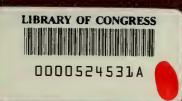
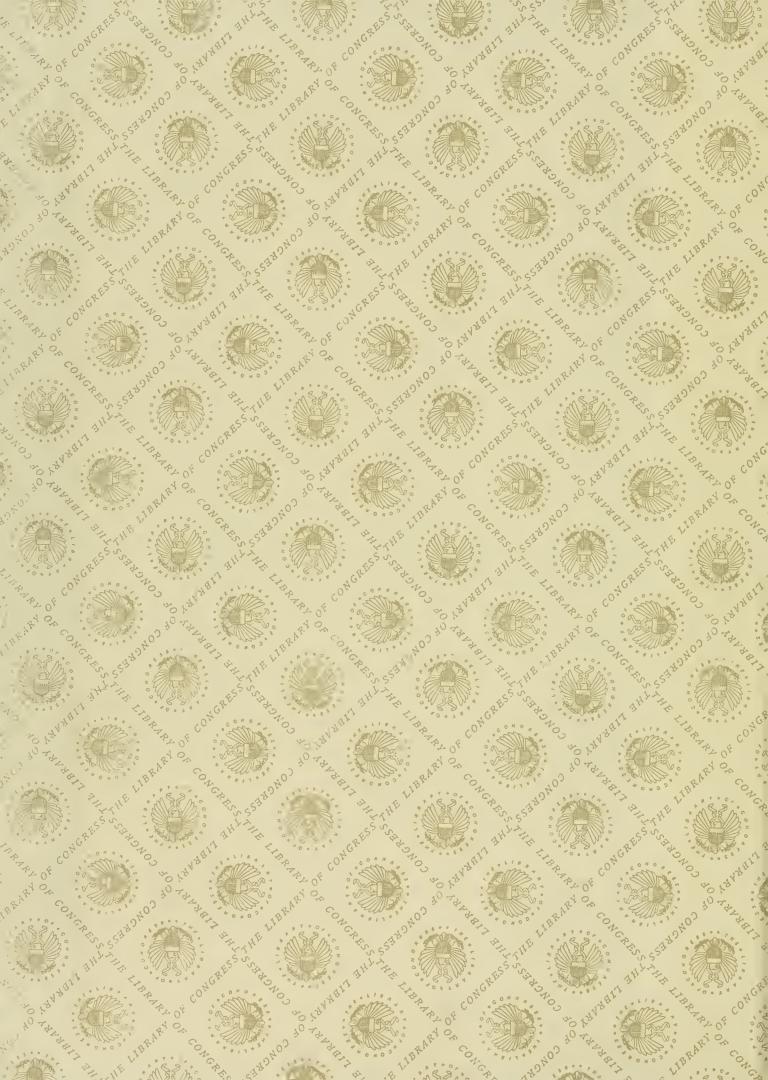
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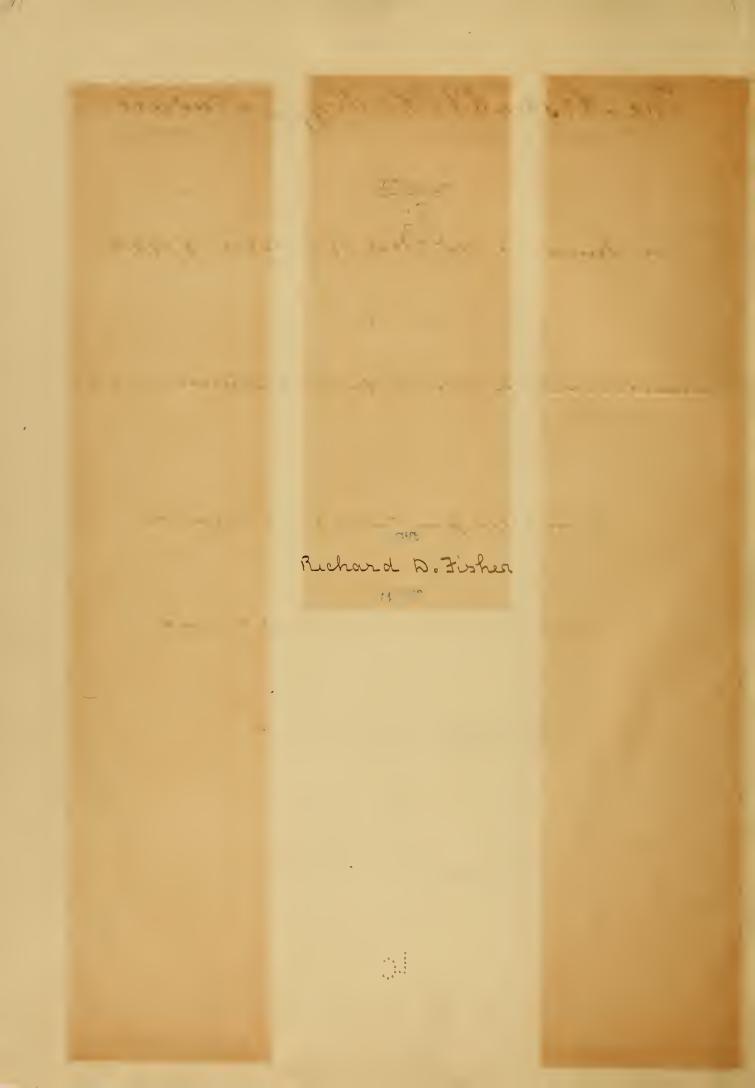
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To the Librarian of Congress: In October the 19th, 1904, The Governor of Maryland, The Mayor of Baltimae, the Judges of the City Courts, and many other prominent officials and citizens assembled at the new Court House in Baltimore to witness the unrising therin of Turners Mural Painting of the burning of the brigantine Peggy Stewart at Annapolis, ded., on Octr. the 19-1774, and thereby to common or ale the count as an act of Revolutionary heroism. Having long ben convinced that the said ad was a disgeace to civilization and patristism, I proceeded to fortify the conviction by gamering all the contemporary chronicles bearing therem which I could discore in Great Britain and the United States. These, with out exception, I published in the Baltimore News of 1905, 1906 + 1907, and from that journal the following clippings are taken in complete collection. Not one word of the overwhelming evidence thus adduced has so for been improched, and it is nort deposited with you tes a waring to the fature his taians of Mary land against psudo-patriotion - which waring may be further incul cated in the words of the Baltimore American on page 23, wi Our revolutionary forthers had a great deal of rough work to to, and they sumetimes did it is a very rough in ay. Let us ale bate those in eidents that show the perie aide ofthem 1 characters, 1 athen than those which illustrate the spirit of 4 into les once and vio lence that so frequently cropped out 4 4 during the straggle for in depend ever. " 17 Baltimore, May 20. 1908

Baltimore, May 20. 1908, Richd. D. Fisher



The Arson Of The "Peggy Stewart" and The Amapolis, Med. Mot of October 19. 1774 with Some traces of the Life of Anthony Stowart, 1738-1812 as Compiled from Contemporary Chronicles and Set forth in several Siries of hetters The Baltimore News by Richard D. Fisher in 1905, 1906 9, 1907.



## THE REAL ANTHONY STEWART.

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the Mail Bag of The News today will be found an interesting communica-tion from Mr. Richard D. Fisher contion from Mr. Richard D. Fisher con-cerning Anthony Stewart, whose com-pelled burning of the Peggy Stewart has been accepted as a shining illustra-tion of the quality of Maryland patriot-ism in the troublous times, just preceding the Revolutionary War. Very little sym-pathy has been wasted on Anthony Stewart in this country, as little bas been given to the, "loyalists" and "torics" of the period generally. But, reading he of the period generally. But, reading be-tween the lines of Mr. Fisher's judicially toned letter, it may be gathered that the writer holds serious doubts as to the justification of the patriots in their summary treatment of Mr. Stewart. Seen through the glasses of this investigation, that gentleman looms up as a very estimable personage, and his fellow-townsmen somewhat as union laborers putting the necessary screws on a scab. At any rate, it raises an interesting question which the historians will doubtless find much pleasura in solving.

## The Anthony Stewart Papers In British Government Archives.

To the Editor of THE NEWS:

In view of our commemoration, last autumn, of the burning of the brigan-tine Peggy Stewart at Annapolis on October 19, 1774, it occurred to me to inquire as to the possible existence in the British Government Archives of data bearing on that historical event.

Through the State Department at Washington and the American Embassy in England, the inquiry was laid before the Marquess of Lansdowne of the British Foreign Office, who suggested the intervention of Messrs, B. F. Ste-vena and Brown of No. 4 Trafalgar square, London, the well-known authorities on "Americana." These ex-perts, after diligent searches, have transmitted to me (partly through the State Department and partly direct) 86 foolscap pages transcribed from the British records of the loyalist claims instituted by Anthony Stewart before the Parliamentary Commissioners, for losses incurred through the depreciation, destruction and confiscation of his property in America. They have also compiled therefrom a short memoir of the claimant in the form of "Notes," as per copy appended hereto.

Among these papers will be found Anthony Stewart's own narrative of the burning of his brigantine, accompanied burning of his brigantine, accompanied by affidavits of eye-witnesses, giving many interesting details of the com-motion which agitated Annapolis from the 14th to the 19th of October, 1774. The whole collection will be deposited, ere long, with the Maryland Historical So-ciety, and will then become accessible to the number to the public.

It is noticeable in these papers that Anthony Stewart is mentioned by high British officials in terms of marked re-spect. Governor Eden of Maryland commends him to Lord Germaine with the remark: "His character here has ever been irreproachable"; Secretary Robinson of the English Treasury in-troduces him to General Howa by say-ing "His own merit will be his best in-troduction," and Lleutenant Governor Fanning of Nova Scotia indorses him to the Parliamentary Commissioners as "A kentieman of a very respectable char-acter, much esteemed by his acquaint-ances, and a man of indubitable integ-rity." RICHARD D, FISHER. It is noticeable in these papers that RICHARD D. FISHER. Baltimore, April 6.

Notes concerning Anthony Stewart, aken from his claim as presented to he Commission for inquiring into the osees and services of American loyal-

That he was a native of Great Brit-

Increases and services of American loyalists:
That he was a native of Great Britani; went to America first In 1753.
Was a merchant in Annapolis, copartner and son-in-law to James Dick.
An allusion to the will of James Dick.
An allusion to the will of James Dick.
An allusion to the will of James Dick.
In 1770 the brig Good Intent (consigned to Dick & Stewart), the other Mrs.
Mary McCulloch.
In 1770 the brig Good Intent (consigned to Dick & Stewart, at Annapolis), containing tea, was sent back without being able to unload. In October, 1774, the incident of the Peggy Stewart took place. He represents, in his claim, this latter vessel to be worth £1500.
He had land in Londontown, Arundel county; also in Dorchester county. His farm at Annapolis was called Mount Stewart. His property was confiscated. In 1775 he was obliged to flee the country, leaving wife and family, and came to England. Here his representation to the Treasury as an American sufferer obtained for him a pension of £200. In 1777 he was recommended to the commander in chief in America (by the Secretary of Stats and others) for some employment, and returned thither, where he remained with the army "as a private gentleman" till after its arrival in New York. In 1780 he was made a memher of the Board of Associated Loyalists. On the evacuation of New York, in 1783, ho went to Halifax, Nova Scotia, with his wife and seven children.
In another place he is stated to have nine children.

In a children. In 1785 he came to England to prose-cute his claim beforo the Commission for Inquiring Into the Services, etc., of Loyalists.

The date of his death is not given, but in May, 1788 (writing from Halifax), he asks for an increase of (pension) al-lowance, having only £155 (per annum) and being very ill with a "stroke of palsy

A brother-John Stewart-Is mentioned in these papers; also a sister-Mrs, Wil-helmina Maitland.

(From Messrs. B. F. Stevens & Brown, London, January 11, 1905.)

### The Anthony Stewart Papers Ia British Government Archives. II.

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## To the Editor of THE NEWS:

In the communication which appeared in your columns on the 8th inst., allu-sion was made by me to Anthony Stew-art's own narrative of the burning of the brigantine Peggy Stewart at Annap-

the brigantine Peggy Stewart at Annap-olls on the 19th of October, 1774. There exists in the British Public Record Office (Audit Office, Loyalist Se-ries, vol. 6, p. 322) a memorial addressed by Anthony Stewart from Halifax, N. S., to the Commissioners of Parilament at London, under date of November 15, 1783. wherein reference is made to a pre-Hose "Memorial presented to the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, a copy of which is hereunto annexed with the copies of the affidavits in support of the same."

The Memorial of which a copy was so "annexed" was "presented" jointly by Anthony Stewart and Thomas Charles Williams, as given in full at foot hereof. It contains the narrative to which allusion was made by me.

The affidavits "in support of the same" are those of Richard Jackson, who "commanded the Brigantine Peggy Stewart belonging to Mr. Anthony Stewart & Co." and of Robert Caldeleugh, who was "manager of a rope manufactory carried on by the said Stewart & Co. These two papers are full of the exciting incidents of the six eventful days which culminated in the burning; but, as they cover nine fooiscap pages, their addition would unduly trespass on your vafuable space.

### RICHD. D. FISHER. Baltimore, April 13, 1905. Copy

RICHD, D. FISHER. Baltimore, April 13, 1905. Coy To the Right Honble the Lords Commissioners of His Majes-ty's Treasury &c &c &c. The Me-morial of ANTHONY STEWART and THOMAS CHARLES WIL-LIAMS late of the City of Annap-olis in the Province of Maryland in North America Merchants. Humbly Sheweth That your Memorialist Anthony Stew-art was Owner of the Brigantine Peggy Stewart on a Voyage from Annapolis to London in the Year 1774. That your Memorialist Thomas Charles Williams, who was in London in the Year 1774 did ehip on board the said ehip at the Port of London, among other Goods, seven-teen Cheats and half Chests of Tea con-signed to, and the Property of your Memorialist Thomas Charles Williams and his Brothera Joseph and James Williams his Partners, then Resident in the City of Annapolis Anthony Stew-art begs Leave to represent to your Lordships that on the Arrival of the Brigantine Peggy Stewart at the Port of Annapolis which was in the Month of October 1774 he did regularly enter the said Brigantine and Cargo at the Custom house, paying the Duty on the abovementioned Tea, as Imposed by Act of the British Parliament. That this Step gave great Offence to the Peo-ple of Annapolis who had entered into divers Combinations to prevent the said Act from taking Effect, and a Town Meeting (as it was called) being sum-moned Immediately to take this Matter into Consideration it was there debated in what Manner your Memorialist should be punished for the Crime, but at Lengtii fi was agreed that this being a weighty Business no further Proceed-ings should be held on it till the sense of the County could be taken at large, or in other Words til' the Mob might be gathered from all quarters. That printed hand-bills were accordingly dispersed in the Day appointed a Number of dis-orderiy People under different Ring-



leaders (as set forth in the Affidavit hereunto annexed) did repair to Annap-olis and joining with the Inhabitants of the Town did meet in a tumuituous Manner, and cailing your Memorialist the said Anthony Stewart before Them, then and there with Threats both against his Person and Property for paying the Duties on Tea abovemen-tioned, did require Him to sign a Paper which they presented to Him declaring Himself sorry for the Offence he had given and voluntarily offering to de-stroy both the Tea and the Vessel as an Atomement. That your Lordships Me-morialist at first refused to sign auch Paper, but his Wife being then ill in Child Bed, Aprehensions of the Conse-quence to Her and His Family, should he expose Himself any longer to the Fury of a lawless Mob, prevailed on Him to sign. That he was then carried by the said Mob in Triumph aboard the Brigantine and there in Conjunction with Joseph and James Williams Broth-ers to your Memorialist Thomas Charles Williams were obliged with their own Hands to aet Fire to the Brigantine and toes to your Memorialist Thomas Charles Williams valueing the Tea at First Cost, Freight, and Duty being Three Hundred and Ninety six Pounds. And the Loss to your Memorialist An-aton the Loss to your Memorialist An-thony Stewart valueing the Brigantine at Cost. as it was her first Voyage, be-ing Fifteen Hundred Pounds-makes in the Whole Elighteen Hundred and Ninety Six Pounds. That your Lordships Memorialist

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ing Fifteen Hundred Pounds-makes in the Whole Eighteen Hundred and Ninety Six Pounds. That your Lordships Memorialist Anthony Stewart after this Sacrifice was suffered to remain undisturbed for some little Time, but as he continued on all Occasions strenuously to oppose the Measures of the Enemies of Gov-ernment he at Length became so obnox-lous to Them that they sought every Opportunity to Harrass and disstress Him, that he even could not without being insulted travel in the Country about his lawful Business, that he was hanged and burnt in Efligy in different Parts of the Province and many Threats thrown out against both his Person and Property, and at Length, after open Hostilities were begunagainst Great Britaln, being put to the Alterna-tive of either taking up Arms or sub-jecting Himself to such Punlshment, as the Provincial Convention should think proper to inflict, he was faln to fly from the Country leaving his Wife Family and Property at the Mercy of the Rebels. That your Memorialist Thomas Charles

the Country leaving his Wite Family and Property at the Mercy of the Rebels. That your Memorialist Thomas Charles Williams arrived from London at New York on the very Day the Account came there of the Entry of his Tea, that finding the Populace highly irritated and threatening to proceed with the greatest violence against Him, he fied out of Town in Disguise and concealing Himself In the Woods, for that Time escaped their Fury. That Parties were sent out after Him to take Him and a Price set upon his Head in the public Papers. That thus hunted about for near three Months he was at last obliged to Surrender Himself to the Committee of Philadelphia upon a Negotiation be-gun by his Friends, by which he agreed to sign a Paper such as they chose to dictate to Him. That from this Time to ware Memorialist continued in America till the open Rebellion broke out, when he was obliged to fly or take up Arms against his Country. That a due sense of his Duty determined him to the first and that accordingly he contrived to make his Escape in the Night leaving all his Estate Debts & behind Him. That your Lordships Memorialists having thus represented to your Lord-ships the signal sufferings they have u dergone purely from their Obedience to an Act of Parliament relating to a Mutter of Revenue, and that their hav-ing actually paid a Duty to his Majestys Collector as imposed by said Act di-rectly produced to your Memorialists a Destruction of Property to the Amount

of Eighteen Hundred and Ninety Six Pounds, besides great Distress and In-jury in its Consequences to Them and their Affairs as set forth in the above Memorial, They Humbly pray your Lordships will be pleased to take their Case into Consideration and order Them Indemnification for the heavy Loss they have so sustained and such further Re-lief in the Premises as your Lordships in your Wisdom ahall think meet. (Signed) Anthony Stewart Thos, Charles Williams. Two Affidavits respecting burning of the Peggy Stewart annexed to this Me-morial each sworn to hefore Sir John Fielding.

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Fielding

Noise, Rice And Old Shoes At Rail.

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### The Anthony Stewart Papers In British Government Archives. III.

