



WILLIAM HALL HARRIS  
*President of the Maryland Historical Society*  
1920-1935

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## William Hall Harris, 1852-1938

The MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY records \* with sincere sorrow the death on April 29th, 1938, of Honorable William Hall Harris, who from the time of his election to membership in 1883 took a prominent part in the activities of the Society, emulating the example of his distinguished father, the late James Morrison Harris, who was an active and influential member of this organization from 1847 to 1898.

Mr. Harris was elected to membership on March 12th, 1883, on the nomination of Lennox Birkhead, Esq. and at the time of his death was the oldest member of the Society. His first service to the Society began in 1884, when as Recording Secretary and Member of the Trustees of the Athenaeum, he entered on the forty-five years of service, which ended only with his passing. He became Vice-President in 1897 and in 1920, on the death of Governor Edwin Warfield, became President of the Society. A serious illness in 1935 caused him to resign from the Presidency; but his interest in the affairs of the Society never flagged and as Past President he joined in the deliberations of the Council until a few weeks before the end.

A dignified, firm and courteous presiding officer, he maintained the best traditions of his predecessors in the office. Not only at the meetings of the Society, but at those of the Council as well, he was a faithful attendant, taking an interest in every detail of the Society's affairs and aiding by his ripe experience and wise counsel. His zeal for the advancement of the Society was unflinching and was one of the major interests of his life. He was a generous contributor to the guaranty funds which have

\* Minute adopted at the meeting of the Society May 9, 1938.

made possible the publication of the *Maryland Historical Magazine*, and was also a generous donor to the permanent endowment fund of the Society.

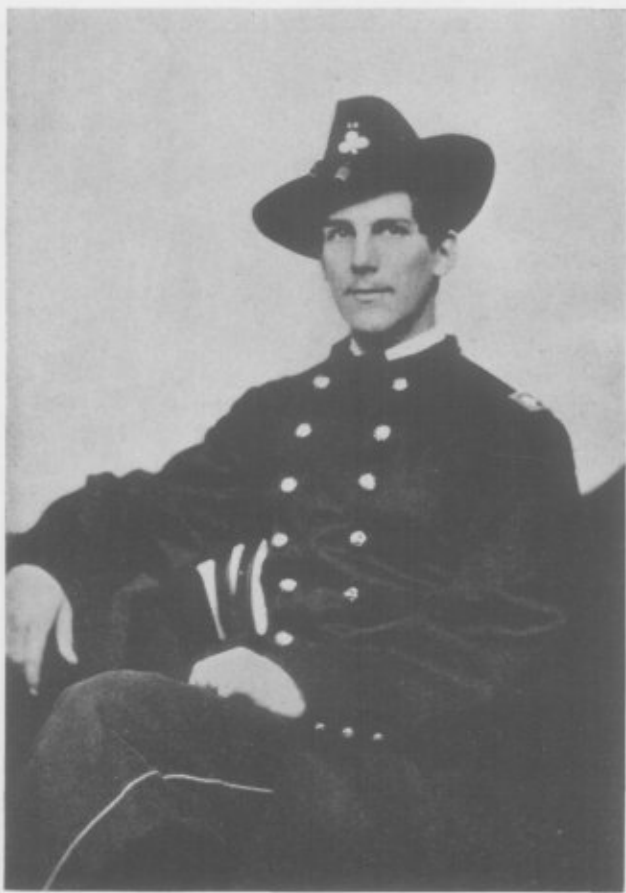
During the period of his Presidency, there was a material increase in the membership, as well as in the contributions to the collections of the Society. Most notable of the latter was the unparalleled Bonaparte collection, secured for the Society by Mr. Harris and now one of the outstanding attractions in the Society's rooms.

He gave to the service of this Society his time, his talents and his wisdom, and those of us who have sat with him around the Council table hereby record our sense of personal loss in his passing.

William Hall Harris was born in Baltimore, October 12th, 1852, the son of James Morrison and Sidney (Calhoun) Harris, the former one of the leaders of the bar of Baltimore and a member of Congress from 1856 to 1862. He was educated in private schools in his native city. His active business life was begun in 1867 as clerk in a coffee importing house; and later he became manager of a street railway company. He then read law in the office of his father and was admitted to the bar, continuing in the active practice of this profession until his death. On December 26th, 1904, he was appointed Postmaster of Baltimore by President Theodore Roosevelt and administered the affairs of this office with ability, tact and address. He was for many years assistant secretary general of the Sons of the Revolution; a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, of the University Club, the Baltimore Bar Association, and the Maryland State Bar Association. He was a Trustee of the First Presbyterian Church, where he and all his family worshipped. He was for many years a member of the Board of Trustees of the Peabody Institute and Vice-President of the Board.

Mr. Harris married in 1876, Alice, daughter of Henry Patterson and granddaughter of William Patterson of Baltimore. Mrs. Harris with three sons and a daughter survive him.

At the end of a long, useful and honorable career he will be long remembered as one who in all the social and civic relations of life was ever an urbane, dignified and courteous gentleman.



CAPTAIN OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, JR.

*From a photograph sent to Mrs. Kennedy in 1865.*

## WHERE "THE CAPTAIN" WAS FOUND.\*

By ANNA HOWELL KENNEDY FINDLAY.

## I

The State of Maryland as it wends its way westward from the sunny shores of the Chesapeake Bay to the Alleghany Mountains, gradually draws in its figure in order to pass between the Potomac River on the south and the Mason-Dixon Line on the north. At one point the State is only a mile and three-quarters wide. Tradition has it that a rooster with good vocal chords, properly centered, has the pleasure of knowing that his early morning summons is heard in three different States of the Union.

This thin "ribbon" separates the State of Pennsylvania from the State of Virginia—it separated the Union from the Confederacy—the North from the South. To cross Maryland at this point is but a brief journey even for an army.

The "ribbon" is located in Washington County. During the War between the States, the County was crossed and recrossed many times by Union troops on their way to and from Virginia, and on two important occasions Washington County saw the armies of General Lee on their way to invade the North—one advance checked at Antietam, the other at Gettysburg.

This area in many respects is one of the most beautiful in our Eastern States. The Blue Ridge range, with its mountain peaks, its hills and its valleys, offers to the traveler as colorful a scene as one might wish—"Fair as the garden of the Lord," said Whittier. From the tops of the mountains the view is a

\* Read before the Society January 10, 1938, by Benjamin Howell Griswold, Jr., Esquire, who assisted in the preparation of this paper. His father, Benjamin Howell Griswold, Sr., a first cousin of Mrs. Findlay, was as a boy present at some of the instances described herein.

checkerboard of farms in the valleys below, with the colors of the soil and the crops changing under the shadows of passing clouds; from the valleys the view is of a garden, encircled by a distant fencing of mountains, proportioned in height to the garden's great area, and colored by nature a never fading blue.

One of the loveliest of these "gardens" is the Hagerstown Valley, which forms the link between the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia and the Cumberland Valley in Pennsylvania. The three are really one continuous valley and comprise what is known as "The Great Valley." In the Hagerstown Valley lies the City of Hagerstown. Just across the Blue Ridge range to the south lies Frederick.

In the *Atlantic Monthly* for December, 1862, shortly after the Battle of Antietam, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes published his story, "My Hunt after the Captain."<sup>1</sup> Later the story was republished in the *Atlantic Monthly's Diamond Jubilee Number* of November, 1932, as one of the best of its publications.

In his story, Dr. Holmes writes, "It was a lovely country . . . The hillsides rolled away into the distance, slanting up fair and broad to the sun, as one sees them in the open parts of the Berkshire Valley, at Lanesborough, for instance, or in the many-hued mountain chalice at the bottom of which the Shaker houses of Lebanon have shaped themselves like a sediment of

<sup>1</sup> "The Captain" was of course his son Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., later Justice of the Supreme Court of the U. S., wounded through the neck at the Battle of Antietam, 12 miles from Hagerstown, and after a stirring experience located by his father at the home of "Mrs. H— K—," who was Mrs. Howard Kennedy, of Hagerstown, the mother of the writer.

Recently Alexander Woolcott published in the *Atlantic* the story of an experience of Colonel Holmes and President Lincoln at the defense of Washington. In that story he mentions the wounding of "The Captain" and adds prophetically: "More than half a century later one of the girls called him up. Yes, one of the Hagerstown girls. And, in a great flutter, the old judge. . . . But that's another story. . . ." While awaiting the complete tale as it will be revealed by biographers of the Justice, readers of the *Magazine* may be entertained by sidelights furnished by the sole surviving participant in the 'Hagerstown episode.'

cubical crystals. The wheat was all garnered, and the land ploughed for a new crop."

And his description of Frederick might well fit that of Hagerstown:

In approaching Frederick, the singular beauty of its clustered spires struck me very much, so that I was not surprised to find 'Fair-View' laid down about this point on a railroad map. I wish some wandering photographer would take a picture of the place, a stereoscopic one, if possible, to show how gracefully, how charmingly, its group of steeples nestles among the Maryland hills. The town had a poetical look from a distance, as if seers and dreamers might dwell there.

Frederick lies just a few miles north of the Potomac River and thirty-five miles northwest of the City of Washington.

During the War between the States, the Union Armies centered at Washington for the invasion of Virginia moved south along the Potomac River and the Rappahannock River toward Richmond, the Confederate capital. General Lee's army would apparently retreat slowly before this approach, but dividing his army he would send General Jackson across the Blue Ridge Mountains on his left and into the Shenandoah Valley. Turning north in the valley and using the mountains as a screen, General Jackson's army, familiar with all the valleys and gaps, would quickly recross the mountains toward the rear of the Union Army. After several defeats, the Union troops found it necessary to capture the Shenandoah Valley, which in turn pokes its nose up into Washington County, Maryland.

It is almost unnecessary to say that across this little stretch of Maryland territory the forces of the North passed in bewildering numbers on their way south.

To save my readers the necessity of turning to reference books for an account of a battle whose 75th Anniversary was celebrated at Antietam last fall, it may be desirable to state briefly a few incidents that will recall the circumstances.

In 1862, after the Seven Days' Battle around Richmond had resulted favorably to the Confederates, General Lee made the first of his rapid moves toward the north. With amazing boldness he pursued his policy of dividing his army, and sent Stonewall Jackson's "foot cavalry," screened by the mountains, north to recross the mountains and attack General Pope's base at Manassas, while General Lee's army faced General Pope.

General Jackson, with his "foot cavalry" marching 50 miles in 36 hours, was able to place his army close to the line between General Pope and the national capital, Washington.

General Pope, discovering his dilemma, by a quick retreat was barely able to beat General Lee's army to the old Bull Run battlefield. Lee pursued him until he drove him into the trenches outside of Washington, and there halted for a few days, but only for a few days, for the Confederate army again quickly swung to the left and started north. General Lee's troops passed through Leesburg to the Potomac River, which they crossed at White's Ford.

There was great alarm in Washington—the Confederates were surrounding the City. General Lee expected to win Maryland for the Confederacy, but his real objective, it appeared later, was to move still further north and capture the railway bridge over the Susquehanna River at Harrisburg. This was a key military position. While threatening Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia, he at the same time would have been able to intercept troops and supplies passing from the north to the Union Armies of the west.

A few days later, Stonewall Jackson on his way north to join General Lee's force, passed through Frederick, the Frederick of "Barbara Frietchie" fame. "Barbara Frietchie" (delightful name). Her very existence was at one time doubted, and she has been variously described by "historians, playwrights, composers of opera, and advertising agencies" as a young child, a lovely debutante, a vigorous middle-aged lady, an elderly woman, and a bed-ridden cripple. Yet, she still reigns supreme in Frederick. Whittier's description of her is



more generally accepted now than in former years, although her flag-waving propensities and gift for epigrammatic attack on major-generals is still rated by many, more as food for tourists than for home consumption.

General Lee, accompanied by General Longstreet, pushed on to Hagerstown.

By one of those strange chances of war, however, a copy of General Lee's instructions to his generals, entrusted to an officer, had fallen into the hands of General McClellan.<sup>2</sup> Notwithstanding the fact that McClellan was known to be a slow and cautious mover, this time he moved quickly and met the General Lee forces returning in alarm to South Mountain, where there was fought a bloody battle—over the rock-strewn hillsides, through the mountain forests, the valleys and over the streams—the soldiers fighting from behind fences, rocks and trees.

The Confederate advance was definitely checked. General McClellan had captured, and continued to hold, the passes of South Mountain to the east, which protected Washington and threatened the rear of any army advancing to the north.

General Lee quickly consolidated his army with that of General Jackson, and the Confederates turned at bay with their backs to the Potomac River, with the Antietam Creek on their right. Here the great battle of September 17, 1862, was fought at such dreadful cost. The battle losses were 12,500 Union and 11,000 Confederate in dead and wounded.

It was during this battle that Captain Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., then 22 years of age, was shot through the neck, or, as his father, the Doctor, described it: "Through the neck,

<sup>2</sup> See Maurice's *An Aide-de-Camp of Lee*, in which is quoted the story of the "lost order" by Col. Charles Marshall, Lee's aide-de-camp and military secretary. This order prescribed the movements of the Confederate army for the capture of Harper's Ferry. Lee's staff wrote out three copies of this order, one for General Longstreet, who after he had read it chewed it up; one for Jackson, who pinned it to the inside of his coat; and the third for D. H. Hill, who never received his copy of the order. It was found in Frederick about noon on September 13th, wrapped around three cigars, and was in McClellan's hands that evening.

—no bullet left in wound. Windpipe, food-pipe, carotid, jugular, half a dozen smaller, but still formidable vessels, a great braid of nerves, each as big as a lamp-wick, spinal cord,—ought to kill at once, if at all. Thought not mortal, or not thought mortal,—which was it?”

Dr. Holmes had received word to this effect in Boston, notifying him that his son was at Keedysville, Washington County, Maryland. At once he had set out to find him.

By train via New York and Philadelphia, on to the South, through Baltimore to Frederick, Maryland, he made his way; then by wagon and team across South Mountain to Keedysville.

When the Doctor reached Keedysville, he was told that the Captain had gone from Keedysville to Hagerstown, intending to take the train for Philadelphia, so the father turned back by way of Frederick, through Baltimore to Philadelphia. There was no news in Philadelphia, so he resumed his journey and went by team to Harrisburg. It was here he received word from Philadelphia that his son was at the home of Mrs. Howard Kennedy, in Hagerstown.

No account has ever been written by those who sheltered the Captain during the days when his father was “hunting” for him, but as the anniversary of the battle was celebrated a few months ago, and as the Captain finally merged his title into that of Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States and became one of the most admired, respected, and interesting men of our time, it seemed to me possible that a third and perhaps concluding article about the Captain might be of interest.

## II

The Captain—during most of the time his father the Doctor was searching for him—was in the home of my mother in Hagerstown. I was a little girl at the time these events occurred, and am now the only living member of the family group who were then in the house which sheltered the Captain.

The head of the house was my mother, Mrs. Howard Kennedy, my father having died in 1855. Others of the family at the

house at the time were my two brothers, Howard, aged sixteen, and Frank, aged fourteen, and I, a small girl of ten. A sister of my mother's, Mrs. Campbell, who was also a widow, was with us, with her two sons, Ben aged fourteen, and Hamilton, aged nine. At the time of the invasion, a cousin, Ellen Jones, from Philadelphia, a very brilliant and attractive young girl, was visiting us, and my first cousin, Benjamin Howell Griswold, whose mother's house was nearby, was constantly at our home during the Captain's "visit."

Hagerstown is now a prominent manufacturing city of over 30,000 population, but in those days it was one of those fine old-fashioned valley towns where the farmer came (especially of a Tuesday, which was discount day at "the" bank) to dispose of his produce and to spend the evening in mild celebration.

The first railroad which entered the town was one which ran from Chambersburg. It was not profitable as a steam railroad, but for a while was operated some 20 miles as a horse railroad. I can still recall passengers, including one distinguished bishop of the Church, arriving in cars that resembled what are nowadays known as box-cars, in many instances perched quite uncomfortably atop their own baggage. Another railroad, which was built about 1850, survived as a steam railroad.

At the time of which I am writing a daily train left for Harrisburg at 7.00 a. m. and returned at 6.00 p. m. If travelers wished to go in any other direction, they had the choice of three stage coach lines to Baltimore to the east and Cumberland and Martinsburg to the west.

In those years a few families lived on what was known by the colored population as "Quality Hill," more authentically named Prospect Hill and then Prospect Street.

It was from this elevation that the lawyers and the important business men descended daily to attend to their various affairs "down town." A few of the houses on the Hill had large grounds or "gardens" about them. The oldest and largest of the houses had been built by Col. Rochester in 1789. Later Col. Rochester moved to the north and founded in New York State the city which bears his name.

This old brick house, large and attractive, was in the style of many Southern homes, with broad verandas, large rooms with high ceilings, and a tendency for out-buildings to wander all over the place.

This estate was purchased by my father in the year 1850. I lived in the house for nearly seventy years, and inherited it, but sold it some seventeen years ago.

During the War, heavy bars were made for all outside doors, of which there were eight, and they were slipped into place every night, quite unnecessarily, for so far as we know they were never needed.

This section of Maryland was naturally one where sympathies were acutely divided between the North and the South.

My grandfather, Thomas Kennedy, came from Scotland in 1795, settled in Maryland, was a "poet" who had his verses "privately printed," took an active interest in politics, largely I think because of his interest in religious freedom, went to the Maryland Legislature, and was the author, promoter, and father of the bill to remove the "political disability of the Jews."

My mother, Miss Frances Howell, of Philadelphia, had met my father, Howard Kennedy, in Baltimore. My mother was naturally a Union sympathizer.

The first Union regiment I remember seeing was the 5th Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers. Thomas S. Trumbull, a friend of my mother's, was the adjutant of the regiment. He brought his fellow officers to call, and from that day until the end of the war our house was a center of benevolent war activities. Huge boxes of hospital supplies were sent to us by the Sanitary Commission, and in later years when a Union hospital was established in the town my mother was a daily visitor. Gallons of chocolate, soup, cornstarch, and coffee were made in our kitchen and carried by my young brothers to the hospital. I found in my mother's letters one signed by more than 50 men thanking her for her care and kindness and wishing her happiness and prosperity. Our guests ranged from major-generals

to lieutenants—Generals Averell, Torbert, W. B. Franklin, Fitz-John Porter, and Wm. F. Smith were frequent visitors.

Notwithstanding my mother's Union loyalty, she had great sympathy for the Southern soldiers. She fed them, but would announce to them severely that while she didn't approve of their principles at all, they were after all human beings and must be fed.

Our house was situated much higher than the street nearby, perhaps a city block from it. The lawn stretched from the house to the street. We rejoiced at the sight of our blue-coated soldiers; and whenever we heard a band, we all raced down to our entrance gate—adults and children—to wave our handkerchiefs to the regiments as they marched by. We lived in a state of excitement and wonderment as to what would happen next, and the atmosphere was highly charged.

I remember that after the Battle of Gettysburg, while we stood at the foot of the lawn waving our handkerchiefs to the Union troops as they were marching by, a soldier tore a bit from one of the stars in his troop's flag and ran over and gave it to me. I still have that bit of star tucked away in an envelope in my desk.

But to go back to Antietam—Generals Lee and Longstreet were in Hagerstown on September 11th, six days before the Battle of Antietam, but I do not remember having seen them. Doubtless I had been told to stay indoors during those uncomfortable days when the "enemy" was present.

After the Battle of Antietam, when Hagerstown was in control of the Union troops, the town was filled with strangers. Some came from curiosity to see a great battlefield; others, like Dr. Holmes, to search for their wounded relatives, husbands, sons and brothers.

From the time of the crossing of the Potomac into Maryland by the Confederates, until after the Battle of Antietam, our communications with the North had been practically shut off.

On one Saturday afternoon (September 20, 1862) we had heard a band and, following our custom, were at the gate and

waved to the soldiers. My mother noticed a young officer across the way, evidently wounded, as he had a bandage around his throat and was walking very languidly. He and his companion sat down to rest. My mother sent my brother, who was about fourteen years old, to ask him if she could do anything for him. He came over to thank her; said he had been wounded by a bullet which had gone through his neck, and that he was suffering greatly at times; that he had gone to the railway station to inquire about trains, as he wanted to go to his home in Boston as soon as he was strong enough to travel.

At this time there was no Union hospital in the town and he was in wretched quarters, with little care and attention. My mother asked him to come to our home until he was able to travel. He accepted the invitation and introduced himself as Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr. Of course we recognized him as the son of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes. We little thought at the time that this distinguished looking young officer was to become one of the greatest of the many great judges in our history, an even greater man, if possible, than his father, who at that time occupied a very prominent position and place in the minds of all reading people.

Captain Holmes was tall and very good looking. I have two photographs of him taken in his uniform about this time. He was a delightful guest, and the whole family enjoyed his stay with us. My young cousin from Philadelphia—a very brilliant young woman—sang and played and entertained him, and helped to divert his mind when he suffered from his wound. He said it hurt him to write, so she offered to write for him. He dictated in Latin, a letter to his father; but she understood Latin as well as he did, as she confessed when she cautioned him that he was becoming a little too personal concerning herself in moods and tenses.

My mother was a good nurse and dressed his wound every day, and it began to heal very quickly. He begged to be allowed to read after he retired, and one night swung a gas jet against a door and set the door on fire. He was so absorbed in his book



ROCHESTER HOUSE, HAGERSTOWN.

*Where Captain Holmes was the guest of the Kennedy family in 1862.*

that the smell of the burning paint penetrated through the house before he was aware of what he had done. The scar on the door was allowed to remain untouched for many years.

The Captain was gaining in strength every day. He was enjoying himself and was evidently loath to leave; but Doctor Holmes had heard from Philadelphia that the Captain was at our house and it was my mother who insisted, in reply to a telegram from Harrisburg, on sending the following, which ended Dr. Holmes' "Hunt":

Captain Holmes still here. Leaves seven tomorrow  
for Harrisburg. Is doing well.

(signed) Mrs. Howard Kennedy.

The family always arose to speed the parting guest, and we all said good-bye to Captain Holmes with great regret as he started on his way to meet his father in Harrisburg.

The account of the meeting of Dr. Holmes and his son—"How are you, boy?" "How are you, Dad?"—is best told by the Doctor, as well as that pleasant word of thanks that emanated from a mind so distressed and so relieved.

Speaking of the Captain, in an outpouring of exaggerated gratitude, he writes:

. . . As he walked languidly along, some ladies saw him across the street, and seeing, were moved with pity, and pitying, spoke such soft words that he was tempted to accept their invitation and rest awhile beneath their hospitable roof. The mansion was old, as the dwellings of gentlefolks should be; the ladies were some of them young, and all were full of kindness; there were gentle cares, and unasked luxuries, and pleasant talk, and music-sprinklings from the piano, with a sweet voice to keep them company,—and all this after the swamps of the Chickahominy, the mud and flies of Harrison's Landing, the dragging marches, the desperate battles, the fretting wound, the jolting ambulance, the log-houses, and the rickety milk-cart! Thanks, uncounted thanks to the angelic ladies whose charming attentions detained him from Saturday to Thursday, to his great advantage and my infinite bewilderment! As for his wound, how could it do otherwise than well under such hands?



The bullet had gone smoothly through, dodging everything but a few nervous branches, which would come right in time and leave him as well as ever.

### III

What great contrast there was in those days between the irrepressible gaiety and spontaneity of youthful officers and sudden disaster of death and near-death! While writing this article and searching amongst my papers, I found an illustration of each. One, a letter in pencil, of fine handwriting, from some young Union officers:

Headquarters, 6th Corps,  
Camp near Berlin,  
November 2, 1862.

