his moderation of language, and thorough knowledge of the subject under discussion, made him a formidable opponent. . . . The courtesy of a gentleman also characterized his intercourse with his fellow senators in this hall, and in social life I can recall no instance in which he uttered language, wounding and irritating to the feelings of those whom he opposed in debate. In social intercourse, his intelligence, varied knowledge, and amenity made him an agreeable and instructive companion."

William P. Fessenden, of Maine, was the third speaker. He had first met Pearce, when both were serving as Whig members of the House and he then recognized "in him a careful and logical thinker, an accomplished scholar, and a most courteous and agreeable gentleman." When they renewed their friendship, upon Fessenden's entry into the Senate, the Kansas-Nebraska Act was on the point of being passed, which placed the two men "politically wide as the poles asunder." Yet, though as a Southern man and a slave-holder, Pearce became a "participator in the consequent struggle for permanent Southern ascendancy"; Fessenden recalled occasions when, shaking from his limbs both sectional and party shackles, he disdained to "violate his sense of right." When the rebellion came, it never received either "countenance or sympathy" from Pearce. "Failing in health, he gave his country all his remaining strength. To the Government, though not of his choice, he yielded a steady, unflinching and liberal support—not timidly and grudgingly, but manfully and generously." Pearce was never "untrue to his trust" and always continued relations of friendly character with Fessenden.

As a "member of the Committee of Finance and assiduous in the discharge of his duties, no man was better versed in the financial history of his country, more thoroughly comprehended

its resources, or was more familiar with its wants. Economical from principle and habit, convinced that a lavish expenditure was of evil tendency in nations as in individual affairs, and conscientious in the discharge of public, as of private trusts, he was scrupulous of the public money. But he was too broad a statesman, and too well aware of national obligations and necessities to be mean or niggardly. There was nothing local or sectional in his legislation."

His associates on the Committee on the Library "enjoyed companionship with him, no less pleasing than instructive." He "felt and manifested a deep interest in whatever tended to enlarge the boundaries of knowledge and to increase the sum of human enjoyment."

"He brought to the discharge of his duties, rare intelligence and a highly cultivated intellect, trained and disciplined in the forum, fluent and easy of speech, graceful in manner and of a winning address, speaking always directly to the point in debate." He was among the "most prominent members" of the Senate, but never presumed upon his "well earned honors. Affable and courteous, he was careful not to offend by word or manner. Quick to resent an affront and exacting the respect due to himself, he never forgot what was due to others. Of a somewhat impatient temper, he kept the most vigilant watch over it, and, if betrayed into unguarded warmth, was ever ready to regret and atone for any possible offense."

"He was a statesman, and not a mere politician. You never found him making speeches, long or short, for personal effect. Though a party man, he was not a party tool. Though a stout adversary, he was a generous one. . . . A proud man, he scorned the petty arts of the demagogue, and reposed with confidence upon the enlightened judgment of the State, which had entrusted its dignity and its interests to his keeping."

At the Memorial Services in the House, Crisfield was the first speaker and reference has elsewhere been made to what he said. J. J. Crittenden was the second speaker. He had

served long with Pearce in the Senate and had enjoyed an intimate acquaintance with him, and he stated that nothing said by Crisfield surpassed the "actual beauty of Pearce's character." He never said a word or did an act in the Senate "that was not suitable to a gentleman and a Senator," for "to be a gentleman and to be honorable was a part and parcel of his nature." Even in excitement, or by inadvertence, Crittenden never heard Pearce "utter a sentiment that was not in itself delicate and pure." "His modesty was conspicuous." "Careful of the rights and feelings of others, he demanded from others perfect respect towards himself." He made no "ostentatious display" and was so free from egotism that he only put forth his powers when the occasion required him to do so. His diffidence was so great that many, in both Senate and House, obtained but "an imperfect knowledge" of "the extent of his virtues, or of his intellectual qualities." Crittenden knew "no more educated, polished, refined legislator" than Pearce, and found a "daily beauty in his life."

McPherson of Pennsylvania, the third speaker, alluded to Pearce as an "attentive and laborious member, always maintaining a high position." The "great grief of the Civil War was felt by Pearce with peculiar acuteness," even to the shortening of his life. He was "singularly admirable" in his "personal character." "He was a well educated, highly cultivated gentleman," and a "patron of the fine arts." "All his life" Pearce was a "student, unobtrusive in demeanor, but of strong convictions and decided opinions, which he always had the manliness to avow to friend or foe. . . . He was a laborious, faithful, and useful man," notable for "the thoroughness in which he performed every duty, the high motives which controlled his conduct, and the clearness he brought to the consideration of subjects of common interest."

Henry May of Baltimore was the fourth speaker, claiming to be "authorized to speak for Pearce upon the vital questions which now, unhappily divide our country," and also for the Democratic party of Maryland, as well as for those of all

parties who believed with Pearce that the Constitution was "made for war as well as for peace." May, with fervid rhetoric, recalled Pearce's "noble speech" of 1861, in vindication of Maryland, and also Pearce's demeanor, when May "took counsel" with him as to the "outrage" upon Judge Carmichael. "I can never forget the glow of indignation that kindled his eye and swelled his breast at the recital of the facts. The excitement was too much for his enfeebled frame." His heart, the "seat of his fatal disease," did not permit him to do what he desired and he said that "he felt that it was his duty to prevent and redress, and not to invite or provoke, the further aggressions of a reckless tyranny."

Riddle of Ohio spoke next, as a "descendant of the Puritan pilgrims," paying tribute to Pearce. During many months the two men had been thrown together by the "interests of this queer Congressional life," and Riddle had learned to respect and admire him. "His was a high, ardent, impulsive nature, enlarged and generous, to which an early and thorough culture had opened out its thousand avenues for exercise and development. A mind, vigorous and enriched with liberal studies, an imagination stored with the picture dreams of old romance and the quick, subtle and appreciative powers of detecting the often unseen lines of beauty in an act or nature, it was his fortune" to have spent his life in Washington for 27 years, and yet "he seemed to have preserved the original elements of his nature in their primal strength."

"There was the same generous impulse; the same lighting up of the face at the mention of a noble act; the quick sympathy with misfortune; the word of commiseration for the deserving; and the withering denunciation and sarcasm for everything mean or ungenerous. Hasty words have I heard, but unmanly or ungenerous never." He had the tastes of a "cultivated gentleman and recognized the beautiful wherever it dwelt." His "long and intimate association with the leading men of his time, his appreciation of character and memory of incidents, with his graphic and dramatic power of descrip-

tion often rendered his conversation, always remarkable, a series of living pictures, sometimes in good natured caricature, often strikingly sketched, and oftener mellowed and softened by the regretful memory of the artist." "To him, the war was especially terrible, since his loyalty to the Union, by which he stood," made him break with many of his friendships and cherished associations; "while he had no prophet's eyes, to discern in this awful struggle, one of the world's great convulsions, by which the generations of men are purged and purified for a renewed and better career." "So," concluded Riddle, "he turned him from all outward things to that inner life and light and died."

Morrill of Vermont was the sixth and last speaker. He had lived "at the same house and table with Senator Pearce," and from the first meeting their "social relations had been of the most friendly and intimate character." Morrill bore tribute to him as "possessing commanding intellect" and a "great aptitude for acquirement in many directions, embracing science, literature and agriculture, as well as politics and constitutional law." "In social intercourse he was conspicuous for his affluence of information, anecdote, and ready wit. The table was always a season of enjoyment, and he participated in current topics of conversation with as much zest as he engaged in graver debate. His language was always chosen with much elegance and precision, and his manners were always gentlemanly. He adhered to friends regardless of party boundaries, with a tenacity that never faltered. As a citizen of Maryland, when others wavered, he stood firmly for the Union and the Constitution."

To this very rearkable series of tributes, there was added another in the eulogy delivered by Prof. A. D. Bache, Pearce's long-time friend, at a meeting of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institute, held January 31, 1863. Pearce had been a member of the Executive Committee of the Institute from nearly the second year of organization and had shown himself "attentive to every detail" and "always prompt at

every call of duty." "Steadfastly and effectually he supported the plan of organization"; for his "liberal and cultivated mind, which admitted of no narrow views, enabled him to embrace" the idea of Smithson, who gave his estate for the "increase and diffusion of knowledge among men."