To the Editor of The News: "In support of" the memorial of An-theny Stewart and Thomas Charles Wil-liams, which I published in your issue of April 16, I mentioned the affidavits of Richard Jackson and Robert Calde-ley, and I now append hereto that of Richard Jackson. As this voucher to the circumstances leading up to and wentualing in the burning of the Pegy stewart on October 19, 1774, is both in-teresting and important, I give It toyour raders in full copy, exactly as it comes-tions of the Loyalist Se-reles, Andit Office, British Public Record Order, Its length necessarily defers the companion affidavit of Robert Calde-ley to a future communication. — RICHARD D. FISHER. Baltimore, April 19, 1900. The Anthony Stewart of the Province of Maryland, In North America, mari-reles, voluntarily make oath that be, the said Richard Jackson, was employed by Anapolis the year IT33 and IT4 as mag-from Annapolis to London, and on or about the 14th day of October, 1774, this deponent arrived at the port of Annapo-lis aforesaid in the said brigantine from hof the indented servents, under engage-mins to the owners of the said origin-the ada cargo of goods upon freight ondon, having on board upward of fity Indented servents, the enging the saforesard in that the peopt of Annapo-lis aforesard in the said brigantine from hof the Messers. Thomas Cha Wil-Hams & Co, there were seventen hof the deponent saith that amongother goods consigned to Messers. Thomas Cha Williams & Co, there were seventen hof this, this deponent sayeth that Mir. Anthony Stewart, went immediately on his aritval he waited on Mr. Anthony Stew-rat and half chests of fra, and this deponent sayeth that immediately the house the committee of Annapolis called phy Chlictor a bil of exchange for the phy chlictor and holg dequint, and threatene entered the said briganther house the committee of Annapolis called phy chlic deponent to the Custom-house aneeting of the inhabitants to enquir house the commi





lowing being the 19th, was fixed on for a meeting of the people, notice of which was given by printed hand bills being dispersed through the county, and this deponent saith that at the meeting above mentioned a guard was appointed on the said brigantine to prevent the tea from being landed or removed from on board, and that the guard came on board every day untill the hrigantine was destroyed, and this deponent saith that on Wednes-day, 19th of October, a number of peo-pie from different parts of the Province met at Annapolls, and that he, this de-ponent, being present, heard a great many threats uttered against Mr. Stew-art's life and property on account of his having entered the tea, and this depo-nent saith that it was proposed at the brigantine should be burnt and the brig-antine's name altered from Peggy Stew-art to Wilks and Liberty, that Doctor Warfield proposed that the brigantine and tea should both be burnt, and Mr. Stewart obliged to build another and call her Wilks and Liberty, and this deponent saith that, soon after the people assembled he, this deponent, went on hoard the brigantine Peggy Stewart, and that about two hours after he had been on board several ring-yaders of the mob came on board and tought Mr. Stewart and also Messrs. pseph and James Williams with them, at this deponent saith that soom after messenger came from the shore and tod Mr. Stewart that some of the peo-ple were Against burning the brigan-the but the the prigantine the prigannd this deponent saish that soon after messenger came from the share and told Mr. Stewart that some of the peo-ple were against burning the brigan-tine, but that Mr. Rezin Hammond and Mr. Charles Ridgley, who were then on board, told Mr. Stewart in this depo-nent's hearing that if he did not imme-diately set fire to the brigantine his house and family would be in danger that night, and added that if he did set fire to the brigantine they would pro-tect him from any further danger, and that this deponent saith upon these threats and assurances Mr. Stewart and Mr. Joseph and James Williams jointly set fire to the brigantine and tea, which were consumed to ashes, and this depo-nent saith that the sails brigantine was burnt, with all her sails and rigging standing and colours flying, and that he, this deponent, was not suffered to re-move any of the apparel or furniture be-longing to the said brigantine. (Signed) RICHARD JACKSON. And sworn to before Sir John Field-ing. The original denosition, will, he

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And sworn to before Sir John Field-ing. The original deposition will be found in the Treasury, annexed to the memorial of Anthony Stewart and Thomas Charles Williams.

## The Anthony Stewart Papers In British Government Archives.

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IV.

To the Editor of THE NEWS: I now redeem my promise, made in your issue of the 22d instant, by handing you herewith the affidavit of Robert Caldeleugh to the incidents which culminated in the burning of the Peggy Stewart on the 19th of October, 1774. It goes to you just as it comes to me from Vol. VI. of the Loyalist Series of the Audit Office of the British Public Records.

The narrative of this eye-witness and ear-witness I beg you will reproduce "au naturel," in all its confusion of capitals and deficiency of punctuation. It is most at ease in its own homely dress. RICHD. D. FISHER.

## Baltimore, April 26.

ROBERT CALDELEUGH late of the City of Annapolis in the Frovince of Maryland In North America Ropemaker voluntarily maketh Oath, That he the said Robert Caldeleugh did for many Years previous to the breaking out of the present Rebellion in America, Ilve in the Employment of Mr. Anthony Stew-art of the City of Annapolis as Manager of a Rope Manufactory carried on by the said Stewart and Company and thereby had an Opportunity of being In-timately acquainted with many other Transactions in Business carried on by the said Mr. Stewart, particularly that the said Mr. Stewart and Company were Owners of a Brigantine called the Pegsy Stewart whereof Richard Jackson was Master That the said Brigantine arrived at Annapolis aforesaid on or ahout the ith Day of October 1774 having on Board to the Deponents certain Knowl-edge upwards of fitty Indented Servants under the usual Engagements as this Deponent verily believes to the Owners of said Brigantine and also a Cargo of European and East Indian Goods upon Freight Consigned to and as this De-ponent verily believes the Property of Thomas Charles Williams and Co. In Annapolis aforesaid, And this Deponent saith, that among the Goods belonging to Thomas Charles Williams & Co. were everal Chests said to contain Tea, which this Deponent verily belteves did so, and this Deponent verily belteves did so, and this Deponent saith, that on the Day the said Brigann, arrived at Annapolis aforesaid, Mr. Anthony Stewart did en-mouse and Secured the Duty on the Tea to be paid to His Majesty's Collector as this Deponent saith that on the Arrival of the said Brigan-tine and it belng Known that the said Veaseli was entered at the Custom house and secured the Duty on the Tea and the Deponent saith that the Meeting of the Inhabitants of Annapolis afore-said was on the Evening of the Inhab-tiants to enquire into the Transaction, and the Deponent saith that the Meeting of the Inhabitants of Annapolis afore-said was on the Evening of the Inhab-tiants to enquire his Meeting, had an Oportuni

the Tea and demand Security for the Duty thereof which Mr. Stewart readily granted and this Deponent saith that after the Meeting had received the above mentioned Information from Mr. Muir the Deputy Collector, Mr. Mathias Ham-mond made a Motion to the following Effect, as near as the Deponent can rec-ollect, That as Mr. Stewart had Acted in Defiance of the Resolves of the Com-mittee in Entering of the Tea, and had made such a daring infringement on the Liberties of America It was proper that a Meeting of the County should be called before they proceeded any fur-ther in the Matter then before them. Ac-cordingly the Meeting was adjourned ther in the Matter then before them. Ac-cordingly the Meeting was adjourned lift by Day of October and printed Hand Bills were dispersed through the Prov-ince giving Notice thereof to the in-habitants, and this Deponent saith that a was present at Annapolis on Wednes-day the 19th Day of October, and that areat Number of People from different parts of the Province of Maryland met at Annapolis on that Day, and that many of them threatened Mr. Anthony Stewart with Death to burn his House and himself in it, and such other Puu-ishment as their Rage dictated, And this Deponent asith that the parties from the different parts of this Province were headed by the following persons Vist. A Party from Prince George County head-ed by Walter Bowie a Planter, a Party from Baltimore headed by Charles Ridg-ly Jun; a Representative in Assembly for that County, a Party from Baltimore beaded by Mordecal Gist and John Deavor, a Party from Elk Ridge in Arundel County headed by Dr. Ephraim Howard another Party from same place by Dr. Warfield, a Party from same place by Dr. Warfield, a Party from same place by Dr. Warfield, a Party from same place dist what when the Mob was Assembled Nr. Matblas Hammond and Mr. Charles Carroli (Barrister) did Propose as an Atonement for the Crime Mr. Stewart had Committed that the Tea Should be taken out of the Brigantine Peggy Stew-art and carried under the Gallows and there burnt, but this was objected to and not deemed Satisfaction enough by the above Ringleaders, and nothing would Satisfy the Mob unless the Brig-antine and Tea were both burnt, and this Deponent saith that after the Mob had rejected the Proposel of Mr. Ham-mond and Mr. Carroli, they sent Mr. Charles Wallams Partners with Thomas Charles Williams Partners with Thomas this Own House to the Place where the Mob was Assembled, and this Deponent saith, that Meessrs. Joseph Williams and James Williams Partners with Thomas Charles Williams Kerwart and Messrs. Williams which they were Ordered to read Separately to the Feople then A

alm direct in a

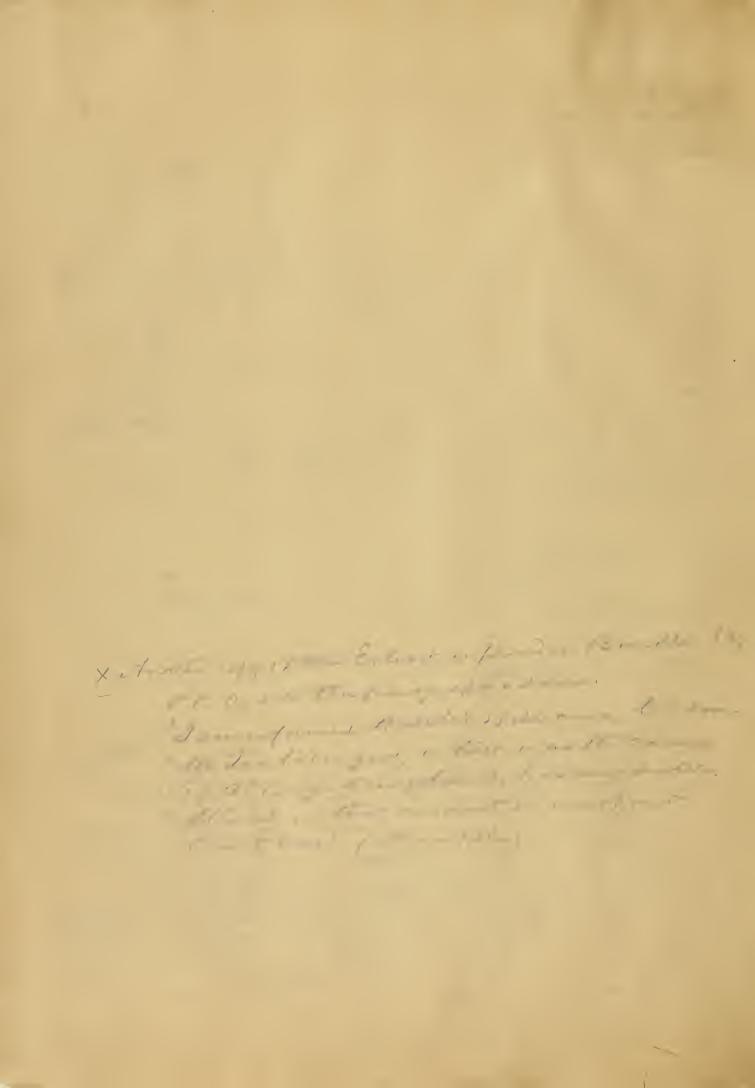


nent Danger, if he had not complied with the Requisition of the Mob. (Signed) ROBT. CALDELEUGH. And Sworn before Sir John Fleiding: the Original Deposition will he found in the Treasury Office Annexed to the Memorial of Anthony Stewart and Thomas Charles Williams.

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## From the Baltimore News May 9, 1905.

The Anthony Stewart Papers In British Government Archives.

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## To the Editor of The News:

In your issue of April 15 last I made mention of Anthony Stewart's Halifax Memorial of 1783. That Memorial craves reference to "the Copy of an Extract from Governor Eden's Letter to the Right Honorable Lord George Germain, dated the 18th of September, 1775, and boreunto annexed."

The said "copy of an Extract" I now hand you, subjoined just as it comes to me from Vol. VI., Joyalist Series, Audit Office, British Public Record Office. One object of its present publication is to call attention to the fact that shortly after the burning of the Peggy Stewart, in 1774, an "Account" of thatevent was transmitted to the English authorities by the Governor. The high character of this official, combined with the responsibility of his office, should make this the most valuable of all contemporary accounts. Search for it in this country having so far proved unavailing, I am now seeking it in Tugland, with undertain hope of success. Yeanwhile, should any of your readers know of it, directly or indirect, I shall be glad to hear from them.

RICHARD D FISTER.

Baltimore, May 6.

The Original Letter from whence the following Extract is taken will be found in the Secretary of State's Office.

Extract of a Letter from Governor Eden of Maryland to the Right Honourable Lord George Germain, dated Annapolis, 18th September, 1775, referred to in the foregoing Memorial.

## My Lord

X

The Bearer of this Wr. Anthony Stewart Merchant of this City, is the Gentleman to whom with Wr. Dick the Brigantine Good Intent (the first Vessell sent back with Goods from this province) was consigned by Mr. John Bachanan of London. The particulars of which Your Lordship may be informed of by Mr. Stewart or by referring to the Letters, I had the Honour of writing to and receiving from Lord Hillsborough on that Occasion.

Mr. Dick and this Gentleman were also Owners of the Brigg Peggy Stewart burnt here about a Fortnight before my Return to my Sovernment last year: the most impartial Account I could procure of that atrocio as Act I sent Heme, soon after my Arrival, to be laid before your Lord-ship, and your Lordship will receive a full authentic ated state of the Facts relative to both these Affairs from Mr. Stewart who will have the Hencr of waiting on your Lordship. His character here has even been irreprochable, and the unhance Disturbances and violant Monaver and irreprochable, and the unhappy Disturbances and violent Measures pur-sued in this (contry he has always been an Themy to, and an avered Opposer of. This has driven upon him the Resentment of the Promoters thereof. And Self preservation will easily account for his involuntary Assent to the Transactions abovementioned, Self presservation also carries Vim at this Time, out of the Country, his Life and House having been more than once in in Dangar or Apprehended 's base. 'nd be now leaves his I way, Chuldren and Treporty here with "r. Lick the is his Fath r in lav.



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### The Anthony Stewart Papers In The British Government Archives. VI.

To the Editor of THE NEWS:

In your issue of April 8 last I quoted from three epistolary testimonies to the character of Anthony Stewart. One of these, that of Governor Eden of Maryland, was published in full text in your issue of the 9th inst. I now hand you, likewise in full text, that of Secre-tary Robinson of the English Treasury and that of Lieutenant Governor Fan-ning of Nova Scotia, both being from Bundle 62, Loyalist Serles, Audit Office, British Public Record Office.

## RICHARD D, FISHER.

Baltimore, May 11.

(Copy of a Letter from John Robin-son Esqre Secretary of the Treasury written to General Sir William Howe and dated the 23d of May 1777.)

Sir I beg leave to introduce to you; Mr. Anthony Stewart a Gentleman of Prop-erty in Maryland who has been a great Sufferer in the Cause of Government to which he has been a steady and active Friend and on that Account obliged to fly and take Refuge in this country. Being desirous of returning in Hopes to render some services in Maryland, I am directed to recommend that Gentleman to your Friendship and Protection, though I am persuaded that his own Merit will be his best Introduction to You and procure Him every Support and Assistance which may be in your Power to shew Him. I am with great Truth and Respect, Sir Your most obedient Humble Servant (Signed) JOHN ROBINSON. Halifax 30th July 1785.

Halifax 30th July 1785.

(Signed) JOHN ROBINSON. Haliax 30th July 1785. Gentlemen. Having the Honor to be known by You, I beg I may be permitted on that Circumstance to take the Liberty of in-troducing to You my very intimate & worthy Friend Mr. Stewart, who will have the Honor of waiting on You with this Letter. Mr. Stewart was, prior to the Com-mencement of the American Contest, settled In Maryland, where he had sev-eral years been a Merchant of Note.-He was among the first of those who, for their Loyalty, and Attachment to the Mother Country, feit the Effects of the Popular Resentment in that Province.-He was some time in New York; and for near two years past has resided, with his Family in Halifax.-He leaves Mrs. Stewart, and a numerous and very amiable — of Children, in Halifax while He makes a Voyage to England for the purpose of substantiating before your Honorable Board his Claim to National Consideration as a Loyal american Suf-ferer.-And it is with much Pleasure that I embrace the Oppertunity which now offers of announcing Mr. Stewart to His Majesty's Commissioners, as a Gentle-man of a very respectable Character-much esteemed by his Acquaintances, and a Man of indubitable Integrity & Loyalty. man of a much esteemed by indubitable Inco. and a Man of indubitable Inco. Loyalty. I have the Honor to be, with very great Esteem, great Esteem, contlemen,

at Eastern, Gentlemen, Your most Obedient faithful Servant, EDMD FANNING. The Honorable D. P. Coke & J. Wilmot Esqrs Com-missioners &c. &c. &c.

## The Anthony Stewart Papers In British Government Archives.

## VII.

To the Editor of THE NEWS: We have heard what others say of Anthony Stewart, and something of what he says of himself; and we are yet to hear more. We will now diverge for an interval, and hear what he says of the sharer of his fortunes.

The attentive reader of Anthony Stewart's own narrative of the burning of his brigantine, as published in The Newa of the 15th ult., will not have failed to mark its keynote in these words of the narrator: "That your Lordships Me-morialist at first refused to sign auch Paper, but his Wife being then ill in Child Bed, Apprehensions of the Conse-Child Bed, Apprenensions of the Conse-quence to Her and His Family should be expose Himself any longer to the Fury of a lawless Mob, prevailed on him to sign." Further on, he adds: "at Length (etc., etc.) he was fain to fly from the Country leaving his Wife Fam-ly, and Property at the Mercy of the lly and Property at the Mercy of the Rebcls."

In the Papers which I have derived from the British Government Archives, there are three more documentary cmanations from Anthony Stewart, in which his wife is mentioned, as shown in four extracts hereto appended under their appropriate references. It will now be noted that he mentions her six times in all, and that in three of the six he strikes the keynote.

I cannot find that this vital feature of the tragedy of 1774-the precarious situation of the wife of the victim-has ever been given to the world by any historian: nor can I learn that it has ever appeared in the public prints previous to this issue of your journal, and that of the 15th uit. I admit that it is accessible, to the student and the forager, in that repository called the Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, where may be found, on Page 253 of Vol. XXV., a private letter of Thomas Ringgold, dated Chestertown, Md., October 25, 1774, from which I quote the follow-ing: "Mr. Stewart had it seems no interest in the Tea nor had he any Goods as was reported and the people would have been satisfied even with the Tea's being stored without paying the Duty. But Anto. Stewart obstinately went and paid it & contrary to the advice of all his Friends. This incensed the people and a great number came in from all parts of the Country and nothing less than tarring & feathering would satisfy them. This they were diverted from by the Influence of Barrister Carroll & others in pity to Mrs. Stewart who was then in Labor." RICHARD D. FISHER. Baltimore, May 16.

Baltimore, May 16. (From a communication of Anthony Stewart addressed to "My Lord," under date No. 5 Edward Street, Cavendish Square, July 28th, 1776; taken from Bun-die 62, Loyalist Series, Andit Office, Brit-ish Public Record Office.) At the Time the Brig was burnt it was proposed to destroy my House. The Sit-uation of Mrs. Stewart was urged to prevent it, as she could not he removed without an evident Risk of her Life. Thia Argument was listened to, though many Persons publickly declared that the Life of one Woman ought not to he put in Competition with the Liberties of America which I had violated by paying the Duty on Tea. My Family was kept in continual Alarm.

(From a Memorial of Anthony Stew-art to the Commissioners of Parliament, dated Halifax, N. S., November 15, 1783; taken from Vol. VI., Loyalist Series. Au-dit Office, British Public Record Office.) At Length after open Hostilities were begun against Great Britain he was Obliged to Fly from the Country leaving his Wife, Family and Property behind Him. Him.

Him. (and again) This Obliged your Memorialist on the Evacuation of New York being an-nounced, to remove from thence to Hali-fax in Nova Scotia with his Wife and seven Children who formerly lived in Ease and Affuence but have lately de-pended on the slender aupport which your Memorialist for some Years past has received from Governmt.

has received from Governmt. (From the Sworn Evidence of Anthony Stewart before the Commissioners of Parliament on February 10, 1786; taken from Vol. VI., Loyalist Series, Audit Of-fice, British Public Record Office.) As to the Brigantine Peggy Stewart The Affdavits of Richard Jackson and Robert Caldeleugh are read-respecting thia Business. Says he destroyed the Vessell and Signed the paper signifying his Assent to the Transaction, thro' necessity and by Cumpulsion-His wife had laid in about three days hefore the Vessell was unned-& he was afraid of having his House pulled down. The 15001 is the value of the whole Ves-sell-Mr. Dick was half owner-He is dead-and Mr. Stewart Claims one half in his own right, and the other as sur-viving partner and Representative of Mr. Dick.

Dick.



## The Anthony Stewart Papers In British Government Archives.

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VIII.-(Conclusion.) To the Editor of THE NEWS:

The latest of the Anthony Stewart Papers discovered in the British Govern-ment Archives is a lengthy Memorial addressed by him to the Commissioners of Parliament, in which he rehearses his past services and sufferings, and depicts the sources of his situation. It deper the sorrows of his situation. It is cer-tified by Governor Parr of Nova Scotia, under date of Hallfax, 31st March, 1788, and is to be found in Bundle 62, Loyalist Series, Audit Office, British Public Record Office. As I cannot thrust its bulk on your limited space, I append its peroration only.

