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# ARCHIVES OF MARYLAND

Edited by BERNARD C. STEINER

Published by authority of the State

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## VOLUME XLIII (Revolutionary Series, Volume 5)

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### JOURNAL AND CORRESPONDENCE OF THE STATE COUNCIL (1779-1780)

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. For additional copies, a price of three dollars is charged.

This volume takes up a portion of the Archives, of which the fourth volume was printed in 1901, and carries on the record of the work of a very hardworking body which met on almost every secular day throughout the year. The period covers the closing days of the last administration of Gov. Thomas Johnson and the first administration of Gov. Thomas Sim Lee. The Correspondence is marvelously complete and many of the packets of letters, before being opened to prepare them for examination and use for this book, had not been read since they had been docketed at the time of their receipt. The Journal and Letter book show the manifold activity of the Council, from licensing a slack rope walker to recruiting men for the Continental Army.

A great interest of the book is its revelation of the importance of Maryland as a granary for the Continental cause. The Maryland troops, the Continental Regulars, the French fleet were largely supplied with provisions from this State, and, at times, contentions arose over the distribution of grain, etc. among these three bodies of men.

Passes to New York, care and exchange of prisoners, obtaining loans from the citizens, the purchase of clothing and munitions for the troops, the appointment of officers, the trade with Bermuda under license (although that island did not revolt from Great Britain)—such are some of the topics in this volume which will interest students of history, while genealogical students will obtain data which may enable the establishment of military service for some one whose record they are investigating.

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# MARYLAND

## HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

VOL. XX.

SEPTEMBER, 1925.

No. 3.

### REMINISCENCES OF THOMAS RIDOUT.

[Thomas Ridout, the author of this Journal, sometime Surveyor-General of Upper Canada, and Member of Her Majesty's Legislative Council, was born in Dorsetshire, England, 17 March, 1754, and died 8 February, 1829. As will appear from the text, he was a half-brother of John Ridout, Secretary to Governor Sharpe, hence his appearance in colonial Maryland and of his especial interest to us.

A copy of the manuscript was obtained by the late Richard D. Fisher, Esq., from Lady Mathilda Edgar, who wrote on the first page thereof: "The original manuscript of this memoir written by my grandfather Thomas Ridout is now in my possession. M. Edgar, Toronto, 29th January, 1910." Lady Edgar died a few months later.

The second part of the diary, entitled: "An account of my capture by the Shawnee Indians," was published by Lady Edgar in her "Ten Years of Upper Canada in peace and war," London, 1891, a copy of which is in the Society's Library.

Lady Edgar is probably better known by "A Colonial Governor in Maryland, Horatio Sharpe and His Times, London, 1912.]

"Who breathes must suffer, and who thinks must mourn."

To beguile the wearisome and solitary moments which I passed in the year 1786, I wrote the following memoranda—Absent from my Country and my Friends, and a Stranger, as it were, to my relations, should these lines hereafter fall into any of their hands, they will inform them who and what I was—destined to a life of wandering and adventure, yet always in quest of domestic Happiness, the summit of my wishes.

Born in the spring of the year 1754, the youngest but one of a numerous family, but the eldest of my father's second wife, from my infancy I was taught to believe that I was destined to go to North America, there to be introduced to the world under the auspices of an elder brother, who there bore an honorable employment, was a member of the Executive and Legislative Council of Maryland, and enjoyed a genteel fortune with universal esteem.

In order to prepare myself for a counting house, which I understood was to be my first outset, I was sent to London to learn book-keeping and to get rid of my native diffidence.

I arrived in that Turbulent City in March 1769, a few days before I entered into my sixteenth year. The novelty and variety of the objects that I saw around me, made an impression easier to be imagined than described. I was lodged with an elder sister of my mother. Here I was first taught the difference between the paternal, and a stranger's roof, for, my aunt, though a worthy woman, shewed that she had no pretensions to meekness of spirit.

In the first year's probation, I learnt merchants' accounts and acquired a small knowledge in the French language.

I was now impatient for my summons to pass the Atlantic, which I considered to be my road to Prosperity and Happiness. The long expected order came at length, and I understood I was to be placed with one of the most respectable and opulent merchants of New York. As this place was found to be more than two hundred miles from my brother's residence, the fondness of a mother would not consent to my being put into the hands of a half-brother who seemed, as she imagined, to pay so little attention to my welfare.

This refusal placed me in a very disagreeable situation, for my aunt had long hinted that her income would not allow her to keep me for the pension which my father paid, and I knew the finances of this best of men were too small to remedy my misfortune. I determined, therefore, to seek an employment in some shop till a more favorable opportunity favored my wishes.

Hitherto, I had, by the advice of my aunt, been forbid to visit a sister who had been some years married to a wholesale dealer in the City. She had been my favorite sister in my infancy, but whom I had since barely once seen. My aunt thought she slighted me, and to say the truth, her husband was far from being to my liking.

What was to be done? Where was I to get my bread? In this dilemma, and recollecting that my family were well known to Mr. Soame Jennings, one of the Lords of Trades and Plantations, I waited on him, soliciting a place in his office. I was received with the greatest civility and dismissed with promises to my satisfaction: but on future visits these promises were so often repeated that they became of no value, and I was undeceived.

I was then reduced to reading the daily advertisements, and in course applied as an usher, a merchant's clerk and an attorney's. Some were provided, others appointed meetings and disappointed me. At last I went to live with a Jew who was a Notary Public and Conveyancer, Translator of Languages, etc. Twenty pounds per annum was my salary, and with it I was to supply all my needs. It is true I had sometimes a place at his table, and became in favor. I took a lodging at 2/6 per week and dined for d. 7½. My breakfast was a cup of liquor, called "saloop," and sometimes I fasted. My supper was a dish of tea which I was always sure of at the Jews. After being with him about three months, in the beginning of the winter, or rather October 1770, my sister—my kind sister, sent, desiring I would come to her. I had for some time been unwell. I flew to her embraces, and in a few moments we regretted nothing but that we had been so long lost to each other. I was lodged in her house. My happiness daily increased, and I then knew what it was to have a Friend. Alas! this happiness was of short duration. In April 1771, my sister was taken in labour, was delivered of a daughter, but whether from negligence or unskilful treatment, in fifteen days she was no more, and I lost my consolation and my friend. Her husband

seemed to have an affection for me, and proposed to take me into partnership with him. He kept a wholesale and retail Linen Draper's shop, and had a very good business. I agreed to his proposal, left the Jew, and in order to become free of the City, was bound an apprentice to my brother-in-law at Guildhall.

One year passed away, and with it my brother-in-law's business and credit. He had for some time kept horses, hounds, huntsmen, and a mistress, so that at length, I, to escape ill treatment, was obliged to leave him. The unfair dealings that I had seen in this vocation did not a little contribute to give me a dislike to Trade, but the die was cast and I must continue the game.

I, therefore, offered myself to a young man who had lately set up in the linen trade with a pretty fortune, but as it was soon dissipated, in four months I left him to live with another of the same profession, and with this one I lived to my satisfaction, except the awkwardness I felt in recommending goods beyond their deserts. At this time a gentleman who kept an Academy, and had been an acquaintance of my sister, solicited me to assist him in the duties of it and to partake in the profit.

I accepted his offer, and went through the drudgery of teaching for two years, when receiving a letter from America that awakened my dormant desires. I went to Sherbourne and took leave of my parents for the last time, settled my younger brother with an Apothecary and Surgeon, London, and embarked in the Downs the Fourth of September 1774, for New York, where I arrived after seven weeks' passage. In this vessel went also as passenger the merchant who had shipped a few weeks before some tea to Annapolis, Maryland, against the express rules of the Convention then sitting at Annapolis. His anxiety on his arrival was, I perceived, very great, but two days passing away, and hearing no news of his tea, he flattered himself that all things were well. The arrival of the post, however, undeceived him. He learnt that his tea and vessel, the "Peggy Stewart" had been burnt by an enraged populace,



and that in consequence of it, his life was in danger. In an hour's time New York was in quest of him. He escaped, but I was in danger of feeling the effects of his indiscretion, to say no worse of it, for, having since our arrival been always in his Company, and lodging together, I was by many looked upon as an accomplice, and as such, was forbidden entrance to the house where I lodged.

A gentleman, Hugh Wallace, who was a member of the King's Council, and an acquaintance of my brother, hearing of my arrival, protected me, and by his attention I was secured from all insults. After waiting for three weeks for an answer to a letter I had written to Annapolis on my arrival, and none coming, I set out at last for Maryland without it. A few hours afterwards the letter arrived, as I afterwards learnt, introducing me to Mr. Thomas Willing, Mr. Robert Morris, etc. Being ignorant of this, I travelled a stranger to everyone and everyone to me. In this journey I had nearly been lost in a passage of water. Owing to bad weather and contrary winds, I was a fortnight in getting to Annapolis. On my arrival I went to my brother's house. He had walked out, his wife was dressing, and seeing no one of the Family, I strolled out in quest of my brother, fancying I should know him if I met him, but as we had never seen each other, this was doubtful. I, however, met him, and continued my walk, yet suspected it was him that I had met, and returning on my steps, met one of his servants whom he had sent after me. I hastened to his house, and was received at the door with all the effusion of fraternal affection. It is now twelve years since, and I have not known one moment's change, but in a Brother I have found a man whom I should have preferred to all mankind for a Friend. At his house I met with Major Gates, afterwards well known as Major General Gates, and also became acquainted with General Lee. He lived in one of my brother's houses—an original character.

After spending three weeks in the most agreeable manner, I was placed with a merchant in Baltimore to acquire a knowl-

edge of the Mercantile Business of that country. In a few days I was treated as a son by the worthy man with whom I was, but the ports being shut up on the first of September following, 1775, I returned to Annapolis, and in November went into the back country one hundred and forty miles N. W. from Annapolis, there to settle a Tract of Land on the Banks of the Potomac, belonging to my brother. After passing three ridges of mountains, I arrived in one of the most uncultivated and sequestered spots that ever imagination fancied. A few servants preceded me, and others followed. I had to settle a tract of land extending eight miles on the above mentioned river, and to form a Plantation for the more immediate use of my brother. A spot for this purpose had already been fixt on, and a log house had been raised after the custom of this part of the country, but yet wanted a chimney, windows, door and a floor. These were effected in a short time, and before the middle winter set in, I was sheltered. My little cottage was on the declivity of a hill surrounded by woods on all sides, excepting the front which looked to a little orchard of about three hundred paces extent, and bounded by the river, wide nearly as much more. The opposite side was impassable being bounded by a ridge of rocks that rose three hundred feet perpendicular, covered with pine trees. The sound of the wind blowing amongst them resembled the roaring of the Ocean. I cleared about 100 acres of land, got a stock of Kine, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry, made an addition to my first Habitation, and in two years had the pleasure to lodge my Brother and Family during the season of the Baths in Virginia (which are but five miles distant). Seeing everything flourish (I made all our necessary apparel) I became almost reconciled to this way of life.

I sometimes visited Annapolis, but the third year I spent entirely in this retired spot, occupied in a farmer's care. I had a tolerable collection of books (see note), some music, and

NOTE: This book was returned to me at the Miami town by a French trader.

one pretty rational neighbour, an attorney-at-law. I had also a few tenants settled, and was considered a chief of the neighborhood. I had once been down to Accomack on the eastern shore of Virginia, and twice into the Allegheny Mountains, where the last time I was surrounded by Indians, but fortunately escaped. This was in the spring of 1777, and these Indian alarms continued throughout the year. The spring following, I made forty pounds of sugar from the sugar or maple tree, the first I had even seen. I lay in a camp 14 days with a lad in the month of February, and pursued the method used in the West Indies for making sugar: mine so resembled the Muscovada that many people in Annapolis were persuaded it was such. Vines may certainly be cultivated in these lands to advantage—I mean the wild vine as it grows there in great abundance.

This was the last year of my residence in this country. I left the back woods in the 3rd September, 1778, went to Annapolis, and there embarked for the West Indies. My Brother had purchased for me a share in a vessel and cargo going thither. The war was now at its height and no appearance of peace. Having obtained letters to His Majesty's Commanders in case of capture, I sailed from the Chesapeake the 26th September, and after having three times narrowly escaped being taken, we arrived at St. Eustache the 15th Oct.

In our making the Islands there was every appearance of a Hurricane. The Heavens were overcast, and lightening began to flash and the thunders roll. The wind blew in violent squalls from the southward. However, it went down and we arrived in safety. The vessel was addressed to the American Agent, who sent the cargo she brought to Amsterdam, and returned her loaded with rum and sugar for Maryland. As I was directed to make other purchases, I remained. The vessel, after making several attempts to get into the Chesapeak was run ashore near Cape May the latter end of December and lost; very little of the cargo was saved.

In the meanwhile I purchased goods and shipped them on

board the two vessels bound to Maryland. They were both taken and carried into New York, as I learnt afterwards.

After visiting St. Christopher's, distant 9 miles, (this Island has been a volcano, the Hill called by the inhabitants the Devil's Punch Bowl was the crater; the lava is still on the sides of it. I went through it, that is, I went down, passed the bottom and climbed up on the opposite side). I embarked the 31st December, 1778, with about £100. worth of goods on board a sloop for Alexandria in Virginia. We set sail about four in the afternoon. On coming on board I found the vessel loaded too much by the head, so that she frequently ran her bowsprit under water. It blew, however, very fresh, and we stood on our way. About midnight the wind increased and we perceived (two other passengers and myself) that the mast bent exceedingly. It had been at St. Eustatia, and fearing it would go, we endeavored to prevail on the Captain to return, but he would not. We expected the worst. About an hour after, the watch on deck cried out "a sail": All hands were called to quarters. I was asleep, but soon had a musket put into my hands. The gunner began to light his matches, and our Powder Hole being under the cabin that was left to his discretion. I stood at the door watching the motions of everyone, but the gunner soon attracted all my attention. He had opened the scuttle that was over the powder and had lighted a bundle of matches. They blazed out, the flames passed over my head as I stood at the cabin door, and everyone taking the alarm cried out that the cabin was on fire and that we should blow up. All hands ran to the bowsprit expecting to save themselves from the violence of the shock, even the Captain and the man who had been at the helm. My surprise and fear kept me fixed, and seizing the bundle of matches which the gunner still held in his hand with the sparks flying around him, I threw them overboard being quit with a good singeing. All hands were calling out for water, but all were afraid to approach the cabin, and the vessel was left to the mercy of the Winds and Seas. Our confusion was extreme. However, at length the sparks

were extinguished and then our apprehensions ceased. The helm was reassumed and we stood on our way again. The vessel which was supposed to chase us was no longer to be seen.

Our entreaties were however resumed to induce the Captain to return. With great unwillingness he at length consented, and well he did, for before we had passed the Island and about two in the morning the mast went away by the board and with difficulty we got disengaged from the wreck.

At daylight we found ourselves about two leagues to the leeward of Java. It was in vain we attempted to get there with the little sail we could set on a jury mast, and we could not beat an inch to windward with it we had nothing to do but to stand on before the wind in hopes to make St. Cruz. We rolled all this day in a pretty heavy sea which broke over us. About three in the afternoon a vessel hove in sight. She soon came abreast of us at about a mile distant, hove to for a few minutes and then bore away without speaking to us. Steering on all the next night before the wind, early in the morning we made the East end of St. Croix. The Captain was for running the vessel ashore to avoid being taken by the Privateers, who most cunningly lay under an Island near the entrance into Christianstadt Harbour, but the breakers which showed themselves ahead, and the rocks underneath us, soon made him prefer the risk of capture to the chance of saving our lives by running on shore. We accordingly stood on for the Port, and providentially, a Danish vessel hove in sight at this critical moment, who, soon coming up with us, took us in tow and brought us into Port. Without this assistance it would have been impossible for us to have got in, as the Channel is but narrow and between a reef of breakers. We were received by the inhabitants of this place with the most generous hospitality, and during near five months that I was with them, every day gave me new proofs of it. The cargo of the sloop was put into a warehouse near the side of the harbour, and the carpenters set about to repair the vessel.

In the meantime I visited this and the neighbouring Islands

which are in sight, namely "Tortola," St. Johns and St. Thomas. In the former I met with an old acquaintance, a worthy clergyman whom I had known in Maryland. The passage from Tortola to St. Thomas, between the Islands, is enchanting beyond description, I passed it in a fine evening and moonlight night.

While the vessel was repairing, some person, said to be a negro, set fire to the warehouse where her cargo lay, and as it was late in the evening, the flames began to rage before any assistance could be got. The Captain himself got out the gunpowder at a great risk, but there was no expedient left to save the goods but throwing them into the water, which was easily done, as the sea flowed to the sides of the house. The rum, which was in casks, floated and was taken up without damage, but the sugars and most part of the dry goods, in which consisted my adventure, were almost totally spoiled. I got most of it, and by drying it, I reshipped it, and sailed in March in company with another vessel for Alexandria in Virginia. We got out of port about sunset, and stood over for the passage between St. Thomas and Porto Rico. As the sun went down not a vessel was to be seen, but about three in the morning a sail came bearing down on us, and almost within gun shot.

All hands were called to quarters, and I again had a musquet put into my hands. Our Consort was at a good distance ahead. After long hailing her she lay to: the vessel in chase kept her distance, and to escape if possible, we endeavored to get into St. Thomas. At daybreak we were off the Harbour's mouth, and the vessel in chase was standing away for the passage. She was a Privateer Brig of 22 guns, just come out of Antigua. She might easily have taken us, and I can't imagine why she did not attack us, as she well knew our strength. We carried 12 guns, 4 pounders, and our Consort 14—4 and 3 pounders. This Privateer was taken a few days afterwards by a fleet of merchantmen from Martinique to Bastien. The action continued about  $\frac{1}{2}$  an hour between her and a vessel of nearly the same force.

On our getting into the port of St. Thomas, and finding the vessel loaded again too much by the head, the Captain thought fit to land two or three hundred bushels of salt and to sell it. In the meantime I met with a gentleman who proposed embarking with his family for Philadelphia in a flag of truce. I accepted the offer he made me to make one of the Company. The vessel that was to carry us was at this time on a trip to Porto Rico, but daily expected to return. In consequence of this offer, I suffered the vessel I had come in to sail without me, and waited the return of that one (the Flag of Truce) from Porto Rico. After long expectations we were at last informed that she had been taken by a Spanish Guarda Costa, and her crew carried into slavery. This was a heavy loss to my Friend, as she belonged to him, and a great disappointment to me. I, therefore, hastened back to St. Croix in hopes of meeting a vessel bound to America. There was one going to Edenton, North Carolina, carrying 40 hogsheads of rum only, and in her I embarked the 18th May, 1779. In going through the passage, before mentioned, we narrowly escaped a Privateer, but our voyage afterwards, till we came on the coast of America, was without accident and the weather was very fine.. On the 10th day we made Cape Fear, and standing to the N.W.-ard along the coast, we found ourselves next morning at daybreak about three leagues from it. At the same time we perceived a ship and a sloop to windward. The latter stood after us with all her sail set, and we stood in for the land, and supposing ourselves to be off Beaufort, N. Carolina, we crowded all sail to get in.

It blew a fresh breeze from the S. West, and as we got in more with the land, we perceived nothing but breakers ahead. No one on board had ever been at Beaufort, excepting one of the sailors who said he had been there about 14 years before. He was certain that we were right, and we therefore continued our route when the man at the helm cried out that the vessel would not steer. He scarce had said so when we struck, and so from one breaker to another we expected to go to pieces every

moment. At this time we were at least two miles from the mainland and saw nothing but breakers for a great way within.