This is to certify that we the undersigned, this day November 2, 1862, at 1 o'clock duly opened with appropriate ceremonies a bottle of old Madeira presented by Mrs. Fanny H. Kennedy, and drank the following toast:

To the memory of our agreeable and beloved friends in Hagerstown. May we meet again.

A procession was then formed, and lest the bottle should be profaned by the hands of any other persons, we buried it beneath an oak tree, on a line between ourselves and Hagerstown, and each person threw a spadeful of earth over it, with uncovered heads, and in regretful silence.

C. W. Toller  
M. T. McMahon  
James Starr.

Then there were the letters of thanks from those who had lost someone very dear to them. Shortly after the departure of Captain Holmes, the son of Robert H. Ives, of Providence, Rhode Island (Lieutenant Ives), desperately wounded by a shell at Antietam, was brought to our house by his father and died there.

I have also several letters from Dr. Holmes (appended hereto) and the letter Captain Holmes wrote my mother upon

his arrival home, as well as others written over a long period of years.

The first letter reads as follows:

21 Charles St.,  
September 30, 1862,  
Boston.

My dear Mrs. Kennedy:

I just arrived home last night, safe, and as well as could be expected. I met father at Harrisburg and after that went via Phila where I stayed a day at the Hallowells. Let me here once more however poorly say a word of thanks for the womanly kindness and motherly tenderness with which you treated me. You gave me a home when I most needed it and with it, all those charming attentions that make home what it is. However, it is foolish for me to talk about it except that you should know that I feel it.

Please give my respects to all your sisters,<sup>3</sup> likewise my kindest remembrances to Jones<sup>4</sup> to whom please say that, if one may judge from appearances, pretty tall clover is growing for the undersigned young reprobate to frisk in.

Yours very gratefully & Sincerely,

O. W. Holmes, Jr.

And the letter announcing his engagement:

March 11, 1872

My dear Mrs. Kennedy

It is with a sort of trembling that I write after such an interval to the dear and respected friend who was my good Samaritan long ago. But I must send a line to ask your good wishes. I am engaged to Miss F. B. Dixwell who has been for many years my most intimate friend and who will now I hope soon be my wife.

I am sure you will not have forgotten your sympathy for your soldier boy.

O. W. Holmes, Jr.

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<sup>3</sup> This included Mrs. Griswold, Mrs. Campbell, and Mrs. Reagan.

<sup>4</sup> My cousin Ellen Jones, above mentioned.

296 Beacon St.,  
Boston

Mrs. F. H. Kennedy

I hope you will tell our news to you and yours, but I dare not ask about individuals when so much may have happened. My brother and sister have married within the year—otherwise there is little change with us.

Another letter 12 years later mentions his duties as a judge of the Massachusetts Court, work he thoroughly enjoyed:

March 14, 1884  
Court House, Boston

My Dear Mrs. Kennedy:

I was overjoyed this morning at receiving your card. By a strange coincidence I had just obtained your address from some one who had accidentally met you, and was on the point of writing. I assure you that through these many years of silence I have never abated a particle of the grateful affection with which I have always regarded you, and I am glad to think that you also remember the naughty boy whom you entertained in 1862. I see by the address of your letter that you know that I am now a judge. I have I think so far pretty exactly followed Shakespeare's programme of the Seven Ages, and I must say that I find greater happiness at the present moment than ever before. This work is very hard but very interesting and absorbing and I take it as easily as one can who takes it seriously, but I think I am succeeding.

But I am beginning by telling you about myself when I should have expressed what is in my mind. I am ahead of my pen. My good wishes for you and yours.

I don't quite know what relation Mr. Frank Kennedy is to you—I suppose he was either a boy or not yet in existence when I was there. It is enough for me that he is one you love.

Won't you write me a line and tell me about yourself and the others whom I remember. Once in a while I meet an old soldier who remembers Mrs. Kennedy with gratitude, and once in a while I tell some of the younger people the story of how she took us in. Next May I propose to make a little Decoration Day speech (A thing I have never been willing to do before) and if it is printed I shall venture to send you a copy.

I am writing this in the midst of a consultation during a case in which I do not sit—My house is 9 Chestnut St., Boston.

I wish my wife could see you. I have more hope now than hitherto that some day we may do so.

With great respect,  
Sincerely yours,

O. W. Holmes, Jr.

Twenty-five years after Antietam he wrote as follows:

9 Chestnut St.,  
Boston,  
Sept. 1, 1887.

My Dear Mrs. Kennedy

I have this moment returned to town and read your letter, with great regret at having missed you and almost equal pain to think that any consideration of weather &—doubt as to me in short—could have caused you omit letting me know when you were here. I escape the pain only by thinking that that was not your real reason, but that you were too tired or something else.

Believe me my dear and honoured friend that although I may have been neglectful of form, never as long as I live shall I be wanting in the substance of affectionate recollection of you or of loving desire to meet you again.

I have just got back from Brattleboro, this evening. When there I saw Major Douglas (I think that was his name) and charged him with my remembrances. Tomorrow, after two months of pretty healthy idleness I go into court. I can write but a line for I have much to do this evening, but you will understand my feelings.

Ever affectionate and Grateful

O. W. Holmes, Jr.

In 1926 I saw Judge Holmes in Washington. Mrs. Holmes and he were most gracious in their welcome, and I had a charming afternoon. It was difficult to associate this tall man with a beautiful suit of snow white hair and heavy white moustache with the youthful face, dark hair and tiny-black-moustached soldier who had been in my mind these many years. Justice Holmes said to me, "You cannot possibly remember me, you were only a little girl." "Oh, yes," I answered, "I remember

you well, you were a wounded soldier, but you recovered fast enough to chase me all over the lawn."

He showed me his library—the walls lined with book shelves wherever there was a space—and his father's desk at which the Autocrat had written his delightful books.

Mrs. Holmes was interested in our reminiscences, which turned back to the almost forgotten picture of a little girl on one side, and a young man of twenty-two on the other. It was difficult to realize that these reminiscences were then summoned by a white-haired woman (who declines to tell her easily calculable age) on the one side, and a man nearly ninety on the other.

I could not feel that his boyish spirit had changed very much. I recall that in one of his letters to my mother he referred to himself as the "erstwhile soldier boy," and I think he was still just that in spirit. With all the courage, virility, and vivacity that comes from an ancient stock, the self-discipline and study which he imposed upon himself had brought a rich reward, for he never seemed to lose that brilliancy of mental spirit which could flash the lightning of Jove upon a single subject, or like summer lightning gently illuminate a vast area of thought.

At any rate, he was a hero to a little girl of ten and remained a hero as he grew in years and in stature, and she in years and let us hope in understanding.

#### IV

The gentle and grateful spirit of the father is reflected in these letters of Dr. Holmes :

21 Charles St.,  
April 27th, 1862.

Dear Mrs. Kennedy

Mr. B. Campbell of Uniontown writes to me that you never received any book from me.

I sent you, as I thought, my Poems and my last book of Essays, etc., containing among other things "My Hunt after the Captain." I am very sorry that you did not get them.

This morning I put into the post office a copy of the edition of my poems, the neatest there is. If you receive that and will have the kindness to let me know of its arrival I will send you the other volume.

The Captain who will never cease to remember your kind attentions, is now on Gen. Wright's Staff, 1st Division, 6th Corps, on the Rapidan. He was commissioned as Lieut. Colonel months ago and will be mustered in as such presently, I presume.

I do not like to write in the books I send by mail, as it is not according to rule and therefore send you this slip to mark the volume.

Believe me Dear Mrs. Kennedy

Very sincerely yours,

O. W. Holmes

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Boston,  
21 Charles St.,  
May 10th, 1864.

Dear Mrs. Kennedy

I sent yesterday by mail a copy of my "Soundings from the Atlantic" in which you will find a paper you may have seen or heard of, in which "The Captain" who owed so much to your great kindness is talked about. If you find anything in the book to please you it will please me to have helped you while away an hour.

We have just heard or read of the wounded and killed during the late battles. The Colonel and Major of the Regiment (20th) in which my boy is commissioned as Lieut-Colonel are both reported wounded. It is possible that he was at that time serving on Gen. Wright's Staff, with Sedgewick, he having been detailed on that service.

I was very glad to hear that you received the volume of Poems and trust that you will soon get the other little volume—in fact you ought to have it when you receive this letter.

Yours very gratefully,

O. W. Holmes

296, Beacon Street  
March 21st, 1884

My dear Mrs. Kennedy,

Your card accompanying Mrs. Berry's polite invitation to the wedding of her daughter with Mr. Frank Kennedy recalls to me many kind and grateful remembrances. It is too late and too far to throw a slipper after the happy pair but I beg you to be assured that they are followed by my best and warmest wishes,

Sincerely and respectfully yours,

Oliver Wendell Holmes.

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THE WHITE SERVANTS AT "NORTHAMPTON,"  
1772-74.

By WILLIAM D. HOYT, JR.

*The Johns Hopkins University.*

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White servitude was common in Maryland from the earliest days. The geographic position of the Province—between the plantation system of the South and the white labor system of the North—made her depend largely upon the work of the men and women who came across the ocean in hordes to enjoy the religious liberty lacking at home. They were only too willing to engage themselves for periods of time to serve the masters of large estates in order to pay for their passage. For many decades, these laborers flocked to Maryland, and their presence was an important factor in the building up of a landed aristocracy. The peak of the importation was reached in the middle of the eighteenth century, and from 1760 on it declined gradually until it died out after the Revolution which separated the American colony from the Mother Country.

That white servitude still flourished in Maryland in the years immediately preceding the outbreak of hostilities is indicated by a slender manuscript volume found recently among a large collection of letters, papers, and account books in the attic of "Hampton," home of the Ridgelys in Baltimore

County. This book, bearing the title, "Description of the White Servants taken January 1772," provides interesting documentary evidence concerning the servants on a typical place of some size. As a matter of fact, it includes two continuations dated July 16th, 1773 and April 3rd, 1774, and covers the two years after the death of Col. Charles Ridgely, who acquired the estate (part of which was called "Northampton") by patent in 1758. It contains minute descriptions of the servants, telling their names, whence they came, their ages, their heights, their physical characteristics, and, in many cases, their occupations or trades. It affords a good picture of the people themselves, and one would like to find an equally complete account of how they lived.

There are in all 91 names, of which 4 are those of negroes and 2 women; the remaining 85 are white men. It is not clear why the colored people were included in the list of white servants; perhaps it was because they were freemen as differentiated from the slaves on the place. Nor is it apparent why there were only two women among the entire number, for there must have been many others at that time and place. The two mentioned were put first in the book and were given as full descriptions as the men who followed them. Both were young Irishwomen, Marget Ragan and Mary Fitzgerril by name, aged 19 and 20 respectively. One was round visaged and swarthy, the other had a long visage and sandy complexion. Mary had several odd markings with India ink on her body, including a figure of the Saviour on the Cross on her right arm above the elbow and a cross with her initials on her right hand. There is no word as to their occupations or duties in the Ridgely menage, so any guess as to the work they performed is as good as another.

The place of origin is given for each of the 85 white men described in the survey. It is evident at first glance that the servants did not spring from any one locality or even the same country, although all were natives of the British Isles. A careful calculation reveals the fact that 17 came from Ireland, 1 from Wales, and 67 from England; there were no Scotsmen.



Of the English, the home county of 21 is set down in the record. Northamptonshire sent 4, Yorkshire 3, Derbyshire and Durham 2 each, and Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Cheshire, Hampshire, Northumberland, Oxfordshire, Somersetshire, and Worcestershire each provided a single representative. The Irish and the lone Welshman were in the first or 1772 group of servants, and all the names in the succeeding groups were straight English. This sudden change from a heavy dependence on Irishmen to a complete use of Englishmen may have been caused by the passage in June 1773 of an act extending for twenty-one years the duty of forty shillings on Irish Catholic servants laid down in 1717. Perhaps the import tax had been allowed to lapse and was now strictly enforced for the first time in some years.

The names of the servants suggest nothing unusual, for many of them are common today. Indeed, it is entirely possible that these workmen on the Ridgely place may have been the direct forebears of prominent citizens of the present time. There is a group of good, solid Irish names: Joseph Allen, Micael Burke, Dennis Hurley, Timothy Murphey, Barney Quin, and Dennis White. Then there are some fine old English names: Thomas Bradley, Robert Brown, Samuel Chamberlain, Joseph Cook, William Dawson, Richard Gough, Thomas Hall, John Irwin, William Johnson, George Jones, John Phillips, Richard Thomas, Joseph Wood, etc. Among them are three pairs of names, which, because of placement next to each other in the list and general similarity of description, might indicate brotherhood or other close relationship. These are Edward and William Clarke, aged 40 and 25, the former a carpenter, Henry and John Thatcher, 22 and 21 years old, both farmers, and Patrick and Edward Burr ridge, aged 24 and 26. The likelihood of family connection is particularly strong in the case of the Burridges, for they both are set down as hailing from Northamptonshire. In addition, there are three other pairs of similar names: Thomas and Richard Birch, James and Thomas Baker, and Simon and Thomas Draper, which are placed apart from each other and probably are not connected. Of the entire number,

only one man is given an alias, Edward Woodard or Woodall, a blacksmith whose age is not stated.

The ages of the 85 men covered a range of thirty-five years, from 17 to 51. There were, however, many more young men than old ones, and the average age was 25.27 years. The ages of 20, 23, and 25 each had nine names, and 22 followed closely with eight. The youngest of the crowd were Barney Quin and John Crauswhite, Irish lads of 17 years. The former was a wellset fellow with a round visage and fair complexion, " & Can Read & Right prettey Well." The latter had a long visage and swarthy complexion, with a large scar on the crown of his head from a scald, making him appear almost bald. The oldest servant was Thomas Orchard, an Englishman of 51 years, a shoemaker who had an oval visage, a dark countenance, and grey eyes, hair, and beard. Close to him in age was Thomas Baker, a 50-year old English farmer, whose chief distinction was a sharp nose and a scar from a burn. The ages of four of the list are not given; perhaps the men did not themselves know the years of their births.

The occupations of 43, or half, of the workmen are set down in the book, and the wide variety of trades represented indicates to some extent the numerous activities on the large plantation of the Ridgelys during colonial times. As might naturally be expected on a place where many acres were devoted to agriculture, a large number of the servants were farmers. There were eighteen in all, of whom five were 23 years of age, and most of the others were young. It is interesting to note that none of the Irish are listed as farmers, but, in the cases where some definite trade is given, they are described as performing some service much more skilful than farming. There were two wagoners, and one young Englishman, John Phillips, combined the duties of farmer and wagoner. Still another servant, William Bennitt, farmed and made breeches, too. Gardening occupied two men, the Irish John Fowloe and the English James Barber. Edward Clarke was a carpenter, and Francis Barret was "a Carpenter & Sawier by trade." William Gar-

diner was a mason, and it is recorded of Edward Woodard that "he can work at Black or white Smiths Business But not Compleat at Either." There were two breeches makers, Joseph Harney and James Roaney, both Irish youths, and John McKowne, pipemaker, came from the same region. Robert Brown, 20-year old Englishman, was a collar and harness maker, and Thomas Orchard, already mentioned as the oldest of the servants, was the only shoemaker in the crowd. More unusual was the occupation of Thomas Avary, papermaker, but undoubtedly the trade which was most out of the ordinary was that of Joseph Pratt, horse jockey and keeper of race horses. Even this does not seem so extraordinary, however, when one reads the account of the nineteen horses at "Northampton" in 1772, listed on a middle page between the descriptions of the servants. Samuel Coil was a brazier, and William Odgers was a tinman. William Dawson was a brick maker, and Samuel Simson was a coal miner. Joseph Bullos is recorded as a stoneblower and nailer. James Lee, Irish barber, James Baker, baker, and John Pike, butcher, performed duties which were more commonplace, but which must nevertheless have been quite necessary.

Probably many of the servants continued in Maryland the occupations they had pursued across the seas, but some at least changed their mode of living considerably. Soldiering had been the life of three men, and two others had sailed the seas in search of adventure. William Orton at 23 years of age had been a soldier and had experienced very severe whippings, while Thomas Draper had pursued the same career without such damaging treatment. William Lovegrove was a farmer, but the record shows that he had served in His Majesty's artillery corps. John Irwin was also a farmer, though it is said of him that he "has been a Fishing." But by all odds the man who had wandered farthest was William Moses, who had been a marine on board a man of war in the East Indies. Possibly some small infractions of the regulations were responsible for the movement to America of these military and naval people, and they may have been perfectly substantial men on all other points.

That some of the servants listed in the Ridgely account book were much above the average in ability and intelligence is evident from the bits of information hitched on to the regular descriptions. At a time when many people of the best classes in Europe and America could not read or write, it is noted specifically that nine of the servants were able to perform both those operations. Two-thirds of this number, or six in all, were young Irishmen, and none of the nine was over 23 years of age. One other man, Garrard Williams, an Englishman of 27, was said to be able to "Reard Print." But it remained for Charles Doud, 21-year old servant from Ireland, to display the most unusual accomplishment. Not only could he read and write, but he could play the fiddle, and it is pleasant to picture the enjoyment his music may have given the master and his family as well as the other servants.

One striking feature of the men described in the manuscript was their height—or rather their lack of height. The average height of all the 85 white men servants was 5'6 $\frac{1}{4}$ "', and this is a calculation combining the averages of the Irish (5'4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "') and the English (5'6 $\frac{3}{4}$ "'), with the lone Welshman standing an even 5'7"'. A hasty conclusion would indicate that the remarkable shortness of stature among the Ridgely workmen was due to their comparative youth. But closer examination reveals the fact that some of the youngest men were the tallest and some of the oldest were among the shortest. The extremes were represented by Joseph Harney, an Irishman of 20 who was 5'1"', and Thomas Orchard, the elderly English shoemaker of 51 who was 5'2"', on the one hand; and by Francis Barret, the 20-year old carpenter and sawyer who was 6'1"', and Joseph Wood, also 20 and 5'11"', on the other. There were ten men who measured 5'5" and ten who were 5'6"', seven who came to 5'9"', and six who reached 5'3" and 5'7" each, which will show how short the group was as a whole.

Another interesting fact in connection with the servants and the period in which they lived is the commentary on the prevalence of smallpox. Twenty, or nearly a fourth, are listed as

being scarred as a result of that dread disease. The percentage was higher among the Irish, of whom six, or over a third, were marked by smallpox; only fourteen Englishmen suffered the same thing. Nearly all of those thus indicated were quite young, the general average being 23.42 years. Most of the victims are recorded as being "much pitted," though occasionally it is remarked that the scars were few.

The discussion of scars left by smallpox leads naturally to an account of some of the physical characteristics mentioned in connection with the 85 white men. Every little peculiarity is set down, probably as a sure means of identification if the servants ran away or if there was any dispute as to ownership. Scars were the chief items, and there were all sorts of them on all parts of the body. Among others, there were scars on the hands, scars over the eyes and under the eyebrows, scars on the cheeks, scars on the forehead, scars on the knees; and jockey Pratt had a scar on his left ankle from a horse bite. Sometimes scars were combined with other characteristics. George Jones not only had scars on the backs of his hands and on his upper lip, but also had his right eyebrow shaved off. Farmer James Barber had a scar on the palm of his right hand and one on his nose, and showed the whites of his eyes a great deal. Joseph Harben had scars on his left arm, and his left thumb was cut off at the first joint. Wagoner Millington had also lost the top of his left thumb, and farmer Cregs no longer possessed the top of his right forefinger. Some had casts in their eyes, and it is recorded of farmer Hardegan that he squinted. Baker Lambert was blind in his right eye, while another unfortunate had eyelids which hung down as a result of smallpox. There were all sorts of noses: roman noses, cocked noses, sharp noses, and long peaked noses. Brickmaker Dawson had a wide mouth, and several farmers were notable for the presence of remarkably big teeth in their upper jaws. William Clarke lacked a tooth in his upper jaw and his underteeth were very uneven, and at least two men had unusually long teeth. Several of the Irish were much freckled, and a number of both Irish and English had curly hair. There were bowlegged men, knock-kneed men, and

men who stooped and had rolling walks. Butcher Pike had a neck which bent and let his head rest on his left shoulder. Farmer Tuckey had a ridge on his left thumbnail. Others had marks of scalds on their bellies, blue spots on their shoulders, lumps on their foreheads from blows, and the like.

But scars, casts, and similar oddities were not the only ways of differentiating the men from each other. Most of the men were "well set" or "well made," but there were exceptions such as Joseph Bullos, who was remarkably fat, or Micael Burke, who was "thin Spare Made." Farmer Virndall had a very roguish look, and George Williams was very fierce in appearance. William Gardiner had a way of dodging his head about with gestures as he talked and a particular way of screwing his mouth. George Man had a downlook and a peculiar, quick motion of his eyes. William Clarke was "Born in Berkshire and speakes that country Dialect," and Richard Birch talked in the manner common to his native Cheshire.

Unquestionably it was a mixed group, this band of white servants who came in 1772, 1773, and 1774 to work for the Ridgelys in Baltimore County. It would be extremely difficult to construct a composite picture which would be representative of all the types included. Almost the only common characteristic was the British heritage, and even there complications would arise from the differences between the Irish and the English. There are lacking certain facts, the presence of which might help to make the general canvass more complete. There is no indication, for instance, as to the degree of servitude of the group listed in the book; no terms or times of service are mentioned. Nor is there any way to check on the fact that some of the men may have been convicts transported to Maryland as punishment for crimes committed across the seas. As full as the descriptions are, it would be necessary to know further details of the past history of the servants before a definite survey could be made. What is here is a bit of original source material which casts considerable light on some phases of the servant question in colonial Maryland, without giving a complete view of the matter.

## THE ANNACOSTIN INDIAN FORT.

By WILLIAM B. MARYE.

A contributor to *Records of the Columbia Historical Society* mentions a deed, December 3, 1793, whereby William Berry Warman conveyed to James Greenleaf part of a tract of land called "Bayley's Purchase," described as beginning "at a stone on the east side of the Eastern Branch of Potomac, a little above the place where formerly stood the Anacostin Fort and opposite to a cove called Anacostin Cove" (*Records of the Columbia Historical Society*, Vol. II, p. 131).

So far as I am aware, no other reference to this ancient Indian fort has hitherto found its way into print. Much earlier records of it exist, however.

On June 8, 1668, there was surveyed for Luke Green a tract of land called "Green's Purchase," which is described as follows:

Situated "on the east side of Anacostin River on the south east side of a branch or creek in the said River called St. Isidors Creek, beginning at a bounded oak standing by the water side near an old Indian fort and running south west down the creek," etc. (State Land Office, Annapolis, Md., Patents, Liber XI, folio 439). This land was patented to Joseph Harrison, February 1, 1671 (Patents, Liber XIV, folio 413).

Saint Isidor's Creek is a former name of the Eastern Branch of Potomac River. The upper tidal parts of the Potomac were formerly sometimes called the Anacostin River, as in the record above quoted. The river is so called in two early certificates of survey, "Gisborough" and "Duddington Manor," which will be mentioned later, also in the certificates of survey of "Berry" (Patents, Liber V, folio 472) and of "Blew Plains" (Patents, Liber VI, folio 176). The last named tracts of land lie on the Potomac, between the mouth of Oxon Run and the mouth of the Eastern Branch (see Ejectment Plat No. 107, 1782, Hall of Records, Annapolis, Md.).