At the time of this Memorial, some fourteen years have elapsed since the tragedy of incendiarism. We now see him who has been portrayed to us by him who has been portrayed to us by high authorities as the gentleman of property, the merohant of note, the man of indisputable integrity and irreproach-able character--we eee him, as por-trayed by himself in his advancing years, smitten with disease, stricken with pov-erty, crushed under the burden of a nu-merous family, while he "doth her the merous family, while he "doth beg the aims of palsied eid," at the paltering hands of an ungrateful monarchy. What of the sharer of his fortunes? As he continues to speak of his children, but ceases all mention of the wife and mother, we know not if ahe still-lives to partake of his miserles, or, if "after life's fitful fever, she sleeps well," freed forever from the reminiscent horrors of a terrorized child-bed.

Here we must leave Anthony Stewart "to drag out the weak remains of life left him"-I use his own heart-broken words. Let us not leave him without interweaving the tribute of respect with the tribute of pity. He was a sincere, fearless and consistent Loyalist; and, if on one occasion he seemed to falter, this is finally and honorably explained by his devotion to his wife. In the Sev-enteenth Century English Loyalists sacrificed themselves for a cause; in the Eighteenth Century American loyalists sacrificed themselves for a cause; in the Nineteenth Century American Southerners sacrificed themselves for a cause. We may not think as they did-we may differ so widely as to thank God that in each century the cause was lostbut we class ourselves with the ignoble if we deny them the laurel which sacrifice wins for eincerity.

And now, to the evidence evoked from the British Government Archives in establishment of the facts of October 19, 1774, let us adjoin the testimony given in the Baltimora newspapers of Oc-tober 20, 1904. I quote from the Ameri-can this statement: "They erected a gallows immediately in front of his house by way of intimidation, then gave him his choice-either to swing by the halter or go with them on board and put fire to his own vessel." I quote from the Sun these words addressed to the victim of tyranny: "Mr. Stewart, we have come to require you to do one of the things of two things, namely, to go with us and burn your vessel or hang before your own door." I quote from both papers the mention made of "that fearless minority which forced Stewart to set fire to his own vessel and compelled the majority, composed of residents of Annapolis and the immediate vicinity, to acquiesce."

to acquiesce." Here, then, is the verdict of history: ON OCTOBER 19, 1774, LAWLESS AND VIOLENT MEN FROM THE SUR-ROUNDING COUNTRY OVER-AWED THE CAPITAL OF THE PROVINCE OF MARYLAND, AND, DEFAMING LIBERTY IN THE NAME OF LIB-ERTY FORCED UPON A DEFENCE-ERTY, FORCED UPON A DEFENCE-LESS FELLOW-CREATURE, UNDER THE ALTERNATIVE OF ASSASSINA-TION, THE ARSON OF HIS OFFENCE-LESS PROPERTY BY HIS OWN HAND, WHILE HIS WIFE WAS UNDERGO-ING THE SACRED TERM OF THE MATERNAL ORDEAL.

We may no longer uphold the doers of deeds which "make the angels weep." We may no longer traduce the memory of an upright man who suffered for sincerity. If we profess to teach history to our children, we are bound by honor to teach it in its truth. We owe it even more to them than to ourselves to undo in the daylight of knowledge the wrong we have done in the darkness of ignorance. We are admonished by the learned Selden that we are rather to be blamed for maintaining mistakes than for making them; and we are warned by the observant Montesquieu that degeneration begins rather with the parents than with the ohlidren.

We must abandon the celebration of Peggy Stawart Day. Not by riot, but by municipal ordinance; we must ex-punge the Idolatry of Crime from the walls of the Temple of Justice. This is the retribution which enlightened conscience demands of every supporter of law, of every lover of liberty, of every husband of the bosom—yea more, of every "man that's of a woman born" in the City of Ballimore of the State of Maryland. RICHARD D. FISHER. Maryland. 1420 Park avenue, Baltimore, May 26.

(Note-The student who desires to con-(Note—The student who deshes to con-sult the seven previous articles of this eries will find them in The News of April 8, 15, 22 and May 6, 9, 13 and 22. The Documents from which they are taken are now in the hands of the bind-er, preliminary to deposit with the Mary-land Historical Society.)

### (Peroration.)

(Peroration.) "By a sudden Stroke of the Palsy, your Memorialist has been for some time placed in that absolute State of Inability which totally unfits him for any Attention to his Concerns in Life. Entirely deprived of the use of the right side, he labours under every Inconveni-ence that can possibly operate as an ob-stacle to his Subsistence. His Commer-cial Views, the chief dependence of him-self and a numerous family, are in a great measure frustrated; his badhealth, and consequent confinement render it impossible for him to look out for other means of Support, and his advancement in years banishes all hopes of a perfect recovery. recovery.

recovery. In a Country like this, where the most active Industry and Diligence are barely competent to secure a Livelihood, Mis-fortunes such as these are attended with a double Grievance. Your Memorialist even in his present infirm state would exert every Nerve left him in order to his relief, had not experience convinced him of the utter impossibility to suc-ceed. Nothing but the melancholy con-

sideration of his incapability to support himself by his Industry would have in-duced him to take the present recourse. Relying therefore on the humanity of Government, and trusting to your Hon-ours for a serious and candid considera-tion of his Case, he most humbly en-tracts treats

That you will be pleased to recommend an Increase of the Pension which he now enjoys, or suggest for his benefit any other mode of Relief which in your Wisdom and Compassion you may think fit, that he may be enabled to drag out the weak remains of Life left him with greater Ease to himself and his unfortunate Children who are totally depend-ent upon him And, as in duty bound will every pray—

every pray-ANTHONY STEWART."



# iec Junior The Anthony Stewart Papers In British Government Archives.

IX.-(APPENDIX.)

IX.-(APPENDIX.) To the Editor of THE NEWS: "One touch of nature makes the whole world kin." Since the publication in your columns of the evidence called forth from British Archives. I have yet to meet a man so disloyal to the fillal mem-ories of a mother's foudling arms as to uphold the mohocks of October 19, 1774. It may be that we are not quite through with the story of that mob-and let it ever be borne in mind that a mob is a mob, whether led by Jack Cade or Lord George Gordon. Unto "the patient search and vigil iong." American Arch-ives are now yielding up a mass of orig-inal and damnatory evidence which has been suppressed or ignored, in part or whole, by those pseudo-patriotle writ-ers—"blind leaders of the blind"--who call themselves Historians of Maryland. Any attempt in this community to dis-grace our dear old State by further cele-hration of the so-called "Peggy Stewart" day may look to meet the publication of this evidence in supplementation of that already published from British Archives. RICHARD D. FISHER.

Baltimore, June 20

## ANTHONY STEWART,

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MRS. ANTHONY STEWART.





# Anthony Stewart's Heirs Living

Man Who Burned The Peggy Stewart At Annapolis Has Had A Distinguished Line Of Descendants, Some Of Whom Now Make Their Home In Massachusetts.

### Navy Connections.

ites d' anges

A great-granddaughter of Anthony Stewart, the central figure in that vigorous episode of October 19, 1774, which has lately received new light through investigations made by Mr. Richard D. Fisher of this city, and the publication in The News of evidence hidden in the British Government archives for a century and a quarter-a great-granddaughter of this man who burned the Peggy Stewart with his own hand, is now living at West Newton, Mass., at an age above the allotted three score and ten.

above the allotted three score and ten. She is the widow of Commander Charles H. Cushman, late of the United States Navy, and her full name is Nannie Stewart Cushman. Anthony Stewart had a son John, and he had a son William, who was Miss Nannie Stewart's father. Before she was old enough even to know sorrow, two great blows fell upon her. Her mother died when she was two days old. When she was about three monthsold her father sailed for Europe, but neither he nor the ship, nor the crew, nor the passen-gers were ever heard of agaln-all were lost at sea. William Stewart had a sis-ter, Margaret, who married a Dr. Rich-ard Marriott of Annapolis, and in their household Miss Nannie Stewart was raised.

Anthony Stewart's wife was buried in the graveyard of All Hallows' Church, near Londontown, Md. Anthony Stewthe graveyard of All Hallows' Church, near Londontown, Md. Anthony Stew-art is supposed to have been buried in Hallfax. Their youngest daughter, Isa-bella, married Sir Jahleel Brenton, a K. C. B., of the Royal British Navy. Her grandson, Capt. Jahleel Brenton Cary of the English Army, was with the Prince Imperial when the latter was killed in Zululand. Anthony Stewart's sister, Wilhelmina, married Sir Thomas Maitland of the Royal Navy. All in all, the Stewarts were people of much con-sequence in those Revolutionary times and since, with a special predilection for navy connections. Mrs. Cushman's eldest child is the widow of Rear Ad-miral Lewis A. Kimberly of the United States Navy. **Portraits By Copley.** 

on the retired list. In the Civil War he was wounded at the second battle of Fort Fisher, and injured at the first at-tack on Charleston. Mrs. Cushman's youngest son, William Reynolds Cushman, now 30 years of age, graduated at the Academy in 1895, and is now a licutenant. Her oldest grand-son, Tilton Ashfield Kimberly, is also a licutenant in the Navy, graduating in 1901.

1901. "You see," says Mrs. Cushman, "we are still fond of the 'blue and gold,' and keep in the line of the U. S. N. My son and grandson both fought in the Spanish War in 1898, my son on the bat-tle-ship Indiana, at the battle of San-tlago, and Lleutenant Kimberly on the Vixen, at Ponce, Porto Rico." Mrs. Cushman has Anthony Stewart's armorial book-plate, which also is shown on this page.

on this page.

## Where Stewart Was Buried.

One result of the recent investigations into the career of Anthony Stewart has been the throwing of doubt upon the statement that he lies burled in Halifax. Mrs. Cushman refers to this in a re-cent letter to Baltimore, wherein she served

In this at west Newton, Mass, at all at a book the allotted three score and her and the stowart sequence in those Revolutionary that, is the member here solution the rate of the United States Navy, and her full name is Nannie Stewart is father. Before she was disce, with a special predilection for navy connections. Mrs. Cushmars the test of the United States Navy.
 Portraits By Copley.
 Portraits of Anthony Stewart's father. Before she was did enough even to know sorrow, two great blows fell upon her. Her mother dided when she was two days old. When she was two days of the she was two days that the portrait of Mrs. Anthony Stewart's grave or the she was so there for the she that the part of the she was so there the var, in assuch a she was so were well.
 Remembers Peggy Stewart's Sterer. Tu see to visit her frequently, sha says, "and remember her as a very day in 189, gradualing at the stare? This is merely a sugrest on the kare? Stewart was abuet was two was about 90 years of age. Here was the yeary so take the way in 189, gradualing at the stare? This is merely a sugrest the two was about 90 years of age. Here was there pegy Stewart at ther when was "is hard in th

## ANTHONY STEWART'S ARMORIAL BOOK PLATE.





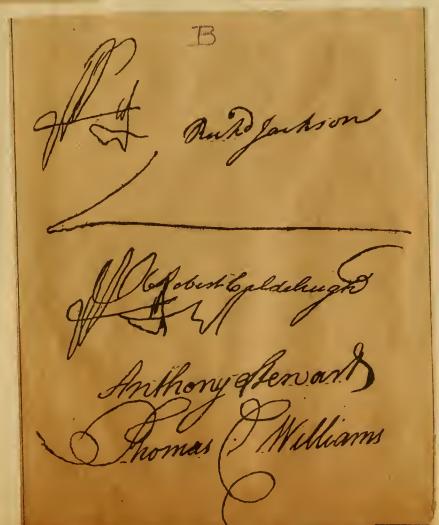
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Further Peggy Siewari scarches
In British Archives – The Orig-inni Memorial And Afidavits
Broaght To Light
The Editor of THE NEWS.
Your columns of April 15 and 22 and May 6 gave publication, successively, to copies of the following papers:
(1) The memorial of Anthony Stewart and Thomas Charles Williams, addressed to the British Treasury, bearing the foot-nete: "Two afidavits respecting the burning of the Peggy Stewart annexed
will be deposited with the Maryland His-torical Society.
and the course of these searches certain clues have developed as to the filling in trate courts of the burning of the Peggy the immensity of the British documen-tary arcana, not merely because of their variant unpublished chronicles of important unpublished chronicles of Maryland Revolutionary history.

(Indorsement on Aublicate of memorial of Anthony Stewart and Thomas Wil-liams to the Treasury.) Memorial of[Anthy Stewart and] Thomas Charles Williams] for indem-nification for Brigantine Peggy Stewart] & her cargo destroyed but the Data

Thomas Charles Willians for indem-nification for Brigantine Peggy Stewart & her cargo destroyed by the Rebells [177] Rx 10th March 1777] J. R] (Indorsement on triplicate of Me-morlal.) S. & W.] Memil of Ant Stewart & Thos Charles; Williams late of Annap-olis! Merchts set forth That sd Stewart was Owner of the Brigantine! Peggy Stewart that came from Annapolis to London in 1774. That said Williams was then in London & loaded sd Brigantine with a! Cargo of goods. & inter alla with 17] Chests & ½ Chests of Tea. That sdl Vessell returned directly to Annap-olis! therewith & In Octr 1774 on his! ar-rival there, entered sd Ship &! Cargo at the Custom hs there, & pd Duty for the sd Tea. That this! occasioned a Town & afterwards! County meetings of the In-habitants! & some of the people in! consequence came on board &! set fire to the sd Brigantine & Cargo! wch were to-tally burnt & destroyed:! 2 Affidavits of the Masr of sd Vessell] Ca & mounts' to Stewart's verify! the Facts; and Memorts pray! for satisfaction for the loss of sd Vessell] Tea & Dutles amounts to 1896£!. Transd by Ld G. G. with Memis of! Cutler et al for considern! a Duplicate in respect to Stewart! but Williams's is an Original Application.





## Further Peggy Stewart Searches Among British Archives; Governor Eden's Missing "Impartial Account."

II.

To the Editor of THE NEWS:

In your issue of May 9, 1905, there ap-peared an extract of a letter written by Governor Eden from Annapolis, under date of September 18, 1775, to the Secre-tary of State at London, in which he al-ludes to the incendiarism of the Peggy Stewart on October 19, 1774, in these words: words:

The most impartial Account I could procure of that atrochous Act I sent Home, soon after my Arrival, to be laid before Your Lordship.

At the time of the "Act" Governor Eden was absent from Annapolis on a trip to England, which began on May 25 and ended on November 8, 1774. The "Account" must therefore have been writen in the last-named month, but it cannot be found either in the British Public Record Office or in the Dart-mouth Manuscripts, which two collec-tions comprise all the calendared corre-spondence of the Eden administration-1759-1776.

tions comprise all the calendared corre-tomation of the Eden administration-its-its. With the exception of one misplaced paper, which is said to be unimportant, transcripts of both the above-named collections have been faithfully made by desers. B. F. Stevens & Brown of Tra-ductions have been faithfully made by desers. B. F. Stevens & Brown of Tra-angels to the Secretary of State at they do not contain a single line and May 5, 1775, a term of 624 days. The dedressed by the Governor from An-napols to the Secretary of State at London between August 19, 1773, and May 5, 1775, a term of 624 days. Deducting the 164 days of the Gov-ernor's absence in 1774, there remain for days barrer of official dispatches from Annapols to London, notwith-standing a critical political situation which must have dictated frequent re-matches, for we surmise that they cover historical data even more desirable than the "Account" of the incendiarism, in samuch as about a dozen chronicles been brought together. The search, which has already been long and laborious, is one promises to become leby in that. The Eden Correspondence, incomplet monting historian of Maryland, and will be files of the Maryland, and will be able of the Maryland in thistorical be able of the Maryland, and will be able of the Maryland in thistorical hits and bill, which has drifted away from baudbill, which has drifted away fro

RICHARD D. FISHER. Baltimore, Nov. 23, 1905.

## Further "Peggy Stewart" Searches Among British Archives -- Edmnnd Burke And The Missing Maryland Dispatches. III.

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To the Editor of THE NEWS: In your columns of the 24th ulto. At-tention was called to the lately imported transcripts of the Eden Correspondence and the absence which they show of any, official dispatches from Annapolis to London for the entire "Peggy Stewart" year 1774, and for months hefore and after. In the search for these

year 1774, and for months before and after. In the search for these estrays, we open the printed Parliamentary records, and find that, on January 20, 1775, the Premier, Lord North, laid before the House of Commons copies and extracts of letters-52 in number-dated between May 4 and December 15, 1774, emanating from the Governors of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, South Carolina and Georgia. The Clerk having read the title, Mr. Burke observed there were no letters from Moryland, and desired the noble Lord would inform the House whether any had been received, or whether they were kept back for polli-ical reasons; and whether these Papers contained all the intelligence the Minis-ters had received from America. Lord North replied that he had brought the Papers, but had not examined them; neither did he know whether there were any letters from Maryland or not; that, if there were any, they should be laid before the House; that, as to the Papers containing all the intelligence from Amer-ica, he would not pretend to say they did, etc. On February 2, 1775, there were laid be-fore The Commons six like Papers from

did, etc. On February 2, 1775, there were laid be-fore The Commons six like Papers from the Governors of Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, dated he-tween September 1, 1774, and January 4, 1775, and one fragment from the Gov-ernor of Maryland, dated December 30, 1774. 1774.

crnor of Maryland, dated December 30, 1774. Struck by the anomaly that all the aforesaid 59 dispatches are addressed to the then Secretary of State for the Col-onles, The Earl of Dartmouth, save only the one Maryland fragment, we appeal to the original of the latter as filed in the British Public Record Office, and dis-cover that it is in the handwriting of William Eden of London, and is mani-festly his excerpt from a personal letter written to him by his brother the Gov-ernor. It thus appears that "the noble Lord" kept the word of promise to the ear and broke it to the hope. These two instalments of dispatches were duly laid before The Lords by Sec-recipient and curator of the official Colonial correspondence. The instalment on January 20 brought Lord Chatham to his feet, and he began his immortal Speech of that date hy censuring the de-lay of communicating these Papers and the country with misrepresentations of the state of the Colonies as an affair of Boston only. It is more than probable that Mr.

Boston only.

the state of the Colonies as an affair of Boston only. It is more than probable that Mr, Burke's innuendo was justifiable, and that the Premier and Secretary and their col-leagues of the Ministry suppressed the entire official correspondence from Mary-land because they did not wish to con-firm the news of the "Peggy Stewart" incendiarism, which had been published in the London journale as early as the middle of December, 1774, and had aroused political as well as commercial alarm. That some such correspondence existed we have positive proof in Gov-ernor Eden's subsequent letters. That its importance precluded all possibility of its destruction we may safely argue. We may conclude that it was secrity segregated and or eventually forgotten, and that the hand of time may yet pluck it forth from the dusty alcoves of a quon-dam bureaucracy. MICHARD D. FISHER. Baltimore, Dec. 15.

Farther Peggy Stewart Searches Among British Archives-A Letter From Annapolis In London Chronlele.

To - mat 1

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### (Item A.)

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS COLUMN. The Peggy Stewart, Jackson, is burnt at Maryland for having tea on board.-London Chronicle, December 13-15, 1774.



### (Item B.)

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EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM AN-NAPOLIS, OCTOBER 24.

NAPOLIS, OCTOBER 24. "In my last I advised you of a vessel being arrived here from London, having tea on board. You will see the fate of it in the newspapers. The people from the country mct here; some insisted on hanging Mr. Anthony Stewart, the gen-tleman who paid the duty of the tea; others were for tarring and feathering him, and a great many were for destroy-ing his house, etc., and with difficulty they were appeased with the burning of the vessel and tea: Notwithstanding, when the question was put to the mob, whether they were for having the ves-sel burnt or not, a great majority were against burning her, yet the minority threatened so much, that most people thought it best to comply to prevent worse consequences. From this you may judge what small security people have judge what small security people have for their property here."-London Chron-icle, December 29-31, 1774.

