

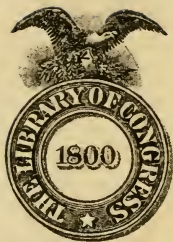
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ST. ANN'S PARISH,

ANN ARUNDEL COUNTY.

This parish was one of *thirty-five* which were established, as the records of the Governor and Council state, under the Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed A. D. 1692, entitled "an Act for the service of Almighty God, and the establishment of the Protestant Religion in this Province," in the reign of William and Mary; Lyonel Copley, Esq., being Governor.

But in consequence of the loss of the first twelve pages of the Records of the Vestry's proceedings, which is to be very greatly regretted, the steps taken in the first organization of the parish, cannot now be ascertained—nor any thing else, indeed, from that source, for twelve years.

In the returns, however, made as required of the several Vestries in the Province to the Governor, Francis Nicholson, Esq., and his Council, St. Ann's was returned in 1696, under the name of Middle Neck Parish, and as consisting of the territory between South River and the Severn.

1649.

But there is a history of this region previous to the year 1692, which is well calculated to attract interest, and which is too important not to give it our attention. Twenty years after the settlement was first made on Kent Island, that is in A. D. 1629, and fifteen after that in St. Mary's, by Lord Baltimore, a company of emigrants, from the province of Virginia, settled in the neighborhood, and on the very ground in part, of what is now the city of Annapolis. They were Puritans.

The Puritans of that day were both a religious and a political party, and in Virginia they were dissenters from the church of England, as then by law established there. They had sprung up in that province within the previous six years, very much under the teaching and influence of preachers sent to them from Massachusetts, upon the application of Mr. William Durand. So early indeed as ten years before this, in 1639, under the administration of Sir William Berkeley, several severe laws had been made in Virginia, against the Puritans—though, as Beverly in his history of that colony tells us, there was as yet none there, but they were intended to prevent the infection from reaching the country. But in this instance, as in others, the enactments of law did not accomplish what was intended. For two years after this was done, some few were found there, and at the present time, 1649, their numbers had increased to upwards of one hundred. But the Governor at length putting the laws which had been made into rigid execution, they were compelled to leave Virginia, and at once “they removed themselves,” to use the language of their own historian, “families and estates, into the Province of Maryland, being *thereto invited* by Capt. William Stone, then Governor for Lord Baltimore, with the

promise of liberty in religion and privileges of English subjects." Langford, indeed, says it was done by a *friend* of Governor Stone—but *qui facit per alium facit per se*. It amounts to the same thing.

At this date, in England, the Parliament was ascendant, the King having been put to death in the preceding January, and Governor Stone, as Lord Baltimore's friend Langford states, was a Protestant, devoted to the Parliament. He had been appointed Governor, on condition of bringing into the province five hundred colonists. And these Puritans, were doubtless, invited among others, to help make up that number. They were not indeed Presbyterians, as the Parliament itself was, but like them, they were avowed enemies of Bishops and the Book of Common Prayer, though they held to the thirty-nine articles of the Church of England, as they interpreted them, and were fanatically zealous religionists. They held that each local society, called a church, was perfectly independent of every other such society—each having the right of ordaining its own ministers, and of self government. And as a political party, they were utterly hostile to the existence of Kings—and claimed the right, and so aimed, to subject all others to their own chosen form of government, in which, the civil was held in subjection to the ecclesiastical.

It does not appear that on their arrival in the Severn, they took out any patents for their lands, under Lord Baltimore, but in very few instances. This was because he required of every one so taking up land, an *oath of fidelity to himself*. This, they held, bound them to acknowledge and to be subject to a royal jurisdiction and absolute dominion of Lord Baltimore—and to defend it and him against all power whatsoever—which they thought too much unsuitable to the present liberty which God had given the English subjects. This is expressly stated by Leonard

Strong, one of their number, with the imprimatur of their ruling elder, in a pamphlet written some six years after their coming hither, and shows that in fact they did not intend any such defence of the Lord proprietary, or subjection to him. Having thus no such intention, it is not clear that it was either honorable or just, to seat themselves upon the lands of which Lord Baltimore was the proprietor, and consequently had the right to make his own terms of settlement, provided those terms were within the limits of the charter.

The *town* first settled by them, was at Greenberry's Point—a peninsula two miles east from the State House—then known as Town Neck. This neck indeed is not in St. Ann's parish, but in that across the Severn, the present St. Margaret's Westminster. But as it consisted of but two hundred and fifty acres, and was patented by eight individuals only, it is evident that others of the hundred emigrants seated themselves in the country near by: and the entire settlement thus made was named by them PROVIDENCE.—They had around them then, not only the wide waters of the Chesapeake and the Severn, South river and its creeks, and the unbroken forest of the wilderness, filled with beasts of prey, but also the wild Indian. And we must not imagine that they met with no trouble from this latter source. For they had not long been seated on the Severn, before one of their number was most cruelly and barbarously murdered by the savages. And thus by night and day, around their tent fires, their minds were filled with fearful and continual apprehensions.

1650.

It was in this year, (April 1650,) that the settlement sent two Burgesses to the General Assembly at St.

Mary's—Mr. James Cox and Mr. George Puddington, the former of whom was elected Speaker of the lower House. This House, at this time, consisted of fourteen members, eight of whom were Protestants. St. Mary's county had itself eleven members, of whom six were Protestants. This fact thus shows us something of the relative numbers of the two parties in that county.

At this Assembly an act was passed, erecting Providence into a county, and the name given it was Ann Arundel, that being the maiden name of Lady Baltimore. This compliment indicates somewhat, certainly, the then prevailing disposition towards his Lordship, on the part of the Protestants—for they not only had a majority of two in the lower House, but in the upper House likewise of three. There was also passed at that time, an Act for taking an oath of fidelity to the Lord proprietary, which, left out the words "absolute lord" and "royal jurisdiction," so much scrupled by the new comers at Providence, and a clause inserted "that they would defend and maintain all such his Lordship's just and lawful rights, title, interests, &c., not any wise understood to infringe or prejudice liberty of conscience in point of religion." This was inserted because the oath, as it had been prescribed by Lord Baltimore, was exceedingly scrupled at, not only on account of the titles which it used—the revolution in England having abolished these titles there—but also on another account, namely: that in taking it, as they said, they must swear to *uphold* the government, and those officers who are sworn to *uphold* Anti-Christ—in plain words expressed in the Governor's oath—the Roman Catholic religion. That oath, however, only required of the Governor and Council that they should *not trouble or molest* any Roman Catholic in respect of his religion. And this it may well be conceived, was something different from

upholding him therein. But whatever they claimed for themselves, the Puritans acknowledged no exercise of toleration towards the Romanists—and this on the ground of their rights as English subjects—the laws of England, then existing and in force there, forbidding, indeed, any such toleration.

The settlers at Providence, now professedly acquiesced in the government of the province, and having taken the oath as it had been modified, they proceeded to take out warrants of survey for land—though not their *patents*. Thus on the 17th of May, Mr. George Puddington received his warrant for 800 acres, Mr. James Cox for 300, and others for larger as well as for lesser amounts. In June, 1650, land was first surveyed here for four individuals, and in 1651, for nine more.

In July Governor Stone visited them, and commissioned Mr. Edward Lloyd to be commander of Ann Arundel county. Mr. Lloyd was from Wales, and was here engaged as a land surveyor. As we learn from John Bozman Kerr, Esq., after a residence in the province of twenty years nearly, in 1668 he left Talbot county, where he and many others from Providence had finally settled, and returned to London, and there became a merchant. He died in that city in 1695. He left, however, his son Philemon behind him in the province, and gave him his estate in Talbot. He was the ancestor of the present Col. Edward Lloyd, of Wye, in that county.

Governor Stone also appointed Mr. James Homewood, Mr. Thomas Meares, Mr. Thomas Marsh, Mr. George Puddington, Mr. Mathew Hawkins, Mr. James Merryman and Mr. Henry Catlin, Commissioners, or County Justices. Their commission was dated July 30, 1650. The names thus mentioned, furnishes us with the fact that these prominent men were not the patentees of land at Town Neck or Green-

berry's Point—for as is seen in Kilty's Landholders' Assistant, page 136, they were William Pell, George Sapher, Robert Rockhould, William Penny, Christopher Oatley, Oliver Sprye, John Lordking and Richard Bennett, who was not, however, a resident in the colony. The Justices, we perceive, thus resided elsewhere in the county than at Town Neck. In December, 1650, land was surveyed in Middle Neck Hundred for Richard and Alexander Warfield.

1651.

On the 8th of July, 1651, it appears from 2. Bozman, 463, that Mr. Lloyd, the commander of Ann Arundel, granted, as he had been empowered to do by the Governor, a warrant to Thomas Todd for a great part of the land on which the city of Annapolis now stands. But no transcript of the right or title, was ever sent to the land office at St. Mary's, nor any certificate of survey ever returned. Still as the Rent Roll shows, on the 8th of July, 1651, there was surveyed for Thomas Todd, 100 acres, on which was afterwards part of Annapolis and its liberties.

It may be mentioned here, that in the month of November, the tract of land called Acton, of 100 acres, on which James Murray, Esq. now lives, on Carroll's Creek, (near Severn) Annapolis, had been surveyed and taken up in the name of Charles Hammond.

Todd's Range was surveyed December 18, 1662, for Thomas Todd—being on the south side of the Severn 100 acres and 20 acres—Annapolis covers it.

Todd's Harbor was surveyed September 16, 1670. This is what is now called Annapolis—but who actually took out the patent for it, has not been ascertained.

The King, as before stated, having been beheaded, the Presbyterian Parliament became in name, what it had been before in fact, the sole government of England. And in order to reduce Virginia and the plantations within the Chesapeake to obedience to the commonwealth of England—meaning thereby the Parliament without a King—in September of this year a committee of five were appointed. This committee included Mr. Richard Bennett and Captain William Claiborne, Treasurer of Virginia, and were known as the Parliament's Commissioners.

1652.

The Commissioners just mentioned, having reduced Virginia to obedience to the Parliament, in November of 1651 came over into Maryland. They proposed to Governor Stone and his Council to remain in their places, conforming themselves, meanwhile, to the laws of the commonwealth of England, in point of government only—but not infringing on Lord Baltimore's just rights. This conformity required that in all writs, warrants, &c., instead of Lord Baltimore's name, as the custom was, that of "the keepers of the liberty of England, by authority of Parliament," should be used. To this, though belonging to the Parliament's party, as the Governor and a majority of his Council did, they objected, and consequently they were removed from their office by the Commissioners. In their stead were substituted Robert Brooke, Esq. and Mr. Job Chandler—members of Governor Stone's Council; Colonel Francis Yearly, Capt. Edward Windham, Mr. Richard Preston and Lieut. Richard Banks, as the Council to direct the affairs of the province, and Lord Baltimore's commissions to his Governor and Council were declared

null and void. Mr. Brooke was put in the Governor's place, and Governor Stone and the two Romanist members of his Council and the Secretary were set aside.

Having thus accomplished this change in the government, the Commissioners then returned to Virginia, where Mr. Bennett was appointed by the Commissioners and Burgesses, the Governor of Virginia, and Capt. Claiborne, Secretary of State. This office indeed he had held under the King from 1624—for thirteen years—soon after which, he had been appointed by the same authority, Treasurer of the province for life.

In the June following of 1652, the Parliament's Commissioners, Bennett and Claiborne, came over to Maryland again—and as they found it to be the manifest desire of the inhabitants of the province that Capt. Stone should resume his former place as Governor—having now agreed to the terms before offered him, he was duly re-instated by the Commissioners, and they returned to Virginia.

1653.

Time now passed on and nothing was heard from Lord Baltimore till late in 1653, when instructions were received from him by Governor Stone, requiring the colonists to take the oath of fidelity, just as it had before been prescribed by him, or that their land would be forfeited—thus re-asserting his own paramount authority, and attempting to resume his independent government in the province. This he (Gov. S.) at once made known.

1654.

On the 3rd of January following, a petition was addressed to the Parliament's Commissioners, from the Commissioners of Severn alias Ann Arundel county, that being, it would seem, their place of residence, subscribed by Edward Lloyd and seventy-seven persons of the house-keepers, inhabitants, in which they said "that whereas *we were invited and encouraged by Capt. Stone*, Lord Baltimore's Governor of Maryland, to remove ourselves and estates into this province, with promise of enjoying the liberty of our consciences in matters of religion and other privileges of English subjects—and your petitioners did upon this ground, with great cost, labor and danger, remove ourselves, and have been at great charges in building and clearing—now the Lord Baltimore imposeth an oath upon us, by proclamation, which he requireth his Lieutenant (Gov. Stone) forthwith to publish, which if we do not take within three months after publication, all our lands are to be seized for his Lordship's use. This oath we conceive not agreeable to the terms on which we came hither, nor to the liberty of conscience as christians and free subjects of the commonwealth of England. Neither can we be persuaded in our consciences by any light of God or engagement upon us to take such an oath, but rather conceive it to be a real grievance, and such an oppression as we are not able to bear. Neither do we see with what lawful power such an oath, with such extreme penalties can, by his Lordship, be exacted of us, who are free subjects of the commonwealth of England, and have taken the engagement to them. We have complained of this grievance to the late Council of State, in a petition subscribed by us, which never received any answer—such as might clear the lawfulness of such, his proceedings with us, but an

aspersion cast upon us of being factious fellows.— Neither have we received any conviction of our error in not taking the oath, nor order by that power before whom our petition is still depending, to take it hereafter. Neither can we believe that the commonwealth of England will ever expose us to such a manifest and real bondage, (who assert themselves the maintainers of the lawful liberties of the subject) as to make us swear an absolute subjection to a government, where the Ministers of State are bound by oath to countenance and defend the Roman popish religion, which we apprehend to be contrary to the fundamental laws of England, to the covenant taken in the three kingdoms and the consciences of true English subjects, and doth carry on an arbitrary power, so as whatever is done by the people at great cost in assemblies for the good of the people, is liable to be made null by the negative voice of his Lordship.” * * *

On the 2d of March following, the proclamation of Lord Baltimore, spoken of in the petition, reinstating things as they were before the reducement, was published by Governor Stone, as directed.

But on the 12th, the Commissioners, Bennett and Claiborne, replied to the above petition thus : “ We have lately received from you a petition and complaint against Lord Baltimore, his Governor and officers there, who upon pretence of some uncertain papers and relations *to be* sent out of England, but no way certified or authenticated, have presumed to recede from their obedience to the commonwealth of England, to which they were reduced by the Parliament's Commissioners, to the contrary whereof nothing hath been sent out of England, as far as is yet made appear unto us, but duplicates and confirmation of the Commissioners power and actions were sent from the Parliament *since* the reduction of Virginia and Maryland. Now whereas you complain * * *. We have

thought good to send you this answer, that because we, nor you, have not as yet received or seen sufficient orders or directions from the Parliament and State of England contrary to the form to which you were reduced and established by the Parliament's said Commissioners, therefore, we advise and require you, that in no case you depart from the same, but that you continue your due obedience to the commonwealth of England, in such manner as you and they were then appointed and engaged, and not to be drawn aside from the same upon any pretence of such uncertain relations, as we hear are divulged among you. To which we expect your real conformity, as you will answer to the contrary, notwithstanding, any pretence of power from the Lord Baltimore's agents, or any other whatsoever, to the contrary."

Two months after this, in May, Cromwell was proclaimed in the province, by Governor Stone, Lord Protector of the commonwealth of England, Scotland and Ireland, and the dominions thereunto belonging: thus recognizing and acknowledging the supremacy of the power in the province, from whence the Commissioners derived their authority.

In July following the Commissioners came again into Maryland, and again set aside Governor Stone and his Council—being aided therein by the people of Patuxent and of Severn—and he then submitted, as he once before had done, to the authority of the Commissioners. His written resignation on this occasion is dated July 20, 1654. This was done, as the Commissioners allege—(see Lord Baltimore's Case uncased, page 41)—under the authority from his Highness, the Lord Protector. And now, on the 27th of the same month, the Commissioners appointed Capt. William Fuller, Mr. Richard Preston, Mr. William Durand, Mr. Edward Lloyd, Capt. John Smith, Mr. Leonard Strong, Mr. John Lawson, Mr. John Hatch,

Mr. Edward Wells and Mr. Richard Ewen to be Commissioners for the well ordering, directing and governing the affairs of Maryland, under his Highness, the Lord Protector.

Mr. Durand was appointed Secretary of the province, and Capt. John Smith, Sheriff for the year.—Messrs. Fuller, Durand, Lloyd, Strong, not to mention others, were “men of Severn.”

On the 20th of October, a General Assembly was held at Patuxent, at the house of Mr. Preston, by commission from his Highness, the Lord Protector. At this Assembly was made a declaration that every free subject of the commonwealth shall have liberty to petition against grievances, &c. An act concerning religion was also passed, which declared that such as profess faith in God by Jesus Christ, should be protected in the faith and exercise of their religion * *; provided such liberty was not extended to Popery and Prelacy! Ann Arundel county was now again called Providence, and a new county was erected called Patuxent—afterwards named Calvert. Acts were passed concerning drunkenness, swearing, slandering and tale-bearing, the Sabbath day, theft, adultery and fornication—all showing that morals, as well as other things, were held to be subjects for legislation, and that such legislation was called for.

1655.

But passing on, in January of 1655, Gov. Stone received letters from Lord Baltimore, stating that his Highness, the Lord Protector, had neither taken away from him his patent or his charter, nor his land—but he said nothing about the restoration of his government. But as the statement is in the breviat of the proceedings of Lord Baltimore—see Hazzard, vol. 1,

page 620, &c.,—"the Lord Baltimore doth blame him [Stone] for resigning up his government into the hands of the Lord Protector and Commonwealth of England, without striking one blow—taxing him in effect with cowardice." And a pamphlet of 1655—"Maryland and Virginia"—says that in his letters "the Lord Baltimore gives particular command to seize the persons of the Commissioners [Bennett and Claiborne ?] under his hand and seal, dated November last, and for their service to the Lord Protector, to proceed against them as abettors in mutiny and sedition—chides and upbraids Capt. Stone for cowardice—provokes him to fighting and bloodshed—appoints another Governor, in case he declines it, and yet sends no revocation of the Commissioners reduction, though he acknowledges that he sought it earnestly, but could not obtain it."

Thus taunted, Governor Stone gathered about two hundred armed men, and twelve vessels of the bay craft order, and proceeded, part going by land and part by water, to bring the Providence men under the Lord Baltimore's government. They heard of his thus coming, and first of all betook themselves for help to God. "The people of Providence—says Strong in his narrative of this affair, page 8—perceiving such a tempest ready to fall on them, and all messages rejected, prepared for their coming, looking up and crying to the Lord of Hosts and King of Kings for counsel, strength, and courage; being resolved in the strength of God, to stand on their guard and demand an account of these proceedings, seeing no other remedy for so great a mischief ready to fall upon them." Whatever of cant some may discover here, the fact itself stated is christian, and commends itself to the christian.

Governor Stone, it appears, had hoped to find them unprepared for his coming, and to take them by sur-

prise. Hence the messengers which they sent him, he placed under arrest and detained them. But they had a hundred men under arms, and had hired an armed vessel, lying at the town, to help them.

Governor Stone and his men at length appeared within the river Severn, and came within command of the armed vessel just at the shutting in of the evening. The Captain of that vessel was then required to command them aboard by a piece of ordnance, but they rejected the warning and run into the creek—the creek probably on the south side of the Severn—where they landed out of the reach of the ship's guns. But in the morning they found all their vessels blocked up in the creek by a small barque, having two cannon. The same day—being Sunday, the 25th of March—the St. Mary's men appeared in a body on a narrow neck of land near their vessels, shouting, come on, which caused the Captain of the ship to fire on them, killing one man, and thus caused them to move further off into the neck. This, G. L. L. Davis, Esq., who has most patiently and faithfully examined the localities, thinks was Horn Point. In the meantime, Captain Fuller, with his Providence men, came up the river Severn and landed with a hundred and twenty men, six miles distant from the enemy, and sending away all their sloops and boats, marched directly to where Governor Stone and his men lay waiting for them. On coming near, the sentry shot, but without harm. Capt. Fuller then set up the standard of the Commonwealth of England. Against this five or six guns were fired—the ensign bearer, William Ayres, was killed. Capt. Fuller then gave the words “In the name of God fall on.” The charge for the time, it is said, was fierce and sharp, but the St. Marians soon gave back, and threw down their arms. Of their whole number only four or five escaped. The Governor and his Council, all the officers and soldiers

were taken, as was also their vessels, arms, ammunition and provisions. Twenty of their men had been killed, of whom Mr. Secretary Hatton was one, and thirty were wounded, of which number was Governor Stone himself. Of the Providence men three only were killed on the field, and of the wounded three died afterwards. This account is substantially confirmed by Mr. Langford, Lord Baltimore's friend, in a pamphlet published soon after.

The postscript to Mr. Strong's account says, "After the battle, what acknowledgments of God in it was in every mean soldier's mouth, as well as in the Commander's—what praising of God beyond all expression—they ran through all the company." The victory, however, was sadly stained by the Providence men putting to death four of the St. Marians afterwards, under color of a court martial, Gov. Stone himself and nine others having been condemned by it to be shot, but by the solicitations of the females and of soldiers, the Governor and five others were spared.

If, as alleged, the Lord Protector had confirmed the reducement of Maryland from under Lord Baltimore by the commissioners, then this was a war against him, and the St. Mary's government was a rebellion against the government established. If, however, the St. Marians could conquer, their right to govern would be as good at least as was Cromwell's by which he held the government of England.

Such were the scenes thus enacted in this early day on the soil of what is now St. Ann's Parish. The occupiers of it then contended for government even unto blood, and, right or wrong, they were successful. The place where the battle was fought was long after called "The Papists' Pound." The government was now unquestionably in the hands of "the men of Severn," and the scene of contention was no longer in the Province. But it was not ended. It was only

transferred to England, and there the appeal was made to the supreme government, and Lord Baltimore was on the spot.

1656.

