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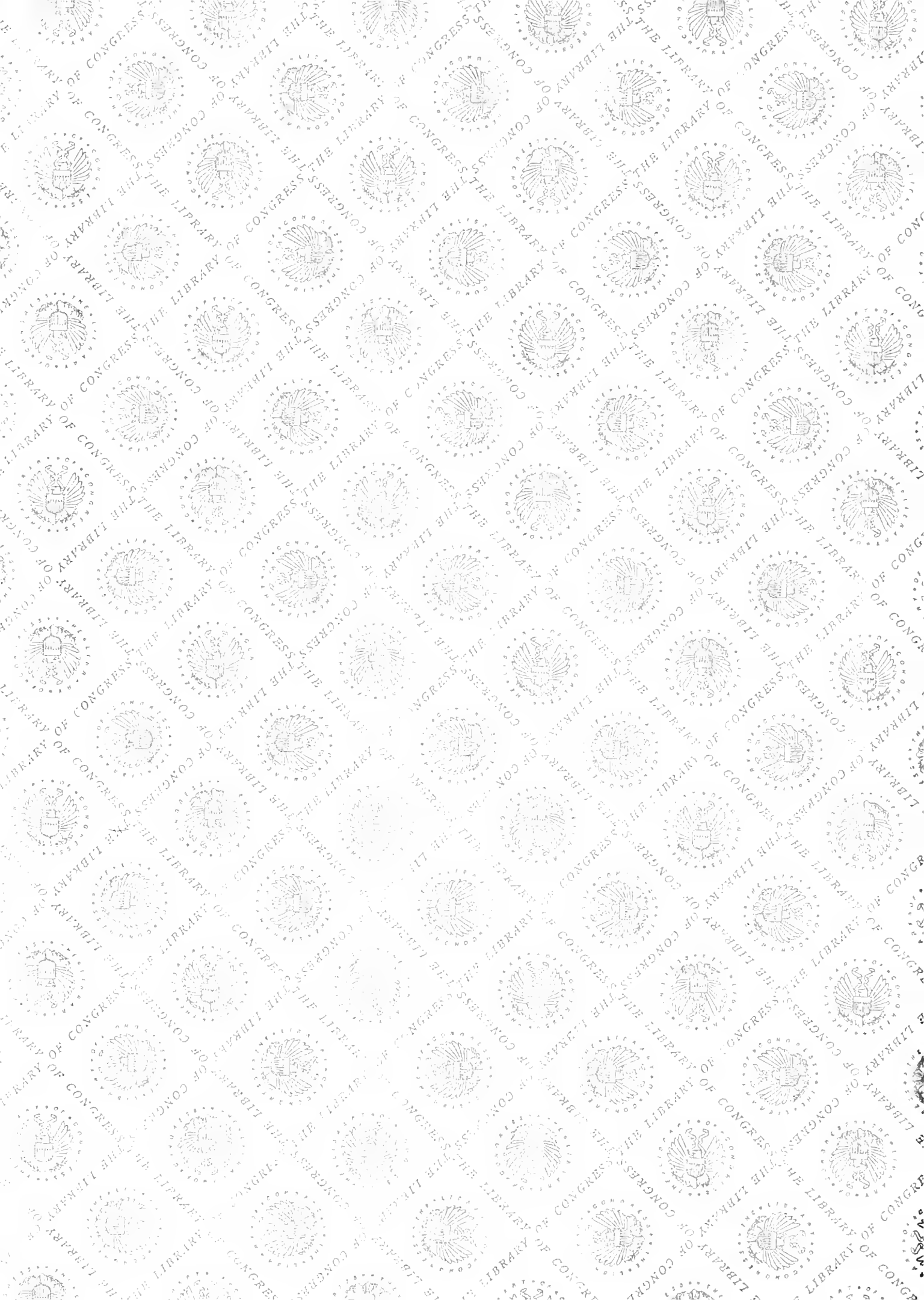
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