## Anthony Stewart In Nova Scotla-His Prominent Citizenship-His Great-Grandson Living.

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To the Editor of THE NEWS:

Great-Grandson Living. To the Editor of THE NEWS: In the Anthony Stewart papers which were disentombed from British Govern-ment archives in 100, and which have contributed copious extracts of their con-tents to your columns, it is stated by Mr. Stewart that he expatriated himself from New York to Halifax, N. S., with his wife and seven children in Septem-ber, 1783. Theneforward he appears in the said papers as a Nova Scotian until March, 1783, and there the record abrupt-ly ends, leaving him at Halifax in im-paired health and reduced circumstances. Impressed by the character of this re-markable man as delineated in the afore-said papers, and convinced that he must have asserted himself in any subsequent environment, I have sought him in Nova Scotian tradition for many months and though various channels. At last, I am able to lay before your readers the here-to-appended copy of a letter addressed to me under date of December 4, 1905, by Mr. George C. C. Nichols, corresponding secretary of the Nova Scotia Historical Society, wherein it appears that An-nony Stewart was for nearly 30 years a prominent citizen of Halifax in all pub-lic and charitable affairs; that his oldest inving at Dartmouth, N. S., in the person of Mr. Douglas Stewart. I am now in correspondence with this last-named gen-teman, and expect to obtain from him under family data of historical interest. RICHARD D. PISHER.

Baltimore, Jan. 23.

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## Authony Stewart In Nova Scotla-"A Born Leader."

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II. To the Editor of THE NEWS: Supplementing the data published in your Issue of the 26th ult. concerning Anthony Stewart's residence in Nova Seotia, I now hand you copy of a lette from his great-great-grandson. Mr. Doug-las Stewart, dated Dartmouth, January 16, 1906, together with a biographical summary from Mr. James S. Macdonald, the historiau of the North British So-ciety of Halifax, from which we derive further details of the life and character of the 'born leader'' who is the subject of these letters. RICHARD D. FISHER. Baltimore, Feb. 1.

Baltimore, Feb. 1. Dartmouth, N. S., Jan. 16, 1906. Richard D. Fisher, Esq., Baltimore: My Dear SI--I inclose an entract from the "Annals of the North British Society" bearing on the history of Anthony Stew-art. Mr. Macdonald. historian of the Society, tells me that it is the fact that Anthony's house is still standing on Grafton street, Halifax, and that, al-though it has been altered hy successive owners, there is still enough of the original erection to identify it as a large mansion' in the early days of the town. He says, also, that Anthony brought with him in 1782 five slaves, who were subsequently liberated by him and sent to Bormuda. He died in December, 1812, and was buried in the old St. Paul's churchyard. Yours very truly, DOUGLAS STEWART.

DOUGLAS STEWART. Extract from "Annals of the North British Society." compiled by James S. Macdonald, historian, Halifax: Anthony Stewart, born in Abcrdeen and educated there, had for years pre-vious to the Revolution conducted a great husiness in Baltmore, with branch house at New York. He was acquainted with Halifax and its people, and at once, after his settling here, was re-ceived by all classes as a born leader. He soon proved his value to the place and was looked up to for advice and di-rection. He was a fearless, outspoken man; vigor and enthuslasm marked his every movement; and, in addition to amassing a large fortune, he gave freely to Church and State, and his name crops up continually in our local Halifax rec-ords as taking part in all good works projected for the public good. At the Society's meetings he was seen at his best-a clever, enthusiastic speaker, with a well pronounced Scottish accent; In addition, a good singer, he made himself essential to the success of the quarterly meetings. If lived for many years on Grafton street, then a most fashionable locality, and entertained largely.



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## Anthony Stewart In Novn Scotia-His Family Record-His Death In 1812.

### III.

III. To the Editor of THE NEWS: In addition to the data published in your issue of the 6th instant, I have re-ceived from Mr. Douglas Stewart of Dartmouth, N. S., many other family details, including-his own line of descent, whereby it appears that he is a son of James Stewart, born September 21, 1820, who was son of Dunbar Douglas Stew-art, born April 10, 1794, who was son of James Stewart, born November 1, 1765, who was son of Anthony Stewart, born July, 1733, deceased December, 1812. And thus we know that Anthony Stewart was a young man of 36 years at the time of the incendlarism of the brigantine, and that he lived to the advanced age of 74 years.

the incendiarism of the brigantine, and that he lived to the advanced age of 74 years. Mr. Douglas Stewart has also brought to my notice the Nova Scotian family record hereto appended, which gives us the births of the seven children who ac-companied Anthony Stewart from New York to Hallfax in 1783. Of these, James married in Nova Scotla, and his de-scendants are living in British America. Great Britain and the United States. Margaret, who gave her name to the Peggy Stewart, was a child of 7 years when her namesake was destroyed; she returned to this country and died un-married. John returned to this country and married, and his descendants are still living in the United States. Isabella married in England, where her descend-ants still exist. Mary returned to this country and married, but we do not learn of any descendants. All we know of Wihelmina is that she was brought into the world amid the riot which be-gan at Annapolis on the 14th and cul-minated on the 19th of October, 1774, her birth on the 16th corroborating the testi-mony of Anthony Stewart before the Parliamentary Commission, that "his wife had laid in about three days before the vessel was burned." Of Alexander Lesile no information is to be had. It will be seen that the family record of Anthony Stewart, as preserved in the register of All Hallows Parish, Md., and as presented in the copy hereto ap-pended, exactly agrees, so far as it goes, with the Nova Scotlan record. RICHARD D, FISHER. Baltimore, March 5. 1906.

(Anthony Stewarts family record as preserved by his Nova Scotian descend-

Anthony Stewart, sixth son of Mr. James Stewart, attorney in the King's Exchequer in the city of Edinburgh, was born the - day of July, 173. Jean Dick of Londontown, in the Province of Mary-land, was born the 14th of March, 1742, and was married to Anthony Stewart at Londontown on the 15th day of March, 1764. In 1765, on Friday, the 1st day of November, their first son was born, and was christened on the 12th of December by the name of James. Their first daugh-ter, Margaret, was born the 18th of Au-gust, 1767. Then, John, born June 10, 1769; Isabella, born 22d of February, 1771; Mary, born March 1st, 1773; Wilhelmina, born October 16, 1774; Alexander Leslie, born January 17, 1782.

born January 17, 1782. (Anthony Stewart's family record as preserved in the register of All Hallows' Parish, Md.) Mr. Anthony Stewart of Annapolis, merchant, son of James Stewart, Esq., of Edinburgh, in Scotland, attorney in His Majesty's Court of Exchequer, was married to Miss Jean Dick, daughter of Mr. James Dick, of Londontown, mer-chant, in Anne Arundel county, by the Rev. Mr. Hugh Deans, rector of St. John's Parish, in Baltimore county, on the 15th day of March, 1764. James Stewart, son of the said Anth-ony Stewart and Jean, his wife, was born November 1, 1765. Margaret Stewart, daughter of said Anthony Stewart and Jean, his ' was born August 18, 1767. John Stewart, son of the said Anth Stewart and Jean, his wife, was fun 1 1743

## The Peggy Stewart In American Chronicles - The Maryland Historical Society-The Brigantine-"The General Cargoe."

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## 1.

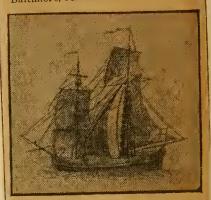
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Chesapeade bay countries, in addition to nearly 3000 immigrants, who are classi-fied as travelers, servants, redemptioners and convicts. From the said list we extract the en-try of the brigantine (called brig) Peggy Stewart at Annapolis on October 14, 1774, as per copy appended hereto. We are surprised at her diminutive size-50 tons-but, on examining the Massachusetts State House record of vessels built in New England between 1606 and 1714, we find it to include 238 brigantines whose average measurement is less than 52 tons, some of them being as small as 30 thems. The "53 Servants" are properly en-tered under the head of "The General Cargoe." inasmuch as they are elsewhere called by the captain "indented serv-ants," and these were virtually slaves for a term, whose general status has been historically treated by McCormac's "White Servitude in Maryland." The reader who is curious as to their per-sonal condition should ask the librarian of the Maryland Historical Society to take down from its shelves the musty "Lives" of Thomas Anderson and Bamp-tylde Moore Carew, from which may also be learned something of the kid-napped and the convict in early Mary-

land story. The "Cockets" mentioned were probably Custom-house documents similar to the Shippers' Manifests of the present day, and indicate that there were seven London laders. The entry does not tell us how many Annapolis consignees there were, nor what were the quantities, qualities and values of the "European & East India Goods" of the lading, but we learn from other sources, that among these goods were 17 pack-ages containing 2320 pounds of tea, valued at £396 sterling, and we know that this tea furnished the pretext for a demon-stration of outrageous popular tyranny, the cruelty of which has recently been brought to light from British archives, and is again to be evidenced from Amer-ican chronicles. Rectant D.Ficker MEMBER MARYLAND HISTORICAL MEMBER MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Completions and the

Baltimore, March 19.



(Type of the Peggy Stewart, a Brigantine.) THE "ENTRY" OF THE PEGGY

STEWART. Time of Entry-October 14, 1774. Ship or Vessel's Name-Brig Peggy Stew-art. Master's Name-Richd. Jackson. Kind of Built-Sq. stern. Tons-50. Men-6. Where and When Built-Maryland. 1771. Where and When Registered-Patuxent, 13 April, 1773. The Names of the Owners of This Pres-ent Voyage-Anthy Stewart & 3 others. The General Cargoe-European & East India Goods pr. 7 Cockcts, 53 Servants. From Whence-London. Where and When Bond Given-London, 23 July, 1774.



The Peggy Stewart In American Chronicles - The Maryland Gazette And The Chalmers Manuscripts.

Marine, April 1

### II. To the Editor of THE NEWS:

<text> to his life.

RICHARD D. FISHER. Baltimore, March 29, 1906. THE STORY OF THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THE STORY OF THE MARTIAND GAZETTE.
The bring begry Stewart, Captain Jack-for from Jackages, containing 2320b, of the detestable weed tea, arrived here of triday last. The Tea was consigned for the stable weed tea, arrived here of the detestable weed the stable to com-to the detest weed the detestable to the stable of the detestable tea datable to call a detestable. Notice weed the habitants, together with a number of detablement from Anne-Arundel, Bait of detablement for the ship, together weed the detest of the ship, together of the detest of the ship together of the detest of the ship together of the detest of the ship together the of the detest of the ship together the of the detest of the ship together of the detest of the ship together the of the detest of the ship together the of the detest of the ship together the of the detest of the ship test of the of the detest of the ship test of the of the detest of the ship test of the of the detest of the test of the ship test of the of the detest of the ship test of the ship of the detest of the test of the ship test of the of the detest of the ship test of the ship of the detest of the ship test of the ship of the detest of the test of the ship test of the of the detest of the test of the ship test of the of the detest of the test of the ship test of the of the detest of the test of the test of the test of the of the meeting adjourned test which the test.

The inhabitants of the county, were requered to attend at this place. In conform Anne-Arundel, Baltimere, and attende at this place, it consists of the committee proceeded to examine into the affair, calling before them Messrs. James and Joseph Williams, and Antony Stewart, and also took into consists and Stewart, to destrey the tea, and make such concessions as might be people assembled. The committee were of opinion, if the tea was destroyed by the voluntary act of the owners, and proceeded to the assemble. The committee were of opinion, if the tea was destroyed by the voluntary act of the owners, and proceeded to the assemble. The committee were of opinion, if the tea in her, and the voluntary act of the owners, and the voluntary act of the owners, and proceeded and published in the Maryland actette. Those acknowledgements should be made and published in the Maryland actette. Those acknowledgements were constitutional rights and all others in the view of the displeasure of the people and act of the most period the displeasure of the people will find the tea, and said Stewart in paying the duty there on and all others in the field will have the field will have the said William's in the paying the duty there on and the trans, Joseph William's in the the friends to America, de as paint of the people and the tea was believed with the friends to America the displeasure of the people and the tea the people is of the sain the rights and libertles of the beople for the sain will hinfring any resolution formed by the people for the sain will hinfring any resolution formed by the people for the sain will will there commit to the america, we de request this meeting, we de request this meeting, we de request this meeting, we de request the max be injurious to the libertles of the people for the sain and y as may choose to attended to the the people for the sain and y as may choose to attended to the people may choose to attended to the meeting and the tea will here commit to the exestende at the weeting at the people

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JAMES WILLIAMS. After which Mr. Stewart and Messrs. James and Joseph Williams, ewners of the tea, went on board said vessel with her sails and colors flying and velunta-rily set fire to the tea, and in a few hours, the whole, together with the ves-sel, was consumed in the presence of a great number of spectators.

set, was consumed in the presence of a great number of spectators. STORY OF THE CHAMBERS MSS. "Baltimore, Oct. 25th, 1774. You will "hear from the Newspapers That a quan-"tity of Tea (value about £400) and the "vessell that brought it wers burned in "open day under the nose of the Presi-"dent and our Provincial Magistrates t' "other day at Annapolis. The ewners "were obliged to burn Vessell & Tea "themselves and some of the Mob were "for putting them to death." "De. 27" October 1774. Stewart had a "vindication ready to be printed, and "promised to be inserted in the Maryland "Grazette by the printer, but Green was "threatened with destruction to his "Press If he dared Insert it—and Stew-"art waited upon and desired to with-"draw it." Chalmer

## The Peggy Stewart In American Chronicles-The Galloway Letter.

### III To the Editor of THE NEWS:

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To the Editor of THE NEWS: Although the Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography is comparatively unknown to readers apart from the stu-dent class, the whole of that valuable repertory is accessible at the library of the Maryland Historical Society. In Vol-ume XXV., beginning at Page 248, is to be found a letter written by John Gallo-way of Tulip Hill, Anne Arundel Co., Md., to his father, Samuel Galloway, on the day after the incendiarism of the Peggy Stewart, as per copy appended hereto, which is worthy of serious perusal. What-ever of this letter has been heretofore given to the newspapers was precau-tiously clipped or sifted, and I believe it is now for the first time reproduced, *verbatim et literatim*, in all its references to an event which the indignant eye-witness chronicles as a "most infamous and ras-cally affair." <u>RICHARD D. FISHER,</u> Baltmore April 0 1000

# RICHARD D. FISHER. Baltimore, April 9, 1906.

## THE GALLOWAY LETTER. Tulip Hill, Thursday morning Octr. 20, 1774.

I am now set down to give you an Ac-count as well as is in my power of Yes-terdays transactions of the committee of the County and the mob assembled at Annapolis relative to the 17 Chests of Tea Imported by Thos. Williams & Co., and the Peggy Stewart. It seems by Capt. Jackson commander of the brigg affidavit he refused Kelly Lot & Co. to otring any Tea to America In his Vessel, and that Mr. Thos. Wil-liam who was then in Londen without his knowledge put 17 Chests on board and that he did not discover it till at sea. When the brig arrived at Annapolis Mr. Anthy. Stewart ordered him to enter his Vessell and all his Cargo except the Tea the Custom house officer weuld not ad-mit him to a partial entry. Mr. Stewart having not considered the matter well and to save his Vessel from being libeld went himself and entered the whole cargo and paid the Duty on the Tea. In thurs-day paper their was an advirtizement for a meeting of the County as Yesterday but on Friday Eveng when it came to be known that the Tea was entered and might if the owners thought proper be landed the Committee of Annapolis met and also on Monday following and the results of their meeting was that the Tea should be burnt but they defered doing it tell the County Committee had a meet-ing which was on yesterday. After the Gentlemen of the County Committee had met and determined what should be dons, they called the inhabitants together to Mr. Jacques porch & Mr T. Hammand as one of the Concessions that Messrs. Stewart & Williams was to make pub-lickly to the people for the infringements they had made on the Liberty of the People after this was ever Mr Charles Carroll B. desired to know the sense of the Gentlemen in regard to what was to be done with the Tea and it was the unanimous opinion of all present that it should also share the same fate. Mat-ters now began to run very high and the people to get warm some of the Gentle-men from Elk Ridge and BaltimoreTown insisted on burning the Vessel. Mr. Car-roll then went and consulted Mr. Dick was



Vessell should be destroyed and made a motion which was seconded that there should be a vote on the Question. Wo had a Vote on it and a Majority of 3s of the people, still the few that was for destroying the Brigg was Clamorous and insinuated that if it was not done they would prejudice Mr. Stewart more then if the Vessell was burnt, the Committee then with the Consent of Mr. Dick de-clared that the Vessell and Tea should be burnt then Doctor Warfield (a youth that practice under Doctor Thompson at the Ridge for some time) made a motion that the Gentlemen should make their concessions on their knees, there was a vote on it and carried in favour of the gentlemen, they then came and read their concessions to the Publick and then Mr. Stewart went on board his Vessell and set fire to her with his own hands and she was a burning when I left town. I think Sir I went to Annapolis yes-terday to see my Liberty destroyed which was done when the fire was put to the brig. Every body allows that Mr. Stew-art was to blame in entering the Tea, he was Advised by many not to do it and made two attempts and was persuaded from it before he did do it, but after making such concessions as he did do (which I shall send you) and agreeing to pay for half of the Tea it was monstrous to destroy his Vessell which is worth £900 Currency none but madmen could do (which I shall send you) and agreeing to pay for half of the Tea it was monstrous to destroy his Vessell which is worth £900 Currency mone but madmen could do such a thing, they have not only pun-ished the Guilty, but the Innocent must also suffer. Capt. McGachen was  $\frac{1}{3}$ owner of the Vessell, he did not enter her nor was he privy to any part of the transaction. If this is Liberty, If this is Justice, they certainly must have found a new code of Laws on Elk Ridge; but others ever was pened by man or even appeared heretofore on the face of this Earth. Whilst they were preparing to go no bard the Vessell sober sought of people begin to think what a Scandai it would be to suffer an Action to be put into execution against The sense of the mdjority of the people. Stephen in par-ticular began to declare his Sentiments very freely. Mr C. Wallace Mr. G. Hop-kins, Mr. Jos. Cownan my Uncle and In short every person present who had any sense of honour & Justice cryed out Shame and determined immediately to prevent it but as they were going down to the water side with that Intent they met poor Mr. Dick who beg and en-treated for God sake not to meddle in the matter, but let her be burnt, he said that if they were prevented, they would certainly destroy Mr. Stewarts house and projudice him more than the Value of the Brig, on this the Gentlemen ought to have proceeded, for if they were able to prevent the burning of the Vessell, they certainly might have prevented any in-sult being offer to Mr. Stewart or preju-dice done his house. Some of the Gentle-men from Eik Ridge and Bailtimore when they came to Town was very much ex-asperated against Mr. Stewart they talk of taring and feathering him they were persuaded from it with a good deal of difficulty. Mr. Thomas Williams the ship-per of the Tea would have under gone that discipline if they had him. Mr. John McLure and others have made cath they heard him say in London, They the As-sociation in America was a mere bug bear and that he would import what goods he th

Thus Sir I have related you the whole of the as full manner as is in my power this most infamous and rascally aftair which makes all men of property refect with horror on ther present Sit-wation to have their lives and propertys at the disposal & mercy of a Mob is Stoking indeed the whole Province are Crying out against the proceedings and the Rhng leaders begin to he ashame of it the Minselt a Gentleman a hour after the statur was over say that it was not it himself a Gentleman a hour after the statur was over say that it was not it himself a Gentleman a hour after the statur was over say that it was not it himself a Gentleman a hour after the statur was over say that it was not it humself a Gentleman a hour after the statur was over say that it was not it humself a Gentleman a hour after the statur was over say that it was not the abefore this matter happened, the Right was over say that it was not its of Doctr. Howard, Dr. Wardeld & Water Eulor of Prince Georges (please to a before this matter happened, the Right with the valed to the status its sending with the valed to the Min Dultfull Son JOHN GALLOWAN and then comes a P. S. anent family matters. R. D. F.