In 1656, Sept. 16, the Committee for Trade of Cromwell's Council of State, made a report, as was supposed by Lord Baltimore, favorable to himself; but as it never received any confirmation from the protector, it came to nothing. The matter, however, did not sleep. Virginia agents had been sent to England—Bennet and Mathews. Mr. Digges also went over, and put forth his friendly endeavors. And now the old nobility coming into favor with Cromwell, he was paying them much court, and Lord Baltimore was one among them. The Virginia agents therefore were under the necessity of making the best terms with him that they could, and an amicable arrangement was at length effected.

1657.

In this arrangement, from the 30th of November, 1657, the colonists, who had been opposed to his Lordship's government in the Province, were bound up to cease for the future all further assumption of government in Maryland. They were, however, to have patents for their land, which they had entered, they taking a modified oath of fidelity, and paying all arrears for rent due to his Lordship from the time of entry of their land. While on his part, Lord Baltimore was never to consent to repeal the act of religion of 1649, by which they were protected in their religion. This agreement was signed by Lord Baltimore and Matthews. The modified oath was in-

deed objected to by the Puritan Government as to those then (March 24, 1658) resident, and the objection was allowed. They then engaged to submit to Lord Baltimore's government, according to the charter, aiding and assisting it, and not obeying or assisting any opposition to it. Thus for near eight years "the men of Severn" had had the whole Province under their own authority and management. But that state of things had now passed away, and on the 27th of April, at a General Assembly held at St. Leonard's, Calvert County, the commissioners gave up the government into the hands of Fendal, his Lordship's then Governor.

By an order of council Providence County was now again named Ann Arundel, and Patuxent County named Calvert. And after this it was that the settlers of these parts took out their land patents or title deeds, and every thing soon settled down in a quiet course.

It is not known that at this time there was any place of worship of any name within the boundaries of what became afterwards St. Ann's Parish, nor is it known that any other than Puritans were among the residents. There were the Lloyds, the Maccubins, the Ridgelys, the Griffiths, the Greenberrys, and Worthingtons, and others, nearly all of Welsh descent, whose names and descendants are still well known, and the lands of that region are still called after their names. Their place of worship it is believed was at Town Neck, which was reached by water from almost every direction.

1683.

Time now passes on, and scarcely a word touching the history of the Puritans of Severn is found written,

and no act of legislation mentions Ann Arundel County till 1683, a period of twenty-five years, during which time an almost entire generation had passed away.

Meanwhile, in addition to the Counties of St. Mary's, Kent, Ann Arundel and Calvert, in 1658 Charles County had been constituted; 1659 Baltimore County; 1661 Talbot County; 1666 Somerset; 1669 Dorchester; and 1674 Cecil County. But the increase of population had been slow, it being estimated at only about 25,000 in the province now.

The first notice on the statute-book which we find touching the region now under our review, is in November, 1683, when the *Town* at Proctors was made a Port of Entry. But in the records of All Hallows the Rev. Mr. Pead is mentioned as baptizing there in 1682 and in 1690. That he was a Church of England clergyman has been certainly ascertained, for on a further notice met with respecting him on the Journal of the Upper House of the General Assembly of October 20, 1683, there is found the following entry: "This House having taken into their serious consideration the great care and kindness of our Sovereign Lord the King in giving charge to the Right Rev. Father in God the Bishop of London to supply this place with able and devout ministers, whereby the people may know their duty to God, their obedience to their rulers, do request the Lower House of this Assembly to join with this House in giving thanks to Mr. Duell Pead for his learned sermon preached before these two Houses the 14th instant, and that some acceptable present be given him for the same."

On the 24th the Lower House returned the following: "This House having taken into consideration the message sent from the Upper House Oct. 20th, concerning thanks and an acceptable present to Mr.

Duell Pead for preaching his learned sermon before the two Houses on the 14th instant, this House do concur with the Upper House that thanks be given unto him, the said Mr. Pead by Mr. Speaker for and in the name of the Lower House, but cannot concur with the Upper House in giving any present according to the aforesaid message." This Assembly was held at a place called "the Ridge, in Ann Arundel County." This taken in connection with the baptisms referred to in All Hallows, that afterwards was, and the reference to the Bishop of London sending out ministers, seem pretty clearly to indicate that Mr. Pead was of the Church of England. And that there were thus early in the neighborhood Church of England families, is unquestionable. Such we take to have been the Warfields, the Gassaways, the Norwoods, the Blands, the Howards, the Dorseys, the Hammonds, &c.

1689.

In 1689 occurred what was called the Protestant Revolution in Maryland, in which Lord Baltimore's government ceased, and with it all Roman Catholic influence in the government administration, it having then passed into the hands of King William and Queen Mary, and by them was sent over Lyonel Copley, Esq., who entered on his office as Governor April 9, 1692.

1692.

The first General Assembly thereafter was held at St. Mary's on the 10th of May. At this assembly it was that the Act was passed "for the Worship of Almighty God and the establishment of the Protestant Religion in the Province;" in other words, the

Church of England. It was under this act and during this year that thirty parishes were laid out and established in the Province, one of which was Middle Neck Parish, now called St. Ann's. At this time there appears to have been only four Church of England clergymen in Maryland—Mr. Crawford in St. Mary's, Mr. Moore in Charles, Mr. Lillingstone in Talbot, and Mr. Vanderbush in Cecil. Mr. Pead is not mentioned after 1691. There were, however, churches in Baltimore, Kent and Calvert Counties, though without ministers.

There was at this time in this county a Mr. Davis, a Dissenting minister, and meeting-houses there certainly were at West River and at Town Neck, that is Greenberry's Point; and the latter was the place of worship for the surrounding neighborhood. There is still to be seen the place where the chapel and burying-ground was, and where the dead continued to be buried for some years afterwards. Among the ruins is found still a massive slab with this inscription, copied by me on a visit there in company with the Rev. Mr. Nelson in May last: "Here lyes interred the body of Mr. Roger Newman, Merchant, born at London, who dwelt at Patap... in Talbot in Maryland .. 25 years, and departed this life the 14th of May, 1704." There also we saw the tomb-stone of Col. Nicholas Greenberry, so prominent in the records of the Province, who died in 1698, and a vault (now broken in) where his remains and those of his family were no doubt deposited. It is now under the woodshed of Capt. Taylor, the present owner of the Neck. How long this place of worship was kept up there have been discovered no records to show. Mention has been made of it here, though it is outside of the territorial limits of St. Ann's Parish, because it was without doubt the only place of worship for the inhabitants of this region at this date.

The Act of Assembly of this year, before mentioned, required every taxable, of whatever name or sect, to pay to the incumbent of the parish 40lbs. of tobacco per year. This was no doubt galling to the good Puritans included within this parish, but for aught that we learn they were quietly submissive, and bye-and-bye became all merged in the Church of England, as by law established. How long they kept up their separate service of worship we have no means of ascertaining.

1694.

In the returns made by the Vestry to the Governor and Council in July, 1694, we learn that there was neither a church edifice nor clergyman in the parish. As the Vestry Records of this period and for the ten following years are lost, whatever relates to the parish during that time has necessarily been picked up from other sources.

In July of this year Francis Nicholson arrived as Governor of the Province, Governor Copley having died in 1693, and a General Assembly was convened at St. Mary's on the 21st September. On the 18th of October an act was passed making the town land at Severn in Ann Arundel County, where the town was formerly, (which was no doubt the town at Proctor's mentioned in 1683,) a town, port and place of trade. and Major Hammond, Major Edward Dorsey, Mr. John Bennett, Mr. John Dorsey, Mr. Andrew Norwood, Mr. Philip Howard, Mr. James Sanders and the Hon. Nicholas Greenberry, Esq., a member of the Council, were appointed to purchase and lay out 100 acres of land in lots and streets, and with open spare places to be left on which to erect a church, market-house, and other public buildings. The parcel or neck of land within Levy Cove Neck and

Acton's Cove, adjoining the town, now known as Brewer's and Spa Coves, was directed to be fenced in as a town-common or pasture.

By an Act of Assembly, Bacon, 1718, Chap. 8, we learn that three lots were *originally* laid out, one for the benefit and advantage of the rector, one other for the clerk of the parish and sexton, and a third for the commissary's clerk and the clerk of the vestry. A house was soon after built upon one of them for the use of the vestry.

On the same day the Governor proposed to the Council that the 40lbs. of tobacco per poll in Ann Arundel County not collected the last year, should go towards building a church in Ann Arundel Town, and also the tax the next year, and that it be paid to the Vestry for and towards building the said church. This was agreed to *nemine contradicente*.

But the first thing done at this Session was an Act for the Advancement of Learning. The Act indeed we have not. But the Governor proposed to give £50 for the building of the school-house, and £25 per annum to the master. Sir Thomas Lawrence, Secretary, gave 5,000 lbs. towards the building, and 2,000 lbs. tobacco per annum to the master. The House contributed 45,000 lbs. tobacco towards the building; and of the Members of the Council, Cols. Jowles, Robotham, Greenberry and Brooke, 2,000 lbs. each; Hutchinson and Courts 1,200 lbs. each, and French, Brown and Frisby 1,000 lbs. each. Thomas Brooke £5 sterling towards the master's support, and Edmund Randolph £10 sterling. This certainly showed the earnestness and interest which they took in this work.

The next Act passed was for settling Assemblies and Provincial Courts, and erecting a Court House at this, Ann Arundel Town; and thus the seat of government, which for sixty years had been at St. Mary's City

in St. Mary's County was removed here, and here it still is, after the lapse and all the changes of one hundred and sixty years.

1695.

The first Session of the General Assembly convened here the last day of February, 1695, the records had been already moved hither from St. Mary's.

At another Session in May, the Port of Ann Arundel Town was named and directed to be called Annapolis, and by no other name or distinction whatever. The parish church was to be built here in such place as should be thought fit and convenient by the present Governor ; and the County Justices to hold the County Courts here, and the records of their court were to be removed and kept here. Where the County Courts had been held before is not ascertained. But fourteen years before, that is, in 1681, Sept. 17th, a petition was presented to the Governor and Council, setting forth that they had expended a great deal of tobacco for building a court-house. In November, 1683, we have seen that the General Assembly held its session at a place called the Ridge in this county, and during this session the Governor, being moved by the House to nominate a place for the court [state] house, replied that when a conveniency shall be provided in South River, in Ann Arundel County, sufficient for the reception of his Lordship and Council, and for holding assemblies and provincial courts, and the several courts thereon depending, his Lordship will make use thereof, &c. These things would seem to indicate that the earlier county courts were held at a place somewhere in the neighborhood of South River.

The taxables of the parish at this time were 363 ;

so that the population could not have been much over a thousand, and the incumbent's income not greatly over \$400.

REV. PEREGRINE CONEY, FIRST INCUMBENT.

Mr. Coney, it would seem, was one among the number of clergymen who came over to Maryland with Governor Nicholson in the spring of the last year, 1694, and became the incumbent of the Parish at St. Mary's. This is shown from the Governor and Council's Records, August 29, 1698, No. 2, page 129, where he complains that the parish was still indebted to him. On the 24th of September, 1694, he preached a Fast day sermon before the General Assembly, then in session in St. Mary's, for which he received their public thanks and was desired to print it.

On the 8th of October, the session of the Assembly had previously commenced on the 3rd, the Governor proposed to the Council that at the Port of Annapolis, a lot be laid off for the minister nigh to where the church is to stand, and that the minister be obliged to read prayers twice a day—that is, it is presumed before the assembly, for there was as yet no church built. This shows us that a minister was there—and that minister was Mr. Coney.

On the 30th of April, 1696, the foundation of the State House was laid, and the session of the assembly commenced that same day.

From Bacon, 1715, chapter 4, it appears that in 1696, Gov. Nicholson gave a lot lying at the foot of the State House hill, on the eastward thereof, and £10 sterling, for a house to be built thereon. This

was built by Anthony Workman, and given him during his life, after which it was to go to the use of the free schools.

On the 7th of May, it appears from the records of the Upper House, that Mr. Coney preached before the Assembly, and this sermon also he was desired to have printed.

An act was passed at this session—Bacon, 1696, chapter 2d, requiring of the several vestries a copy of their proceedings to be laid before the Governor and Council yearly. With this the Vestry of St. Ann's complied. And it is in the returns now made, that we find a confirmation of the boundaries of the Parish before given. The name Middle Neck was still returned, and the taxables stated at 374. The names of the Vestry as given were,

Thomas Bland,
Richard Warfield,
Lawrence Draper,

Jacob Harness,
William Brown,
Cornelius Howard.

In July, an act was passed for the establishment of free schools, on which a school was founded at Annapolis by the name of King William's school—for the propagation of the Gospel, and the education of the youth of the province in good letters and manners, including Latin, Greek, writing and the like, under the patronage of the King and chancellorship of the Archbishop of Canterbury. It was to be managed by certain trustees therein named, one of which was the Rev. Peregrine Coney. And thus was carried out so much further, the object which called forth the donations already mentioned in 1694.

And on the 30th of September, the Lower House sent to the Upper the following message, "To show our readiness to contribute to the utmost of our abilities to the service of God, in building a free

church and school at Annapolis, we have proposed and resolved, that out of the revenue raised for the charge of the Province, by 3d. per lhd. on Tobacco, one year's revenue so raised be for defraying the charge of the church at Annapolis, and that out of £300 sterling to be returned to this province by Sir Edmund Andros, £200 we are desirous should be appropriated to the use of the free school. An act of Assembly to this purpose accordingly was passed—Bacon, 1696, chapter 25.

The Lower House, preparatory to passing this act, appointed a committee to inspect the proposals for building the church; who reported that there was in bank for this purpose £458 sterling. This had arisen from the sale of the Tobacco which had been collected. They also reported that the church would cost £1200 sterling, or about \$5600. Thus not only was the State-house going up and the school-house also, but on the 2d of October, the Governor was appointed by the Council to employ workmen to build the church.

Mr. Alexander Gaddes had been sent out by the Bishop of London, to take charge of the King William's school, but the House not being built, the Assembly voted him 10,000 lbs. of tobacco, and he was appointed lay reader in All Saint's Parish, Calvert; but not long after, he was placed out as an under-master to the college-school in Virginia, [at Williamsburgh], to save a present charge, and to gain himself the more experience against the school-house here is built.

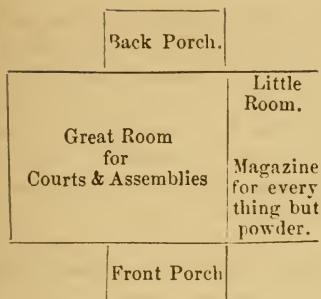
In 1697 the State House as is shown in the preamble to an act passed on the 11th of June,—Bacon, chapter 6, was almost finished and completed. The State House was a brick building of two stories, with an attic having large front and back porches of the same height with the main building; on the ground

floor, there was a great room for courts and assemblies, and a little room which served as a magazine for every thing but powder. In the second story, the two rooms on the right hand were for jury and committee rooms, and the two on the left hand for provincial and land records. The room in the fore porch was appropriated for the Commissioner's office, and Record of Wills, &c. Of the two rooms on the right hand in the upper lofts, one was for the County-Clerk, and the other for the Town-Clerk; on the left hand, one was for the Chancery records, and the other for the records of the Government and Council, &c. The back porch loft was appropriated for the Clerk of the house of Delegates, and the front porch loft was the Commissaries' office, from which a lantern was hung out. See Bacon, Chapter 6, 1797. It stood on the site of the present State House. [See opposite page.]

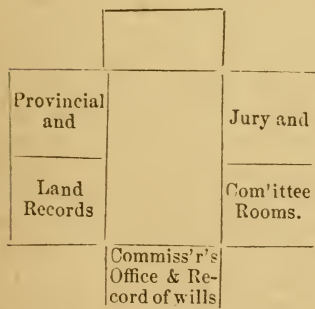
We learn from Ridgeley's Annals of Annapolis, page 107, that the memorable Academy of King William (which was of brick), was a plain building, containing school-rooms and apartments for the teacher and his family, and stood on the South side of the State House. On the 30th of this same month, the petition of Ruth Gregg's was read before the Governor and Council, together with the Rev. Peregrine Coney's defence, which was ordered to be given to Mr. Carrol the said Ruth's procurator. The nature of the petition is not stated.

Mr. Coney seems to have enjoyed the entire confidence of Governor Nicholson, and he committed to him the issuing of marriage licenses.

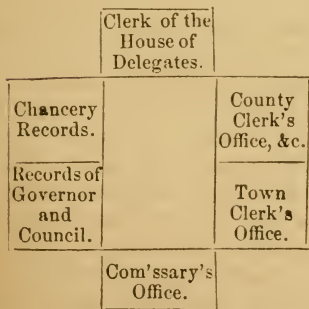
He is shown in the Governor and Councils records, to have been here as late as September 1, 1698, and probably continued here till the November following, and then went to Virginia with Sir Francis Nicholson, when he entered on his appointment as Governor of Virginia, and in 1703 we learn from the let-



Ground Floor.



Second Story.



Loft.

ters published in the Church Review, vol. 3, page 452, that he was then the Governor's chaplain, who was at that time a resident of Williamsburgh.

Mr. Coney was evidently a favorite with the Governor, and the fact that his sermons were so often requested to be published by the assembly, shows him to have been a popular and acceptable preacher.

Governor Nicholson, during his administration, had made enemies by his impulsive and hasty temper, under the influence of which he was at times arbitrary and overbearing. But he must ever be proudly remembered by the church and city of Annapolis. *The site where the church stands was selected by him,* and he was the agent in building it. The plan of the city was his, and the State House and free school went up under his superintendency. His time, and money, and energy, were given to the church not less than to the government. And when he was about to leave, a letter which was signed by the chancellor, by the members of the Council, by the Justices of the Provincial Court, by thirty-four members of the house of Delegates, and by the Grand Jury, was handed him in which they say,

“That your conduct over us in this place, your great care and study has been, to promote the practice of piety and worship of Almighty God, by erecting churches, schools, and nurseries of learning, both for reforming manners and education of youth, wherein you have been, not only a large contributor, but an intelligent promoter, together with your integrity of maintaining his Majesty's honor and authority in this province, your care in providing arms, and military discipline of it ; your regulating and happy settlement of the civil constitution, both as to the courts of justice, and in bringing us out of debt, which the public was in, into a condition clear of debt and money in bank ; by your promotion of good laws to

such purposes, your great care to cause speedy justice to be administered to all persons, your pious and just, your noble and benevolent carriage in all things, deserve better pens than ours, and would take up more paper than this to recount. Be pleased therefore, honorable Sir, to accept our humble acknowledgements for the same, as the just though slender tribute of an obliged people to a generous, good governor, praying God to bless you in *all* your pious and noble undertakings with happiness and success, so pray your humble and obliged servants." Signed as above stated.

Oldmixon, in his history of Maryland, Vol. 1, page 195, edition of 1708, has an extract from a letter from the Rev. Hugh Jones, then Rector of Christ Church, Calvert, written about the year 1699, in which he says, "Governor Nicholson has done his endeavors to make a town of Annapolis. There are about 40 dwelling houses in it, seven or eight of which can afford a good lodging, and entertainment for strangers. There are also a State House and a free school built with brick, which make a great show among a parcel of wooden houses, and the foundation of a church is laid, the only brick church in Maryland." In this last statement the writer was mistaken no doubt, (for there was one it is believed in St. Paul's parish, in Baltimore County, which then was quite an out of the way parish).

*also St. Paul's, Valley Forge & Trinity
and white church
& others.*

REV. EDWARD TOPP, SECOND INCUMBENT.

Governor Nicholson was succeeded by Nathaniel Blackistone, Esq.

The progress of building the church was slow; an

Act of the Assembly of July 22, shows us that a fine was imposed on Edward Dorsey of £333. 6. 8. to the king, for not fulfilling his agreement to build the church; and at the same time, another Act appointed persons to treat with workmen to build it. Up to this time therefore, there was no house of public worship in the town, and the General Assembly seem to have been far more active and interested in getting one up, than were the vestry; nor is this to be wondered at, the number of Churchmen was not many, and the puritan place of worship was near by, which no doubt concentrated the hereditary sympathies of the neighborhood.

At what time precisely Mr. Topp became the incumbent here cannot be ascertained, but in the ministerial records of the parish, we find that he baptized a child five weeks old of Mr. Kendrick's, November 5, 1699, so that he certainly was here somewhat previous to this date, and the record thus made, styles him Rector.

At the visitation of Dr. Bray, the Bishop of London's commissary for Maryland, held at Annapolis the 23rd of May, 1700, at which were present seventeen clergymen, Mr. Topp's name appears as one of those in attendance, as "Rector of Annapolis in Ann Arundel County."

But how long Mr. Topp remained here we do not learn. On the 1st of July, 1703, the Rev. George Keith, an itinerant missionary of the society for the Propagation of the Gospel was here, and in his journal of this date, he says, "we came to Annapolis in Maryland, where we were kindly entertained by Esquire Finch, then President of Maryland, (Governor Blackistone had gone to England about the close of 1701, and his successor had not yet arrived,) and Sir Thomas Lawrence the secretary there. July 4th, Sunday, I preached at Annapolis on 1st Thessaloni-

ans, 1, 5, ("for our gospel came not unto you in word only, but also in power, and in the Holy Ghost, and in much assurance, as ye know what manner of men we were among you for your sake,") and had a large auditory well affected. My sermon at the request of a worthy person who heard it, was printed at Annapolis, mostly at his charge ; and copies of it sent by him to many parts of the country." We find no mention of an incumbent here, probably the parish was at this time vacant, though by no means certain. This Journal has been republished in the collections of the Protestant Episcopal Historical Society, 1851.

REV. JAMES WOOTTON, THIRD INCUMBENT.

With this year 1704, commence the existing records of the proceedings of the vestry. The volume has been rebound and is in good order, though the leaves have been much misplaced in rebinding—the records as a whole were very defectively kept. There is also a small quarto volume commencing with the year 1767, where the old folio volume ends.

On a fragment of page 13, stand the following entries—April 4, 1704:—

Present the

Rev. James Wootton,

Col. John Hammond,

Mr. William Bladen,

Mr. William Taylard,

Mr. Amos Garrett,

Mr. John Freeman,

Mr. Samuel Norwood,

—vestry men : when it was ordered, that Mr. Garrett should pay Obadiah Hollingshead and Philemon Smith, Carpenters, the sum of £4.10s. for altering

the gallery seats,—and 9s. they had received before in part.