He was "refined in his tastes, brilliant in society, instructive in the affluence of his ideas and extent of information, without ostentation, as without pretension, social, genial, even playful among his intimates." He strengthened his associates in their "adhesion to what is right, good, or true." He was "not impatient of details"; but "it afforded him pleasure to systematise and reduce to order, even the dry details of finance, and a wonderful memory and a quick perception enabled him to pass them in rapid review, with a scrutiny of every particular. His mental vision was as minute as comprehensive and his analytic faculty never dismissed a subject of investigation until he was thoroughly satisfied with the arrangement, the method, the results."

"The objects which in Congress occupied most of his attention and which it gave him most pleasure to defend and sustain, were those connected with literature and science. . . . With the great interests of State and the high objects of national politics, he was abundantly qualified to grapple, . . . still it was to objects promotive of art and science and high civilization, to means for a man's moral and intellectual improvement, and for the enlargement of his knowledge and power over nature, that he turned with ever new and unwearied interest." So he labored for the Library of Congress, the Exploring Expedition, the Coast Survey, the Smithsonian Institution, the extension of the Capitol.

"Perhaps in the committee room his influence made itself more particularly felt; for here the extent of his information, the weight of his character, the directness and integrity of his purpose, his patience for details, his familiarity with the forms of business and aptitude in applying them with logical acuteness to the disentanglements of questions of fact and law, his

coöperative spirit, his genial and companionable manner, all conspired to give authority to his decisions and to ensure reliance and acquiescence on the part of those with whom he acted." Bache considered it "rare to meet with one, whose capabilities and excellencies were so varied, and so distinct, . . . a man so intrinsically great in all the elements which constitute true greatness, so entirely beloved for all that refers itself to the amenities of social intercourse and the sacred endearments of home."

EXTRACTS FROM ACCOUNT AND LETTER BOOKS
OF DR. CHARLES CARROLL, OF ANNAPOLIS.

(Continued from Vol. XVIII, p. 341.)

Maryland 7^{br} 14th 1728.

Sr

You have herewith the first of Nathaniel Wickham on you for £4.. 5.. 0 with w^{ch} please to Cr my Acc^{tt} Cap^t Cock has three Hogsheads of my Tob on board marked as Underneath (¶haps he had some reason for not leaveing me bills of Loading) but I desire you will Enquire therein & by the next let me know if the inclosed be good or have it protested. I am with Respect.

To Mr Joⁿ Hanbury

by Capt. Cock.

&

XX

Maryland 7^{br} 17th 1728

Sr

You'll herewith receive the first of M^{rs} Ruth Howard on Self for £3.. 10 with w^{ch} please to Cr my Acc^{tt} by an Acc^{tt} Current

you make me £2.. 16.. in y^r Debt. I had at that time a H^d Tob. by the Severn unaccounted for which with this bill will I believe bring the Ball^{ce} in my favour, w^{ch} I refer till further Opertunity of correspondence.

To W^m Hunt merc^t
in London

Maryland July 26th 1730

S^r

I wrote you the 6 of June last and sent Copy the 17th either of w^{ch} I hope will come to hand.

Inclosed is bill Loading for the Twelve H^{ds} of Tob. in Pyke one third part of the nett proceeds whereof I desire may be put to the Credit of W^m Mannkin who is my Overseer at the Quarter from whence the Tob was shipt, he is a neat planter & Asures me the Qualety of the Tob is good.

I again request that my bills of the 25th of March last payable to Richard Bennet Esq^r for fifty eight pounds at sixty days sight may be discharged. You shall have remittance also by Urill & hope if Tob sell anything well you will not be much in advance for me.

I hope you will allso receive mine of the 16 Instant by Russell of w^{ch} request y^r Care. I am &c.

To Mr W^m Hunt ꝑ the Charles.

July 31st 1730

Sir

Inclosed is John Burke his first bill Exchange on you for 14 as also W^m Chapman for 20^{lb} with both w^{ch} I desire you will Credit my Acc^t.

You will receive both Tob & some more bills by Lux and Hart, on my acc^{tt}. I desire you will Insure fifty pounds on the former.

I have drawn on you of this date payable To Capt. Thomas Clegatt for nineteen pounds seven shill & nine pence half penny

in Two setts of Bills Exch^a at sixty days sight one sett for 8^l the other for 11^l.7^s.9^d. which I desire the favour you will discharge.

What ever Ballance is behind will be made up to you in Lux, who I hope may be with you as soon as the above bills.

I am very well Satisfied that you did not send the Goods I wrote for Tob being much higher here & I fear but Low with you. Tho we are in great hopes that the Virginia & our Own Law will help it & the shortness of the Last years crop.

This year I believe we shall make our Complaint but how that will hold out in Number of pounds the Conclusion will shew.

To Phillip Smith, London.

1th Bills

To W^m Chapman on self £20

To John Burle on you 14

£34

To M^r Phil^p Smith ꝑ the Charles.

Aug^t 17th 1730

Sir

I have Inclosed Bill Lading for H^d Tob. wth The nett proceeds whereof I desire you will Cr my Acc^{tt} it is good Leaf & weighty.

I hope you will receive mine of the 6th & 17th of June & 26th July last.

If there be a prospect of Getting the Contents of Lylees & Thorps Bills or my Tobacco's cleeres more then will Answer my Bills of the 25th March last payable to Richard Bennet Esq^r for fifty Eight pounds (w^{ch} I desire may be first discharged) I request you will send me the Contents of the Inclosed Invoyce by some forward Ship comeing to or above South River, or if the said Bills or other Effects should not

answer Expectation & you send them you shall have remittance to answer them by the next Shiping.

To W^m Hunt Merch^t.

In London ꝯ Urill.

from Eyre & Beecher (Druggist) at the Wool Park in Bucklers Burry of Charles Ridgely at Glaubershead M^r Cattleing Street Chymist.

lb ij Red Jalap	Spir Sal vol oleos	ll iv
lb ij Sem Coriander	Sp ^{rs} Sal armonica	ll iv
lb j Scamoiny Gentian ll ij	aq fortis	
ll j Manna	Mercuris Sublimat Coros	ll ij
ll ij Cantharides	Mercur Dulcis	lb 3
6 ^{ll} Twine	Tarter Emet	lb j
4 Rad Liqorite	Laud, Londiniensis	3 ij
ll ij Coloquinth	Eus veneris	3 iv
ll vi Cortex peruvian op ^t	precipit Rubr	ll p
1 2 papers pill boxes	ol Amist	ll 3
ll ii Rad Galang	Sal vol Sal armon	3 iv
ii iij Asenic alb	Finet Martis Murseyth	lb ft
ll ij Helebor alb		
ll 3 Balsam peruvian	ll j Sugar Lead	
ll ij Ball. Copavi		
ll ij Crude Antimony		
lb Salt Niiter		

Potter	Apothecary
6 nest Cruceaples	lb iv Couper Rosur
2 Glass pestals	lb iv Emplas P Melilot
3 grose vials sorted	lb iv Deminic
1 Grose pots sorted	lb vi Drapalina
6 Doz. Stoughtons Elixir vials	lb iv Diapordin
	lb iv Therieca Venitee
	Hunt

Maryland Aug^t 1730

Sir

Inclosed is Bill Loading for four Hogsheads Tobacco by Hewit with the nett proceeds whereof Credit my acct^t.

I have had no Account Sales of 3H^{ds} in Cork from South River in 1728 this I now send is very good Collour w^{ch} I hope will sell well. I have no reason to doubt your sincere acting & you may be assured I shall not forget rendering you any service I can. Mr Thomas spoke to me about that affair of Godman's bill of 7..19.. w^{ch} you returned me protested & I allways Expected you would Charge me back with w^{ch} I now desire you will, haveing rec^d Satisfaction for it here: tho with loss: Whatever Ballance shall be due to me I desire you will send me value thereof in ten penny nails by the next return of Hewit, as allso my two notes for the Cash had of you.