### The Peggy Stewart In American Chroatcles-The Galloway Letter Again.

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IV

To the Editor of THE NEWS: That part of the Galloway letter which was omitted in your issue of the 14th inst. has no bearing on the incendiarism of the Peggy Stewart, but it presents so wel-come a transition from storm to calm and so pleasant a portrayal of farm and family life in Colonial times as to sug-gest its reproduction herewith. More-over, it helps us to discern the writer. We have seen him as the upright and judiclous citizen denouncing that mon-strum horrendum, informe, ingens, cut lumen affectionate brother. Perhaps we see him as the dillgent planter, the dutiful son, the affectionate brother. Perhaps we see him also as the lover, in his kindly allusion to the lady of the postscript, since he To the Editor of THE NEWS: also as the lover, in his kindly allusion to the lady of the postscript, since he subsequently wedded one of her name. Take him for all in all, we see him as that combination of the gentle and the muly which constitutes the gentleman, and we helieve every word which he ut-ters. So irresistible is his intelligent sin-cerity that, at our commemoration of October 19, 1904, we adduced him as his-torical authority, though we did not quote him in full.

October 19, 1904, we adduced him as his-torical authority, though we did not quote him in full. There is one feature of Mr. Galloway's narrative, as published in The News of the 14th inst., which merits attention, and that is the indiscriminate vengeance which is ever characteristic of the mob. He tells us that "Capt. McGachen was ½ owner of the Vessell," and we know, from the evidence before the Commissioners of Parliament, that Mr. Dick also was one of the owners. In fact, the Annapolis entry of October 14, 174, records "The Names of the Owners of This Present Voyage—Anthy Stewart & 3 others." Thus, while Mr. Stewart & 3 others." Thus, while Mr. Stewart & 3 others." Thus, while Mr. Stewart was only part owner, the rage of riot fell on friend and foe alike. Yet, after all, this is but a side issue. The main point is that when, un-der the alternative "Your property or your life," we dispossess a man of his property we commit robbery. Whether we succeed by putting a pistol to his head or by erecting a gallows in front of his house, we commit robbery. Whether we appropriate this property to use or to abuse, we commit robbery. And robbery is not heroism, but crime. Let the reader note another feature of that narrative—the bated breath of the petitional injunction "(please not to men-tion these names)." We have already seen that a free press was throttled, and we now see that free speech was muzzled by men whom we have enshrined as apos-ties of freedom. **ERICHARD D. FISHER.** 

tles of freedom.

RICHARD D. FISHER. Baltimore, April 17, 1906,

THE CONCLUSION OF THE GALLO-WAY LETTER.

THE CONCLUSION OF THE GALLO-WAY LETTER. Tulip Hill Friday Morning (Oct. 21, 174). It seem that Mr. John Brice has been trying to persuade Duvail not to leave him and has not succeeded in it which has been a means of breeding a Quarrell between them. Duvail has applyed to me to send a Boat for him immediately. I told him I should do it on my return from the Eastern Shore are you to be at the Expence of the Boat hire, please to inform my next post. I have seen Mr. Waters he is to come down tomorrow, to look at Tanner and if he thinks he is able to travel as far as New York he will take him he has more flesh on his Bones than when you left home tho' still very thin. Old Silim thrives fast I must have some oats got for him he does not eat Corn kindly. Mr. Heath certainly must have been running the old Horse to have made him so thin. Our People has been two Days longer than I expected in securing the Fodder they have been very kasy (torn) out of sight and I have not been able to attend



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### The Peggy Stewart in American Chronicles-The Letter Of "Amerteanns." v.

### To the Editor of THE NEWS:

To the Editor of THE NEWS: Allusion has heretofore been made in these columns to the ancient file of the Maryland Gazette of Annapolis, now in the possession of the Maryland Histor-ical Society. In the issue of that jour-nal, dated April 13, 1775, is to be found a letter, signed "Americanus," taken from the London Public Ledger of January 4 preceding, and republished under the violent denunciation of the Committee of Observation for Anne Arundel county. A copy of the letter is appended hereto, and a copy of the denunciation will apand a copy of the denunciation will ap-pear in the sequel. RICHARD D. FISHER.

# Baltimore, May 18.

# FACTS RELATING TO THE RIOT AT ANNAPOLIS, IN MARYLAND.

(From the Public Ledger.)

FACTS RELATING TO THE RIOT AT ANNAPOLIS, IN MARYLAND. (From the Public Ledger.) Nothing but a civil war at home can be so pernicious and detrimental to this na-tion, as a contest with the Colonies, driven to too great a length, as they are connected with the mother country by every social the subsisting between sub-jects of the same empire divided by so great a distance, the commerce of the one and the defense of the other depend-ing in a great measure on a mutual har-mony and good understanding with each other; in a word, they may be said to be linked together by the strongest inter-ests, those of protection and profit. This being the case, it is not surpris-ing that every plece of intelligence on a subject so important and consequential to the community at large should be re-ceived by every individual with the ut-most avidity, for it is next to impossible for any British subject to be so neutral or disinterested, in a matter so momen-tous as the present unhappy situation of our affairs on the continent of Amer-ica, as not to wish to be acqualited with the proceedings there, however limited, and confined they may be in their na-ture and private in their consequences. I hope, on this account, the following narration, taken from the best and most authentic authorities, will be agreeable to the real source and primary causes of the riot at Annapolis. In Maryland, in which the brigantine, called the Peggy, laden with teas, was burnt; but I imag-ine some will scarcely believe than "an officer in His Majesty's revenue" was the principal abetter and promoter of the is on American affairs, after the passing the Boston pert bill, a resolution was pro-posed and zealously supported by many members at the meeting, "that the gen-tis on American affairs, after the passing the Boston pert bill, a resolution was pro-posed and zealously supported by many members at the meeting. "that the gen-tis on American affairs, after the passing the Boston pert bill, a resolution was pro-posed and zealously supported by m

any action for debts due to persons in Great Britain." The passing so dishonest a resolution, however necessary and con-venient it might appear to some people in trade, was too pregnant with injus-tice to meet with general approbation; for the honest and thinking traders plain-ly foresaw that this measure, calculated only to serve the private purposes and views of a few individuals, would, in the end, greatly prejudice and injure the general credit of the province and prove extremely prejudicial to the commerce; therefore, a strong opposition was formed, and a spirited protest was entered against the resolution, in beth of which Mr. Stew-art, one of the owners of the brigantine, distinguished himself and bore a very active share therein. But, notwithstanding that the opposi-tion of the protestors against this dis-honest and illegal resolution, as appeared by that measure never having again been proposed to be adopted at any of the future meetings; nevertheless. Mr. Stew-art's conduct therein procured him many.

enemies among those whose interest was injured, and it afforded matter for cal-umny and complaint to many of the neighboring merchants, who did not fail to embrace the first opportunity, which happened by the arrival of the brigan-tine with teas on board, of gratifying their spleen and malice, and satiating their diabolical resentment and revenge by endeavoring the ruin, perhaps the death, of the man who had honestly dared actively to oppose those dishonest designs. designs.

designs. By the brigantine Messrs. Williams, the gentlemen to whom the tea was con-signed, had also fortunately received a splendid supply of other goods from Lon-don. This gave umbrage to some of their neighbors, who had been disappointed of the goods they intended to lay in before the Association or non-importation agreethe Association or non-importation arree-ment, which was then generally expected, and which has actually taken place, should operate; among these there was one house, a branch of a mercantile one in London, and of which Mr. Davison, Deputy Collector and Deputy Comptrol-ler, is a partner, to which the Messrs. Williams were likely to become formi-dable rivals in trade, who had the mis-fortune to have a vessel, on board of which the goods were shipped, stranded in the English channel. Chagrined at their own disappointment, and deter-mined that Messrs. Williams should not reap the benefit of this seasonable sup-ply by the Peggy Stewart, resolved also to wredk their vengeance on Mr. Stew-art. They used every means to inflame the populace, not only to prevent the landing of the tea, but also to procure its landing of the tea, but also to procure its destruction

In this dilemma Messrs, Williams adopt-

destruction. In this dilemma Messrs, Williams adopt-ed the only prudent method they had left, to extricate themselves from the impending danger; aware of the machi-nations of their enemies, they wisely re-fused to enter the teas, or pay the duties, imagining that thereby the people would be satisfied, and that the teas being seized for non-payment of the duties, the officers of the customs would in that case be obliged to land them, even at the risque of tarring and feathering. But Mr. Stewart, as an owner of the vessel, anxious for dispatch, in order that she might proceed to another port, too precipitately, as appeared by the issue settled the matter otherwise. He agreed to deposit a bill of exchange at the Cus-tom-house, as security for the duty of the teas, which was the very point his enemies wished; for by this measure he laid himself open to the most virulent attacks mallee could invent to excite the populace against him, which would end in his destruction. To forward their malicious and infer-

attacks malice could invent to excite the populace against him, which would end in his destruction. To forward their malicious and infer-nal designs, the officer of the revenue be-fore mentioned, although the house of which he was a partner had, unmolested, three months before landed teas, used every means in his power, personally and by the interest of his partner, who is undertaker of the public buildings, and by the means and assistance of every friend and dependent they had in the neighborhood, endeavored to stir up the populace against Mr. Stewart, in which they proved but toe successful; for hav-ing depicted his proceedings as a crime of the most atrocious nature, giving out "that it was done intentionally to entail slavery and heavy taxes on the Ameri-cans, and to strike at the root of, and tear up, every privilege British subjects pessessed on the continent of America." the minds of the people were so inflamed that they threatened death to Mr.Stew-art, and desolation to his store and dwell-ing-house. The "mob" of Maryland, like the com-

art, and desolation to his store and dwell-ing-house. The "mob" of Maryland, like the com-mon people of all countries, are ever ready to receive the first impressions, and, being too lazy or too ignorant to in-quire or examine into causes or com-plaints, they are ever violent in their proceedings; and when a notion is once impressed on them it is scarcely to be effaced by reason. Can it then be sur-



prising that the committee who met to inquire into the merits of the af-fair (inflamed as they were by the in-cendiaries who set them on) could not put a stop to their rage, though a great majority of the committee were of the opinion that the destruction of the tea and a public acknowledgment of the fault from the parties was a sufficient atonement for the trespass? Is it sur-prising that this should not appease, when the death or destruction of Mr. Stewart only could have satiated their vengeance? To avert so great a calamity some of

Name, Same 20 1906

Stewart only could have satiated their vengcance? To avert so great a calamity some of Mr. Stewart's friends proposed "that the vessel, with the tea on board, should im-mediately be burnt," which was executed almost as soon as proposed, and the happy expedient had the desired effect. The mischief they had perpetrated , and the blaze of the vessel pleased and ap-peased the populace, and in some meas-ure, though it may be presumed not to the extent of their wishes, gratified the maliclous and interested, and destruc-tion, at least from ruin, tar and feathers. This disturbance happened in the ab-sence of the Governor, who was then on his passage from England; but had he been on the spot it could not have been prevented, for the civil power in Annap-olis, though the Capitol of Maryland and the residence of the Governor, is unable to cope with or curb the fury of an ex-asperated people; there are no military in the province. AMERICANUS.

### THE PEGGY STEWART IN AMERI-CAN CHRONICLES-THE DENUN-CIATION OF "AMERICANUS."

## VI

VI. To the Editor of THE NEWS: In the Maryland Gazette of April 13, 1755, and Immediately preceding the let-ter of "Americanus" therefrom reprint-ed in your Issue of May 30, is to be found the denunciation of that pseudonymist by the Committee of Observation for Anne Arundel County, as per copy ap-pended hereto. We have had abundant evidence in these columns that the Com-mittee, though supported by the vast

evidence in these columns that the Com-mittee, though supported by the vast majority of the citizens of Annapolis, was impotent to control the small mi-nority of "lewdfellows of the baser sort" and reckless allens of the upper class who constituted the mob of October 19. [774. The Annapolis newspaper having euphemistically shown that black was white and that everything was lovely on that fateful day, it was disconcerting to find a London newspaper calling a spade a spade and showing that everything was vile. The Committee was now in a pitful predicament before the world. Utterly unable to disprove or dispute the indictment of "Americanus." It must either confess its impotence or de-fend itself by general denial. It adopted the latter procedure, with the addition of diatribe, and in so doing it placed a forced construction on that remark of the pseudonymist which reads "there are no military in the province," and which simply meant that the city of An-napolis, in 1774, was destitute of the altima ratio of the law-just as the city of Baltimore was in 1858, when a com-paratively small number of ruffians, ably ring-leadered, overawed and outraged our entire population. ... ... Taken, O reader, listen once more to the prophetic verdict of the authoritative Mr. John Galloway, as rendered slx months before the denuncitation, and as recorded in No. III. of this series, thus: ... 'I am apt to belleve the Committee ''will meet with some difficulty In put-''ting this affair in print, as they cannot ''say it was with the consent of the ''major part of the people that the Ves-''seli was burnt. It is not proper for mi-'to make remarks on a Committee chose ''by the people of Ann Arundel Cy., but ''for the future I would not give a Cop-''per for all that their committee chose ''by the people of Ann Arundei Cy., but ''for the future I would not give a cop-''per for all that their committee chose ''by the people of Ann Arundei Cy., but ''for the future I would not give a the adjustics of the 19th of October, 1774, that

Baltimore, June 15.

THE DENUNCIATION. At a meeting of the committee of ob-scrvation for Anne Arundel County, held at Mr. Isaac McHard's, the 10th inst., were present 43 members. It being moved that a paper printed in the Public Ledger of the 4th of last January, initiled "Facts relative to the Riot at Annapolis in Maryland" be read, and the motion being seconded, the paper aforesaid was read accordingly by the clerk: On motion, resolved, That the said paper he reprinted in the Maryland Gazette.

On motion, resolved, That the same paper he reprinted in the Maryland Gazette. 2. Resolved unanimously, That the sald paper contains a false, scandalous, and mallelous narrative of facts invented by the author, or so disguised, and misrep-resented, that when they border upon iruth, and even seem to assume its sem-blance, they are devoid of its reality. 3. Resolved unanimously, That the AU-THOR of the said paper has designedly injured, against the conviction of his own conscience, the characters of the gentlemen mentioned and alluded to in his publication, gentlemen of approved worth; that he has cast unjust and in-vidious aspersions on a great number of very respectable inhabitants of this and two adjoining Countles, by representing them as a lawless mob, ignorant of their interests, or too lazy to be at the trouble of Investigning them. 4. Resolved unanimously, That the AU-THOR has manifested an inveterate enmity to the libertles of this province in particular, and of British America in general, by insinuating the necessity of introducing a military and mercenary force to support the civil government, and to secure obedience to the laws of tils colony: That, by a suggestion so false and so malicious, he has inadver-tently discovered his political opinion, that these colonles ought, and his secret wish that they may be forced to submit to the arbitrary decrees of a despotic ministry and a servile parliament. ISAAC McHARD, Clk. Com.



### THE PEGGY STEWART IN AMERI-CAN CHRONICLES-THE DISCOV-ERY OF "AMERICANUS."

### VII.

VII. To the Editor of THE NEWS: "There's a divinity that shapes our ends, rough-hew them how we will.", When the Committee of Observation for Anne Arundel County republished the tetter of "Americanus" with the object of denouncing its writer—as set forth in your columns of 30th May and 7th July—it unwittingly made itself the con-servator of important historical evi-dence. For be it known that a copy of the London Public Ledger of January 4, 175, in which the letter originally ap-peared, has been sought, thus far un-successfully, throughout Great Britain and the United States. Doubtless the of bide so affected the status of the Com-mettee that public opinion demanded a reply, despite "some difficulty in putting this affair in print." There can be no on both sides of the water; and on this side so affected the status of the Com-mettee that public opinion demanded a which finally fell from its authority, and which prompts us to inquire who was built of the state of the state of the some affair in print." There can be no on both sides of the suthority and which prompts us to inquire who was on both prompts us to inquire who was on both of the state of the state of the some affair in print." There can be no on both prompts us to inquire who was on both prompts us to inquire who was on both prompts us to inquire who was on both the state of the state of the state of the some affair in print." There can be no on both the print of the state of the stat Corieli.

when an that "fluttered your Volsel in Corioli." Caleb Evans, D. D. (1737-1791), was a Baptist minister, a native of Bristol, England, who was at one time principal of the Baptist College of that place. He was the author of a number of pub-lished sermons and other pamphlets, in-cluding several disquisitions on the po-litical rights of his fellow-subjects in America, of which he was a sturdy and able defender. Of these papers the most effective was a letter addressed in 1775 to Rev. John Wesley, in refutation of the latter's "Calm Address to the Amer-ican Colonies," the first edition having appeared under the signature of "Amer-icanus" and the second under his own name of Caleb Evans. If the reader will take the trouble to compare the leading paragraph of the Ledger letter with Pages 19 and 20 of the Wesley letter, he will find in the coincidence of topic and treatment internal evidence of the one authorship of the two papers. For fur-ther proof of the identity of "Ameri-canus" with Caleb Evans attention is called to the accompanying communica-tions from the Library of Congress and the British Museum. Caleb Evans was alike intolerant of the violation of the liberties of the peo-

the British Museum. Caleb Evans was alike intolerant of the violation of the liberties of the peo-ple by the Government and the violation of the liberties of the individual by the people, and he was quite consistent in reprobating the mob who maue Mr. Siewart the target of a brutal tyranny. In his Wesley letter he espouses such sentiments as these: "I am equally afraid of being misled "in the mists that are raised by violence "or interest on either side of the ques-"tion. I contend not for men's prej-"udices. It is the rights of my fellow-"subjects in America that I only mean "to defend." And let us note what is said of him in

And let us note what is said of him in ich's "Bibliotheca Americana Nova," Rich's thus

Rich's "Bibliothèca Americana Nova," thus: "Mr. Evans is a lively and sensible "advocate of the freedom of the Colo-"nles, a spirited controvertist, and a "zealous asserter of those liberal and "noble principles to which we are in-"debted for the glorious revolution." This is the man whom the Committee of Observation rashly accused of "an "Inveterate enmity to the libertles of "this province in particular and of Brit-"Ish America in general." We rightly honor John Wesley and Samuel Johnson for the good they have done to the world, but let us not forget that while they were upholding a des-potic king and a servile Ministry in the suppression of our liberties there was in all Great British America than Caleb Evans. He received his degree of D. D. from Providence University, Rhode Is-iand, in 1783. and, in 1789.

RICHARD D. FISHER, Baltimore, July 11.

# Library of Congress

Library of Congress, Washington, June 24, 1905. Dear Sir–In response to your letter of recent date, the Librarian takes pleas-tre in sending you the inclosed memo-randum furnished by the chief biblios apper. Very truly yours. — ALLEN R. BOYD, Secretary. Morandum.—The Public Ledger re-ferred to in this letter is probably the hondon. As the Library does not con-tain the files of the paper for that date, files of the paper for that date, the files of the paper for that date, they that "Americanus" was Caleb by was of Bristol, England, who pub-lished a work over this signature in 175 titled "Letter to Rev. J. Wesley, oc-casioned by his 'Calin Address to the A.P. C. GRIFFIN, Chief Bibliographer. M. Richard D. Fisher, Ito Park Ave., Baltimore, Md.

Department of Printed Books, British Museum, London, W. C., 15 Feb., 1906. Dear Sir-I regret not to be able to give any satisfactory answer to your letter of the 3d February. It is the fact that the Museum set of the Public Ledger is very defective, and does not contain the number for 4 January, 175, and I cannot suggest the name of any library where a more complete set is likely to be found. As to the identity of "Americanus," it seems reasonable to assume, in the ab-sence of any evidence to the contrary, that the name designated the same per-son in both cases, and that Caleb Evans was the author of the letter in the Pub-lic Ledger as well as of the reply to Wesley. Yours faithfully. A. W. K. MILLER. R. D. Fisher, Esq.

R. D. Fisher, Esq.

### THE PEGGY STEWART IN AMERI-CAN CHRONICLES - THE RING-GOLD LETTER.

## VIII

### To the Editor of THE NEWS:

<text>

as follows:

### KING PHILIP.

The yearly course that brings this day about Shall never see it but a holyday. CONSTANCE.

CONSTANCE. A wicked day, and not a holyday! What hath this day deacreed? what hath it done, That it in golden letters should be set, Among the high lides, in the kalendsr? Nay, rather, turn this day out of the week; This day of shame, oppression, perjury; Or, if it must stand still, let wives with child Pray that their burdens may not fail this day? RICHARD D. FISHER. Baltimore, July 20, 1906.

THE RINGGOLD LETTER. Chester Town, Maryland, 25th Oct., 1774.