Their charge was, to 9 days work each, at 4s. 6d. per day, £4.01.0.

To accomodations 1s. per day each, 18.0.

£4.19.0.

Short as this entry is, we are shown by it that Mr. Wootton was now the Rector of the Parish, but how long he had been, there is nothing to tell; we see also who the vestry were, that the church had been built, and that it had a gallery, and had now been altered; incidentally, too, we have the price then per day of carpenters labor, it being about 4s. 6d., or 65 cents per day, and that board was about 87 cents per week.

At this time the pews had been made, and we find some who occupied them mentioned, they being owners; for instance, William Hammond, Charles Kilburn, Jacob Harness, Samuel Dorsey, Henry Pinkney, Charles Ridgely, Thomas Macnemara, Thomas Hollings and Robert Lusby, who had No. 19 on the right hand, going in at the front door.

In August, was another meeting at which the same vestry men before mentioned were present, they being the whole number, the vestry law then required but six. It was now ordered, that Mr. Garrett, who seems to have been the vestry's Treasurer, should pay William Gwynn the smith, the sum of £1. 4. 6. for making and setting the vane of the belfry, and thus we learn that the church had these things, and we are further shown that Andrew Whelpley had been paid for making the belfrey, £38.

On the 4th of October, the State House was consumed by fire, which must evidently have begun in the loft where the County Clerk's office was, as the

main loss of Records appears to have been those belonging to that office ; early in December, the assembly passed an act for rebuilding it.

At a vestry meeting, December 4, it was ordered that Benjamin Fordham be paid his account £3.2s., for his charges about the bell wheel, and thus we are shown that the church had a bell as well as a belfry and spire.

In 1705, mention is made of the church plate ; the taxables now were only 363, there had been no increase therefore for ten years.

In 1706, a golden ball is mentioned as being on the spindle or spire of the church, and the taxables are put down at 414.

The new State House was finished this year, as we learn from Mr. Ridgely. It was rebuilt upon the old walls, and in the same form and manner as before. In 1840, he tells us, that it was recollected by some few then living in the city, as a neat and spacious brick building, being an oblong square, entered by a hall, opposite to the door was the judges' seat, and on each side were rooms for the juries ; over the judges' seat, was a full length portrait of Queen Anne presenting a printed charter of the city of Annapolis. A handsome cupola surmounted the building, surrounded with balustrades, with seats for those who wished to enjoy a view of the beautiful surrounding scenery.

About the same period, an armory was built near and on the north side of the State House, here the Governor and Council held their sessions. It is now used as the Treasurer's office.

During this year, the Lower House of Assembly directed that of the three lots originally laid out within the city, one should be for the Rector of the Parish, one for the sexton, and a third for the clerk of the vestry and commissary's clerk.

In 1707 the taxables amounted to 440. Mr. Andrew Whelpley was ordered by the vestry, February 7th, to take into his care and custody as church warden, the communion plate, marked with King William's arms, to wit, 2 chalices, 1 cup, 1 large plate and 2 pattens, together with 1 table cloth and 2 napkins; and on the 3d of June, it was ordered that John Miller sexton, cut up all the bushes in the church yard. It was at this time inclosed by a ditch.

It appears March 30, 1708, that Gen. John Hammond, who married Ann the second daughter of Col. Nicholas Greenbury, had left the church, to aid in paying its debt, £10 at his death. The following subscriptions were also added, His Ex'y, John Seymour, £1.1s.6d., S. Young, Esq., Maj. Wilson, Wm. Bladen, Esq., Mr. Amos Garrett, Col. John Contec, Mr. Secretary Lloyd, Mr. Anthony Ruley, Maj. John Freeman, and Wormal Hunt Esq., 10s. each, and Moses Adney 5s. making in all £5.16.6. The church debt could not of course have been large, for it seems Gen. Hammond's legacy was otherwise appropriated, it being at this time ordered by his Excellency the Governor, that the donation of Maj. Gen. Hammond be employed towards purchasing a large church Bible of the best sort extant, and a large common prayer book, of the best impression on imperial paper, with gilt leaves, &c., likewise on the frontispiece of both books there be this inscription, namely,

The Gift of
Maj. Gen. John Hammond
To St. Ann's Church
in Annapolis,
who deceased the 24th day of November, Anno
Domini 1707.

On the 16th of August, Annapolis received its charter from Governor Seymour, by which it became a city, with its usual municipal privileges, and had conferred upon it the right of sending two delegates to the General Assembly, which it continued to do till 1840, when that right was taken away under the new Constitution of 1836.

On the 7th of September, the vestry ordered that R. Beckerdick level the oyster shells even with the ground-sill of the church descending therefrom, and provision was made for paving the church piazza and passage. The taxables as returned, were 441 in the parish.

A satire was published in London at this time by Eden Cook agent, which thus speaks of the city of Annapolis, as

A city situate on a plain,
Where scarce a house will keep out rain,
The buildings framed with cypress rare
Resemble much our Southwark fair,
But strangers there will scarcely meet
With market place, exchange or street.
St. Mary's once was in repute,
Now, here the judges try the suit,
And lawyers twice a year dispute,
As oft the bench most gravely meet,
Some to get drunk, and some to eat,
A swinging share of country treat.
But as for justice, right, or wrong,
Not one among the numerous throng
Knows what it means.

It is as a satire that this must be received, of course, and not as literal truth.

On the 17th of December, an act was passed by the General Assembly confirming and explaining the charter. The taxables were 430, in 1710, being an increase in 15 years of only 67.

On the 10th of February, 1710, 40s. were ordered to be paid for every corpse buried in the church yard,

a bier was to be provided, and the church gate to be painted. The offerings at the communion were collected in "little boxes."

Mr. Wootton was present in the vestry for the last time, April 19, 1710. He died probably on the 8th of June following, but his funeral services were not performed till the 5th of August.

Up to the time when he became the rector of the parish, there had been no increase of the population, and in the six years of his incumbency, it could not have increased much more than 100, so that at his death, the amount of his support could not have exceeded \$450.

REV. JOSEPH COLBATCH.

Mr. Colbatch was the Rector of All Hallows Parish, South River, and had been since 1695, the first notice which we find of his officiating here, is June 13, 1710, when it was ordered, that notice be given to Mr. David Macklefresh to set over (the South River ferry) the Rev. Mr. Colbatch on Sabbath days, in order to preach in this parish. He continued to officiate here part of his time till the 8th of April, 1711, and on the first of May of that year, he was allowed one half of the 40 per poll, or in that proportion, from the 8th of June, 1710, to the 8th of April following, or longer, if he had officiated longer; this shows that he had officiated here only half his time. He was never inducted into the parish as rector, but officiated simply till one could be had.

Mr. Colbatch continued in his incumbency of All Hallows till his death, which took place in 1734, having been the rector there near 40 years. He was a minister of

high standing in the colonial church in his day so held both here and in England. In 1727, the Bishop of London wrote to him inviting him to come to London, in order to receive consecration as his suffragan for Maryland, but the government of Lord Baltimore, and he as well as his government, was now protestant, forbid by a writ, *ne exeat* his leaving the province. And thus a protestant government of the church of England itself prevented Maryland from having the Episcopate here. See Dr. Hawk's Maryland, page 196.

REV. EDWARD BUTLER, FOURTH INCUMBENT.

Mr. Butler had been in the city some time, and was probably the master of the school; so far back as October 30th 1710, we find this entry; the vestry taking into consideration the great *calamity*, (and was not their condition rightly estimated of this parish for want of a minister?) and there being in town one Mr. Edward Butler, and who is destitute of a parish, it is thought proper to petition the Hon. President (of the council) that the said Mr. Butler may be appointed minister of this parish, and it was so ordered.

Accordingly on the 14th of April, 1711, Mr. Butler was appointed by Edward Lloyd, Esq., President of the Council, and acting Governor, to officiate till the arrival of his Majesty's Governor; the vestry then accepted him, and he was inducted into the rectorship on the 16th.

At this time, the fee for burying in the church yard had been fixed at £2.10; and the taxables were reported to be 426, being less than what had been given in before.

John Hart, Esq., the new Governor, not arriving as was expected, at length Mr. Butler obtained from the President, Mr. Lloyd, a regular appointment as incumbent of the parish, and accordingly on the 14th of March, 1713, he presented to the vestry his letter of induction dated March 7th, being recommended by the Bishop of London. This appointment from Mr. Lloyd speaks well for Mr. Butler, as he had now become well known in the community. Indeed it does not seem so far, that St. Ann's had been afflicted with a different character. In the midst of a community, originally so thoroughly puritan and not yet emancipated from educational habits, it would have been worse than suicidal to have had the ministrations of such an one.

It appears that hitherto, Mr. Butler had himself kept the communion furniture, for on the 14th of March it is stated that he then gave them in charge to the church warden. The account at that time rendered for wine used at the communion was eleven bottles at 4s. each ;—this was probably for the year, as the custom was to have the Lord's Supper monthly.

From this time we find nothing to note, till we meet with the following statement in the ministerial records, "died November 9, 1713, Rev. Edward Butler, Rector of St. Ann's, and master of the free schools, Annapolis."

REV. JACOB HENDERSON, FIFTH INCUMBENT.

Mr. Henderson was at this time, the incumbent of Queen Anne's Parish, Prince George's County. He had been licensed for the colonies by the Bishop of Lon-

don, June 5, 1710, and was sent over by the society for the propagation of the Gospel to Dover, Kent County, Delaware. Having continued there somewhat perhaps more than a year, he was transferred to Queen Anne's, which was then a frontier parish, not long formed, with an appropriation for his support. He was the only missionary on the Western Shore it is believed, who was ever sent by the society to Maryland.

On the 4th of December, it is thus noted on the record, the vestry having made application to the Rev. Mr. Henderson, now in this time of vacancy and having assured him of their utmost endeavors to procure for him the dues to such services, and the utmost of what the law will allow, do hereby resolve, that the full 40 per poll be allowed him from this time, in proportion to the time of service, if the same shall be approved by the President and Council as legal. On this proposal he promised his services. All indeed that was required to make it legal, was the consent of the vestry of Queen Anne's, for according to the act of establishment, no one could be rector of two parishes but with the consent of both vestries, this of course was obtained, and it might have been felt necessary in his Parish in Prince George's as the society's help was continued there but for one year. Accordingly on application, he was presented to the Parish of St. Ann's, February 13, 1714, by letters from Edward Lloyd. Governor Hart of course was at that time absent.

The Rev. Henry Hall, Rector of St. James's Parish, West River, had been in 1707, appointed the Bishop of London's commissary in the Province, but we do not hear anything of his doings as such, and on Bishop Compton's death 1713, his commission expired. But there being a necessity, Governor Hart who had returned just before, called together the clergy of the Province to meet him and each other at Annapolis.

They met, as we learn from Dr. Hawks, in June. It is stated, that there were 21 clergymen then present. It is probable that there were not more than four or five absent.

It appears that Mr. Henderson continued his services here only to December 4, 1714, one year; two years after this, he was appointed by the Bishop of London his commissary for the Western Shore, this, except during a short interval, he held till his death in 1751. He was for many years a member of the corporation of the society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and left it a legacy of upwards of \$5,000. His popularity in Annapolis is shown in the fact, that the vestry gave him the whole of the 40 per poll, while to the excellent Mr. Colbatch they had given but one half of it for the same services; Dr. Hawks has spoken very fully of him as a pious, energetic and able man. The taxables of the Parish were now 430, showing still, the almost stationary numbers of the population in it.

REV. SAMUEL SKIPPON, SIXTH INCUMBENT.

Mr. Skippon presented his letters of Induction to the vestry from Governor Hart, December 4th, 1714, but there is nothing calling for particular notice from us for some time, every thing having fallen into a uniform train, and so matters went on.

Queen Anne having died this year, George the I. ascended the throne of England. With the prospect thus, of the permanent and entire influence on the government of Protestantism, Benedict Leonard Calvert, the fourth Lord Baltimore, embraced the doctrines of the established Church of England and so educa-

ted his children; but he dying soon after, his title and possessions then descended to his son Charles. The Calverts thus having become, as they afterwards continued to be, protestants, all pretext for withholding from him the government of the Province ceased. It was now, May, 1715, restored to him, and Mr. Hart was continued by him as Governor.

But to return to the affairs of the parish, this year 1716, a vestry room was built for the church, and the taxables had increased to 497, being an increase of 67 in two years.

On the 25th of March, Mr. Skippon met with a severe affliction, in the loss of his daughter Sacharissa, but at what age she died the record does not state.

In 1717, on the 4th of June, it was agreed by the vestry to petition the General Assembly, for whom, during its sessions it seems certain pews in the church had been always reserved, for leave to put locks on them and dispose of them to such as should be willing to purchase them, with the right of reservation to the said Assembly at all public times. The population and the congregation were increasing and this measure was resorted to to meet the want thus created, and at the same time to add something to the Rector's support. The taxables were now 504 being an increase of 140 in twenty years, more than one half of which had been in the last three years. The population of the parish at this time was about 1500, yet so small was the tax that was imposed for the support of the incumbent, and such had been the reduction in the value of tobacco, that he received not over \$350.

As showing somewhat the price of making such vestments at this time, it may be mentioned here, that the making of a surplice cost about \$4.

The following document under date of May 5th, 1719, shows us something of the state of the parish at that time, and will well repay an attentive perusal.

To the Honorable, the Lower House of Assembly. The remonstrance and address of the vestrymen and church wardens of St. Ann's parish at Annapolis, in behalf of themselves and others of the parishioners, freeholders in said parish.

May it please your Honors—We the vestrymen and church wardens of St. Ann's Church at Annapolis, in behalf of themselves and the rest of the parishioners, freeholders in this parish, beg leave to lay before your honorable house, a statement of such difficulties as at present we labor under.

And here we would first observe to your honors, that the parish church, by being built near the utmost verge of the parish, is thereby rendered very inconvenient to a great part of the parishioners, some of these living twenty miles, and others at a greater distance from it, so that were it not that the rector voluntarily goes up at appointed times and preaches among them, a great part of them would be without the benefits of a minister, that to add to this difficulty the church is much too little for a parish church, many of the parishioners being obliged to stay at home for want of room, but that this is most visible at public times, as we humbly conceive is apparent to the constant experience of this Honorable House, that there is no visible way to remove the first of these difficulties, but by contracting the parish into narrower bounds or dividing it, nor is there any means to remove the latter, but by enlarging the church, but that both these are rendered impracticable to us, by some other difficulties which we shall take the liberty of naming to your honors.

As to the contracting or dividing the parish in order to remove the first difficulty, we humbly conceive, that it is attended with greater difficulties than what would be removed thereby. We beg leave to observe to your honors, that the benefits of this parish are al-

ready so small, that it is but a bare support for a single man in a private parish, and that without further addition it is in no way sufficient to support a clergyman with a family, who by being obliged to reside at the seat of government and bearing the character of Chaplain to the public, is unavoidably exposed to much greater expense than the benefits of the parish can defray. We take the liberty to add, that the small benefits of this parish and the great expense above mentioned, have often been the occasion that this parish has been without a minister, no man being willing to stay in a place where he is necessitated to run in debt by serving the parish and attending on the public, and that whenever an opportunity offers of bettering himself, a clergyman will be obliged by his necessities to embrace it, which as we find, has been the case formerly, so we know of no way of preventing it for the future.

As to enlarging the church, whereby the other difficulty may be removed, we beg leave to assure your honors that were our abilities equal to our inclinations, we should be ready to remove it ourselves without giving any trouble to this honorable house, but the constant expense we have been obliged to be at, to keep the church, church yard and belfry in repair has wholly rendered us impossible to do anything in that matter, and we believe that this will be the sense of your honors, when you shall find by computation of the charges we have been at, which we are ready to offer, what sums of money and tobacco have been raised and expended already on that account. We therefore pray your honors to take these things into your consideration, and to make such provision, as in your wisdom shall be judged sufficient, to answer the necessity of the parish, and to maintain the honor of the public in the respects above mentioned.

Peter Overard,
Richard Brickles,
Church Wardens.

John Beall,
John Gresham,
Benj. Tasker,
Thomas Bordley,
Vestrymen.

Such was the address thus presented, but it does not appear to have produced any result. We are shown however here, that the rectors of that day, did not confine their labors to the pulpits and desks of their parish churches, but that they visited and held services in the remote parts of their parish at private houses, and it was on these occasions only that many had an opportunity for the baptism of their children. One family indeed in the upper part of the parish it is known, living near thirty miles from Annapolis and devoted to the church, when they would attend services on the Sabbath had to come into the neighborhood on the Saturday preceding. The rectorship of a parish thus was then no sinecure to a faithful clergymen, and the church was by no means without such. There was in this parish at that time, as is the fact in many parishes still in Maryland, much work called for from the minister, and but little pay given him.

The benefits which this address speaks of as accruing to the clergyman, rector of the parish, was the tobacco tax imposed on the parishioners for his support. In the year following this date, the taxables returned numbered 514, this would give the amount of tobacco raised by their assessment to be 20,560, which if all paid to the rector, would be but \$342,66; but it was not. 1000 lbs. of this tobacco was by law paid to the clerk of the vestry, and besides this, some of the tax payers were always returned *non est inventus*, some paid in trashy tobacco of little real value, and in these and other ways the amount was always ma-

terially reduced which the incumbent actually received.

The address speaks too of the parish being often without a minister, because of the small benefits, &c. Mr. Skippon was the sixth Rector in a parish not yet twenty-seven years old. During its first three years it had none, and do we wonder that the three clergymen who did not die in it, did not continue it? And yet more popular clergymen than Mr. Coney or Mr. Henderson, probably were not to be found in the Province, but we shall see more of these changes hereafter.

From an entry in the vestry's records of November, 1721, we learn that the communion as before stated was administered monthly, and in another of December 6, the Register and school master M. Piper is mentioned, and also the charity boys, by which we are shown that the Parish had then a charity school.

April 9, 1722, on motion of the Rev. Mr. Skippon to repair the two small parsonage houses fit for him to live in, the cost of such repairs was ordered to be ascertained.

On the 7th of May, 1723, Alexander Frazier, Robert Gordon, Thomas Worthington, Vachel Denton, Joshua George and William, received permission to build a gallery at the west end of the church at their own expense, and thus what the vestry had not felt themselves able to do and the General Assembly would not, was accomplished by private liberality, and more accommodations were in this way provided. It appears that Mr. Skippon was now clerk of the Upper House of Assembly. This of course added something to his support, which no doubt was needed, though the taxables of this year were reported to be 663 giving him somewhat more than \$400.

On the 5th of August, 1724, Mr. Skippon appears in his place at a meeting of the vestry for the last

time, and he is recorded to have died December 8, 1724. His widow, Dorothy, survived him, but whether he left any children is nowhere stated. Though struggling with the difficulties of a small support, he seems, judging from the records, to have been a faithful and industrious minister, and the church to have prospered under his labors.

In the following year on the 19th of January, the Rev. Mr. Henderson of Queen Anne's, Prince George's, the Bishop of London's Commissary, for himself and the neighboring clergy, proposed to the vestry that they would serve the parish for the present, on condition that the vestry would agree, that the 40 lb. tobacco per poll for the current year, be applied towards purchasing Glebe Land and improving it, for the next incumbent and his successors. To this the vestry agreed, Edward Benson and Vachel Denton, dissenting. Gov. Charles Calvert, Robert Gordon, Benjamin Tasker, Alexander Frazier, and John Gordon, consenting.

On page 137, of the vestry's records, are found the autograph signatures of all the church wardens and vestrymen of St. Ann's Parish, to the Oath of Abjuration and Test Act, almost from the beginning of the parish down to the period of the Revolution. To those who would see how their ancestors used the pen this is an interesting page.

REV. JOHN HUMPHREYS, SEVENTH INCUMBENT.

Mr. Humphreys was born in the city of Limerick, in Munster, Ireland. His father was a practitioner of physic, and eminent for his skill and practice. He was from Leicestershire, England, and hence sent his

son to England where he was educated. In 1715, he was sent out by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, as a Missionary to Pennsylvania. There he officiated alternately at Chester, Chichester, Concord and Marcus Hook with great acceptance. But repeated and severe attacks of illness, and the consequent increase of his expenses, led him in 1724, to remove to Maryland, where he became the Rector of St. George's, now in Harford County. In view of the hardships which he had suffered, and the diligence with which he had discharged his duties, the society on his leaving their employment, made him a gratuity of £30.stg. From St. George's he removed here, and on the 11th of February, 1725, he appears on the records at the head of the vestry.

At the desire of the vestry, Gov. Calvert inducted him into the Parish. And this being done, they recalled their promise made Mr. Henderson, and gave the tobacco they had set apart for a glebe, to Mr. Humphreys, to defray the expenses of his removal here, thus showing that he came here at their request, and by their aid and help.

The population of the Parish was much on the increase, the taxables this year, 1726, numbered 744, being eighty more than two years ago, showing a population of more than 2.000.

We find nothing peculiarly worthy of notice, till the 17th of February, 1727, when it having been found that the recording of births, marriages and burials, had been greatly neglected, the law was ordered to be put in force in cases of such delinquency.

On the 4th of April, it was proposed to the vestry, by Mr. Philip Hammond, in behalf and at the request of the upper parts of the parish, whose habitations are so remote, that the church in Annapolis is entirely useless to them, that a chapel of ease be carried on and perfected by subscription of the parish,

to be fixed in some convenient place in the upper parts thereof, which by this parish is thought fit and necessary. It was resolved therefore, that the Government be petitioned, for a permission to carry on the same, and that Mr. Beale be requested to draw up a petition therefor by the next meeting of the vestry.

It was now ordered that £10 currency, be charged for ground in the church yard to bury any one in, and the amount be paid to the use of the rector.

On the 2d of May, Mr. Richard Claggett received permission to build a pew where the font stood, a fact showing plainly how the room in the church was now all occupied.

The following paper, as ordered on the 4th of April, was then presented:—

MARYLAND Ss.

“To his Excellency, Charles Calvert, Esq., Governor of Maryland.