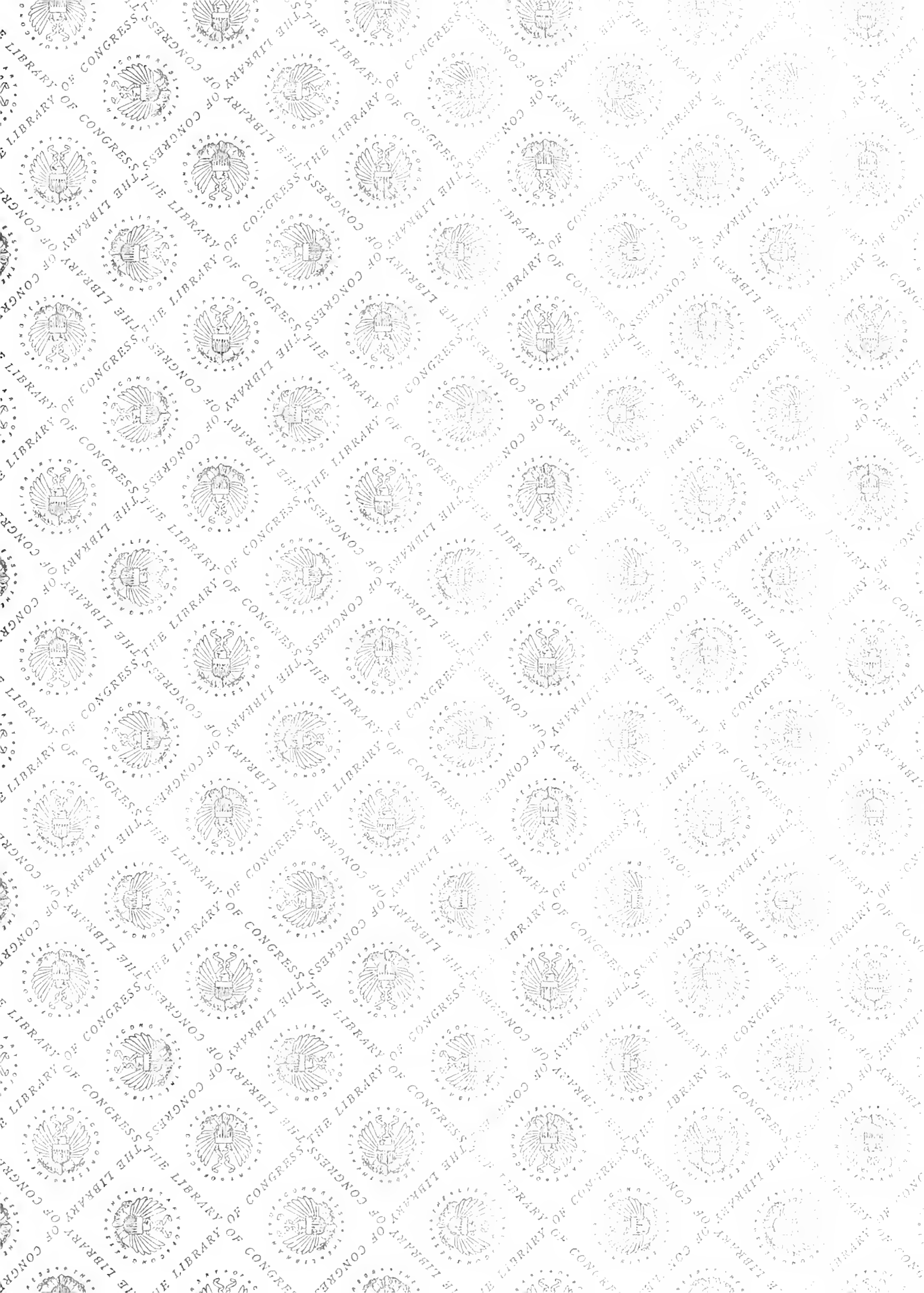
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# To the Librarian of Congress:

In October the 19<sup>th</sup>, 1904, The Governor of Maryland, The Mayor of Baltimore, the Judges of the City Courts, and many other prominent officials and citizens assembled at the new Court House in Baltimore to witness the unveiling therein of Turner's Mural Painting of the burning of the brigantine "Peggy Stewart" at Annapolis, Md., on Oct. the 19<sup>th</sup> 1774, and thereby to commemorate the event as an act of Revolutionary heroism. Having long been convinced that the said act was a disgrace to civilization and patriotism, I proceeded to fortify the conviction by garnering all the contemporary chronicles bearing thereon which I could discover 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 far been impeached, and it is now deposited with you as a warning to the future historians of Maryland against pseudo-patriotism - which warning may be further inculcated in the words of the Baltimore American on page 23, viz

" Our revolutionary fathers had a great deal of roughwork to do, and they sometimes did it in a very rough way. Let us celebrate those incidents that show the heroic side of their character, rather than those which illustrate the spirit of violence and violence that so frequently cropped out during the struggle for independence."

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



The Arson Of The "Peggy Stewart"

and

The Annapolis, Md. Mob of October 19, 1774

with

Some traces of the life of Anthony Stewart, 1738-1812.

as

Compiled from Contemporary Chronicles

and

Set forth in several Series of Letters

to

The Baltimore News

by

Richard D. Fisher

in

1905, 1906 & 1907.

Richard D. Fisher

01



## THE REAL ANTHONY STEWART.

In the Mall Bag of The News today will be found an interesting communication from Mr. Richard D. Fisher concerning Anthony Stewart, whose compelled burning of the Peggy Stewart has been accepted as a shining illustration of the quality of Maryland patriotism in the troublous times just preceding the Revolutionary War. Very little sympathy has been wasted on Anthony Stewart in this country, as little has been given to the "loyalists" and "tories" of the period generally. But, reading between the lines of Mr. Fisher's judiciously 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 pleasure 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 brigantine 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. Stevens and Brown of No. 4 Trafalgar square, London, the well-known authorities on "Americana." These experts, 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 by affidavits of eye-witnesses, giving many interesting details of the commotion which agitated Annapolis from the 14th to the 19th of October, 1774. The whole collection will be deposited, ere long, with the Maryland Historical Society, and will then become accessible to the public.

It is noticeable in these papers that Anthony Stewart is mentioned by high British officials in terms of marked respect. 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 introduces him to General Howe by saying "His own merit will be his best introduction," and Lieutenant Governor Fanning of Nova Scotia indorses him to the Parliamentary Commissioners as "A gentleman of a very respectable character, much esteemed by his acquaintances, and a man of indubitable integrity."

RICHARD D. FISHER.

Baltimore, April 6.

Notes concerning Anthony Stewart, taken from his claim as presented to the Commission for Inquiring into the losses and services of American loyalists:

That he was a native of Great Britain; 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 shows that he had two daughters—one, Jean (Mrs. 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 State 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 member of the Board of Associated Loyalists. On the evacuation of New York, in 1783, he went to Halifax, Nova Scotia, with his wife and seven children.

In another place he is stated to have nine children.

In 1785 he came to England to prosecute his claim before 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) allowance, having only £135 (per annum) and being very ill with a "stroke of palsy."

A brother—John Stewart—is mentioned in these papers; also a sister—Mrs. Wilhelmina Matland.

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

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

II.

To the Editor of THE NEWS:

In the communication which appeared in your columns on the 8th inst., allusion was made by me to Anthony Stewart's own narrative of the burning of the brigantine Peggy Stewart at Annapolis on the 19th of October, 1774.

There exists in the British Public Record Office (Audit Office, Loyalist Series, vol. 6, p. 322) a memorial addressed by Anthony Stewart from Halifax, N. S., to the Commissioners of Parliament at London, under date of November 15, 1783, wherein reference is made to a previous "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 foolscap pages, their addition would unduly trespass on your valuable space.

RICHARD D. FISHER.

Baltimore, April 13, 1905.

Copy

To the Right Honble the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury &c &c &c. The Memorial of ANTHONY STEWART and THOMAS CHARLES WILLIAMS late of the City of Annapolis in the Province of Maryland in North America Merchants.

Humbly Sheweth

That your Memorialist Anthony Stewart 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 ship on board the said ship at the Port of London, among other Goods, seventeen Chests and half Chests of Tea consigned to, and the Property of your Memorialist Thomas Charles Williams and his Brothers Joseph and James Williams his Partners, then Resident in the City of Annapolis aforesaid.