The same land, "Green's Purchase," was resurveyed for Notley Rozer, November 2, 1715, retaining its original name. The resurvey is described as situated in Prince George's County, "beginning at a bounded white oak standing upon a point by the Eastern Branch *near ye Anacustine foart*" (*sic*) (Unpatented Certificate No. 163, Prince George's County).

On April 4, 1685, there was laid out for a certain John Attwood a tract of land called "Attwood's Purchase," which is described as follows:

"Lying and being in Charles County" (a decade later this land lay within the newly erected county of Prince George's) "and on the east side of the Eastern Branch of Potomack River, beginning at a bounded white oak standing *a little above the old Anacasten forke* (*sic*), it being a corner tree of one King's land" (Patents, Liber XXII, folio 165).

A tract of land called "Arran," surveyed for John Addison, March 17, 1687, is described as follows:

"Beginning at a bounded white oak standing *a little above the Annacasten ffort*, being a bounded tree of Luke Green's land, thence east by south three hundred and fifty perches to a bounded chestnut on a hill, thence south east by east one hundred and fifty perches to a bounded white oak on a ridge between Oxon<sup>1</sup> and the Eastern Branch," etc. (Patents, Liber XXII, folio 398).

There is no reasonable doubt that by "Luke Green's land" the land called "Green's Purchase" was meant, although, as we saw above, this land, taken up by Luke Green in 1666, was patented to Joseph Harrison in 1671. The surveyor probably did not know that the land had changed hands. All of those who are familiar with these old land patent records know of similar discrepancies. I find no record of Luke Green's taking up or owning any other lands in that neighborhood.

The land taken up by Colonel John Addison under the name of "Arran," as noted above, appears in later records under

<sup>1</sup>This refers to Oxon Run, which is still so called. Originally it was called Saint John's Creek.



the name of "Aaron." That part of "Attwood's Purchase" which lies upon the Eastern Branch was resurveyed for William Berry in the year 1783 and called "Berry's Purchase" (State Land Office, Annapolis, Md., Unpatented Certificate No. 57, Prince George's County). The land called "Bayley's Purchase," which was mentioned at the beginning of this article, was laid out for William Berry Warman, November 22, 1793, and found to contain twelve hundred and twelve acres (Unpatented Certificate No. 46, Prince George's County). It is described as situated on the Eastern Branch of Potomac River and chiefly within the District of Columbia. It is a resurvey on several original tracts and resurveys, namely, "Ackenhead" or "Aekenhead," "Ferguson's Gain," "Aaron" or "Arran," part of "Attwood's Purchase," "Berry's Purchase" and "Hamilton's Venture." "Ackenhead," "Aekenhead" or "Elkenhead," 500 acres, was surveyed for William Tannehill in 1665 (Patents, Liber XXII, folio 165).

I may note in passing that I examined the certificate of survey of "Ferguson's Gain," which was laid out for a certain Andrew Hamilton, and ascertained that it was a resurvey on part of "Attwood's Purchase" (Patents, Liber B. C. & G. S. No. 30, folio 8).

The beginning of "Berry's Purchase," 1783, which land, as we have already noted, was a resurvey on part of the original tract of land, "Attwood's Purchase," is thus described in the certificate of survey:

"A stone heretofore fixed in the place where stood the beginning tree of 'Attwood's Purchase,' which said tree was also the beginning tree of 'Green's Purchase' and the beginning of another tract of land called 'Aaron,' on a point on the east side of the Eastern Branch of Potomac River a little above the place where formerly stood the Anacostin Fort and opposite to a cove called Anacostin Cove."

The same words serve to describe the beginning of "Bayley's Purchase," 1793.

From the descriptions of these later resurveys and from the plats thereto attached we learn certain significant facts:

The third boundary of "Aaron" (Arren) stood near the main road leading from the Eastern Branch ferry towards Upper Marlboro.

"Bayley's Purchase" has four boundaries in all. The north-eastern boundary lies on a stream known, or formerly known, as Pope's Spring Branch. Its north-western boundary lies upon the Eastern Branch of Potomac River. Its south-western boundary is the place of beginning above described, near the site of the old Anacostin fort. Between this boundary and the north-western boundary of the land the plat shows two coves of the Eastern Branch, separated by a point.

The original tract of land, "Aekenhead," which was laid out for William Tannehill in 1685, forms the northern part of the resurvey, "Bayley's Purchase." The north-western boundary of "Aekenhead," which is also the north-western boundary of "Bayley's Purchase," is the beginning of a tract of land called "Fortune," which was laid out for William Hutchinson in the year 1687 (Patents, Liber XXII, folio 266), and afterwards, about 1762, was resurveyed for George Scott under the name of "Fortune Enlarged" (Patents, Liber B. C. & G. S. No. 21, folio 427). The last named tract of land is described as beginning at the original place of beginning of "Fortune," being on "a point on the south side of the mouth of a small branch that runs between the said plantation of the said George Scott and the plantation of James Tannehill into the Eastern Branch of Potomac River."

On Griffith's map of Maryland, 1794, there is represented a stream emptying into the eastern side of the Eastern Branch of Potomac River and designated as "Pope's Spring Branch." A short distance below the mouth of Pope's Spring Branch (less than the length of two city blocks of the City of Washington, as shown on this map) we find a cove or small creek marked "Scott's Cove." This cove would lie approximately on D Street, if that street were extended across the Eastern Branch. The mouth of Pope's Spring Branch certainly, therefore, lies below the bridge, which connects Benning with the City of Washington, if this "branch" is accurately located on

Griffith's well-known map. We have already observed that the north-eastern boundary of "Bayley's Purchase" is situated on this "branch." Scott's Cove, in my opinion, probably derived its name from George Scott, or his heirs.

A contributor to *Records of the Columbia Historical Society*, Mr. Charles R. Burr, in an article dealing with the subject of the modern town of Anacostia (Vol. XXIII, p. 171) quotes from an article by George Simmons, styled "Roadside Sketches," which appeared in the *Evening Star*, Washington, D. C., December 5, 1891:

"Forty years ago the site of Anacostia was farm lands and was owned by one Enoch Tucker. It formerly belonged to the William Marbury estate and was part of the 'Chichester' tract."

I believe that this information is valid and, assuming it to be so, the next step is to show that "Chichester" adjoins a tract of land called "The Addition," which in turn adjoins "Green's Purchase," the land which began near the old Indian fort called "The Anacostine Fort."

"The Addition" was surveyed for John Addison on October 10, 1700, and is described as follows:

"Beginning at a pine standing at the water side on the east side of a creeke formerly called the Isidora Creeke being a bounded tree of a parcell of land called Colchester (*sic*) formerly surveyed for John Meekes, the said Creeke or River now called by the name of the Eastern Branch of Potomeck, thence with the said Meekes land south east into the woods 320 perches, then north east 200 perches, north west 320 perches to the water side, then north east with the said water side 62 perches to a bounded tree of a parcell of land surveyed for Luke Green called Greens Purchase, then south east into the woods 335 perches, south west 328 perches, north west 375 perches to a bounded tree of a parcell of land surveyed for John Charman called St. Elizabeth and now known by the name of Becks land, thence to the beginning containing 278 acres" (Hill Papers, Vol. 3, p. 32, Maryland Historical Society).

The land called "Colchester," which is called for in the certificate of survey of "The Addition" and described as

“formerly surveyed for John Meekes,” is unquestionably the “Chichester” tract, which was taken up by John Meekes May 24, 1664, “lying on ye e<sup>t</sup> side of Annacostin River” on “Isidoras Creek” (Calvert Papers No. 882, folio 146; certificate of survey in Patents, Liber VI, folio 336). The State Land Office has no record of any tract of land called “Colchester,” which was taken up in those parts, nor of any tract surveyed for John Meekes other than “Chichester,” which could be identical with “Colchester.” “The Addition” lies upon the Eastern Branch of Potomac River, both above and below “Chichester.” Three of the four sides of “Chichester” are bounded by “The Addition.” The fourth side of “Chichester” bounds on the Eastern Branch for a length of two hundred perches—between one-half and three-quarters of a mile. On its southern side “The Addition” is bounded by “Saint Elizabeth.” The survey calls for “Saint Elizabeth.”

The last named tract of land, “Saint Elizabeth,” was surveyed for John Charman on June 4, 1663, and contained 600 acres (Patents, Liber VI, folio 221). The survey calls for a bay of Piscattaway River (the Potomac) called Saint Thomas Bay and a point at the mouth of an inlet called Saint Joseph’s Creek. It is bounded by the creek and bay for three hundred perches. Saint Thomas’ Bay can be identified as the bay at the mouth of the Eastern Branch. “Duddington Manor,” surveyed for George Thompson June 4, 1663, is described as situated “on ye east side of Annacostin River” (the Potomac) “*in St. Tho<sup>s</sup> Bay*” (Calvert Papers No. 882, folio 130). This manor, as is well known, was resurveyed for Charles Carroll, Jr., and patented to him January 8, 1760 (Patents, Liber B. C. & G. S. No. 19, folio 25). The resurvey calls for Goose Creek (Tiber Creek), a creek which has long since disappeared under the streets of Washington, for Saint James Creek, which is the creek making up from the Eastern Branch into the Tidal Basin, and for Mattingley’s Point at the mouth of Goose Creek. It binds nine courses on Saint James Creek and twenty-five courses on the Eastern Branch, but a short distance only on Potomac River. We are reliably informed that Saint Eliza-

beth's Hospital, a Government institution, stands on part of the old "Saint Elizabeth" tract, from which it takes its name (*Records of the Columbia Historical Society*, Vol. II, p. 138). It is a curious fact that John Charman, the patentee of this "Saint Elizabeth," took up another tract of the same number of acres, to which he gave the same name. This other "Saint Elizabeth" lies on Potomac River immediately above Broad Creek and was included in the resurvey, "Oxon Hill Manor."<sup>2</sup> It was surveyed October 11, 1662 (Patents, Liber V, folio 221). The fact that there were two tracts named "Saint Elizabeth," of the same size and taken up by the same man, completely fooled Lord Baltimore's land agents, who have entered one tract only in the rent-rolls.

On its southern side "Saint Elizabeth" is bounded by a tract of land called "Pencott's Invention," which was surveyed for John Pencott June 10, 1687 (Patents, Liber XXII, folio 306). The survey calls for "a bounded oak the first bound tree of a parcell of Land formerly laid out for Jo: Chairman Lying upon the Eastern Branch of Potomock" and runs with the said land south-east three hundred and twenty perches. There is no record at the State Land Office of any land surveyed in those parts for John "Chairman." No land was taken up by John Charman in that vicinity, except "Saint Elizabeth," which begins at a bounded oak by Saint Thomas Bay (the Eastern Branch) and runs thence south-east three hundred and twenty perches.

At the mouth of the Eastern Branch lies "Gisbrough" or "Guisborough," surveyed for Thomas Dent May 5, 1663, "on the east side of the Anacostine River" (Potomac) "in a branch of the said River called the Eastern Branch" (Patents, Liber V, folio 459). This land bounds both on the Potomac and on

<sup>2</sup> For the benefit of students of local history let us say that plats of "Oxon Hill Manor," 1766 (certificate in Patents, Liber B. C. & G. S. No. 34, folio 371) and of "Gisborough Manor," 1758 (State Land Office, Patented Certificate No. 925, Prince George's County) and Ejectment Plat No. 107, Hall of Records, Annapolis, Md., taken together, show all the original tracts of land which were laid out along Potomac River, between the mouth of Broad Creek and the Eastern Branch.

the Eastern Branch. Together with "Pennock's Invention" and other original tracts it was resurveyed for Captain Thomas Addison December 7, 1758, and called "Gisborough Manor" (see reference, note 2). The plat of "Gisborough Manor" shows clearly the bounds of the original "Gisborough" and of "Pennock's Invention" with reference to the Eastern Branch. The resurvey begins at the original beginning of "Pennock's Invention," which was the beginning of the land of John "Chairman" ("Saint Elizabeth") and which, according to the plat, lies about two hundred and sixty perches (a little over three-quarters of a mile) from Giesboro Point (still so called, in memory of the old original survey of 1663), at the mouth of the Eastern Branch. This is perfectly in accord with the statement that Saint Elizabeth's Hospital lies on the "Saint Elizabeth" tract. The succession of early surveys on the eastern side of the Eastern Branch of Potomac upwards to the neighborhood of the bridge between Washington and Benning is as follows:

"Gisborough," 1663; "Pennock's Invention," 1687; "Saint Elizabeth," 1663 (site of Saint Elizabeth's Hospital); "The Addition," 1700; "Chichester," 1664 (site of modern town of Anacostia); "The Addition," 1700, again; "Green's Purchase," 1668; "Arran" or "Aaron," 1687; "Attwood's Purchase," 1685; "Aekenhead," 1685, and "Fortune," 1687.

From its beginning near the site of the Indian fort "Green's Purchase" bounds downwards on the Eastern Branch a matter of one hundred perches. That part of "The Addition" which lies between "Green's Purchase" and "Chichester," bounds on the Eastern Branch a distance of sixty-two perches. In all there are one hundred and sixty-two perches, measured on the Eastern Branch, between the beginning of "Green's Purchase" and the uppermost boundary of "Chichester." The last named tract of land bounds on the Eastern Branch two hundred perches. If the statement (which, I think, is borne out by all of the facts here presented), that Anacostia is situated on the old "Chichester" tract, is true, then it is clear that the beginning of "Green's Purchase" and the site of the old Indian

fort lie above this modern town. Since one hundred and sixty-two perches are equal to a little more than half a mile, the site must be considerably below the bridge going over the Eastern Branch to Benning. A strong probability that this is the case has already been established by other methods.

The beginning of "Bayley's Purchase" and the beginning of "Green's Purchase" are at one and the same spot. This place is on a point of the Eastern Branch. The uppermost boundary of "Bayley's Purchase" on the Eastern Branch stands on another point. Between these two points the distance, measured on the plat of "Bayley's Purchase," is about one mile and one-eighth. Between these two points lie two coves of the Eastern Branch, separated by another point. With these various facts in mind, on comparing the plat of "Bayley's Purchase" with the Maryland Geological Survey's *Map of Prince George's County and the District of Columbia Showing Geological Formations, 1911*,<sup>3</sup> the situation of "Bayley's Purchase" may be determined with little if any reasonable doubt:

"Bayley's Purchase" begins on a point of land which lies immediately above the bridge which connects the town of Twinning with the City of Washington, or about a mile above the bridge at Anacostia. Here, or near this place, was the site of the old Annacostin Indian fort. The uppermost boundary of "Bayley's Purchase," on the Eastern Branch, is probably not more than half a mile below the bridge going over to Benning. Between these two boundaries there are two coves of the Eastern Branch. The similarities of shore line as shown on the modern map and on the plat are very striking. No other situation than that here described fits the known circumstances. I do not believe there is much, if any, possibility of error.

The author regrets that it has not been convenient to have

<sup>3</sup> This is the only good modern map with which I am acquainted, which shows all the ancient coves, points and indentations of the shore of the Eastern Branch of Potomac River. Most of these coves and points have since been obliterated by filling-in and on maps later than 1911 they do not appear.

recourse to modern deeds of the District of Columbia in order to settle the question here involved, so that it has been necessary to present evidence at so great length.

The next question in order is this: Was this Indian fort the place from which the Indians variously known as Nacostines, Annacostins, etc., acting as intermediaries, furthered the trade between the Indians whom Fleete calls the "Massomeckes or Cannyda" Indians and the white people of Virginia? (the "Journal" of Henry Fleete in Neill's *Founders of Maryland*). The Annacostin fort was "old" in 1668 (see above). It is not unlikely that it was in existence in the year 1632, when Fleete made his voyage to the falls of the Potomac. If the Nacostines had a fort at that time, as most Indian peoples had, it is likely that the goods garnered or used in this trade were stored within it. An Indian fort was simply a fortified Indian village. To be sure, if the town was a large one, most of the cabins would lie outside the fort. It is most unlikely that the Nacostines, a small tribe, had two forts at one and the same time. It is not known that they had more than one town. Fleete mentions their town as "a little town called . . . . . the Nacostines, where I had almost 800 weight of beaver" (Neill's *Founders of Maryland*, p. 25). Very puzzling, however, is his mention of the town of Tohoga, "where we came to anchor two leagues short of the Falls, being in latitude 41, on the 20th of June" (*ibid.*). The writer of an interesting article, which appeared in *Records of the Columbia Historical Society* (Vol. II, p. 135), expresses the opinion that Tohoga was on the site of Georgetown. However, since a sea-league equals nearly three and a half English miles, this theory hardly seems to have much validity. The Little Falls of the Potomac lie very near the District line. Two leagues below these falls would bring us near to the mouth of the Eastern Branch. Tohoga may have been situated on the Virginia shore. What part, if any, the island variously called Analostan Island, Annacostan Island, later Mason's Island, may have played in these matters I do not know. An interesting history of this island is told by James F. Duhamel in



Volumes XXXV and XXXVI of *Records of the Columbia Historical Society*. It is not shown that there was an Indian town on this island in historical times. Other students of local history have called attention to that act of the Virginia Assembly of July, 1653, defining the bounds of Westmoreland County: "ffrom Machoatocke River where Mr. Cole lives: And so upwards to the ffalls of the great river of Pawtomake *above the Necostins towne*" (Hening's *Statutes*, Vol. I, p. 381). On April 12, 1653, a Maryland warrant was issued to Lieutenant William Lewis for one thousand acres to be laid out "upon Potomock River *above the Anacostine Town*" (State Land Office, Annapolis, Md., Liber A. B. & H., folio 375). That very careful historian, the late Fairfax Harrison, Esq., in his admirable *Landmarks of Old Prince William*, expresses the opinion that the "Necostins towne" of 1653 was the "Anno-coston Indian Towne called Aquakick," which was situated on Potomac River, below the mouth of the Piscattaway Creek, and opposite to the Mount Vernon tract in Virginia (*Landmarks of Old Prince William*, I, p. 57). I am not in accord with this opinion, as will be seen from my article, "Piscattaway," in which I give some account of Aquakeeke Indian town (*Maryland Historical Magazine*, Vol. XXX, p. 198 *et seq.*). Since this article was written I have found the Virginia land patent to which Mr. Harrison refers, namely, that in which Aquakeeke is called an Annocoston Indian town. It is a patent of three thousand five hundred acres issued to William Horton and Francis Kirkman and dated September 3, 1669 (Virginia Land Office, Patents, Liber VI, p. 73).

It appears, therefore, to be not improbable that the Annacostin Indian town of historical times was a town at the site of the Annacostin Indian fort, the situation of which we have endeavored to demonstrate. I do not know of any notice in the Maryland Archives of any reservation having been laid out in those parts for the use of the Annacostin Indians. However, such a reserve may once have been in existence. On October 11, 1666, a certain Richard Pinnar took up a tract of land called "The Father's Gift," containing five hundred acres. In

a rent-roll of Prince George's County (Calvert Papers No. 882, folio 130) this land is described as situated "on ye east side of Annacostin River" (the Potomac) "& ye No: side of Tiber Respecting ye Land of ffrancis Pope called Rome." To which description this information is added: "poss<sup>r</sup> Philip Lynes Ch. Co: *in ye Ind. bounds*" (Indian bounds). This land now lies in the heart of the City of Washington. Tiber Creek, otherwise called Goose Creek, has been mentioned earlier in this article. Undoubtedly Francis Pope named it the Tiber, when he made a play on his own name by calling his land "Rome." Not knowing this, a British visitor to Washington in its earliest days cited in his memoirs the name of this creek as an example of American pretentiousness. Fry and Jefferson's map of Virginia shows Goose Creek (Tiber) emptying into the Potomac between the mouth of Rock Creek and the mouth of the Eastern Branch.

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## APPENDIX.

### POTOMAC RIVER CALLED ANNACOSTIN RIVER.

In early Maryland land-patents relating to that part of the Potomac which lies between the mouth of Oxon Run and the mouth of Rock Creek, that river is called the Annacostin River. The Potomac is also so called in many early land certificates for lands which lie back from these particular reaches of the river. The lands which lie along the Potomac between the mouth of Oxon Run, formerly known as Saint John's Creek, and the mouth of the Eastern Branch, are: "Blew Plains," "Berry" and "Gisborough." Above the Eastern Branch, bounding upwards on the Potomac from the mouth of the Eastern Branch for a distance of three miles (nine hundred and sixty perches) lies "Duddington Pasture," surveyed for George Thompson, June 8, 1663. This tract bounds upon the bay at the mouth of the Eastern Branch, formerly called Saint Thomas's Bay, and upon a creek of this bay called Saint James's

Creek. Separated from it by Saint James's Creek and bounding on Saint Thomas's Bay is "Duddington Manor," surveyed for George Thompson, June 4, 1663. I find on Major L'Enfant's plan of the City of Washington a "canal through Saint James Creek," showing that even then this creek still went by its early name. The following descriptions of the lands above mentioned are taken from original patent records. Those of "Duddington Manor" and "Duddington Pasture" are from the resurvey, "Cerne Abbey Manor," laid out for Notley Rozer, March 1, 1671 (Patents, Liber XVI, folio 441 *et seq.*).

June 4, 1662: Laid out for George Thompson, gent., a tract of Land on the east side of the Annapostine River in a Creek of the s<sup>d</sup> river called St. Johns Creek in Charles County called Blewplain. . . . Beginning at a bounded oak standing at the mouth of the said Creek and running east up the Creek for the length of Three hundred and twenty perches to a marked oak the bounded Tree of John Meekes bounding on the east with a Line drawn north from the said Oak to the exterior bounded Tree of William Middletons Land on the north with the said Land on the west with the said Annapostine River on the west (*sic*) with St. Johns Creek and the sd. Land of John Meekes containing and now laid out for one Thousand Acres more or less (Patents, Liber VI, folio 176. Location of this land on Potomac River shown on Ejectment Plat No. 107, Hall of Records, Annapolis, Md.).

May 5, 1663: Laid out for William Middleton of this province planter a parcell of Land lying on the east side of the Annapostine river in Charles County called Berry, Beginning at a marked oak the bound Tree of Thomas Dents Land Bounding on the north with the said Land on the east with a line drawn south west from a marked Oak the Exteriour bound Tree of the sd Thomas Dent in the woods for the length of one hundred and fifty perches to a marked white oak, on the south with a line drawn north west from the end of the former line for the length of Three hundred and twenty perches, to a marked oak standing upon the River side & on the west with the said River, containing and now laid out for three hundred

acres more or less (Patents, Liber V, folio 472; true location of this land shown on Ejectment Plat No. 107 and on plat of "Oxon Hill Manor").

May 5, 1663, laid out for Thomas Dent a parcel of land called "Gisbrough," lying on the east side of the Anacostine River in a branch of the said River called the Eastern Branch in Charles County. . . . Beginning at a marked elme standing by a little Bay called Gisbrough Bay, bounding on the north with the said Bay and a Line drawn south east from the mouth of a swamp in the said Bay called Dents Swamp for the length of Three hundred and twenty perches to a marked oak on the east with a Line drawn south south west from the said Creek for the length of Four hundred and thirty perches to a marked oak, on the south with a Line drawne north west from the end of the former Line to a bounded oak standing by the River side, on the west with the said River containing and now laid out for eight hundred and fifty acres more or less (Patents, Liber V, folio 469; location shown in plat of "Oxon Hill Manor").