The petition of the vestrymen of St. Ann’s parish in Ann Arundel County, most humbly sheweth :

That it is represented to your petitioners, by one of the vestrymen of said parish on behalf of several of the parishioners of said parish, living in the upper part thereof, that they live so remote from the parish church that they cannot be there in due time to hear divine service and the gospel preached.

And for as much as several of the parishioners are willing to build a chapel of ease by subscription, upon obtaining your Excellency’s license for the same, wherefore, your petitioners pray your Excellency to grant license to your petitioners, for building a chapel of ease, to be placed by your petitioners in some convenient place, for the convenience of the upper part of said parish, and your petitioners as in duty bound will pray, &c.”

The petition was then signed by the Rector, A. Frazier, V. Denton, Thomas Worthington, John

Beale and Phil. Hammond, and presented to the Governor. On the back of it was then written, "I grant this petition, 2d May, 1727. Charles Calvert."

If it be asked why this petition? It was because, by the charter granted to Lord Baltimore, no church or chapel could be erected in the Province of any name or denomination, without his Lordship's license. And the power of granting it, was placed in the hands of his Governor. Now here in this petition and the answer to it, we have an example of how this thing was done.

Another addition to the sittings in the church, was at this time called for, and on the 4th of July a petition was presented to the vestry for permission to erect a gallery over the pews appointed for the gentlemen of the Assembly; which was agreed to. This it will be recollected, was the third addition of pews asked for and granted.

On the 7th of November, the vestry had proceeded so far in reference to the chapel, that they appointed to meet on the 16th at 11 o'clock, on the race-ground, near Mr. Benson's, to choose the ground on which to place it. This was near the head of Severn River. Workmen to build it were at the same time advertised for.

January 28, 1728. At this date, a blank book for accounts was directed to be provided, in which they might be kept separately from the vestry's proceedings, which had before been the custom, to cost £1.3s. It was accordingly procured, but where is it now? Could it be recovered, it would throw much light on parish affairs, of which we must now remain ignorant.

On the 5th of March, £1.4s. currency or \$3.20, was directed to be paid for a copy of the book of the laws published by William Parks, and just then printed. This had been provided for by the Assembly at its previous October session, see Bacon, chapter 8, 1727.

This volume is a small folio of 300 pages, about 12 inches by 7. It contains near 50 acts in full, which had become obsolete in 1764, when Bacon published his volume, and are consequently by him omitted. But it was not complete, 32 acts in full force in 1727, all given by Bacon at large, and as being in force even when he published, which were omitted in Sparks.

There had been one edition printed 1718, by Bradford in Philadelphia, and one in 1707, as spoken of by Bacon. But one lying before us belonging to John Bozman Kerr, Esq., the title page of which is gone, contains the Acts of Assembly only down to 1700, and consequently, must have been published at that date.

Although thus Parks's edition of the laws of the Province was defective, yet as it contained all the enactments of the General Assembly relating to rec-tors, vestrymen, parishes, &c., it was certainly wise in the vestry to procure a copy, that they might know, as every vestry ought to know, its rights, powers, privileges, and duties.

At the same meeting, the parishioners made the selection of a spot for the chapel to be built on, in Peter Porter's old field, a field whose location is not now known. This was approved of by the vestry. Still the matter was not thus finally disposed of.

On the Records of the vestry, May 7, we find the following petition, which shows us something of the tone, temper and difficulties, which had to be contended with in the building of the new gallery in the church. "To the gentlemen of the vestry of St. Ann's, the humble petition of some of the parishioners of said Parish sheweth :—

That in consideration of the smallness of the parish church, and that there was much want of room, you were pleased to encourage your parishioners by giv-

ing them leave sometime since to build a gallery towards the north-east end of the said church, and your petitioners made provision according thereto, but some vestries after, we understood you were inclined to enlarge the said gallery by making it extend from near the pulpit all over the assembly pews *and* over the chancel, until it should reach near the Governor's pew, a design very much wished for and of a general good and service, and by these contrivances, the church may be made to hold almost as many above as below. And we are humbly of opinion, as we believe all good and considerate men will be likewise, that the best ornament to a church is a good pastor, and a large flock; we thank God we are blest with the one, but want of room obstructs the happiness of the other. In consideration of which, we with patience waited to know your resolutions, and at length, being ordered to go on with your first directions, which we did accordingly, till we were prevented by Mr. John Beale, who told us not to proceed any further until further orders. We therefore having been at considerable charges and loss of time in proceeding with the said work according to your orders, humbly hope your honors will take it into your consideration. And we beg leave to know your commands, being fully persuaded, that it will be most consistent to the honor and praise of God, and to the great benefit and advantage of the said church and people. In hopes of which, with humble submission, your petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray.

Richard Tootell, Simon Duff, Peter Overard, Wm. Ghiselen."

This paper being received and read, the petitioners were ordered by the vestry to proceed in building the said gallery.

But on the 4th of June, complaint was made by the above named persons, that they were obstructed

by Mr. Humphreys, and his reasons were demanded. On the 11th therefore, he replied, that it proceeded from a proposition of the Honorable, the Government, for enlarging the church and carrying on the Chapel of Ease in the upper part of the parish. Whereupon the vestry waited upon his Honor, the Governor, who recommended them the enlarging the church and repairing it, as well as building a chapel. The vestry therefore gave notice, asking a parish meeting on the first of July, in William McCubbin's old field; but no notice is taken in the records of the result of this meeting, if in fact it took place.

On the 3d of September, the General Assembly was petitioned by the vestry, both in relation to the augmentation of the church, and also the building of a chapel.

QUEEN CAROLINE PARISH.

On the 24th of October, the General Assembly erected a new Parish in Ann Arundel County, see Bacon, chapter 15, 1728, by the name of Queen Caroline. This was on the north-west of what is now St. Ann's Parish, and taken mainly from St. Paul's Parish, Baltimore County, embracing that part of it west of the Patapsco falls, and from All Hallows, embracing the northern part of it east of the Patuxent. A small portion of it however, was taken off from St. Ann's, being all that part north west of a line, drawn from the mouth of a small branch running into Patuxent river, and lying between the plantations of John Ryan and Rose Lee, and running by a straight line through the woods till it intersects the former division line between Baltimore and Ann Arundel Counties, including therein the plantations of John Ryan and John Barber. How many of the taxables of St. Ann's resided in the part thus taken off, is not

now known ; but the presumption is, not many, for the distance from Annapolis to this new division line, must have been near 20 miles.

On the 2d of November, Bacon, chapter 25, 1728, responding to the petition of the vestry of St. Ann's of the 3d of September, the General Assembly passed an Act for the repairing and enlarging of the church in the city of Annapolis, and for the building of a Chapel of Ease in St. Ann's Parish. And the vestry's records of November 5th show us, that the vestry had to get the consent of a major part of the parishioners, before they could apply to the county justices for an assessment, whose duty it was to grant it, under the Act which had been passed for that purpose.

The subscriptions of the parishioners giving their consent, we are shown from the vestry's records of the 5th of the May following, was obtained by Benjamin Gaither, and he was allowed therefor, 150 lbs. of tobacco, or \$2.50. This mode was adopted rather than the calling meetings of the parishioners, who were scattered over a territory 25 miles long, and the amount paid was certainly small enough to gratify the most penurious.

On the 4th of March, 1729, the consent of the parishioners having been obtained as just stated, and the application having been made to the County Justices, under the Act of Assembly, the vestry were granted 40,000 lbs. of tobacco, or \$668. They had also in hand £60 currency, about \$160, and 4,000 lbs of tobacco, worth \$67, which could not be applied to the building of the chapel. Of the amount therefore granted by the Court, 25,000 lbs. were applied towards building the chapel, and the balance 15,000 lbs. to the improvement of the church.

On the first of April, it was advertised in the Maryland Gazette, the paper then published in Annapo-

lis by Sparks, that the Rev. John Humphreys would preach at Mr. Benson's when the inhabitants of the upper part of the parish would meet, to choose a place for the chapel. The one chosen before of course had not proved satisfactory. Now however, they choose an acre of ground belonging to Emanuel Marriott, for which as it appears on the vestry's records of July 2, 1734, said Marriott received £3 currency or \$8. Whether this was the ordinary price of land in that neighborhood at that time, it does not appear, but it was purchased subject to the quit rent due annually to Lord Baltimore.

At a meeting on the 4th of March, it was resolved to add 25 feet to the parish church, on the east end, and carry it up with a square wall. The length and breadth are not indeed given, but if as stated, the church was in form a **T**, it was made so by this addition. The chapel it was determined should be 40 feet by 25.

On the 5th of May, Easter Monday, the parish was laid off into five precincts or districts, and counters of tobacco were appointed for each. Under what authority this was required, has not been ascertained, for the Act of 1728, chapter 2, for the improving the staple of tobacco, which as some seem to have supposed, imposed it, was dissented from, and consequently never became a law.

At the same time, Patrick Creagh agreed to build the chapel for 44,000 lbs. of tobacco. But finally on the 3rd of June, Philip Hammond undertook the work, engaging to have it finished in one year. The taxables of this year are stated at 809.

On the 8th of August, the General Assembly passed an act for the further assessment of 40,000 lbs. of tobacco on the inhabitants of St. Ann's Parish, towards enlarging and repairing the church, and building the chapel; and also for paying the fourth part of such

enlargement and repairs, by a public assessment *on the whole province*. The reason for this was, that by this Act, the vestry were empowered and directed to leave a place and room in the body of the church, large enough for a handsome pew for the Governor, another for the honorable, the members of the Council, another for the honorable the Speaker of the House of Delegates, and five others, large and commodious, for the members of said house. And this was but just. For as it is right and duty, that the representatives of a christian people to set an example of publicly worshiping God, so it is right, that such a people should provide an appropriate place for their so doing.

On the 3rd of March, 1730, a frame vestry house 20 by 16 feet, near the chapel, at the head of Severn was ordered to be built. And on the 4th of August following, the chapel itself was reported as being nearly perfected. The taxables at this time were 850.

And now at length, May 2, 1731, three years nearly after determining to repair and add to the church, the vestry give notice, asking proposals from workmen for doing the work.

June 6, 1732, a new surplice was ordered and £1.10 was paid for making it. And on the 13th of November the parish library was directed to be inspected by a committee of the vestry, the law required it to be done annually.

May 26, 1733, Peter Porter was allowed 200 lbs. of tobacco per annum for taking care of the chapel.

About this time, an Act was passed by the General Assembly, appropriating £3000 currency, for purchasing convenient ground in the city of Annapolis, and for building therein, a dwelling house, &c., for the residence of the Governor.

On the 2d of April, 1734, workmen agreed to shingle

the church for 10s. per square, ~~10~~ that is 10 feet square. This doubtless was the church so long before built, and provided for being repaired and enlarged, but as yet, nothing had been done. It would gratify curiosity to know why this delay occurred.

More than two years pass away, and now, June 1, 1736, it was determined that the addition to the church should be 20 feet long and 18 wide in the clear, with a window on the east side and a door in the end.

Another year comes round, and February 7, 1737, proposals for building the addition were now again advertised for. There was also ordered a marble font, having a wooden frame top, with pulleys and weight to lift it off and on. It was to be two feet in diameter and one and a half deep.

Nothing further occurs deemed worth noticing, till May 1, 1739, and this was the last meeting, in which the name of the Rev. John Humphreys appears at the head of the vestry, and this is all the mention of him there. But the ministerial records show us, that he died on the 8th of July, 1739, æt. 53. And there it is said, that "he did not displease his people by irregular or indecent living." He had exercised his ministry in this country twenty-four years, and in this parish fourteen. In that time, he had seen the population of the parish increase about six hundred, a new parish in part made out of this, a chapel of ease erected, and the congregation of the parish church so increase, as long before this, to require its being enlarged, and steps had been taken with this intent. His parishioners as we have seen, thanked God and bore testimony, that he was a good Pastor.

He left behind him at his death, some children and a widow named Theodosia. Some years after this, she is mentioned as marrying Philip Key, Esq., of St. Mary's County.

REV. JAMES STIRLING, EIGHTH INCUMBENT.

On the 5th of August, 1739, Mr. Stirling presented his letters of induction to the vestry, from Gov. Ogle, and was received as the incumbent of the parish.

The addition to the church appears now to have been nearly completed, and the pulpit and desk were ordered to be placed where the new addition joins the old building on that side where the Assembly's pews were. On the 1st of October it was reported as finished.

Mr. Stirling is noted as present in vestry for the last time, May 7, 1740; soon after this date, he accepted the Rectorship of St. Paul's, Kent County, and there he remained till his death, in November, 1763. He resided while there in Chestertown, and his house is called Stirling Castle still. His daughter married Wm. Carmichael, Esq. On the 3d of July, 1755, he preached before the General Assembly, and his sermon was printed in the Maryland Gazette, there is a long obituary of him, from which we extract the following.

Mr. Stirling died, "after long enduring with the utmost patience and resignation, the excruciating pain of stone in the bladder." "By his death the Province of Maryland has lost a great and good man, a most valuable member of society, and in spite of his failings, he was an honor and ornament to the sacred cloth he wore, as well as to the country he lived in. His uncommon abilities and extensive learning, in all the branches of polite literature, stand unrivaled in this part of the world. He was active and zealous in discharging the duties of his function and greatly admired as a noble, elegant, and pathetic preacher."

REV. CHARLES LAKE, NINTH INCUMBENT.

Mr. Lake presented his letters of induction from Gov. Ogle to the vestry, October 7, 1740, and became the incumbent of the parish.

The addition to the church is now shown, October 1st, to have cost £310.17s., about \$826. The single pews are mentioned as being four feet wide, besides which there were double ones. In the old part, the plastering was ordered to be pulled down, and all was to be repaired.

Still, the church does not appear to have furnished room enough for the congregation, for on the 2nd of February, 1741, A. Sutton, Samuel Middleton, William Roberts, Jonas Green, Edward Rumney, William Reynolds, Maj. Munroe, J. Reynolds, Hance, Garrett, Wolf, and Samuel Suman, obtained leave to build a gallery in the new addition with eleven pews. It was to be entered from the outside of the church, and the benefit of the Assembly's pews were devoted to the use of the Rector.

The inside of the Chapel of Ease was ordered to be painted, and also the outside, with tar and red paint.

September 5, 1742, the accounts for the repairs of the church were found to amount to £186. 10s. 9d. A pew is mentioned at this time, as sold to Onorio Rosolino, for Elizabeth Calvert a minor, for £24 currency, being about \$64. This shows not only that the pews of the church were sold, but also somewhat the value then set upon them.

In Bacon, chapter 7, 1732, there is an Act for the naturalization of this gentleman. He seems to have been the guardian of Elizabeth Calvert, see Bacon, chapter 20, 1747. He was an Italian.

In October, 1742, an Act was passed, to enable Gov. Bladen, or the Governor for the time being, to purchase four acres within the fence of the city, and to build thereon a dwelling house for the use of the Governor. See Eddis, 167. Materials were provided and the building was nearly completed in style of superior magnificence, when an unhappy contention took place between the Governor and delegates, which caused the further prosecution of building it to be discontinued. A very trifling sum would have rendered it a noble habitation. It is now St. John's College.

On the 6th of September, 1743, Mr. Lake attended the meetings of the vestry for the last time. Where he removed to, has not been ascertained. But in 1748, five years after this, he became the Rector of St. James's Herring Creek, Ann Arundel, and continued there till his death, in July, 1764, when he died at an advanced age.

REV. SAMUEL EDGAR, TENTH INCUMBENT.

Mr. Edgar presented his letters of induction from Gov. Bladen to the vestry on the 17th of January, 1744, and thus became the incumbent of the parish. In 1730, we find him to have been the Rector of Westminster Parish. But from that date to the present, we learn nothing of him. May he not have been the Rector of King William's school?

The last meeting of the vestry at which he was present, was November 14, 1744, and this is the last mention of him which has been found in the parish records. But his will dated December 14, 1744, and proved April 29th, 1745. He directed that there

should be no funeral sermon at his burial, and left his affairs to be settled by Dr. George Steuart of Annapolis. His things were to be sold, and the money sent to Wm. Bowden, merchant, London, but his clothes he gave to Mrs. Rogers's children, with whom he appears to have lived. He died a bachelor.

REV. JOHN GORDON, D. D., ELEVENTH INCUMBENT.

Mr. Gordon presented his letters of induction to the vestry from Gov. Bladen, May 7, 1745, and thus became the incumbent of the parish.

In the Maryland Gazette of October 14, 1746, there is advertised a sermon preached by Mr. Gordon on the suppression of the Scotch rebellion from Exodus 14: 13, "And Moses said unto the people, fear ye not, stand still and see the salvation of the Lord."

This Gazette, first published as we have seen by Parks in 1728, was re-commenced, January 27th, 1745. And we learn from the "Annals of Annapolis," that it continued to be edited by Mr. Jonas Green for twenty-one years. After his death, it was conducted by his widow, Mrs. Anne Catharine Green, aided by her son William, and continued to be published by some one of his descendants, down to 1840. An unbroken series of this paper, preserved by the family, is now in the State Library. It is a chronicle of great value, to those interested in the history of Annapolis, during its day.

The rebellion which was suppressed, was that of the pretender to the throne of England. The victory of the Duke of Cumberland over him, delivered England from popery and invasion, and secured the protestant succession. It was celebrated in the Province,

by a day of thanksgiving, on which, sermons were preached, and a number of them published. Besides religious services, there was in Annapolis, the firing of guns, drinking of loyal healths, a ball, the illumination of the city, and a bon-fire, at which punch was freely distributed to the populace. A year since, horse racing had been established here. These things serve to give us a specimen of Annapolis as it then was, in reference at least to its amusements.

On the 5th November, thanksgiving day, the Rev. George Whitfield preached upon the occasion, from Proverbs 14: 28, "Righteousness exalteth a nation." "A good suitable sermon," says the Gazette.

There was at this time, considerable trade and commerce here. It was no unusual thing, to see some ten to twenty ships and other vessels leaving the harbor and the port was frequently visited by the King's ships of war.

On the 18th of August, the vestry note, that Mrs. Alicia Ross left to the church, a pall of gold cloth. Amidst all the prosperity and worldliness that prevailed, this small remembrance of the proprieties of burial, is worth a passing mention.

On the 11th of July, 1747, an Act of the General Assembly was passed, to enable the vestry to lease certain lots in the city of Annapolis, numbered 59, 60, 61, for three lives, or 63 years, the yearly rents of which, were declared to belong to the Rector forever. And the vestry's records show, that they were leased to the Rev. Mr. Gordon, William Reynolds and Thomas King respectively, for £3, £4. 5s., £4; in all, £11.5s. per annum. These leases of course reached down to 1800.

The annals of Annapolis note, page 118, that a ship arrived here with (Scotch) rebels, who were termed the "King's passengers," and who were said to have been "favored with transportation."

Mr. Gordon was present for the last time in vestry, March 27, 1749. Soon after this date, he removed to, and became rector of St. Michael's Parish, Talbot County. In the following year, June 25, he preached a Masonic Sermon at Annapolis, which was published. At the Revolution he was a whig. His name is among those who took the oath of fidelity to the American Government in 1778. In 1785, he received the degree of D. D. from Washington College, Kent County. His residence in Talbot was at the glebe, a little east of Miles River ferry. He died April 12th, 1790, leaving a widow and children. Some of his autograph sermons and letters are preserved in the archives of the Convention of Maryland. His portrait still hangs in the hall at Myrtle Grove, Talbot County, the residence of the late Hon. Robert H. Goldsborough.

REV. ANDREW LENDRUM, TWELFTH INCUMBENT.

Mr. Lendrum presented his letters of induction from Gov. Ogle to the vestry, April 4th, 1749, and was received as the Rector of the Parish. Where he had ministered before coming here, we do not learn. But he must have been licensed by the Bishop of London, previous to 1745. He continued here however but for a few months, for on the 26th of September, he resigned his rectorship of this parish, and became the incumbent of St. George's Parish, then in Baltimore, but now Harford County, where he continued till his death in 1772. In a sermon of the Rev. Thomas Cradock of 1753 he speaks of Mr. Lendrum, as a very worthy minister, and this testimony from such a source is well worth being perpetuated.

At this date, one hundred years had passed away, since the emigrants from Virginia had settled in the territory of this parish. And it may be worth while to take a passing retrospect of the changes here during this period. The original inhabitants, the Indians, were all gone. The Puritans, they too as such, were no longer heard of, their places of worship were desolate, and their grave yards—where are they? At their Proctors Landing, a city had grown up, it was the seat of government for the province. The State House, the church, the school houses, and magnificent dwellings, some of which still remain, had taken the place of the log hut of the emigrant, and the wigwam of the Indian. Luxury, fashion and commerce, with their attendant dissipations and extravagance, had taken the place of the severe and stern simplicity of the early settlers. The battles and war of its first days had been forgotten, and the full congregations worshipping at the parish church and the chapel at the head of Severn, show that Puritanism had passed away. And this last mentioned change, what had produced it? The descendants of the early puritans were not few, and many of them were still here, but were they puritans? How came all this? Was it, that there were lacking in Puritanism the elements of perpetuity? True, in returning to the church which their fathers had left, they sacrificed no doctrinal belief. Still, the ecclesiastical government, and the forms of worship which their ancestors had called by such harsh names, and so utterly repudiated, were the same. Certainly then, we are left to the conclusion, that while the Church of England did embody whatever was needful to self-preservation and purity, the system which had here passed away, did not possess them. For could earnestness, zeal and devotion have preserved them, they had continued to flourish.

REV. ALEXANDER MALCOLM, THIRTEENTH
INCUMBENT.

On the 26th September, 1749, the same day on which Mr. Lendrum resigned, Mr. Malcolm presented to the vestry his letters of induction. Mr. Malcolm came here from Marblehead, Massachusetts, where he had been one of the Missionaries of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, for ten years. He went there from New York, where had he previously been a school master. He removed to Marblehead, strongly recommended for his good life and learning. And the reports of the society show him to have been very popular and successful there. The dissenters went in great crowds to hear him. It appears thus, that he was well calculated to win his way among the descendants of the Puritans in St. Ann's Parish, where he was the third rector within the same year.