The water casks were started in order to lighten the vessel and we fired a two pounder in order to procure assistance. It was now 8 in the morning and near low water. I went into the Cabin, changed my Shirt and Trousers, put my pocket book in my bosom and went on deck to the pump, expecting soon that the vessel would go to pieces, for she beat very heavy and the sea frequently made a breach over us. About nine o'clock the flood began to make, and soon after we saw a boat coming to us. It was a pilot. He came on board and we were at ease with respect to our own safety. The vessel, he feared, could not be got off, but carrying out an anchor, we hove her into deeper water as the tide rose, and at high water she got safe in.

We found ourselves at Bogue Inlet, which is near 30 miles to the Southward of Beaufort, where we supposed ourselves to be. The pilot belonged to the last place and had come down to Bogue two days before in order to sound that entrance. Very providentially for us, as in all probability we otherwise should have been lost. We were now at the latter end of May, and spring was in the highest bloom. I remained at this place two or three days, and afterwards proceeded to Newbern, about 40 miles distant. Here I received many civilities from a merchant of the name of Stanley at whose house I was some days, and then I took passage in a vessel of his that was going to Edenton. My passage thro' Pamloce Sound, owing to contrary winds was longer and more disagreeable than it had been from the W. Indies. The weather was the hottest I had ever felt in America. I had become acquainted at the Berkley Springs two years before with a gentleman of the name of Pollock who lived at Edenton. He was at this time at his seat on the other side of Albemarle Sound. I set out to pay him a visit and met, as I entered the boat, a young lady from Virginia going to his house with the same intention. We arrived and was received by the worthy possessor of the mansion with the truest hospitality. I partook of it and the company of their friends



for six weeks, which made me forget all cares and past dangers. Mr. Pollock was a Loyalist, and possessed one of the greatest estates in the country.

Toward the latter end of July, I set out for Annapolis with Mr. Joseph Hughes, who gave me a seat in his carriage. He was going to Congress, then sitting at Philadelphia. On my arrival at Annapolis I learnt the ill fate of my adventure sent from Eustatia, and of the loss of the two other vessels in which I had been interested.

In a few days after my return it was recommended me by my Brother to revisit Europe, and I went to Baltimore to procure a passage in some vessel that might be bound for France. I engaged it aboard the ship *Buckskin*, mounting 21 guns and carrying 130 men. She was to sail in September.

Heated by long journeys and uneasiness, I fell sick at Baltimore of a bilious and putrid fever, the only sickness I had ever known. This was a severe attack, but having an excellent Physician, joined to a perfect resignation on my part (for a man who has nothing to lose has little to disquiet him), I was in a month's time able to sit up. As soon as my strength permitted, I returned to Annapolis, but my convalescence was a long one. The ship *Buckskin* that I expected would have sailed by the latter end of September did not come down to Annapolis till Christmas day, 1779. I got on board the next evening but with difficulty, owing to the quantity of ice then floating on the Bay. The Captain and other passengers were yet at Baltimore but were to join us in the river *Patuscent*. We kept under sail until about midnight and then anchored, when it came on to blow very heavy and the ship drove with both anchors, but the next evening we got into the *Patuscent*. The weather was mild for the season. I went on shore to Mr. Biscoes and from his house to Colonel Fitzhugh's and Mr. Sewell's. Two days afterwards the Captain arrived with the other passengers, and preparations were made to proceed on our voyage when it came on to freeze so intensely that not only the *Patuscent*, which at this place is three miles wide, was frozen,

but the Bay of Chesapeake was frozen to the Capes of Virginia, so that many walked over it on the Ice. We remained thus frozen up till the last of February. The hospitality of the gentlemen before mentioned, and their families, was experienced by us all. There were twelve sail more lying in this place frozen up with us. This was the most severe winter ever known in America.

We sailed from the Capes the 4th March, 1780, for Bordeaux in company with a French ship whom the Captain had orders to take under his Convoy. Our ship was a remarkable fast sailer, the other as slow a one. For two or three days that we were together we were every evening obliged to lie to for her, but on the fourth day about noon, seeing a large ship lying to hull, we stood for her. She then made sail, sometimes towards us, sometimes from us, and at last crowded all she could from us. We came up with her fast, but night coming on and with it stormy weather, we lost sight of our chase and our consort, and were soon brought to our courses. This gale did not leave us till we got into the Bay of Biscay, and some time it blew excessive heavy. We ran from 70 to 80 leagues in the 24 hours, and once we made 170 leagues in 48 hours. The 19th day from our leaving the Capes of Virginia, we were in 9 degrees west longitude from London, and 47 N. latitude.

We got into the Garonne the 27th March, 1780, and to Bordeaux the 2nd April. This City is reckoned the fourth City in France in respect to size, and the first for commerce. It contains about 150,000 inhabitants. Its history it worth reading for its commercial customs etc. I must now refer to my mercantile memorandum. Here I was destined to new, but not more fortunate adventures than I had before experienced. I had two hhds. tobacco belonging to me in the vessel. This was all my fortune. Several of my acquaintances had, on my leaving America, commissioned me to send them divers articles by return of the Buckskin, and had in consequence thereof either furnished me with bills or money. Their commissions I executed, and as their funds were not sufficient to complete their

orders, I took of my own slender means, which were considerably diminished by 20 guineas, that I paid for my passage. Although tobacco was generally selling at 100 livres cut, yet as the Buckskin cargo was damaged, it was sold on an average at 50 livres only, and I received for my two hhds. about 1000 livres. I had, it is true, permission to draw on my Brother at Bristol, which I did in favor of French & Nephew of Bordeaux for £100, but he suffered the Bill to be protested and never answered my letter. Being one of my father's executors, who had died the 21st December, 1779 (my mother died July 1777) he had property of mine in his hands. In consequence of this protest I was under the necessity to re-draw for £113, which I did on my younger brother, then nearly out of his apprenticeship as a surgeon in London, who paid it, but I was during the interval reduced to some straits from the false promise of Mr. Lynch, the nephew of French & N. Of this gentleman I shall say more hereafter. The Buckskin on board of which I had shipped the goods ordered by my friends, did not sail till the beginning of September, and after suffering as much by bad weather as a vessel could do and be saved, she was taken at the entrance of the Chesapeake, for about this time that Bay was blocked up by a British fleet.

This prevented in some measure my receiving any letters or assistance from my brother John, for I had been considerably in advance for him in the goods I sent by the Buckskin. I did not hear from him for two years and a quarter after my leaving America. My brother at Bristol did not want the means, but the inclination, to assist me, and my youngest brother in London was incapable of giving his assistance. Whilst I waited for arrivals from America, I went to a town called Lisbourne, in the Dordogne, about 20 miles from Bordeaux, there to learn the language. I got a pension in an agreeable family, and was soon known and had free entrance to the best families in the town. Here I became acquainted with Mlle. St. Genlis, one of the most amiable of her sex, and the most universally beloved. I was not insensible to her merits, and having full ad-

mission to her family, we formed an attachment which nothing can ever weaken. Happy for us both perhaps had we never met!

In November I returned to Bordeaux and took a lodging in the City. My finances were but small and I endeavored to get into some compting houses, but without success. I had brought on my arrival, Letters of Introduction from the French Consul in Virginia, to three of the principal French Merchants at this place, who according to the custom of most traders, paid no attention to them, neither did I ever enter one of their houses.

In this manner I lived throughout the winter and spring and summer, having sufficient to pay my lodging. As for my diet, a loaf of bread and a bottle of wine served me many days, and sometimes I fasted. I wrote at last to Mr. Johnston at Nantes, a merchant to whom I was known, and he sent 20 Guineas and desired I would come to him. I did so, and was in his accounting house and received every civility from him.

About three months afterwards, a vessel having arrived in Bordeaux to his address, and he not having much confidence in the house of French & Lynch, who had hitherto done his business there, he desired me to go to Bordeaux and transact the business and dispatch the vessel. I did so, notwithstanding the impediments cast in my way by Mr. Lynch. I so soon got her ready for sailing that Mr. Johnstone ordered me to purchase £4000. worth of goods, and to ship them on board as an adventure for his and my account. The adventure did not prove a success, for the Diary further records—

I did not receive even the least return for the services I had rendered, and the adventure we had made together above mentioned having been sold without benefit, I never received anything for it.

I made, whilst the War continued, some adventures to America. Some were lost, of which I recovered the Insurance, others arriving I did not receive any remittance for three years afterwards. I made several insurances, or rather got them effected

for some people at Nantes, but as on the Recovery of Insurance in settling with the Underwriters, they paid me in my notes on other vessels that were not yet due, and in their own notes at a long date. I made my remittances at a great disadvantage and loss, and I found that what little commissions I had made were very far from being sufficient to support me. About this time I received some tobacco from my Brother in Maryland, or rather he had sent 10 Hhds. to Mr. Moore at L'Orient, for which I got only £3000, that House failing.

At the Peace which happened Jan. 7, 1783, Trade took a new channel, and early in the September following I set out for America, taking Paris and London in on my way.

I arrived in London the beginning of November, and continued here at my younger brother's, who had married Jan. 1782, and was now in very good practice and in great reputation as a Surgeon.

I went to Bruton in Somerset to visit my sister Ward, whom I had not seen for many years, and passed about six weeks at her house in the most agreeable manner.

(It is of this sister Ward there is a tradition that she once stayed in Annapolis with her brother John, then Secretary to Governor Horatio Sharpe, and danced with George Washington while Benjamin Franklin played the tune on musical glasses.)

As this place (Brewton or Bruton) is about 12 miles from that of my nativity (Sherbourne), I paid it a visit, but my parents being dead, I had no relations but my elder brother, who was now in a bad state of health. In April I took leave of my worthy sister and returned to London to make preparations for my voyage to America. Mrs. Ogle, the mother of my brother John's wife (widow of Governor Ogle of Maryland), together with her grandson and grand-daughter were to go with me. They had for some time resided at Boulogne in France. I engaged the cabin of a fine ship that was about to sail for Maryland for £130 Stg., went to Boulogne and met the vessel in the Downs, from whence we sailed the 27th May, 1784, and arrived at Annapolis the latter end of July.

At this time I became acquainted with General Washington and the Marquis de Lafayette, with whom I was afterwards in correspondence, and on going to France again, the latter gave me a letter to the Baron de Montesquieu, grandson of the President Montesquieu, with whom and his father the Baron de Secundat, I became well acquainted.

As my plan was to return to France, I found my friends desirous that I should do so, and promised me their commissions, etc.

In order to facilitate my schemes my brother purchased a Brig for me, which my friends loaded at Alexandria with tobacco and from which port we sailed, and put to sea the 4th January, 1785, I brought no funds of my own, but depended on my friends to make me my remittances in due season. I had chosen Mr. F. of Alexandria, my correspondent there. (Sinbad's adventures were not yet over.) He goes on to say—

After a most tempestuous and dangerous passage we arrived at L'Orient the 17th Feb. From thence I soon after set out for Bordeaux by land, and sent the vessel round. She got there before me, having made the passage in 27 hours.

In May my Brig returned to America. It was again at Bordeaux the October following, but brought only tobacco in freight owing to the inattention of my correspondent in Alexandria. In the meantime a vessel was addressed to me belonging to New England, and I had several commissions from England. My vessel brought me no remittances from America, but my correspondent in that country, to whom she had been addressed, promised to send me his own laden by my friends. This was, unfortunately, lost, and I was disappointed in receiving the promised remittances. Likewise two vessels that were loaded in Boston for my address had been frozen up and forced to unload. I chartered a vessel on account of a merchant who intended to go to Baltimore for a cargo of Indian Corn, but owing to the Captain, or perhaps to private direction, he did not return or complete his voyage till more than eleven months were expired, and being under obligation to pay the

owner of the vessel the half of the freight I was unable to do so, owing to the failure of my own remittances and the failure of the person in London, for whose account I had made the Charter, which was by the month, from October till April.

I was in constant expectation of a remittance when a vessel was addressed to me from S. Carolina. The owner of the vessel I had chartered, then made seizure of my furniture, etc., tho he had before promised me to await the arrival of his vessel, and the eight months were now expired since her sailing and we neither of us had received the least account of her. To insure him in case of loss, I had put the Policy of Insurance into his hands, made over to him, with which he seemed satisfied.

In August, 1785, Mrs. Macaulay, author of the histories of England, was at Bordeaux, and I became acquainted with her.

Being thus the dupe of promises, I was obliged to assemble my creditors at a moment I expected to have married the woman of my heart (Mlle. de Genlis), and to have entered into partnership with her brother. My marriage was in fact to have taken place some months before, but we had waited for his arrival from Flanders. This did not take place till too late to save me and only served to complete my misfortunes. His father shewed himself as he had ever done—my real friend, and used every means in his power to reinstate me, but from an almost unexampled train of circumstances, his endeavors were frustrated.

(Foiled in love and fortune, Fate was indeed unkind). Immediately after, my own vessel arrived with remittances, and another from New York, addressed to me and also the one which had been the cause of all the trouble from Baltimore, but alas! all too late to save me. They were seized and put into the hands of another.

The Count de Vergennes, Prime Minister, sent me an *arret de surséance*, but it came too late.

After experiencing every cruel and unjust reproach, I was required by my principal creditor to embark for America to endeavor to recover my debts!

So the fair lady of his choice was left, and as fate would have it, they never met again, and nothing remains of the little romance but an old coin, wrapped in a piece of paper, yellow with age, on which is inscribed in faded ink:—"Given me by my dearest at Libourne, France." With it is a curl of sunny brown hair and in an old diary the following entry:—"In the night, being Wednesday, between the 17th and 18th February, 1790, I was so exceedingly troubled in my sleep, and repeatedly so of some event befalling my dearest Miss St. G. of Libourne, France, that I was induced to make this memorandum of it, tho not credulous in such matters."

In the month of November, 1786, I embarked in the ship *Hannibal*, Captain—Gustavus C. bound for Norfolk in Virginia. We put to sea the 27th Nov. and arrived at Philadelphia the 16th February, 1787, after a most stormy passage, of which 23 days we were in the Bay of Biscay, during which period 60 vessels were lost in it.

In March I came to Annapolis. Not being able to recover my debts I resolved on going to Kentucky on the River Ohio, and with an intention of going to New Orleans, and even to Mexico. In October I forwarded my clothes, some books, £100 pounds worth of goods, and half a Johannes, which was all I could collect of the many hundred pounds due me, and on the 11th November, 1787, I set off from Alexandria for my intended journey. General Washington had furnished me with Letters of Introduction to General Scott and Col. Marshall of Kentucky, and Col. Henry Lee, an original character, who lived in one of my brother's houses, sent me Letters of Introduction to Governor St. Clair, to Brigadier General Harmer, to General Wilkinson and the Hon. John Armstrong, Western Territory. I had also a letter from John Fitzgerald of Alexandria, to Col. Thomas Marshall near Lexington, Fayette Co.

I received also the following memorandum from General Washington, who requested me, if possible, to send him the things mentioned, as they were intended for the gardens of the King of France: The seeds of the coffee tree, pappia tree, cu-



cumber tree, blackberry tree, wild cherry tree, black eye tree, wild rye, Buffalo grass, Crown Imperial, cardinal flower, Shawanese salad, wild lettuce, tulip bearing laurel, and the seeds of everything curious which the Western country of America produces.

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## THE LIFE OF THOMAS JOHNSON.

EDWARD S. DELAPLAINE.

PART TWENTIETH.

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### CHAPTER XXIII.

#### AMERICA VICTORIOUS—RETURN TO PRIVATE LIFE.

"I cannot conclude without expressing my warmest wishes for the prosperity of a State which has ever stood among the foremost in her support of the Common Cause."—*General Washington to the Maryland Legislature*, November 23, 1781.

The Maryland Legislature, which had adjourned shortly after Johnson's fight for the Articles of Confederation, reconvened in the Spring of 1781. As the scene of war—first in the North and later in the far South—was shifting toward the Chesapeake Bay, it was felt advisable to provide further means of defense. Early in the year, General Lafayette, arriving in Maryland to act in concert with the French fleet, found the Chesapeake occupied by a British squadron and advanced his troops only as far as Annapolis; but, returning to the Head of Elk, received fresh instructions from General Washington to proceed against the Enemy. Finally, on May 22, 1781—the day before the Legislature assembled in Annapolis—it was decided by the Commander-in-Chief, after a conference with Rochambeau and other officers, to undertake an expedition in Virginia.

When the roll was called in the General Assembly on May 23rd, Delegate Johnson of Frederick County was in his seat in the House.<sup>222</sup> He heard how British marauders had lately been plundering along the shores of the Chesapeake and its tributaries. And he eagerly went to work to shape legislation to insure greater security for the State. He was delegated to prepare measures to prevent correspondence with the Enemy and to punish marauders, spies and deserters; to emit bills of credit; to dispose of confiscated property; and to strengthen the law enacted "for the better security of the Government."

Delegate Johnson was also asked to adjust accounts of Maryland troops in the service of the United States; to consider remonstrances from officers in the Maryland Line; to inquire into the revenue raised by taxation for the year 1781; to ascertain the quantity of clothing necessary for the men in the Southern Army; to frame instructions for the members of Congress; and to recommend amendments to the Maryland Constitution.<sup>223</sup>

When the Legislature adjourned *sine die*, June 27th, after being in session scarcely more than a month, Johnson returned home to direct his attention to his iron furnaces and other interests. He realized that his most important patriotic duty now—since the arrival of thousands of French soldiers and sailors to aid the American cause—was no longer to scour the countryside for additional recruits, but to manufacture munitions. And so, in the Summer of 1781, when the combined forces of United States soldiers and French allies were mobilizing South of the Potomac, the Johnson brothers were firing their furnaces with supreme exertion to cast cannon and shells. It has been said that the Johnsons at this time made at least one hundred tons of cannon balls for the use of the Allied Army.

October, 1781, brought the news of the crowning triumph—the surrender of Cornwallis! It was such a decisive victory

<sup>222</sup> *Votes and Proceedings of the House of Delegates*, May 1781, page 123.

<sup>223</sup> *Ibid.*, 124 to 178.

that it virtually assured American Independence and brought relief and unbounded joy throughout the States. The inhabitants at Frederick felt a special thrill of delight when large numbers of the British prisoners—among the 7,000 soldiers entrapped by General Washington—were driven into the Barracks in the Southern end of the town. Thus, soon after the great capitulation, it became Johnson's opportunity to see near his own home hundreds, if not thousands, of the captured soldiers of George III.

Shortly after the victory at Yorktown, Mr. Johnson was reëlected to the Maryland Legislature. It appears that John Hanson, one of the Delegates-elect in Frederick County, had declined the seat; and Johnson was chosen at a special election to fill the vacancy. But as the end of the war was not assured, the ex-Governor felt that he could ask to be relieved from further legislative service without shirking his patriotic duty. He notified the Legislature to this effect; and his letter of declination, read to the members of the House on December 11th, 1781, was immediately accepted.<sup>224</sup>

Shortly before Johnson declined to serve again in the Legislature, Annapolis was honored by a visit of General Washington. It was unfortunate that the former Governor, who had so frequently received and fulfilled the requisitions of the Commander-in-Chief, was not a member of the Legislature at this happy moment. In a message, adopted November 22nd, the members of the Legislature declared the State would be indebted to him forever for his services from the time of the passage of the Delaware "in a wintry and tempestuous night" to the day of the glorious success at Yorktown—"an event which reflects the highest honour upon your Excellency, adds lustre to the Allied arms, and affords a rational ground of belief, that under the favour of Divine Providence, the freedom, independence and happiness of America will shortly be established upon the surest foundation."<sup>225</sup>

<sup>224</sup> *Ibid.*, November 1781, page 30.