"Duddington Pasture," scituate, lying and being on the east side of the Anacostian River in the said County of Charles, Beginning at a marked Mulberry standing upon a point in the above menconed St. Thomas his bay at the mouth of St. James his Creeke afores<sup>d</sup> and running west for bredth the Length of fifty perches to a bounded oake standing by the River side bounded on the west by the said River for the Length of nine hundred and three score pches to a bounded Hicory on the north by a line drawn east from the end of the former line untill it Intersects a paralell line drawn from the head of St. James his Creeke above mencioned on the east by the said Creek and paralell on the west by St. Thomas his bay above menconed containing and laid out for Three hundred acres more or less (Patent of "Cerne Abbey Manor" in Liber XVI, folio 441).

"Duddington Manor," scituate, lying and being on the east side of Anacostine River in a bay of the said River called St Thomas his bay in Charles County Beginning at a bounded oake standing by the water side called Duddington Swamp &

Running westward down the said bay for the Length of three hundred & twenty perches to a bounded Hicory standing at the mouth of a Creek called St. James his Creeke bounded on the west by the said Creeke and a Line drawne north for the Length of five hundred pches to a bound<sup>d</sup> oake standing in the woods on the north by a line drawn east from the end of the former line untill it intersect a paralell line drawn from the first bounded oake, on the south by the said paralell line on the east by the bay, containing and laid out for one Thousand acres more or less (Patent of "Cerne Abbey Manor," 1671). This land now takes up a large part of the site of the City of Washington.

\* \* \*

In conclusion let me add that the name, "Anacostia River," as applied to the Eastern Branch, is a modern appellation. In former times this river or creek went by the name of the Eastern Branch and also was called Saint Isidora's Creek, as we have seen above.

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LETTERS BETWEEN THE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN  
BRANCHES OF THE TILGHMAN FAMILY,  
1697-1764.

Edited by HARRISON TILGHMAN.

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In a desk of my late father, Oswald Tilghman (b. 7 Mar. 1841; d. 17 June 1932), I recently located copies of certain letters which during the colonial period passed between the then primary representatives of the Tilghman family in Maryland (Richard Tilghman II of The Hermitage, 1672-1738; and his successor in title to that property, Richard Tilghman III, 1705-1766) on the one hand, and on the other (as will appear from the correspondence), the then surviving representatives of the name remaining in England, who likewise derived it from

William Tilghman "the younger" of Holloway Court, Snodland, co. Kent, England (b. *circa* 1518; d. 1593/4). The first and final letters here included were later located elsewhere.

The "desk" copies in my possession, are on paper which, according to an expert who saw them about a year ago, was produced about the year 1790 and in a handwriting typical of that period. The following transcripts adhere as closely as I am able to the spelling and punctuation therein. It does not follow of course that the first transcriber was a faultless copyist or that there are no errors of transcription in either instance.

The respective relationships of the several parties to this correspondence will be more apparent from the following summary.

As appeared in part in the sketch of the "Tilghman Family" by Dr. Christopher Johnston, published in the first volume of the *Maryland Historical Magazine*, the aforesaid William Tilghman (known as "the younger" to distinguish him from his grandfather William Tilghman "the elder") married four times. By his first wife, he left a son Edward Tilghman (b. about 1542; buried, according to the registers of All Saints Church, Snodland, Kent, 23 Dec. 1611) who in turn had a son Francis Tilghman, who signed the Visitation of Kent, 1619, and died without male issue surviving.

William Tilghman "the younger" signed the Visitation of Kent, 1574 (published comparatively recently by the Harleian Society) and this shows him as then married to his fourth wife "Susan" (otherwise Susanna) Whetenhall. There was apparently no issue by either the second or third wives, and none then in being by the fourth wife. However, five sons and one daughter were the subsequent fruit of the fourth marriage. Of the sons, two, Whetenhall Tilghman, the eldest, and his next younger brother, Oswald Tilghman (b. *circa* 1581, d. Jan. 1628/9) survived to maturity and left male issue. The only son of Oswald Tilghman to survive infancy and to leave issue was Dr. Richard Tilghman, the progenitor of the family in Maryland.

Whetenhall Tilghman (b. *circa* 1576 and still living in the year 1652) was the father of six sons, all bearing Biblical names, as did also his grandson, and great-grandson with whom this correspondence was conducted by the immediate descendants of Dr. Richard Tilghman. The fourth son, Samuel Tilghman, was the first of the family to arrive in Maryland. He was appointed Admiral of Maryland by Lord Baltimore (Cæcilius Calvert) on the 15th of July 1658 (Calvert Papers No. 205) and though he never settled in Maryland, and ultimately returned to England, he made frequent voyages here. Doubtless he largely influenced his cousin, Dr. Richard Tilghman, to migrate to a region where he had found the country attractive and the government of the period satisfactory to men of their outlook. It seems likely that these two men were thrown together from childhood, for Richard was but an infant at the time of his father's death, and Oswald Tilghman's will makes mention of his brother Whetenhall in a way which would seem to indicate that the latter (who lived to advanced age) would reciprocate his brother's generosity. At any rate conditional grants for 1000 acres each in closely identical terms were issued to both Samuel and Richard Tilghman in January 1657 by Lord Baltimore.

It appears from the correspondence that Dr. Richard Tilghman had married Mary Foxley in England and, in the year 1660, came to Maryland bringing with him not only his wife, but their then living children, a son (William) and a daughter (Mary). The son William lived to maturity, but died shortly thereafter unmarried. Richard Tilghman (II of The Hermitage) was born 23 Feb. 1672 in Maryland. As was the case with respect to his father before him, he was very young when his father died (Dr. Richard Tilghman's will was proved 6 Mar. 1675). As a consequence of the death of his elder brother William unmarried, Richard Tilghman II became the possessor of The Hermitage and the only channel through which the male line from William Tilghman "the younger" continued to survive after the death, without male issue surviving, of Abraham Tilghman, second of that name, one of the parties to this correspondence.

This Abraham Tilghman (II), it appears, was born about the year 1692 (or 1691 old style) as writing under date of 26 January 1760, he states: "I\*\*\* entered on my 69 year on the 17th inst." It is to be recognized in this connection that the change to the Gregorian calendar in England and the colonies became effective on the 1st of January next following the 31st of December 1751, and that otherwise the year 1751 would have continued to and including the 24th of March next following as in prior years (24 Geo. 2 Cap. 23).

He was the son of an elder Abraham Tilghman, who was the writer of the first of the following letters. Abraham Tilghman (I) may be further identified by a letter from him to Samuel Pepys written from "Deptford," February 9, 1686, acquainting Mr. Pepys with the death of the wife of Pepys' wife's brother, Commiss' St. Mitchell (See Correspondence of Samuel Pepys appended to his *Diary* as published by Bickers and Son, London, 1879, Vol. VI at page 151). The elder Abraham Tilghman was the son of Nathaniel Tilghman (son of Whetenhall Tilghman), and according to a certain record was born in 1651 and died in April 1729.

I have found certain discrepancies in dates which I have not been fully able to adjust either within the correspondence or with other data. Of course it is apparent that letters forming part of the original correspondence are missing from the file of copies. In all, however, the copies which are available supply an interesting history of the family during the period covered as well as important side lights upon events in both England and America. Perhaps no more prophetic forecast was ever made of the future in store for what were then the British colonies in North America than that contained in the letter from Abraham Tilghman under date of March 21, 1743, the eighth in the series.

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The copy from which the first letter is taken was found by me in the volume of *Paradise Lost* which was presented to Peregrine Tilghman by Rev. P. Crompton (the son-in-law of Abraham Tilghman, the younger)



when visiting England in 1764. It is on paper of more recent manufacture than the "desk" copies in the series and the transcription is obviously much later.

[1. Abraham Tilghman I to Richard Tilghman II.<sup>1</sup>]

Dear Cosin,

After your great Kindness hath brought me your Debtor three L[etters?] since you had one from me, 'tis more than time I now make you some Return, but hope your Love will conclude as in truth it is, not proceeding from want of affection in me to write, but of conveyance by reason of the Warr, wch among other evils attending it, has hindered Relations and friends thus distant from conversing & exchanging affections in a desirable way—and now thanks be to God the Peace being concluded I promise myself the satisfaction of a frequent correspondence wth a kinsman who is to me so very Dear—To satisfy therefore your Enquiry [or Enquiring?] I am Son (and the only one remaining) of the late Nathaniel Tilghman wch was the son of Whetenhall wch was the son of William Tilghman of Snodland in this County of Kent wch is four Miles of Rochester where in a Lineall Descent the family hath been settled for about four hundred years, as it plainly appears by the Records of the County—and the name seem'd to me to have been extinguish'd except myself—for I know of no other mal [mortal?] Living after the death of my unkle Samuel's sons, but it has pleas'd God again to lighten our Lamp in that Issue of mine, w [?] wch [with which] I have acquainted you, whereunto one Son hath been added since, but dyed in about 3 months, was named Whetenhall, the others are I bless God in good health as are my wife & self—And I am Dear Cosin truly Joyfull to understand the continuance of yours, wth y<sup>r</sup> [?] of your Mother & sister wth her children and for the seeing of all of you could cheerfully undertake a long Journey by Land, being sorry the ocean seperates us, hoping that in time your occasions, may

<sup>1</sup>The writer was 47 years of age and the addressee 25. The latter's father, Dr. Tilghman, had been dead for 22 years in 1697, the year of writing.

bring you over, assuring you I should think it a great degree of Happiness to have a sight of you here, my sister is yet living and a widdow and so is my Cosin Cooper, the later in Ratcliff wth whom my eldest Daughter is at Board to learn what relates to the needle, goeing to Dance at a schoole hard by, wch I was willing soe to contrive as some w[?] of help to my good Cosin whose circumstances too much bespeak it, as concluding it a Duty in such to whom the Almighty has been pleased to dispenche his Bounty wth a more liberall & open Hand to carry a Tendernes and compassionate Regard towards those (especially Relations) to whome in his All wise providence it has been more restrain'd or short, since all these sublunary things after a short Stewardship will be wrapt up in the common state of mortallity, & then accounted for to our great Master not by the Quantity of Riches acquir'd but chiefly by the uses to wch we employ our Talent. My Cosin Cooper is I think a very good Christian but she has had the weight of a great charge to support through her widdow state—to wit five children & yt in very difficult times; I pray Cosin to know from you whether your ffather, Grandfather or great Grandfather were at any time of Snodland or of what place in Kent for I never heard of any of the name but from this County; I conclude w[ith] my Prayer for your prosperity, taking leave wth very hearty Respect & Love to your Mother, sister & dear self remaining

Your truly affectionate Kinsman

Woolw<sup>ch</sup>

Abr Tilghman

24 xber 97 [24 October, 1697]

To Mr Richard Tilghman at  
his House on

Chester River

Maryland

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On the same page, below the text of the letter appears the following concerning the condition of the *original* letter and (without break) the memorandum as to the inscription.

The seal on the above letter is gone except the *crest* which is a lion rampant with one tail—The following memorandum relating to the writer of the above letter was taken from the parish Church in Kent near Frinsted Court [In the left margin is written in the handwriting of my father “by Peregrine Tilghman of Hope Talbot Co Md”].

Abraham Tilghman Esq  
of Frinsted Court  
in this Parish  
from those of Snodland in this Coty  
Who serv'd for Thirty six years  
in Naval Employment  
Wherein Clark of the Cheque  
at  
Woolwich and Portsmouth  
and after as one of the Commissioners  
for victualling the Navy  
Dyed Apr the 8th 1729  
in the 79th year of his age  
and was interr'd near this  
place

On the back of the same sheet appears:

I have also seen at Hope copies of letters from Abraham Tilghman to Richard dated 31st of July 1703 to May the 1st 1740 copied from letters at the Hermitage. T. T.

The initials “T. T.” have been appended, as indicated, in the handwriting of my father. I assume that the import is that the copy was made by—or at least that the comment is quoted from—his father, Major-General Tench Tilghman, 1810-1874. It may be that the copies so seen at Hope are those from which the copies to follow were taken. I am inclined to believe that they are.

The “Warr” referred to as being concluded was the War with France which extended from 7 May 1689 to 20 Sept. 1697 which was related to the attempt to restore James II to the throne. Its American counterpart is known as “King William’s War.”

The letter indicates that Samuel Tilghman, Admiral of Maryland 1658 (Calvert Papers No. 205) had left sons surviving him but that they were dead without male issue surviving in 1697.

As to the location of the stone bearing the above inscription, see the copy of the letter from the rector at Frinsted to my father under date of 15 May 1909 in the notes at the end of this series.

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[2. Richard Tilghman II to Abraham Tilghman II.]

The copy from which the following is transcribed bears no address. It is, however, with others showing the addressee to be Abraham Tilghman. Like those of the letters which follow, the basic copy is on paper estimated to date from about 1790.

Chester river in Maryland 2 July

Dr. Sir

1734

I received your letter by Mr. Blake with much Joy for I really thought our names were extinct in England not having but one letter now since your Father returned from the vitualing office into the Country tho I wrote several and directed them as he desired. I gladly imbrace the opportunity of renewing a correspondence with you perhaps it may be some Satisfaction to you to know when and in what manner one of your names and family wandered into this remote part of the world (for then it was so esteemed) be pleased therefore to be informed that in the year 1660 my father Richard Tilghman who was brend a Surgeon with my mother a son and daughter came into this province and brought with him a tolerable fortune and settled in the place where I now live they had many children but all the males died before marriage excepting myself I was born in the year 1672 and my father died in 75 my Mother lived a widow 20 odd years In the year 1700 I married Anna Maria one of the daughters of Capt Philemon Lloyd who is now living we have eight children 5 sons and 3 daughters My daughters are all married Mary married Mr. James Earle she is 32 years old has 3 sons 2 daughts. Henrietta Maria to Mr George Robins she is 27 years of age and has 2 daughts Anna Maria to Mr William Hemsley she is 25 years of age has one Son & 3 daughts My son Richard is 29 William 23 Edward 21 James 18 and Mathew near 16. not any of them married I praise

God my children are dutiful and behave decently to all then— I am now one of the Ld Proprietary Council of State have been possest of several posts of honour but few of profit the latter is generally given to such who can strongly solicit and make large promises for which I have no talent. I am very thankful to you for your kind invitation to any of my Sons that may come to England and do not doubt your Friendship to any of them if an opportunity should offer at present I have no prospect of crossing the Ocean for the politer parts of the world for some of them may have inclinations to that [any?] of them I am not of ability to bear the Expence and make a decent provision for them here however (I praise God) I am content I can make desires conform to my circumstances I can eat my bread with thankfulness and take my rest in peace I have by me an old imperfect manuscript where in among many trifling affairs I find the names of many of my name and family in the year 1540 I find William Tilghman the Elder with the arms of William Tilghman drawn with a pen and William the younger had a male in 1542 Edward and in 1543 Henry who died in 1576 I find Wheternal Tilghman in 1579 Oswald in 1582 Charles in 1584 Lambert but who is the father of these I am at a loss to know for it dos not seam probable that it should be William the younger because of the distance of time between the birth of Henry and Wheternal besides there is a difference in the hand writing it is most probable that Edward was the Son of William the younger in the year 1555 he was bound prentince to serve eight years in 1561. William Tilghman the younger stood Godfather to Alexander son of Edward Tilghman Wheterhall Tilghman married Ellen his Wife in the year 1607 and his issue Mary Samuel Isaac Nathaniel Susan Joseph James and Samuel Bengimin, Samuel Tilghman son of Wheternall was married to Allice Cox the 17th day of May 1645 My Fathers name was Richard born in the year 1626 Sn of Oswald Tilghman which I suppose was Brother to Wheternall their dwelling places were Snodland & East & West Malling if by the parish funds of Snodland or any other you could come to a clear

Knowledge of our family we should be very much obliged to you for the information

This Sir is the last information I can give of descent I am mistaken if your father did not inform me that he descended from Whetehall Tilghman As you goe to London sometimes I shall take it a favor if you please to take the trouble to get me the coat of arms of our family when and by whom obtained and what else may be necessary on such occasion the charge that arises thereupon I desire Mr. Samuel Hyde Merchant in London to pay and charge to my account my wife and children joyn with me in our kindest respects to you and yrs & that you may all Enjoy health and prosperity is the fervent prayer of yr affectionate Humble Servt R T

Inclose yr letters directed to me to Mr Samuel Hyde Merchant in London as they will come safe to hand.

Here we find Richard Tilghman, II of The Hermitage, first of the line to be born in Maryland, already in his sixty-second year, and having previously been Chancellor of the Province of Maryland, resuming a correspondence with relatives in England, although it appears that some, and possibly all, of the prior correspondence was with the present addressee's father Abraham Tilghman the elder. Had he been familiar with the records in the Registers of All Saints Church, Snodland, co. Kent, he would not, as he says, have been "at a loss to know" whether William Tilghman (the younger) was the father of "Wheternal," Oswald, Charles, and Lambert Tilghman, since the register records that paternity in each case at baptism. He quotes from a family register brought to Maryland by his father Dr. Richard Tilghman.

In a reprint of the Registers of St. Dionis Backchurch London 1538-1754 (Harleian Society publications) the following appears among the burials: "1661 Oct 9. A child of Mr Tilmans, the Chirurgion."

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[3. Richard Tilghman II to Abraham Tilghman II.]

Obviously a retained copy, the following is endorsed to show that the original was from Richard Tilghman to Abraham Tilghman, the endorsement being in pencil.

Chestertown in Maryland 16th of Sept 1735

Dear Sir

not having received a line from you since I wrote you at

large in Answer to yours of the eleventh of January 1733 by Mr. Blake fills me with fearful Apprehensions that you are deceased. If you are in the Land of the living be pleased to be informed, that my family are in the same state as when I last wrote except myself who am reduced to great weakness by a violent fever that took me on the fifteenth Day of April last & continued till my life was despaired off by my phisicians and all that saw me. However it has pleased Almighty God in some measure to restore me to my former health for which his holy name be praised. I can now walk in my garden or Orchard but being advanced in years cannot expect to recover my former Ability. Tis true Gods power is unlimited and his mercy is great for such Blessings as he is pleased to grant me, I will be thankful and intirely submit to his will and pleasure. Dear Kinsman I affectionately Salute you and your family for whose health prosperity the earnest shall not be wanting of

Your Affectionate Kinsman and humble Servant

R. T.

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[4. Richard Tilghman III to Abraham Tilghman II.]

Copy of a letter endorsed in pencil to show that the original was addressed to Abraham Tilghman (in England).

Chester River in Md August 14 1737

Dear Sir

Agreeable to your request I have sent a Cask of rum by Capt Doinal [?] Watts consigned by Mr. Cartwright Wilmer with the Stirling value thereof. I have also sent a parrot recommended to his care wch I hope will please my little Kinswomen Tho our circumstances will not permit a personal acquaintance I shall be very glad to improve the correspondence now begun after the most friendly and agreeable manner and shall be always pleased whenever I have an opportunity of being serviceable to you and desire you will use the greatest freedom whenever you have an inclination for any thing I can procure and

now Sir I must beg of you if it will not be too troublesome to get me a dog of that sort called a good terrier and send by Capt William Anderson who is in the employment of Mr. James Buchanan Merchant in London & will be glad of an acquaintance he sails into our river & is very convenient in our Family I shall be glad to hear of the health and prosperity of you and yours and am with kindest wishes

Your affectionate Kinsman and humble Servant

R Tilghman

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The letter from Abraham Tilghman dated at Frinsted, England, Feby 9th 1737/8 to "Mr. Richd Tilghman Jun<sup>r</sup>" (No. 6 *post*) is so obviously a response to the above as to indicate that the writer of the said letter of August 14, 1737, is Richard Tilghman III of The Hermitage, born 1705, writing, however, in the lifetime of his father, whose eldest living son he then was, an elder brother Philemon Tilghman (named for his maternal grandfather, Philemon Lloyd 1646-1685) having died young. This is the more apparent from the fact that a separate letter dated February 8th, 1737/8 (*i. e.* but one day before the one to Richard Jun<sup>r</sup>.) is addressed to Rich<sup>d</sup> Tilghman Esqr. (See No. 5 *post*).

Richard Tilghman II died 23 Jan. 1738, and Richard Tilghman III died 9 Sept. 1766. For the will of Richard Tilghman II, see *Maryland Calendar of Wills*, Vol. VIII, pp. 17 and 18.

[5. Abraham Tilghman II to Richard Tilghman II.]

This is addressed on the back "To Richd Tilghman Esqr. At his house on Chester River, Maryland."

February 8th 1737/8

Dear Sir

It was a great comfort to me to find by yr Favour of August last that yr family continues to enjoy the Blessings of Health and prosperity (except the mortality of yr eldest Daughter & one of yr Sons in Law wch being the common lot of all must be submitted to with resignation as the will of God)

Since I received yrs the Ld of Fairfax my neighbour of whom you sent me some account is returned from hither to Determine



a con[?] of the Council as to the Limits of his grant of parts of Virginia w<sup>ch</sup> are now in question between his magesty & Lordship who tells me his Designs to return to Virginia this Spring if the dispute be ended as he hopes it may I should be glad to acq<sup>nt</sup> you with any agreeable news and more especially that unhappy difference between the King & the Prince was over there having been much talk of an approaching Reconciliation lately but it is now over and seems as far off as ever however the parliament go on to raise the Supplies in a smooth way, as it is said there will be no mencon of this Difference this Session.

My wife joins me in true respect for yourself and Lady & all yr Family and with sincere wishes that continue to hear of the well being of yours and you I rest

Dear Sir

Yr affct humble Servt

Abra Tilghman

I forgot to acqt [acquaint] yr Son in my Lre to him that Capt Watts would take no freight for my rum & that I am much obli[ged] to him for his care & civilities.

Mary, the eldest child and daughter of Richard Tilghman II, who married James Earle, died 10 January 1736. She was born 23 Aug. 1702 and married 12 Oct. 1721. She left issue including Captain Michael Earle mentioned elsewhere in this correspondence. Anna Maria, the third daughter of Richard Tilghman II, was born 15 Nov. 1709. Married first, William Hemsley and secondly, Col. Robert Lloyd of "Hope" Talbot County, Maryland. It appears that her first husband is the son-in-law referred to in this letter.

The King of England in 1737-8 was George II who reigned from 11 June 1727 to 25 October 1760. He was then succeeded by his grandson George III. The heir apparent was Frederic Louis, who died in 1751.

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[6. Abraham Tilghman II to Richard Tilghman III.]

Endorsed: To Mr. Richd Tilghman Jun<sup>r</sup> on Chester River Maryland.

Frinsted Feby 9th 1737/8

Dr Sir

I return my kind thanks for yr trouble in sending me the kask of Rum w<sup>ch</sup> proves very good the acco—you sent my Friend Mr. Wilmer is paid to Mr H[ ? ] as you ordered Poor poll had the missfortune to go to the Leeward in a storm to the great concern of the Girls, who thank you for your kind intention I have it my buisness to sort out a good terrior for you they are a kind most difficult to meet with of But I have had the good fortune to get a Bitch of a Breed of the most Best Reputaition in Kingdom She is just to years old, and lies in the ground at fox or bay (I am told) as well as any can do though she has not so much Tongue as some have she is said to be very hardy and not to matter any bittering Her name is Doxy and I send her by Cap<sup>t</sup> Anderson as you desired who is said will sail in 10 days time & she will be with him next week. I shall be glad to hear if she proves to your likeing if she will not I will endeavour to get you another if there be anything Else wise[?] or pleasure you would have from hence that I can procure you may with freedom command

Dr Sir

Yr Affect<sup>t</sup> Kinsman & humble Serv<sup>t</sup>

Abr Tilghman

Pray tender my best services to yr Bros and Sisters and cousins You will please to convey the inclosed as directed.

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[7. Abraham Tilghman II to Richard Tilghman III.]