In ordinary times—and so now especially—1749, the church in the city, having been so recently repaired and enlarged, the Chapel of Ease built, and the glebe lots leased, the vestry had little to do at their meetings, which the law required to be monthly, but to audit and settle accounts, and ask the County Justices for assessments of tobacco on the parish, to meet their current expenses. They had however other duties imposed upon them by law, to which they were obliged to attend. Such were the cases which occurred of unlawful cohabitation, violations of the sabbath, cases of profaneness, the nomination annually to the Governor for his confirmation of the inspectors of tobacco for the Port of Annapolis, and at the Indian Landing, called head of Severn, and subsequently, the return of a list annually of the bachelors of the

Parish. These things of course, could not be neglected, and therefore occupied much of their time, but it has not been thought necessary to notice them in detail.

In January, 1850, the General Assembly passed an Act, enabling the Rector and visitors of King William's school, to sell 650 acres of land in Dorchester County, devised to them by the last will of *Thomas Smithson*, then late of Talbot County, and invest the proceeds, &c. It is rather a singular coincidence, that one of the same name should, in after times so liberally provide for an institution in the capitol of the United States, now bearing his name.

It may deserve mention here, that, as early as 1752, a theatre was built in this city—Annals of Annapolis, page 149.

Mr. Malcolm appears in the vestry for the last time, May 6, 1754, soon after which, he resigned the parish and became the Rector of St. Paul's, Queen Anne County, to which he removed. There he continued till his death in 1763, at an advanced age. In the Maryland Gazette of January 20, 1763, in an obituary, it is mentioned that he was the author of several learned works, on Grammar, Music and Mathematics. Would that copies of them could yet be found.

REV. JOHN MYERS, FOURTEENTH INCUMBENT.

On the 27th of May, 1754, Mr. Myers presented to the vestry his letters of induction from Gov. Sharpe. He appears to have been licensed by the Bishop of London previous to 1745, but how long he had been in Maryland, or where, does not appear. He is never mentioned as present at any vestry meeting, and it is

probable that he resigned in less than two months, as his place here was occupied by another at that time. He removed from here to Caroline County, and became the Rector of St. Mary's White Chapel, and continued there till his death, which we learn from the Maryland Gazette, took place February 21, 1760. His removal thus, made way for a third clergyman in this parish, within the year, the second occurrence as we have seen of the same kind.

REV. JOHN MCPHERSON, D. D., MINISTER.

Mr. McPherson was licensed for Maryland by the Bishop of London, April 17, 1751. But where he had officiated to the time of his appearing here, has not been ascertained. He commenced his services here July the 20th, 1754. This appears from a communication addressed by him to the vestry, dated May 6th, 1755, which shows that he had not then entered into any engagement with them. And while thus it is certain, that he had not been inducted into the parish, as its incumbent, it appears that he had been appointed by the Governor, to officiate temporarily.

In March, 1756, an Act of Assembly was passed, for raising a sinking fund, for the supply of his Majesty's service, in other words, for protecting the frontier of this province against the Indians, then at war with the colonies. And not only were spirits, wines, billiard tables, horses, &c., &c., taxed, but also bachelors, the list of which, in each parish, it was made the duty of the vestry to return to the Government.

In the return from St. Ann's Parish in 1750, the vestry ordered the Register to insert the names of his excellency, Gov. Sharpe, and the Rev. John McPher-

son, they being both bachelors, inasmuch as they did not take it upon themselves to determine whether they came within the Act or not.

It may be a matter of curiosity to some, to know who were the bachelors of that day. Their names therefore are here given. All over 25 years of age, assessed under £300 and over £100 were taxed five shillings each, and it was so continued for six years. Their names were, Joshua Frazier, Richard Green, 1756, 1757, 1758, 1759, 1760, 1761; Allen Quinn till 1761; Baldwin Lusby for 1756; Caleb Davis and Emanuel Marriott, for 1756—7; and Rezin Gaither, at the head of Severn, for 1756—7 and 8.

Those assessed over £300, paid 20s. each and were, William Stuart, for the six years, also John Ridout, Esq., John Gilliss, and Daniel Wolfstenhome, Stephen Bordley, and Charles Carroll, Barrister. For five years, James Maccubbin, Beale Nicholson of Annapolis, William Gaither, head of Severn, Charles Hammond of Philip, and John Griffith. For four years, Col. Benjamin Tasker and Lancelot Juques; for three years, James Johnson, John Leadler, and Zachariah Hood; for two years, Moses Maccubbin and John Davis; and those for one year, S. Lowe, Charles Cole, William Thornton, Charles Carroll, Esq., Dr. Upton Scott, Robert Strain, Robert Couden, Benjamin Beall, and John Bennett. This law was clearly a bounty on matrimony, of which, some certainly availed themselves.

This year, a house, near the chapel at the head of the Severn, 20 feet by 12, was ordered by the vestry to be built. From which it would appear, that the one ordered twenty-five years before, either had not been built, or, had been in some way destroyed.

On the 1st of September, 1756, Mr. McPherson had removed and become the Rector of William and Mary's Parish, Charles County. There he continued

till his death, in June 21, 1785. He was buried in the church-yard. Just before his death, he had received the degree of D. D. from Washington College. From the carefulness with which such honors were then conferred, this shows him to have been considered of some note in the Church.

REV. CLEMENT BROOKE, MINISTER.

Mr. Brooke was a native of Prince George's County, and was licensed for North Carolina, July 5th, 1755. But, instead of going there, he was sent by the society to New Castle, Delaware. After remaining there a year, he came to this city. His name does not appear in the vestry's records, and consequently, he was not the rector of the parish. But, on the ministerial records, baptisms are recorded as having been administered by him, in February, April, and December, of 1757. He was, no doubt, officiating here in the same capacity as did Mr. McPherson. It is probable that he continued here till 1759, when he became the curate of the Rector of Prince George's Parish, now in Montgomery County. From thence, December, 1761, he removed to St. Andrew's Parish, St. Mary's County—of which parish he was curate two years. In 1778, he was residing in St. Paul's, Baltimore County; and in 1795, on his estate in Prince George's County—where he died in ——. In 1819, his two sons were still resident there.

The master of the free school, King William's, at this time was Mr. Isaac Dakien, and is mentioned nine years after as still being so.

REV. ALEXANDER WILLIAMSON, FIFTEENTH
INCUMBENT.

Mr. Williamson presented his letters of induction from Gov. Sharpe to the Vestry, April 23d, 1759. (Query was he not the son of the Rev. Alexander Williamson, Rector of St. Paul's, Kent County, who died there in 1740?) He was licensed by the Bishop of London for Maryland, December 27th, 1755, and became curate in St. Andrew's Parish, St. Mary's County, and from thence removed here. He was at this time unmarried, and so continued during his rectorship here, being found on the list of bachelors in 1760 and 61.

His attendance in a meeting of the vestry for the last time, was November 4th, 1760. In February, 1761, he was presented to the curacy of Prince George Parish, then Frederick County., but now Montgomery. And it was at this time doubtless, that he resigned St. Ann's. In the following year, on the death of its rector, he became the incumbent and continued to be so till the Fall of 1776, when by act of the State Convention, the clergy ceased to be longer supported by law. He was known as a tory, but continued to reside on his estate above Georgetown, D. C., till his death in —.

REV. SAM. KEENE, D. D., SIXTEENTH INCUMBENT.

Mr. Keene was a native of Baltimore County, and born May 11, 1734. He graduated at the college in

Philadelphia, June 1759, and was ordained deacon, by the Bishop of Rochester acting for the Bishop of London, at the Palace at Fulham, County of Middlesex, Sunday September 21st, 1760, and by the same, at the same place, priest on the 29th of the same month, it being the feast of St. Michael's. The next day he was licensed by the Bishop of London for Maryland. He appears to have been in Annapolis at the time of Mr. Williamson's leaving, for he is on the list of bachelors returned from this parish, for 1761 and '62, and certainly thus early officiated.

On the 29th of June, 1761, an organ-loft was ordered by the vestry to be made, in the new addition in the church. This is the first mention of an organ remembered to have been met with on the records. And the fact of now building a gallery to place it in, shows that before this there was none in the church.

On the 6th of October, £10 was paid to Frederick Victor, as organist, for his care and trouble in fixing the organ. How the organ was procured, or when it came, nothing is stated.

But his letters of induction were not given Mr. Keene by Gov. Sharpe till March 23, 1762, and on the 30th he presented them to the vestry and became the incumbent of the parish.

After July 3rd, 1763, Mr. Keene is not recorded as having been present at the meetings of the vestry, though for some years thereafter rector.

On the 6th of December, it is stated that Mrs. Henrietta Maria Dorsey had left as a legacy £50, with which the vestry had purchased, being probably so directed by her, a crimson velvet cushion and pulpit cloth with gold fringe, and three handsome church prayer-books bound in calf and brass on the corners, having on the covers in letters of gilt, "The gift of Mrs. Henrietta Maria Dorsey, to St. Ann's Church, 1762." She also gave the parish £100, to be distributed to the poor, as the vestry should think fit.

After September 13, 1764, there are three blank leaves, and the next entry dates April, 1767.

On the 2nd of March, 1767, it is recorded, that the Rev. Thomas Alkin of St. John's Queen Ann's County, was married to Ellen Middleton. He was Rector of St. John's.

Mr. Keene having been presented to St. Luke's Parish, Queen Anne County, July 27th, 1767, he accordingly resigned this parish and removed thither. His residence is noted on Griffith's map of Maryland, as being in the northern extremity of Caroline County, a small part of which county is in St. Luke's parish.

In 1779, he became the Rector of Chester Parish, where he remained but two years, and then took charge of St. John's Parish, Queen Anne and Caroline Counties, probably in Connection with St. Luke's, where he continued till 1792, living on his own estate. In 1785 he received the degree of D. D. from Washington College. In 1803 he appears to have resigned St. Luke's though continuing to reside there. In 1805 he became the Rector of St. Michael's, Talbot County. After 1807 he ceased to be its rector, though he continued to reside there till his death, May 8th, 1810, æt. 76, leaving no family.

He was a prominent man in the church of his day, and one to whom the church in Maryland owes much. During the Revolution, see Hawks' Maryland, page 290, the General Assembly took up the subject of organizing the church in the State, and particularly of appointing ordainers to the ministry. Hearing of this, Dr. Keene at once hastened to Annapolis, and on being heard before the House of Delegates, was chiefly instrumental in causing the plan to be abandoned. He was one of the Committee of Examiners appointed in 1783, one of the Superintending Committee of 1788-89, and one of the Standing Committee from 1788 to 1795 inclusive.

REV. BENNET ALLEN, SEVENTEENTH INCUMBENT.

On the 20th of April, 1767, Mr. Allen presented his letters of induction to the vestry from Gov. Sharpe, and became the rector.

Mr. Allen was a graduate and fellow of Wadham College, Oxford, England, and ordained deacon by the Bishop of Oxford, September 23d, 1759, and priest by the same, September 20, 1761. His license by the Bishop of London for Maryland, bears date September 30, 1766. He was a particular friend of Lord Baltimore, who on Mr. Allen's coming over in 1767, wrote to Gov. Sharpe to give him whatever he wished in the province. St. Luke's, Queen Anne's was the best living then vacant. But having an eye on All Saints, Frederick, the rector of which, was then old and near his end, he preferred to remain in Annapolis. Mr. Keene consequently was induced to resign St. Anne's, and accept St. Luke's as we have seen, and thus Mr. Allen came into Mr. Keene's place.

He was designed by Lord Baltimore, to be the Bishop of London's Commissary in Maryland. But he preferred, on his arrival here, the place of receiver-general, and that he obtained, being also made Lord Baltimore's agent. Having however as just stated, his eye on the parish in Frederick, he accepted meanwhile this of St. Ann's, and was also Lord Baltimore's chaplain. Md. Gaz., November 3rd, 1768. On the 24th of November a new surplice was ordered.

For a year it is said, he lived quite retired, he did his duty in the parish regularly, and was *generally* liked, and continued to be so. See Md. Gazette, November 10th, 1768, he expended one whole year's income upon the glebe house.

On the 24th of October, Mr. Allen received from the Governor, a license as curate of St. James', Ann Arundel, and the rector soon after dying on the 11th of February, 1768, he received letters of induction there and became its rector, holding that and St. Ann's at the same time, though contrary to law unless with the consent of the two vestries which it appears that he obtained by unfair means, and received a challenge from one of St. James' vestry.

Mr. Allen's last attendance in the meetings of the vestry, was November 24th, 1767. He got into another very serious quarrel it is said, with Daniel Dulany, Esq., who visited him with personal chastisement in the street of Annapolis.

On the 2nd of February, 1768, it was ordered by the vestry, that the Register search for a deed of the lot K in Annapolis, whereon the parsonage then stood, as it still does. It was dated — 1759, and was from Philip Key of St. Mary's, and Theodosia his wife, who was the widow it may be recollected, of the Rev. John Humphreys, to the Rev. Alexander Williamson and the vestry. The consideration named was £20. The lot is described, as lying on the South West side of Hanover Street, running south 156 feet, and north west 192. The purchase embraced all the houses, &c., formerly bought of John Lomas.

In June, 1768, the Rector of All Saints being now dead, Mr. Allen was presented to that Parish. On taking charge of it he was mobbed on the very first Sunday, under the influence as he said of the Dulaneys. And a long paper controversy in the Maryland Gazette ensued. Mr. Allen now resigned St. Ann's, but appears to have held on to St. James', till in June 1769, when he resigned that also. All Saints, Frederick is said at that time to have been worth \$4,000 per annum. Indeed Eddis, page 49, says it was estimated at £1,000 sterling or \$4,666.

Mr. Allen was a tory, and as by the bill of rights, the support of the clergy ceased in November, 1776, he left and returned to England. How he was employed there is not known. But on the 18th of June, 1782, he challenged Mr. Lloyd Dulaney, formerly of Maryland, but then in London, and killed him. It is said of Allen that he died in wretched poverty, being intemperate and degraded, in the street in London. He is stated to have been a man, not only of finished scholarship, but of fine personal appearance and address. He was however destitute of principle and piety, profane, grasping and haughty—poor wretched man!

REV. WM. EDMISTON, EIGHTEENTH INCUMBENT.

On the 3rd of March, 1768, Mr. Edmiston presented his letters of induction from Gov. Sharpe to the vestry, and was recognized as rector.

Mr. Edmiston was a native probably of Pennsylvania, and a graduate of the college of Philadelphia. He was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Lincoln, March 15th, 1767, and priest, on the 29th, by the Bishop of Oxford, at St. James', Westminster. The next day, he was licensed for Pennsylvania by the Bishop of London, and returned to that Province, where he remained till he came to Annapolis.

This year 1760, Hanson, chapter 14, the General Assembly appropriated £7.500 sterling, to build a new (the present) State House. The foundation stone was laid March 28th, 1772, by Gov. Eden. It was finished in ———. Its length is 120 feet, and width 82, exclusive of the octagon. The dome was not put up till after the Revolution. It rises to the height of 200 feet.

July 4th, 1769. The taxables for 1768 are stated at 1217. Such had been the increase since 1730, when last mentioned, being then 367. *cf. pag 59 / 8*

September 4th, Mr. Eddis arrived in Annapolis. "Understanding," he writes, "that I was in time for divine service, I availed myself of an immediate opportunity to offer up my fervent acknowledgements at the throne of grace * * * * *. The exterior of the church has but little to recommend it, but the congregation was numerous. The solemn offices were performed with a becoming devotion, and my mind was in perfect unison with the important duties of the day." By invitation he dined that day, with a dinner party at Gov. Edens—was it Sunday?

Mr. Edmiston's last meeting in vestry was in April, 1770. Very soon after, he removed to and became rector of St. George's Parish, now in Harford County. In a few days, May 19th, 1770, he received the appointment of Rector of St. Thomas' Parish, Baltimore County, on which he at once entered. There, he was warmly partizan against both whigs and dissenters, and for an offensive expression of his, in condemnation of the whigs in his pulpit on a Sabbath in 1775, he was taken before the County "Committee of Observation," where he made some recantations and a promise in future to avoid offence. But he had gone too far, and in September he felt himself compelled to abandon his parish, and sailed for England. He left his wife and daughter behind him, but sent for them as soon as he was able.

February 20th, 1770, Eddis, page 31, writes thus, on Saturday last was the Anniversary of the Proprietary's birth-day. The Governor gave a grand entertainment to a numerous party. The festivity concluded with cards and dancing, which engaged the attention of their respective votaries, till an early hour.

Annapolis, he tells us, boasts of a great number of

fashionable and handsome women, and were I not satisfied to the contrary, I should suppose, that a majority of our belles possessed every advantage of a long and familiar intercourse with the manners and habits of London.

During the winter, there are assemblies every fortnight, the room for dancing is large, the construction elegant, and the whole illuminated to great advantage. At each extremity are apartments for the card tables.

REV. JOHNATHAN BOUCHER, NINETEENTH
INCUMBENT.

Mr. Boucher received his letters of induction from Gov. Eden, and presented them to the vestry, June 12th, 1770.

In early life he had come from England to Virginia. In 1762 he returned to England, and was ordained priest on the 26th of March, and licensed for Virginia by the Bishop of London the same day. On his coming home, he first took charge of Hanover Parish, in King George County, and subsequently of St. Mary's Parish, in Caroline County. From thence he came to Annapolis.

He remained here but a year. His last attendance with the vestry, was June 4th, 1771. Soon after this, he became the Rector of Queen Anne's Parish, Prince George's County.

September 9th, 1771, Mr. Eddis writes: The new theatre was opened, and had a numerous and brilliant audience. It was a handsome structure of brick. It was built on ground leased from St. Ann's Parish. The lease expired about 1814. And the vestry then took possession of it and sold it. It was soon after

pulled down, and a carriage manufactory, 1840, occupies its place, as we learn from Mr. Ridgely.

Mr. Boucher was a tory. In 1773, he had a controversy in the Maryland Gazette, with Messrs. Chase and Paca, on the reduction of the pay of the clergy, which was conducted with much ability. In 1775 he left the province, and returned to England. After the peace had been proclaimed, in 1784, he was presented to the Vicarage of Epsom, Surry, where he remained till 1799, when he removed to Carlisle, where he died in 1804.

Mr. Boucher was a man of clear head, sound morals, evangelical doctrine, and an able writer. In 1797, he published a thick octavo volume of discourses, political mostly in their bearing, preached while in Prince George's County, Maryland, to which, he prefixed a history of the causes and the consequences of the American Revolution. This may be considered the tory view of it. It is certainly very able, and apparently candid, and is well worthy of a careful perusal, by all who would understand that period of American history.

REV. JOHN MONTGOMERY, TWENTIETH INCUMBENT.

The parish remained vacant six months, when on the 21st of January, 1772, Mr. Montgomery presented his letters of induction to the vestry from Gov. Eden. He was ordained by the Bishop of London, and licensed by him for Maryland, July 23rd, 1770. On his coming to the province he became the Rector of Worcester Parish, Worcester County, and it was from thence, that he came here.

The church was originally built in the form of a letter **T**, says the Annals of Annapolis, page 123, and neatly finished. The principal entrance was towards the East. It was in a ruinous condition. Its minister often remonstrated with his congregation and urged them to repair or re-build it, but did not succeed until the following poem appeared in the Maryland Gazette, September 5th, 1771:—

“To the very worthy and respectable inhabitants of Annapolis, the humble petition of their old church sheweth:—

“That late in century the last,
 By private bounty, here were placed,
 My sacred walls, and tho’ in truth,
 Their style and manner be uncouth,
 Yet, whilst no structure met mine eye,
 That even with myself could vie,
 A goodly edifice I seemed,
 And pride of all St. Ann’s was deemed.
 How changed the times! for now all round,
 Unnumbered stately piles abound,
 All better built, and looking down
 On me, quite antiquated grown,
 Left unrepaired, to time a prey,
 I feel my vitals fast decay,
 And often have I heard it said,
 That some good people are afraid,
 Lest I should tumble on their head.
 Of which indeed this seems a proof,
 They seldom come beneath my roof.
 The stadt house, that for public good,
 With me co-eval long had stood,
 With me full many a storm has dared,
 Is now at length to be repaired,
 Or rather to be built anew,
 An honor to the land and you.
 Whilst I alone, not worth your care,
 Am left your sad neglect to bear,
 With grief, in yonder field, hard bye,
 A sister ruin I espy:—
Old Bladen’s palace, once so famed,
 And now too well ‘*the folly*,’ named,
 Her roof all tottering to decay,
 Her walls a mouldering all away,
 She says, or seems to say to me,

'Such too ere long thy fate shall be.'

* * * * *

Of sunshine, oft a casual ray
Breaks in upon a cloudy day.
O'erwhelmed with wo, methinks
I see, a ray of hope thus dart on me.
Close at my door, on my own land,
Placed there it seems, by your command,
I've seen, I own with some surprise,
A novel structure sudden rise.
I would not if I could restrain,
A *moral stage*, yet I would fain,
Of your indulgence and esteem,
At least, an equal portion claim.
And decency, without my prayers,
Will surely whisper in your ears,
'To pleasure, if such care you show,
A mite to duty pray bestow.'
Say, does my rival boast the art,
One solid comfort to impart,
Or heal, like me, the broken heart,
Does she like me pour forth the strain,
Of peace on earth good will to man?
Merit she has, but, let me say,
The highest merit of a play,
Tho' Shakspeare wrote it, but to name,
With mine, were want of sense or shame.
Why should I point to distant times,
To kindred and congenial climes,
Where spite of many a host of foes,
To God a mighty temple rose?
Why point to every land beside,
Whose honest aim it is, a pride,
However poor it be, yet still,
At least to make God's house genteel?
Here in *Annapolis* alone,
God has the meanest house in town.
The premises considered, I
With humble confidence rely,
That phœnix-like, I soon shall rise,
From my own ashes to the skies:
Your mite at least, that you will pay,
And your petitioner shall pray—."

The second line it will have been seen, is historically incorrect, it was not built by "private bounty."

This work had been before the public four years, and now at length on the 9th of June, 1772, the vestry gave notice, that they would apply to the next Gen-

eral Assembly for an assessment of £10.000, to build a new church in Annapolis.