<sup>225</sup> *Ibid.*, page 8.

In his reply, General Washington did not mention the name of Governor Johnson; but he cited the "ready attention" which his appeals received in Maryland during the Revolution. After giving credit for much of the success at Yorktown to Count de Rochambeau and Count de Grasse, and cautioning the people not to relax their exertions lest the Enemy might yet have a chance to recover, the General feelingly said: "I cannot conclude without expressing my warmest wishes for the prosperity of a State which has ever stood among the foremost in her support of the Common Cause. I confess myself under particular obligations for the ready attention which I have experienced to those requisitions which, in the course of my duty, I have occasionally been under the necessity of making."<sup>226</sup>

As General Washington had expected, the embers of war burned for a long time after Cornwallis's surrender. Early in 1782, the Commander-in-Chief entrenched himself at Newburgh, to resume his watch upon New York; and it was not until August that Sir Guy Carleton, who had superseded Clinton at the head of the British forces in America, informed Washington that Great Britain would concede American Independence at the peace negotiations in France. Even then Washington did not cease his vigilance, but established his forces in winter encampment.

During the monotonous days of 1782—while doing his best to keep his discontented soldiers from mutiny—Washington began to ponder over a plan of Nationalism. He feared that if the Union dissolved the Revolution, with all its sacrifices of blood and treasure, might prove to be a curse, rather than a blessing, to mankind. And so at the beginning of the year 1783, while still entrenched at Newburgh, he commenced his campaign for a strong Central Government—a campaign that he was still to be waging five years later when he appealed to Thomas Johnson to influence Maryland to ratify the Federal Constitution.

<sup>226</sup> *Ibid.*, page 9.

"I am decided in my opinion," Washington wrote to Governor Harrison of Virginia, under date of March 4, 1783, "that if the powers of Congress are not enlarged and made competent to all general purposes, the blood which has been spilt, the expense that has been incurred, and the distresses which have been felt, will avail nothing; and that the bond which holds us together, already too weak, will soon be broken; when anarchy and confusion will prevail."<sup>227</sup>

And to Lafayette, who had returned to France shortly after the victory at Yorktown, Washington wrote on April 5th: "The honor, power, and true interest of this country must be measured by a Continental scale. To form a new Constitution that will give consistency, stability, and dignity to the Union and sufficient powers to the great council of the Nation for general purposes, is a duty incumbent upon every man who wishes well to his country."<sup>228</sup>

Toward the close of March, Congress heard from Lafayette that a provisional Treaty of Peace had been signed between Great Britain and the United States; but it was not until the 11th of April that official confirmation was received from the American Commissioners that Independence of the States was formally acknowledged. Congress then issued a proclamation for the cessation of hostilities; and on April 19, 1783—exactly eight years after the first blood was shed at Lexington—General Washington proclaimed the end of the war.

In June, upon issuing his last official communication to the Governor of each State, the Commander-in-Chief found another opportunity to make a plea for Nationalism. Declaring it was within the power of the people themselves "to establish or ruin their National character forever," Washington stated the four principles which he considered essential for the very existence of the Nation—an indissoluble Union of the States; a sacred regard to public justice; a proper military establishment in time of peace; and a sacrifice of private advantages

<sup>227</sup> Maxwell, *Virginia Historical Register*, VI, 36.

<sup>228</sup> Sparks, VIII, 412.

and local prejudices for the public good. "It is indispensable to the happiness of the individual States," he declared, "that there should be lodged somewhere a supreme power to regulate and govern the general concerns of the Confederated Republic, without which the Union cannot be of long duration, and everything must very rapidly tend to anarchy and confusion."<sup>229</sup>

The General's letter to the Governors was referred to the Legislatures and soon found its way through the press to all parts of the country. Among others, the Maryland newspapers discussed the plan of revising the Articles of Confederation;<sup>230</sup> and therefore by this time—even if not before—Johnson was thoroughly familiar with Washington's attitude upon the subject. The Maryland statesman was not so violently enthused, as were young Alexander Hamilton and other leaders in the North over the form of Government; but at all events, when the time arrived to act upon the question of ratification of the Constitution, Johnson did not hesitate to support the novel "system."

After the final Treaty of Peace was signed at Paris, September 3, 1783, Washington never lost an opportunity to plead for an increase in Federal power. Even in his Farewell Address to the Army, he undertook to send forth "every one of his fellow soldiers as an apostle of Union under a new Constitution."<sup>231</sup> In this Address, on the 2nd of November, Washington said: "Although the General has so frequently given it as his opinion in the most public and explicit manner, that, unless the principles of the Federal Government were properly supported, and the powers of the Union increased, the honor, dignity, and justice of the Nation would be lost forever; yet he cannot help leaving it as his last injunction to every officer and every soldier to add his best endeavours toward effecting these great purposes, on which our very existence as a Nation so materially depends."<sup>232</sup>

<sup>229</sup> Sparks, VIII, 439.

<sup>230</sup> *Maryland Gazette*, July 11, 1783.

<sup>231</sup> Bancroft, *History of the Formation of the Constitution*, page 106.

<sup>232</sup> Sparks, VIII, 495.

General Washington realized that the Government, under the Articles of Confederation, was already on the verge of collapse. The country was in a deplorable condition. Commerce had been paralyzed. The Congress was without power to raise revenue by taxation. Many of the soldiers were enraged because they had to return home in destitution. Many people saw no alternative but monarchy—with Washington as King. But never did the lofty patriotism of Washington shine with greater splendor than at the termination of the war. Giving solemn farewell to his fellow officers on December 4th, he made plans to deliver back to Congress his commission as Commander-in-Chief, and to return to private life. Congress was then in session in Annapolis. Since the Articles of Confederation had failed to designate a permanent seat of Government, Congress decided to meet alternately in New Jersey and Maryland; and in November, 1783, after having met for some months in Princeton, the lawmakers assembled in Annapolis.

Johnson's earnest desire to remain in private life, in order to devote his entire attention to law and business, explains why he was not a member of Congress at this time. For within a month after Washington had proclaimed the end of the war, Johnson was strongly urged to accept a seat in Congress. At that time there were two vacancies in the Maryland delegation; and Johnson and James McHenry were chosen by the Legislature on May 12th to fill the vacant seats.<sup>233</sup> One reason for Johnson's election was the fact that it was believed he could exert powerful influence to induce Congress to lay out immediately "the common estate on the western frontier of the United States"—the territory in which Maryland had always been so vitally interested. Johnson, one of the leading figures instrumental in saving this extensive region as a National domain, was thoroughly familiar with the subject; and, together with Mr. McHenry, Thomas Sim Lee and Daniel Carroll, the other members of the Maryland delegation, he was

<sup>233</sup> *Votes and Proceedings of the Senate*, April 1783, page 11.

requested by the Legislature, in a resolution adopted May 31st, to urge the prompt opening of a Land Office, where creditors of the Government could receive warrants for land in lieu of money.<sup>234</sup> But preferring to remain in private life, Johnson declined the seat in Congress.<sup>235</sup> However, on November 26th, —just four days after his letter of declination was read in the Legislature—his name was again placed in nomination; but, in view of his desire to remain at home, he was not elected. Later, on the 8th of December, after it was decided to add two additional members to the delegation, Johnson again was nominated, but again the Legislature refrained from electing him.<sup>236</sup>

Arriving on December 19th in Annapolis, Washington took the opportunity to impress upon members of Legislature and members of Congress the importance of establishing a stronger National Government. The members of the Legislature, in their reply December 22nd, thanked the Commander-in-Chief for showing them how “to value, preserve, and improve that Liberty” which his services had secured under the smiles of Providence; but gave an evasive assurance when they said: “If the powers given to Congress by the Confederation should be found incompetent to the purposes of the Union, our constituents will readily consent to enlarge them.”

At noon on December 23, 1783, the members of Congress and a crowd of visitors assembled in the Senate chamber of the Maryland State House—the same room in which Thomas Johnson had qualified as Governor during the war—to witness the resignation of Washington as the Commander-in-Chief of the Army. In describing how Washington now displayed the same quiet diffidence that he showed at Philadelphia in 1775 at the time of his appointment, Woodrow Wilson says: “And then, standing before the Congress at Annapolis to resign his commission, he added the crowning touch of simplicity to his just repute as a man beyond others noble and sincere. . . .

<sup>234</sup> *Ibid.*, page 52.

<sup>235</sup> *Ibid.*, November 1783, page 3.

<sup>236</sup> *Ibid.*, page 14.



The plaudits that had but just now filled his ears at every stage of his long journey from New York seemed utterly forgotten; he seemed not to know how his fellow countrymen had made of him an idol and a hero; his simplicity was once again his authentic badge of genuineness.”<sup>237</sup>

After referring to the justice of the American cause, the support of Congress and his countrymen, and the aid of Divine Providence, Washington said: “Having now finished the work assigned me, I retire from the great theatre of action and, bidding an affectionate farewell to this august body, under whose orders I have so long acted, I here offer my commission, and take my leave of all the employments of public life.” Brief and simple as it was, Washington’s address has been classed by Theodore Roosevelt and Henry Cabot Lodge as “one of the two most memorable speeches ever made in the United States” and “also memorable for its meaning and spirit among all speeches ever made by men.”<sup>238</sup>

Thomas Mifflin, who had conspired with Gates during the winter of Valley Forge to undermine the confidence of the people in General Washington, was now the President of Congress. It was Mifflin’s duty to reply. “You retire,” he said, “from the theatre of action with the blessings of your fellow citizens, but the glory of your virtues will not terminate with your military command; it will continue to animate remotest ages.” He joined with Washington in beseeching God so to direct the people of the United States that they would accept the opportunity of becoming “a happy and respectable Nation.”

On the following morning the marvelous Virginian, who had commanded the patriot forces for eight years and a half, departed from Annapolis as a private citizen and on Christmas eve entered the threshold of Mount Vernon. Like Thomas Johnson—lawyer, land owner and manufacturer—who preferred to return after his service as Governor to “the calm

<sup>237</sup> Woodrow Wilson, *George Washington*, page 226-7.

<sup>238</sup> Roosevelt and Lodge, *Hero Tales from American History*, Chapter I, page 7.

walk of private life," so George Washington—gentleman planter—declared his intention to spend the remainder of his days in "the practice of the domestic virtues."

(*To be Continued.*)

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### UNPUBLISHED LETTERS.

(*From the Archives.*)

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SAMUEL CHASE TO GOV. JOHN EAGER HOWARD.

Sir

Baltimore Town 2 February 1790

The Execution of the Act "for the more effectual punishment of Criminals," and the extensive powers given by the Law, was always very troublesome and inconvenient; and has lately become very disagreeable. the Law has, hitherto, been fully executed as far as in the power of the Court; and I flatter myself to the Satisfaction of the impartial, sensible, and honest Part of the Community. A System has been formed, and every Arrangement made, to execute the Law, and the powers under it, with Vigor, Expedition, and Decision. It is with Pleasure I inform your Excellency of the ready and great assistance I have received from my Associates; and of the Confidence and Harmony that always subsisted between us. I believe a small Share of Legal knowledge with diligent Application, punctual Attendance, and a persevering and Moderate Exercise of the powers granted by the Criminal Law would continue to make it highly useful and beneficial to this Town and County, and also to the whole State. In justice to my Family, who depends altogether on the profits of my profession, for their Support, I can no longer Sacrifice my Time to the Service of the Public without any Compensation. I shall not consider myself as one of the Justices of Oyer and Terminer and Goal Delivery, after Friday next, and I request Your Excellency to accept my Resignation accordingly. Some late Events have accelerated my Resignation. I cannot persuade Myself to labour (without any reward) to promote the

felicity, and secure the property of the Inhabitants of this Town, some of whose principal Characters, frequently, and openly traduce and vilify my Judicial Character, not only in Speeches, but in the News-Papers; and basely and falsely impute my Conduct, as a Magistrate, to the most mean and wicked Motives. It is with concern I have observed that, contrary to Law, the publishing in the News-Papers slanders against Private Characters is held to be no Libel; and of Consequence domestic Happiness may be destroyed by Personal Malice; and men may be provoked to Revenge and Murder, in open and daring Violation of the Law, with perfect Security. The liberty of the press to enquire into the measures of Government, and the Public Conduct of its Officers (or even their private Character) ought not to be restrained; but the publishing and exposing the follies (or even Vices) of private Citizens is truly the Licentiousness of the press, and ought to be punished, as the Law directs. the distinction between the Cases is obvious to the meanest Capacity, every Government is, or ought to be, instituted for the Happiness of the People, and consequently they are deeply interested in the Acts of Government, and its Officers, who are only Trustees for the Public; but the People have no Interest or Concern in the Reputation, or transactions, of Private Citizens with each other. The Law gives a Remedy for every Injury done by one Citizen to another, but there is no legal Redress for the whole Community against Government, or its Officers. Impartial justice punishes all Offenders against the Laws without any Regard to Rank, fortune, or Situation in life; but in this Town men of property, or Influence, can violate the Laws with Impunity, the Unhappy poor, who have few temporal motives to obey the Laws, may be punished for every Breach with Approbation; but an Attempt to execute the Laws against influential Characters instantly creates an opposition and Clamour against the Magistrate; and every Art and falsehood is practiced to screen the Offender.

I am with Great Respect  
Your Excellencys most obed<sup>t</sup> Servant  
Samuel Chase

## GEORGE WINCHESTER TO GOVERNOR SPRIGG.

Sir

The Inclosed paper was transmitted to me, by the gentlemen interested, to be handed to Your Excellency, for which purpose I have come to Annapolis but not having the pleasure of finding you, I take the liberty of sending it through Mr Pinkney the clerk of the Council.

I am desired to request that you would be pleased to make known your determination through me, to the gentlemen concerned.

I have the Honour to be your most  
ob<sup>t</sup> & Humble Serv<sup>t</sup>

Geo. Winchester

Annapolis

20<sup>th</sup> May 1821

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[Enclosure.]

To His Excellency  
Samuel Sprigg Esq<sup>r</sup>

Norfolk 6<sup>th</sup> May 1821

Governor State Maryland

The undersign'd James Barron and Jesse D. Elliott, citizens of Norfolk in the State of Virginia, present themselves before you to request the exercise of the dispensing power, vested in you by the constitution of Maryland, under circumstances which they trust will entitle them to the favorable consideration of Your Excellency. The undersign'd deem it unnecessary if not improper, to enter into a detail'd history of the circumstances, which led to the fatal interview between the former, and the late Commodore Decatur, they must be sufficiently known to your excellency at least for the purpose of the present application—and beyond that it, is not the wish, or intention, of the undersign'd to trouble your excellency.

The conduct of all the parties concern'd is before the world, and the undersign'd deeply regret, the imperious necessity,

which in their judgments left them no alternative, but the course which was adopted, that in so doing they should have been involved in a breach of the laws of the State over which you preside, is a circumstance which they sincerely regret. They have been early taught the importance of a due submission to the laws and of a rigid execution, of its principles against those who may violate its provisions; but the same experience, has proved to them the wisdom of that constitutional provision which while it does not impugn the general principle, guards the citizen against its operation, in extraordinary cases, when in the wisdom of the executive it shall seem proper to exercise its authority upon such occasions; The undersigned respectfully suggest, that their official Stations as Captains in the Navy of the United States, require their frequent attendance at the seat of government; in going to which they are obliged to pass through Maryland, and from the circumstances above detail'd, are exposed to arrest, and all the inconvenience growing out of a prosecution, for a breach of the laws of that State.

They therefore most respectfully hope Your Excellency will be pleased upon considering all the circumstances of their case, to grant them a *Noli Prosequi*, agreeable to the constitution and Laws of Maryland.

Submitting themselves, to the exercise of that Authority, which it may please Your Excellency to exert. They have the honor to be

James Barron

Jesse D. Elliott

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REMBRANDT PEALE TO GOVERNOR KENT.

Sir:

Not less enthusiastic in the love of my art than for the character of Washington, my highest Ambition has been to record his countenance. The success with which I have accomplished this task may be inferred from the testimony of those who were intimate with him. Their expressions of approbation are unqualified & satisfactory. The Original itself must remain in my own hands in order that I may execute a few faithful

copies of it. And as I am about departing for Europe, I have thought it my duty, without delay, to offer to the State over which you preside, the opportunity of possessing a Copy of this Portrait, which I am willing to furnish for one thousand Dollars. This will be considered a moderate price for a Picture of such extent, style of execution & the Care which is requisite to insure a faithful transcript of so interesting & sublime a countenance. The time will soon come when this Act, which goes at once to encourage native art & to commemorate a Nation's gratitude, will be remembered with pride & Satisfaction.

I hope it may afford you pleasure to make this Communication to the Legislature.

With sentiments of respect

I remain Sir

Your Humb. Serv<sup>t</sup>

New York Jan<sup>y</sup> 24 1826

Rembrandt Peale.

JACOB SHRIVER TO GOVERNOR MARTIN.

Little Pipe Creek,

Frederick County,

Feb<sup>y</sup> 14<sup>th</sup> 1831

Dear Sir

I perceive by the publication of the appointments for this county that my name is among the justices of the Levy Court. I am gratified and feel grateful for the honourable distinction, but at the same time am compelled to say to you that many weighty considerations prevent me from accepting the appointment—one of which, may be found in the proceedings of the meeting held at Westminster for the purpose of recommending a person for that station, forwarded to the delegation for this county. Abraham Wampler was the person chosen by this meeting, but the gratification of its wishes it seems, is deemed incompatible with the welfare of the party. If this individual is so unfortunate as still not to meet your approbation, there are other persons in this district qualified in a high degree to discharge the duties of the office. Washington Van Bibber,

Jacob Mathias, Moses Shaw or William Roberts would either of them make very good officers.

With great respect

I remain your h<sup>ble</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

—————  
Jacob Shriver

COL. ISAAC MUNROE<sup>1</sup> TO THOMAS CULBRETH.<sup>2</sup>

D<sup>r</sup> Sir

Baltimore, March 29, 1831

Ever since Gov. Sprigg was elected Governor, the Baltimore Patriot has been favored with the advertisements emanating from the Executive Department till now, saving the last year. The other day I observed an advertisement ordered for the Chronicle & not the Patriot—to-day, I observe in the M<sup>d</sup> Republican one ordered for the Chronicle & the *Jackson Republican here!* The Chronicle is now & has been for some time ardent in the cause, but fought under the Jackson flag against M<sup>r</sup> Adams, but afterwards was neutral even long after it was joined to the Marylander, whilst the Patriot has always gone a strait forward course. I only mention this to draw your attention to the case, & to assure you the Chronicle deserves all you have to bestow. As for myself, I must leave others to judge. But I must ask you in frankness to inform me whether this withdrawal from the Patriot is accidental or intentional? & if the latter, the reasons for it.

I hope I shall be favored with your answer by return of mail.

Very respectfully your ob<sup>t</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

Isaac Munroe

<sup>1</sup> Isaac Munroe, b. in Boston, 1784, where he founded the Boston Patriot. Settled in Baltimore in 1812 and in 1813 established the Baltimore Patriot which he conducted for many years. He was present at the bombardment of Fort McHenry and was aide to Governor Veazey. Died, 22 Dec. 1859.