The back page of the following shows the letter to be addressed: "For Richd Tilghman Esqr on Chester river Maryland To the care of Capt W<sup>m</sup> Anderson with a small box."

Frinted in Kent May 1st

Dear Sir

1740

I have the favour of yrs dated 15th of December together with the Ring in memory of yr Father for both w<sup>ch</sup> I thank you as also for the character of him you gave me w<sup>ch</sup> Corresponds much with the Idea I had conceived of him & my Esteem arising therefrom; I am much pleased to find that yr family and relations continue to prosper and shall be always glad to hear the same repeated as often as you can favour me w<sup>th</sup> it; I thank God my family are all well & my girls now 12 & 13 begin to look up as if in a little time they would commence womanhood & enter on that part w<sup>ch</sup> may be assigned to them to act on the stage of this world. They join with my wife and self in kind respects to yr self Lady and all our relations. As the war has been opened in your part of the globe I must not attempt to send you news that we expect from you but the sentiment of most here that the war will not be of long continuance I send you herewith a cornelian Seal Ring w<sup>th</sup> the coat & crest of the Tilghmans as we now bear it <sup>2</sup> & as it ought to be by all the Evidences in the Herald. You will observe a difference in the crest from the Impression on yr[?] yours being a Demilion Rampant whereas this is a Demilion Issuant <sup>3</sup> Resting on the wreath & therefor no taile Seen also that the Coat has 2 Tailles twisted both w<sup>ch</sup> Differences are confirmed by Glover who was an Herald about the reign of Elizabeth & is esteemed an oracle by the office of Heraldry & as to the Tailles it further appears to be double twisted by three Coates of armour painted on Glass w<sup>ch</sup> I have sometimes since removed from the Holloway Court in Snodland in Kent (long the Chief residence of our Common Ancestors) to my house here by leave of Ld Romney the present possessor of Holloway I think it not so well Cept <sup>4</sup> as it might

<sup>2</sup> Here a word apparently of three letters which I cannot decipher.

<sup>3</sup> In the basic copy, the word is apparently "Issuany."

<sup>4</sup> So in the copy. It seems that the original was "cut."

have been Such as it is I pray yr acceptance of together with my Sincere assurances that I am Dr Sir

Your Affect Kinsman & very Humble Servt

Abra Tilghman

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[8. Abraham Tilghman II to Richard Tilghman III.]

This letter is addressed "To Coll Richd Tilghman on Chester River in Maryland."

Frinsted near [Lenham] Kent Mar 21st 1743

Dear Sir

Your favour of the 15<sup>th</sup> of March 40 I lost opportunity of answering by Mr Earle's going unexpectedly in the Transport service with stores to Admiral Vernon of which his letter by my being from home when it came gave me too late advice. The fans you were so kind to order, my daughters received and desire their hearty thanks Returned with due complements to your self and Lady. The eldest this day enters her 17<sup>th</sup> year They have been sometime preparing and are both to be Inoculated with the small pox about the 3<sup>rd</sup> of April They are healthy and as they are very desirous of this operation I accede to it with fear and trembling commit them to Providence Nothing gives me more pleasure than the prosperity of your family and relations pr yours of 13<sup>th</sup> Oct last I pray God continue it to you and them and complete it by Mrs. Robins recovery which I hope to hear by yr I shall omit no oppertunity of continuing our correspondence and think myself unlucky in having missed of Mr Earle when lately in London and more so that his affairs [do] not permit him to come hither where he would have been most welcome whenever he returns to England I desire to see him as soon as he arrives and any other of his relations coming over will oblige me with a visit

Public affairs hear have changed hands since my last, whether the face of them is changed for the better remains a dispute to intricate for me to Determine (be that as it will) the vast

expences we are now by land & sea & the taxes raised to support are so many & heavy that it is probable the American possessions of Great Bretania, may in few years be most Elegeible for freedom and opulence & become more populous than the old Island. Thus far I may adventure to say that nothing amongst the most Extraordinary measures of the last 20 years Administration has given so great & general disgust as the Hireing 16,000 Hanoverians from our own King to be paid by us at an Exorbitant rate 657,888 being given for them from the 31<sup>st</sup> of August to the 25 December 43 being 16 months pay for one campaign only: we are hereby brought into great divisions & the present Distinction is Hannovian or Englishman what may be the consequences as god only knows must be left to him & we are to hope the best. I spair the mention of the removals as supposeing you have the papers and magazines with you as we have I desire my best respects to your Mother, Lady, & all my relations wherein my wife and girls join me and with hearty prayers for your Health and prosperity

I am Dear Sir

Your very affectionate Kins<sup>m</sup> and Obt Servant

Abra Tilghman

Mary, the eldest sister of the addressee, had married James Earle in 1721. Both were already dead, leaving male issue, before this letter was written. It is indicated by subsequent letters that "Mr. Earle" was Captain Michael Earle, one of their sons. Admiral Vernon captured Porto Bello in Darien on 22 Nov. 1739 and with Wentworth engaged in a futile attack upon Carthagea in 1740.

The "Broad Bottom Ministry" of Pelham, Pitt, Newcastle, Harrington (Stanhope) and Bedford came into power in Nov. 1740. This may be the event to which the writer refers when he says: "Public affairs hear have changed hands since my last." His further comment as to what the then future may have in store for the American colonies, and the reasons which may cause them to seek their freedom is remarkably prophetic. His words as to a wasteful and self-serving ruler are likewise worthy of continuing appreciation.

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## [9. Abraham Tilghman II to Richard Tilghman III.]

The following is endorsed on the back: "To Coll Richd Tilghman on Chester River Maryland."

Frinsted in Kent Feby

Dr Sir

174 $\frac{3}{4}$

Mr. Earle was so good as to leave yr Favour of the 26 [16?] of August w<sup>th</sup> the post at Sittenborn as he went by land to London with advice of the Shippe Arrival w<sup>ch</sup> gave sooner the pleasure of understanding yr welfare of yourself & that of yr relations than w<sup>ch</sup> nothing can be more agreeable to me; I heartily wish you joy of the addition to yr family may continue to increase in number and Lustre. Mrs. Robins recovery is the more happy as the Disorders of the mind are more terrible & generally worse to get over than those of the body. I pray God she may continue well to yr mutual Comfort We had great success in Inoculating my two girls. They came out regularly and with exactly the same syptoms though differing in numbers The eldest not above 60 the other 200 in all the first had only 4 about so in her face as well as the other and those not deep they Kept their beds three days more from precaution than necessity and have good health since for w<sup>ch</sup> being delivered so well from the dread of that distemper we thank God heartily.

Their have been unavoidable Obstructions hitherto preventing Mr Earles kind intention of seeing us here & his unexpected return so soon is likely to deny us the pleasure of seeing him this voyage also, but he is to be recommended for applying himself so closely & willingly to buisness

Public affairs are now in a very uncertain State the administration having been put into a consternation by the Breast Squadron of 21 sail appearing on our coast a<sup>bt</sup> 10 days past his majesty sent a message to the house of Lords last Tuesday what we had certain advice of the pretender's Son having Land in France & in concert with his Friends was to land some forces upon from thence on w<sup>ch</sup> the Lords voted a proper address of support & on the like message to the Commons after long They

voted another address to the same purpose The Lords address was not presented on Thursday as intended his majesty being indisposed with a cold Sir John Morris is sailed at length with three other admirals & a squadron of large Ships from w<sup>ch</sup> we expect to hear hourly wether the mon Sieurs will hand it or put off as we are in like expectations of news from Admiral Matthews who is looking for the Toulon Squadron I pray God to defend us & you from all our enemies and send us peace & truth

My wife joins w<sup>th</sup> me in kind respects to yr self and Lady & fire side & to yr mother if living wishing you and them all health & prosperity I rest sincerely Dr Sir

Yr very affect<sup>t</sup> hble Servt

Abra Tilghman

"Mrs. Robins" seems to be the next younger sister of the addressee, born 1707 and in 1731 married to George Robins. After his death in 1743, she married William Goldsborough, and died in 1771.

The English physician Jenner is credited with being the discoverer of vaccination. He was born in 1749. Note that the "inoculations" (which the context seems to indicate were for small pox) occurred before he was born.

Upon the death of James II in 1701 (who, however, had ceased to be King of Great Britain upon his flight in 1688 when his efforts to disregard the Constitution had proven abortive) Louis XIV of France declared "James Edward," the son of the former king, King of Great Britain and Ireland. This pretense never became fact but France continued to annoy England with it until long afterwards. England in 1743/4 was also involved in the War of the Austrian Succession, against France.

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[10. Richard Tilghman III to Abraham Tilghman II.]

The back page shows that the succeeding letter is a copy of one addressed: To Mr. Abraham Tilghman Capt in the Navy 1750. The words "Capt in the Navy" have (probably by some person before whom the paper came subsequent to the making of the original copy) a pencil line drawn through them. The fact is that Abraham Tilghman (the elder) had a connection with the British Admiralty, as has already been shown.

Chester River in Maryland March 15<sup>th</sup> 1750

Dear Sir

Tis long since I had the pleasure of a letter from you Tho' I have wrote every year but the two last which made me conclude you were dead & occasioned my writing by Capt Lloyds last voyage, But I desired him to enquire of Mr. Wilmer from whom he had the Satisfaction of hearing of your being alive & well & gone out of Town but a day or two before his Enquiry, the good old Lady my mother departed this life the 15<sup>th</sup> day of December 1740 in the 72 year of her age much lamented having desireably acquired the Love and esteem of all persons who had the happiness of her acquaintance. Since my last I have been blest with a lovely boy who we call William and will be two years old To morrow and next month another little one if Children are riches you see I shall be very wealthy. Mr. William Anderson a merchant in the tobacco trade who married one of my nieces is the person with whom I now correspond and will take care of any letters you will please to favour me My wife joins me in good wishes for and kind regards to yourself & Lady and daughters. I am dear Sir

Your most affect Kinsman

R Tilghman

While the letter does not establish it, the probabilities favor the assumption that both Capt. Lloyd and Mr. Wilmer were relatives of the writer. His mother, whose death he records therein, was born Anna Maria, the daughter of Philemon Lloyd of Wye House. The figures in the letter, if correct, set the year of her birth as 1668 (or 9?) which would have made her age 32 years at the time of her marriage in 1700.

The figure in the basic copy is clearly "1740." It seems unlikely, however, that ten years would pass without the writer announcing the death of his mother. If she died in December 1748 and in her 72nd year, her death would still have occurred two years prior to the date of this letter. Her children were born between 1702 and 1718 inclusive.

The letter's dates as to her are not in accord with those drawn from other sources. Her birth is shown as 1676 and her death as Dec. 1748 in *Maryland Historical Magazine*, I, 281 (Dr. Christopher Johnston's sketch of the Tilghman Family) but in *Maryland Historical Magazine*, VII, 424 (the same authority in his sketch of the Lloyd Family) her



birth is shown as in 1677. It seems likely that the transcriber of this letter miswrote 1748 as 1740, in giving the date of her death.

The "lovely boy" William Tilghman is shown by Dr. Johnston as the fourth son of Richard Tilghman III and as having been born 11 March 1745, and died Dec. 1800. He is known as William Tilghman of the White House, Queen Anne Co. Although thrice married, his only child to survive infancy was a daughter by his third wife (*Maryland Historical Magazine*, I, 372). Note that the next son of Richard Tilghman III was Edward Tilghman, born about 1747 and who died young. Except for the entry of the name William in the letter it would appear from the time factor that he was the "lovely boy." According to other sources, a daughter Elizabeth (the progenatrix of the Cooke-Tilghmans) was born in April 1749, and a daughter Susanna in 1751. It seems impossible to reconcile these records exactly with the date of the letter.

Sarah Covington married first Edward Lloyd (1670-1718/9) the maternal uncle of Richard Tilghman III, and secondly (in 1721) James Hollyday of Readbourne. It appears that she had six children by the first marriage and three by the second. Her fourth child Rebecca Covington Lloyd, born 11 June 1713, married William Anderson, merchant of London.<sup>5</sup> This is doubtless the one to whom the writer refers, as "husband of my niece" (*Maryland Historical Magazine*, VII, 425; also *The Early History of the Hollyday Family 1297-1800*, by Henry Hollyday, at page 12).

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[11. Abraham Tilghman II to Richard Tilghman III.]

Frinsted near Lenham Kent  
26<sup>th</sup> January 1760

I am now Sir to acknowledge the rect of yr kind [letter] of enquiry offer me, dated 29 August 1758 where in you mencon Mr. Franklin; whom I have since seen at Maidstone (where his father lived formerly) Elijah Tilghman I have no knowledge of yet & shall be glad to hear who his father was & of what place if you can come at it

I am much pleased to find you have 4 daughters & 2 sons remaining who may probably continue the name many years which will now be extinct here in my Daughter Cromp. I heartily wish you & yours all prosperity

<sup>5</sup> Also mentioned in letters of Charles Carroll, Barrister. See this *Magazine*, Vols. XXXI, XXXII, and the present issue, *passim*—*Editor M. H. M.*

As to public affairs the new King and the new Administration so keep the present attention Mr Pit continues to have the management of Affairs but is said to be rivalled by Lord Bute groom of the Hole & first Lord of the Bed Chamber to his Majesty & late prime minister & major Dome (o?) to the princes Dowager of Wales The Ha[ ] here [receive] from his Mages[ty] so much disgust from the People (or the setters on) that they have twice driven his Lord ship from the play house when attending on the King there. These irregularities are Disag[reeable] & but seldom useful and (This not withstanding all people continue in great Expectation from his Majesty's Equity virtue & discernment[?] of good future times. That of peace is more wished for than is known

I congratulate you on your success in America which I hope will make you Easy untill peace may fix your security; and as it is now Said an Expectation is soon going for the Mississippi I hope that & the means you may find of quitting the Cherokees may end all your uneasiness & give you a long rest

Great commotions distend Ireland at present a new parliament there depends on the demise of the King and the members Elected for their lives unless the death of the king dissolves them and (by their laws) the privy council there is on that occasion & draw a bill an send send it to the king with a petition that a new parliament may be called to consider of and pass that bill into an act and such other acts as the public good may require and it has been usual that the Bill sent be a money bill but what now sent was Road bill which has given such offence here that [orders?] are sent to Ireland that if a money bill be sent immediately in due form the Lords justices are to be removed & a new privy council named This w<sup>th</sup> the usual disorders attending the canvassing for Elections all over Ireland occasion very great disturbances there

My son in law Mr. Cromp writes to you here with & in case of my disability or Decease will Gladly keep up a correspondence you or yr family which possibly may some time or other prove of service to some of our posterity and cannot prejudice any of them

My wife enjoys but little health and grows in years as I do myself being Entered on my 69 year the 17<sup>th</sup> inst I hope last paragraph will hasten[?] I pray you will let me know Lord Fairfax goes on in Virginia whether his Lands are more planted than when he came thither He was my neighbour & again [ ] and the character of a very worthy gentleman on his leaving Kent he gave up a very fine estate to his younger Brother who has made a prodigious Alteration in the old Castle of Leeds the seat of the family & the park Cascades and plantations belonging to it are the finest in our Country & the possessor generally beloved [being] one of the present Knights of the Shire for Kent pray what are the present Lands and plantations of my Ld said to be worth and to yield I heartily wish many happy years to you and Lady & yr family & with much esteem dear Sir

Yr Affectionate kinsman & most obedit Servt

Abra Tilghman

I desire to be heartily remembered to yr brother & to Capt Earle I have omitted to mencon my sons family is in the way to increase.

The reference to "Mr. Franklin" is apparently to Benjamin Franklin who went to England about 1757 to lay the subject of the dispute between the people of Pennsylvania and the proprietary government before the privy council. In 1762 he returned to America.

Note the enquiry regarding "Elijah Tilghman." The name does not appear among either the descendants of Dr. Richard Tilghman or his ancestors for six generations. The Biblical names in the family began with those of the sons of Whetenhall Tilghman, and are concentrated in that line. The four sons of Richard Tilghman III then living were Richard IV, Peregrine, James, and William, and the two daughters Elizabeth and Susanna. Anna Maria was yet to be.

The will of Aaron Tilghman of Somerset County, Maryland, probated 8 June 1779, mentions a brother Elijah.

It is evident from the present letter that a daughter of Abraham Tilghman (though whether the elder or the younger—their ages were but a year apart—does not appear) had married Rev. P. Crompton before 1760. The "son" of the postscript appears to be he.

The "new King" is of course George III, who succeeded his grandfather George II, who died 25 Oct. 1760. This fact seems to indicate

error in the date of the letter. Pitt resigned 5 Oct. 1761. Lord Bute was then the accepted adviser of the king. He formed a ministry 29 May 1762. The Princess Dowager of Wales was apparently the mother of George III.

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[12. Rev. P. Crompton to Richard Tilghman III.]

The first of the incoming letters not signed by "Abra. Tilghman" follows, though the context indicates that he is still alive. If so, he was in his 70th year. It does not show the place of writing, but doubtless it was Frinsted.

January 24<sup>th</sup> 1761

Sir

Being happily into Mr. Tilghmans family I am extriemiely glad to embrace any opportunity of making myself better known to his relations; and as a personal knowledge from the distant situation is impractible an Epistolary correspondence is the only resource We have & should be as I hope it should always be carefully kept up & improved. It is a comfortable reflection to us who have friends & relations in your parts that by our successes under General Amherst; they are freed from the troublesome & bloody incursions of the Indian Savages and that now every man may sit under his own vine & fig tree & enjoy the sweet of his Labour The mischief has now crept southward, but I hope that either by fair play or fowl the Cherokees may be quieted and an uninterrupted Peace reign throughout the whole Continent of North America; It were indeed to be wished that a general peace would set us all to rest, but matters are upon so equal a footing in Germany that it can scarce be expected yet; our Army has suffered much there, more by the weather & by fatigue, than by the sword, but we are still able to look the french in the face & the King of Prussia by the victory of the close of the last campaign has much ammended his affairs indeed almost beyond expectations so that in all probability another Campaign will be necessary to forware the good work of Peace

I remember to have seen Captain Earle in England 10[?] or

15 years ago. I beg leave to desire my Compliments to that Gentleman My wife joins with me in kindest respects to your self your Lady & all your family & I beg leave to assure you that I am Sir

Your affectionate and humble Serv<sup>t</sup>

P Crompt

Amherst and Wolfe captured Louisburg 26 July 1758. Amherst captured Ticonderoga 26 July 1759. Both of these events preceded the expedition of Wolfe from Louisburg against Quebec. The Battle of the Plains of Abraham occurred 13 September 1759 and after the surrender of Quebec on the 18th of September, 1759, Montreal and all Canada were surrendered by the French to the English on 8 September 1760. Some or all of these events were doubtless in the mind of the writer. In Germany, Frederick the Great was (1756-1763) engaged in the Seven Years' War, and until the accession of George III to the throne of England had the support of George II "moved by anxiety for his principality of Hanover." Frederick suffered a defeat at Kunersdorf in August 1759 but gained important victories in 1760.

"Captain Earle" appears to be (from *Old Kent* at pp. 231-2) Capt. Michael Earle, eldest son of James Earle and his wife Mary, the daughter of Richard Tilghman II of The Hermitage. He was born 19 October 1722 and "followed the sea for several years, sailing from Frederick Town, Cecil County. When he retired from a sea-faring life he settled upon his farm, Swan Harbor, in Cecil, and married Mary Carroll, a sister of his uncle Edward Tilghman's wife, and a relative of Lord Baltimore. They died without child in 1787, the same day, and were buried in the same grave at St. Stephen's Church."

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[13. Richard Tilghman III to Rev<sup>d</sup>. P. Crompt.]

[Date not given; evidently after June 1763]

Rev<sup>d</sup> Sir

I received your obliging letter of the 24th January 1761 acquainting me with your marriage with Miss Tilghman my relation with whom I wish you all imaginable happiness & your desire to keep up an Epistolary Correspondence as a personal acquaintance from the distance of our situations was impracticable, By the return of the Shippe I did myself the pleasure of answering your Letter I suppose mine was lost in

going home the Ship being taken, the Letter probably destroyed, last year I did not write being extremely reduced by an intermitting fever about the time of our fleets sailing. my second son perrigain Tilghman. I am in hopes he will deliver you this, he makes a voyage this summer to London in order to purchase a Cargo of goods for our parts And I have ordered him to visit you and make no doubt he will have a kind reception Omit no opportunity of Keeping up a Correspondence with a Gentleman who is married to (Tis but too probable) the only relation of my name in England. I can Hardly hope from Mr. Abraham Tilghmans last letter that he is now in being if he is pray give my harty welcome to him with assurance that my not writing to him is from a persuasion that he is no more. Tis impossible I should ever see any of Descendants here my Children probably may for if you and my Kinswomen go on at the rate set out you will perhaps send some of yours to seek their fortunes our way where Comfortable Estates moderate beginnings with care and Industry are to be made. If it should happen I shall leave directions with my family to treat them as relations and Gentlemen Tho we have peace with the french we are not quite Easy many of the Northern Indians made an attack about the middle of June on the several forts to the westward of our provinces in pensilvania and have destroyed many of the Smaller ones and Killed several of the People on the borders of the two provinces, Pittsburg and detroit both been attackt but not destroyed by the Savages How this war with the Indians will end probably in their Extirpation. They say tho we beat the french we have no right to take possession of their lands I tendered y<sup>r</sup> Compliments for Mr Michael Earle as he requested for which he is thankful he remembers you when at Mr. Tilghmans. He has been long married to a relation of my wifes an agreeable lady but has no Children I wrote Mrs Tilghman the 14<sup>th</sup> [—?] 1763 that my family was increased with a charming little girl we call her Anna Maria after Grandmother Tilghman She is now turned 3 years old Since the 9<sup>th</sup> of June last a lovely Child and I dare believe our last the play thing of the family my Spouse joins with me in

Kindest wishes for yourself and Lady the health of Mr and Mrs Tilghman if living and little ones and be assured I am with much esteem Yr affect

humble Servt

R Tilghman

My brother Matthews oldest daughter Margaret was lately married to Charles Carrol Esqr of an agreeable person and fine fortune.

Lacking a date, many points in the context fix it with considerable accuracy. The attack by "the Northern Indians" at a time identified as "about the middle of June" (that is to say, the June last past) established the year as 1763. It was in that year that Pontiac, chief of the Ottawas, with allies, attempted to seize the fort at Detroit on May 7th. He was foiled in this but the war extended all along the line from the Mississippi to Canada. The name of the month of 1763 not legible, may be "Jy" or possibly "Sep."

The marriage of Margaret, daughter of Matthew Tilghman, to Charles Carroll, the barrister (here referred to as having occurred "lately") took place in June 1763. Their home "Mount Clare" is now Carroll Park, Baltimore.

The year of birth of the writer's daughter "Anna Maria" is given in Dr. Johnston's sketch of the family (*Maryland Historical Magazine*, I) as 1759. Note, however, that the letter must be no earlier than the Pontiac War and therefore not before June 1763. A child "3 years old Since the 9th of June last" would have therefore been born in 1760.

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[14. Rev<sup>d</sup> P. Crompton to Peregrine Tilghman.]

While the name of the addressee of the final letter, does not appear, other data show that it is Peregrine Tilghman (1741-1807), mentioned in the preceding, who visited England in 1764. This is directly from the original.

Dear Sir,

The Time being now come when You talked of setting out for Maryland, I take the Liberty to remind You of Your Engagement to visit us once more before You sail; The more Time You please to spend with Us, the more obliged We shall be to You. We depend on seeing You that We may send Letters by

You to Your Father; If You give Us any Notice of Your Intentions Horses shall meet You at Sittingbourn to bring You hither. We are all well & join in Compliments to You & if You do not leave England immediately should be glad to know when You propose to do so. I am

Sir

Yr affectionate hble Servt.