By a reference to 1742, we may be reminded what is here called "Bladen's palace," "the folly." It is at this time, that Eddis speaks of it thus, "it has remained to this day, October 4th, 1773, a melancholy and mouldering monument of the consequences resulting from political dissensions. The depredations of time have very greatly injured the interior parts of this edifice, which in an unfinished state has continued many years exposed to the inclemency of the weather. However on a late accurate survey, the outside structure and the principal timbers are found in a condition so perfect, that it is determined to repair the damages sustained, and to apply the building to the purposes of collegiate education, for which every circumstance contributes to render it truly eligible." This determination however was not carried out for fifteen years.

Another thing nevertheless was determined at the December session of the General Assembly, Hanson, chapter, 28th, and that was, to take away one fourth of each clergyman's support, by reducing the 40lb. per poll to 30. This bore hard on parishes like St. Ann's. It cut off in the parish more than \$200, when before it was but little over \$800. Had this been prospective, in reference to clergymen afterwards to be settled in parishes, it might have been just, but how could it be considered to be so, in the case of those already settled.

On the 15th of March, 1774, it was ordered by the vestry, that the Rev. Mr. Montgomery wait on John Ridout, Esq., for the various accounts of public money expended in building a glebe house in this city. This item in the records, doubtless shows when the present parsonage of St. Ann's church was built.

Two years had passed away since the vestry deci-

ded to ask an assessment for building a new church, and now at length, at its March session, Hanson, chapter 11, 1774, the General Assembly appointed John Ridout, Samuel Chase, William Paca, Upton Scott and Thomas Hyde, trustees for building in Annapolis an elegant church, to be adorned with a steeple. The old church was to be taken down, and the centre of it, to be the centre of the new one. It was supposed, it would cost the £3,000 already subscribed, £1,500 to be received from the commissioners of the loan office, and 160,000 lbs. of tobacco to be levied on the parish. In return for the £1,500, there was to be provided a pew for the Governor, a large one for the Council, one for the Speaker, all to be properly ornamented, and other pews for the members of the Lower House, one for the Judges of the Provincial Court, and one for strangers. One was to be for the Incumbent, one for the wardens, and two for the provincial juries. When completed, the subscribers were to choose their pews, preference being given to the largest subscribers, no one being entitled to a pew subscribing less than £20. Then, 20 pews were to be sold to the parishioners by auction. There was to be a common gallery for the parishioners, one for servants, and another for slaves.

January 5th, 1775. At their meeting this day, the vestry refused Mr. Montgomery, to pay him for the improvements which he had put up on the vestry's lot. Whether it was owing to this refusal, or to some other cause, this was the last meeting at which his name is found recorded. He seems to have resigned immediately.

Very soon after this, he became the rector of South Sassafra, or Shrewsbury Parish, Kent County, where he continued three years. Whether at the end of that time he died, or went to England has not been ascertained.

REV. THOMAS LENDRUM, TWENTY-FIRST INCUMBENT.

Eleven days after the last mentioned meeting of the vestry, January 16th, 1775, Mr. Lendrum presented his letters of induction from Gov. Eden. Mr. Lendrum had been ordained February 2nd, 1773, by the Bishop of Limerick, Ardfert and Aghadoe. His letters of orders are mentioned as having been recorded in another book, than that of the record of the vestry's proceedings. There were then consequently this, and the treasurer's book of a former day, not now in their possession. He was licensed by the Bishop of London, February 2nd, 1773. Where he had been from this date, to that of his becoming the incumbent here, we do not learn.

At the vestry's meeting of March the 7th, the organ was directed to be taken down and packed up in boxes. The work thus of preparing for the erection of a new church edifice was now commenced.

Still the old church was occupied, for it was not till the 5th of June, that steps were taken for holding public worship elsewhere, and then the vestry agreed that the play house (theatre) should be fitted up for a place of divine service. On the 5th of September following, the vestry agreed to allow £20 a year for the use of the play house as a church. The organ had again been put up, and Mr. Woodcock was allowed £30 a year as organist. The old church was soon level with the ground.

But these were the times of vengeance. The war trumpet had now blown its blast. Ticonderoga and Crown Point had been taken from the British, the battle of Bunker Hill had been fought, and Wash-

ington had taken command of the American Armies. And unsparing censure and condemnation fell on those who dissented from the popular opinion of the day. Annapolis had already presented scenes of riot and confusion. The country was in commotion, agriculture and commerce were at a stand, and marks of distress were imprinted on every countenance, and every face was darkened with anxiety and suspicion. Mutual confidence was destroyed. Political prejudices erased the remembrance of former attachments, and friends and kindred forgot the endearing bonds of amity and love. Such was the testimony of an eye-witness. And what was the effect here? On the 21st of November Eddis writes: "Annapolis is daily more and more deserted; some families have quitted us, from an apprehension of a bombardment, others on account of the distressed times, bad markets and a general scarcity of money. Even tradesmen and mechanics have quitted their habitations and are retired from the vicinity of navigable waters. Agriculture is neglected, and the military science is the universal study." And on the 1st January, 1776, he writes: "Our harbors, our rivers are deserted. The cheerful sound of industry is heard no more, activity is only exerted in warlike preparations, every visage is clouded with apprehension." Where was the church?

On the 4th of July the Colonies declared themselves free and independant, and on the 14th of August, the convention of the delegates of the counties and cities of Maryland met here, to form a State Constitution. The next day, the Rev. Mr. Lendrum was desired to read prayers before the Convention, at 9 o'clock A. M., during the session, and Mr. Paca was directed to wait on him for that purpose.

At that convention, the act of religion of 1692 as finally established in 1702, was repealed, having ex-

isted more than eighty years. From the following November, therefore, the clergy of the church of England in Maryland ceased to receive any legal support. And Mr. Lendrum's last meeting in the vestry was in that month. He is not mentioned after that in the vestry's records, or in any other documents which have been examined. We learn, however, that he married in Annapolis, that on leaving it he removed to Virginia or North Carolina, and there died, leaving a family, among which was Capt. Lendrum. So ended the last rectorship, under the establishment, of the Parish of St. Ann's.

Were the Records of King William's school in existence, more, doubtless, could be learned of several of the clergy, who have been mentioned, who probably were connected with that institution. Their loss therefore is much to be regretted.

It was now a dark day for the church in Annapolis. Her church edifice had been taken down, her congregation scattered, her minister deprived of his support, and the Parish was vacant!

In the last twenty-six years, St. Ann's had had the services of eleven clergymen, not averaging two and a half years, to each one, yet no one of them had died while in the service of the parish. It seems to have been the Point Look-out of the church in the Province. All save one had continued in the parishes of which they became the incumbents on their leaving here, till their death, or till the present time. Malcolm, Keene and Boucher were certainly eminent in their profession. One was indeed a bad man, and perhaps two others were of doubtful character. But Myers, McPherson, Edmiston, Montgomery and T. Lendrum all were of fair, if not of excellent standing. Still, what had been gained for the church? The population of the parish had increased probably one third during the period under review, and wealth also

had increased. But the theatre had been introduced, and horse-racing, card-playing, dancing and drinking had become unrestrained, and Governors and office-holders had upheld and patronized them, not less than did the Proprietaries themselves, and the church had shown itself powerless. And *now*, it was in the dust, a time of retribution had come, and every thing was dark.

REV. THOMAS READ, TWENTY-FIFTH MINISTER.

Mr. Read was a native of Matthew's County, Virginia, born March 17th, 1748. He was ordained deacon by the Bishop of London in 1771, and licensed by the same for Maryland, February 2nd, 1773. Soon after his return he appears to have been curate in Prince George's Parish, now in Montgomery County.

On Easter Monday, 1777, as the records state, Mr. Read made application to the vestry, for their approbation to officiate as minister of this parish, which was granted. No one can read this record and not be sensible of change. Before this, the vestry had nothing to do but to receive submissively the minister, who came with authority to receive their support and officiate among them. Now, the authority to appoint had passed into their hands; and of the amount to be given, they were the determiners. The clergy had passed from their independent position, into the power of vestries and the laity, a change which they were soon made to feel.

Mr. Read did not continue to officiate here long, but soon went to Prince George's Parish, Montgomery County, where he continued to the end of his long

life. He died January 5th, 1838, æt. 90. During his last 20 years, he had ceased to officiate. From 1790 for fifteen years, he was a member of the standing committee, and in 1798 preached the convention sermon. He is remembered as a mild, pious, industrious, venerable man.

During this year, there is the record of a baptism by the Rev. Mr. Braithwaite, who was licensed for Maryland January 6th, 1776, by the Bishop of London, and was the last one so licensed. But we find his name nowhere else mentioned.

REV. WILLIAM HANNA, TWENTY-SIXTH MINISTER.

At the next meeting of the vestry recorded, it is without date, it is stated, that the Rev. Mr. Hanna applied for permission to officiate as minister of this parish, which was granted.

Mr. Hanna was educated at Dr. Finlay's Academy, Nottingham, Prince George's County, Md., and received his degree from Princeton, 1759. He was the first Presbyterian Minister in the church in Albany, N. Y., where he continued five years. He then left that ministry, and was admitted a member of the bar in 1767. But about 1772, he conformed to the church, and went to England for orders. He was accordingly ordained, and licensed for Virginia, June 11th, 1772. In 1778 he came from Virginia to Westminster Parish, and took charge there. And it is probable, that it was soon after that his application was made to St. Ann's vestry. But he did not officiate long.

There appears to have been no meeting of the vestry after the one above mentioned, till June 7th,

1779, when a select vestry was chosen, agreeably to the Act of the Assembly of the preceeding March, called the "Act for the establishment of select vestries." Hanson, chapter 9th, 1779. The members elected subscribed the oath of fidelity to the Government, as required; and a subscription was opened for the support of a minister.

On the 11th of November occurs this entry: The parish being without a minister, and the vestry having no means of procuring one, it was unanimously agreed, that Mr. Hanna have all the benefits of the glebe land, (being £11.5s. as before shown,) and the house he *now has*, in the city of Annapolis, for one year from date, or until the parish can otherwise provide a clergyman, Mr. Hanna preaching in the city every third Sunday, provided a proper place can be had, and on his attending all funerals and baptizing all children in the parish, when requested by the parishioners.

It appears from this, that although not considered the minister of the parish previous to this, he was residing in the city, and occupying the parsonage. Divine service it seems was now held in the free school, King William's, as before called.

On December 28th, 1785, we have this minute, Mr. James Ringgold was requested to pay Mrs. Hanna, widow, and administratrix of the Rev. Mr. Hanna deceased, £8.8.9. currency, out of the rents of the leased ground to be received by him, for his officiating as a clergymen of this parish for nine months, from November, 1779 to August, 1780, agreeable to contract. This was not very punctual on the part of the vestry it must be admitted, six years having passed away since he left.

It thus appears, that he ceased to be minister here in August, 1780. But he continued to be the minis-

ter of Westminster parish till his death, which took place March 25th, 1784.

He left behind him a widow as the above statement shows, but whether any children is not stated.

REV. THOMAS GATES, TWENTY-SEVENTH MINISTER.

From August, 1780, for near a year there appears to have been no parish minister. And it is only from a document of subsequent date, that we learn that on the 14th of July, 1781 Mr. Gates an English clergyman became the minister there, on a salary of £200—\$532, raised by subscription.

In the years 1781, 1782, 1783 and 1784, it appears that the vestry met only at Easter, and that then no record was made of what they did.

On the 16th of July, 1784, we find the following: Thomas Jennings gave notice, that he would continue his subscription no longer, also Col. James Price, Col. Tootell and Thomas Johnson. On the 17th Col. William Hyde and John Bullen gave the same notice. Mr. Goldsmith was now appointed to collect subscriptions, and J. Brice was directed to pay them over to Mr. Gates, so much as would make up, with the money already received by said Gates, £200 a year, for three years from July 14th, 1781. And now Mr. James Ringgold, William Goldsmith and Cornelius Mills take their names off the subscription-list for a minister.

On the 17th therefore, the following letter was written to Mr. Gates: "Many of the subscribers for the support of a minister of this parish, have discontinued their subscriptions, a list of which you have endorsed. We believe the reason of most withdraw-

ing their subscription is, their having subscribed more than they are well able to pay. However, that was assigned by several of them. As you are going to the Warm Springs, and it has been reported that if your health is not soon re-established, you intend to leave the continent, we wish to know under all the circumstances if you mean to continue as minister of this parish after this year; that if you do not, we may have the opportunity of engaging another in time. Signed, J. Brice, T. Johnson Jr., J. Ringgold, T. Hyde."

August 17th, Rev. R. Higginbotham was appointed Master of King William's school.

On the 20th of June previous, there had been held in this city, the first convention of the clergy and lay delegates of the parishes of the State, at which some fundamental principles were agreed to, and some progress made towards the reorganization of the church in Maryland.

Whether this movement of the church in Maryland, had any influence in waking up an interest in church matters here, we know not; but now it was that the first movement was made towards re-building the church, after nine years were past from the time when the old one was taken down, but the only thing that was now done, was to advertise in the Maryland Gazette, for the bricks, of which the church was to be built, which had been taken away to be returned. This was done by the trustees originally appointed by the General Assembly to carry out the work of building a new church.

It will be perceived that the names signed to the letter addressed Mr. Gates, were the same that had been withdrawn from the subscription-list, and that they do not ask him to remain. This way of getting rid of a minister, though sometimes adopted, is cer-

tainly of very questionable propriety. But Mr. Gates does not appear to have answered it.

At the November session of the General Assembly, 1784, Hanson 37, a college was established on the Western Shore, by the name of St. John's, having no religious test, with a Principal, Vice-Principal, Professors, Masters, Tutors, &c., irrespective of their religious profession. And the Rev. John Carroll, D. D., Roman Catholic, Rev. William Smith D. D., Protestant Epis., and the Rev. Patrick Allison D. D., Presbyterian, Richard Sprigg P. E., John Sterrett Presbyterian, and George Digges R. C., were appointed soliciting agents for subscriptions, for this and Washington College, Kent County. The two, to be called the University of Maryland.

On the 21st February, 1785, the vestry declared the parish vacant. The question then came up, shall Mr. Gates, or Mr. Higginbotham be appointed to the parish. Mr. Gates had one vote, that of Mr. Ringgold, and Mr. Higginbotham had the other six, and was consequently elected.

Mr. Gates then removed from Annapolis and became the Rector of St. Peter's Parish, Talbot County, where he appears to have remained five years. In 1789 he was a member of the standing committee, after which it appears that he removed to South Carolina. There he married and remained till his death.

REV. RALPH HIGGINBOTHAM, RECTOR—TWENTY-EIGHTH MINISTER.

Mr. Higginbotham was a native of Waterford, Ireland, and a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin. He was ordained priest by the Bishop of Waterford

and Lismore, March 12th, 1774, in the church of St. Patrick, in the city of Waterford, and was now, by the election of the vestry, the Rector of this Parish, as well as Master of King William's School.

On the 28th of February, Mr. Higginbotham produced his letters of orders and entered on the Rectorship of the parish.

March 28th the vestry requested Messrs. Ringgold and Tootell to have the bell hung.

In April of this year, is found the last entry in the ministerial records.

On the 18th of April, the vestry directed their register to write to the trustees for building the church, and he accordingly wrote as follows:—

“The vestrymen of St. Ann's Parish, Annapolis, have directed me to request the favor of you to render an account of the monies levied and raised for building a church in this city. I am gentlemen, your obliged servant, Thomas Pryse, Register.”

Thus again, another year having nearly passed away, the matter of building a new church had come into mind.

On account of the negligence in paying Mr. Gates' salary, on the 6th of June, warrants were directed against all refusing to pay their subscription of July 17th, 1781. But the warrants were not issued. On the 14th of July however, Col. A. Chisholm, Wm. Wilkins, Wm. Faris, J. Brewer, J. Maccubin and J. West, were selected by ballot from the rest of the subscribers, to be warranted in order to settle the dispute by a legal decision. What the grounds of dispute were, is not stated.

December 20th, the sexton was authorized to receive for digging a grave and attending a funeral 15s. and for a grave vaulted 22s. 6d.

By an Act of Assembly, November session, 1785, chapter 39, Kilty, the funds and property were trans-

ferred from King William's school, to the visitors and governors of St. John's College.

In 1784, the vestry as we have seen, had advertised for the materials for building the church which had been taken away, to be returned. But two years were now passed away, and it had not been done. So on the 8th of March, 1786, see Kilty, November session, 1785, chapter 44. The General Assembly passed an act, which after mentioning, that the trustees appointed by the Act of 1774 for building a new church were prevented from proceeding therein by the commencement of the war, they were now empowered to proceed, compelling those who had taken away materials to account and pay for them, and in consideration that several of the original subscribers to a considerable amount had died and removed, authorizing a new subscription and cancelling the old one. Thus, so much was now accomplished, and as the matter of building the new church was in the hands of trustees appointed by the General Assembly, no account of the progress of the work is found in the vestry's records.

At the May session of the General Assembly, 1786, chapter 16, a supplementary act for the building the new church, states, that in 1774, the trustees then appointed, were directed to build an elegant church &c., at the estimated cost of £6,000 currency, one half to be raised by subscription, and the other to be paid by the public and the parishioners equally, that the trustees purchased a large amount of materials, which during the war were taken away, partly by individuals, and partly by order of the Council for the construction of batteries and barracks, and the work was suspended, that according to a subsequent act, a new subscription had been raised, amounting to £3,450, and that the estimated amount of materials taken by order of the Council of safety was £742.

15. This was ordered to be paid with interest. And others having taken away materials, were to have suits entered against them for the same with damages and costs, and new subscribers also who had not paid their subscriptions.

May 5th, 1788, a letter was received from St. Paul's vestry, Baltimore, urging the appointment of a delegate to the convention of the Diocese, to be held in Baltimore, on the fourth Tuesday of this month; Mr. Brooke Hodgkin was appointed; but he did not attend, Mr. Joseph Clark however, attended in his place.

Originally in the plan of building, a handsome steeple had been designed, but the subscribers now thought it might be dispensed with, and so wrote to the trustees. The trustees however, determined to carry up the tower so high as to place the bell therein, and made this statement of their funds:—

Due the trustees on claims that cannot be disputed,	-	-	-	£2,043.07.6.
Due on accounts already settled,				448.19.5.

And they had further claims for materials carried away, and on the sheriffs of the County, for 100,000. lbs. Tobacco, ordered by act of the Assembly to have been collected in 1775 and 1776.

This is dated September 5th, 1788, and signed by William Paca, John Ridout, Upton Scott, Thomas Hyde. They were the surviving trustees.

On the 11th of November, 1789, St. John's College was opened and dedicated with much solemnity, in the presence of a numerous and respectable concourse of people. The members of the General Assembly, the chancellor, judges of the General Court, the gentlemen of the bar, the corporate authorities of the city, and the principal inhabitants preceeded by

the students and faculty, and governors and visitors of the college, walked in procession from the State House to the college hall.

An eloquent sermon, well adapted to the occasion was preached by the Rev. Dr. William Smith, who presided for the day. An oration was also delivered by the Rev. Ralph Higginbotham, on the advantages of a classical education.

As keeping in memory the property of the parish, it may be mentioned, that on the 8th of March, 1790, Mr. Ringgold was appointed by the vestry, to settle with Mr. Daniel Dulaney and Capt. John Pitts for their dues on the glebe lands.

At the December session of the General Assembly, Kilty, chapter 47, 1790, an Act was passed, in which it appears that the whole money subscribed for building the new church, had been expended, and that the church was yet unfinished. Charles Wallace, James Brice, and Major John Davidson therefore, were empowered to open a new subscription and proceed to the finishing the same, as originally directed.

This year, Mr. John Randall was appointed delegate to the convention of the Diocese, as also in the year following, 1791.

The church was now, eighteen years having passed away since it was first begun, at length completed; and on

Sunday, November 24th, 1792, it was consecrated and set apart to the service and worship of Almighty God, by the Right Rev. Thomas John Claggett, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese. He had been consecrated to the Episcopate of Maryland, on September 13th, preceding at New York. He was the fifth Bishop in the United States.

In December, an Act of the Assembly was passed, enabling the trustees to provide for the subscribers choosing their pews in the church. This was accord-

ingly done, and as recorded July 13th, 1797, the pews were held as follows:—

1 John Rogers,	33 Thomas Hyde,
2 John Randall,	34 George Mann,
3 Nicholas Carroll,	35 Benjamin Ogle,
4 James Brice,	36 Mary Dulany,
5 John E. Howard,	37 John Ridout,
6 Christ'r. Richmond,	38 Elizabeth Bordley,
7 Gen. John Davidson,	39 Charles Wallace,
8 Rand. B. Latimer,	40 Richard Sprigg,
9 Thomas Harwood,	41 Joshua Frazier,
10 The Parson's Pew,	42 James Maccubin, ✓
11 Alexander and Long.	43 Captain James Smith,
12 Upton Scott,	44 John H. Stone,
13 Daniel Wells,	45 Thomas B. Hodgkin,
14 The Church Wardens,	46 John Hall,
15 John Shaw,	47 Charles Maccubin, ✓
16 Richard Owen,	48 Nicholas Brewer,
17 Thomas D. Merick,	49 John Brice,
18 Strangers Pew,	50 Philip B. Key,
19 John F. Mercer,	51 James Ringgold,
20 Benjamin Fairburn.	52 Jeremiah T. Chase,
21 John Welsh,	53 John Addison, now
22 Jurymen's Pew,	J. Davidson,
23 " " "	54 Daniel of St. Thomas
24 Gen. Assembly's Pew,	Jenifer,
25 " " "	55 John Callahan,
26 " " "	56 William Hammond,
27 President of Senate	57 Matthias Hammond,
and Speaker of the	58 Edward Lloyd,
House,	59 Thomas Jennings,
28 Judges of Gen. Court,	60 William Smallwood,
29 William Campbell,	61 Council's Pew,
30 William Cook,	62 Governor's " "
31 Dr. James Murray,	63 Gen. Assembly's pew,
32 Thomas Stone,	64 " " "

65	Gen. Assembly's pew,	95	Vacant,
66	Jurymen's " "	96	Bachelors,
67	" " "	97	James Williams,
68	John Wells,	98	Vacant,
69	Archibald Golden,	99	Richard Maccubin, ✓
70	William Coe,	100	Absalom Ridgely,
71	Abraham Claude,	101	Vacant,
72	John Johnson,	102	John Brewer,
73	Henry Sibell,	103	Gilbert Middleton,
74	Frederick Grammar,	104	Vacant,
75	Joseph Williams,	105	Stephen Clark,
76	James Carroll,	106	Jas. McDowell,
77	Archibald Chisholm,	107	Benjamin Harwood,
78	Thomas Wilson,	108	Joseph Maccubin, ✓
79	Thomas Callahan,	109	Vacant,
80	Lewis Neth,	110	Frederick Green,
81	John Pitt,	111	John Petty,
82	William Goldsmith,	112	Vacant,
83	Nich. Worthington,	113	A. C. Hanson,
84	Nich. Harwood,	114	Thomas Johnson, Jr.
85	William Paca,	115	Vacant,
86	John Muir,	116	Wm. Whetcroft,
87	Bachelors' Pew.	117	John Quinn,
88	Gabriel Duvall,	118	Vacant,
89	Beriah Mayberry,	119	Nich. Maccubin, ✓
90	Joseph Clark,	120	Charles Carroll of
91	Vacant,		Carrollton,
92	" "	121	Thomas Price,
93	Allen Quinn,	122	Vacant.
94	William Wilkins,		

The church is 110 feet long, by 90 broad, having a tower, and pilasters on the walls outside, dividing it into panels; inside, it is frescoed.