<sup>2</sup> Thomas Culbreth was born in Kent Co., Delaware, on the Maryland border, 13 April, 1786 and moved to Caroline county early in life; member of House of Delegates, 1813; member of 15th and 16th Congresses; Chief Judge Caroline Co., Orphans' Court, 1822; Clerk of the Executive Council of Md., 1825-1838; died 16 April, 1843.

GEORGE HOWARD<sup>3</sup> TO THOMAS CULBRETH.

Dear Sir/

Waverly, July 15<sup>th</sup>, 1831

The late calamitous dispensation of Divine Providence has placed the State in a worst situation. I assure you that there is no one excepting the family of the late distinguished Governor who more deeply deplores the event than I do Being thus called upon I feel it my duty to endeavour to discharge the duties of the office so lately & so well occupied by our lamented friend. I am decidedly of opinion that the contemplated meeting of the council ought to take place for the purpose of taking steps for a suitable manifestation of regret for the loss of the chief Magistrate of the State.

I am D<sup>r</sup> Sir

Very respectfully yr<sup>s</sup>

Geo. Howard

President of the Council

P. S. You are at liberty to make any use of the above you may think proper.

Thomas Culbreth Esq<sup>r</sup> —————

ROGER B. TANEY TO GOV. MARTIN.

Sir

Annapolis, July 6, 1831

Having accepted an appointment under the Government of the United States, it has become my duty to surrender the office of Attorney General of Maryland, and I accordingly hereby resign it, and I avail myself of the occasion to express to Your Excellency my deep sense of the kindness and confidence which I constantly received from the Executive of Maryland during the time I had the honor to fill the office.

I am Sir with high respect

yr<sup>r</sup> most ob<sup>t</sup> S<sup>t</sup>

R. B. Taney

<sup>3</sup> George Howard, son of Gen. John Eager Howard, b. 21 Nov. 1789; d. 2 Aug. 1846. Governor Martin died 11 July, 1831, and Mr. Howard as President of the Council succeeded him.



Annapolis, July 8, 1831

Dear Sir

I was ordered by the Executive in the Spring of 1830 to attend to the prosecution of several indictments which had been found against Raymond in Baltimore City Court, charging him with having violated the Lottery Laws of this State, by selling tickets in Lotteries which had not been authorized by the laws of Maryland.

After the cases had been prepared for trial on behalf of the State, & a day had been assigned by the court for hearing them, Mr Raymond made the usual affidavit & obtained an order to remove the cases to Anne Arundel Court. It then became my duty under the order I had received to follow the cases & I accordingly attended Anne Arundel at the fall Term of 1830, for about a week on account of these cases only, but owing to the absence of the witnesses on the part of the State, I was unable to bring the cases to trial & they were continued to the spring Term 1831. At the last mentioned Term Mr Raymond abandoned the defence he had contemplated & plead guilty to the Indictments & was fined by the Court.

As the duty imposed on me by the Executive has now been fulfilled, I must ask the favour of you to call the attention of the Governor & Council to the subject at their next meeting, in order that they may decide on the compensation proper to be advanced to me for this service. I take this opportunity of stating for the information of the Executive that the Court of Appeals have decided that the Register in Chancery is an annual appointment, & that the bonds given by the former Registers, Mr Bowie and Mr Brewer, were securities for their official conduct, from the date of the respective bonds until the period where the constitution directed the annual appointments to be made, and no longer. These were sufficient grounds for believing that Mr Bowie had fulfilled his duty *for the time covered by the bond*, although from the loss of some record books it could not be procured at the trial, and the Legislature therefore at their late session released the amount which had been recovered against one of his securities.

In the suit on Mr Brewer's bond, some new points of defence were taken, which I argued in conjunction with Mr Boyle, at an Adjourned Court of Ann Arundel County in June last. The Court have decided in favour of the State, & hold Mr Brewer liable on his bond for the time it covers, that is to say, from Dec<sup>r</sup> 13, 1811 (the date of the bond) until the expiration of the third week in Nov<sup>r</sup> 1812, when a new appointment ought to have been made. And it is referred to you to ascertain the amount due for that period of time upon the principles settled by the Court in the case of the State against Wayman who was the security of Bowie. Mr Green will furnish you with a copy of the judgment & reference.

This report in relation to the result of the suits against the Registers in Chancery would perhaps have been more properly made before I sent in my resignation. But the decision of the Court in the suit against Mr Brewer was not made until yesterday, & I take the earliest opportunity of apprising you of the result. The decision in this case closes all of the business with which I was charged by the Governor & Council while I had the honor to hold the office of Attorney General of Maryland.

Thomas Culbreth.

I am D<sup>r</sup> Sir very respectfully  
Your ob<sup>t</sup> S<sup>t</sup>

\_\_\_\_\_  
R. B. Taney

Baltimore, Sept. 18, 1831

Dear Sir

In July last shortly before the adjournment of the Court of Appeals I addressed a letter to you requesting that you would bring before the Executive my compensation for professional Services in the Lottery cases to which I had been directed to attend by the Governor and Council. As I have not heard from you on this subject may I ask the favour of you to say whether the Executives have acted on the business.

I am D<sup>r</sup> Sir with great respect  
Y<sup>r</sup> most ob<sup>t</sup> S<sup>t</sup>

R. B. Taney

To the Honorable

The Governor and Council of Maryland

The Petition of Gassaway Pindell Administrator of Nicholas Pindell respectfully represents to your Honors, That said Nicholas Pindell enlisted on the 3<sup>rd</sup> day of Feb<sup>ry</sup> 1777 as a Private Soldier in the First Reg<sup>t</sup> of the Maryland Line, and continued in said Service untill the time of his Death, on the 31<sup>st</sup> day of July 1779, as will appear by reference to the Muster Roll of the said Maryland Line. That no Pay or Compensation was made to said Nicholas, nor to any other person for him, neither is there any Entry of any such Pay to be found on the Pay Roll and Army Ledger where all such Payments when made were entered, and that the whole amount of said Pay for said Services is still due.

That the Honorable The Governor and Council are Authorised and requested by a Resolution of the General Assembly passed at December Session 1830 N<sup>o</sup> 32 to ascertain the amount due said Nicholas Pindell and that the Treasurer shall pay over the same to your Petitioner as Administrator of said Nicholas. May it therefore please your Honors to ascertain the amount of Pay due said Nicholas Pindell as a Private Soldier in the Maryland Line from the 3<sup>rd</sup> of Feb<sup>ry</sup> 1777 to the 31<sup>st</sup> day of July 1779 inclusive with Interest from the respective times when said Pay was due, and to give an order upon the Treasurer for the Payment thereof to be made to the order of your Petitioner as administrator of Nicholas Pindell.

P. Loockerman,  
for Pet<sup>r</sup>

M<sup>r</sup> Loockerman will please explain the grounds of my Claim to the Executive for Services rendered by my Brother Nicholas Pindell during the Revolutionary War.

With respect your friend

Gassaway Pindell  
22 July 1831

July 22<sup>nd</sup> 1831



Thos. Culbreth Esq<sup>r</sup>  
 Clerk of the Executive Council  
 Annapolis  
 Maryland

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Philad<sup>a</sup>, Sept. 6, 1828

Sir

Yours of the 2<sup>nd</sup> instant has been duly received, annexing a Draft on the Treasury of the State of Maryland for Four Hundred Dollars on account of the Swords to be made by order of the Governor. [When received the am<sup>t</sup> will be placed to the Cr of that account and the Swords shall be done if possible within the Specified time.

Yours respectfully  
 Tho<sup>s</sup> Fletcher

Thos Culbreth Esq<sup>r</sup>

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Philad<sup>a</sup>, Nov. 19, 1828

Sir

Your favour of the 6<sup>th</sup> inst is received in which you inform me that the price of the Sword to be made for Lieutenant Mayo is fixed by the Governor at Four Hundred Dollars.

I shall take care to make it worth that Sum, and the others in proportion to their respective prices.

I fear that it will not be in my power to complete them all within the limited period, owing to the great demand for other work this Season, but I am doing all in my power to get them done as soon as possible.

Be pleased to inform me whether the Gov<sup>r</sup> would wish one of them forwarded before the others are completed, or whether he prefers having all sent on together.

Yours respectfully  
 Tho<sup>s</sup> Fletcher

Tho<sup>s</sup> Culbreth Esq<sup>r</sup>  
 Annapolis, Md.

Philad<sup>a</sup>, July 4, 1831

Thos. Culbreth Esq<sup>r</sup>  
Clerk of the Council

Sir

I have the pleasure to inform you that the three Swords ordered by the Executive of the State of Maryland, to be presented to Mess<sup>rs</sup> Contee, Geisenger and Smoot are completed, and await the orders of His Excellency the Governor.

Doc<sup>tr</sup> Ray has seen them, and expressed his approbation of them.

I am Sir  
very respectfully  
Your obed<sup>t</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>  
Tho<sup>s</sup> Fletcher

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Philad<sup>a</sup>, July 26, 1831

Thomas Culbreth Esq<sup>r</sup>  
Clerk of the Council

Sir

I addressed you on the 4<sup>th</sup> inst<sup>t</sup> to inform you that the three gold mounted swords ordered by the Executive of Maryland, had been completed, and awaited the directions of His Excellency the Governor.

The decease of Gov. Martin has no doubt been the cause of the delay which has occurred in replying to my letter.

I am perfectly satisfied to wait until the business can be conveniently attended to, and in the meantime I am going on with the sword for Capt. Rodgers.

My object in writing at this time is to apprise you that my means are limited and that I should be glad of a remittance for the amount of the three swords (the contract was \$900) when it is convenient. If it should be thought necessary that the Swords should be delivered, before payment can be made,

I will bring or send them to Annapolis, or I will retain them until the other Sword is done.

Your reply will oblige

Y<sup>r</sup> ob<sup>t</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

Thos Fletcher

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FIELDING LUCAS <sup>5</sup> TO GOV. P. F. THOMAS.

Baltimore, May 8, 1850

D<sup>r</sup> Governor

You have no doubt, long ere this, made up your mind that I have been very remiss in communicating the desired information about *that Sword*. I assure you however, that not until today, have I been able to obtain it myself.

I enclose you Jackson's estimate of the Cost. The design for the handle which was furnished at my request, by my friend J<sup>NO</sup> H. B. Latrobe is unique and very beautiful, but at the same time very costly, being entirely out of the hackneyed track of our Artisans. The grasp is formed by a figure of Liberty, enveloped in part, by the American flag. She is standing upon the breast of the American Eagle, which forms the guard by aid of its wings, whilst the Serpent clasped in its talons and grasped above by Liberty forms the Shield. The whole is beautifully emblematical of the defeat of Mexico by American Arms. The Blade and Scabbard will of course be finished in appropriate style, with proper devices & accompaniments.

Should the cost of all this be too heavy for the State purse, Jackson will have to get up something plainer & more moderate. Having no knowledge of the Amount appropriated for the purpose I cannot advise, but shall be again glad to aid you further in the matter if you desire.

<sup>5</sup> Fielding Lucas, son of Fielding Lucas, Jr., b. 27 Oct. 1812; d. 7 June, 1853.

Carroll, Cary & Joe are well. Wharton has gone home to vote for reform which by the by is going on very Slowly here to-day.

Y<sup>rs</sup> truly

Fieldg Lucas

---

Sword made in the best manner Hilts after the design of J. B. Latrobe Esq<sup>r</sup>. Silver *Gilt* with Rosewood case & Belt. Scaboard also Silver & *Gilt* will cost \$500.

I wish it to be understood that in making the above its a matter of pride to have it well executed as an honour to the State and Maker.

Sam<sup>l</sup> Jackson

194 Market St. Balt.

May 8<sup>th</sup>, 1850

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

(Continued from Vol. XX, p. 183.)

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A Copper Still to contain about fifty Gallons with a Head and pewter Worm Suitable.

A Coil of good New Cable four Inches and half or two half Coils of Sixty fathom Each Half Coils of Sixty Fathom of Good Five Inch Cable.

Twelve peeces of Good Russia Duck at about forty shillings @ Bolt.

marked )(

xx

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Maryland January 23<sup>d</sup> 1742

Gentlemen

On the 18<sup>th</sup> Instant I received yours of the 24<sup>th</sup> Sep<sup>r</sup> last said to come by M<sup>r</sup> Chapman am Obliged for Your Honour



to my Endorsement of Stanburry's bill on Forward; w<sup>ch</sup> protest is not yet Come to hand.

Inclosed are the Under noted Bills amo<sup>t</sup> to £58.. 4.. 9 with which I desire ye will Credit me in Account. Of this date I have drawn on ye Payable to Nicholas Maccubin for Twenty one pounds sixteen shillings and ten pence at sixty days sight w<sup>ch</sup> I desire at time ye will pay and Charge to my Account.

To Messrs Philpot & Lee.

Sir

I Rec<sup>d</sup> yours without Date and in answer thereto shall join with you to what you can Reasonably desire on the Subject.

Jan<sup>ry</sup> 26<sup>th</sup> 1742

To M<sup>r</sup> M. Macnemara

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Mary<sup>d</sup> Feb. 8<sup>th</sup> 1742

Mess<sup>rs</sup> Phillpot & Lee

Inclosed is the Undernoted Bills of Exch<sup>a</sup> Am<sup>o</sup> to £5 with w<sup>ch</sup> please to Credit me in Account.

I have on the 4<sup>th</sup> Instant drawn a sett of Bills on ye at Sixty Days sight payable to M<sup>r</sup> Paul Ruiz for Twenty pounds w<sup>ch</sup> at time I desire ye will pay and Charge to my Account.

I conceive that Exclusive of sufficient to pay for the goods formerly wrote for I shall have to pay the Bills drawn & some Ballance in Your hands wherefore if I may not Intrude on ye too far I desire ye will by the first good Opportunity Comeing up this Bay send me the Contents of the Inclosed Invoice of goods and Insure on them so that in Case of Loss I may draw The prime Cost and all Charges w<sup>ch</sup> Insurence with the said Cost Charge to my Account. Whatever these goods Amount to you shall be in Cash for in very little time and Your favour Acknowledged in a suitable Manner.

I hope ye will take Care that they may be good in their kind and Cheap.

We have of Late Great Import of Goods from Glasgow and

Other parts of North Britain we<sup>h</sup> are sold here at very Easy rates whereby they will gain on the London Trade if not well taken Care of I mean to suply Equally Cheap and Good. . . .

Henry Biggson }  
W<sup>m</sup> Turner } 5

To Mess<sup>rs</sup> Philpott & Lee Merchants in London.

Linnen Draper.

6 peeces good strong Hempen Roles

6 peeces good strong Russia Duck

Iron Monger

4 Hundred weight of Eight penny sheething Nails

4 Hundred weight six penny Sheething

10M Flatt point 20<sup>d</sup> Nails

A Pair of good Large Smiths Bellows made up Carefully in hair Cloth

A Bench Vice for a smith

A Hand Vice

Two Large or Striking sled Hammers

Two hand Hammers

A sett of sheoding or Farriers Tools

Stationary

6 Ream strong Brown Paper fit for using in the sheathing of Vessells

4 Ream Good writeing Paper.

Cordage

One Coile 5 Inch Cable Laid Haulser

One Coile of Inch & half Rope

One Coile of Two Inch and half Rope

Two Copper Stills with Heads and good strong Worms made to the following sises the Copper to be of Good strong substance and the worms to be well and strong secured.

Vidz: One Copper to Contain fifty Gallons and the Head and worm made suitable.

The Other Copper to Contain Thirty Gallons and the Head and worm suitable.

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Annapolis March 4<sup>th</sup> 1742

Sir

In case M<sup>r</sup> Slye will make me a Title to the 300 Acres of Land proposed by him to be Conveyed to me I will give him Eighty pounds sterling one half by Bills this summer & the Other the Next Conditional he allso Assigns the fifty Acres Land want w<sup>ch</sup> you proposed Including in the survey made on the Back of Buck Range.

I hope you have Joined that Survey to M<sup>r</sup> Stansburrys of w<sup>ch</sup> I gave you the Cert as also that on w<sup>ch</sup> his mill is w<sup>ch</sup> I think is called mount Hays and Including all the Vacant Lands Contigu on the Back of Buck Range.

In case Mr. Slye Agrees as above I will Ratefie the same when he Pleases in the meantime you may get him to assign the 50 acres warr<sup>tt</sup> other ways Conclude the other without.

I Expected to have seen you at my return, the Lands you mentioned are all I believe Patented but therein shall Inform you further in a Little time when I intend to see you.

I hope for your care and Friendship in these Affairs. . . .

If M<sup>r</sup> Sly Inclines to make the assignment it must be dated Agreeable to the time you make the Survey.

To M<sup>r</sup> Tho. Franklin Balt. C<sup>ty</sup> These.

Gent.

Inclosed is a Cert. of the Courses of Part of Rich Neck sold by M<sup>r</sup> Cha. Ridgly to me I do not understand what M<sup>r</sup> Ridgly aims at a Proof of the Bounds. If he Intends to alter them from what they have been deemed by his Deed to me I hope ye will be so Good as to make no return of the same Untill I have been heard by ye. I have no Exception against them as they stand and I conceive it would have been Neighbourly in M<sup>r</sup> Ridgly to have Acquainted me with his Intention therein.

The Bounded Locusts stood close by the Branch near a small mash as Mr Ridgly then Informed me and I believe is now Bounded there a small Wallnutt I am not Certain of the time appointed by ye to meet but I Conceive on such Commissions that the Com<sup>s</sup> are not tied down to a day but may adjourn for further Light and to Render their Examinations more Perfect.

I could wish that in this Case you would favour me with notice to what time ye adjourn sure Mr. Ridgly not opose so Reasonable a Request as I hope he Desires Nothing then what is Just and Neighbourly. . . .

Annapolis March 10<sup>th</sup> 1742

To Mess<sup>rs</sup> Thomas Sheredine & Dr George Buchanan.

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Annapolis March 10<sup>th</sup> 1742

Sir

It does not suit to Buy the wheat at the rate you mention it is sold at four shillings  $\text{3}$  Bushell. I desire the favour that with all the dispatch you can you will deliver to Capt. Jo<sup>n</sup> Satterwhite the Bearer the Wheat you proposed paying me for the Ballance and take his Rec<sup>t</sup> for the Quantity delivered here shall be Cr in Your Acct<sup>s</sup> as Agreed.

In as much as I depend on this Wheat for Loading my Vessell hope for your speedy Compliance. . . .

To Mr Jas. MacLaughlin.

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Annapolis March 10<sup>th</sup> 1742

Capt. Saterwhite

You are to Proceed to North East (and Deliver what wheat you Receive from Mr Jackson Mr George & Mr Macclaughlin as also what you have on Board) to Mr Jethro Brown to be Ground Bolted and packed for my use.

You are also to deliver him my Letter and Eighteen pounds seven shillings and six pence sent for him.

You are to agree with him or Mess<sup>rs</sup> Baker for one hundred and Fifty Barrells or Two Hundred Barrells of Good Merchantable Flower for my use to be got ready Imediately for which I will pay Eight shil<sup>s</sup> and six pence Pensilvania Currency ☿ Gross Hundred and the usual Rate for the Barrells beside The money to be paid by an order to Pensilvania on the Rec<sup>t</sup> of the Flower. In case they cannot supply you, you are to go to M<sup>r</sup> Reynolds's Mill or any other mills about Nottingham or thereabouts and agree for the foregoing Quantity to be Delivered to the Landing to you at North East at the foregoing Rate. Their money shall be paid as before which they may be assured of.