To Mr John Hanburry Merc^t
in London. This
☞ the Speedwell Capt. Hewit.

Maryland Aug^t 17th 1730

Sr

Inclosed are the undernoted second bills of Excha. as allso Charles Worthingston first Bill on Mess^{rs} George Hatley & Tho. Mercer for forty Eight pounds with w^{ch} I desire you will Cr me with.

I have of the 31st July last drawn on you payable to Cap^t Tho. Cleggat for 19..7..9½ in Two setts of Bills one for 8^l the other 11..7..3½ likewise of this date payable to Mr John Bullen for Ten pounds & To Cap^t. Tho. Hewit for six pounds all w^{ch} I request may be discharged, as Lux will sail soon shall refer you to him.

To Mr Phil Smith
☞ Uriell this

To John Burle on you	£14
To W ^m Chapman D ^o	20
	—
1 ^l	£34
Charles Worthington on	48
Mercer & Hatley	—
	£82

S^r

Mr W^m Chapman will remit you bill Loading for fifteen Hogsheads Tobacco in the Concord wherein he & I are Equal parts concerned one moiety of the net proceeds whereof I desire you will Credit me with Inclosed is the second of Charles Worthington's Exch^a on Mercer & Hatley for £48 when paid to be carried to my Cr.

I have of the 17th Instant drawn on you payable to John Bullen for Ten pounds to Tho. Hewit for six pounds & to Amos Woodward for £9..14..11 w^{ch} with my former of 31st July to Capt. Tho. Cleggat for 19..7..9½ Am^o to 45..2..8½ all w^{ch} I request you will discharge.

I shall make further remittance by Hart meantime desire you will send me the Contents of the Inclosed Invoyce by some Ship coming to, or above South River and Insure on them.

I am obliged to you for your offer of sending me the Goods I wrote for but as I have other affairs on hand shall desire no more from time to time then what I can make returns for, within my self altho I am well satisfied I could make good use of such Credit would not think much to pay the five ꝑ Cent. Intrest nor shall I take it hard at any time, you are so kind as to advance me money you charge that, unless the remittance of Tobacco make full amends.

I asure you that you shall be no looser by any service you do for me.

To Mr Phil Smith merc^t.

In London ꝑ the Cornard W^m Lux

24th Aug^t 1730.

A fine bolting Cloath for Merchants work.

A Coarse Bolting Cloth. Each as I take it to be 12 foot long & 9 foot wide, being for Bolting mills to go by water. I desire you will consult the makers.

100 yards good Cotton	6 ^{ll} Coloured Thread
100 yards fear nothing	6 brown Ditto
2 peeces Coarse Kersey	2 ^{ll} whited brown
2 peeces Coarse Drugget	10 m 20 ^d nails
2 peeces Shalloone to match	20 m 10 ^d
with buttons & mohair	20 m 8 ^d
3 peeces Canteloone	4 m 30 ^d
3 peeces Blew half Thicks	20 m 4 ^d
50 yards Blanketing	2 Doz ⁿ Broad hoes
24 Monmouth Caps	2 Doz ⁿ Hilling hoes
2 Doz ⁿ pr. men's worsted hose	1 Doz. Reaping hooks
1 Doz ⁿ Thread Ditto	6 Lathing Hammers
3 Doz ⁿ felt Hatts	2 Seyths with Stones &c
1 Doz ⁿ Coorse Castors	4.. 4 foot Grind Stones
300 Ells brown Oznabriggs	1 Owt Glew
200 Ells white Ditto	
2 peeces Hemper Roules	
3 peeces good Shirting Hol-	
land of about 2/6 ₤ Ell	
One peece Irish Sheeting linen	
2 peeces Coorse Cambrick	
One peece Muslin of about	
3/6 ₤ yard	

Aug. 28th 1730

S^r

I wrote you of the 23^d June via Philadelphia and take this Opertunity by M^r Peter Hume who Intends to Charles Town in S^o Carolina to see his Bro^r to acquaint you that I had a Letter from a friend in Ireland concerning your affair, And do realy think that there is all the reason Imaginable to believe that you may by proper aplycation recover a good Intrest there

If I am rightly advised your Intrest there is worth a Hundred and fifty pounds a year and above Two Thousand pounds in arear due to you. Your first method must be to file a Bill in Chancery in Ireland against the present possessor who is one Creighton upon w^{ch} a Commission will Issue to these parts & to Nevis to Examine Evidences to prove you the Heir at Law; w^{ch} being proved I think you need not doubt; having a recovery, all the papers relateing to the affair are in the Hands of a Gentleman to whom I can recommend you. As I before aquainted you I shall do anything I can to serve you herein. . .
To W^m Buttler Hunt Cha: Town So. Carolina

Annapolis 17th 7^{br} 1730

Sr

Inclosed is bill Loading for 33 barrells Turpentine & 4 D^o pitch for the use of Capt John Donaldson w^{ch} you are to sell and get the bounty for w^{ch} he is to have Credit.

The nett proceeds you are to Return in White & brown Oznabriggs Consigned to me for the use of the said Donaldson in some ship bound to South River. . . .

To Jon^a Scarth Merc^t in London

Ⓢ Reynolds

Maryland 7^{br} 17th 1730

Sir

I wrote you the 17th August by Lux & desired you would send me some goods as by an Invoice then sent.

Them goods I expect to make returns for by the next shipping & desire unless you will send them on that term you will not send me any, by reason that the bills & Effects remited you and what I shall send in Hart I have had, and shall have ocaation to make use of otherwise as allso to pay the Ballance due to you already as Ⓢ y^r last acc^{tt} Curr^{tt} of 22.. 11.. 10.

Annapolis 30th 8^{br} 1730S^r

I inclosed a Letter for you to M^r Phillip Smith wherein is the first of M^r Benjⁿ Taskers Exch^a payable to you for sixty pounds & desired he would keep the Letter till you Called for it.

This method I thought more convenient then runing the risque of penny posts, and accidents may be liable to at M^r Sextons Chambers. I shall observe yours from the mouth of Putuxent, have sent down about your Tennant by Cummings who promises to do the needfull.

Hart has none of your Tobacco. The Two H^{ds} in Town were Delivered to Capt. Mooreshead.

I hope you will be circumspect in that affair with Lady B. and let no Body know thereof.

Pray if Capt. Smith be in Town give him my service & to M^r Clegatt allso to M^r Birchfield who no doubt you'l see. I heartily wish you well & recommend your usual Temperance as a safegard against the Dangers of that great Place. . . . To Michael Macnemara Esq^r to be left at M^r Peter Sextons Chambers in Gray's Inn London
 Ⓢ Hart.

Sir

Inclosed is bill Loading for Three H^{ds} Tob. in Hunt & orders as underneath with w^{ch} I desire you will Cr my acct^{tt}.

I have drawn on you payable to Samuel Hyde & Company for account of Ship Dove dated 23^d Inst. at sixty days sight for, forty six pounds sterl w^{ch} I desire may be paid.

Inclosed is a letter for M^r Michael Macnemara w^{ch} I desire you will keep till he calls for it. As I have reason to Expect that the bills I remited you are good hope you will not be much in advance for the bills drawn by me this year w^{ch} with this last amounts to one hundred pounds seventeen shill and two pence half penny all w^{ch} before advised you of so that my Tobacco in hand will be, to pay your Own Ballance & towards

the Goods sent for, w^{ch} I again desire may not be sent to the prejudice of my bills drawn on you. I would not on Any Account have protested. Your favours shall be duely acknowledged. . . .

To Mr Phillip Smith merc^t in London

☉ Hart

8br 30th 1730

To Ullick Burks order on you for nett proceeds Two H^{ds} Tob. in Hart.

To Dr John Townsend his order on Jonathan Forward for nett proceeds two H^{ds} in the Patapsco Merchant.

Copy ☉ Moorehead

S^r

I wrote you by Hunt and Moorehead by both w^{ch} sent the first and seconds of Taskers Exch^a on Hyde and C^o for sixty pounds inclosed to Phil Smith.