April 1st, 1793, Henry Whetcroft, Register, was requested to purchase a folio bound blank book, for the recording marriages, births, burials, &c. What

has become of *that* book? James Williams was then appointed delegate to the diocesan convention and to that, too, of 1794, and was present.

In 1795 Jonathan Wilmer was appointed and attended.

In 1796 Samuel Ridout was appointed and went.

In 1797 Henry Ridgely was appointed but did not attend. For ten or eleven years following, none were appointed and consequently the parish was not represented in Convention, nor did Mr. Higginbotham himself attend. Religious matters in the parish seem to have attracted very little interest.

The Rev. Dr. Bend, the Rector of St. Paul's, Baltimore, a member of the standing committee, was at this time a visiter of the churches and parishes under the canon then existing, of Baltimore and Ann Arundel Counties. On the 7th of June he reports to the Bishop, that he appointed May the 8th, to preach in St. Ann's in the afternoon. But Mr. Higginbotham objected, as it was not customary [to have service in that part of the day] and did not wish any innovations. The Doctor then appointed half past 6 o'clock, P. M. to meet the vestry, but not one came.

Although it had not been customary to have service in the afternoon of the sabbath, it seems that it was desired that there should be, and consequently on the 13th of July, 1797, the vestry requested Mr. Higginbotham to perform divine service on Sunday afternoons. The congregation thus appear to have been more in earnest about the worship of God, at that hour, than was the Rector himself. That in a city church, there should have been no second service on the Sabbath, shows certainly a very great indifference in the performance of religious duties, and an undervaluing of christian privileges.

John Jacob Tschudy, in 1799, was Register and clerk, and was afterwards, in 1807, ordained to the

ministry by Bishop Claggett, and settled in S. C. where he became Rector of a parish, and died there.

In 1800, the vestry enforced the fines which the law imposed on those who refused to serve as vestrymen, showing how little interest some of the laity then took in church matters.

July 23d, 1801, the Register was ordered to get a book, to register the names of the churchmen of the parish in, a canon of that day requiring it. It would be an interesting document could it now be found.

On the 27th of February, 1804, Mr. Higginbotham resigned St. Ann's Parish, after having been its rector nineteen years.

He continued to be the Vice-Principal of St. John's College, till his death, which took place in 1813, April 31st. He left two sons and two daughters.

As a scholar, he is remembered as one of high order, but as a clergyman his reputation suffered materially from his irregular habits. He was unquestionably more devoted to his professorship in the college, than to his rectorship in the church. How much of this was owing to his being compelled to derive his support from the former may readily be imagined, and the parish certainly had no right to complain.

REV. WILLIAM DUKE, TWENTY-NINTH MINISTER.

On the same day that Mr. Higginbotham's resignation was accepted, February 7th, 1804, the Rev. William Duke was appointed by the vestry to the Rectorship of the parish.

Mr. Duke was a native of Patapsco neck, Baltimore County, and born in 1757. At the age of sixteen, he became a licensed exhorter among the Meth-

odists, who had then recently made their appearance in Maryland, and in the subsequent years was appointed to travel in various parts of Virginia, Pennsylvania and this State. But in 1779, "he desisted from travelling" as the minutes of the conference state, and was employed for five years in teaching in the families in which he successively was engaged. In 1784, when the Methodists constituted themselves into a church, Mr. Duke left them, and in the following year, was admitted to orders by Bishop Seabury of Connecticut. There was then no other Bishop in the United States. For the six following years he was minister in Queen Caroline Parish, Ann Arundel County, and St. Paul's, Prince George's, where he became the intimate friend of Bishop Claggett, as he did soon afterwards of Dr. Bend's while officiating for a year in St. Paul's Chapel, in his own native neighborhood. Meanwhile, he had published an octavo pamphlet, called *Thoughts on Repentance*. He then became the Rector of the North West Parish of Cecil County, and married the daughter of his predecessor in the parish. About this time he published a volume called a *Clew to Truth*, a small volume of *Hymns and Poems*, a pamphlet on education, and another on the *State of Religion in Maryland*. In 1797, having lost his wife, he removed and took charge of Westminster Parish, but his health failing him, he accepted a home in Gov. Lloyd's family in Kent County, and officiated occasionally in the church in that neighborhood, but soon returned to Cecil. At length in 1803 at the solicitation of Bishop Claggett, he accepted the appointment of professor of the Languages, in St. John's College in Annapolis. Soon after which, he was elected as before stated, the Rector of the Parish. He was the first pastor which the parish had had that was ordained in the United States.

The entries of the vestry's records as we have seen, furnished little, for some time past worth noticing, so now—and the only note made by the examiner during the present rectorship is one of Act. 14, 1805, stating that a pamphlet containing the canons, &c., of the General and Maryland Conventions, with a short address had been published by the Diocesan Convention, and one hundred copies had been sent to the vestry for which they ordered \$4 to be returned.

In 1806 the General Assembly at its November term, Maxy, chapter 85, withdrew the funds originally appropriated to St. John's College, and the institution was thereby broken up. Consequently, Mr. Duke resigned his rectorship, and returned to Cecil. In 1811, at the earnest solicitation of the Bishop and others, Mr. Duke became the Principal of Charlotte Hall School, St. Mary's County. But after two years he returned again to Cecil, where he took charge of the Academy at Elkton, and performed the duties of his ministry there statedly. He was a large contributor to the periodicals of his day. But was always a man of feeble health, still he lived on to the age of 83, dying in 1840. He left behind him a daughter who still survives him. He was an extensively learned man, and a faithful and evangelical preacher. He was often a member of the Standing Committee and preached the Convention Sermon in 1797. The valuable remains of his library have been presented by his daughter to St. James's College, consisting of about 500 volumes.

REV. WILLIAM L. GIBSON, THIRTIETH MINISTER.

Mr. Gibson was elected by the vestry, April 28th, 1806. He was a native of Kent County, and was or-

clained to the work of the ministry by Bishop White, in April, 1804, and took charge of a parish in Delaware.

He remained rector of St. Ann's parish but a year, during which time, January 1, 1807, the vestry closed up the vacancy in the church with plank, and on the 2nd of February ordered a sounding board to be hung over the pulpit.

Mr. Gibson on leaving here, took charge of Christ Church, Alexandria, Virginia. In 1812, he had the charge of St. John's Havre de Grace. In 1813, St. Peter's, Montgomery. In 1814, he became the Rector of Queen Anne's, Prince George's. In 1818, he was subjected to an ecclesiastical trial on the charge of intemperance, and was censured by the court. But on being released therefrom by the Bishop, he became in 1819, the Rector of All Hallow's Ann Arundel. In the year following—feeling himself much aggrieved, by what he was pleased to call persecution in the church, he left it, and was displaced from the ministry. He then connected himself with the Methodists, and subsequently with the Lutherans. Becoming at length, very infirm, he took up his residence in Reisterstown, Baltimore County, where he died in 1845, leaving a widow who still survives him. He was held to be a very eloquent and faithful preacher, but labored under a diseased nervous constitution, and suffered much from morbid sensibility, and was at times undoubtedly deranged. Physicians held this to be the cause of all the censures which he brought upon himself.

At a meeting of the vestry May 5, 1807, an effort was made to elect Mr. Higginbotham again, but he was negatived by five to two of the members present. It was then ordered that a minister be advertised for in the Maryland Gazette and Baltimore American for three successive weeks. This was a mode not unfrequently adopted at that time by vacant parishes, in

order to obtain a minister. Seeing this, letters came before the vestry, from Dr. Hobart of New York, and Dr. Bend of Baltimore on the first of September, recommending the

REV. BETHEL JUDD, D. D., THIRTY-FIRST MINISTER.

Who was that day unanimously elected. The next day at a meeting of the vestry, a subscription was ordered, and Messrs. Samuel Ridout, James Williams, John Muir and Jonathan Pinkney were appointed to solicit it. They agreed that the subscription should be made up to \$700 but they would not be answerable for its collection. Nevertheless under these terms, Mr. Judd accepted. He was from Connecticut and had been ordained deacon by Bishop Jarvis of Connecticut, September 30th, 1798. But before being ordained priest, he appears to have removed to New York, and from thence came here.

As showing how the glebe lots had changed hands, we find that on the 6th of October, there was ground rents due from Messrs. Davidson, Dulaney, and Golden.

July 15th, 1809, Mr. Judd made application to the vestry, to have the glebe house repaired at his own expense, not to exceed \$200, he paying 20 per cent. on the \$200 per year. This was granted.

On the 17th November, 1810, a committee was appointed, to consider whether the leases of 1747 should be renewed. On the 24th, Allen Quinn applied for the renewal of the one held by him, which was originally Thomas King's, and it was renewed for 21 years at £4, 5s. stg. Eleanor Davidson renewed that which was formerly William Reynolds; for 21 years at £4.

stg. per annum, and Priscilla Farris renewed the other at £4. stg. making £12.5s. equal to \$57.78.

On the 23d of October, 1811, Mr. Judd gave to the vestry his resignation of the parish, which took effect at the end of his fourth year.

Mr. Judd had been very much respected in the church. He was a member of the Standing Committee every year of his ministry here. In 1810, he had preached the Convention Sermon, and in 1811 in the absence of the Bishop was the President of the Convention.

Upon his removal from St. Ann's, he went it is said to North Carolina. But in 1818, he had returned to Connecticut. In 1828 he removed to Ithaca, N. Y., before which, he had received the degree of D. D. In 1848 he became a missionary to St. Augustine, Florida, while residing there on account of health. He returned in two years to Western N. Y., and is still living at Rochester.

On the 23d of December, 1811, the vestry directed Mr. Ridout, to write to Bishop Claggett, that \$700 per annum had been raised in the parish for a clergyman for three years; at the same time offering the parish to him, or in case he could not accept it, he was asked to recommend them a minister, and to such a one as he would recommend, they would give \$500 per annum.

The Bishop felt, that on many accounts, it was desirable he should accept the vestry's offer, but was obliged to decline it, knowing that he could not live in Annapolis on the salary offered him. The clergy had many fears about the parish at this time, and Dr. Bend at this date, writing to Dr. Kemp said, "Democracy and Fanaticism will destroy this parish." Nevertheless the prophecy proved not true.

On the 6th of January, 1812, the Rev. Mr. Handy of Havre de Grace was elected to the parish by the vestry, but he declined their call.

HISTORICAL NOTICES

On the 20th the Rev. Mr. Gibson was offered the parish again, but he too declined. Soon after, the Rev. Mr. Nind was appointed Rector, but on the 23d of March, the parish was declared by the vestry to be still vacant, and Mr. Nind was directed to be so informed. They gave him however an opportunity of making application for it. It was not found so easy to fill the vacancy, as they had imagined. And the character of those elected, shows that a prodigious reaction had come over the parish since Mr. Higginbotham's time, in favor of a different ministry from his.

At the next meeting of the vestry, March 30th, the Rev. Messrs. Nind, Gibson and Bowen were each nominated in that body—and on taking the votes it was found that Messrs. J. Pinkney, Golden, Randall and Denny, were for Mr. Nind—Messrs. Ridout, N. Pinkney and Hyde, were for Mr. Gibson, and A. C. Magruder for Mr. Bowen, who was afterwards Bishop of South Carolina. Although Mr. Nind thus at first had but half of the votes, he was now declared by the vestry to be the Rector elect of the parish.

REV. WILLIAM NIND, THIRTY-SECOND MINISTER.

Mr. Nind was ordained deacon by Bishop Claggett in 1808, and was engaged in teaching an Academy in Baltimore. But in 1810, he had become the Rector of St. Margaret's, Westminster parish, across the Severn from Annapolis.

The only entries on the vestries records which we have noted as indicating what was passing at the time, are the following :—

June 10th, 1812, Mr. Nind proposed to have the afternoon services at five o'clock instead of half-past three, which shows that there was then such a service.

July 24th, we learn that a lottery had lately been drawn for the benefit of the church, a somewhat frequent mode at that period, for raising money for church purposes. But how the proceeds were used is not indicated.

March 14th, 1814, the old play house, (theatre,) was rented for the use of a charitable society for £20 per annum. It seems now to have fallen into the hands of the vestry. It stood on ground as we have seen, belonging to the parish, and soon after this was taken down. The theatre had ceased to flourish and be sustained in Annapolis.

At what precise date, Mr. Nind resigned his charge here does not appear, but probably early in 1816, at the end of his year.

Leaving Annapolis, he returned to his Academy in Baltimore, and there continued till in 1817, when he became rector of St. Stephen's, or North Sassafras Parish, Cecil County. There he continued till the 13th of September, 1822, on which day he died, after a short illness, æt. 45. He is remembered as rather tall and slender in his person, and very scrupulous about his dress. He had a low voice, and a precise and somewhat embarrassed manner. He is spoken of as an humble and faithful minister of the gospel, universally beloved and respected by all who knew him. His death was greatly regretted by those over whom Providence had placed him in the pastoral charge. A widow and six children were left to mourn their bereavement. For the four successive years in which he was in St. Stephen's, he was one of the Standing Committee. Some of his correspondence with Bishops Claggett and Kemp still remains.

His family removed to Lyons, Wayne County, N. Y., and were there in 1824.

REV. HENRY LYON DAVIS, D. D., THIRTY-THIRD
MINISTER.

On the 29th of May, 1815, the Register was directed to write to Mr. Davis to ascertain whether he would take charge of the parish. But the date of his election or acceptance is not recorded.

Mr. Davis had been educated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., and at the age of nineteen, he was appointed there, Professor of the Latin and Greek languages. In July, 1796, he became the Vice-Principal and teacher of Mathematics at the Charlotte Hall School, where he continued till in November, 1802. Meanwhile, in 1796, he had been ordained deacon by Claggett, and became the Rector of All Faith Parish, St. Mary's County. In 1801, he appears to have had the charge of King and Queen Parish in that county. In 1802, he became the Rector of Trinity Parish, Charles County. In May, 1804, he was in charge of St. Stephen's, Cecil, and there continued till the present time, 1815.

In June, 1816, he appears in Convention, as Rector of St. Ann's Parish, and for the first time, the number of the Communicants in it appears in the journal, it was 37. He was now placed in the Standing Committee, as a member from the Western Shore, as he had been the previous twelve years from the Eastern, and so continued to be for the following eleven years. He was also elected for the second time delegate to the General Convention and Secretary of the Diocesan Convention. On the 22nd of Septem-

ber, 1819, he was married to Miss Jane Winter in Fredericktown. Her family it is believed was of his parish in Charles County.

It is noted in the vestry's records April 21st, 1817, that Mr. Davis and Col. Maynadier were appointed a committee to wait on the parishioners, to obtain subscriptions to the fund for employing missionaries *in the Diocese*, and for educating young men for the ministry. What their success was we cannot particularly state, but it is believed to have been very good. Thus early was a movement made in this direction.

At this same date, application was directed to be made to the Bishop of the Diocese, to license Alexander C. Magruder Esq., to act as lay reader in the parish. He was accordingly appointed, and we learn, that he used to officiate regularly every Sunday afternoon, certainly during 1820—1821, by reading prayers and a sermon. Sometimes the Rector read prayers. Generally however, about that period, he did not attend in the P. M. Mr. Magruder was now also appointed the delegate to the Diocesan Convention, and so indeed he had been with but few intermissions since 1809. At the Convention of this year Messrs. Davis, Magruder, and Tench Tilghman, were appointed a committee to prepare and publish an address to the Diocese, for raising funds for the support of Missionaries and the endowment of a Theological Seminary. This movement originated as we now see, in the vestry of St. Ann's. The manuscript of the address is in the hand-writing of Mr. Magruder, with Mr. Tilghman's corrections, and is still preserved, and shows well how the laity of Maryland then came forward to aid in the church's work.

This year on the 2nd of August, Bishop Claggett died, and Bishop Kemp became the Bishop of the diocese.

On the 30th of March, 1818, it was resolved by

the vestry, that the fee simple of the lot held by the Farmer's Bank, be sold for seven shares of bank stock ; that sold to T. Brown, be sold to George Shaw for five shares of bank stock and \$120 ; that the theatre be sold for \$1700, and that the vacant pews be also sold. The theatre however, could not be sold for the sum specified, and on the 4th of May, it was determined to sell it for not less than \$600, and that the fee simple of the lot be offered to J. Golden for \$350, being \$750 less than was first fixed on.

Here we part with the vestry's records, not having been able to examine them further down. Nor is it very necessary this should have been done, as most that it may be desirable to be stated concerning the parish, is accessible from other sources, more convenient to be consulted, and furnishing what even perhaps need be inserted here.

In obedience to a call made upon the parishes by the Convention of 1819, St. Ann's reported in 1820 thus:—

St. Ann's, Ann Arundel, has two houses of worship, the one, is about twelve miles from the city of Annapolis, and is not yet completed. (This, was to take the place of the old chapel at the head of Severn, built in 1730,) it will contain about 150 persons. Service is often performed there. We learn from the report of the Rev. Henry Aisquith in 1839, that it was built principally by churchmen, but that the deed gave the Methodists a right of using it half the time. It was not built on the site of the old chapel, but a mile and a half distant. This was a sad connection, as in such cases it always is, and led to its being abandoned, and a new church in its stead, built in 1840, near the head of South river. At that time, all the adjacent country became an independent parish.

The church in Annapolis is in good condition. The number of the congregation about 250. Here, divine

service is performed three times a week. The salary of the Rector, about \$800, is derived principally from subscription. The vestry have about \$600, vested in bank stock—\$535 loaned to an individual, and a ground rent of \$18.90, making an annual revenue from these sources of \$86, which constitutes a part of the rector's salary. The vestry also hold a dwelling house, garden and separate lot in Annapolis, which are occupied by the Rector.

On the 8th of June, Dr. Davis had resigned the parish. He had been the Vice-Principal of St. John's College from his coming to Annapolis to 1821. In the previous year, he received the honorary degree of D. D. from Dickinson College, Pa. He had been a member of the Standing Committee for twenty-two successive years, eleven of which, he was its President. For eight years, he was the Secretary of the Convention. Twice he had been delegate to the General Convention, and in 1803 he preached the Convention sermon. He had great influence with both Bishops Claggett and Kemp, and gave his advice in a rather dogmatic manner, as his correspondence shows, of which we have upwards of forty letters. During his last year in Annapolis, he had for his assistant, the Rev. John G. Blanchard.

On leaving St. Ann's, he removed to Delaware, and became the President of the College at Wilmington, (he removed to Cecil County, and officiated subsequently 1834, at Elkton, and at Georgetown in Kent County.) In 1831 however, he was residing at Poplar Springs on the Baltimore and Frederick road, some 28 miles from the city, and officiated occasionally at the chapel of St. Thomas' Parish, now Holy Trinity, in Carroll County. But as he could not obtain letters demissary from Delaware, he never became a member of the Diocese after his leaving Annapolis. He was a man of much learning, of vigor-

ous mind and of commanding personal stature. He died ———, leaving a son, the Hon. Henry Winter Davis now member of Congress, and a daughter, Jane Cunningham, now the wife of the Rev. Mr. Syle, Missionary to China.

REV. JOHN G. BLANCHARD, THIRTY-FOURTH
MINISTER.

Mr. Blanchard was a native of Massachusetts, and graduated at ———. He was ordained deacon by Bishop Kemp, October 13th, 1824, and became assistant to Dr. Davis; and in 1826, on Dr. Davis's leaving, he became his successor in the rectorship of the parish. He found here fifty-eight communicants, and a Sunday-School of twenty-six females, white. In his report to the convention of 1826, he said, during the past year, our congregation has more than doubled, important repairs have been made upon the church and parsonage, partly by subscription, and partly by the sale of church property. This year, 1827, Bishop Kemp died. But there was no appointment of a successor, till Bishop Stone was consecrated to the Episcopate, in 1830.

At the end of a ten years' connection with St. Ann's, Mr. Blanchard resigned the parish in 1836, leaving seventy-four communicants. Incited by the spiritual wants of a large and increasing population, in the western part of the city of Baltimore, he determined to seek his field of usefulness there. Under the advice and direction of the Bishop, he was just about to enter on his labors, having removed there, and took his lodging at a boarding house, S. W. corner of Saratoga and Calvert, but two days after his

arrival, he was attacked by a bilious fever, which terminated his life, in little more than a week, on the 8th of October, 1834, æt. 35, leaving behind him, a widow who is still living, the daughter of Bryan Philpott, Esq., of Baltimore County, three sons and a daughter. The elder son Edward Wyatt, is now a member of the Baltimore bar, and the daughter is the wife of Alexander Randall, Esq., of Annapolis.

To a mind naturally strong and well directed, Mr. Blanchard had the advantages of a liberal education. The high sense of his ability and integrity entertained by his adopted diocese, was manifested in placing him in the Standing Committee eight times, and in making him delegate to the General Convention in 1832.