As soon as you have Collected the foregoing Wheat you are to bring Down what seconds and Bran M<sup>r</sup> Brown has ready of the Produce thereof and you are in all to use Dispatch and let me hear from you. Pray be not Delatory. . . .

To Cap<sup>t</sup> Jn<sup>o</sup> Saterwhite in the Swallow.

---

Annapolis March 10<sup>th</sup> 1742

S<sup>r</sup>

I send you ☿ Cap<sup>t</sup> John Saterwhite Eighteen pounds seven shillings and six pence which you might have had before if any of your Family had been here.

He carries some Wheat to be ground Bolted & Packed for me and is to Collect more which I desire you will use Dispatch in manufacturing my Vessell waiting for it.

I will pay you as before, and for any Barrells & Cooperage.

I want 150 or 200 Barrells of Flower which I will take of you or your Sons in Law if they can supply for which I will pay Eight Shillings & Six pence Pensilvania Curenecy ☿ Gross Hundred and for the Barrells as usual Your money to be paid at Philadelphia on the Rec<sup>t</sup> of the Flower. If you cannot supply the Cap<sup>t</sup> has orders to purchase else where and shall be obliged for your advice to Him.

I will keep the Bran of this Wheat for my own use and would have the shorts by themselves and good seconds made.

Your money for this affair shall be allways ready and your favour Acknowledged. . . .

To Mr Jethro Brown North East.

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Annapolis March 10<sup>th</sup> 1742

Sir

Being obliged to Warrantee the Land called Hampton Court to Edward Flannigan & for w<sup>ch</sup> an Ejectment is brought against the Tennant of Edward Evans I will pay you all the Demands you have against him the said Flanigan on that account and I desire you will Credit him by Charging me with the same w<sup>ch</sup> shall be paid Accordingly.

Inclosed is the Certificate of the said Land called Hampton Court and w<sup>ch</sup> we Claim taken from the Patent & which I desire you Will have Laid out. I have Wrote to Mr Thomas Shea and Mr Flannigan to be at the Place on the 20<sup>th</sup> Instant to shew the Trees and hope that an Exact Return Will be made thereof.

I shall see you at Your Assize meantime I am with best Respect to Your Father and you & Family. . . .

To Mr Ja<sup>s</sup> Rigbie sher. of Baltimore County.

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Mr Edward Flannigan March 10<sup>th</sup> 1742.

Inclosed is a Letter and Directions to Mr James Rigbie w<sup>ch</sup> I desire you will deliver to him as soon as it comes to your Hands wherein I have desired him to Charge me with all the Tobacco on Account of Ejectment of Hampton Court & discharge you therefrom.

I have allso Inclosed him the Courses of the Land w<sup>ch</sup> is to be Returned on the Survey to be made the 20<sup>th</sup> Instant.

I have Inclosed sent a Letter to Mr Shea w<sup>ch</sup> I desire you

Will give him and doubt not but he Will Accordingly to my Request go with you on the 20<sup>th</sup> Instant to the Land & shew the Sheriff the Bounded Trees w<sup>ch</sup> I am sure he knows or if he does not some of the Neighbours do who you & he can get to shew them.

You need be under no uneasiness for you Will be discharged from all Demands on Account of the Sheriff for this Cause. . .

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March 10<sup>th</sup> 1742

Mr Tho<sup>s</sup> Shea

I have spoke to Mr Dulany & Mr Chapman about Your money due from Smith and I have seen the Records of the Judgments and find you to be the Last Wherefore I am certain that you will not get your money (if at all) not in a very Long time, I have Mr Chapmans Promise as soon as he can with safety to himself (and Effects come in) he Will pay you.

I am Sensible that you know the Bounds of Deamonds Land w<sup>ch</sup> is in Dispute with Evans and as the same is to be Surveyed on the 20<sup>th</sup> Instant to be returned by the Sheriff for Tryal I desire that you will go with Mr Edward Flanagan to the Land on that Day and shew the Sheriff and Surveyor the Begining & other Trees you may get any other that knows them to go with you your favour in this Point Will much Oblige me as I depend Intirely on you therein. . . .

To Mr Tho. Shea.

Sir

I rec<sup>d</sup> your favour by Mr Bordly and instead of your paying me money I shall probably pay you, my case being this. I made a Purchase of some Lands at the neck between Back River and Gunpowder w<sup>ch</sup> ware one Benjors and since I send a Deed to you from Alexander Graves. I do not know how Graves derives his title nor do I propose Contesting the same but will give you a Reasonable Price for your Right if incline

to sell w<sup>ch</sup> the Remoteness of the place and Indifference of the Land (I believe) will induce you to do.

I take this oppertunity to Acquaint you hereof and to Request the Refuseall of Your Title in the above Lands & when you come over shall further Treat. . . .

To M<sup>r</sup> James Harris Esq<sup>r</sup>

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Annapolis in Maryland Mar. 30<sup>th</sup> 1743

Gentlemen

I desire that by this Vessel belonging to M<sup>r</sup> Addam Muir of this Province or some other Good opportunity comeing up Chesapeak Bay to Annapolis you will send me a Pipe of good Videnia Wine being for my own use I request you will send that w<sup>ch</sup> is Very good and for the Value thereof draw on M<sup>r</sup> Samuel Hyde a Merchant in London to be charged to account of D<sup>r</sup> Chas. Carrol of Annapolis in Maryland. You are to take Bills Loading to be delivered to me as above and mark<sup>d</sup> the Pipe )(

xx

To Mess<sup>rs</sup> Rider Chambers and Baker merchants Maidaera  
P. S. Please Advise the Rates of Wheat &c.

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Maryland April 16<sup>th</sup> 1743

Sir

On the 6<sup>th</sup> of February Last I drew on you payable to the Lord Baltimore for Thirty pounds sterling and of this date to Charles Carroll Esq<sup>r</sup> for one Hundred and Twenty pounds Sterling both w<sup>ch</sup> I desire you will pay According to their Tenor and Charge to my Account. I desire allso that you will make an Insurence for me of five Hundred pounds Sterling on the scooner Annapolis of Maryland Square Stern Burthen about Fifty Ton John Satterwhite master and my self Owner In and from Maryland to the Island of Barbados there and Back



again to the Port of Annapolis in Maryland and the premium  
& Charges of such Insurence Charge allso to my account. . . .

To M<sup>r</sup> Sa. Hyde Merchant in London

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Annapolis April 16<sup>th</sup> 1743

Sir

I have ocaation for some Current money of your Province to  
be lodged in your City and not being much Acquainted with  
any other have presumed to give you the Trouble of Selling  
the Inclosed Bills of one Hundred and Twenty pounds Sterling  
for me and retaining the money in your Hands till I order it  
otherwise.

When I Want I shall draw on you at Thirty days sight w<sup>ch</sup>  
will not be at Least this month. Not being Perfectly acquaintel  
I got my friend M<sup>r</sup> Carroll to Endorse the Bills they are good  
and therefore will not have them sold under Sixty five  $\text{¢}$  Cent  
advance what you judge your Trouble Worth shall be Readily  
allowed. . . .

To M<sup>r</sup> Clem<sup>t</sup> Plumshed Sen<sup>r</sup>  $\text{¢}$  Jo<sup>n</sup> Irvin, Philadelphia

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Annapolis Maryland April 20<sup>th</sup> 1743

Sir

Since my Last to you I saw M<sup>r</sup> Samuel Groom and gave him  
your Two notes for Wheat Inclosed to me as the People  
Suposed to Live up his way and will procure the same if to  
be had, or Return the Notes.

I desire that by this opportunity Capt Macclaster belonging  
to this Place you will Send me one Dozen of Mens shoe Lasts  
Large and different sizes and one Dozen Womens Lasts Large  
and deffrent Sizes and the Cost of them to my Account.

I should be glad to hear from you by this Master Who has  
promised me to Wait on you. . . .

To M<sup>r</sup> Tho<sup>s</sup> Hutchinson Merch<sup>t</sup> In Boston.

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Annapolis Maryland May 16<sup>th</sup> 1743

S<sup>r</sup>

I send you by the schooner Annapolis John Saterwhite Master as by the Inclosed Invoice and Bill of Loading two hund<sup>d</sup> Seventy Eight Barrells of Nett Flower 59365<sup>lb</sup> Fifty three Barrells of Bread Quantity nett 5292 Hogsheads & one Casque Containing 45 Bushells of Pease 5100 Hh'd staves all which I hope you will sell for the highest price for my Intrest and by the same Vessell send me the produce & of what Balance is in your hands of last Cargo in five Ton of good Clean Muscovado Sugar and the Rest in Rum the latter I desire may be a Good strong spirit and the former Good in its kind both in good Casque.

I must again Repeat my Complaint of the weights of Sugar and expect in that Case you will set me right Gros weight is what all have and myne from you never holds out the nett five score to the hundred which you charge.

I am likewise to Complain of the Article of Intrest you Charge for the small Ballance due you, as in the Course of Business the like may lie in your hands from me and is so now. I would very unwillingly change you for any other Merchant unless Compelled thereto by what I may deem unkind usage and hope to meet with no such but that you will promote my Intrest when in justice you ought.

The Delay my Vessell had when last in Barbadoes was great Damage and Cost to me, I hope you will make Dispatch and if you see the Master any way Delatory you will urge him to his Duty.

My People are all paid their wages here, wherefore you are not to advance any Money for them, and hope you will have Intrest to prevent their being pressed, and use what Dispatch may be.

Our Act for Prohibition of Corn is not expired or could have sent some tho I believe some have not been so exact in that Respect but have carried out some. If any Encourage-

ment from you can return the Vessell with a Load in the Fall and thence to some of your Salt Islands.

I desire you will also send me four Barrells of Good Limes Six pounds of Chocolate and order if in season that three or four Pine apples be put into the best way for keeping and sent me for which charge the Acco<sup>t</sup> with the Cost.

The flower was taken on board some Distance from me and from several persons which occasioned me to insert in the Invoice the Marks and Numbers by which it was purchased, and which the master will clear to you who thro mistake Irregularly marked & Numbred some of it in taking on Board.

If you can assist the Master to Freight shall be obliged for your favour therein.

This Flower being just fresh and the bread very good hope will answer, I referr to your good management. . . .

To Mr Coddington Carrington Merch<sup>t</sup> Barbadoes.

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Annapolis May 16<sup>th</sup> 1743

Cap<sup>t</sup> John Saterwhite

You are with all Convenient speed and dispatch to proceed to Bridge Town in the Island of Barbadoes with the Schooner Annapolis and Cargo and there Deliver the said Cargo to M<sup>r</sup> Coddington Carrington Merchant there and my Letters taking his orders from time to time.

In your passage to the said Island you are to keep to the windward thereof untill you make its Latitude and then Run down to make the same. Either going or Returning you are not to touch any where but in Case of Distress or great Necessity, you are to avoid speaking to any Vessells whatever but keeping on your due courses Avoid the same.

You are to keep your people Employed in the Vessell at the Island while there & admit as little Charges in Hire of other Hands in Landing or Shipping as may be. And in every other Respect avoid Expences & Charges, there.

You are to take in any Freight that offers for this River, Patapsco, South, West or Wye Rivers at three pounds Sterling  $\text{£}$  Ton.

If Mr Thomas Wolford has any Goods to ship to Patuxen you are to take in the same to be delivered at Queen Ann to Mr W<sup>m</sup> Murdock at three pounds ten shill<sup>s</sup> Sterl:  $\text{£}$  Tonn under which it can not be done the Distance up the River is so great, and Landing difficult; deliver Mr Wolford the Letter directed to him.

You are not to take in any Tobacco or other Enumerated Goods here, nor Indian Corn, nor any Enumerated Goods in Barbadoes untill Bonded according to Law, nor are you to do any other Act that may Subject the Vessell and Cargo to trouble or Forfeiture. When you have received Mr Carringtons Dispatches and orders (you are to make no Delay there) or those Intrusted by him, but make what speed you can in Returning to this Port. . . .

To Cap<sup>t</sup> John Saterwhite in the Schooner Annapolis of Maryland.

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Maryland January 23<sup>d</sup> 1742

Gen<sup>t</sup>

On the 18<sup>th</sup> Instant I Rece<sup>d</sup> yours of 24<sup>th</sup> of September last said to Come by Mr Chapman am obliged for your Hon<sup>r</sup> to my Endrsement of Standsburys Bill on Forward w<sup>ch</sup> protest is not yet come to hand.

Inclosed are the undernoted Bills amounting to  $\text{£}58..4..9$  with w<sup>ch</sup> I desire ye will Credit me in Account of this date I have drawn on ye Payable to Nich<sup>s</sup> Maccubin for Twenty one pounds sixteen shillings and Ten pence at sixty days sight w<sup>ch</sup> I desire at time ye will pay and Charge to my Account. . .

Mr John Bullin on selves	$\text{£}36..4..9$
Samuel Gover on Jo <sup>n</sup> Hanbury	$22..0..0$

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$58..4..9$

Maryland June 20<sup>th</sup> 1743Gent<sup>t</sup>

I Received yours & Rendall with the goods for w<sup>ch</sup> I am obliged to ye I also have since myne of 23<sup>d</sup> January last Received the Protest therein mentioned. Inclosed is the second Exchange on John Dunkin on selves £26.. 4.. 0 with w<sup>ch</sup> I desire ye will Credit me in Account.

I might have hoped that by Gover ye had Rece<sup>d</sup> myne of the 8<sup>th</sup> feb. last, but I find by yours was not Come to hand tho Gover Arived.

It is the General opinion that our Crops are shorter than usual and I think theres a Likelyhood of a shorter the succeeding year, the season being Very dry and People not Planted one third of their Crops in some parts not half. . . .

To Mess<sup>rs</sup> Philpot & Lee.

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 Maryland July 4<sup>th</sup> 1743

Sir

There will be Shipt you by your Ship of w<sup>ch</sup> Capt. John West is Commander forty Ton of Pigg Iron for my Proper Account and am therefore to desire you will make Insurance on the said Ship that in Case of Loss I may Draw Two Hundred Pounds Sterling, and the Premium on such Insurances Charge to my account of said Pigg Iron.

On the 24<sup>th</sup> June last I drew on you payable to Geo. Plater Esq<sup>r</sup> for forty five Pounds Sterling w<sup>ch</sup> I desire the favour you will pay and the same charge to my Account. . . .

To Mr Samuel Hyde.

July 4<sup>th</sup> 1743

Sir there Will be shiped you by James Hall in the ship South River fifty Ton of Pigg Iron & by Dan<sup>l</sup> Rusell in the ship Alexander Sixty Tons for Account of Benj<sup>a</sup> Tasker Esq<sup>r</sup> & Com. Wherefore I am on Behalf of said Tasker & Com. to desire that you will make an Insureance on the said Two

ships that in Case of the Lossess one or both We may Draw five Pounds ꝑ Ton sterling cleere of all Charges for the said Iron in them Respectively.

It is Unreasonable to Loose any thing on the Tonnage of our Iron Shiped since the Quantety for w<sup>ch</sup> we take Bills of Loading is not onely Shiped here but 28<sup>lb</sup> in every Ton over and I am Certain that if we had common justice it would Turn out the same there.

That Last year by Hall you make to want Eight Hundred and with which he is content to have been his own Neglect, haveing left it here in a sloop of James Dicks w<sup>ch</sup> he had to Load the ship, and will I suppose now Take it in and thus or in some such Manner may We be served by others.

The Gentlemen Insists that Patterson and English answer to their Bills of Loading the last Year and w<sup>ch</sup> is but common Honesty that they do sure sir one Hundred and Twelve pounds here is the same as a the Kings Scales there and you will allow that some here may have common sense to Weigh Twenty Hundreds of that Weight. In short the Iron has been delivered the Masters and they have either by design or Neglect ommitted the delivery or the Lighter men make away and its hard we must suffer Every way. . . .

M<sup>r</sup> William Black

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Annapolis July 5<sup>th</sup> 1743

Gentlemen

I made a purchase of all the Iron ore on the Lands of Thomas Hynes of w<sup>ch</sup> I make no doubt you have been sensible for some time past.

M<sup>r</sup> Hynes told me he had agreed with ye for your Raising & carrying away some at a Certain Rate ꝑ Ton, I have no Objection against any just or fair Agreement made with M<sup>r</sup> Hynes and shall allways be Ready to Conform to such.

I have been up at the Bank lately and find that your overseer by order from your Co. has Quited a Bottom of ore and Casts

the Dirt from the Bank thereon. This I conceive not to be a fair Way of Working, and Very much to my Dammage that the ore should be over run; and the Bottom Left Impracticable for me to Recover.

I Would by all Reasonable means Avoid any dispute, as I have a Very great Respect & Regard for ye and hope to meet suitable disposition on your parts, I must therefore Request as a matter of justice due to me, that ye will give Imediate directions to your overseer to Work the said Bottom & to go as Deep as the ore Lies, and not to Cast the Earth on the said Bottom before the Ore thereon be Raised to Carry on the Bank fairly by Taking the Bottom as Well as the Top and not Over-run the same to my Loss & prejudice.

In case I have not such your Instructions, and that your overseer or People do not Conform thereto, I hope I shall stand Excused by Endeavoring at Equitable means to procure justice. . . .

To Mess<sup>rs</sup> Edward Neal & Ralph Falconer, In Charles County  
Sent @ M<sup>r</sup> Jer. Chace the 6<sup>th</sup>

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## MARYLAND RENT ROLLS.

### BALTIMORE COUNTY.

[Continued from Vol 20, No. 2, June 1925, *q. v.* for general discussion and description of the manuscript records.]