I have little to add at present, your affairs here all go well.

I desire you will get me the sense of the Lawyers at Home there, if you can without Charge. Whether a femme Covert Dureing such Coverture can in this Province Devise her Estate w^{ch} shee holds in fee, with the consent of her Husband.

Pray whatever you do in relation to my affair with the Lady Baltimore keep from any other. . . .

To M. M. ☉ Jones

Maryland June 10th 1731

S^r

I desire the favour you will Insure for me in Capt. Thornton from Putuxent seventy five pounds on Eighteen Hogsheads of Tobacco shiped in Him. . . .

To Mr W^m Hunt Merc^t in London

Maryland July 14th 1731

Sr

Inclosed is Bill Loading for fourteen Hd^s Tob. w^{ch} I'm well assured is good and well handled. One fourth part of the nett proceeds whereof, you are to Credit William Macubin Junior with, who is my Overseer where it was made, if Tob. shipt the last year and this answers I hope you will not be much in advance for me but what you are, or may be, shall be thankfully repaid.

I have drawn on you payable to Amos Woodward for fifteen pounds 16th June last & desire the favour may be paid.

I shall write you further & expect to make some Remittance by either of your ships up this way and what I want shall accordingly advise you, which I hope you will answer for me. If at any time you are in advance for me, by payment of money shall not think much to pay you Intrest unless remittance in Tobacco may be an Equivalent.

I have often an oportunity of making an advantage provided I could be sure of a friend that on such ocaation would advance a little money & shall take it kindly if you will let me know whether it may suit you to give me such Credit in case I want & on what terms the same not at any time to Exceed a Hundred & fifty pounds sterl. . . .

 Maryland Aug^t 4th 1731

Sr

My last to you was by Capt Thornton who I hope will be with you long before this. This serves to advise you of the following bills of Exch^a drawn by me on you according to their severall dates amounting to fifty pounds w^{ch} I request you will discharge being all that I shall want of you this year & shall by Jones make remittance to bring the Ballance in my favour if Tob. sells anything tollerable. . . .

To W^m Hunt Merc^t in London

1731	Dr Bills	
June 16.	My Exch ^a to Amos Woodward	£15.. 0.. 0
July 30.	My D ^o to Richard Pickfat	20.. 0.. 0
Aug. 4 th	My Ditto to Amos Woodward	15.. 0.. 0
		<hr/>
		50..

⌘ Capt. Russell. Copy ⌘ Capt. Uriel

Annapolis in Maryland Aug^t 7th 1731

S^r

I am favoured with yours dated 15th of Aprill last, and do assure you its singular pleasure to me to hear of your's and famely's welfare; and am much obliged for your so kindly haveing me, & mine in your remembrance.

I am much pleased with the disposition you have been so good as to make of my sister, and doubt not of her doing well; since shee is under the conduct and Guardianship of so good and worthy a person as her Brother is, who I shall take all oportunity's of corresponding with. And likewise Endeavour to procure his advice towards best method to take and where to place my little boy for his Education being resolved (with gods Assistance) to give him the best I am able.

I am pleased to hear of Cosⁿ Luke D^e Lafeilds welfare to whom I pray make my best respects Acceptable as allso to his Lady, who I hear is Daughter to M^r Nich^o Toller of the County Tiperary a Famely with whom I have been well Acquainted.

To answer your request with regard to my little famely here my wifes name is Dorothy Blake descended from an Antient famely of that name in Hampshire in England, my Eldest Child a son Christened Charles, born Sunday 22^d day of March 1723 and a Daughter Christened Mary Clare, born on Saturday May 13th 1727; and in hopes of another in a few months. I

pray god bless them & endow them with virtuous & good lives, towards which they shall have all the Assistance I can.

Pray my kind & best respects to Bro^r Andrew Dunne who I am very glad to hear is well; as also to all those to whom you may Judge it acceptable to, or shall Enquire for me.

As I have great satisfaction in the welfare of my friends so my concern is Equal for their misfortunes, I'm heartely sorry for the case of Cosⁿ Molloy's famely; but its vain to complain of the Iniquity of the times or visscitude of fortunes in w^{ch} we all have a share, and the Lord knows when they'll mend.

Since Empires and States are liable to, and have been Overturned, Changed and Swallowed in the Gulf of Devouring time, the Catastrophe of private famelys or persons; ought not to be at all surprising.

for my own part it in some measure alleviates my concern for my famely & Country; when I consider that the Asyrian, Grecian & Roman Empires no more are, we ought to make a virtue of necessety, & with a magnanimity Equal to Our Blood press thro the diffren scenes of this life, & when we have done all in our Humane power refer as well that, as the rest to Devine Providence who alone can raise & depress Nations.

I will no longer detain you but asure that I shall be allways pleased when I hear from you Please to Direct for me to the care of M^r Phillip Smith Merchant in London.

When next you write to Bro^r James Dunne, or sister Dolly pray in a pticular manner make my Love & Respects acceptable that way, & recom^d to him to bring her to the Knowledge of Coll. Oxburgh's Daughters Peggy & Dolly who are at or near Paris. . . .

To M^r Maurice Dunne at Tuam in the County Galloway Ireland

Mr Webster

I received yours & by the Appearance of the Oar sent by Mr Lee find it to be no other than Iron.

I observe what you mention relating to the Welsh People expected into Pennsylvania; I have now ten thousand Acres of Warrant located on the Creeks called Conawago Codoras & their Draughts on Susquehanna & I am informed that I can get very near that Quantity of good Land thereabouts.

Now for your encouragement I will allow you one fifth Part of the neat Proceeds on the said Land if you will make sale thereof & take the Trouble yourself to survey & shew it to the People.

I believe that selling it to them at twenty or twenty five Pounds q Hund^d can't be thought too dear & two years for Payment at the Later, & what time after it remains unpaid they to pay Interest.

As you are acquainted with the People up that Way you may enquire the Quality of the Land on the Drafts of the s^d Creeks & on the Road that leads from Conastoga to pipe Creek & where you are best advised I would execute the said Warrants which are now in Phil. Jones's Hands. You may make it worth your while to act herein my own Business not admitting me to go that Distance at present or I would soon do it effectually. I shall be glad to hear your Resolution herein. . . .

Augst 12th 1731

To Mr Isaac Webster in Baltimore Coty

(To be continued)

THE ANCESTRY OF REV. HATCH DENT.

FRANCIS B. CULVER.

The Rev. Ethan Allen, D.D., in his *Clergy in Maryland of the Protestant Episcopal Church*, page 17, gives the following brief biography of Hatch Dent:

“A native of Trinity, Charles County—had been an officer in the U. S. Army—brought up in the Church—was ordained by Bishop Seabury in 1785, and became Rector of Trinity, Charles County, his native parish, and in 1797, in connection with it, of William and Mary, Charles County, for a year. He had a private school which in 1796 grew into the Charlotte Hall School, of which along with his parish, he was the first principal: was five times a member of the Standing Committee. He died 1800, aetat.—”

Ridgely's *Historic Graves of Maryland*, page 41, mentions the Dent memorial at Charlotte Hall, consisting of a flat tombstone which was transferred from the glebe of Trinity Parish on July 30th, 1883, and which bears the following inscription: “Rev. Hatch Dent, son of Hatch and grandson of John Dent of Yorkshire, England, one of the early settlers of the Province of Maryland, was born May 1757 [1751] and died December 30th, 1799. An honored officer in the Army of the Revolution of 1776, and an Eminent Teacher and Minister of the Church. Ordained by Bishop Seabury in 1785.”

The tombstone record to the contrary, notwithstanding, Rev. Hatch Dent was not a grandson of the settler, John Dent. The parents of Hatch Dent were Hatch Dent (born 1707 in St. Mary's County; died after 1783 in Charles County) and his wife Ann (Poston) Dent.

Hatch Dent, the father, deposed in 1768 that he was 61 years old, and that *his* father was John Dent. In 1779, he gave his age as 72 years (Charles Co., Md. *Land Books* No.