And your Memorialist Anthony Stewart 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 People 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 summoned immediately to take this Matter into Consideration it was there debated in what Manner your Memorialist should be punished for the Crime, but at Length it was agreed that this being a weighty Business no further Proceedings should be held on it till the sense of the County could be taken at large, or in other Words till the Mob might be gathered from all quarters. That printed hand-bills were accordingly dispersed in the Country for that Purpose, and on the Day appointed a Number of disorderly People under different Ring-



leaders (as set forth in the Affidavit hereunto annexed) did repair to Annapolis and joining with the Inhabitants of the Town did meet in a tumultuous Manner, and calling 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 abovementioned, 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 destroy both the Tea and the Vessel as an Atonement. That your Lordships Memorialist at first refused to sign such Paper, but his Wife being then ill in Child Bed, Apprehensions of the Consequence 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 Brothers to your Memorialist Thomas Charles Williams were obliged with their own Hands to set Fire to the Brigantine and Tea which were in Consequence soon consumed to the Waters Edge and wholly destroyed. The Amount of this Loss to your Memorialist Thomas Charles Williams valuing the Tea at First Cost, Freight, and Duty being Three Hundred and Ninety six Pounds. And the Loss to your Memorialist Anthony Stewart valuing the Brigantine at Cost, as it was her first Voyage, being 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 Government he at Length became so obnoxious to Them that they sought every Opportunity to Harrass and distress Him, that he even could not without being insulted travel in the Country about his lawful Business, that he was hanged and burnt in Effigy in different Parts of the Province and many Threats thrown out against both his Person and Property, and at Length, after open Hostilities were begun against Great Britain, being put to the Alternative of either taking up Arms or subjecting Himself to such Punishment, as the Provincial Convention should think proper to inflict, he was fain to fly from the Country leaving his Wife 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 fled 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 begun by his Friends, by which he agreed to sign a Paper such as they chose to dictate to Him. That from this Time your 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 &c behind Him.

That your Lordships Memorialists having thus represented to your Lordships the signal sufferings they have undergone purely from their Obedience to an Act of Parliament relating to a Matter of Revenue, and that their having actually paid a Duty to his Majestys Collector as imposed by said Act directly produced to your Memorialists a Destruction of Property to the Amount

of Eighteen Hundred and Ninety Six Pounds, besides great Distress and Injury 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 Relief in the Premises as your Lordships in your Wisdom shall think meet.

(Signed) Anthony Stewart  
Thos. Charles Williams.

Two Affidavits respecting burning of the Peggy Stewart annexed to this Memorial each sworn to before Sir John Fielding.

Noise, Rice And Old Snack At Sea.

## The Anthony Stewart Papers In British Government Archives.

### III.

To the Editor of THE NEWS:

"In support of" the memorial of Anthony Stewart and Thomas Charles Williams, which I published in your issue of April 15, I mentioned the affidavits of Richard Jackson and Robert Caldeleigh, and I now append hereto that of Richard Jackson. As this voucher to the circumstances leading up to and eventuating in the burning of the Peggy Stewart on October 19, 1774, is both interesting and important, I give it to your readers in full copy, exactly as it comes to me from Vol. 6 of the Loyalist Series, Audit Office, British Public Record Office. Its length necessarily defers the companion affidavit of Robert Caldeleigh to a future communication.

RICHARD D. FISHER.

Baltimore, April 19, 1906.