Frinsted March 24. 1764

P. Cromp.

On the flyleaf of a volume of *Paradise Lost*, published in 1758, I find the following inscription, which I believe to be in the handwriting of my great grandfather in the direct male line, namely Tench Tilghman "of Hope" (1782-1827) or partly in his father's hand:

"The Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr Cromp to Peregrine Tilghman when at Abraham Tilghman's Esquire at Frinsted Court in the County of Kent 1764—

Presented to Tench Tilghman by his  
Honored Father, Peregrine Tilghman, 1805."

Incidentally, "Subscribers Names," including that of "Rev. Mr. Cromp," are printed in this volume.

I also found between the leaves of the same book a letter from "Frinsted Rectory, Sittingbourne," apparently addressed to my late father although his name does not appear on the communication, in terms as follows:

"May 15.09

"Dear Sir

"I send you overleaf an exact copy of the register

I am,

Yours faithfully

F. M. Crapper(?)

"The House is called 'Wrinsted Court.'"

and overleaf the quoted item is:

"Abraham Tilghman Gent, was burryed the fifteenth day of April 1729. The stone is in the Church with inscription as quoted."

The said "inscription" is quoted after the first letter in this series.



## BALTIMORE COUNTY LAND RECORDS OF 1685.

Contributed by LOUIS DOW SCISCO.

The land conveyances of this year reveal no transfers of town lots or other evidence that occupation of the recently surveyed town sites had been begun.

The summaries here following are from pages 109 to 166 of the land records liber R M No. H S, which are transcribed from an older liber called E No. 1, now missing.

Deed of gift, February 3, 1684-85, Edward Reeves, planter, of Rumley Creek, for love and affection, conveying to Elizabeth Sergant, wife of John Sergant, land "fit and commodious to make a sufficient plantation," being part of the tract "Clements Dean" at Bush River, to hold during her life, with timber rights and range for cattle and hogs, and if she dies John Sergant may carry away all stock and increments due to his own efforts. Witnesses, Thomas Preston, John Hathaway, Harry Fitzherbert. Grantor acknowledges March 5 before Miles Gibson and Edward Bedell.

Deed, February 10, 1684-85, Elizabeth Bolton of Anne Arundel County, widow of Richard Bennett, deceased, late of same county, for 3,000 pounds of tobacco, conveying to Theophilus Hackett, cordwainer, the 300-acre tract "Parradice," on the north side of Back River, as patented to Giles Steevens, deceased, and by him conveyed to Bennett. No witnesses recorded. Grantor acknowledges before Thomas Taylor and William Burgess.

Deed, February 26, 1684-85, Thomas Scudamore of Back River, as attorney of John Shudall of Talbot County, for 3,000 pounds of tobacco, conveying to Robert Burman, merchant, of London, the 100-acre tract "The Cross," at Cross Cove on the west side of the southwest branch and on the north side of Patapsco River, as formerly laid out for Warner Shudall by the deputy surveyor Andrew Skiner. Witnesses, James Phillips, John Boreing. Scudamore acknowledges at March 3 court to Mr. John Boring, who appears for Burman. Clerk Thomas Hedge attests.

Letter of attorney, December 24, 1684, John Shudall of Talbot County appointing Thomas Scudamore his attorney to convey a tract at Patapsco River to Robert Burman. Witnesses, David Jones, John Thomas. Mr. Thomas Scudamore, at March 3 court, acknowledges himself attorney for conveying land. Clerk Hedge attests.

Letter of attorney, undated, John Martin of Talbot County appointing Thomas Scudamore his attorney to acknowledge sale of 100 acres, in court or otherwise. Witnesses, Robert Burman, John Peper.

Deed, December 9, 1684, John Martin of Talbot County conveying to John Booreing 100 acres on the south side of Back River, near Patapsco

River, as formerly granted to his father John Martin. Witnesses, Robert Burman, John Pepper. Mr. Thomas Scudamore, as grantor's attorney, acknowledges to Booreing at March 3 court. Clerk Hedge attests.

Deed, March 5, 1683-84, Lancelot Todd, planter, of Anne Arundel County, and wife Sarah, who is daughter and heir of Thomas Phelps, late of same county, deceased, for 10,000 pounds of tobacco, conveying to Edward Philkes of same county the 150-acre tract "Wolfes Neck" at Swann Creek, southeast of the westernmost branch of Gunpowder River, and adjoining to land formerly taken up by Capt. Thomas Harwood, mariner. Witnesses, Thomas Bland, John Howard. Todd acknowledges January 13, 1684-85, before Thomas Taylor and William Burgess. Appendant alienation receipt form unused.

Deed, December 3, 1684, Thomas Lightfoot, gentleman, conveying to George Yate, gentleman, of Anne Arundel County, 118 acres about a mile from the west side of Susquehanna River, it being part of Lightfoot's tract "Garden" and adjoining to tracts "Stocketts Choyce," "The Levill," and "Bedells Pasture." Witness, Henry Bonner, clerk. Lightfoot acknowledges November 11, 1684 (*sic*), before Thomas Taylor and Thomas Frances.

Deed, February 9, 1684-85, Thomas Thurston, planter, conveying to James Phillips, innholder, the 100-acre tract "Porke Point," on the east side of Bush River. Witnesses, Thomas Scudamore, James Collier. Thurston acknowledges at March 3 court.

Bond, February 9, 1684-85, Thomas Thurston, planter, obligating himself to James Phillips, innholder, for 20,000 pounds of tobacco, as security for performance of covenants in deed of same date. Witnesses, Thomas Scudamore, James Collier.

Deed, April 9, 1685, Thomas Lightfoot, surveyor, conveying to James Sanders, planter, of Anne Arundel County, the 500-acre tract "James Forrest," on the south side of the north branch and at the head of Gunpowder River, adjoining to the tracts "Leafs Forrest," "Belts Prosperity," and "Nangemie," it being part of 1,000-acre and 500-acre tracts, both called "Expectation." Rebecca Lightfoot signs with grantor. Witnesses, Otho Holland, Joseph Williams. Grantor and wife Rebecca acknowledge May 1 before Thomas Taylor and William Burgess. Appendant receipt, undated, Sheriff Miles Gibson having received rent and alienation from Lightfoot.

Deed, April 29, 1685, Thomas Lightfoot, surveyor, conveying to John Belt, planter, of Anne Arundel County, the 300-acre tract "Belts Prosperity," on south side of the north branch at the head of Gunpowder River, adjoining the tracts "James Forrest" and "Richards Hope," it being part of 1,000-acre and 500-acre tracts, both called "Expectation." Rebecca Lightfoot signs with grantor. Witnesses, Otho Holland, Joseph Williams. Grantor and wife Rebecca acknowledge May 1 before Thomas Taylor and William Burgess.

Deed, April 29, 1685, Thomas Lightfoot, surveyor, conveying to Richard Welsh, planter, of Anne Arundel County, the 200-acre tract "Richards

Hope," on south side of the north branch at the head of Gunpowder River, adjoining to the tract "Belts Prosperity," it being part of 1,000-acre and 500-acre tracts, both called "Expectation." Rebecca Lightfoot signs with grantor. Witnesses, Otho Holland, Joseph Williams. Grantor and wife Rebecca acknowledge May 1 before Thomas Taylor and William Burgess.

Deed, April 29, 1685, Thomas Lightfoot, surveyor, conveying to Edward Carter, planter, of Anne Arundel County, the 500-acre tract "Carters Rest," on south side of the north branch at the head of Gunpowder River, adjoining to tracts "Leafs Chance," "Francis Freedome," and "James Forrest," it being part of 1,000-acre and 500-acre tracts, both called "Expectation," Rebecca Lightfoot signs with grantor. Witnesses, Otho Holland, Joseph Williams. Grantor and wife acknowledge May 1 before Thomas Taylor and William Burgess.

Deed, March 11, 1684-85, John Reynolds, planter, of Anne Arundel County, and wife Providence, who is relict and executrix of Robert Davidge, deceased, for 2,400 pounds of tobacco, conveying to John Bennett, merchant, of same county, the 200-acre tract "Davies his lott," on the north side of Patapsco River, adjoining to tract "Loyde of Ludlowes Lott" laid out for Robert Loyde, chirurgion, the conveyed land having been patented January 10, 1667-68, to William Davies and by his will of March 14, 1680-81, bequeathed to John Homewood and Robert Davidge, both of Anne Arundel County, and said Davidge having by will of September 28, 1681, divided with Homewood and bequeathed his own part to his wife Providence. Witnesses, George Parker, William Holland. Reynolds acknowledges and wife consents before Thomas Taylor and William Burgess.

Deed, April 9, 1685, Michael Judd and wife Jane conveying to Miles Gibson 150 acres of the 300-acre tract "[Colletts] Neglect," at Elk Neck Creek in Gunpowder River and adjoining to tract "United Friendship," formerly laid out for Edward Reeves and Lodwick Williams, the conveyed land being grantors' dwelling plantation, patented to George [torn] and conveyed April 19, 1680, to Judd. Witnesses, William Standeford, Francis Todd, George Coingham. Notation by Roger Mathews of blank in original record.

Letter of attorney, April 10, 1685, Michael Judd and wife Jane appointing Samuel Brown their attorney to acknowledge their conveyance to Miles Gibson. Witnesses, George Coingham, Robert Oless. Notation that Brown acknowledges April 20 before George Wells and Edward Bedell.

Deed, February 9, 1684-85, Samuel Brand, blacksmith, conveying to Capt. Henry Johnson the 100-acre tract "Contest" at the head of Swann Creek. Mary Brand signs with grantor. Witnesses, Jacob Loton, Thomas Williams, George Wells, Edward Bedell.

Bond, February 9, 1684-85, Samuel Brand, blacksmith, obligating himself to Capt. Henry Johnson for 12,000 pounds of tobacco, as security for performance of covenants in deed of same date. Witnesses, George Wells, Edward Bedell.

Mortgage, December 11, 1684, George Holland, of Talbot County, pledging to James Phillips, innholder, the 650-acre tract "Holland" and the 200-

acre tract "Heaths Adventure," both located at Susquehanna River, as security against future costs caused by Phillips being security to Col. Vincent Low on behalf of Holland. Witnesses, James Thomson, James Mills.

Deed, June 2, 1685, Charles Gorsuch, planter, with consent of wife Sarah, conveying to Robert Burman, merchant, of London, 120 acres on the east side of Old Road Creek on north side of Patapsco River, it being part of 1,100 acres formerly laid out for William Batten and Thomas Thomas. Witnesses, Peter Ellis, Thomas James.

Bond, June 2, 1685, Charles Gorsuch, planter, obligating himself to Robert Burman, merchant, of London, for 20,000 pounds of tobacco, as security for performance of covenants in deed of same date. Witnesses, Peter Ellis, Thomas James. Gorsuch acknowledges to grantee's attorney Mr. Joseph Burman, before Col. George Wells and Capt. Henry Johnson, commissioners. Clerk Hedge attests.

Deed of gift, May 16, 1685, Jane Clarridge, widow, for love and affection, and because of intended marriage with him, conveying to John Wright, planter, effective at her death, the 100-acre plantation "Locust Neck," at Bush River, as deeded November 2, 1669, and also appointing Mr. John Yeo her attorney to acknowledge act. Witnesses, John Lyllington, William Coleman. Grantor's attorney John Yeo acknowledges May 19 to Mr. John Law, appearing for Wright, before George Wells and Edward Bedell.

Deed, February 9, 1684-85, Michael Judd, shipwright, of Gunpowder River, conveying to John Hathaway, gentleman, the 200-acre tract "Little Marlow," between Gunpowder and Bush Rivers. Jane Judd signs with grantor. Witnesses, Thomas Thurston, Thomas Richardson. Judd acknowledges and wife Jane consents March 4 before John Boreing. Notation by Roger Mathews of blank in original record.

Bond, February 9, 1684-85, Michael Judd, shipwright, of Gunpowder River, obligating himself to John Hathaway, gentleman, for 3,200 pounds of tobacco, as security for keeping of covenants in deed of same date. Witnesses, Thomas Thurstone, Thomas Richardson.

Deed, September 3, 1684, George Yate, gentleman, and wife Mary, of Anne Arundel County, conveying to Thomas Lightfoot, gentleman, the 118-acre tract "The Stopp," lying between Capt. Thomas Stockett's tract "Bourn" at Bourn Branch and Stockett's tract "Harmers Towne." Witness, Henry Bonner, clerk. Yate acknowledges and wife Mary consents November 11 before Thomas Taylor and Thomas Frances.

Deed, May 25, 1685, William Harris, planter, conveying to Thomas Hedge, clerk, the 300-acre tract "Harris's Trust," at Byname's Branch, as surveyed by Thomas Lightfoot. Witnesses, John Hathaway, Humphry Jones. William Harris, late of Baltimore County, by attorney Thomas Seudamore, acknowledges June 30 before George Wells and Edward Bedell.

Bond, May 21, 1685, William Harris, planter, obligating himself to Thomas Hedge, clerk, for 12,000 pounds of tobacco, as security for performance of covenants in deed of same date. Witnesses, John Hathaway, Humphry Jones.

Letter of attorney, May 21, 1685, William Harris, planter, appointing Mr. Thomas Scudamore, gentleman, his attorney to acknowledge in court a conveyance of 300 acres lying near Bush River. Witnesses, John Hathway, Humphry Jones.

Deed, June 25, 1685, Charles Gorsuch, planter, and wife Sarah conveying to Thomas Lightfoot, gentleman, two tracts on the north side of Patapsco River, first, the 50-acre tract "Mill Haven," on the middle branch, and second, the 50-acre tract "Whetstones Point," between the northward and middle branches. Witnesses, John Downey, Thomas Moore. Grantors' attorney James Phillips acknowledges August 6 before George Wells and Edward Bedell.

Letter of attorney, June 25, 1685, Charles Gorsuch and wife Sarah appointing James Phillips, innholder, their attorney to convey two parcels of land to Thomas Lightfoot, surveyor, at June 30 court. Witnesses, John Downey, Thomas Moore.

Deed, December 10, 1684, Thomas Lightfoot, gentleman, of Anne Arundel County, conveying to Anthony Ruly, currier, of same county, the 100-acre tract "Mill Haven," on the middle branch and on the north side of Patapsco River. Witnesses, Henry Ridgely, James Ellis. Grantor acknowledges December 11 at Anne Arundel court before William Burgess, Henry Ridgely, and Thomas Francis.

Assignment, October 27, 1684, Thomas Lightfoot, surveyor, conveying to Anthony Ruly, currier, of Anne Arundel County, the 100-acre tract "Mill Haven" on the middle branch of Patapsco River, adjoining to land of Doctor Restedes, and agreeing to convey same in court when required. Witnesses, Charles Chidle, John Wagstaffe.

Deed, June 13, 1685, Francis Leafe, bricklayer, of Calvert County, for 5,000 pounds of tobacco, conveying to Joseph Owen, tailor, of Anne Arundel County, the 200-acre tract "Leafes Forrest," at Holley Run, in the woods, near to Patapsco River, and adjoining to Anthony Holland's tract "Holland's Choice" and to land of Nicholas Painter, gentleman, as said tract was patented May 18, 1679, to Leafe; grantor also appointing David Jones and John Cromwell his attorneys to give seizin. Witnesses, Henry Hanslap, William Ramsey. Grantor acknowledges and wife Sarah consents before Thomas Taylor and William Burgess. Appended blank certificate of seizin. Notation by Roger Mathews of blank in original record.

Bond, June 13, 1685, Francis Leafe, bricklayer, of Calvert County, obligating himself to Joseph Owen, "plaister," of Anne Arundel County, for 10,000 pounds of tobacco, as security for performance of covenants in deed of same date. Witnesses, Henry Hanslap, William Ramsey.

Deed, June 13, 1685, Francis Leafe, bricklayer, of Calvert County, for 8,000 pounds of tobacco, conveying to William Ramsey, planter, of Anne Arundel County, the 375-acre tract "Leafes Chance," between the falls of Gunpowder River, as patented August 14, 1679, to Leafe, then of Anne Arundel; grantor also appointing Thomas Lightfoot, David Jones, and John Cromwell his attorneys to give seizin. Witnesses, Henry Hanslap, Joseph Owen. Grantor acknowledges and wife Sarah consents before Thomas

Taylor and William Burgess. Appended blank certificate of seizin. Notation by Roger Mathews of blanks in original record.

Bond, June 13, 1685, Francis Leafe, bricklayer, of Calvert County, obligating himself to William Ramsey, planter, of Anne Arundel County, for 16,000 pounds of tobacco, as security for performance of covenants in deed of same date. Witnesses, Henry Hanslap, Joseph Owen.

Deed, January 13, 1684-85, Otho Holland, of Anne Arundel County, for 2,000 pounds of tobacco, conveying to John Skinner, planter, of same county, the 97-acre tract "Middle Jenefer," at Senior Creek on north side of Middle River, adjoining to tract "Caldwells Outlett." Witnesses, Henry Hanslap, Thomas Bland. Grantor acknowledges and wife Mehitable consents before Thomas Taylor and William Burgess.

Bond, January 13, 1684-85, Otho Holland, of Anne Arundel County, obligating himself to John Skinner, planter, of same county, for 20,000 pounds of tobacco, as security for performance of covenants in deed of same date. Witnesses, Henry Hanslap, Thomas Bland. Acknowledged before Thomas Taylor and William Burgess.

Deed, June 10, 1685, James Kyle, cooper, alias planter, of Anne Arundel County, in consideration of lands in said county conveyed to him, conveying to Richard Gwinn his interest in the 200-acre tract "Paules Neck," at Deep Creek on the south side of Patapsco River, which tract was patented June 29, 1663, to Paul Kinsey, planter, who died intestate without a wife but leaving a son who died an infant, whereby the tract descended to Elizabeth, now wife of Richard Johns, merchant, of The Cliffs in Calvert County, and said Johns and wife deeded it March 23, 1681-82, to Richard Gwinn, planter, and James Kyle, cooper, both of Anne Arundel County. Witnesses, Edward [torn], William Holland. Kyle acknowledges June 11 before Thomas Taylor, Thomas Francis, and William Burgess. Notation by Roger Mathews of blanks in original record.

Deed, September 12, 1685, Thomas Lightfoot, gentleman, conveying to Benjamin Williams, planter, of Anne Arundel County, two adjoining tracts on the west side of the north branch and at head of Gunpowder River, first, the 300-acre tract "Fortune," adjoining to land of Richard Welsh, and second, the 100-acre tract "Winlies Forrest." Witnesses, Nathaniel Smith, Henry Fish. Grantor acknowledges October 17 before Col. Thomas Taylor and William Burgess.

Deed, July 27, 1685, Charles Gorsuch conveying to Robert Willmot 100 acres, being part of the tract "Willen," on which Willmot lives, at Chincopinn Neck, and adjoining to land formerly laid out for Philip Thomas. Sarah Gorsuch signs with grantor. Witnesses, Thomas Lack, Susannah Harris. Wife Sarah consents before John Boreing. Grantor's attorney, unnamed, acknowledges at November 3 court. Clerk Hedge attests.

Deed, November 3, 1684 (*sic*), John Ardin conveying to Mark Child, planter, 150 acres of the tract "Waterford," on northwest side of Narrow Neck Creek at Back River, and reaching to Bare Creek. Witnesses, Samuel Sicklemore, John Hathway, Francis Robinson. Ardin acknowledges to Child in court, both being of Back River. Clerk Hedge attests. Notation by Roger Mathews of blanks in original record.

Bond, November 3, 1685, John Ardin, planter, obligating himself to Mark Child, planter, for 20,000 pounds of tobacco, as security for performance of covenants in deed of same date. Witnesses, John Hathway, Samuel Sicklemore, Francis Robinson.

Deed, November 3, 1685, Edward Reeves, planter, conveying to George Conningam the 50-acre tract "Hog Neck" at Rumley Creek. Witnesses, Marcus Lynch, John Hathway, John Robinson. Grantor acknowledges in court. Clerk Hedge attests.

Survey certificate, undated, Thomas Lightfoot describing by metes and bounds the 50-acre tract "Hog Neck," on the west side of Rumley Creek, which he has laid out for Edward Reeves, planter.

Bond, November 3, 1685, Edward Reeves, planter, of Rumley Creek, obligating himself to George Conningam, cooper, for 5,000 pounds of tobacco, as security for performance of covenants in deed of same date. Witnesses Marcus Lynch, John Hathway.

Deed, October 2, 1685, George Thompson, gentleman, of St. Mary's County, conveying to Richard Tidings, of Anne Arundel County, the 375-acre tract "Nangimie," at the head of Gunpowder River. Witnesses, Thomas Lightfoot, John Halles. Grantor acknowledges October 5 before William Digges and William Stormes.

Deed, June 11, 1685, Richard Ellingsworth conveying to Thomas Richardson, planter, the 300-acre tract "Dixons Chance," at Duck Creek on south side of Gunpowder River, adjoining to land formerly taken up by John Taylor. Witnesses, John Hathway, James Collier, William Hollis. Grantor acknowledges in November 3 court. Clerk Hedge attests.

Bond, June 11, 1685, Richard Ellingsworth, planter, obligating himself to Thomas Richardson, planter, for 20,000 pounds of tobacco, as security for keeping of covenants in deed of same date. Witnesses, John Hathway, James Collier, William Hollis.

In the county court proceedings of the year occur some entries relating to land transfers.

Clerk's minute, June 2, 1685, that Mr. Charles Gorsuch transfers in court a tract, not specified, to Mr. Joseph Burman, attorney for Mr. Robert Burman, merchant.

Letter of attorney, August 24, 1681, Thomas Gibson, of Charles County, appointing Mr. Michell Gibbson his attorney to receive from Maj. Thomas Long an acknowledgment of 100 acres. Witnesses, John Rosier, William Clarke. Recorded at June 2, 1685, court.

Clerk's minute, November 3, 1685, that Edward Reeves transfers in court a tract, not specified, to George Conningam.

Certificate, October 2, 1685, Clerk Edward Blekley (?) stating that Francis Peteet has not any certificate recorded since 1680 about the 80-acre tract "Gunwort."

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## NOTES ON BALTIMORE COUNTY LAND RECORDS.

By M. L. RADOFF.

I. *Additional Land Record Books.*

In one of his excellent analyses of the early county records of Maryland Mr. Louis Dow Scisco said: "The first two record book of Baltimore County are probably non-existent. One may not be too certain of it, for there is a storage room in the courthouse that is piled high with masses of old records and no man knows what may or may not lie within its close-set heaps. However, it is a long way from 1659 to 1929, and there is very little likelihood that these oldest books will ever again be seen."<sup>1</sup>

We can be certain now that neither the storage room of which Mr. Scisco speaks nor any of the other storerooms of the courthouse to which unused records are consigned, will ever reveal their whereabouts. A thorough search of the courthouse in Baltimore City, conducted by the Historical Records Survey of the Works Progress Administration (of which the writer is editor) has brought to light only three old Land Record books, and these are only minor prizes.

The oldest of these three volumes is the second on Brerewood's list, which he describes as follows:

"One Ditto [i. e. parchment covered book] with a Cover of Ozenbrigg well Bound and whole with a go[od] and Sufficient Alphabet, Liber IR No. PP. Transcribed from Originall Rec[ords]: in good order."<sup>2</sup>

The Land Record volume labelled IR No. PP in the Hall of Records is "a modern copy, made in 1892, from an older book

<sup>1</sup> *Maryland Historical Magazine*, XXIV, 151.