60, folio 410; No. 67, folio 473). He married about 1728 and had several children of whom the Rev. Hatch Dent (born May 20th, 1751) appears to have been the youngest (see *Trinity Parish Register*, Charles County, Md.).

Hatch Dent, Sr., was the son of John Dent, but not the settler of that name who died in 1712, in St. Mary's County. The proof of this is established by an original Certificate on file in the Land Commissioner's Office, Annapolis, Md., marked "Charles County 310," and bearing date August 19th, 1720:

"By virtue of a Warrant of Resurvey, etc., bearing date the 13th of March last, granted unto John Dent of Charles County, to resurvey a tract of land called

Cumberton, originally on 17 May 1668 granted unto Francis Pope; 200 acres				
Reading,	"	"	10 June 1671	"
Evan's Addition,	"	"	10 June 1671	"
Barnaby,	"	"	29 July 1674	"
				"

the father of the aforesaid John Dent; 60 "

reducing ye said several tracts into one entire tract and adding thereunto such contiguous lands as should be vacant to any or every of the aforesaid tracts. These are to certify that I have resurveyed and laid out for and in the name of the aforesaid John Dent ye several tracts or parcels of land aforementioned, with the addition of 509 acres, and reduced all into one entire tract called "Dent's Inheritance," etc., containing and laid out for 1169 acres to be held of Calverton Manor."

Then follows a petition recorded fourteen years later, to wit: "The petition of John Dent, of Charles County, humbly sheweth that his father John Dent, in his lifetime had resurveyed for him a certain tract of land called "Dent's Inheritance," containing 1169 acres, whereof 509 acres was found to be vacant land added, for which the said John Dent made good rights, etc. . . . but before his Lordship's grant to him given did issue, he the said John died," etc. (11 June 1734).

This last named John Dent, the petitioner of "1734," was the son of John Dent the grantee under the warrant of Resurvey

of 1720, who unfortunately died before the certificate was issued. That the petitioner, John Dent, aforesaid, was the brother of Hatch Dent, Sr., is proved by a Deed of Gift from said John Dent, bearing date March 10th, 1732/3, "in consideration of the natural love and brotherly affection," etc., conveying to said Hatch Dent a tract of 144 acres of land in Charles County, being part of "Dent's Inheritance" (*Charles County Land Records.*, Lib. M, No. 2, folio 322).

The brothers, John and Hatch Dent, Sr., were sons of John Dent (born 1674 in St. Mary's County; died about 1732 in Charles County) by Mary Hatch (died 1725), who was probably the first wife of the last mentioned John Dent (see *Annapolis, Testa. Proc.*, xxix, 268; *Inventories* xi, 356).

John Dent (1674-1732) was the son of the immigrant, John Dent of Yorkshire, England (born about 1645: died 1712 in St. Mary's County) by his wife Mary Shercliff (born 1647: living in 1712), daughter of John Shercliff (died 1663) of St. Mary's County, who married Anne Spinke, sister to Henry Spinke.

John Dent, the immigrant, came to Maryland about 1663. He acquired considerable estates under the will of John Harrison, of Charles County, which was executed in 1690 and proved in 1708, and owned other estates, besides. He was styled "Captain" and "Gentleman." He was Justice of St. Mary's County 1679, 1680, 1685; of the quorum 1694; captain of Chaptico Hundred 1689; captain of the Foot 1694; and a Vestryman of King and Queen Parish in 1696 (*Md. Arch.*, xv, 256, 326; xvii, 379; xx, 138; xiii, 241; xx, 106; xxiii, 18).

Rev. Hatch Dent (1751-1799). Therefore, was the son of Hatch Dent (1707-*post* 1783) and Ann Poston; grandson of John Dent (1674-1732) and Mary Hatch (d. 1725); great grandson of Capt. John Dent (1645-1712) and Mary Shercliff (1647-*post* 1712).

Rev. Hatch Dent married in 1778 Judith Poston (1758-

1814). His brothers and sisters were: John Dent (b. 1729); Mary Dent (b. 1732); Catharine Dent (b. 1734); Ann Dent (b. 1737); Lydia Dent (b. 1739); Esther Dent (b. 1742); Rhoda Dent (b. 1744); Capt. Hezekiah Dent (b. 1747).

A DESCRIPTIVE SKETCH OF MARYLAND.

TORN from herself, where depth her soil divide,
 And Chesapeake intrudes her angry tide,
 Gay Maryland attracts the wand'ring eye,
 A fertile region with a temp'rate sky;
 In years elaps'd, her heroes of renown
 From British Anna nam'd her favorite town *
 But lost her commerce, tho' she guards their laws,
 Proud BALTIMORE that envi'd commerce draws;
 Few are the years since there, at random plac'd
 Some wretched huts her happy port disgrac'd;
 Safe from all winds, and cover'd from the bay
 There, at his ease the lazy native lay,—
 Now rich and great, no more a slave to sloth
 She claims importance from her hasty growth,
 High in renown, her streets and domes arrang'd,
 A group of cabbins to a city chang'd.
 Tho' rich at home, to foreign lands they stray,
 For foreign trappings trade their wealth away.
 Politest manners thro' their towns prevail
 And pleasure revels, tho' her funds should fail;
 In each gay dome soft music charms its lord,
 Where female beauty strikes the trembling chord,
 On finest airs with nicest touches dwells
 While from the heart the bright idea swells;

* *Annapolis.*

Proud to be seen, 'tis theirs to place delight
In dances measur'd by the winter's night,
The evening feast that wine and mirth prolong,
The lamp of splendor, and the midnight song.
Religion here no gloomy garb assumes
But sells her tears for patches and for plumes.
The blooming belle (some favorite swain to win)
Talks not of angels but the world she's in,
Attach'd to earth, here born and to decay,
She leaves to better worlds all finer clay.
In those whom choice or different fortunes place
On rural scenes, a different mind we trace;
There solitude, that still to dullness tends,
To rustic forms no sprightly action lends,
Heeds not the garb, mopes o'er the evening fire,
And bids the maiden from the man retire—
On winding floods the lofty mansion stands
That casts a mournful view o'er neighbouring lands,
There the sad master strays amidst his grounds
Directs his negroes, or reviews his hounds,
Then home returning plies his paste-board play,
Or dreams o'er wine that hardly makes him gay:
If, chance, some guest arrives in weary plight
He more than bids him welcome for the night.
Kind to profusion, spares no pains to please,
Gives him the product of his fields and trees,
On his rich board shines plenty from her source
The meanest dish of all—his own discourse.

— *Newport Mercury*, June 28, 1790.

WESTERN BRANCH CLUB.

Contributed by MRS. MARGARET ROBERTS HODGES.

At the request of Jeremiah Belt the following Deed was enrolled September the Twenty-fifth Day A. D. 1730.¹

To all people to whom these presents shall come, Greeting Know that I, John Child of Prince George's County, in the province of Maryland Gentlemen for and in consideration of ye sum of five shillings to me in hand paid at or before the ensealing and delivery of these presents by Coll Joseph Belt, Capt. Jeremiah Belt, Mr. Thos. Williams, Mr. Jno. Magruder and Mr. O. S. Sprigg, managers or trustees for ye Gentlemen of ye western branch Club or Society the receipt whereof. I, ye said John Child Doth hereby acknowledge my self there with fully sattisfied, Contented and paid as allso for Divers other causes and considerrations, me hereunto moving have given, granted, bargained, Sold and confirmed and by these presents do give grant, bargain, sell and confirm unto ye aforesaid Coll Joseph Belt, Capt. Jeremiah Belt, Mr. Thos. Williams, Mr. John Magruder and Mr. O. S. Sprigg, managers or trustees for ye Gentlemen of ye Western branch Club or Society as aforesaid and to their successers forever all that tract or parcel of land called ye western branch Club house being part of a tract of land called Spight full lying and being in Pri. Geo. Co. aforesaid beginning at a bounded Black walnut and running thence East twenty feet thence north one hundred feet thence west one hundred feet thence South one hundred feet then wth a strait line to ye Beginning Tree Containing and laid out for ten thousand square feet of land more or less together wth all and singular ye houses and other improvements there unto belonging or appertaining To have and to hold all the

¹ Deed, Prince George's Co. records, Liber Q, p. 150; begun 1730.

aforesaid Tract or parcel of land to them ye aforesaid Coll Joseph Belt, Jeremiah Belt, Thos. Williams, Jno. Magruder and O. S. Sprigg and to their successors as managers or trustees for ye Gentlemen of ye western branch Club or Society forever and I the aforesaid John Child the aforesaid tract or parcel of land to them the aforesaid Coll Joseph Belt, Jeremiah Belt, Thos. Williams, John Magruder, and O. S. Sprigg and to their successors as managers or trustees for ye Gent. of the western branch Club or Society so long as they shall appropriate it to that use against all persons claiming from by or under me Will Warrant and forever defend In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the thirtieth day of April in the year of our Lord God, one thousand seven hundred and thirty.