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Inlargment to Jehosaphet 500 acr. Sur the 2 of Septemb<sup>r</sup> 1695 for Richard Smith Lyeing vp the falls of gunpowder river beginning at a bounded w<sup>t</sup> walnut on the north side of the falls a bounded tree of Jehosaphet rent @ anum 1..—.—

Lawrances Pasture, 150 acr. Sur the 28 of Septemb<sup>r</sup> 1683 for Larance Richardson on the south of a branch of gunpowder river Commonly called back river at a bounded Chestnut standing by the side of Windleys branch rent @ anum —.6.—

Windleys Rest 200 acr Sur the 7 of July 1686 for Richard Windley on the south side of back river at a bounded Chestnut tree on the west side of Windleys branch and now in the posestion of Francis Dallerhide rent  $\text{ᵇ}$  an —.8.—

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Slade.*

Taylor's Mount, 200 acr Sur the 28 of July 1661 for John Taylor on the South side of the Eastern branch of gunpowder river and 200 acr in the posestion of Thomas Richardson rent  $\text{ᵇ}$  an —.4.—

50 acr residue thereof in posestion of Thomas Marley rent  $\text{ᵇ}$  anum —.1.—

*C. 250 a Poss<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Adams.*

Long Point 150 acr Sur the 1 of Septemb<sup>r</sup> 1687 for Thomas Richardson on the south side of gunpowder river at a bounded w<sup>t</sup> oak of the Land Called Taylor's Mount And now In the posestion of John Richardson rent  $\text{ᵇ}$  anum —.6.—

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> James Crooke.*

Love Point, 100 acr Sur the 10 of July 1672 for Richard Symes on the north side of the westerne branch of gunp<sup>r</sup> river at a marked oak on a point by the side of the said branch posed by Lawrence Richardson rent  $\text{ᵇ}$  anum —.4.—

*C. For R<sup>d</sup> Lines.*

Tall Hill 100 acr Sur the 22 of August 1669 for Arthur Taylor in the North East branch of gunpow<sup>r</sup> river on the South Side of the branch 50 acr thereof in the posestion of Mary Litton for the orphants of Thomas Litton rent  $\text{ᵇ}$  anum —.1.—

50 acr residue thereof posed by Robert West rent  $\text{ᵇ}$  anum —.1.—

*C. 1667. Poss<sup>r</sup> 50a Walter Morrow.*

Tracys Levill, 200 acr Sur the 9 of March 1670 for Samuell Tracye at the head of gunpowder river at the head of one of the branches of the s<sup>d</sup> river Called back river and the head of



Light woods Creek, and now In the posestion of Lawrence Richardson rent  $\text{£}$  anum —.8.—

*C. Traceys Level.*

Dixons Chance, 300 acr Sur the 8<sup>th</sup> of June 1667 for John Dixon in gunpowder river on the southward side of the river and now In the posestion of John Richardson rent  $\text{£}$  anum —.6.—

*C. Dixons Chance. Poss<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Adams.*

Mates Affinity, 200 acr Sur the 1 March 1683 for Edward Douse and Emanuel Selye vpon a Creek of gunpowder river Called Salt peter Creek near the head begining at a bounded w<sup>t</sup> oak a small fork of the s<sup>d</sup> Creek belonging to the Orphants of Edward Boothbye rent  $\text{£}$  anum —.8.—

*S. Edward Douce & Emanuel Cealy.*

The Range, 200 acr Sur the 11<sup>th</sup> of Novem<sup>r</sup> 1686 for Edward Donse and Emanuel Selye Lyeing on the head of Salt peter Creek and now In the posestion of William Dane in Kent County rent  $\text{£}$  anum —.8.—

*C. Douce & Cealy.*

Gassaway Ridge 500 acr Sur the 11 of May 1678 for Nicolas Gassaway between the falls of gunpowder river next a Joyning to Leafes Chance rent  $\text{£}$  anum 1.—.—

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> S<sup>d</sup> Gassoways orp<sup>n</sup>.*

Littleton, 600 acr Sur the 14 of May 1684 for Thomas Thurston on the East side of bush river and on the west side of by-nums run at a bounded Ash by the run side 452 acr part thereof In the posestion of Robert Love  $\text{£}$  anum —.18.1

180 acr residue thereof in the posestion of Stepton Gill rent  $\text{£}$  anum —.7.2½

*C. 632a. Poss<sup>rs</sup> 180a. Stephen Gill, 452a John Israel.*

William the Conqueror, 200 acr Sur the 24 May 1685 for William Ramsey on the head of qunpowder river 150 acr part thereof in the posestion of Nicolas Day rent  $\text{£}$  anum —.6.—

100 acr residue thereof in the posestion W<sup>m</sup> Lenox rent ₧ anum —.2.—

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> 150a Nich<sup>o</sup> Day. 50 W<sup>m</sup> Lennox.*

Come by Chance, 200 acr Sur the 9<sup>th</sup> June 1671 for James Bynum on James branch on bush River at a marked red oak by the s<sup>d</sup> branch and granted to Thomas Thurston by vertue of a madamas In the yeare 1684. 167 acr part thereof in the posestion of the s<sup>d</sup> Thomas Thurston rent ₧ anum —.6.—

33 acr the residue in the posestion of Robert Love rent ₧ anum —.1.—

*C. Record incomplete.*

Joyce Tripass, 150 acr Sur the 5<sup>th</sup> Oct<sup>r</sup> 1674 for William Joyce on bush river at a marked red oak on the south side of the river the westernmost bounds of Christopher Topley and Levy Warfe posed by John Durham and now In the posestion of John Boone rent ₧ anum —.6.—

*C. Joyce Stripes. Poss<sup>r</sup> Mathew Green. [Interlined]  
“ Poss<sup>r</sup> 87a Jno Boone. 63a Jn<sup>o</sup> Durham.”*

Levyes Tribe, 100 acr Sur the 4<sup>th</sup> July 1672 for Christopher Topley and Levy Wharfe on the south side of bush river at a marked white oak by a Marsh at the side of the said river and now In the posestion of Samuell Durham rent ₧ an. —.4.—

*C. Leaveys Tribe. Poss<sup>r</sup> Mathew Green [Interlined] “ by Jn<sup>o</sup> Durham.”*

Addition to Levyes Tribe, 50 acr. Sur the 14 of Aprill 1681 for John Durham Lyeing on the west side of bush river and on the north side of a Creek Called Swan Creek begining at a bounded white oake and now in the posestion of Samuell Durham rent ₧ anum —.2.—

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> John Durham.*

Georges Hill 150 acr Sur the 20<sup>th</sup> of Octob<sup>r</sup> 1667 for George Collet on gunpowder river on the East side of the river near Fosters Creek 20 acr part thereof in the posestion of Thomas Preston rent ₧ anum —.—.5

130 acr residue thereof belonging to the Orphants of William Lewis rent  $\text{£}$  anum —.2..7

The Chance, 43 acr Sur the 12 of July 1676 for Edward Reives on the north side of gunpowder river at a red oake abounded tree posed by Thomas Preston rent  $\text{£}$  anum —.1..8 $\frac{1}{4}$

*C. Edw<sup>d</sup> Reeves.*

Lodwicks Refuse, 50 acr Sur the 7<sup>th</sup> of Decemb<sup>r</sup> 1667 for Thomas Preston on the north side of gunpowder river at a red oak a bounded red oak a bounded tree of Edward Reeves Land rent  $\text{£}$  anum —.2..—

*C. 1676.*

Hog Point, 40 acr Sur the 7 of decem<sup>r</sup> 1676 for Thomas Preston on the north side of gunpd<sup>r</sup> river at a marked w<sup>t</sup> oak Standing by a  $\text{£}$ cell of Land formerly laid out for Arthur Taylor rent  $\text{£}$  anum —.1..8

Hopewell, 60 acr Sur the 7 of decemb<sup>r</sup> 1676 for Thomas Preston on the north side of gunpowder river on the north side of a Creek rent  $\text{£}$  anum —.2..7

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> 41a John Rawlins, y<sup>e</sup> rest Abra Tyler.*

The Vnity Friendship, 350 acr Sur the 12 of July 1676 for Edward Reeves and Lodwick Williams on the north side of gunpowder river at a bounded w<sup>t</sup> oak near a pocoson, near the head of Middle Creek 175 acr part thereof in the posestion of Thomas Preston rent  $\text{£}$  anum —.7..—

175 acr residue thereof belonging to William Burne who has Left this province 16 yeares agoe noe rent rent set £ 0..7..0

*C. The United Friendship. Poss<sup>rs</sup> 175a Tho. Preston, 175a W<sup>m</sup> Burn who left this province 20 years ago. Preston claimes the whole.*

Prestons Luck, 50 acr Sur noe time When for Thomas Preston in a small Creek on the East side of gunpowder River Called Cookes creek at a bounded Spanish oak Stump posed as afores<sup>d</sup> rent  $\text{£}$  anum —.2..—

Chance, 150 acr Sur the 10 of August 1669 for Joseph Herves on bush river on the west side of the river and on the north side of a marsh near Hog neck and now in the posestion of Thomas Preston, rent  $\text{£}$  anum —.3.—

Who married the heires of the s<sup>d</sup> Herves

Judds Addition, 28 acr Sur the 28<sup>th</sup> of febr<sup>r</sup> 1688 for Michael Judd Lyeing between gunpowder and bush river and now In the posestion of Thomas Preston rent  $\text{£}$  anum —.1.1½

Pitchcraft, 112 acr Sur the 29 of Decemb<sup>r</sup> 1694 for Thomas Preston Lying on the north side of bush river begining at a bounded red oak near Tilliers Creek rent  $\text{£}$  anum —.4.6

*C. Gilliers Creek. Poss<sup>r</sup> Rob<sup>t</sup> Shaw.*

Everly Hill, 394 acr Sur the 29 of decemb<sup>r</sup> 1694 for Thomas Preston Lyeing in the woods above the head of bush river begining at a bounded red oak on the East side of Winters run Rent  $\text{£}$  anum —.15.9½

Brodwell Hill, 288 acr Sur the 16<sup>th</sup> Oct 1695 for Thomas Preston Lyeing on the south side of bush river begining at a bounded white oak by Sam's Cove rent  $\text{£}$  anum —.11.6½

*C. Broadwell hill.*

Richardsons Out Let, 808 acr Sur the 12 of March 1686/7 for Thomas Richardson Lying on the south side of gunp<sup>r</sup> river 100 acr part thereof in the posestion of Walter Marrow rent  $\text{£}$  anum —.4.—

230 acr part thereof in the posestion of Thomas Sterling in Talbot County rent  $\text{£}$  an —.9.2

478 acr residue thereof in the posestion of James Richardson rent  $\text{£}$  anum —.19.1¼

Leaf's Chance, 375 acr Sur the 10 July 1678 for Francis Leaf between the fall of gunpowder river at a bounded Hickory on the ridge between the falls 125 acr p<sup>t</sup> thereof in the posestion of W<sup>m</sup> Lenox rent  $\text{£}$  —.5.—

100 acr part thereof in the posestion of John Boone rent  $\text{£}$  anum —.4.—

150 acr residue thereof in poses. of Charles Hewit rent  $\text{£}$  anum —.6.—

*C. Poss<sup>rs</sup> 125a W<sup>m</sup> Lenox, 100a Tho. Hutchins, 150a Edward Selby.*

Sarah's Delight 80 acr Sur the 14 of July 1676 for John Tilliard on the south most side of bush river at a bounded tree of the Land formerly laid out for Francis Trippass Called bridewell Dock rent  $\text{£}$  anum —.3..3

God's Providence, 200 acr Sur the 14 July 1676 for John Tilliard formerly Called puddle wharfe on the south west side of bush river at a bounded w<sup>t</sup> oak of the Land formerly Laid out for Francis Stripass Called bridewell dock these 2  $\text{£}$  cells of Land Sur into one 160 acr part thereof In the posestion of Charles Adams rent  $\text{£}$  an. —.6..5

140 acr rescidue thereof in the posestion of Richard Tilliard rent  $\text{£}$  anum —.4..10

*C. Sarahs Delight & God's providence. The two tracts are included in one entry. 280a rent 0, 11, 3, Poss<sup>rs</sup> 160a Tho. Chamberlain, 120a R<sup>d</sup> Tilyard.*

Bridewell dock, 100 acr Sur the 5 Aprill 1667 for Francis Tripass on the west side of bush river on the northward side of the Land Called Tripilo suposed not to be above twenty acr rent Set  $\text{£}$  0..2..0

*C. Francis Stripas. Land call<sup>d</sup> Tripylon.*

York Chance, 125 acr Sur the 14 July 1676 for William York on the south west side of bush river at a bounded red oak and runing vp the river these two  $\text{£}$  cells of Land In the posestion of Mary Criswell for the Orphants of William York rent  $\text{£}$  anum —.5.—

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> of those two tracts Mary Frizell for y<sup>e</sup> orp<sup>ns</sup> of W<sup>m</sup> York. This land was form<sup>r</sup>ly call<sup>d</sup> Tripolo, cont 50a, but was resur & fo<sup>d</sup> to cont. 125a. Poss<sup>r</sup> Geo. York, the heir.*

Spring Neck, 126 acr Sur the Septemb<sup>r</sup> 1697 for Israell Shel-

ton Lyeing at a bounded Chestnut and runing East and by south downe the river and now in the posestion as afores<sup>d</sup> Rent  $\text{£}$  anum —.5.. $\frac{1}{2}$

*C. Israel Skelton. Entry incomplete.*

Arthurs Choyce, 300 acr Sur the 20<sup>th</sup> August 1683 for Arthur Taylor on the south side of the west branch of gunpowder river 150 part thereof in the posestion of Walter Bosely rent  $\text{£}$  anum —.6.—

75 acr more part thereof the posestion of Lawrence Richardson rent  $\text{£}$  anum —.3.—

75 acr. residue thereof in the posestion of Lawrence Richardson for the orphants of James Greear rent  $\text{£}$  anum —.3.—

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> Oliver Hareot.*

Bosley's Expectation, 200 acr Sur the 10 Octob<sup>r</sup> 1696/7 for Walter Bosley on the south side of the south west branch of gunpowder river beginning at a bounded red oak a bounded tree of 2 tracts Land the one Called Spring neck and the other Arthurs Choyce rent  $\text{£}$  anum —.8.—

Black wolfe neck, 150 acr Sur the 3 of June 1667 for Richard Furendall in gunpowder river on the south side of the wester most branch and now In the posestion of Edward Felks rent  $\text{£}$  anum —.3.—

*C. Black Wolfe Neck. Poss<sup>r</sup> Ann Felks.*

Felkes Forrest, 200 acr Sur the 2 of Decemb<sup>r</sup> 1688 for Edward Felkes Lyeing on the north side of back river and now in the posestion of Harebottle for the Orphants of Henry Francis rent  $\text{£}$  anum —.8.—

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> Hew Merriday.*

Felkes Range, 200 acr Sur the 14 of August 1688 for Edward Felkes Lyeing on the south west branch of gunpowder and now in posestion of Edward Felkes rent  $\text{£}$  anum —.8.—

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> Ann Felks.*

Good Hope, 200 acr Sur the 8 August 1696 for Edward Felks

Lyeing on the south side of the main falls of gunpowder river in the woods begining at a bounded popular by the two bounded white oakes and in the posestion as afores<sup>d</sup>, rent  $\text{£}$  anum —.8.—

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> Ann Felks.*

Salt Peter Neck, 100 acr Sur the 19 Octo<sup>r</sup> 1694 for James Denton on the northermost branch of gunp<sup>r</sup>. river and on the westermost side of the branch and now in the posestion of William Denton rent  $\text{£}$  anum —.2.—

Batchelors Meddow, 40 acr Sur the 6 of March 1678 for James Denton on the south side of gunpowder river near Salt peter Creek and now in the posestion of William Denton rent  $\text{£}$  anum —.1..7

Dentons Hope, 300 acr resurveyed the 27 May 1679 for James Denton 2  $\text{£}$ cells of Land Called Salt peter Creek and batchelors hope in gunpowder river and now in the posestion of William Denton Rent  $\text{£}$  anum —.12.—

*C. This Land form<sup>r</sup>ly call<sup>d</sup> Batchelors hope.*

William & Mary, 50 acr Sur the 20 of August 1695 for William Horne Lyeing at the head of the north East branch of Salt peter Creek begining at a bounded red oak of the Land Called Limbrick Rent  $\text{£}$  anum —.2.—

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> Horn's orp<sup>n</sup>.*

Limbrick 100 acr Sur the 5 of Novemb<sup>r</sup> 1695 for John Bevins at a bounded oak of Salt peter Creek and on the west side of the branch and was In the posestion of Marcus Tench who has Left this County 12 yeares agoe rent  $\text{£}$  anum —.4.—

*C. Limmerick. Poss<sup>r</sup> Robuck Lynch.*

Midsummer Hill, 201 acr Sur the 18 July 1689 for John Bevins Lyeing on the north side of Salt peter Creek begining at a bounded red oak on a point and now posed by Francis Dollerhide rent  $\text{£}$  anum —.8..½

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> Francis Dallahyde.*

Horn point, 64 acr Sur the 6 May 1688 for William Horn in one of the forkes of Salt peter Creek of the said Land of Thomas Richardson at the head of a greate Marsh and now In the posestion of Giles Stephenson rent ₧ anum —..2..7

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> Giles Stevens.*

St Gileses, 200 acr Sur the 11 Novemb<sup>r</sup> 1674 for Giles Stephenson in back river at a marked w<sup>t</sup> oak at the head of a cove on the north side of the river and now in the posestion of Giles Stephenson his son rent ₧ an. —..8..—

*C. Giles Stevens Sen<sup>r</sup>. Poss<sup>r</sup> Giles Stevens Jun<sup>r</sup>.*

James Forecast, 50 acr Sur the 19 of Novemb<sup>r</sup> 1686 for Thomas James at a bounded Spanish oak of the Land of John Rockhold and now in the posestion of Giles Stephenson rent ₧ anum —..2..—

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> Giles Stevens.*

Swallow fork, 100 acr. Sur the 3<sup>d</sup> May 1683 for Hendrick Inloes in Seneca Creek at a bounded Spanish oak on a little neck between two branches of the Creek and now in the posestion of John Inlowes rent ₧ anum —..2..—

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> Jno Leakins for Inloes orp<sup>n</sup>.*

Salebury Plaine, 100 acr Sur the 20 of decemb<sup>r</sup> 1670 for Thomas Pert and Robert Benjer at a bounded the south East End of George Hickesons 50 acr part thereof in the posestion of Inlowes rent ₧ an. —..2..—

50 acr residue thereof in the posestion of Alex<sup>r</sup> Graves rent ₧ anum —..2..—

*C. Salisbury plain. Geo. Hickson. Poss<sup>r</sup> 50a Jn<sup>o</sup> Leakins. 50a Alex<sup>r</sup> Graves.*

Duck Neck, 100 acr Sur the 2 May 1673 for Hendrick Inlowes in Senico Creek at a marked Spanish oak in a little neck between two branches at the head of the Creek and in the posestion afores<sup>d</sup> rent ₧ anum —..2..—

*C. Dutch neck.*



The Low Lands, 33 acr Sur the 7 March 1687 for Hendrick Inlowes Lyeing between the mouth of Midle river and Senicoe Creek begining at a bounded white oak by the bay side and posed as afores<sup>d</sup> rent  $\text{₹}$  anum —.1..6

Tryangle Neck, 100 acr Sur the 3 May 1673 for Hendrick Inlowes on the midle river at a marked red oak at the head of a Cove on the north side of up<sup>r</sup> river posed as afores<sup>d</sup> rent  $\text{₹}$  anum —.2.—

The Oblong, 150 acr. Sur the 20 June 1687 for Hendrick Inlowes Lyeing on the south side of Midle river on a ridge called river ridge begining at a bounded red oak in the Line of Thomas James Land posed as aforesaid rent  $\text{₹}$  anum —.6.—

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> Will<sup>m</sup> Holland.*

Olivers Reserve, 150 acr Sur the 10 June 1667 for Oliver Sprye in gunpowder river in a branch of the river Called middle branch on the East side of the branch and now posed by Daniell Scott rent  $\text{₹}$  anum —.3.—

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> James Durham for W<sup>m</sup> Galloways orp<sup>n</sup>.*

Chestnut Neck, 100 acr Sur the 3 May 1673 for John Chadwell at a marked w<sup>t</sup> oak on a point by a marsh on the west side of the westernmost branch of Synicoe Creek 50 acr part thereof in the posestion of Daniells Scott rent  $\text{₹}$  anum —.2.—

50 acr Residue thereof in the posestion of John Chadwell rent  $\text{₹}$  anum —.2.—

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> Dan<sup>l</sup> Scott.*

190 acr Sur the 4 July 1676 for John Chadwell between gunpowder river and midle river on a Creek Called Synicoe Creek at a bounded oak by a marsh side 95 acr part thereof in the posestion of Daniel Scot rent  $\text{₹}$  anum —.3..9 $\frac{3}{4}$

95 acr residue thereof in the posestion of John Chadwell rent  $\text{₹}$  anum —.3..9 $\frac{3}{4}$