THE RINGOLD LETTER. Chester Town, Maryland, 25th Oct., 174. Dear Sir Thave the pleasure to tell you that and found all so here. To have no doubt an Annapolis Paper giving an Acct of the Burning of An-thony Stewarts Vessell. As the account of each of the Burning of An-thony Stewarts Vessell. As the account of each of the Burning of An-thony Stewarts Vessell. As the account of each of the Burning of An-thony Stewarts Vessell. As the account of as I have it from People at Annap-olis. Upon the Arrival of the Vessel it was made known that the Tee was on board. Tom Williams who is now in England had it put up in Blankets and the Captain declared he did not know if was in the Vessel until his Papers were print into his Hands at Gravesend. Mr. Stewart had it seems no interest in the tea nor had he any Goods as was re-patient declared he did not know if without paying the Duty. But the Country to the advice of all his Friends. This incensed the people and a for the Country and nothing less than that they were diverted from by the In-that they were diverted from by the In-that they ware diverted from by the In-that the Ship should be burnt. A Ma-paring & feathering would satisfy them-this offence by having the Tea burnfor on his offence by having the Tea burnfor on his offence by having the Tea burnfor on his offence by having the Tea burnfor his down loss. This was not thought way appearing discontented old Mr. paring determined she should not bur many appearing discontented old Mr. Here is the people that the Vessel tog.



connitted to the Fiames. From the whole conditted to the Flames. From the whole of Mr. Stewart's conduct I have no doubt but he has premeditated the Ex-ploit to endear himself to th. Ministry and I am glad the people have shown so much spirit. We shall be glad to hear from you by the post and with our best Loves. I am dear sir,

1/51

# Yrs. most affectl. 'THOS. RINGGOLD.

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THE PEGGY STEWART IN AMERI-CAN CHRONICLES - THE EDDIS NABBATIVE.

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### IX.

To the Editor of THE NEWS:

To the Editor of THE NEWS: In the library of the Maryland His-torical Society there is a most interest-ing volume, which, though not so well known as it should be, is not altogether rare, inasmuch as it is to be found in a few other libraries of this city, public and private. It bears the title: "Letters From America, Historical and Descriptive, Comprising Occurrences From 1769 to 1777; by William Eddis, Late Surveyor of the Customs, etc., 'at An-napolis, in Maryland; London; Printed for the Author; 1792." Of this scries of letters, No. XVIII, bearing the date of Octoher 26, 1774, con-tains a narrative of the incendiarism of the Pegy Stewart, which is reproduced in full text, as follows. The high char-acter of the accomplished writer en-titles him to the most respectful hear-ing. RICHARD D. FISHER. Baltimore, Aug. 3, 1906.

# THE EDDIS NARRATIVE. (From Letter No. XVIII., dated Annap-olis, October 26, 1774.)

A serious transaction took place, a few days since, in this city. The affair is partially represented in the Maryland Gazette. I attended the whole progress of the business, and was active in my exertions to prevent the extremities to which some frantic zealots proceeded. On Saturday the fifteenth instant, the price percent stream of the stream of th

exertions to prevent the extremittes to which some frantic zealots proceeded. On Saturday the fifteenth instant, the brig Peggy, Stewart, arrived from Lon-don with servants, and an inconsiderable quantity of goods, among which were seventeen packages, containing two thousand, three hundred, and twenty pounds of tea, consigned to Thomas Charles Williams and company, mer-chants, in Annapolis. This intended im-portation was immediately discovered, and the citizens were summoned to a general meeting. On examination it appeared, that Messrs. Williams had, on this occasion, imported a larger quan-tity of that detestable plant, as it is here termed, than by any former opportunity; and that Mr. Anthony Stewart, the pro-prietor of the vessel, had paid the duties thereon; though he was not, in any shape, conserned in the property. This was deemed a submission to the con-tested claim of the British Parliament. Very severe censures were accordingly passed on the parties concerned, and a general spirit of resentment appeared to proceeding had been proposed, and dis-cussed, it was determined to appoint a committee to attend the vessel, and pre-vent the landing of the tea, until the sense of the county could be fully col-lected. The ensuing Wednesday was ap-pointed for that purpose, and proper measures were pursued to give the nec-essary information. Mr. Stewart, apprehensive of the con-sequences likely to ensue, with great propriety solicited a previous meeting of the citizens on the following Monday; trusting that, by a timely submission, measures might be taken to prevent the assembling of so numerous a body as were expected to come in from the cou-try; from whom he had much to fear with respect to his person and his prop-erty. At this meeting it was proposed, by the moderate party, that Messrs. Stew-

erty. At this meeting it was proposed, by the moderate party, that Messrs. Stew-art and Williams, who were desirous to make atonement for the offence they had committed, might be permitted to land and burn the tea, in any place that should be appointed for that purpose. This motion was, however, strongly op-posed by others, who, insisted on mat-ters remaining as they were, until the time appointed for the county meeting, in order that a more public acknowledge-ment and satisfaction might be made.

Mr. Stewart, with a view to moderate the resentment which his conduct had unhappily occasioned, distributed the following hand-bill and affidavit, which were also publicly read; but without any apparent effect in his favour. (Note-With the object of shortening the present publication the "handbill" and the "affidavit" which Mr. Eddls here inserts will appear in the sequel.--R. D. F.)

R. D. F.)

R. D. F.)
On Wednesday, the appearance, agree-able to expectation, was numerous; and the delegated committee were attended by Messrs. A. Stewart and Williams, who acknowledged the impropriety of their proceeding; and signed the humiliating paper, of which the following is a copy. (Note-The "humiliating paper" which Mr. Eddis here inserts was printed in full in The News of April 5, 1906.-... R. D. F.)
Mr. S.-.., on account of what was

R. D. F.) Mr. S—, on account of what was deemed a cheerful and ready compliance with an unconstitutional act of the Brit-ish legislature, was particularly ob-noxlous: and though he publicly read his recantation, expressed in the most submissive and penitential terms, there were frantic zealots among the multi-tude, who warmly proposed the Amer-ican discipline of tarring and feathering. Others, with less vindictive spirit, were clamorous for the destruction of the brig, which had imported the hateful commodity: whilst many others, who were indeed the more numerous party, candidly declared, "that the paper signed by the offenders, with their unextorted consent to burn the tea, was a sufficient punishment, and satisfaction." But to determine this point with certainty. It was proposed and assented to, that a division should take place on the follow-ing question: "Whether the vessel should, or should not be destroyed?" when it was carried in the negative by a considerable majority; the citizens, in general, appearing averse to violent measures. But as the minority were chiefly persons who resided at a distance from Annapolis; as some of them had great influence in their neighbourhood; and intimated a determined resolution to proceed to the utmost extremities, the instant they could collect sufficient numbers to support them, Mr. Stewart was induced, from an anxious desire to preserve the public tranquility, as well as to insure his own personal safety, to propose setting fire himself to the ves-sel; which being immediately assented to, he instantly repaired on board, ac-companied by several genthemen who thought it necessary to attend him, and having directed her to be run on ground, near the wind-mill point, he made a sac-rifice of his valuable property to in-temperate zeal and clamour; and in a fiew hours the brig, with her sails, cord-age, and every appurtenance, was ef-fectually burnt. By comparing the foregoing account with the circumstances stated in the Maryland Gazette, a manifest differ-Mr. S—, on account of what was deemed a cheerful and ready compliance

fectually burnt. By comparing the foregoing account with the circumstances stated in the Maryland Gazette, a manifest differ-ence appears. Every step that Messrs. Stewart and Williams took in this trans-action, to the prejudice of their property, seems, in that publication, to proceed from a voluntary election, unawed and unintimidated by the multitude: but I need not comment on the absurdity of such an opinion. The truth is, they de-stroyed property of great value, to pre-vent worse consequences.



THE PEGGY STEWART IN AMER-ICAN CHRONICLES-THE PER-VERSION OF THE EDDIS NAR-RATIVE.

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The Eddis marrative of the incendiar-ism of the Peggy Stewart, which was reproduced in your issue of the 6th inst, is so calmly and judicially set forth as to carry conviction to the intelligent and equitable mind. As the great alm of pseudo-patriotism is to defeat this end by the perversion of unpalatable truth, it need not surprise us that the copy given in Ridgéley's "Annais of Annap-olis," 1841, is guilty of some twenty ex-elsions, interpolations and transmuta-tions more or less flagrant. For ex-ample, the first and last paragraphs of charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Esquire, and" are wantonly inserted after the word "induced"; and in the handbill (which is yet to be published) Stewart's expression "I am sincerely sorry my conduct, on this occasion, has been the cause of so much uneasiness" is mali-ciously deformed to read "I am sincerely sorry for my conduct on this occasion, thich has been the cause of so much un-asiness." It is true that this work is does not atop here. Strange as it may seem, the much-quoted McSherry, in his "History of Maryland," 1849, accepts the annalist as his authority for his account of the Peggy Stewart affair, without tak-ing the trouble to go back to the narra-tor, and the result is a second edition of misrepresentation, which is the more de-ceptive because the more defity dome. Due would infer from McSherry that the incendiarism was the decree of the whole community, whereas Eddis states that it was negatived by a considerable majority, and was the deed of some frantic zealots, thiefly dileng-that Stewart and the recent works consequences. The incendiarism was the decree of the whole community, whereas Eddis states that he was accompanied by sev-eral gentlemen who thought it neces-sart "offered" to destroy the vessel, whereas Eddis states that he "was in-duced" (and we now know that "in-duced" means "led toward" the gal-tows-that Stewart went on board the briganithe accompanied only by the morters of the tea, whereas Eddis states that they (Messrs. Stewart and Wi

### THE MCSHERRY PERVERSION. ("History of Maryland," 1849, Pages 174-175.)

("History of Maryland," 1849, Pages 174-15.) To the 14th of October, the brig Peggy Stewart arrived at Annapolis, having in this cargo a few packages of tea consigned to Thomas Williams and Company. The duty was paid by Mr. Anthony Stewart, the owner of the vessel. This submission to the oppressive enactment of Parllament, called forth the deepest feeling. A Public meeting was hides: Nulliams, the consigned, in the most humble manner, apologised for high of the tea. But the people were determined to exact a more signal vindiance of Mr. Stewart with the act, had aroused their anger, and threats were solved out against his vessel and himself. Alarmed at the impending danger, Mr. Stewart, by the advice of Charlee Carroll of Carrollion, to soothe were self. Alarmed is fault, offered to destroy the volence of the people and make more to witness its consummation, Mr. Stewart, he consignees, we no hoard the brig, ran her aground the brig, ran her aground on Windmill Point, and set fire to ber in the windmill Point, and set fire to ber in the team of the book of the team of the team of the team. Her aground of the brig ran her aground on the source of the most upon the team of book of the team of team of the team of the team of the team of the team o

""Annals of Annapolis."

### THE PEGGY STEWART IN AMERI-CAN CHRONICLES - MR. STEW-ART'S HANDBILL AND CAPTAIN JACKSON'S AFFIDAVIT.

### XI.

To the Editor of THE NEWS:

To the Editor of THE NEWS: We come at last to two mosl im-portant documents which Mr. Eddis rescued from oblivion by inserting them in his narrative of the incendiarism, as noted in your issue of August 6 ult. Your readers will now have the op-portunity of hearing from Mr. Anthony Stewart, part owner, and Capt. Richard. Jackson, master, of the brigantine Peggy Stewart, whose declarations are appended hereto. RICHARD D. FISHER. Baltimore, Sept. 4. hereto. RICH Baltimore, Sept. 4.

MR. STEWART'S HANDBILL.

To the Gentlemen of the Committee, the Citizens of Annapolis and the in-habitants of Ann Arundel County: Gentlemen–I find by a handbill that you are requested to meet to take into con-sideration what is proper to be done with the tea, the property of Thomas C. Williams & Co., now on board the brig Peggy, Stewart, and, finding my con-duct censured for having paid the duty on that tea to the collector, I take the liberty to present a plain narraitve of the part I have acled therein, and the motives by which I was actuated. Deep-ly interested as I am in the peace and harmony of this country, no man would be farther than myself from taking any steps to disturb them. I am not in the least connected with anything that re-lates merely to the importation; indeed, so cautious have I been of infringing in the least, any of the resolutions of Amer-lea, that I did not order a single farth-ing's worth of goods by that vessel, though I could have done it on such easy terms as tofreight, and shipping charges; much less should I have thought of or-dering any tea, after the disturbance which the importation of that article had occasioned on the continent. When the brig arrived, the captain informed me she was very leaky, and that th sooner she was unloaded the better. I told him to enter his vessel, but not the tea, which I found, on enquiry of the collector, could not be done. Under these souls on board, where they had heen near three months, I thought myself notion of the tea to the committee. The impropriety of securing the duty did not then occur to me, neither did I know the tea would be suffered to be lodged as a sof eleasing the passengers from a long and disagreeable confinement. The duty in View hut to save the vessel from a sof releasing the passengers from a long and disagreeable confinement. The duty in the tea has been paid hitherto, both the importer. If I have erred in my part of the iransaction, I declare, upon my have infringed no rules prescribed by the seneral resolutions of this province. I happened



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CAPTAIN JACKSON'S AFFIDAVIT. Captain Richard Jackson, master of he brig Peggy Stewart, deposeth and alth

Captain Richard Jackson, master of the brig Peggy Stewart, deposeth and salth. That immediately after the landing of his cargo in London, he applied for, and obtained a general permit from the Custom-house, to receive India and obtained as general permit from the Custom-house, to receive India and of the goods on board for exportation; and (as is always customary in such and the same in any part of Great Britain. But having great reason to belteve any importation of tea would be unfavorably received in America, he materia Britain. But having great reason to belteve any on board; and publickly on the Change of London, in the month of to receive any on board; and publickly of July, refused to receive tea, which and Co. This deponent further saith that by the method of shipping goods from bondon, lea may be put on board any sith without the knowledge of the master. All goods are examined at the fustom-house, and sent by the shipper, in lighters, on board the ship, with only a common bill expressing the parcels, and the quantities contained or the qualities of them; these are received by the lighter-bill, which is again the bills of lading at London by the bills of lading at London by the lighter-bill specifying, the parcels, without knowing the contents, and with merchandize, without knowing or mentioning of what nature. The cockets ontaining the particulars of each partens at London, to the Custom-house at London, to the Custom-house at London, to the Custom-house at Containing the parteniars of the ship with sis passage to sea. In this manner the goods shipped in the Peggy Stewart, were received on board. And this depondent further saith that has aw Thomas Charles Williams, to whom the teas is consigned, and Amos Hayton, who hipped the same, frequently in London, whither intention of shipping any. That he did not know of any tea being on board and where received the same had he know.

### THE PEGGY STEWART IN AMERI-CAN CHRONICLES - THE SUP-PRESSION OF THE "AUDI AL-TERAM PARTEM."

XIL

To the Editor of THE NEWS:

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X11. To the Editor of THE NEWS: On Monday, October 17, 1774, Anthony Stewart, anticipating that "he had much to fear with respect to his person and property" at the hands of some of the people who had been convoked for the coming Wednesday, put forth in hand-bill form what may now be termed his preliminary defense, and confirmed it by the affidavit of the captain of the brig-antine, republished in your columns of the 6th Inst. These two declarations, which have never been impugned, are characterized by a frankness of state-ment and a fullness of detail so con-vincing and explicit that they cannot fail to surprise and enlighten the gen-enal reader, who has hitherto been de-nied the privilege of their perusal and even the knowledge of their perusal and even the knowledge of their existence. Is it not a commentary on our boasted love of fair play that, at our commem-orations in 1904 and 1905, and in the newspaper sketches therewith connected, the "audi alteram partem" was utterly ig-nored by the suppression of these two pleces of evidence and of all reference thereto? Seduced by pseudo-patriotism, we dragged from his repose and held up to obloquy one whose courage was comwe dragged from his repose and heid up to obloquy one whose courage was com-mensurate with his humanity, one who has been attested by unimpeachable wit-nesses as a gentleman of property, a merchant of note, a born leader, a prominent citizen in all public and char-itable affairs, a man of indisputable in-tegrity and irreproachable character-and we refused him the right to plead bis own cause. his own cause.

his own cause. As we think of this preliminary de-fense and its confirmation we are re-minded of the unfulfilled sequel, dis-closed by the Chalmers MSS., that "Stewart had a vindication ready to be printed and promised to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette by the printer; but Green was threatened with destruc-tion to his press if he dared is insert it,-and Stewart walted on him and de-sired to withdraw it." After outraging the liberty, rayaging the property, desc sired to withdraw it." After outraging the liberty, ravaging the property, dese-crating the home and terrorizing the wife of their victim, the men whom we have blindly acclaimed as heroes frus-trated the publication of his "vindica-tion" by intimidating the press! Verily, they had good reason for the suppres-sion of the audi alteram partem! What reason baye we? reason have we?

RICHARD D. FISHER. Baltimore, Sept. 13.

### THE PEGGY STEWART IN AMERI-CAN CHHONICLES-THE PARKER NARRATIVE-THE DUAL ORDEAL OF HUSHAND AND WIFE.

of HTSHAND AND WIFE. NIII. To the Editor of THE NEWS: In the New York "Magazine of His-tory" for March, 1906, may be found an article entitled "Letters from Virginia. 1774-SI," wherein the Peggy Stewart tragedy figures in a fragmentary way among other Revolutionary events. The said article having been contributed by Mr. A. Francis Steuart of Edinburgh, Scotland, I wrote for the full text of the matter, and that gentleman has courtcously favored me therewith, as will be seen by the annexed extracts from the letters of Mr. James Parker of Norfolk, written in fi74, the manuscript copies whereof are to be filed with the Maryland Historical Society. It will be noted that Mr. Parker's in-formation is comprehensive, and is cor-rect in all particulars except as to the time of the childbirth. We know that the therats against the husband began on October the 14th, and that the wife be-and that father was forced, on the 19th, to choose between his property and his ife under the incentive of a gallows erected "opposite her chamber window." the wife and mother was clasping to her "distracted" boson a babe of three days birth. Mr. Parker, recognizing that "affairs

birth. Mr. Parker, recognizing that "affairs are bad enough without any addition." naturally shrinks from the horrible "story of the gallows," and is willing to leave it in doubt; but his hesitancy would be dissipated were he living today to read its full corroboration in two re-cent Maryland histories from which ex-tracts are given below. Both of these books are accessible in tho library of the Maryland Historical Society. RICHARD D. FISHER. Baltimore, Oct. 25, 1906.

RICHARD D. FISHER. Baltimore, Oct. 25, 1906. Note.—The previous articles of this series may be found in The News of March 21, April 5, 14, 21, May 30, July 7, 19, 26, August 6, 22, September 6, and Oc-tober 4, 1906. There is material for an-other series.

other series. THE PARKER NARRATIVE. Letters of James Parker to Charles Steuart, Receiver General of Customs in British North America. Extracts made by A. Francis Steuart, 79 Great King Street, Edinburgh, in whose custody the letters are at present; 2, ix, 1906. Nortolk, 26 October, 1774. We have also news from Annapolis that a Brig belonging to our friend An-thony Stewart has arrived from London with goods shipped by Mr. Russel, anongst which was some tea. Letters were soon wrote to different committees of correspondence & a number collected who took out all but the tra & set the vessel affre & burnt her up. This we have by a ship carpenter from the place who says he was present & from the complexion of the times I do not doubt the truth of it. Novmr, 1.

complexion of the times I do not doubt the truth of it. Novmr, I. Destruction of Mr. Stewart's Brige in the Maryland paper, by which it appears he consented to all that was done, but by a Gentn from thence on whom I can depend, I am informed that about two hours before the mob assembled Mrs. Stewart was delivered of a child, they gathered round the house and erected a galows opposite her Chamber window and in terms which distracted her com-manded her husband that he might go & burn his vessel or be hanged, his Father in Law Mr. Deck seeing how orders to burn her. Norfolk 5 Nov. 177. It is said the story of the gallows in Anthony Stewart's affair was not trew, but everything else, Some indeed still mention it. I wish however to write Affairs are had enough without any ad-dition.