John Child (Seal).

Sealed and delivered
in the presence of
Ralph Crabb
Edw. Sprigg

Prince George's County 30th. day of April 1730—Received of Coll Joseph Belt, Capt. Jeremiah Belt, Mr. Thos. Williams, Mr. John Magruder and Mr. O. S. Sprigg, the sum of five shillings current money being the consideration money within mentioned.

John Child

Testes
Ralph Crabb
Edw. Sprigg

TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS, ELLICOTT CITY, MD.

Copied by WALTER G. ODELL.

- Margaret Perine, died 1st mo. 8th 1843. Aged 78.
 Rachael Hewes, died 10th mo. 17 1842. Aged 51 yrs. 8 mo.
 Thomas Ellicott, died 5th mo. 5th day 1841. Aged 12 yrs.
 Mary E. Hewes, died 13th July 1838. Aged 29 yrs. 3 mo.
 Benjamin Ellicott, died 3rd mo. 11 day 1838. Aged 77.
 Nannie Poultney, dau. of Samuel and Mary Ellicott, Jan. 1
 1854, July 3 1920.
 Henry Ellicott, died 8th mo. 18th day 1883. Aged 25.
 James Ellicott, died 4th mo. 24th day 1826. Aged 23.
 Phillip T. Ellicott, born Oct. 1809, died 22nd Nov. 1859;
 John Ellicott, born 18th Jan. 1805, died 5th Nov. 1806. [on
 same stone].
 — Ellicott, born Bucks Co. Penn. 1757, died 1822.
 Elias Ellicott [other letters worn out].
 Eugene Ellicott, son of Benjamin, dec. 3rd 1846, June 3rd 1908.
 Eleanor Cuyler, daughter Joseph Patterson, wife of Eugene
 Ellicott, died Sep. 2nd 1917.
 Frederick Ellicott, 1849-1854; Mary D. Ellicott, Aug. 20th,
 Oct. 21st 1854; Mary C. Ellicott, June 15th, July 6, 1856;
 Children of Benjamin and Mary C. Ellicott [on the same
 stone].
 William Ellicott, son of Johnathan and Sarah Ellicott, born
 1793, died 1836.
 Benjamin Ellicott, son of Elias, 1796-1867; his wife, Mary A.,
 daughter of Wm. Carroll of Rock Creek, Md., 1820-1856.
 [same stone].
 William E. George, fourth son of Robert and Ann George, she
 was born on the 11th of the 3rd mo. 1785 and died on the 8th
 of the 3rd mo. 1839. Aged 53 yrs. and 27 days.
 Samuel Ellicott, son of Joshua and Sarah Ellicott, born 1783,
 died 1846. Aged 59.
 Johnathan Ellicott and son Andrew — Elizabeth, his wife.
 He was born on the 2nd of the 11th month 1756 and died on
 the 25 of the 9th mo. 1826. Aged 69 yrs. 10 mos. & 21 days.
 Sarah Ellicott, wife of Johnathan Ellicott and daughter of
 *Mathew and Frances Harvey, born 20th of the 5th mo. 1764,
 died 18th of 1st mo. 1840. Aged 75 yrs.

* Letters much worn, may be Mathias.

- John Ellicott, son of John, born 1769, died 1820.
- Mary Ann Ellicott, Sixth & youngest daughter of Johnathan and Sarah Ellicott, born 10th Feb. 1806, died 1843. Aged 37.
- Esther Ellicott, wife of Nathaniel Ellicott, born Bucks Co. Penn. 9th mo. 9th day 1751, died 2 mo. 27th day 1823.
- John Ellicott, brother of Andrew, born 1739 in Bucks Co. Pa. Removed with Andrew from their mill in Bucks 1771 to Baltimore Co. Died 1794. Aged 55.
- Andrew Ellicott, son of Nathaniel & Elizabeth, born 1802, died 1852.
- Andrew Ellicott, born Bucks Co. Penn. 1733, to which place his grand father emigrated from near Falmouth, England about the year 1770; soon after his marriage to Mary Fox, Andrew removed from his mills in Bucks Co. 1771 and became interested with his brother John in the settlement of this place and in Baltimore. Died 1809. Aged 76.
- Mary Sangston Ellicott, born 1790, died 1752.
- John Ellicott, son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth, born 1792, died 1877.
- Nathaniel Ellicott, died 1833. Aged 37.
- Nathaniel Ellicott, died 1831. Aged 31.
- Mary Ellicott, died 1830. Aged 31 yrs. & 8 mo.
- Elizabeth Ellicott, wife of Nathaniel, born Bucks Co. Pa. 1764. Died at Elk Ridge Furnace, Howard District 1842. Aged 77.
- George Ellicott, son of Andrew, born Bucks Co. Pa. 3rd mo 28th day 1760, died 4th mo. 9th day 1832.
- Nathaniel Ellicott, son of Andrew and Elizabeth, born in Bucks Co. Penn. 1763, died Elk Ridge Furnace 1841.
- George Ellicott, son of George 2nd, died 1880. Aged 33.
- Edward T. Ellicott and Kate his wife: Eddy, Alice, Eliza. These names on an oblong marble shaft, without dates, lot enclosed by iron railing.
- Mary Ellicott, daughter Nathaniel and Elizabeth R. Ellicott, born April 23 1832, died Aug. 15 1845.
- Elizabeth Ellicott Tyson, daughter Thomas & Mary Ellicott Tyson, born 1826, died 1912.
- Thomas Tyson, born 1791, died 1857. Aged 66.
- Portia Haines Thompson, born 1868, died 1912.
- Pattie Tyson Haines, only daughter of George Ellicott and relict of Ephraim Haines, born 1845, died 1885.
- Elizabeth Ellicott, daughter of George and Agnes Ellicott, born 1841. Aged 2 mos. 8 days.
- Ephraim Haines, died 1873. Aged 34.

- George Ellicott, died 1869. Aged 71.
 Agnes Barbara Ellicott, wife of George Ellicott and daughter
 of Captⁿ John Peterson of Calvert Co. Md., died 1866.
 Aged 57.
 Mary E. Tyson, daughter Geo. & Elizabeth Ellicott, born 1801,
 died 1834.
 Annie E. Tyson, daughter George & Elizabeth Ellicott, born
 1801, died 1839.
 Elizabeth Ellicott, wife of George Ellicott of Ellicott Mills,
 daughter of James and Hannah Brooke of Sandy Springs,
 Md., born 1762, died 1853. Aged 91 yrs.
 George Ellicott, son of Andrew, born 1760, Bucks, Penn., died
 1832. Aged 72.
 Elizabeth, daughter Geo. & Agnes Ellicott, born 1844, died
 1844.
 George Ellicott, son of Geo. Ellicott the 2nd, died 1880. Aged
 33.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

(Abstracts)

March 10, 1924.—The regular meeting of the Society was held tonight with the President in the chair.

The list of donations to the Cabinet, Gallery and Library were read, special mention being made of the gift of the Parish records of Baptisms, Confirmations, Marriages, Communicants and Funerals of Laurel, Maryland, presented by the Nathaniel Ramsey Chapter of the D. A. R. Upon motion the Secretary was requested to extend the thanks of the Society to that Chapter for their gift.