*C. Stanhercut. Poss<sup>r</sup> Dan<sup>l</sup> Scott.*

Scotts Hopewell, 500 acr Sur the 7 Novemb<sup>r</sup> 1696 for Daniell

Scott begining at a bounded red oak stand by a  $\text{¶}$  cell of Land formerly taken vp by James Maxwell and now posed by Daniell Scott rent  $\text{¶}$  anum 1..0..0

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> 256a Dan<sup>l</sup> Scott Jun<sup>r</sup>. 244a Jn<sup>o</sup> Howard's orp<sup>n</sup>.*  
Fullers Out Lett, 100 acr Sur the 11 Jan<sup>ry</sup> 1655 for John Fuller Lyeing on the East side of Midle river and now posed by William Wright, rent  $\text{¶}$  anum —.4.—

Frogmorton, 53 acr Sur the 10 May 1687 for George Oglesby Lyeing on the north side of Midle river and now in the posestion of Henry Cornelius rent  $\text{¶}$  an. —.2..1½

*C. Throgmorton. Poss<sup>r</sup> Henry Cornelius. Dead & no heirs.*

James Park, 200 acr Sur the 30 May 1678 for Thomas James Lyeing on the South side of Midle river and now in the posestion of George Grover, rent  $\text{¶}$  anum —.8.—

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> Jn<sup>o</sup> Ewins.*

Hopewell, 60 acr Sur the 1 of Septemb<sup>r</sup> 1687 for Robert Benjor Lyeing on the north side of a Creek Called Sterling Creek and now posed by Michaell Rutledge rent  $\text{¶}$  anum 5..2..0

Hollands Adventure, 200 acr Sur the 28 Sep<sup>r</sup> 1676 for George Holland and assigned Francis Watkins on the north side of gunpowder river on a Creek Called Hollands Creek in the posestion of the orphants of the s<sup>d</sup> Holland rent  $\text{¶}$  anum 0..8..0

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Watkins orp<sup>ns</sup>, in poss<sup>n</sup> of Rob<sup>t</sup> Tasker.*

Harmons Hope, 100 acr Sur the 12 August 1667 for Godfrey Harmon on the west side of gunp<sup>r</sup> river near the mouth of Salt peter Creek and now in posestion of John Chadwell, rent  $\text{¶}$  anum —.2.—

*C. Hermons Hope. Poss<sup>r</sup> Dan<sup>l</sup> Scott.*

Bettys Delight, 63 acr Sur the 4 Novemb<sup>r</sup> 1673 for John Chadwell at the mouth of gunpowder river on an Island Called

Phillips Island at a bounded red oak at the head of a marsh and now in posestion afores<sup>d</sup> rent  $\text{£}$  anum —.1..5

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> Dan<sup>ll</sup> Scott.*

James Pasture, 136 acr Sur in August 1687 for Thomas James on deep Creek begining at a bounded white oak on the north side of back river runing down the river South East 96 perches to a bounded red oak and now in the posestion of W<sup>m</sup> Tolfare for the orphants of William Barton Rent  $\text{£}$  anum —.5..5

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> Lewis Barton.*

Long Port, 111 acr Sur the 15 of June 1683 for Major Thomas Long begining at a bounded Spanish oak being a bounded tree of a piece of Land granted to the said Long Called Hopewell 60 acr part thereof in the posestion of Edward Jones for the Orphants of Richard Enoek, rent  $\text{£}$  anum —.2..6

50 acr residue thereof in the posestion of Johana Bumbridge rent  $\text{£}$  anum —.2.—

*C. All dead. None claims.*

Turky Hill, 262 acr Sur the 1 January 1695 for Samuell Sicklemore Lyeing on the East side of the little falls of Gunpowder river begining at a bounded white oak on a ridge and posed as aforesaid rent  $\text{£}$  anum —.10..6

*C. Turkey Hill. Poss<sup>r</sup> Will<sup>m</sup> Hitchcock.*

Wolfe Harbour, 318 acr Sur the 20<sup>th</sup> June 1689 for Samuell Sicklemore Lyeing on the north side of gunp<sup>r</sup> river begining at a bounded Chesnut on the west side of the mouth of Custers Creek and posed as aforesaid rent  $\text{£}$  anum —.12..9

*C. Wolves Harbo<sup>r</sup>. Fosters Creek. Taken away by a survey of Fosters Neck.*

Rayma, 100 acr Sur the 28 Aprill 1687 for Samuell Sicklemore Lyeing on the north side of gunp<sup>w</sup> river and now in the posestion of John Parker for the Orphants of Thomas Smith Rent  $\text{£}$  anum —.4.—

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> Tho. Smiths orp<sup>n</sup>.*

Johns Habitation, 200 acr Sur the 24 Sept<sup>r</sup> 1683 for John Linegar on the south side of a branch of gunp<sup>r</sup> river called back river at a Spanish oak at the end of the South East Line of Arthurs Choice in posestion of Stephen Bently for the Orphants of John Linegar rent ₧ anum —.8.—

*C. John Lingager. Poss<sup>r</sup> Step<sup>n</sup> Bentley for S<sup>d</sup> Lingagers orp<sup>ns</sup>.*

Addition to Priviledge, 59 acr Sur the 15 August 1688 for Robert Benjor Lyeing between Sennica ridge and Salt peter Creek now poseded Alexand<sup>r</sup>. Graves rent ₧ anum 0..2..4

Johns Interest, 200 acre Sur the 14 May 1686 for Michaell Judd Lyeing on the west side of back river now poseded by Abraham Delapp, rent ₧ anum —.8.—

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> James Isum for the orp<sup>n</sup> of Abra: Delap now Jeremiah Downes married y<sup>e</sup> heir.*

Robartes Choice, 153 acr Sur the 27 March 1688 for Thomas Roberts Lyeing betweene Patapsco and back river now poseded by the s<sup>d</sup> Roberts rent ₧ anum ———

(In patapsco hundred)

*C. Roberts choice sur 27 March 1668. 0. 6. 1½.*

Buck Range, 148 acr Sur the 6 february 1687 for John Fuller at the head of back river and now In the posestion of the s<sup>d</sup> Fuller, rent ₧ anum —.4..11

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> Jn<sup>o</sup> Anderson.*

Speedwell, 27 acr Sur the 11 of June 1688 for Roger Spinks Lyeing on the south side of gunpowder river now in the posestion of Enoch Spinks Rent ₧ anum —.1..1

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> Tho. Littons orp<sup>n</sup>.*

Richardsons reserve, 214 acr Sur the 5 June 1684 for Thomas Richardson on the East side of the north branch of gunpowder river at a bounded popular standing by the said branch by a Small run and now in the posestion of Orphants of Richard Ellinsworth, rent ₧ anum —.8..7

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> Rich<sup>d</sup> Ellingsworth orp<sup>n</sup>.*

Richardson's Plaint, 100 acr Sur the 22 Septemb<sup>r</sup> 1688 for Thomas Richardson on the South side of a branch of gunpowder river Called back river at a bounded white oak on a Levill near the s<sup>d</sup> branch and now in the posestion of John Sargent rent  $\text{£}$  anum —.4.—

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> John Sergant.*

Benjors Horse pasture, 20 acr Sur the 12 Septemb<sup>r</sup> 1683 for Robart Benjor on the south side of the mouth of gunpowder river at a marked white oak standing by a small Island and now in the posestion of Alexand<sup>r</sup> Graves, rent  $\text{£}$  an. —.1.2½

Hunting Creek, 100 acr Sur the 18 March 1664 for Oliver Sprye vpon the Island back Creek on the north side of the Creek in gunpowder river now posed by John Chadwell rent  $\text{£}$  anum —.2.—

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> Dan<sup>l</sup> Scott.*

Chadwells Range, 80 acr Sur the 24 Novemb<sup>r</sup> 1683 for John Chadwell at the mouth of gunpowder river in an Island Called Phillips Island at a bounded Spanish oak on the north side of the Island and now in the posestion of Alexander Graves rent  $\text{£}$  anum —.3.2½

*C. 1673.*

Benjors Priviledge, 108 acr Sur the 20 Novemb<sup>r</sup> 1659 for Robart Benjor on the south side of Salt peter Creek at a bounded red oak near a bounded white oak of Harmons hope and now In posestion of Alexander Graves, rent  $\text{£}$  anum —.2.3¾

Swans Point, 100 acr Sur the 1 July 1672 for John Owens on the south side of the west branch of gunp<sup>r</sup>. river at a marked Chestnut in a neck between two brooks Land vncultivated noe heires appeare Escheatable rent sett —.4.—

Wignols Rest, 200 acr Sur the 27 July 1661 for William Wignoll on the western side of gunpowder of the Eastern branch

of the s<sup>d</sup> river it belongs to the Orphants of John Dorsey, rent  
 ₧ anum —.4.—

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> John Dorsey.*

Old Burrough, 350 acr Sur the 13 August 1670 for Peter Sterling at a bounded Chestnut at the head of a Creek on the north side of Sterlings branch now posed by Luke Raven, rent ₧ anum

*C. Oldborough. Luke Raven.*

The Tryangle, 100 acr Sur 14 Novembr 1670 for Peter Sterling at a marked chestnutt oak upon a point between the Eastern and midle branch of midle river and now posed by Luke Raven rent ₧ anum —.4.—

*C. The Triangle. Luke Raven.*

Lukes Adventure, 317 acr. Sur the 30 May 1687 for Luke Raven on the north side of Midle river posed as aforesaid rent ₧ anum —. 12.. 8½

Seneca Ridge, 100 acr. Sur the 11 June 1685 for Thomas Litefoot on the south side of bush river in the woods no rent payd since it was taken vp. Litefoot dead who gave the s<sup>d</sup> Land to his wife who does not Clame the same as Exec<sup>rx</sup> for feare of Coll Thomas Taylor who Clames a great debt from the said Estate —. 4.. —

*C. Not in C.*

Best Indeavour, 1000 acr. Sur the 27 Novembr 1686 for Thomas Litefoot Lyeing on the East side of bush river Land vncultivated the same as above rent ₧ anum 2.. —. —

*C. Best Endeavour. Tho. Lightfoot.*

London, 100 acr. Sur the 14<sup>th</sup> Aprill 1674 for John Vaughan on the north side of gunp<sup>r</sup> river on the Elk neck creek and belongs to the orphants of the said Vaughan rent ₧ anum —. 4.. —

*C. Dead no heirs.*

500 acr. Sur the 15 May 1683 for Thomas Litefoot on the north branch of gunp<sup>r</sup> river beginning at a bounded oak by the said branch rent  $\text{₥}$  anum 1.. —. —

This Land sould to M<sup>r</sup> James Sanders of Anne arundell County

*C. Not in C.*

Expectation, 1000 acr. Sur the 16 Sep<sup>r</sup> 1683 for Thomas Litefoot above gunp<sup>r</sup> river on the south side of the northern branch begining at a bounded red oak standing by the said branch at a bounded tree of another peace of Land formerly sur for the s<sup>d</sup> Litefoot this Land as the rest rent 2.. —. —

*C. Not in C. Three other tracts of same name, none of which agree with this description.*

Oxford 65 acr. Sur the 12 Aprill 1681 for Michaell Judd Lyeing on the East side gunp<sup>r</sup> river in a Creek Called Elk creek Judd ran away and as yet his son will not Clame it, rent  $\text{₥}$  anum 0.. 2.. 7

*C. Sold to Corn Boyle who died w<sup>th</sup>out heir. Poss<sup>r</sup> Theo Kitten.*

Watertons Neglect, 61 $\frac{1}{4}$  acr. Sur the 1 Aug<sup>t</sup> 1687 for Mical Judd Lyeing on the north side of the fork of gunpow<sup>r</sup> river this Land as above rent  $\text{₥}$  anum Charg'd before —. —. 00

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> Will<sup>m</sup> Peckett.*

Hollands Gift, 127 acr. Sur the 15 March 1679 for Israel Skelton betwixt the two falls of gunp<sup>r</sup> river at a bounded tree of the Land Called Symses Choice and sold to Mical Judd. Judd run away and his son will not as yet Claime rent supposed not to be halfe soe much rent —. 5.. —

*C. Since as I am informed taken away by an old<sup>r</sup> Survey.*

#### Patapsco Hundred.

Larkins Addition, 400 acr Sur the 10 Novem<sup>r</sup> 1673 for John Larkin on the north side of patapsco river Adjacent to the Land Called Ludlowes Lott rent  $\text{₥}$  anum —. 16.. —

*C. Not in C.*

Hollands Choice, 580 acr Sur the 11 August 1677 for Anthony Holland on the south side of patapsco river in the woods at a bounded oak on the East side of the Holly run rent  $\text{£}$  anum 1.. 2.. 2

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> S<sup>d</sup> Holland's Orp<sup>n</sup>.*

Forrest, 1800 acr Sur the 23 March 1678 for Thomas Taylor Esq<sup>r</sup> on the north side of patapsco river at a bounded tree of the Land of John Pierce rent  $\text{£}$  anum  $\text{£}3.. 12..$  —

*C. Forest Poss<sup>rs</sup> 900 a. W<sup>m</sup> Chew. 900 a. Coll. Edw<sup>d</sup> Dorsey. Belongs to said Taylor.*

Boddyes Adventure, 700 acr Sur the 14 Septem<sup>r</sup> 1676 for Cap<sup>t</sup> John Body on the south side of patapsco river on the north side of Curteses Creek at a Corner of the south west Line of the Land Called Morelys Choice in the posestion of Gardner rent  $\text{£}$  an. 1.. 8.. —

*C. Bodys adventure. Poss<sup>r</sup> John Gardiner.*

Andover, 1640 acr Sur the 12 Septemb<sup>r</sup> 1677 for Nicolas Painter on the south side of patapsco river in the woods at a bounded red oak and runing In the Line of Anthony Hollands Land and now in the posestion of Francis Leafe, rent  $\text{£}$  an 3.. 5.. 7

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> James Geeniff's orp<sup>n</sup>.*

Peirces Incouragement, 1000 acr Sur the 11<sup>th</sup> Oct 1677 for John Peirce on the north side of patapsco river on the western branch at a bounded red oak runing north west rent  $\text{£}$  anum  $\text{£}2..$  —. —

*C. Pierce's encouragem<sup>t</sup>. Poss<sup>r</sup>'s s<sup>d</sup> Pierces heirs.*

Good Luck, 200 acr Sur the 11 August 1684 for John Thomas on the north side of Patapsco river on the north side of a creek Called Clappers Creek rent  $\text{£}$  anum —. 8.. —

*C. Poss<sup>rs</sup> 100 a. S<sup>d</sup> Thomas 100 a. y<sup>e</sup> Vestrymen of St Pauls Parish.*



Thomasas Range, 150 acr Sur the 5 Septem<sup>r</sup> 1683 for John Thomas on the north side of Patapsco river rent  $\text{£}$  anum —.. 6.. —

*C. Thomas's range.*

Athell Borrow, 600 acr Sur the 2 March 1684 for George Tompson on the north side of Patapsco river by the west side of the midle branch of the river rent  $\text{£}$  anum 1.. 4.. —

*C. Athelborough. Geo. Thomson. Poss<sup>r</sup> Giles Blissards orp<sup>n</sup>.*

Cusacks Forrest, 596 acr Sur the 26 May 1685 for Michael Cusack on the south side of the west branch of patapsco river as I am Informed it belong to the heires of Cap<sup>t</sup> Richard Hill rent  $\text{£}$  anum 1.. 3.. 10.

*C. Cusack dead and can find no heirs.*

Denton, 600 acr Sur the 31 July 1686 for Henry Denton on the west side of the Midle branch of patapsco river belonging to the Orphants of the s<sup>d</sup> Denton rent  $\text{£}$  anum 1.. 4.. —

*C. Belongs I'm informed to Will<sup>m</sup> Bladen Esq.*

Hollands Purchase, 300 acr sur the 15 may 1686 for William Holland on the north side of patapsco river on the west side of the midle branch of the said river Rent  $\text{£}$  anum —.. 12.. —

Timber Neck, 200 acr sur the 28 Octob<sup>r</sup> 1670 for John Howard and now in the posestion of the said Howard rent  $\text{£}$  anum —.. 4.. —

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Howards heirs.*

The Levell, 200 acr Sur the 19 July 1688 for Solomon Jones Lyeing on the south side of gunpowder Jones falls rent  $\text{£}$  anum —.. 8.. —

*C. I noe not the man.*

Hopewell, 381 $\frac{1}{4}$  acr Sur the 15 Jan<sup>ry</sup> 1686/7 for James Cul- len on the north side of patapsco river, rent  $\text{£}$  an. —.. 15.. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Bladen, Esq.*

Habnab at a Venture, 350 acr Sur the 30 June 1688 for Thomas Dubin Lyeing on the north side of patapsco river and now belonging to the orphants of the said Durbin rent ₧ anum —. 14.. —

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> 150 a. S<sup>d</sup> Durbins orp<sup>n</sup>. 200 a. John Eagleston.*

United Friendship, 700 acr Sur the 15 Octo<sup>r</sup> 1684 for John Larkin Lyeing on the north side of patapsco river rent ₧ anum 1.. 8.. —

*C. Poss<sup>rs</sup> 350 a. Coll. Edw<sup>d</sup> Dorsey. 350 a. W<sup>m</sup> Chew.*

Welfare, 104 acr Sur the 24 June 1685 for Michael Cusack Lyeing on the south side of patapsco river as I am Informed belongs to the Orphants of Cap<sup>t</sup> Richard Hill rent ₧ an —. 4.. 2

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> Cap<sup>t</sup> R<sup>d</sup> Hill's heir.*

Browns Adventure, 1000 acr Sur the 10 of Octob<sup>r</sup> 1644 for Thomas Brown Called browns Adventure Lyeing on the north side of patapsco river and on the north side of Coll Thomas Taylors Land begining at a bounded oak in the said Taylors Line and now in the posestion of Gadsby rent ₧ anum 2.. —.. —

*C. Poss<sup>rs</sup> 870 a. Aaron Rawlins. 130 a. Jno Barker.*

Fox Hall, 200 acr Sur the 12 of Octo<sup>r</sup> 1694 for Stephen Benson on the north side of patapsco river begining at a bounded red oak rent ₧ anum —. 8.. —

Jacksons Delight 350 acr Sur the 3 June 1685 for John Prendevill Called Lyeing on the East side of Curteses Creek begining at a bounded Vine near the said Creek rent ₧ anum —. 14.. —

*C. Jackson's Venture—John Prindewell. Poss<sup>r</sup> Geo. Westel's orp<sup>n</sup>.*

Newmans Delight, 450 acr Sur the 16 August 1688 for Roger Newmans Called Newmans delight begining at a bounded oak on the north side of a marshy branch rent ₧ anum —. 18.. —

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> S<sup>d</sup> Newmans heir.*

Majors Choice, 140 acr Sur the 19<sup>th</sup> July 1694 for John Thomas Called Maj<sup>rs</sup> Choice Lyeing on the north side of patapasco river begining at a bounded Chestnut of Nicolas Ruxton Called Ruxtons Range rent  $\text{£}$  anum —. 5.. 7½

Phillips Rest, 150 acr Sur the 29 August 1695 for Phillip Roper Lyeing on the north side of patapasco river at the head of deerings run begining at a bounded white oak rent  $\text{£}$  anum —. 6.. —

*C. Not in C.*

Uftons Court, 500 acr Sur the 18 March 1667 for George Gale and assigned to David Poole merch<sup>t</sup> granted to the said Poole by patan the 2<sup>d</sup> of August 1668 Lyeing on the north side of patapasco river oposite to the Land of Hugh Kensey begining red oak Standing on the Southernmost side of a point Called Whettstone point and now in the posestion of George Hollandsworth for the use of the said Poole rent  $\text{£}$  anum —. 10.. —