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THE CORROBATION. The war at first was bold and default way of intimidation a gallows was been approximately a strain of the source. Major wardeld then said: 'Mr, Stewart, wo the source of the source of the source of Howard District, in Anne Arunder of Howard District, in Anne Arunder of Howard District, in Anne Arunder of Howard District, wo anne Arunder beste to Stewart's residence on Hanover inform of his house. Steuart was most inform of his house. Steuart was most inform of his house are ted a gallows inform of his house of the company as the source the sting upon his front of the source until Stewart had fin-source that has rung down the corn-or barytand's history in patioto the gallows: 'BURN OR HANC.''-"The Marytand's history of the General Arunder Arunde's Marytand', 'Boos, Page 300'

# TEACHES INTOLERANCE

MR. FISHER'S VIEWS ON PEGGY STEWART CELEBRATION.

Teach Young People Of Maryland Heroie Incidents From State's

History, He Says.

To the Editor of THE NEWS:

To the Editor of THE NEWS:
To the Editor of THE NEWS:
To the Maryland Historical Society's of the editorial from the Editimore American of Octoher 19, 1874, as per copy annexed, by republishing which you will render a service to parents, guardians and teacher of the editorial from the Editimore American of the editorial is the editorial and to the teachers of our full render and the the commemoration of the epitorable Peggy Stewart affair was performed by subjecting manhood, childbed as the render and the ren

Baltimore, Oct. 2.

[Baltimore American, Monday, Oct. 19, 1874.] THE DAY WE CELEBRATE.

THE DAY WE CELEBRATE. The hurning of the hrig Peggy Stewart in Annapolis harbor on the 19th of Octo-ber, 174, although mentioned by the his-torians of the Revolution, has not here-tofore been classed with those heroic ac-tions that illustrated the partlotism and courage of the colonists in resisting the unjust demands of Great Britain. We do not know whether this was a mere over-sight on the part of the men who wrote out the narrative of events after the pas-sions aroused by the struggle for inde-pendence had subsided, or whether there was something connected with the inci-dent that prevented it from becoming a popular tradition. We shall give a brief account of the affair, collated from the files of the Maryland Gazette, and other sources equally authentic, and if the American people detect anything in this account of the burning of the Peggy Stewart that is not compatible with their ideas of right and justice, perhaps they will understand why the story has been allowed to slumber in old newspapers and musty books until the Centennial excite-ment brough it into light. The hurning of the hrig Peggy Stewart

We need not refer to the action of the ties on inportations from the mother country, and the determination of the Maryland colony especially to pay no du-ties on tea. These are matters with which all who have read our revolution-ary history are entirely familia. There were "Committees of Safety" who were charged with keeping up the spirit of resistance. Our revolutionary fathers and mothers, like ourselves, were fond of tea, and the merchants of those days had no scruples about importing such commodi-ties as were in active demand, in spite of the non-importation resolutions. The Williams Brothers, in Annapolis, had im-ported and sold tea up to May, 174, with-out opposition from their fellow-citzens. About this time one of the brothers went to London, and in the month of July some two thousand pounds of tea were purchased in that city and put on board the brig Pergy Stowart, a vessel owned by Andrew Stewart of Annapolis. There is some dispute as to whether this ten was purchased by Mr. Williams himself or was ordered hy his brothers during his absence and purchased by their Lon-don agent. When the ship artived at Annapolis, and it became known that she had a ton of tea on hoard, there was much excilement, and the "Committee of Safety" called a genoral meeting of the people, to he held on Wednessay. Octoher is th, to determine what action should be taken in the matter. The Pergy Stewart had about sixty immigrants on board, and in order to permit the vessel to be en-tered at the Custom-house and to allow the passengers to Land, Mr. Stewart, her owner, paid the duty on the tea, although he had no interest whatever in the im-portation except the claim against the Williams Brothers for the money thus advanced in paying Custom-house fees As far as can be learned from the cotem-tor of elieving the people on board, (principally "servinst") from further in-convendence. He certainly had no desire and the ship, hecame alarmed at the mutterings of the popular wrath, which they feared mixint culminate in the destru



humiliation of the importers in the pres-ence of a great assembly of the people. We see Mr. Carroll quoted as advising the burning of the ship, but we think that this is a mistake. Mr. Carroll be-longed to the moderate party, who de-sired to see the non-importation resolu-tions enforced, but who had no desire to subject reputable citizens to insult. Ham-mond, however, distributed handbills far and wide, calling upon the people to come to Annapolis on Wednesday, the 19th of October. But even in this assembly there was a large majority of moderate men and wide, calling upon the people to come to Annapolis on Wednesday, the 19th of October. But even in this assembly there was a large majority of moderate men who deprecated violence, and the parti-sans who wanted to proceed to extreme measures were outvoted whenever a "division" was called. It is needless to say that the men of influence and char-acter who afterwards became conspicu-ous jn the patriot cause were on the moderate side. The offer to burn the tea was deemed satisfactory, and a large majority decided that this was sufficient reparation for the wrong committed by the importers. Mr. Stewart, who seemed to fear for his life from the time the trouble first began, read the very humil-lating paper (published in another col-umn), but this did not appease the hot-headed young men from the country. After the majority had passed upon the matter they got up a dissenting party and acted in such a temper that Mr. Stewart, as a last resort, proposed to burn his ship. A vote was taken on this proposition, and it was decided in the negative by a large majority. But the negative by a large majority. But the engative by a large majority. But the engative by a large majority of the Eegy Stewart. Whether the destruction of this ship is an event that illustrates the highest vir-tue in the men concerned in it we shall not undertake to say. It certaiuly was not approved by those who afterwards gave dignity and weight to the revolu-tionary movement. Viewed apart from the patriotic spirit of resistance to the acts of the British Parliament which were deemed oppressive, this transaction cannot be commended. Perhaps it is worthy of being celebrated once in a hundred years, but we should not like to be compelled to repeat the story at each recurring anniversary. There is nothing in it that is calculated to give the youth of America a higher respect for the law and larger toleration for difference of opinion. Our revolutionary fathers had

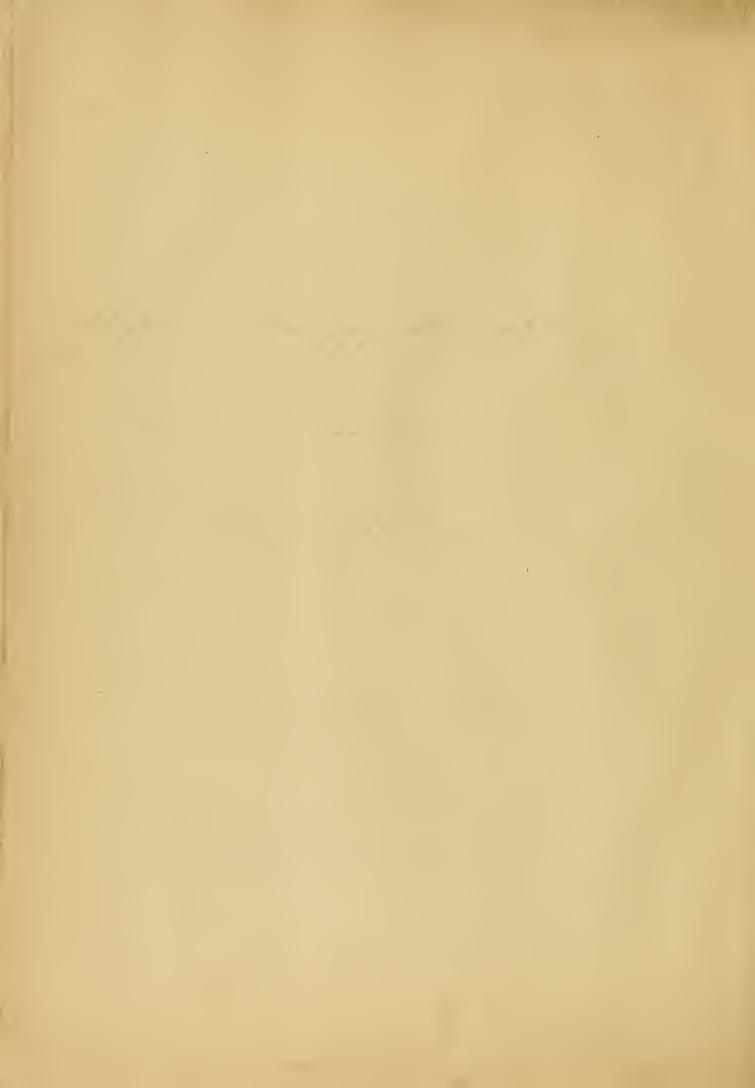
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in it that is calculated to give the youth of America a higher respect for the law and larger toleration for difference of opinion. Our revolutionary fathers had a great deal of rough work to do, and they sometimes did it in a very rough way. Let us celebrate flose incidents that show the heroic side of their char-acters rather than those which illustrate the spirit of intolerance and violence that so frequently cropped out during the struggle for independence.



Appendix

24.



## MORE ABOUT THE PEGGY STEWART AFFAIR - THE DULANY LETTER.

I.

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In the Library of the Maryland Historical Society there is a little volume, published in 1895, bearing the title "Life and Times of the Rev. Walter Dulany Addison," which gives us interesting glimpses of political, ecclesiastical and social conditions in Maryland during the days of our forefathers. This memoir is based largely on family records and letters, which still exist in their original MSS., and among these letters may be found, on pages 43-45 of the volume, one which was written to Walter Dulany, by his brother Grafton Dulany, from Annapolis, immediately after the Peggy Stewart affair of October 19, 1774, as shown by the copy hereto appended.

In the fraternal frankness of this "plain, brief narration" Mr. Dulany delivers a round unvarnished tale which commends itself to our full acceptance. Its most scathing paragraph is that which introduces the quaternion of pseudo. patriots whose names are curtailed. These are the gentry of whom we heard from the Chalmers MSS., as published in The News of April 5, 1906, to wit:

"Stewart had a vindication ready to be printed, "and promised to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette "by the printer, but Green was threatened with destruction "to his Press if he dared insert it - and Stewart waited "upon and desired to withdraw it."

When we note how the one account corroborates the other, and how the 19th of October 1774 was disgraced by the tyranni-

cal suppression

cal suppression of personal access to the press and of the press itself, there comes to mind the old saying of the Vicar of Croydon "We must root out printing or printing will root out us"; and every lover of freedom may well join with Mr. Dulany in the indignant exclamation "If this is Liberty and this America my motto shall not be <u>Libertas et Natale</u> Solum."

Richd. D. Fisher

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Baltimore, May 23. 1908.

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THE LETTER.

Annapolis, Oct. 1774.

26

Dear Watt:

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Nothing can I think, talk, hear or write of but the Tumults in this town occasioned by the Tea. This is the 3rd letter I have wrote on the same Topic. A plain, brief narration without any remarks is what you would choose.

Well, Anthony Stewart's brig arrived here the other day, with a very large quantity of tea, imported by Williams according to orders sent before any association at all in this Province.

Stewart (as he says) according to the practice here and in Virginia entered his Vessel and paid the Duty upon the Tea. The people of the Town were very much incensed and resolved unanimously the Tea should not be landed, but in this important affair it was thought proper to call in the County that they might proceed with the best advice. Notice was given accordingly and yesterday they came to Town inflamed to the highest Degree determined to tar and feather Stewart and burn his Brig.

Upon the meeting they became cooler and they resolved to burn only the Tea at the expense of Stewart and Wms and pardon them on their making concessions. Their acknowledgments were received, and a Vote put whether or not the Brig should be burned - carryed in the negative by a great Majority - notwithstanding this - as there was a parcel of people who came resolved to do mischief, it was tho't prudent to sacrifice the Brig to appease them and keep them from something of more value.

Thinking Mr. Stewart might have the Hardiness to endeavor to vindicate his character in the Gazette, four Blackguards, Capt. H., Dr. S., E. H. and R. chief Coxcomb of our town, went to Mr. Stewart and made him bind himself not to publish an account of his conduct - by way of Apology, which he had set about in Hand Bills - and forewarned the printer from publishing anything in his favor at his peril.

If this is Liberty and this America my motto shall not be 'Libertas et Natale Solum.'

Yrs Affectly

GRAFTON DULANY

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MORE ABOUT THE PEGGY STEWART AFFAIR -CHARLES CARROLL OF CARROLLTON AND THE COURT HOUSE PICTURE.

II.

In the Maryland Historical Society's set of Sanderson's "Signers of the Declaration" (7 vols. 1820-1827), the biography of Charles Carroll of Carrollton bears a foot-note pencilled and signed by the late John H. B. Latrobe under the date of Baltimore April 24, 1836, which reads as follows:

"The foregoing biographical sketch was written by "me in 1826, from memoranda (autograph) furnished by Mr. "Carroll and from numerous conversations. When finished, "I read it to him, and his remark, verbatim, was 'Well Mr. "Latrobe, you have certainly made me out a much greater man "than I ever fancied myself to be; and yet, really, I hard-"ly think that the facts you have stated are otherwise "than strictly true.' He was then I think in his 90th "year, cheerful, vivacious even, and carefully attentive "to his business matters."

Thus this "sketch", being virtually an autobiography, comes into the category of contemporary chronicles, and the reader will find appended hereto all the story of the Peggy Stewart affair as given by Mr. Carroll.

We may safely assume that Mr. Carroll was in the privacy and propriety of the background when Mr. Stewart's friends applied to him to protect that gentleman, for whom, by the way, he expresses his "personal esteem," while sending him his advice to burn his vessel---and, just here, we may take note that Mr. Stewart did not act on this advice, for it is coldbloodedly certified by our two most recent historians" that he was defiant and threatening until the gallows brought

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\*Warfield and Riley.

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him to terms. There is nothing in Mr. Carroll's story to indicate that he came into immediate intercourse with Mr. Stewart, or with any of Mr. Stewart's outragers, or that he even appeared in public, on the 19th of October 1774; nor is there such indication in any known contemporary narrative. The men, whether active or passive, who are identified by the other chroniclers as features of the day, are fully comprised in the following summary, viz: Stephen\_\_\_\_\_, Walter Bowie, Charles Carroll (Barrister), Jos. Cowman, Mr. Davison, John Deaver, Mr. Dick, Mordecai Gist, Mathias Hammond, Rezin Hammond, T. Hammond, G. Hopkins, Ephraim Howard, Mr. Quyn, Charles Ridgely, Anthony Stewart, Charles Wallace, Dr. Warfield, James Williams and Joseph Williams, twenty in all. Besides these, four men are alluded to whose names are suppressed, but whose initials are given as Capt. H., Dr. S., R. H. and R. Charles Carroll of Carrollton is not once referred to, directly or indirectly; while Charles Carroll (Barrister) is mentioned repeatedly and conspicuously, and seems to have done what one man could do in behalf of decency and humanity. So far as Charles Carroll of Carrollton was concerned, it is conceivable that he realized the incendiary temper of the mob, and sent word to Mr. Stewart that nothing could protect him save the sacrifice of his property; but, in view of his character, and in further view of his expressed "wish to prevent violence", it is utterly inconceivable that he was art and part in a

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viclence which culminated in the menaced murder of an overwhelmed husband, the harrowing distress of his puerperal wife, and the wanton arson of his harmless property.

This brings us to the Court House picture of "The Burning of the Peggy Stewart." How comes it that Charles Carroll of Carrollton is there placed in the foreground of the concourse? What place has he there at all? Has he, perchance, been confused with Charles Carroll (Barrister)? Or is there some authority for his presence which is yet to be brought forth? If such authority there be, its production is imperatively demanded; in the light of the evidence we now possess, this picture is an affront to the memory of "the last of the signers."

Richd. D. Fisher

Baltimore, ellay 30<sup>-</sup>1908.

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## MR. CARROLL'S STORY.

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(From Sanderson's"Lives," Vol. VII., pages 248-9.)

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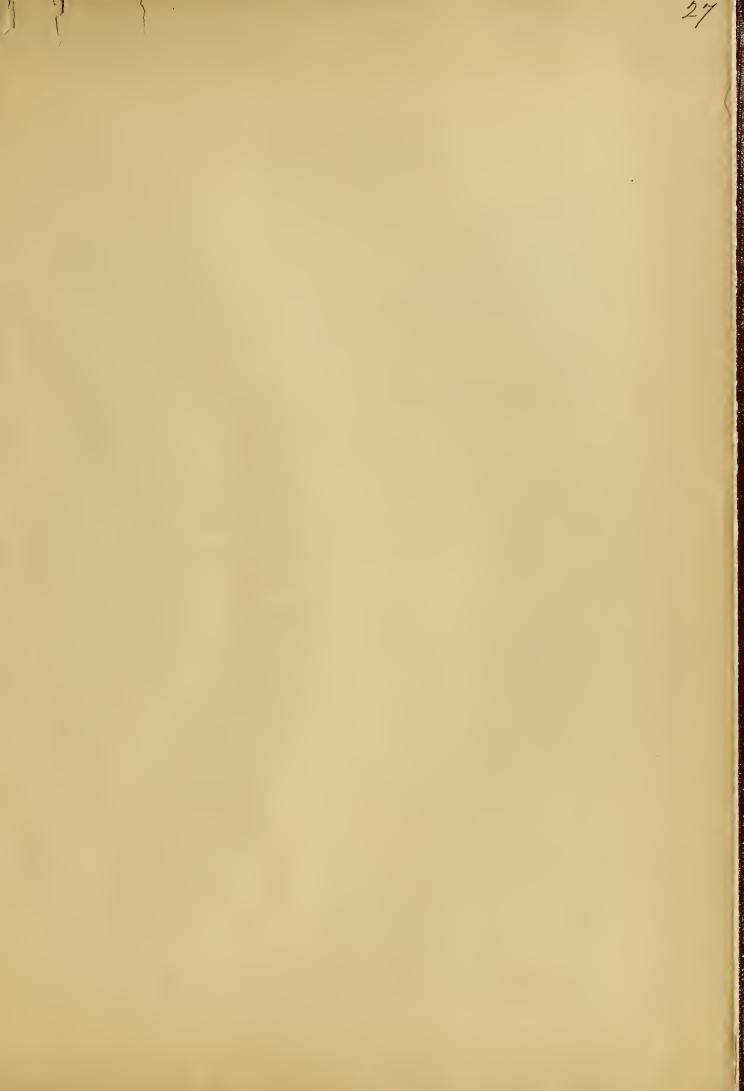
When the brig Peggy Stewart imported into Annapolis a quantity of tea, (an article forbidden by the resolution of the delegates of Maryland, June twenty-second, 1774,) the irritated populace, then collected from the neighboring counties at the provincial court, threatened personal viclence to the master and consignees of the vessel, as well as destruction to the The committee of delegates immediately met, and apcargo. pointed a sub-committee to superintend the unloading of the vessel, and to see that the prohibited article was not landed. Still the excitement of popular feeling continued unabated, and the friends of Mr. Anthony Stewart, the owner of the vessel, applied to Mr. Carroll, as one most able to protect him from viclence. Mr. Carroll's advice was concise and determined. "It will not do, gentlemen, to export the tea to Europe or the West Indies. Its importation, contrary to the known regulations of the convention, is an offence for which the people will not be so easily satisfied; and whatever may be my personal esteem for Mr. Stewart, and my wish to prevent violence, it will not be in my power to protect him, unless he consents to pursue a more decisive course of conduct. My advice is, that he set fire to the vessel, and burn her, together with the tea that she contains, to the water's edge." The applicants paused for a moment; but they saw no alternative, and Stewart, appearing immediately before the committee, offered to do what Mr. Carroll had proposed. In a few hours after-wards, the brigantine Peggy Stewart, with her sails set, and her colours flying, was enveloped in flames, and the immense crowd collected on the shores of the harbour, acknowledged the sufficiency of the satisfaction.

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MORE ABOUT THE PEGGY STEWART AFFAIR. CHARLES CARROLLTOF CARROLLTON AGAIN.

## III.

In No.II of this Series, dated May 30th 1908, inquiry was made for any evidence justifying the interpolation of Charles Carroll of Carrollton in the Court House picture of the burning of the Peggy Stewart. Let us see if we can help along the inquiry.