The following persons having been previously nominated were elected to Active membership in the Society:

Mr. Walter B. Beers	Mr. Andrew Noel Trippe
Mrs. Dudley R. Smith	Mrs. W. Hanson Robertson

and those elected to Associate membership were:

Miss Lillian A. Norton	Mr. Frank E. Best
Mrs. L. B. Chetham	

The death of Mr. Summerfield Baldwin was reported from among our membership.

Mr. Trippe read a letter from General George F. Randolph of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, giving the dates of completion of some of the early railroads and their mileage. The letter was accepted and ordered to be filed with the Society's records.

The President reported that there had been such a demand for the last number of the *Historical Magazine* that the Society's stock was reduced to the lowest possible number, and if any member, knowing of copies not in use, would bring them back to the Society, they would be deeply appreciated.

The President then introduced the speaker of the evening, Mr. John L. Sanford, who read an interesting paper entitled, "Scott and Burns as Free Masons."

April 10, 1924.—The regular meeting of the Society was held tonight with the President in the chair.

Mr. Dielman presented on behalf of Mrs. Charles Wight a very early print of Baltimore City; and on behalf of Miss Evelin Early two valuable copies of the "Fountain Democrat" of July 19, 1860, and August 2, 1860.

Dr. Pleasants presented the following on behalf of Mrs. Holmes Whitely: a silver medal presented to Lt. Robert C. Ludlow, issued by Congress to commemorate the naval victories of Com. William Bainbridge. A mourning ring bearing the inscription "Caleb Dorsey ob 29, June, 1772. AE '62." A seal of an unusual design bearing two seals, one with the initials "H. D. G." and the other "D. G."

The President expressed the appreciation of the Society for the above gifts.

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

Mrs. H. A. Kluegel

Clinton O. Richardson

Mrs. Francis M. Jencks

Mrs. Wm. Benson

E. Allan Sauerwein, Jr.	Charles England
Francis Earle Shriver	Hon. Howard Jackson
John F. Symington	

and to Associate membership:

Wm. Woodward Baldwin	Rev. Arthur C. Carty
Hon. George E. Hamilton	A. L. Keith

The President reported that in the last number of the *Magazine* there had appeared an inquiry concerning the sword that was sent from Baltimore to General Robert E. Lee. In the Diary of General Isaac Trimble mention is made of his having received a sword and sash for General Lee, which are now in the Confederate Museum in Richmond, Virginia. The sword bears the inscription "From a Marylander, 1863." Recently, a letter was received from a former resident of Maryland, stating that the sword and sash had been taken by messenger, by an "underground" route, the former having been sent by "The Ladies of Baltimore," the latter sent by "The Monument Street Girls." The name of the donor of the sword still remains unknown.

The President announced that it afforded the Society great pleasure to have as their guests the members of the Carroll County Society of Baltimore City, and that it was hoped they would avail themselves of the opportunity of seeing our collections.

The President reported that on Friday, April 25th, the Eastern Shore Society of Baltimore would be the guests of this Society, on which occasion prizes for historical essays will be awarded to the successful contestants among the students of the High Schools of the Eastern Shore. Hon. J. Harry Covington will make an address at this meeting.

The following deaths were reported from among our members: S. Stockton Buzby, John Warfield, Henry Rieman Duval, and Judge Henry Stockbridge.

The Minute of Judge Henry Stockbridge, prepared by a

Special Committee consisting of Vice-President Thom, Van Lear Black, and Judge Walter I. Dawkins was called for. At the conclusion it was on motion, resolved that the report of this Committee be received, spread upon the minutes and a copy sent to the widow of the deceased. The report was as follows:

“There is a famous Eastern Allegory which tells how from the first mankind has been crossing from one eternity to the other over a bridge that spans the River of Time. And the Allegory goes on to say that the fate of each one of that innumerable caravan is to drop through some hidden trap-door of that bridge into the River of Time and if of worthy character to be borne by that stream to the Islands of the Blessed where evermore joyous contentment is their reward for their life's fine efforts.

“One of our own special troop of travellers has just dropped from our ranks.

“The well filled and diligent career on Earth of Henry Stockbridge came to an end at 5.30 p. m. on March 22nd, at 11 N. Calhoun street, which had been his home since he was five weeks old. He died from a general physical and nervous breakdown at the age of 67 years, 6 months and 4 days, and has gone to his reward. He had worn himself out with work.

“Born in Baltimore September 18th, 1856, only child of Henry and Fanny E. (Montague) Stockbridge his entire life-work was projected from this city. Many were his relationships. His schools were the fine public schools of Baltimore, Dr. Ebeling's School at Catonsville and Williston's Academy at East Hampton, Massachusetts, where he prepared for college. He won an A. B. from Amherst College in 1877, where he was a member of the Chi Phi Greek letter fraternity and of Phi Beta Kappa; an LL. B. from the University of Maryland in 1878; and he was given an LL. D. from Amherst and also from St. John's College, Annapolis, in 1911.

“In 1878 he began the practice of law in Baltimore. He

was Examiner for the Equity Courts of our city from 1882-8. At different times between 1887 and 1889 he was an Editor of the *Baltimore American* and of the *Baltimore Herald*. From 1889 to 1891 he served as a Member of the House of Representatives from the 4th Maryland District in the 51st Congress of the United States, being the first Republican from Maryland sent to the House of Representatives since the Civil War. He declined a re-nomination.

“Then came his services as Commissioner of Immigration at the Port of Baltimore, 1891-3. He was elected an Associate Judge of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City in 1896 and continued to serve in that position until April 13th, 1911, when he was appointed a Judge of the Court of Appeals of Maryland. In November, 1911, he was elected to that same office for the term stretching from 1912 to 1927. Unhappily ill-health brought that service to a pause last December, when he was forced to return to his home, 11 N. Calhoun street, weak and ill despite a brave fight which had extended over more than two years to regain good health or even such lessening portion of it as he had made to serve for several years before that period. Despite his waning strength he never slackened attention to his many-sided studies. With characteristic energy and courage he looked on the bill passed by the Legislature to retire him as a judge on full pay till his 70th birthday or until the expiration of his term, as affording him more time to do such work as might prove possible to his waning strength. He had long dipped into mineralogy, geology, archæology, and botany, and had illustrative specimens of the first three in his comfortable and spacious home on North Calhoun street, and of the latter in its garden where, also, he nurtured a number of exotic trees and shrubs brought there by his dearly beloved mother from her extensive travels. And he found time for the reading of History, of Genealogy and of Poetry and general literature and of the news and progress of the day in addition to the reading of the law and the writing of briefs or judicial

decisions. Among his legal articles was one on the 'Law's Delay,' contributed to the *Green Bag* in May 1905.

"His other activities were also very notable. He was an incorporator of the American National Red Cross and a Vice-President of its Maryland Branch. He was a Lecturer at the University of Maryland from 1898 to 1913 on International Law, Contracts, Admiralty, and Insurance; President of the Board of Trustees of its Endowment Fund January 11, 1905, until his death; a Regent of the University of Maryland 1907-1920; Provost of that University in 1912 in succession to Provost Bernard Carter who died June 13, 1912, in office; Trustee of the Enoch Pratt Free Library since May 20, 1903, Vice-President in 1913 and President on November 21st, 1921, and so served until his death; Maryland Commissioner on Uniform State Laws; member of the American Bar Association; member of the American Society of International Law; member of the Political Science Association; Chancellor-General of the Society of Colonial Wars of whose Maryland Branch, founded February 28th, 1895, he was a Charter Member; President-General in 1908 of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and directed its efforts especially to the Americanization of immigrants, and thus was led to prepare a hand-book on the subject. That hand-book was adopted almost verbatim by the Federal Department of Commerce for distribution among immigrants. He was a member of the Society of Sons of the Revolution; a member of the American Historical Association, and a member of the Society of Founders and Patriots; and Chairman of the City Flag Commission in 1914. He was a member of the Citizens Emergency Committee appointed after the Great Baltimore Fire of February 7th and 8th, 1904. He was appointed on November 25, 1910, to inaugurate the new Jury System which he had largely designed. His social clubs comprised the Maryland, University, Merchants and Baltimore Country Clubs, and the old Sudbrook Park Golf Club.