*C. Sur. for Geo. Yates. In Poss<sup>n</sup> of Cap<sup>n</sup> Tho Bale. Poss<sup>r</sup> Nich<sup>o</sup> Rogers.*

Hopewell, 185 acr Sur the 8 June 1676 for Thomas Long on the south side of midle river at a bounded white oak in south Line of the Land formerly Laid out for John Dixon and now in posestion of William Barker for the Orphants of Francis Watkins rent  $\text{£}$  anum —. 7.. 5

Bettors Hope, 74 acr Sur the 6 february 1685 for Francis Watkins Lyeing on the south side of midle river and in the posestion of W<sup>m</sup> Barker for the orphants as afores<sup>d</sup> rent  $\text{£}$  anum —. 2.. 11

*C. Better Hope. Poss<sup>r</sup> James Crook.*

Shrewsbery, 65 acr Sur the 9 february 1697 for Francis Watkins Lyeing on the Stoney run in the woods and posed as aforesaid rent  $\text{£}$  anum —. 2.. 7

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> Will<sup>m</sup> Farfar.*

Shawes Delight, 97 acr Sur the 15 June 1688 for Christopher

Shaw Lyeing on the south side of Midle river and now in posestion of the s<sup>d</sup> Shaw, rent ₧ anum —. 3.. 10

Shawes fancy 100 acr Sur the 10 August 1680 for Christopher Shaw on the west side of Midle river at a bounded Spanish oak of the Land Called hopewell in posestion as afores<sup>d</sup> rent ₧ anum —. 4.. —

Turky Neck, 75 acr Sur the 20 Novemb<sup>r</sup> 1673 for Thomas Long on the south side of Midle river at a bounded red oak formerly Laid out for Cap<sup>t</sup> Cornwallis and now in the posestion of John Leakings. rent ₧ anum —. 3.. —

*C. Turkey Neck. Poss<sup>r</sup> James Crook.*

Thorrells Neck, 100 acr Sur the 31 July 1661 for Richard Thorrell in back river w<sup>th</sup> in the mouth of gunpd<sup>r</sup> 50 acr part thereof in posestion of James Todd, rent —. 2.. —

50 residue thereof in pos<sup>n</sup> of Joseph Wells for the orphants of John Wells, rent ₧ anum —. 2.. —

*C. Poss<sup>rs</sup> 50 a John Harryman 50 a John Wells orp<sup>n</sup>.*

Timber Neck, 300 acr Sur the 21 March 1665 for Rich<sup>d</sup> Ball on the north side of patapsco river 65 acr part thereof in poses- tion of Davis Elder, rent ₧ anum —. 1.. 6

235 acr residue thereof in posestion of Anthony Demondidier, rent ₧ anum —. 4.. 6

No name als Stevenson, 120 acr Sur the 3 Oct 1670 for Giles Stevenson on the north side of bush river at a bounded oak in posestion of Jane Peeck, rent ₧ anum —. 4.. 10

*C. Not in C.*

The Wedge, 65 acr Sur the 24 of Novemb<sup>r</sup> 1673 for Giles Ste- phens on the Eastern side of Back river at a bounded Chestnut oak of the Land of Robart Dermon and now in the posestion of George Hopam, rent ₧ anum —. 2.. 7½

*C. George Hoppam.*

Selas Point, 120 acr Sur the 14 of Oct 1670 for Robert Dur- man on the north side of back river at a bounded Chestnut oake

and runing up the river and posed by Selas Durman, rent  
 ₧ anum —. 4.. 10

*C. Sealas point. Robert Dorman.*

Daniells Plaine, 100 acr Sur the 2 of Oct<sup>r</sup> 1695 for Daniell Swindall on the north side of back river near patapsco road begining at a bounded red oak being a bounded tree of the Land of Michael Gormackson and John Elins and posed as aforesaid, rent ₧ anum —. 4.. —

*C. Daniels Plain. Poss<sup>r</sup> Seala Dorman.*

Cherry Garden, 100 acr Sur the 10 of Novemb<sup>r</sup> 1674 for Robart Gardiner in back river in a Marshy Creeke at a marked Chestnut oake on the East side of the Creek, rent ₧ anum —. 4.. — Prospect, 60 acr Sur the 13 of August 1687 for Robert Benjor in one of the branches of back river begining at a bounded white oak be a bounded tree of the Land belonging to M<sup>r</sup> Watkins and now in the posestion of W<sup>m</sup> Farfore, rent ₧ anum —. 2.. 5

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> Wm. Farfour.*

Plaines, 187 acr Sur the 2 of July 1688 for James Todd on the south side of the maine run of back river begining at a bounded white oak being a bounded tree of a parcell of Land formerly taken vp by David Jones and now in posestion of Henry King., rent ₧ anum —. 7.. 6

*C. Plains.*

Come by Chance, 282 acr Sur the 24 of Novemb<sup>r</sup> 1694 for John Richardson Lyeing on the west side of Jones falls in patapsco in the woods begining at a bounded Spanish oak and in the posestion as aforesaid rent ₧ anum —. 11.. 5½

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> John Cole.*

Spring Point, 100 acr Sur the 31 March 1662 for Paul Kinsey on the Southern branch of patapsco on the north side and now in the posestion of Thomas Hamon rent ₧ anum —. 2.. —

The Heath, 200 acr. Sur the 15 Septem<sup>r</sup> 1682 for Charles Gorsuch on the north side of patapsco river at an oak of the Line of Land of Paul Kinsey called Spring point and now posed by Thomas Harmond rent ₧ anum —. 8.. —

Harmonds Addition, 29 acr Sur the 11 of Novemb<sup>r</sup> 1688 for Thomas Hamond at a bounded Chestnut oak and in posestion of Thomas Hamond rent ₧ anum —. 1.. 2

*C. Hammonds addicōn. Poss<sup>r</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> above 3 tracts. Tho: Hammond.*

Davises Lott, 200 acr Sur the 10 of Octob<sup>r</sup> 1667 for Henry Godrick on the north side of patapsco river at the Eastermost bounds of Robart Loyd and in posestion of the orphant of Alexander Lumly rent ₧ anum —. 4.. —

*C. David's Lott. Poss<sup>r</sup> Alex<sup>r</sup> Lumley's orp<sup>n</sup>. I suppose this to be said Land as is said to be Sur. for W<sup>m</sup> Davis.*

Charny, 360 acr Sur the 17 of July 1673 for George Yates on the north side of patapsco river on the west side of the falls of midle branch begining at a bounded red oak by the s<sup>d</sup> falls and posed by William Prather of Prince Georges County rent ₧ anum —. 14.. 5

*C. Charney.*

Yates forbearance 770 acr Sur the 15 June 1683 for George Yates on the north side of patapsco river in the woods begining at a bounded oak at the End of the Line of the Land of Thomas Hoper in posestion of the abovesd Yates rent ₧ anum 1.. 10.. 9

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> John Yates and Son.*

Yates forbearance, 140 acr Sur the 17 of July 1673 for George Yates near the main falls of patapsco river begining at a bounded black oak in posestion as aforesaid rent ₧ anum —. 5.. 7

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> Geo. Yates.*

Yates Inheritance, 170 acr Sur. the 22<sup>d</sup> August 1668 for George Yates on the south side of patapsco river at a bounded oak upon a hill side at a bounded tree of Harborenough and posed by Anthony Johnson rent ₧ anum —. 3.. 5

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> heir of John Howard.*

*(To be Continued.)*

## BALTIMORE'S EXPERIMENT IN TRANSATLANTIC STEAM NAVIGATION.

BY F. B. C. BRADLEE.

Few people of the present generation, even those interested in steam navigation, remember that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company once operated a line of transatlantic steamships under the American flag between Baltimore and Liverpool.

The service was monthly, and the vessels composing it were three wooden propellers built at New York in 1862 for the United States Government during the Civil War—the *Somerset*



STEAMER "CARROLL"

formerly called the *Nereus*, the *Carroll* formerly the *Proteus*, and the *Worcester*; named for three Maryland counties.

Of these three steamers the largest (which would today be considered quite small for even coastwise service) was the *Worcester* measuring about 1500 tons gross, 218 feet long, 25 feet beam and 20 feet depth of hold; she was propelled by two vertical direct acting low pressure engines (driving a single screw) having two cylinders each 44 inches in diameter, 48

inches stroke. Baltimore waxed enthusiastic over this new experiment which, it was hoped, would help develop its foreign trade.

The Baltimore *Sun* of September 26, 1865, had the following news item:

“The steamship *Carroll* of the Liverpool line of steamships arrived at this port yesterday morning, in forty-six hours from New York, having on board about eight hundred tons of freight, intended for the West, via the B. & O. R. R. The first steamer for Liverpool, the *Somerset*, is designed to leave this port within the next week. It is understood she will have a full freight, and it is thought, a fair passenger list.”

The *Somerset*, Captain J. L. Sanford, made the first voyage from Baltimore to Liverpool, in October, 1865, carrying the United States mail. Other commanders were C. R. Wiley and Thomas A. Bain, and James Browne and Company were the Liverpool agents.

On the 29th of September *The Sun* said:

“The steamship *Somerset*, one of the line of vessels about to be inaugurated between this port and Liverpool, and which has been undergoing extensive repairs and alterations, is now so far completed as to be able to start on her first trip across the ocean, as the pioneer of the enterprise, the success of which is of such importance to the mercantile interests of Baltimore. In addition to the elaborate work put upon the hull of the vessel, Messrs. Jas. Clark & Co. of the People's Machine & Boiler Works, have placed a new shaft in her, and her engines have been thoroughly overhauled and refitted. A brief trial trip of the *Somerset* was made a few days since, when a number of gentlemen interested in the enterprise were on board, and after running down some 16 miles expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with the ship in every respect. With fifteen pounds of steam she made thirty-five revolutions per minute, and it was asserted that she can make ten knots with twenty-five pounds of steam, her usual standard.



“At noon to-morrow, the *Somerset* leaves this port for Liverpool. She will start from Henderson's wharf, foot of Fell street. All her cargo is aboard, several persons are booked as passengers. The cargo is nearly as follows: 300 bales of cotton, 100 Hhds. of Tobacco, 6000 bushels of Corn, 800 sacks oil cake, 40 tons of bark, a large quantity of dye stuffs, canned fruits and miscellaneous articles. During yesterday about fifty ship-joiners and painters were at work on her, and with this force, by Saturday the repairs and alterations will be completed.

“Capt. John L. Sanford, an experienced seaman is the commander of the vessel; Mr. E. H. Sanford is first mate, assisted by two others. Mr. David S. Frazier is the chief engineer, assisted by three others. Suitable preparations are being made, under the management of Messrs. Wm. P. Smith and Wm. S. Woodside, officers of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, to give persons an opportunity not only to see the steamship leave the wharf, but to witness her trip some distance down the bay. At and around Henderson's wharf there will be ample room for many persons to congregate at the time of the departure of the vessel, the occasion being one of which Baltimoreans may be truly proud. As the ship leaves the wharf she will be saluted from Fort Federal Hill and by the U. S. Revenue Cutter, and will also be saluted as she passes Fort McHenry. These salutes will be returned by the *Somerset*. The U. S. Revenue Cutter will convey a large party of ladies and gentlemen some distance down the bay. Among these will be Major Gen. Hancock, Hon. Thomas Swann, Governor-elect, Mayor Chapman, John W. Garrett, Esq., and other distinguished gentlemen. It is also understood that a steamboat will leave the adjoining wharf, and accompany the *Somerset* as far as North Point, on board of which persons can take a short excursion and witness the departure of the pioneer ship of this ocean line between Baltimore and Liverpool.”

On the following day, Saturday, September 30, the *Sun* published a long editorial on its front page and on Monday following, an account of the ceremonies, covering more than

two columns. All of the ships in the harbor were dressed with flags. On the Revenue Cutter *Nemaha*, one of the escort, a splendid collation was served, during which speeches were made by John W. Garrett, Esq., William Prescott Smith, Hon. Edwin Webster, Commodore Dornin, John H. B. Latrobe, Mr. Wales of the *Clipper* and others.

The new service was advertised as follows in the *Liverpool Mercantile Gazette* for March, 1866:

“Steam to Baltimore:—

“Taking goods at through rates of freight to Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis. The fine steam ship *Worcester* for Baltimore on the 25th of April. Burthen 1500 tons. This steamer is New York built of great strength and power, and admirably adapted for the trade. The accommodations for passengers are spacious and complete. Captain Wiley is well acquainted with steamers.

“For terms of freight or passage apply to: James Browne and Co., 19 Tower Buildings.

“Will be succeeded by the following first class steamers:

*Somerset*, Wed. 16th May, 1866.

*Carroll*, Wed. 6th June, 1866.

*Worcester*, Wed. 11th July, 1866.”

These advertisements continued until October 12, 1868, when the *Worcester* was advertised to sail on October 14th, the *Carroll* November 15th and the *Somerset* on December 15th. The *Worcester* left on the date above mentioned but the other boats did not and no further advertisements of them are to be found. In passing it is interesting to note that, during the three years' existence of the Baltimore and Ohio service their steamers were the only ones in the Western ocean trade to fly the Stars and Stripes.

The line was not a success because its vessels were much too small and slow, and owing to the competition of the North German Lloyd running a direct steam line to Baltimore, they were withdrawn and that ended the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-

road's attempt at transatlantic steam navigation. Captain J. L. Sanford was picked out by President John W. Garrett of the B. & O. to be the Marine Superintendent for the road and it is understood the latter would have preferred a different type of ship. It has even been stated to the author that Mr. Garrett, whose knowledge of nautical matters was slight, when he bought the *Worcester*, *Carroll* and *Somerset*, thought he was acquiring entirely different and far larger steamships.

The two former vessels (the *Somerset's* fate is unknown to the author) were afterwards owned by Nickerson and Co., and Harrison Loring of Boston, who ran them for many years between that port and Halifax, N. S., until they were literally worn out. They were not nautical "beauties," being square sterned and "wall sided," and their pilot houses were very far forward, almost in the "eyes." The writer has an interesting old photograph showing the *Carroll* and *Worcester* in process of demolition, side by side, on Nut Island, Boston harbor, in the summer of 1894.

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### BOOKS, NOTES AND QUERIES.

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*Landmarks of Old Prince William. A study of origins in Northern Virginia.* 2 v. Richmond, Va. 1924. Privately printed.

It is difficult to discuss this volume critically as it stands in a class by itself, and one is tempted to use superlatives freely. The author has chosen to remain anonymous and his wish is therefore respected, but when in his preface he speaks of "the present essay in scissors and paste," his modesty is carried far beyond any reasonable point, as the work fairly bristles with the evidences of exhaustive research on every page, such as would easily entitle two or three students to their Doctor's degree.

The work is divided into seven parts and thirty-five chapters, the former being The Indian Frontier, The Pioneers on the Potomac, The Seating of the Piedmont, The Political Pedigree,

The Commercial Development, The Highways, and an Appendix. Anyone with historical or antiquarian taste may open either volume at random and find his interest fixed immediately by what lies before him. Whether the author discusses Bacon's Rebellion, The Parishes and their Churches, The King's Highway or the Old Roads, he is equally fascinating and entertaining. The notes to the text, which are placed at the end of each chapter, are exceedingly interesting and illuminating.

There is but one serious indictment that can be brought against the work and that is, that being privately printed and in a very small edition, there is but one copy available to local readers! Here again the author's modesty has worked a hardship upon the reading public.

As has been intimated, the book is remarkable and of great value, so that the limitation of its circulation is greatly to be deplored.

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*Revised History of Dorchester County.* By Elias Jones. Baltimore, 1925. \$8.00.

Originally published in 1902, Dr. Jones' History of Dorchester County at once assumed its place as a standard local history, but owing to the destruction of more than half of the edition by fire, was soon out of print. Of the present revised edition but 300 copies have been printed, so that it too will soon be out of print and probably go to a premium.

More than two hundred pages of new material have been added and 4,800 personal names have been indexed. There is a complete roster of civil officers from the date of the erection of the county up to 1924, and lists of participants in Colonial, Revolutionary, Civil and World wars. It is to be regretted that the appendix, covering 71 closely printed pages is not covered by the index. The map in the earlier edition has been omitted, but 37 pages of illustrations add to the interest and value of the volume. From both historical and genealogical points of view, this is one of the best of our local or county histories.

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*Annapolis: its Colonial and Naval Story.* By Walter B. Norris, with selections from diaries and private letters. New York: Crowell Co., 1925. Pp. 323. \$3.00 net.

This very attractive volume, written by one to whom it was

a congenial subject, deserves a very wide circulation and doubtless will receive it. The story is entertainingly written and gives a most satisfactory history of "The Ancient City," without being overburdened with superabundant details. It is illustrated with charming etchings by Metour and drawings by Vernon Howe Bailey, which add greatly to the permanent value of the work. Well written, well printed, and well illustrated, it should be in the hands of all prospective visitors to the Capital of our State. It is a credit to author and publisher, and it is a pleasure to testify to the merit of this most recent addition to our local history.

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*The Delaware Finns or the first permanent settlements in Pennsylvania, Delaware, West New Jersey and Eastern part of Maryland.* By E. A. Louhi. New York, 1925. Pp. 331. \$4.75.

This contribution to the history of the colonization of America will probably have no wide appeal, even to students of history. The author mentions no sources, supplies no foot-notes, but worst of all has made no index. Whatever of value this work may have for historian or genealogist is heavily discounted by the entire absence of sources and index and the omission of the latter is unpardonable in a serious historical study. The press work and general make-up of the volume are no great credit to the publishers.

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The following interesting items appear in Maggs Brothers Catalogue No. 469. The price asked is £35; and anyone desiring to make a handsome present to the Society may secure further details from the editor.

"The humble address of the peaceful people called Quakers given forth at their meeting at West River in Maryland, To Colonel John Seymour, repudiating a scurrilous libel."<sup>1</sup> 1 page, folio, 11th May, 1707.

Also letter signed and subscribed from Governor John Seymour forwarding the address to the Earl of Sunderland, and commenting on the affair; further enclosing copy of an Act recently passed in Carolina, which he had considered pernicious. 3 pp. folio, Maryland, 16th August, 1707. [Not in the *Archives*.]

<sup>1</sup> Printed in *Maryland Archives*, vol. 25, p. 213.

Governor Seymour in his letter, refers to the Act recently passed in Carolina and states it to be of pernicious consequence to the more useful Plantation of Maryland: he then deals with the man Clark [the author of the pernicious libel] and the address delivered by the Quakers.

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CARROLL. Information is desired concerning Thomas Carroll who came to Maryland from Ireland in 17— and married Elizabeth Pope Luxon. Thomas Carroll died at sea, leaving a posthumous son Patrick (b. ca. 1764) who married Jemima Hayes, Dec. 31, 1794. Patrick and Jemima (Hayes) Carroll had issue:

Charles, 1796-1874, m. Anne Vermillion.  
Bennett, 1798-1868, m. Mary Wilburn.  
Thomas, 1799- d. in infancy.  
Elizabeth, 1803- m. Fielder Magruder.  
Daniel, 1804-  
John Baptist.

It is desired to know if Thomas Carroll is of the family of Annapolis and Carrollton.

Mrs. CHARLES W. STETSON,  
Glencarlyn, Virginia.

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