<sup>2</sup> Brerewood's inventory of the land records in his office when he became clerk of the court in 1741, is reproduced as Part II of this article. Liber IR No. PP is labeled "1663 to 1705"; Scisco's detailed treatment of its contents (*op. cit.*, XXIV, 345-48) lists a few items as early as 1663 from folios 54-62 and there are quite a few others on folios 63, 65, 66.



made probably about 1717 by the copyist John Roberts.”<sup>3</sup> It is this “older book” which we have recovered. It is in poor condition but probably not much worse than it was in 1892 when it was discarded. The paper is dry and brown and flaked off at the edges so that the margin of almost every page is illegible. It would not be worthwhile to restore the book were it not for the fact that the copying was not so well done as it might have been. Where the going was hard entries were skipped and honest blank spaces left.<sup>4</sup> Moreover, there may be errors in spelling of names and other details which can be improved by a collation of texts. With the recovery of Liber IR No. PP only two of the volumes on Brerewood’s list are yet unaccounted for, Libers IS No. A and HWS No. 3.

Of the books from Brerewood’s coming into office until the Revolution we have recovered only two volumes, Libers TB No. D and BB No. 1. Liber TB No. D was “mutilated by decay” in 1892 when it was copied by court order. It is in very poor condition, but many of the larger scraps of paper were enclosed in an envelope by some conscientious clerk. The copy, along with most of the other Land and Court records of Baltimore County to 1800, has been moved to the Hall of Records since Mr. Scisco’s inventory appeared. Liber BB No. 1 was also copied in 1892. Neither TB No. D nor BB No. 1 is in hopeless condition and it is not too difficult to recreate passages mangled or omitted in the copying.

In addition to these older books there are twenty volumes of Land Records from 1817 to 1880 which have been discarded from time to time as copies have been made. Only a small part of the record for these years is to be found in these volumes. What is of more importance is the existence of several discarded gen-

<sup>3</sup> Scisco, *Maryland Historical Magazine*, XXII, 250.

<sup>4</sup> In justice to the clerk it must be said that he did not claim to have produced a flawless copy. He says on page 199: “I further certify that the blanks and omissions in this Copy occur by reason of the mutilated condition of the Original Record (filed in this office) which is owing to parts of same having been destroyed by natural decay. Hand and seal

James Bond, Clerk 25 May 1892.”

eral indexes for the Land Records from the beginning to 1873. Since the indexes now in use for all Land Records were kept in the Baltimore City courthouse when the records themselves to 1800 were sent to Annapolis, there is at present no general index in Annapolis to that part of the record housed there. The transfer of these indexes to Annapolis would, therefore, be extremely helpful to the researcher. It is possible too that certain of the index volumes which appear to be of the eighteenth century might shed light on some of the lost books, but it will be impossible to determine this until the indexes and the records have been brought together.

## II. *Brerewood's List of Land Record Books.*

From Liber HWS No. 1A, folios 567-68

*Report of the Records in Baltimore County* Maryland Baltimore County ss. The following is an Account of the State and Condition of the Records of said County as Also the Originall Papers Delivered into the Care of Mr. Thomas Brerewood Sen. Clerke of Baltimore County (af.d vizt) (Land Records vizt).

One parchment Covered Book with a Cover of Ozenbrigg well Bound whole with a good and Sufficient Alphabet Lib<sup>r</sup>. RM No. HS Transcribed from Original Records: in good order.

One Ditto with a Cover of Ozenbrigg well Bound and whole with a go[od] and Sufficient Alphabet, Lib<sup>r</sup> IR No. PP. Transcribed from Originall Rec[ords:] in good order.

One Ditto well Bound and whole with a good and Sufficient Alphabet Liber IR No. AM Transcribed from Originall Records; in good order.

One Ditto with a Cover of Ozenbridge well Bound and whole with a good and sufficient Alphabett Liber IS No. IK part Transcribed from Originall Records, in good order.

One Ditto with an Ozonbridge Cover, whole with a good and Sufficient Alphabett, Liber G No. 1 in good order.

One Ditto with an Ozonbrige Cover, with a good and Sufficient Alphabett Liber HW No. 2 in good order.

One Ditto whole with a good and Sufficient Alphabet Liber IS No. A broke in the Binding in good order.

One Ditto whole and well Bound with a good and Sufficient Alphabet Liber IS No. G in good order.

One Ditto whole and well Bound with a good and Sufficient Alphabet Liber IS No. H in good order, one Ditto Covered with Ozenbridge whole and well Bound with a good and Sufficient Alphabet Liber IS No. I.

One Ditto Covered with Ditto whole and well Bound with a good and Sufficient Alphabet Liber IS No. K.

One Russett Covered Ditto whole and well Bound with a good and Sufficient Alphabet Libr. IS No. L in good order.

One Perchment Covered Ditto, whole and well bound with a good and sufficient Alphabet Liber HWS No. M in good order.

One Russett Cover Ditto whole and well Bound with a Cover of Ozenbrigg now in use Liber HWS No. IA 1.

One Perchment Cover Ditto whole and well bound, Consisting of Commissions and Returns Relating to the Boundarys of Land, with a good and Sufficient Alphabet, Liber HWS No. 3 in good order.

One Ditto whole and well bound, Consisting of Same, Now in use. Liber HWS No. 4 in good order.

There are Sevrall Small Books in Bad Order Consisting of Deeds of gift Bills of Sales Servants Indentures, Marks Brands, Births of Children & Marriages the Libers of them not plainly to be Discovered.

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## LETTERS OF CHARLES CARROLL, BARRISTER.

(Continued from *Maryland Historical Magazine*, Vol. XXXII, 4, page 368.)

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The first of the following transcriptions from the letterbook is a continuation of the list of goods ordered of William Anderson, merchant of London, in September, 1760. It is apparent from that part of the list already published that Carroll, though a bachelor, is engaged in furnishing a home. No doubt this was "Mt. Clare" for he mentions (Vol. XXXII, p. 367) that one of the rooms is stuccoed, a feature characteristic of that mansion. In the next letter he begs the aid of young lady cousins in London in the choice of a tea chest, supplying as he does so a flash of humor as well as gallantry. Doubtless these relatives were of the family of his correspondent, the merchant Anderson, who appears to have been the former ship captain of that name who figures in the Tilghman correspondence in this issue of the *Magazine*. Through his mother Barrister Carroll was related to the Lloyds, and as mentioned in the note to Tilghman letter No. 10, Mrs. Anderson was Rebecca Lloyd.

---

one Large Neat Pouty Pool Tea Waiter about a Guinea and a Half

three pieces Welsh Cotton @ 16 pence  $\text{q}$  y<sup>d</sup>

two pieces best blue half thick

twelve pair of womens Blue yarn Hose

one Dozen Double and one Dozen single worsted Caps—

two Dozen mens felt Hatts

six Loaves Double and six single refined sugar

one Dozen best Grass Scythes

20m 10<sup>d</sup> Nails 10m 20<sup>d</sup> Ditto

1 CP Blistered steel and 1 C<sup>t</sup> German Ditto

3 pieces Brown Rolls

3 pieces of osnabrigs at about 7<sup>d</sup> 1/2  $\text{q}$  Ell

2 pieces of Kersey with proper Trimmings

2 pieces of Bandans Handkerchiefs

1 piece of scarlet shalloon fit to Line Liverys

20 Pound of osnabrigs thread

5 Pound of Different Colours

12 sticks Red Mohair

- 6 Dozen Brass Coat Buttons strong shanks  
 6 Dozen Waistcoat Ditto  
 one Glass Hand Lanthorn the frame made strong and the  
 Glass well fixed in as our Negros see Negligent in Carrying  
 them about of Night  
 Fowlers Thermometer for a Stove in a Green House }  
 suppose about half Guinea or Guinea }  
 3 fine Damask Table Cloths for a Table 10 feet Long 5 feet  
 wide—  
 6 Ditto for a Table 5 feet Long and 4 feet wide  
 6 Ditto smaller sort  
 9 yards of Plain Double Gold Lace full Inch wide  
 1 Shagreen or other Fashionable Tea Chest with silver  
 Furniture with two silver Tea Canisters and a sugar Canister  
 or Dish neatly Chased or Carved about thirteen pounds  
 one silver soop or Terine Ladle  
 one Light silver punch Ladle the Lighter in the Handle the  
 better as it will not Chip or break the Bowl  
 one silver stand to set in Middle of Table for about Eight  
 or Nine pounds. The Coat of arms or Crest on Each Piece of  
 the Plate  
 one substantial Copper Cooler to Contain about a Dozen  
 Bottles  
 one small D<sup>o</sup> Either Copper or best hard mettle Handy to  
 set on a Table to Cool Glasses and to hold a Bottle or two Neatly  
 made  
 one Dozen Pewter Candle molds  
 Millers Gardening Dictionary Latest Edition  
 Continuation of Rapins History of England by Pindall  
 A Compleat set of Playing Bowls for a Green with spare  
 Tacks

---

Dear Sir

Yours of the 5<sup>th</sup> Last march with the Goods ☿ Montgomery  
 Came safe to hand Every thing to please Except the China Tea  
 ware which I think both ordinary and Dear at six Guineas

besides being bad of the kind very full of flaws and Blemishes such as I suppose the shop keeper Could not Dispose of at Home

As many of the things I now write for are Expensive Require Nicety and must be Lasting Please to give your Tradesmen Directions to be Exact and Carefull

Pray my Compliments to my young Lady Cousins and Tell them that I Desire their Taste in my Tea Chest it is a piece of Peculiarly Lady's Furniture and it will not be Inconsistent with the Nicest Delivery to Grant this Favour to a Batchellor so many Leagues Distant from them and a Relation besides Nay if they would Amuse themselves A morning in Directing any thing Else they think within their Province the Exercise might Contribute to their Health or at Least to their Healths being Drank in this Province

I would not have the Chariot Incumbered with any Black Leather Boot or Trunk which I have often seen fixed and worked to them about the fore Wheels or any other part But Quite Clear as it is merely for Town use

I would have if Can be fixed Conveniently a stand behind and a Couple of straps for a servant

Please to Direct your Coach maker not to be sparing of his Steel Plates or Hoops to the Back and foresprings. one I have seen sent in here lately with the springs so very Limber on that Account that they will soon be out of order.

I shall be obliged if you<sup>l</sup> send to Millar in the Strand or to your own Bookseller to send me the monthly Reviews by Every first opportunity after the Publishing them and any very Good Pamphlet when Published but would not have more sent than will amount to about thirty shillings a year w<sup>ch</sup> Please to pay and Charge me with

Inclosed I send you Bill of Lading and Certificate for the Iron Ⓕ Fannin and Noel and the under noted Bills of Exchange amounting to £200.. 0.. 0

I hope all my Bills this year Remitted you will be paid as I shall have occasion to Draw on you I believe next year for about

one hundred pounds If they are not send me them under Protest by the first opportunity.

I sincerely wish you all well & am

Dr Sir yr mo. H<sup>ble</sup>  
C. C.

Annapolis Sept<sup>t</sup> 13<sup>th</sup> 1760

To M<sup>r</sup> William Anderson

Merch<sup>t</sup> in London

Jona. Plowman Excha. on Jerdenham & } Hodgson Date Sept <sup>r</sup> 1 <sup>st</sup> 1760	£100.. 0.. 0
D <sup>o</sup> on D <sup>os</sup> same Date	100.. 0.. 0
	<hr/>
	£200.. 0.. 0
Pr Cap <sup>ts</sup> Noel & Fannin	
Benjamin Southwell & Company on W <sup>m</sup> Baker	56.. 14.. 3
John Hutchins on Peter How Whitehaven } Payable in London	102.. 12.. 0
	<hr/>
	£359.. 6.. 3
	<hr/>

sent Inclosed in the third Copy ☞ Cap<sup>t</sup> Hanson

Gent

I Received yours of the 15<sup>th</sup> of March last Inclosing my Account Current Rectified the Ballance of w<sup>ch</sup> should have Shipped you Barr Iron this shipping to have Discharged and turned in my favour But on application to M<sup>r</sup> Lux was Informed your ships were Engaged I Assure you if I was a Tobacco Maker you should have your share But hope you will send your orders to your Agents to take in three or four Tons of Barr that I may Discharge your Ball which I Dare say may be Done without any Danger of Disobliging your Tobacco Shippers and you'l oblige

Gent your Most Humble Servant

C: C.

Annapolis Maryland Sept<sup>r</sup> 17<sup>th</sup> 1760

To Mess<sup>rs</sup> John Steuart & C<sup>o</sup> } ☞ Captain Creamer  
 merchants in London } ☞ Captain Johnson

Gent

I Received yours of the 7<sup>th</sup> of April last ☞ Captain Bell Inclosing my account Current and am sorry to hear our Pigg Iron is Like to sell so Low. I shall be much a Loser if it dos not Clear me more than five pounds Ten ☞ Ton as I Could have sold it in the Country when I shipped it to you for that in Good Bills of Exchange Hope however it will be sold to the best advantage for my Interest. M<sup>r</sup> Earle had Engaged your ship before I spoke to him or I should have Ballasted her with some Barr and Pig to you But I shall by the first opportunity I Can of some ship of yours or some other ship you sufficient to Discharge any Ballance due to you

If I were a Tobacco maker I Promise you, you should Par-take of my Consignments that way But tho' I am not Hope you will order your Captains to take my Iron in and not Give your Tobacco Friends Intirely the Preference

I am Gent your most Humble Serv<sup>t</sup>

C. C.

Annapolis Maryland September 17<sup>th</sup> 1760

To Mess<sup>rs</sup> Anthony Bacon }  
 and Company Merchants }  
 in London }

☞ Captain Bell

☞ Captain Johnson

Invoice of sundry Goods sent Inclosed in a Letter to M<sup>r</sup> William Anderson merchant in London Dated the 30<sup>th</sup> day of Sept<sup>r</sup> 1760 for the Baltimore works.



B	500	Ells best osnabrigs	
X		2 pieces yard wide Irish linen	@ 1/2
		2 pieces Ell d° Irish Sheeting	@ 1/6
		2 pieces yard wide Chex	@ 1/4
		2 pieces Irish Linen	@ 1/6
		2 pieces Ditto	@ 1/3
		2 pieces Ditto	@ 1/8
		2 pieces Coarse Callico	
		1 piece Good Bearskin	
		1 piece d° German serge	
		2 pieces Penniston	
		2 pieces half thick	
		4 pieces shalloon	
		1 piece of Buckram	
		Triming for Bearskin and serge	
		2 pieces Callimaneses	
	20m	20 <sup>d</sup>	} Nails
	10m	10	
	10m	8	
	10m	4	
		1 Smiths Bellows	
		1 Ditto Anvil	
		1 Ditto vice	
		1 Ditto Bickiron	
		1 Dozen Augers	
		1 Dozen Chisels	
		1 Dozen Taylors shears	
		1 Dozen Sheep Ditto	
	1/2 lb	Sewing Slit	
	50 lb	best osnabrigs thread	
	10 lb	Coloured Ditto	
		2 Gross shirt Buttons	
		2 Ditto thread waistcoat Ditto	
	1/2m	large squared sewing needles	
	1/2 lb	mohair—	
	2 lb	Green Tea—	

Sir

Please By the first of y<sup>r</sup> Ships Coming towards Patapsco or Convenient to send me the Contents of the Inclosed Invoice whatever they Come to above the Inclosed Bill shal Be sent you By the next Shipping Please to make Insurance on them and also on the Goods &c wrote for in Myn of the 13<sup>th</sup> of Sept<sup>r</sup> this year that In Case of Loss I may Draw the Cost of them & all Charges

I am Sir

Y<sup>rs</sup> C. C.

Annapolis Sept. 30<sup>th</sup> 1760

Chas. Carroll Esq<sup>r</sup> on M<sup>r</sup> Pirkins

£49:19:7

To M<sup>r</sup> William Anderson Merch<sup>t</sup>

☞ Noel and Fanning } in London  
 ☞ Hanson }

Madam

M<sup>r</sup> Middleton shewed me the other Day a Letter from M<sup>r</sup> Wormley Desireing him to Go as soon as he Could to M<sup>rs</sup> Armisteads with his schooner to bring you Back. I Desired Him to Defer Going Till I had wrote to you and you had fixed on some place to Lodge at in Annapolis as I have sent part of my Family into the Country and Do not Keep House Constantly in Town being myself Generally at my House in Baltimore County

It would be very Inconvenient to you not to have a suitable Place Ready for you at your Arrival

Please therefore to let me have your answer and I will speak to any person you shall Chuse to be with and When Ready I will Desire M<sup>r</sup> Middleton Immediately to Go down for you

If you should Determine to stay where you are please to let me Know in what manner it will suit you to Receive what will be due to you the 29<sup>th</sup> of this month whether in Bills of Exchange in silver or Gold at the Exchange and I will send it

to you in any manner you<sup>l</sup> Please to Direct or by any opportunity I meet Convenient

I am madam your most obedient Humble serv<sup>t</sup>

C. C.

Annapolis September 27<sup>th</sup> 1760

To M<sup>rs</sup> Anne Carroll \*  
at M<sup>rs</sup> Armisteads York  
County

Virginia

Ⓕ the Virginia Post.

Gent

I forgot to write for Insurance on the Goods mentioned in myn of the 10<sup>th</sup> of July this year I Desire therefore that you will make Insurance for me on them that In Case of Loss I may Draw the Cost and all Charges

I am Gent

Annapolis Sept. 30<sup>th</sup> 1760

Y<sup>rs</sup> C. C.

To Mess<sup>rs</sup> Capel & Osgood Hanbury  
Mercht<sup>s</sup> in London

Ⓕ Captain Chew

Ⓕ Captain Johnson

Ⓕ Cap<sup>t</sup> Hanson

Dear Sir

I this year sent you by Different ships the first and second of the following Bills—

Jonathan Plowman on Sidenham and Hodgson } Dated September 1 <sup>st</sup> 1760	£100.. 0.. 0
Ditto on Ditto the same Date	100.. 0.. 0
Benjamin Southwell and Company on W <sup>m</sup> Baker Esq <sup>r</sup>	56.. 14.. 3
John Hutchins on Peter How Esq <sup>r</sup> White Haven } Payable in London	102.. 12.. 0
Charles Carroll Esq <sup>r</sup> on William Perkins	49.. 19.. 7

\* Apparently his father's second wife.

Shall be Glad to Hear whether they Got to Hand and were Paid Please to make Insurance on all the Goods wrote for by me this year that in Case of Loss I may Draw the Cost of them and all Charges

I am Sir your most Humble Servant

C. C.

Annapolis Maryland Nov<sup>r</sup> 16<sup>th</sup> 1760

To M<sup>r</sup> William Anderson Merchant

in London

☞ Captain Boyl and Cap<sup>t</sup> Days

Sir

I have of this Date Drawn on you at sixty Days sight a set of Bills of Exchange Payable to M<sup>r</sup> William Woodward or order for the sum of Ten pounds which please to pay and Charge to the account of

Sir your most Humble Servant

C. C.

Annapolis Dec<sup>r</sup> 2<sup>d</sup> 1760

To M<sup>r</sup> William Anderson }  
merch<sup>t</sup> in London }

☞ Captains Slatter and Days

Sir

The flower I was making Ready when you was in Baltimore has Been Brought to Town and part of it Disposed of before I Received your Letter. But I have sixty seven Barrels now here which I have Acquainted M<sup>r</sup> Joseph Galloway with and Desired Him to send for it and I will have Eighty or one hundred Barrels more Ready for you in a month from this Date. Could get it sooner but am obliged to Finish some work for a Customer whose wheat is now at my Mill. I Fancy you mistook me in the Price I have not sold yet under 15/ But will Let you have this at 14/6 ☞ Cent as you take a Quantity.

I do not know what to do with Pennsylvania Currency but will take Gold or silver or if it be more Convenient to you will take a Bill at the sailing of the Ships at sixty  $\frac{2}{3}$  Cent Exchange

I am sir your most H<sup>ble</sup> serv<sup>t</sup>

C. C.

Annapolis February 25<sup>th</sup> 1761

To Mr Thomas Ringgold

Chester Town

Sir

Mr Dulany is Impowered by others and myself to Purchase of Mr John Hide a thousand Acres of Land Called Peirces Incouragement the Conveyance to be Drawn to Benjamin Tasker Esquire in Trust for the Baltimore Company in Iron works. I therefore Desire you will pay Mr Dulany one fifth of the Purchase money he shall agree to Give Mr Hide for the same which Charge as advised by

Sir your most Humble Servant

C. C.

Annapolis June 24<sup>th</sup> 1761

To Mr William Anderson

Merchant in London

$\frac{2}{3}$  Dan<sup>l</sup> Dulany Esq<sup>r</sup> July 1<sup>st</sup> 1761

Sir

I wrote you in myne of the 13<sup>th</sup> of September Last that I should I believed, have occasion to Draw on you for about one Hundred Pounds this year it was to pay my fifth for the Land which Mr Daniel Dulany has now a Power from the Baltimore Company to Purchase of Mr John Hyde for their use, I hope he will be able to Get it for about five hundred Pounds But the Company will I suppose Go as far as one thousand Rather than not have it. I Desire therefore that you will pay to Mr Dulany agreeable to my order of this Date Given him on you,

if he should agree for the Land my fifth of the Purchase money he agrees to Give Mr Hide for the same. But not have my share Exceed two hundred Pounds

What you are in advance for me I shall willingly allow Interest for, as I Receive it on money Due to me Here But you will not be Long out of your money as I shall this year ship you fifteen or Twenty Tons of Barr Iron or if Possible to Get Bills at any Reasonable Rate Remit you by the Return of the shipping sufficient to Turn the Ballance in my favour

I am sir your most Humble serv<sup>t</sup>

C. C.

Annapolis June 24<sup>th</sup> 1761

To Mr W<sup>m</sup> Anderson

Merc<sup>t</sup> in London

⌘ Dan<sup>l</sup> Dulany Esq<sup>r</sup> July 1<sup>st</sup> 1761

Sent by the way New York ⌘ Post

July 14<sup>th</sup> 1761

Sir

I shall ship you in your ship the William & Thomas Captain Montgomrie now Lying in Chester River fifteen Tons of Barr Iron as I hope it will Clear me at Least Nineteen pounds ⌘ Ton Desire you will make Insurance for me on the said Ship that in Case of Loss I may Draw Clear of all Deductions the sum of two Hundred and Eighty five Pounds

I would have all my Insurances made so as to Recover Whether the ship should sail with Convoy or without in Case Loss should Happen as the having Convoy is Generally uncertain

The Mess<sup>rs</sup> Dulanys will also ship you in the same Ship the same Quantity of Barr Iron and Mr Walter Dulany Desired me to write to you to Insure for him or them in the same manner and to Recover the same sum

I am Sir your m. H<sup>ble</sup> serv<sup>t</sup>

C. C.

Annapolis July 1<sup>st</sup> 1761  
 To Mr William Anderson  
 Merchant in London  
 Ⓐ Dan<sup>l</sup> Dulany Esq<sup>r</sup>  
 Sent by the way of New York  
 Ⓐ the Post  
 July 19<sup>th</sup> 1761  
 Ⓐ Captains Eartherington }  
 and Waters }

Sir

I Received safe the Goods sent by Brook this year and have shipped you in Montgomerie fifteen Tons of Barr Iron Bills of Lading and Certificate for which Mr Walter Dulany has sent Hope it will sell well I have Drawn a set of Bills on you Payable to Mr James Maccubbin for Eleven pounds fifteen shillings and Eight Pence Which Please to Pay and Charge to my Account I must also Desire you will send me a Good Marble Tombstone with the Inclosed Epitaph for my Father. I would have his Coat of Arms which you have Cut on the Top of it over the Epitaph And also a Marble Sheild or Escutcheons to Fix in the Brick or Stone work under the Tombstone for my Brother as they are Both Buried in one vault with the Inclosed Epitaph Cut on it.