"That is an amazingly long list of helpful service and mem-

berships. In addition to which he was an active Committeeman in many other directions, notably in the celebration of the 250th Anniversary of the founding of Hadley, Massachusetts, whence his ancestors had mainly come. Some of the efforts he refused to make though sharply urged, were to run for the Republican nomination for Governor in 1899, and for the United States Senate in 1901 and again in 1903. Henry Stockbridge had an instinctive sense for politics and would doubtless have waged good campaigns had he showed for either of these honors. He was a convinced Republican yet was broad enough to appoint Edgar Allan Poe to complete the term of Robert M. McLane as State's Attorney of Baltimore City.

"The Bar Association of Baltimore will soon hold a memorial meeting in honor of Judge Henry Stockbridge. They, rather than your Committee, can most aptly analyze his services as a lawyer, as a Judge, and as a writer on legal subjects, and will record them in their annals.

"But it is our first privilege to recite Henry Stockbridge's long and useful connection with the Maryland Historical Society which he loved so well.

"He was elected to active membership on March 12th, 1883, upon the nomination of the late Mr. J. W. M. Lee. He served in the following capacities: as a member of President Morris' Resolution Committee on October 14, 1895; as a member of State Appropriation Committee on January 13, 1896; as a member of Committee on Publications on February 10, 1896; as a member of Testamentary Record Committee on January 10, 1898; as a member of Early Maryland Immigrants Committee on February 14, 1898; as a member of Senate Chamber Restoration Committee on February 14, 1898; as a member of Supervisory Committee on April 9, 1900; as a member to prepare a Minute on the death of President Albert Ritchie, on September 16, 1903; and as Chairman of Committee to prepare Minute on President Mendes Cohen, on October 11, 1915.

"He was chosen Corresponding Secretary February 13,

1905, and thence served through the year 1908, and elected Vice-President on February 13, 1911; and was Senior Vice-President when he died.

"In many other ways he proved his deep interest in this Society. For example, in addition to becoming a "Benefactor," some of his donations to it were: Several rare Maryland coins; some 500 specimens of European coins; several hundred books and pamphlets; scrap books relating to the War between the States; photographic views of Baltimore in 1861; and several canes cut from trees and woods of historical interest. And he always worked strenuously to secure from the Legislature the fund under which we attend to publishing the *Archives of Maryland*.

"And it is especially pleasant to recall the happy way in which he spoke and presided on the occasion of the reception given Monsieur Georges Clemenceau in these Halls on December 4, 1922.

"Two especial joys came into Henry Stockbridge's life:—His marriage on January 6th, 1882, to Miss Helen M. Smith, of Hadley, Massachusetts, and the two sons and six grandchildren who all survive him; and secondly, his religion. For many years he was a Trustee of the Associate Reformed Church; and taught a Bible Class there. About 1904 he severed his connection with that Church and became a member of Brown Memorial Presbyterian Church of which he was a member of the Board of Trustees for several years until his resignation in 1923.

"The sturdiness, energy, thrift, thoroughness and conscientiousness that are so characteristic of New England persisted in him. Well might New England influence him, for during some three hundred years every one of his ancestors was New England born. He has added his full quota to all the good service they have rendered. He kept adding good service as citizen, statesman, lawyer, judge, historian, scholar, patriot and churchman until his strength failed him.

"His plentiful labor must have wearied even him at times,

though he seemed to work without friction and often asserted that change of work afforded him more comfort than idle resting. His well known talent for statistics would have helped us in this long recital of many of his activities.

"He has gone from us. The simple and solemn rites held for him at Brown Memorial Presbyterian Church at three o'clock on Tuesday, March 25, 1924, were attended by a large concourse of his friends and admirers. The obsequies were concluded at Loudon Park Cemetery. The Judges of the United States Court in Maryland, the Judges of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the Judges of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore were his honorary pall-bearers. Members of the Bar Association were his active pall-bearers, and the officers of this Society and of many patriotic societies composed delegations who represented their respective associations.

"Henry Stockbridge has dropped from our company.

"Let us close ranks and march forward to our Duty remembering the many good lessons of his life and thankful that in due time for us as now for him there will be comforting rest in the Blessed Isles—

'Where falls not hail, or rain, or any snow
Nor ever wind blows loudly, but they lie
Deep meadowed, happy, fair with orchard-lawns
And bowery hollows crown'd with summer sea.'

Special Committee:

WALTER I. DAWKINS,

VAN LEAR BLACK,

DE COURCY W. THOM, *Chairman.*

April 14, 1924.

Mr. Dielman then presented on behalf of the Carroll County Society, through Mr. Edward W. Shriver, two very unusual maps of Maryland and a Republican ticket from Frederick County, 1829.

He also presented on behalf of Mrs. Mary Milnor Miner Griffith an extremely noteworthy document bearing the signa-

tures of Queen Henrietta Maria and her courtiers. Mr. Dielman spoke at some length on the associations connected with this conveyance. The President expressed the gratitude of the Society for all the gifts mentioned and to Mrs. Griffith for her donation.

NOTE, CORRECTION AND REVIEW.

[From *Maryland Gazette*, Thursday, April 12th, 1753.]

Last Friday died in Baltimore County aged 91 years Mr. John Webster, who was born on Kent Island, and lived all his Days in this Province. Among other Virtues he enjoyed that of Temperance, which doubtless contributed to his longevity. He lived to see One Hundred and eight of the Posterity, Twenty-two of which died before him. He always maintained a good character in every Station; was a tender Husband, kind Parent and Indulgent Master. All his Neighbors agree that he has not left an honester man.

Lexington, Ky.

“I have just received and read with much interest the December, 1923, copy of the *Maryland Historical Magazine* (Vol. xviii, No. 4). It is a small matter but I notice in indexing the *Gen'l. Shelby* mentioned (at page 313) in the letter of Dr. Richard Pindell, written from Lexington, (Ky), under date of Sept. 24th, 1816, the full name is given as Gen. *Isaac Shelby*. This, I am sure, is an error. Genl. Isaac Shelby, the first Governor of Kentucky, was always spoken of as *Governor Shelby*. But, in addition to this, the date of the letter and the internal evidence points to General *James Shelby*, eldest son of Governor Isaac Shelby, as the one intended by the writer of the letter. My chief reasons for thinking this are: (1) *James Shelby* served as a Brigadier-General of Mili-

tia, in the War of 1812, and was generally known as *General* Shelby; (2) he lived here in Fayette County, in the county town which (Lexington) Dr. Richard Pindell lived; (3) General James Shelby married Mary ("Polly") Pindell, a daughter of Dr. Richard Pindell and his wife, Eliza Hart, who was a first cousin of General James Shelby; (4) the circumstances related in the letter, as I interpret them, all point to a transaction with General James Shelby, son-in-law of Dr. Pindell, the writer of the letter, and not with Governor Isaac Shelby, who, at the time resided at his home "Traveler's Rest," in Lincoln County, South of the Kentucky River, and about fifty miles from here."

Very truly yours,

SAMUEL M. WILSON.

Eight Great American Lawyers. Horace H. Hagen. Illus.
293 pp. Harlow Publishing Co. Oklahoma City 1923.

Of the eight great lawyers whose careers have been sketched by Mr. Hagen, formerly Assistant Attorney General of Oklahoma, three are of particular interest to us, viz. Luther Martin, William Pinkney and William Wirt. The history of each is told with considerable detail from birth to death, with particular attention to the legal attainments, public service and influence upon the political and social development of the country, of each subject. Mr. Hagen makes no claim to any contribution of new facts to the lives of those he delineates, but he marshals his facts in such a way and with such nice discrimination that each individual stands out as a real and life-like personage. Mr. Hagen writes well, with an easy style and has produced a most readable and interesting volume, that may well be taken as a model by more pretentious biographers.