In the early part of his illness, as we are informed by one who was his constant visitor, he was not aware that his end was nigh. He met his deliverer however, having become aware of his situation, with a firm trust in the efficacy of the Redeemer's merits, expressing a devout sense of refreshment from the consecrated elements he had partaken. He strove to soothe her whom he was about to leave a widow, and forgave all, as he hoped to be forgiven, commending his spirit into the hands of a faithful Creator. He was of a retiring disposition, and averse to ostentation. His friends and the community were witnesses, that his preaching was Christ and him crucified, that his labors were unwearied, and attest his piety and attachment to the services and institutions of the church. Much of this is from the Churchman of November 8th, 1834.

REV. GEORGE McELHINEY, D. D., THIRTY-FIFTH
MINISTER.

Mr. McElhiney was a native of Ireland, but was educated mainly in the Academy of the Rev. Dr. Barry in Baltimore, where also he was an Assistant. He was ordained deacon January 6th, 1820, by Bishop Kemp; and in July of that year, went to Pittsburg, Pa. But he very soon returned and took charge of St. James's Parish, Baltimore County. In 1826, he accepted the rectorship of Trinity Parish, Charles County, but at the end of the year, he returned again to St. James. In 1831, he removed to Somerset Parish in Somerset County, and became its Rector. It was from thence that he came to St. Ann's in the fall of 1834, In ——— he received the degree of D. D. from ———.

During his ministry here, his convention reports being merely statistical; we only learn, that in 1840 the number of communicants was about ninety. The Sunday-School had one hundred children, and \$245 had been contributed during the year, to missionary, and other objects connected with the advancement of religion.

At the previous Convention, he had been appointed to procure subscriptions for a permanent Episcopal fund. But it was not till after the election of Bishop Whittingham in 1840, that he entered on his mission, to any material extent. He then did so, with very promising success, procuring subscriptions to the amount of \$62,000. It was while he was prosecuting this work that he was seized with the congestive fever, at Leonardtown, in St. Mary's County, and died on the 2nd of May, 1841, æt. 42. He left behind

him a widow, a son, and a daughter, who still reside in Annapolis.

He was a member of the Standing Committee for the ten years previous to his death, and preached the Convention Sermon in 1834.

In his address to the convention, which met a few days after Dr. McElhiney's death, Bishop Whittingham spoke of him, as the noble hearted, honest, upright man, the humble, single-minded christian, the ardent, zealously devoted minister of the gospel of salvation, and servant of the church of his Redeemer.

SEVERN PARISH.

In 1838, it appears from the report of the Rev. Henry Aisquith, that with the consent of the Rector, he had for some months officiated in the upper or chapel part of the parish, and organized an independent congregation, by the name of the Severn Church, but it was not till 1845, that it was made a parish, having metes and bounds. This, then, materially lessened the territory of the parish, taking off all North West of a line drawn from J. Iglehart's landing on the Severn, to Broad Creek on South River. This was the second diminution of territory suffered by St. Ann's Parish.

REV. GORDON WINSLOW, D. D., THIRTY-SIXTH
MINISTER.

Mr. Winslow came here in 1741, from the Diocese of Western New York.. He had been a minister in connection with the Congregationalists, and was or-

dained to the diaconate in May, 1836, and settled in Troy, N. Y. From thence it seems he came here.

His convention report of 1842, shows us that the number of communicants was steadily on the increase, that large repairs were made on the parsonage, amounting to \$450, that a bell had been placed on the church at the cost of \$200, and that, including these, the contributions of the parish during the year had been \$1,032.

In Mr. Winslow's report for 1843, we are shown that the communicants now numbered 108. The Sunday-School had not increased, but the contributions for the year had been \$912. Services had been performed not only twice on the Sabbath, but also on every Wednesday morning, and every Friday evening.

Mr. Winslow appears to have continued here, till the spring of 1844, when he resigned the parish and removed to the diocese of N. Y. He has since, received the degree of D. D., and is residing on Staten Island.

REV. EDWIN M. VAN DUSEN, D. D. THIRTY-SEVENTH MINISTER.

Mr. Van Deusen entered on his duties here on Easter Sunday, May 12th, 1844. He is a native of Massachusetts, so it is stated, and was ordained deacon, by Bishop Stone, June 2nd, 1837, and took charge of St. John's Parish, Prince George's County. From there he came to Annapolis.

In his report at the Convention of 1846, he states that the church had been thoroughly repaired and materially improved, at an expense of about \$1100.

The exterior and interior wood work was painted, and the tower roof renewed, the tomb stones, so long used as stepping stones, were placed in suitable positions in the yard, and granite steps substituted. The aisles were carpeted, the chancel enlarged, the pulpit changed in its form, and a marble communion table substituted for the old one. The system of pew rents was now adopted and but two or three pews remained unoccupied. Besides the Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday services, the Fast and Festival were regularly observed.

Mr. Van Deusen resigned the parish in the Summer of 1847. At the Convention of that year he reported 138 communicants. This was one hundred more than were reported by Dr. Davis, the first time there is any record of their number, thirty-one years before. The increase had been constant and gradual.

Mr. Van Deusen removed to Delaware and took charge of the church in Wilmington, in the year 1853. He has since removed to Pittsburg, Pa., and become rector of a church there.

At the commencement of St. John's College in July, 1856, the degree of D. D. was conferred on him. And he had previously published a 12 mo. volume of Sermons.

REV. CLELLAND KINLOCK NELSON, THIRTY-
EIGHTH MINISTER.

Mr. Nelson took charge of this church on the 1st of October, 1847. He is a native of Virginia, the son of the late Hon. Hugh Nelson, a graduate of Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, and of the Theological Seminary of Virginia in 1839. He was ordained deacon by Bishop Moore of Va., in July of that year.

On the 15th of January, 1845, he entered on his duties ~~here, having previously been~~ rector of Trinity Church, Upper Marlboro', Prince George's County, He found here but 122 communicants.

At the Convention of 1848, it appears that collections had been made for Foreign and Domestic Missions, Bibles, Prayer-books, Sunday-School, the poor and other church purposes, amounting to \$750.

In 1849, he had for his Assistant, the

REV. WILLIAM W. LORD.

Mr. Lord came to this diocese, from New Jersey—he continued here less than a year, and then became the Assistant of the Rev. Dr. Atkinson, St. Peter's, Baltimore. After which, he officiated for a while in 1851 in Hagerstown, and in 1852 removed to Mississippi, and is now rector of the church in Vicksburg in that Diocese.

This year, Mr. Nelson reported the various contributions for church purposes at \$1,084. The parsonage was now also undergoing repairs, and the Sunday-School had 20 teachers and 130 scholars.

This year, 1850, the Rector had for his Assistant, the

REV. SAMUEL K. STEWART.

Mr. Stewart is a native of the Eastern Shore, Maryland, and was ordained deacon by Bishop Whit-

tingham, December 24th, 1848. He then became the Assistant of the Rector of Coventry Parish, Somerset County. From thence he came here, and in addition to the duties rendered by him as a deacon, he taught the parish free school.

In 1851, on being ordained priest, he became the Rector of Worcester Parish, Worcester County, and is still in charge there.

The collections and offerings of St. Ann's, as reported at the Convention this year, 1850, for purposes within and without the Parish, aside from the support of the Rector, are stated \$1,483. In 1851, \$2,275.

In 1852, Mr. Nelson reports, that the repairs upon the parish church begun more than two years ago, are at length completed; and we have now the great satisfaction of meeting for worship in a beautiful, comfortable and fitting, instead of a *ruinous*, church edifice—and it is all paid for. The congregations were stated to be regularly full, and steadily increasing, and a gradual improvement was visible in the interest taken in the services of the sanctuary. There had been collected for various church purposes \$1,660. In 1853, \$1,867. In 1854 Mr. Nelson was appointed by the Convention, one of the Trustees of the General Theological Seminary.

In 1856, the communicants are now reported at 186, an increase of 64 during Mr. Nelson's Rectorship. The amount contributed this year other than pew rents, was \$3,048. The rector's salary is now \$1200.

At this Convention, Mr. Nelson was appointed by its unanimous vote, to visit the Diocese to obtain an endowment for St. James's College. But the vestry of St. Ann's declined to dispense with his absence from the parish.

We have now passed over in review, the territory of this parish for a period of 207 years, and of the parish itself for 164 years.

We have noticed the ministry here of more than forty clergymen—the erection of the two successive church edifices—the diminution of its territory by organizing two new parishes—one partly and the other wholly within its bounds. We have seen something of its various vicissitudes, and its now present condition. The whole furnishes much instruction.

St. Ann's Parish has emphatically a Maryland population, and yet perhaps, retains less of the hereditary influences of puritanism, than do the other parishes where it was originally prevalent. This is owing no doubt, to the fact of its having been so long the seat of Government, and subject to its uniformly demoralizing influences.

There can be no doubt, that it would be of great advantage, if the church in the city, were made an independant parish; and the remaining part of its territory be also made a separate parish. The minister of St. Ann's will always find as much as he can do well, in connection with that church. The rest of the parish must consequently be more or less neglected, and occupied by others. So it has been, and is still as elsewhere.

RECTORS.

1	1696,	Rev. Peregrine Coney,	- - -	page 27
2	1699,	" Edward Topp,	- - - -	" 33
3	1704,	" James Wootton,*	- - - -	" 35
4	1710,	" Joseph Colbatch, of All Hal-		
		lows Parish,	- - - -	" 40
5	1711,	" Edward Butler,*	- - - -	" 41
6	1713,	" Jacob Henderson, of Queen		
		Anne Parish	- - - -	" 42
7	1714,	" Samuel Skippon,*	- - -	" 44
8	1725,	" John Humphreys,*	- - -	" 50
9	1740,	" James Stirling,	- - -	" 61
10	1740,	" Charles Lake,	- - - -	" 62
11	1744,	" Samuel Edgar,*	- - - -	" 63
12	1745,	" John Gordon,	- - - -	" 64
13	1749,	" Andrew Lendrum,	- - - -	" 66
14	1749,	" Alexander Malcolm,	- -	" 68
15	1754,	" John Myers,	- - - -	" 69
16	1754,	" John McPherson, officiating,		" 70
17	1757,	" Clement Brooke,	"	" 72
18	1759,	" Alexander Williamson,	- -	" 73
19	1761,	" Samuel Keene, D. D.,	- -	" 73
20	1767,	" Bennet Allen,	- - - -	" 76
21	1768,	" William Edmiston,	- -	" 78
22	1771,	" Jonathan Boucher,	- - -	" 80
23	1772,	" John Montgomery,	- - -	" 81
24	1775,	" Thomas Lendrum,	- - -	" 86
25	1777,	" Thomas Read,	- - - -	" 89
26	1777,	" William Hanna, of Westmin-		
		ster Parish,	- - - -	" 90
27	1781,	" Thomas Gates,	- - - -	" 92
28	1785,	" Ralph Higginbotham,	- -	" 94
29	1804,	" William Duke,	- - - -	" 102

30	1806,	Rev. William L. Gibson,	- - -	page 104
31	1807,	“ Bethel Judd, D. D.,	- - -	“ 106
32	1812,	“ William Nind,	- - -	“ 108
33	1816,	“ Henry L. Davis, D. D.,	- - -	“ 110
	1825,	“ John G. Blanchard, Assistant,	- - -	“ 113
34	1826,	“ John G. Blanchard,	- - -	“ 114
35	1835,	“ George McElhiney, D. D.,*	- - -	“ 116
36	1842,	“ Gordon Winslow,	- - -	“ 117
37	1845,	“ Edward M. Van Deusen, D.D.	- - -	“ 118
38	1848,	“ Clelland K. Nelson,	- - -	“ 119
	1849,	“ W. W. Lord, Assistant,	- - -	“ 120
	1850,	“ S. K. Stewart,	- - -	“ 120

* Those only thus marked died rectors of the parish.

THE VESTRY-MEN FROM 1703 TO 1819.

Col. John Hammond, 1704.
 William Bladen, 1704.
 William Taylard, 1704, 1705.
 Amos Garrett, 1704, 1705—1720.
 Maj. John Freeman, 1704, 1705, 1706.
 Samuel Norwood, 1704, 1705, 1706.
 Hon. Samuel Young, 1705, 1706, 1707—1710, 1711—
 1715, 1716.
 John Baldwin, 1705, 1706, 1707.
 Maj. Josiah Wilson, 1706, 1707.
 Benjamin Fordham, 1706, 1707, 1708.
 Anthony Raley, 1707, 1708—1712.
 Thomas Freeborn, 1707, 1708.
 Maj. Charles Hammond, 1708, 1709, 1710.
 Jacob Lusby, 1708.
 John Gresham, 1707, vice Maj. Wilson, 1710, 1711,
 1712.
 Evan Jones, 1709, 10, 11—1716.
 Capt. John Davidge, 1709, 10, 11—May, 1735.
 Robert Lusby, 1710, 11, 1713, 14, 15.
 Thomas Bordley, 1710, 1718.
 Richard Warfield, 1710—1714, 15, 16—1729.
 Thomas Meyer, 1711, 12, 13, dead.
 Joseph Howard, 1712, removed.
 Joseph Hill, 1712.
 George Valentine, 1713—1718, dead.
 Benjamin Tasker, 1714, 15, 16—1722, 23, 24—1730.
 William Maccubin, 1714, 15, 16.
 Caleb Dorsey, 1714, 15, 16—1731.
 Alexander Warfield, 1728.
 William Hunt, 1716.
 James Crook, 1717.

Bernard White, 1717.

Stephen Worman, 1719, 20.

Thomas Larkin, 1719.

Albert Greening, 1720, 21, dead.

William Cummins, 1721—1732, vice Gov. B. L. Calvert.

Gov. Charles Calvert, 1721.

Dr. Alexander Frazier, 1723.

Humphrey Ridgely, 1722.

Robert Gordon, 1723.

Vachel Denton, 1724, 25, 26—1732.

John Jobson, 1734, vice Lawson.

Thomas Worthington, 1726,—vice Benson, 1734,
vice Dorsey, 1742,—vice Andrews, 1749.

Michael Macnemara, 1736, 37, 38—1743.

John Beale, 1727.

Philip Hammond, 1727, 28, 29—1740.

Edmund Jennings, 1728.

John Ross, 1741.

John Worthington, 1729, 30, 31—1748.

Benedict Leonard Calvert, 1730, 31.

Amos Woodward, 1732.

Ezekiel Gilliss, 1732.

Dr. Richard Tootell, 1736, 7, 8—1764, 5, 6.

Charles Griffith, 1737, 38, 39, 1758, 59, 60—1744,
45, 46—1750.

Stephen Bordley, 1742.

John Bullen, 1738.

John Lomas, 1737.

William B. Gaither, 1736.

Richard Dorsey, 1743, 44, 45.

Richard Warfield of John, 1739.

John Ramsay, 1739.

Dr. Charles Carroll, 1740, 41, 42—1748, 49, 50.

John Brice, 1741, 42, 43—1759, 60, 61—1766, 67,
dead.

Simon Duff, 1744.

- Thomas Jennings, 1745, 46, 47.
William Roberts, 1745, 46, 47.
John Carpenter, 1746.
Edward Dorsey, 1746.
William Sutton, 1747.
William Reynolds, 1752, 53, 54.
Nicholas Maccubin, 1747, 48, 49—1767, 68, 69.
Alexander Hamilton, 1749.
Walter Dulaney, 1751, 2, 3—1764, 5, 6—1768, 69,
70.
Richard Warfield, Jr., 1751.
Thomas Baldwin, 1752.
Thomas Beale Dorsey, 1743, 4, 5—1769 died.
Robert Swann, 1754, 5, 6.
Brice T. Worthington, 1754, 5, 6—1760, 1, 2.
James Maccubin, 1755, 6, 7—1761, 2, 3.
William Roberts, 1755, 6, 7.
Alexander Warfield of Richard, 1756, 7, 8.
Dr. George Stewart, 1756, 7, 8.
Lancelot Jacques, 1757, 8, 9—1763, 4, 5.
Richard Maccubin, 1757, 8, 9.
James Johnson, 1758, 9.
Nicholas Worthington, 1759, 60, 61—1779—1782.
Nathan Hammond, 1759, 60, 61, 62—1770, 1, 2—
1774, 5, 6, 7.
Dr. Upton Scott, 1759, 60—1762, 3, 4.
William Woodward, 1761, 2, 3, 1771, 2, 3.
Charles Carroll, Barrister, 1762, 3, 4.
Thomas Hyde, 1774, 5, 6—1784, 5, 6, 7.
Robert Couden, 1763, 4, 5.
John Hesselius, 1764, 5, 6.
Brice T. J. Worthington, 1767, 8, 9.
Caleb Dorsey, 1767.
John Hall, 1769, 70, 71.
Samuel Chase, 1770, 71, 72—1775, 6, 7—1779.
William Paca, 1771, 72, 73.
John Bullen, 1772, 3, 4—1776, 7, 8.

William Woodward of William, 1772, 3, 4—1777.

Matthias Hammond, 1773, 4, 5.

Allen Quinn, 1773, 4, 5—1777, 1780.

Philemon Warfield, 1774, 5, 6—1783.

Beriah Mayberry, 1779, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 1788, 89, 90, 91.

William Woodward, Jr., 1779.

William Farris, 1779.

William Goldsmith, 1779, 80, 81.

Francis Fairbrother, 1781, 82, 83.

Joseph Eastman, 1780, 81, 82, 83.

James Ringgold, 1784, 5, 6.

T. B. Hodgkin, 1786, 7, 8.

James Williams, 1780, 1804, 5, 6.

Col. James Tootell, 1782, 3, 4.

James Brice, 1784, 5, 6, 7.

Thomas Johnson, 1783.

John Callahan, 1785, 6, 7.

Frederick Green, 1785, 6, 7, 8.

Thomas Harwood, 1785, 6, 7, 8, 0.

John Davidson, 1787, 8, 9.

James Maccubin, 1787, 8, 9, 90—1797, 8, 9—1800, 3, 4.

Joseph Clark, 1788, 9, 90.

Charles Wallace, 1789, 90, 91—1800.

James Stewart, 1789, 90, 91, 92.

John Randall, 1790, 91, 92, 93—1800, 1, 2, 3—1812,

Thomas Callahan, 1790, 91, 92.

John Gassaway, 1791, 2, 3.

Robert Denny, 1791, 2, 3, 1799, 1811—Register.

George Mann, 1792, 3.

Richard Owen, 1792, 3, 4, 5—1799, 1800, 1,—1805, 6, 1808.

William Marbury, 1793, 4, 5.

Barton Whetcroft, 1793, 4, 5, 6—1800, 1, 2, 3, 5.

Samuel Hervey Howard, 1694, 5, 6, 7,—1803, 4.


John Gwinn, 1795, 6, 7.

- Jonathan Wilmer, 1795.
Jonathan Pinkney, 1796, 1809, 10, 11, 12—1816.
John Shaw, 1805, 1815, 16, 17, 18.
John Ridout, 1797, 8, 9.
Gen. John Davidson, 1798, 9, 1800.
Frederick Grammar, 1799, 1800, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.
Joseph Brewer, 1801, 2.
Jesse Ray, 1801, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.
Samuel Ridout, 1803, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 17, 18.
James Whetcroft, 1804, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.
William Williams, 1804.
Richard Lockerman, 1806—1814.
James P. Maynard, 1807, 8, 9, 10.
Frederick Green, 1807, 8, 9, 10 died.
Joseph Sands, 1807.
Ninian Pinkney, 1807, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16.
Barton Whetcroft, 1808.
Alexander C. Magruder, 1808—1813, 14, 15, 16, 17.
John Hyde, 1809, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15.
John Golden, 1811, 12.
Thomas H. Bowie, 1813, 14, 15.
Dr. John Ridgely, 1813.
Henry Maynadier, 1816.
George Barber, 1816.
H. H. Chapman, 1817.

THIS COMPILATION IS FROM THE FOLLOWING SOURCES:—

- The Land Records in the Land Office—at Annapolis.
 The Records of Wills in the Register of Wills, Office—at Annapolis.
 Council Records in the Executive Department, do.
 Journals of the Upper House do.
 Records of St. Ann's Parish, Ann Arundel County.
 *Do. do. St. James's do. do.
 Do. do. St. Peter's do. Talbot County.
 Do. do. St. Michael's do. do.
 Do. do. St. Paul's do. Queen Anne County.
 Do. do. St. Luke's do. do.
 Do. do. St. Paul's do. Kent County.
 Do. do. Chester do. do.
 Do. do. Shrewsbury do. do.
 Do. do. St. Andrew's do. St. Mary's County. ✓
 Do. do. Charlotte Hall School do.
 Do. do. William and Mary Parish, Charles County.
 Do. do. Trinity do. do.
 Do. do. Prince George's do. Montgomery County.
 Do. do. St. Paul's, do. Baltimore County.
 Do. do. St. Thomas's do. do.
 Do. do. St George's do. Harford County.
 Rev. Thomas Cradock's Sermon, 1753, manuscript.
 Bishop Claggett's Papers and Letters.
 Rev. Mr. Duke's do. do.
 Bishop Kemp's do. do.
 My own Collections of Papers and Letters.
 Leonard Strong's Pamphlet of 1655.
 John Langford's do. do.
 Capt. Heaman's do. do.
 Virginia and Maryland do.
 Relations of John Bozman Kerr, Esq., and others.
 G. L. L. Davis, Esq.'s Letters in N. Y. Churchman.
 Maryland Historical Society Papers.
 Collections of the New York Historical Committee.
 Collections of the Protestant Episcopal Historical Society.
 Reports of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.
 Hazzard's Collections.
 Park's Maryland Gazette, 1728.
 Green's Maryland Gazette, 1739—1840. ✓
 Journals of Maryland Diocesan Conventions, 1784 to 1856.
 Do. do. Connecticut do. 1784 to 1820.
 Park's Laws of Maryland.

Bacon's Laws of Maryland.
Hanson's do.
Kilty's do.
Maxy's do.
Kilty's Land Holders' Assistant.
Oldmixon's History of Maryland.
Bozman's do.
Hawk's do.
Burk's do. of Virginia.
Eddis's Letters from Annapolis.
Boucher's Discourses.
Ridgely's Annals of Annapolis.
The Church Review.
New York Churchman.
Christian Journal of New York, 1822.
Sword's Almanac.
The Churchman's Almanac.





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