The said picture has been reproduced, panegyrized and heralded abroad in a book, published in 1905, which combines all the excellence of photographic and typographic art, and which bears on its title-page the imprint "Issued by the Municipal Art Society of Baltimore." Its narrative of the event thus re-commemorated is founded on an isolated "old clipping" which (as stated on page 50 of this picture-book) "was published in the Baltimore Patriot, shortly after the death of Dr. Warfield, January 29th, 1813," and which connects Charles Carroll of Carrollton with the Peggy Stewart affair through the medium of an Article contained "in the Salem Register of September 20th." That Article we must have. It will no longer serve to write history after the manner of McSherry. In this day of original research, we expect to lay hand on every authority quoted. It now devolves on The Municipal Art Society to produce the issue of the Baltimore Patriot in which the "old clipping" was published, and thus lead us to the issue of the Salem Register which contained the Article on Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

It may here be mentioned that the picture-book copy of

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In No.11 of this Series, deted May 20th 1903, induit, was made for an ovidence detifying the interaclifich of Charles Currell of Correlation is the Point Court folder of the corning of the Percy Otewart. Let us the if as dan ably along the inquiry.

The said vist is has form to so dee, parer, vised and heralded alroad in a sourt, publiched in 1.05, thich combines all the excellence of plotagnaphies or typerrarale at, an which bears on its fifle-are the suprist "Issued in the "Unicipal Art Societ of Paltimore." Its reretive of the event thus re-commences is fornoed on an isclated "clu "was rublished in the Paltimore Patriot, shurtly ofter the death of Dr. Frfield, Fruary 59th, 1913," and ... ob sonneets Charles Surroll of Surrollton .ith the Perg Stewart aff in through the medium of un ortsole cont ired "in the Sales. **T**T Register of Sortember 20th." Shet 'rticle we must have. will no lumer cerve to an te Micher of the source of "oSherr. In this is contribut research, we is con to lay hand on every without the unter. It reader on the Muricit 1 M. Subict, Corrected the Thus of the Sultinus Putriot in which the "Ja all time" and rollined, ruting lead to the large of the Bals Levister which contained the Artiste en diante i realister. It

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the "old clipping" is devoid of its first paragraph - which, however, is given in the broadside copy now hanging in the rooms of the Maryland Historical Society - and this paragraph shows that the Article in question was a "biography." As no such biography of Charles Carroll of Carrollton is known to his latest biographer (Miss Kate Mason Rowland) or to his oldest living descendant (Ex-Gov. John Lee Carroll), its discovery may be important to history.

Richd. D. Fisher\_

Baltimore, June 6, 1908.

P.S. On further consideration, I deem it pertinent to reproduce, as hereto appended, the above-mentioned broadside copy of the isolated "old clipping" - and to remark thereon as follows:

1st. Search has been made of the files of the daily

<u>Patriot</u> in the Maryland Historical Society and the Library of Congress, throughout the year 1813, without finding the original publication of the clipping. It is proper to add that the <u>Patriot</u> also printed a thrice-a-week edition for country circulation, the extant files of which are very sparse.

2d. Search has been made of the files of the <u>Salem</u> (Mass.) <u>Register</u>, in the Salem office and in the Library of Congress, throughout the year 1813 and several years before and after that year, without finding the biography of Charles Carroll of Carrollton. R.2.5 the "old olivpite" is acvoid of its first margraph - hish, however, is mitter in the broadful sound handled in the rooms of the "argland Historical Sound: - and told reagn th shows that the Article in question was a "bierryphy." As no such biegraphy of "harles Carroll of tarrelitor is newn to his latest biographer ("iss Tate ason Fewland) or to dis oldest living descendant (Evency, John Lee Carroll), its discovery may be important to history.

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- Sc. Terrings beam made of the files of the <u>Filem</u>
  <u>("Ess.) Foristor</u>, in the Saler office and in the
  If removed Sommers, three How the pair 1-10 and
  reveal terrs before and after the tour, without
  finder the biography of Sharles Sarroll of Sarrollton.

#### THE ISOLATED "OLD CLIPPING"

(Being an exact copy of the "broadside" in the Maryland Historical Society)

To the Editor of the Baltimore Patriot:

Sir: In the Biography of the venerable Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, taken from the Salem Register of 20th of September, and published in your paper of the 24th, wherein is portrayed his just and eminent services from the commencement to the termination of our revolutionary contest, and whose subsequent and distinguished course has rendered him a blessing to his Country, and placed him in rank and estimation not to be surpassed by the renowned sages of the world; he stands now the beloved friend and father of the American people, loaded with honor, age and goodness of heart. There is, however, one circumstance connected with the Burning of the Tea at Annapolis that should not be forgotten, and in which a highly respected and valued friend of Mr. Carroll participated.

The late Dr. Charles Alexander Warfield, of Anne Arundel County, who but a short time before had obtained professional honors in the University of Pennsylvania and had been appointed Major of Battalion, upon hearing of the arrival of the brig "Peggy Stewart," at Annapolis, loaded with Tea, and which vessel belonged to Mr. Anthony Stewart (a Scotch merchant), put himself at the head of the "Whig Club," of which he was a distinguished member, and marched to Annapolis with a determination to burn vessel and cargo.

When this party arrived opposite the State House, the late Judge Chase met them and harangued them, (he had been employed as a lawyer by Mr. Stewart). Dr. Warfield, finding that he was likely to make some impression upon the minds of his company, interrupted him by observing, that Chase had by former patriotic speeches made to the "Whig Club" inflamed the whole country, and now wished to get off by his own light; and pronounced it submission or cowardice in any member of the Club to stop short of their object; and called upon the men to follow him, that he would himself set fire to the vessel and cargo; but it is stated upon the best authority, that the Doctor carried in his hand the chunk of fire in company with Stewart whom he made to kindle it.

When the party first entered the city and was passing on they met Stewart, who was bold in opposition and threatened them with the vengeance of his king and government, but his threats seemed only to increase their determination. They erected a gallows immediately in front of his house, by way of intimidation, and then gave him his choice either to swing by the halter, or go with them on board, and put fire to his own vessel. He chose the latter and in a few moments the whole cargo with the ship's tackle and apparel were in flames. Shortly after this Mr. Stewart left the country. This act decided

### THE ISOLATED "OTD MILTERING"

(Being an exact sopp of the "bre acide" in the Maryland Historic.1 Society)

To the Editor of the Baltimore Patrict:

Sir: In the Liggraphy of the versuable thurles Carrell, of faurollton, taken from the Calem Register of 20th of Zeptember, and published in your parer of the 24th, therein is postrated his just and emirent corvices from the commencer of to the termination of our revolution and contest, and hous subsequent in distinguished contend him a blessing to his fountry, no placed lim in rank to estimation not to be surpassed by the renouned sures of the orld; he stands not the beleved frield and father of the contest. There is, bowever, one circumstance corrected with the Burning of the Test in values of the there, and in which is, bowever, one circumstance corrected with the Burning of the Test at involution that and values for order of the particle. There is highly respected and values for order of the particle.

The late r. Tharles Alexander "arfield, of Arre Arunal Jounty, who but a short time before had obtaired prefersioned honors in the anyousity of Pennellvania and had been appointed "ajor of Battalion, upor hearing of the prival of the orig "Peggy Stewart," of Ann polis, loaded with Tea, and which vessel belonged to vr. Anthon, Stewart (a Soctoh meronant), put himself at the head of the "Whir Jlub," of which he was a distinguished member, and marched to Annapolis with a determination to burn vessel and carro.

When this party arrived crock to the St to Porse, the late Judge Chase mot them and herarquee then, (he had been employed as a lawyer by wr. Stewart). Tr. Warfield, finding that he was likely to make some intravier ion the mires of his sempary, interrepted him by coverving, that Thase had by former jutrictic speeches made to the "Whig Glub" influmed the whole dounty, ard now there to the "Whig Glub" influmed the whole dounty, et their object; and pronounced it submission or covarded in arg member of the Glub to stop short would him.elf the to the the the member of the Glub to stop short the best authority, that the Footer curricd in his hard upon the best authority, that the Footer curried in his hard the chunk of fire in somport with Stewart whom he mode to hire ole it.

When the part; first entered the site we passing on ther met Stevert, who was held in opposition and trreatened them with the vergence of his king and revernment, but his threats seemed only to increase their determination. They creeted a gallow: immediately in front of his heree, up why of intividation, and ther rive his decide either to saing op the balter, or no with them or board, and put fire to his on versel. We chouse the litter no in a few mements the whole limit is the high the litter of the sountry. They can be a start the shift the sountry. The second ly store the sountry. This is the sountry. The second the course Maryland was to pursue, and had an extensive influence upon public opinion. The writer of this was in company with Judge Chase and Doctor Warfield a few years before their death, and heard them conversing upon the above subject, when Mr. Chase remarked in a jocular manner: "If we had not succeeded, Doctor, in the Revolutionary contest both of us would have been hung; You for burning the ship of tea, and I for declaring I owed no allegiance to the King, and signing the Declaration of Independence." 28

There were other movements and occurrences attending this early expression of a Revolutionary Spirit. Our departed friend, but a short time before he marched to the city of Annapolis to fire the tea, was parading his battalion in Anne Arundel County, in the vicinity of Mr. Carroll's residence, when he took upon himself the privilege of printing some labels with the following inscriptions "Liberty and Independence or Death in pursuit of it;" and placed one on the hat of each man of his company, many of the older neighbors who were present, were struck with astonishment, and endeavored to persuade him to have them taken down; for the idea of independence at that time had entered the mind of but few men.

The venerable Mr. Carroll, the elder and father of the present Patriarch, rode up to the father of Dr's Charles Alexander Warfield and exclaimed: "My God, Mr. Warfield, what does your son Charles mean? Does he know that he has committed treason against his King and may be prosecuted for a rebel?"

The father replied with much animation and patriotism, "We acknowledge no King, the King is a traitor to us, and a period has arrived when we must either tamely submit to be slaves, or struggle gloriously for 'Liberty and Independence.' The King has become our enemy and we must become his. My son Charles knows what he is about. 'Liberty and Independence, or Death in pursuit of it,' is his motto, it is mine, and soon must be the sentiment of every man in this Country!" The mighty word "Treason against the King" sounded from one end of the Battalion to the other, and in a few minutes not a label was seen in the hats of any of the men, except Dr. Warfield and Mr. James Connor, late of Baltimore County, who were too stern and undaunted to be intimidated by words, and they wore their labels to their homes. Thus, those great Patriots moved alternately between hope and fear, until they accomplished the great object of their lives."

Note:

This "broadside" has the following Caption: "TAKEN BROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT, PUBLISHED IN 1813.

DR. CHARLES ALEXANDER WARFIELD

Departed this life January 29, 1813."

the course "aryland was to pursue, and had an exter two influence upon public opticion. The arter of this was in screary with Junge Chase and Doeter Carforla a few cours defere th in death, and eart the conversion open the above subject, then Wr. Chase recarked in a jocular marror: "If we had not succould, Juston, in the Tevelution op context between and I have been hong; You for huming the shire of tea, and I for neclaring I eved no allociance to the Ting, and signing the Declaration of Independence."

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There were ther mover only and accommences thendire this early expression of a Fevel tionar. Smirit, Our departed frind, but a short time before in a rojed to in site of Armareli, to fire the tea, was vared roll's residence, hen he following, in the visinity of Tr. preclifs residence, hen he following himself the privil are of ministry some lands. When he following its of the crivil and Incommences or Death in pure 1 control it, and place on the of feach man of his occurs, num of the clear neighbors who were present, were structed of tonishment, he ende vored to prive de the to the teach own; for the idea of independence at the time has the the mind of but feach men.

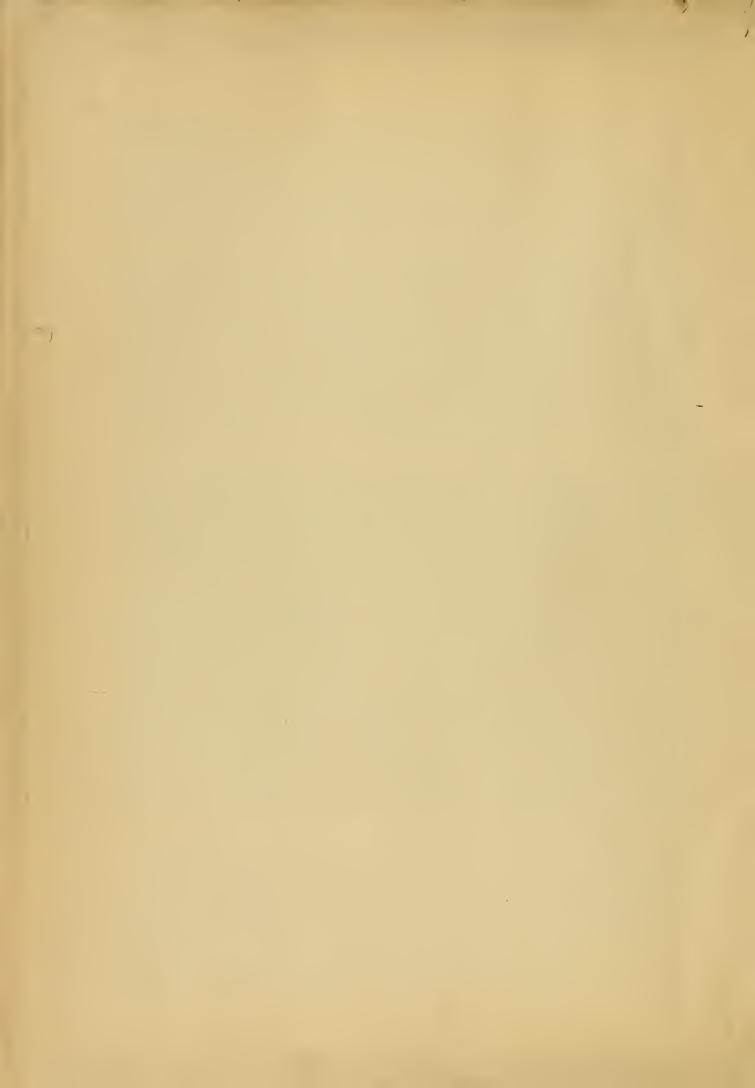
The venerable 'r. Jurnell, the eleer ind father of the present Patriard, rude vr to thi father of r. Jhuria Aleiencer N rfield ind exclaimed: "Tr Bod, "r. V rfiela, whit ous your son Bharles mean? Toes is know that no has committed treason a juinst his sing way be presented for a potel?"

The father replied with with with with rice rd tatrictly, "Ne acknowled a no King, the Fing is a traiter to us, ind a period has arrived when we must either timely submit to be slaves, or struggle glor(cully for 'Tiberty us Indegendence' The King has become or every and we will be a properties. Charles knows with dis bout. 'Tiberty us Indegendence, or Feath in must is of it,' is is mathed in a prepresence, scon must be the sentions of every of the integendence, mighty word "The sentions the The King" some the the Battalion to the the the King" sounded from the ever was seen in the not ther, and in a feomination to the and universe for the set of the met, executing the very "r. James Conner, late of the met, executing the very and universe to be initiated the words, and they were the torneted to their integence of the very torneted to the set of the met, executing the very tornet, between heir is the set of the met, the set of a set of the the set of the set of the set of the very torneted to the set. The set of the very torneted to the set of the set of the very torneted to the set of the set of the very torneted to the set of the set of the very torneted to the set of the set of the set of the set of the set set of the set

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## MORE ABOUT THE PEGGY STEWART AFFAIR--THE MISSING CHRONICIES -- THE WITHESSES AND THE VERDICT.

IV.

I have at last brought together, in this collection, all contemporary chronicles, bearing directly or indirectly on the "Peggy Stewart" affair, which I have been able to uncover in England, Scotland, Canada and the United States, after long and exhaustive investigation. It yet remains to bring to light three pertinent and important documents, for which search is still being made, to wit:

The Account sent home by Governor Eden soon after 1. his return from England on Nevember 8, 1774; which Account (with other Maryland dispatches) was probably suppressed by the British Government -- See Letters to The News dated November 23 and December 15, 1905. The Report which must have been made by the Anna-2. polis Customs Officials to the British Commissioners of Customs; which Report was probably destroyed at the burning of the London Custom House in 1014 -- See Letters to The News dated May 18 and June 15, 1906. The Vindication which Anthony Stewart prepared 3. for the columns of the Maryland Gazette; which Vindication was debarred publication by the leaders of the mob, and probably passed into oblivion -- See Letter to The News dated March 29, 1906 and Article dated May 23, 1908.

These three testimonies would doubtless be further damnatory

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damnatory of the event in question, but they are nowise essential to the verdict in view of the like overwhelming evidence already educed from Stewart, from Williams, from Jackson, from Caldeleugh, from Eden, from the Parliamentary Commissioners, from the London Chronicle, from the Chalmers MSS., from Galloway, from Evans, from Ringfold, from Eddis, from Parker, from Warfield, from Riley, from Dulany and from Carroll. Over against the one witness for the defence, The Maryland Gazette, (whose utterance is shown to be the dictation of intimidation), here we have seventeen witnesses for the prosecution congruously proving that the men whose pictorial apotheosis smirches the walls of the temple of justice -the men whom we have thus idolatrously exalted in the highest of the high places of the city for the adoration of our children -- that these men were brow-beaters of the authority and majority of the community, were self-constituted gallowsbuilders and hangmen, were tarrers and featherers, were robbers and incendiaries of property, were throttlers of private speech and of the public press, were desecrators of the home and terrorizers of child-bed -- in short, were assassing of the Liberty of which they professed to be apostles.

Richd. D. Fi; his

Baltimore, August 10, 1908.

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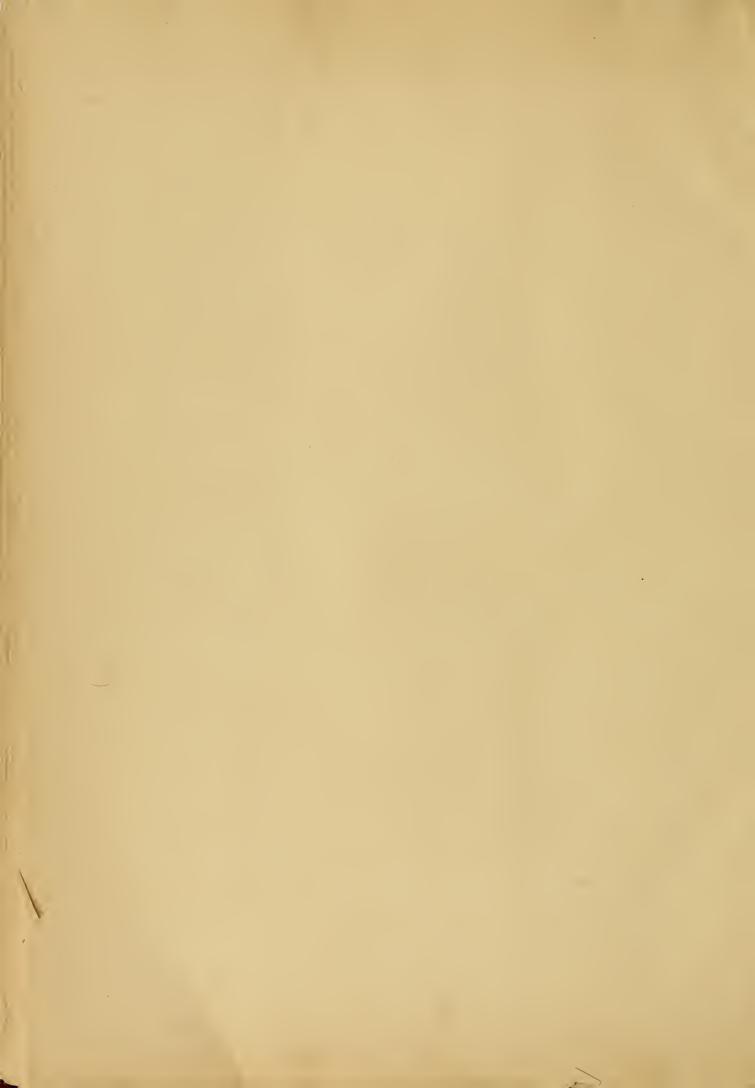
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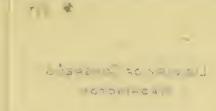
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LIBRARY OF CONGRESS WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE LIBRARIAN

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Septemb r 9, 1907.

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My dear Sir:

I thank you for your courteous note of Saturday. We shall sincerely value the mounted set of the clippings, and appreciate your friendly interest in preserving and preparing them for us.

Very truly yours, Anny of

Librarian of Congress

Mr. Richard D. Fisher 1420 Park Avenue Baltimore Md.