I shall send you a Bill I hope by some of the Safe sailing ships to pay the Charges of them. with Compliments to all with you

I am Dear Sir your most Humble Servant

C. C.

Annapolis Maryland September  
 23<sup>d</sup> 1761  
 To Mr W<sup>m</sup> Anderson Merchant  
 in London  
 Ⓐ Captain Partons }  
 Ⓐ Captain Wadell }

Dear Sir

Inclosed I send you James Christie Jun<sup>rs</sup> Exchange on Robert and James Christie for sixty three Pounds which I hope is Good if not Return it me by the first opportunity

I shall have occasion to Draw on you payable to the Lord Baltimore or his Agent for about twenty five pounds at thirty Days Sight as they will not take Bills at a Longer Sight But hope you<sup>l</sup> Receive the money on Christies Bill before mine Reaches you. The Lace my Taylor Thomas Eccleston put on one of the suits of Cloths sent me in this year (the full Trimmed one is to Broad and Glaring being full two Inches wide and weight 25 ounces to the Coat and waistcoat) so that I must have it taken off and another put on. I shall be obliged therefore if you<sup>l</sup> send me in a Fashionable Double Gold Lace not above two thirds of the width of the former and I suppose about Sixteen or Seventeen ounces Weight with vellum or what is necessary to make about 18 Gold Holes and Buttons Suitable for the suit the Coat takes about Eight yards of Lace the waistcoat about three in all Eleven yards if you<sup>l</sup> please to Give Directions to Eccleston He will know the Quantity of Lace &c as he Remembers the suit I would Rather have to spare of all than fall short. The Lace to the undress suit tell him weighed but Eleven and a half ounces tho' as full Laced I would have one a medium between both

Please to send me in a Couple of pair of best white silk stockings and two Gilt Frames for Pictures one of them to fit a half Length Picture of the Dementions of four feet two Inches by three feet four Inches The other of them to fit a Bust Picture of the Demensions of two feet six Inches by two feet one Inch

I sincerely wish well to you and yours to all whom Pray my kind Comp<sup>ts</sup>

I am Dear Sir your Most Humble Serv<sup>t</sup>

C. C.



Annapolis September 30<sup>th</sup> 1761

To M<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Anderson Mercht<sup>t</sup> }  
 in London. }

P. S. Please to send me three suits of Mohair and three hanks of Silk of the Inclosed Pampadour Colour

---

Sir

Please to send me by the first of your ships Coming Convenient to Patapsco or Annapolis the Contents of the Inclosed Invoice being for my Proportion of the Baltimore Company Goods and make Insurance on them that in Case of Loss I may Recover Cost and Charges. By Calculation they will Come to about Sixty pounds. I shall ship you by the Return of the Ship or fleet Pig or Bar to Pay for them I hope you Received the Bill I Remitted you of James Christies Drawn Payable to Sam<sup>l</sup> Webb & endorsed By Webb to me for sixty three pounds and that it has been paid if not Let me know by the first opportunity

I am sir your most H<sup>ble</sup> Servant

C. C.

Annapolis October 28<sup>th</sup> 1761

To M<sup>r</sup> William Anderson }  
 Merchant in London }

P. S. Please to send me Packed up with the above two Peices of Blue Half Thick and a Peice of Green Livery Cloth.

y<sup>rs</sup> m<sup>t</sup> Sup

C. C.

☞ Captain James Cooper for London }  
 November 11<sup>th</sup> 1761 }

☞ the Mars Capt. M<sup>c</sup>Donall sent }  
 by M<sup>r</sup> Crawford to Patuxent }

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Invoice of Goods for the Baltimore Company sent Inclosed  
in a Letter to Mr W<sup>m</sup> Anderson Merchant in London October  
28<sup>th</sup> 1761

B	500 Ells of best osnabrigs	
X	2 pieces Clex	@ 14 <sup>d</sup>
	2 Ditto Strip'd Holland	18 <sup>d</sup>
	2 Ditto Irish Linnen	
	50 lb osnabrigs thread	
	12 lb fine Coloured Ditto	
	12 lb Whited brown Ditto	
	1/a Sewing Silk	
	2 pieces of Large Matchcoat Blankets	
	1 Ditto of bear Skin	3/
	1 Ditto of Ditto	4/
	1 Ditto of Green Pennistone	
	1 Ditto of Coarse broadcloth	
	Trimings for Ditto and the bearskin	
	2 pieces of Shalloon	
	20m 10 <sup>d</sup> } Nails	
	10m 20 <sup>d</sup> }	
	5m 4 <sup>d</sup> }	
	5m Tacks Proper to nail Round the soals of shoes	
	2 Dozen Large Smiths files	
	1 Faggot English Steel	
	1 hundred Blistered Ditto	
	1 Dozen Grindstones sorted	
	1 Gross of Scythe Stones	
	6 Grass Scythes	4/
	2 Reams Coarse Writing Paper	
	1 Ditto fine Ditto	
	1 Dozen Ink powder	

Sir

If Mr Walter Dulany or Mr Francis Fairbrother should  
write for any Insurance to be made this year on my Account

Please to make them and Charge the Premium of such Insurance to

Sir your most Humble Servant

C. C.

Annapolis June 7<sup>th</sup> 1762

To Mr William Anderson

Mr Anthony Bacon and Company

and Mess<sup>rs</sup> Capel and OsGood Hanbury

☞ Captain James Arbuckle }

☞ Captain Robert Bryce }

(*To be continued.*)

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## BOOK REVIEWS.

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*The Maryland Press, 1777-1790.* By JOSEPH TOWNE WHEELER.

With an Introduction by LAWRENCE C. WROTH. Baltimore:

The Maryland Historical Society, 1938. Pp. xiv [2], 226.

\$4.50.

This much needed volume was prepared by its author and compiler in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts at Brown University. It is far and away above the usual master of arts thesis, both in its comprehensiveness and its value. Publication was made possible by the generosity of Mr. Louis H. Dielman, of Peabody, Hon. John W. Garrett, of Baltimore, and Joseph L. Wheeler, librarian of Enoch Pratt Free Library. No higher encomium could be given the work than that by Mr. Wroth in his restrained introduction, who says, among other things:

One hardly knows which to praise more highly, the success with which he [Mr. Wheeler] has brought together data about figures hitherto little known, bringing to life and actuality such men as Eleazer Oswald, James Angell, James Hayes, Jr., and Matthias Bartgis; or his rounding out by

the addition of new information what has long been known of those striking individuals, William and Mary Katherine Goddard.

The present reviewer agrees in every respect with the comments on this work published in the March issue of this *Magazine*. The publication of Mr. Wheeler's book is an event of no small significance for Maryland. In point of time, this is the second volume of major bibliographical interest for the State of Maryland. Mr. Wroth, in his *History of Printing in Colonial Maryland*, led the way. Mr. Wheeler has brought the bibliography and his comments to 1790. It now remains for some competent bibliographer and historian to complete the trilogy, by compiling a bibliography after 1790—perhaps a two volume work, the first to and including 1860 and the second through 1900 or later.

The period covered by Mr. Wheeler covers the quickening changes in industrial and cultural life, that, together with the political, were making a new Maryland. In his nine chapters of narrative, he has educed much new information relative to the testy William Goddard, printer and founder of the American post office; Mary Katherine Goddard (William's efficient and clever sister), printer and postmistress; Eleazar Oswald, printer and soldier; Edward Langworthy, printer and historian, associated with William Goddard; John Dunlap, James Hayes, Jr., and John Hayes; Matthias Bartgis, pioneer printer at Frederick; Frederick and Samuel Green, of Annapolis; printing at Baltimore, Easton, Hagerstown, and Georgetown. The volume concludes with a bibliography of Maryland imprints, 1777-1790 (pp. 77-206), in which 565 items are listed, and a comprehensive index (pp. 207-226). The work is further enriched with eighteen plates, among which are portraits, reproductions of title pages, announcements, Frederick Green's book-plate, a frontispiece, first page of the first newspaper of Georgetown, and a theater bill.

Important as are Mr. Wheeler's comments on the Maryland printers of his period, his bibliography is even more important. The titles enumerated reveal many things with regard to the life of the times and the new cultural, industrial, and political fac-

tors that were developing within Maryland's borders. In the compilation of this list, Mr. Wheeler had access to the unfinished manuscript compilation of Kenneth L. Rede, of Baltimore, now conserved in the Enoch Pratt Free Library. About six percent of Wheeler's titles were enumerated by Rede. Mr. Wheeler has realized the dream of all bibliographers of Americana in discovering items not listed by Evans, to whom, however, he is indebted for various titles. For No. 324, as listed by Evans, no copy was located. However, there is in the Hall of Records in Annapolis, what appears to be a copy of this item. This hung framed for many years in the State House in Annapolis, but in framing the imprint seems to have been trimmed off. In all else, it apparently agrees with that number.

The 565 items of the list merit detailed study. From them, one can, almost compile the history of the period. Journalism and the theater emerge as powerful cultural factors, although many of the newspapers were short lived. Baltimore becomes the cultural center of the state, by reason of the theater although Annapolis, as the capital, still remains the political center. Broad-sides, proclamations, announcements, almanacs, new letters, some books, newspapers (many ephemeral), and political items appeared in ever increasing numbers. For the entire period, the Goddard imprint (in its various forms) appears on 246 items; the Green imprint (on several items questioned) on 190; the Hayes, Dunlap, and Bartgis (in part German) on 40, 32, and 26 respectively; with other imprints scattering. For the year 1777, there were 33 items; for 1778, 22; for 1779, 33; for 1780, 19; for 1781, 29; for 1782, 104; for 1783, 74; for 1784, 55; for 1785, 28; for 1786, 35; for 1787, 31; for 1788, 33; for 1789, 35; and for 1790, 34. The sudden rise in 1782 and 1783 is accounted for by the number of theatrical broad-sides—a phenomenon owing to the rise of the theater in Baltimore. Maryland has had two remarkable women printers—Anne Catherine Green of Annapolis, and Mary Katherine Goddard of Baltimore. It has also had other printers, who have been an honor to the state. All this and much more is brought

out in Mr. Wheeler's volume. His work has been done well, his bibliographical comments are accurate and informing, his narrative notes add to the interest and value of the work. Any additions made to the list by some fortunate student, as of course may happen, will probably be welcomed most heartily by Mr. Wheeler. It is safe to say that such discoveries will be few in number and will in no way impair the value of the book.

JAMES A. ROBERTSON.

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*The Exquisite Siren, The Romance of Peggy Shippen and Major John André.* By E. IRVINE HAINES. Philadelphia, New York, London: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1938.

The value of the historical novel, apart from its own intrinsic interest and entertainment, lies in its power to stimulate one's curiosity to the point of reading, or re-reading, an authentic history of the particular events which form the woof upon which the romance is woven. *The Exquisite Siren* reaches its climax in that tragic episode of the American Revolution in which Arnold and André were the leading figures. In the novel the "exquisite siren" Peggy Shippen, loving and beloved by André, then married at eighteen to Benedict Arnold, is portrayed as the instigator of the conspiracy to betray West Point to the British—driven on by her ardent loyalist sympathy, overweening ambition, her passion for André and detestation of her husband. The story drags at times, and the characters and scenes are not always convincing, nevertheless the book is entertaining, and often exciting reading. C. V. D.

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*Progenitors of the Howards of Maryland.* By HENRY RIDGELY EVANS. Washington, D. C. Sold by W. H. Lowdermilk & Co. [1938]. 20 pp.

Dr. Evans' booklet is, on the whole, and so far as it goes, an interesting and valuable work, particularly with respect to the

family of Joshua Howard, c. 1665-1738. The several illustrations considerably enhance the value of this genealogy. The author is not sparing in giving credit to those to whom it is due, particularly with regard to Newman, who, in *Anne Arundel Gentry*, has written comprehensively on the subject of the Mathew Howard lines. Dr. Evans disagrees, very properly, I think, with Newman's somewhat fabulous theory as to the parentage of the first Mathew Howard, a theory which, so it seems to me, mars, if ever so little, the tone of Newman's laboriously compiled and in most respects excellent work. Though it is pretty certain that he came of an armigerous family, it is likely that Mathew Howard came from a lower social stratum that Newman would have it. It is in no spirit of ingratitude that we point out a few places where Dr. Evans' work might be improved. Two or three statements which are made in the third paragraph of page 9 might be questioned, although long accepted. Mr. Percy Skirven once informed the writer that he had positive evidence that John Howard, son of the first Mathew, was not the John Howard who married the widow Stevens, as he was long believed to have been. It would have been better not merely to refer to Mackenzie as authority for the statement that Joshua Howard was born about 1665. To be sure, Mackenzie is right. In a deposition taken in the year 1735 Joshua Howard gave his age as seventy years (see this *Magazine*, Vol. XXIII, p. 213). Dr. Evans says (p. 7, note 3) he knows nothing about the origin of the Howards of My Lady's Manor in Baltimore County. These Howards are of the Mathew Howard line. They are, I believe, immediately descended from Charles Howard, who was the son of Colonel John Beale Howard (d. about 1835), who lived at "Sherwood Forest," on an estate of 1200 acres, near Upper Falls, in Baltimore County. His grandfather, John Howard, was a native of Anne Arundel County, where he married Elizabeth Gassoway. He settled, about 1745, in the same neighborhood where his grandson, above named, later lived. In this connection I may relate, for what it is worth, a story told of Colonel John Eager Howard. He was paying a call on

Colonel Edward Aquilla Howard, brother of the above named John Beale Howard, and a distinguished officer of the War of 1812. Taking his host's little daughter on his knee, Colonel John Eager Howard informed the little girl that she was his cousin. This little girl was Caroline Howard, who married Thomas White Hall, of "Constant Friendship," Harford County. There is no reason to suppose that Colonel Howard knew in what way the two families were related, or that he thought that the undoubted relationship was anything more than a most remote one. His own family's account of itself, which I see no reason to doubt, and the arms borne by the two respective families, run contrary to any theory of close relationship. Colonel Howard's polite remark merely shows that he probably believed that some remote relationship did exist.

W. B. M.

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*Inventory of the County and Town Archives of Maryland . . .*

No. 21. *Washington County (Hagerstown)*. Baltimore: Historical Records Survey, 1937. 153 pp. (Mimeographed)

The oldest records of Washington County, dating from shortly after its erection in 1776, are here listed and described in minute detail, along with quantities of late papers of lesser interest. The extant records of the city of Hagerstown, beginning in 1791, and of Williamsport, Boonsboro and six other incorporated towns, are included. Perhaps one of the principal advantages of such an inventory, important as it is to those engaged in local and genealogical research, is the exposure of the loss of many records resulting from the carelessness of public custodians. Of the smaller towns Williamsport alone has available records as early as 1823. The County records, however, despite the fire that destroyed the court house in 1871, have been preserved in remarkable completeness. As was the case with the Allegany County inventory already published, an introductory historical sketch of the county government is supplied. This is the second to appear of 25 anticipated volumes.

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*A History of the Western Maryland Railway Company, including Biographies of the Presidents.* By E. M. KILLOUGH. Baltimore: The Author, 1938. 90 pp. (Mimeographed).

That the Western Maryland has been obliged to await its eighty-sixth year for a written history is not a little surprising. The author, who is valuation engineer of the Company, has obtained his data from official and other sources, and has uncovered much useful biographical material not hitherto available.

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#### RECENT BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS OF MARYLAND INTEREST.

*Chesapeake Bay Log Canoes.* By M. V. Brewington. Newport News: Mariners' Museum. 113 pp. (Museum Publication No. 3, Parts I and II.)

*Francis Scott Key: Life and Times.* By E. S. Delaplaine. Brooklyn: Biography Press. 506 pp.

*History of the Cresaps.* Compiled by J. O. Cresap and B. Cresap. . . . Foreword by F. Tallmadge. McComb, Miss.: Cresap Society. 491 pp. and index.

*Jonathan Hager, Founder.* By Mary V. Mish. Hagerstown: Hagerstown Bookbinding and Printing Co. 73 pp.

*Justus Engelhardt Kühn, an Early Eighteenth Century Portrait Painter.* By J. Hall Pleasants. Worcester, Mass.: Reprinted from American Antiquarian Society *Proceedings* for October, 1936. 40 pp.

*Lucretia Hart, the Hagerstown Girl Who Became the Wife of Henry Clay.* By Rachael S. Schwarz. Hagerstown: Stouffer Printing Co. 28 pp.

*Moyaone and the Piscataway Indians.* By Alice L. L. Ferguson. Washington, D. C.: The Author. 44 pp.

*Past Hours, a Random Collection of Tales and Addresses.* By William C. Coleman. Baltimore: Lord Baltimore Press. 152 pp.

#### BOOKS RECEIVED.

*Early American History (1492-1789), Political, Social, Economic.* By Jennings B. Sanders. New York: Prentice-Hall, 1938.

*Legends of the Longhouse.* By Jesse J. Cornplanter of the Senecas. . . . With an introduction by Carl Carmer. Philadelphia: Lippincott, c. 1938.

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

I should like information about the son of Charlotte Lennox, English novelist of the eighteenth century, who came to Virginia in 1793, intending to go thence to Baltimore where relatives of his mother were living. Also information about those relatives. Mrs. Lennox—Charlotte Ramsay—born in the province of New York in 1720, was the daughter of a Ramsay (probably James), an officer in the British army, who was stationed in or near Albany in the 1720's and 1730's. She went to England at the age of fifteen, never to return to America, but relations of hers remained, with whom she kept up a correspondence as late as 1793. How near of kin they were to Mrs. Lennox is not known, and there is nothing to show whether they descended from a brother of Mrs. Lennox and so had the name of Ramsay, or from a sister of unknown married name.

G. HOWARD MAYNADIER,  
12 Prescott St.,  
Cambridge, Mass.

*Wanted:* Information concerning the parentage of Richard Chaney and sister, Fannette Diar, born 1720. His will probated Montgomery Co. Md. 1785.

Brothers: Samuel Chaney b. 1730 d. 1806 (A. A. Co. Md). Appointed administrator of Richard's estate. Hezekiah Chaney b. 1741/2. (brother.)

Second: Parents of Rachel Mitchell who married Amos Chaney March 12, 1807. Prince George's Co. Md.

MRS. H. M. CHANEY,  
2115 F St. N. W. Apt. 304,  
Washington, D. C.

Whom did Bennett Hanson Clements of Charles Co., Maryland, (died 1777) marry? Was Oswald Clements of Montgomery County, Maryland, who married Susan Jameson, alive in 1815, a son of Bennett Hanson Clements.

MRS. P. W. ZIMMER,  
6106 Central Ave.,  
Indianapolis, Ind.

*Wanted:* Names of parents of Hannah Randall who married John Norman of Anne Arundel Co., Md. 1798.

Also names of parents of Elizabeth Howard who married Nickolas Norman, All Hallow's Episcopal Church, A. A. Co., Md. 1706.

MRS. ZELDA NORMAN THORNE,  
1324 Mass. Ave., S. E.,  
Washington, D. C.

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1. Were Elias and John DeLashmutt of Frederick, Md., brothers or cousins?
2. Whom did Elizabeth Warfield, daughter of Richard and Anna (DeLashmutt) Warfield, marry in July 1776?
3. Was Sarah Gaither, wife of Richard Warfield, a sister of Mary Gaither wife of Seth Warfield? Were Richard & Seth brothers?
4. *Wanted:* Names of children of Nathan Wells & Mary Duckett?
5. Did the DeLashmutt family marry into the Fee family?

MRS. DON BRAMHALL,  
Lekamah, Nebraska.

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#### PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

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*March 14, 1938.*—The regular meeting of the Society was held with the President in the chair. The following persons were elected to membership:

Miss Julia G. DeV. Andrews	Mr. Edward Stevenson King
Mrs. Helen E. Becker	Mr. D. Frank Magee
Mrs. M. Sheppard Bell	Rev. S. Hilton Orrick
Mr. John P. Emshweiler	Miss Agnes Peter

The deaths of the following members were reported:  
Thomas Courtney Jenkins, on February 28th, 1938.  
W. Wylie Hopkins, on March 8th, 1938.

Mr. Francis E. Old, Jr., gave a very delightful illustrated talk on "The Baltimore That Used To Be." Unanimous thanks of the Society were extended to the speaker.

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*April 11th, 1938.*—Vice-President Samuel K. Dennis presided at the regular meeting.

The following persons were elected to membership:

Mr. Paul G. Ballard	Miss Sara P. Hilken
Mrs. Thomas Burton	Dr. Calvert R. Leach
Mrs. Harry Mackin Campbell	Miss Elizabeth C. Litsinger
Mrs. John Fairfax	Mr. William Lee Rawls
Mrs. Harold R. Manakee	Mrs. Frederick T. Scott
Mr. Harold R. Manakee	Mr. Mark Watson

The death of Colonel Brantz Mayer Roszel, on March 16th, 1938, was reported.

Mrs. John Collinson, President of the Maryland Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, presented to the Society on behalf of Mrs. P. H. P. Lane of Philadelphia (member of the U. D. C.) two engravings by Sartain, one being of Gen. Robert E. Lee and the other of Jefferson Davis, to be placed in the Confederate Room in the Maryland Historical Society. Copies of these same engravings are being awarded as prizes for a historical essay contest being sponsored by the National Society of the Daughters of the Confederacy. Judge Dennis expressed the appreciation of the Society to the donor.

A very interesting talk was given by Ralph Robinson, Esq., on General Winder, entitled: "Sketch of General William H. Winder from His Admission to the Bar Until His Arrival on the Niagara Frontier." The unanimous thanks of the Society were extended to Mr. Robinson.

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*May 9th, 1938.*—At the regular meeting with President Riggs in the chair, the following persons were elected to membership:

Rev. Henry G. Welbon	Miss Grace G. Brumbaugh
Mrs. Charles E. Moore	Mrs. Clemson H. Ward
Mr. Miles White	Mrs. Cole E. Morgan
Mr. Harry G. Pentz	

The following persons were nominated for membership:

Mr. Roger B. Hopkins, Jr.	Mr. Thomas Riggs Cox
Mrs. Arthur H. Hall, Sr.	Mrs. Martha Kemp Slemmer
Miss Emily B. Randall	Walter M. Kraus, M. D.
Donald M. Dozer, Ph. D.	Mr. Duane R. Rice.

Mr. Fowler offered a motion that those nominated for membership at this meeting be elected by special vote, due to the fact that this will be the last meeting of the Society until the fall. The motion was made effective.

Mr. Dielman offered the minute in memory of the late W. Hall Harris, former President of the Society, which will be found printed in full elsewhere in this *Magazine*.

Deaths of members were reported as follows:

Miss Susan Carroll Poultney Frick, on April 13th, 1938.

Elias Jones, on April 22nd, 1938.

Honorable W. Hall Harris, on April 29th, 1938.

Miss Emma E. Johnstone, on April 29th, 1938.

Mrs. Herman Biddle Massey (Maria Ford), on April 29th, 1938.

Dr. J. Hall Pleasants gave a most interesting talk, illustrated with lantern slides, entitled: "Early Maryland Portraits and Their Painters." On motion of Mr. Blanchard Randall, Sr., the thanks of the Society were extended to Dr. Pleasants.

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