Richard Jackson, late of the Province of Maryland, in North America, mariner, voluntarily make oath that he, the said Richard Jackson, was employed by Mr. Anthony Stewart of the city of Annapolis in the year 1773 and 1774 as master of a vessel, and he commanded the brigantine Peggy Stewart, belonging to Mr. Anthony Stewart & Co., on a voyage from Annapolis to London, and on or about the 14th day of October, 1774, this deponent arrived at the port of Annapolis aforesaid in the said brigantine from London, having on board upward of fifty indented servants, under engagements to the owners of the said brigantine, and a cargo of goods upon freight consigned to Messrs. Thomas Cha Williams & Co., merchants in Annapolis. And the deponent saith that among other goods consigned to Messrs. Thomas Cha Williams & Co. there were seventeen chests and half chests of tea, and this deponent saith that immediately on his arrival he waited on Mr. Anthony Stewart and told him that the people were murmuring about tea being on board the brigantine, as it is liable to a duty imposed by the British Parliament, and threatened that it should neither be entered nor landed, and on being informed of this, this deponent saith that Mr. Anthony Stewart went immediately with this deponent to the Custom-house and there entered the said brigantine and her cargo, and lodged with the Deputy Collector a bill of exchange for the payment of the duty on the tea, and this deponent saith that on the evening of the day on which the brigantine Peggy Stewart was entered at the Custom-house the committee of Annapolis called a meeting of the inhabitants to enquire into the transaction, at which meeting Mr. Anthony Stewart, Mr. John Muir, the Deputy Collector, and this deponent were ordered to attend; that accordingly Mr. Muir and this deponent did attend, but Mr. Stewart did not attend, and this deponent saith that after the meeting had chose John Hall, a lawyer, their chairman, they proceeded to enquire into the circumstances of the arrival and the entry of the brigantine, and this deponent saith that John Muir, the Deputy Collector, being called upon, was asked by the chairman who paid the duty on the tea, whereupon Mr. Muir informed the meeting that Mr. Anthony Stewart had paid on the tea, and this deponent saith that the said Mr. John Muir added that it was much against his inclination to do any thing against the interest of the Colonies, but as Mr. Stewart had insisted on the brigantine being entered he was obliged to receive the duty on the tea, and this deponent saith that the meeting was much enraged at Mr. Stewart's conduct, and some of the meeting proposed that the tea should be immediately landed and burnt under the gallows, and this deponent saith that Mr. Mathias Hammond objected to that proposal, alleging that it was not proper to do any thing in the matter until the county was assembled, and this deponent saith that a day was proposed, and that the Wednesday fol-



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 until the brigantine was destroyed, and this deponent saith that on Wednesday, 19th of October, a number of people from different parts of the Province met at Annapolis, and that he, this deponent, being present, heard a great many threats uttered against Mr. Stewart's life and property on account of his having entered the tea, and this deponent saith that it was proposed at the meeting that the tea and register of the brigantine should be burnt and the brigantine's name altered from Peggy Stewart 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 board the brigantine Peggy Stewart, and that about two hours after he had been on board several ringleaders of the mob came on board and brought Mr. Stewart and also Messrs. Joseph and James Williams with them, and this deponent saith that soon after messenger came from the shore and told Mr. Stewart that some of the people were against burning the brigantine, but that Mr. Rezin Hammond and Mr. Charles Ridgley, who were then on board, told Mr. Stewart in this deponent's hearing that if he did not immediately 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 protect 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 deponent saith that the said brigantine was burnt, with all her sails and rigging standing and colours flying, and that he, this deponent, was not suffered to remove any of the apparel or furniture belonging to the said brigantine.

(Signed) RICHARD JACKSON.

And sworn to before Sir John Fielding. 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.**

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 25.

ROBERT CALDELEUGH late of the City of Annapolis in the Province 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, live in the Employment of Mr. Anthony Stewart 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 intimately 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 Peggy Stewart whereof Richard Jackson was Master That the said Brigantine arrived at Annapolis aforesaid on or about the 14th Day of October 1774 having on Board the Deponents certain Knowledge upwards of fifty 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 Deponent 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 several Chests said to contain Tea, which this Deponent verily believes did so, and this Deponent saith, that on the Day the said Brigantine arrived at Annapolis aforesaid, Mr. Anthony Stewart did enter the said Brigantine at the Custom house and Secured the Duty on the Tea to be paid to His Majesty's Collector as this Deponent was informed by Mr. Stewart, and this Deponent saith that on the Arrival of the said Brigantine and it being known that the said Vessel was entered at the Customhouse, and the Duty of the Tea paid or secured to be paid, the Committee of Annapolis called a Meeting of the Inhabitants to enquire into the Transaction, and the Deponent saith that the Meeting of the Inhabitants of Annapolis aforesaid was on the Evening of the Day on which the Brigantine Peggy Stewart Arrived, and that he this Deponent being present at the said Meeting, had an Opportunity of observing Every thing which passed, And this Deponent saith, that after the people then Assembled had chosen John Hall a Lawyer Chairman of the Meeting, they made Enquiry, who was the Person that had entered the Tea Imported in the Brigantine Peggy Stewart whereupon John Muir the Deputy Collector who attended at the Meeting was called upon, and declared that the Brigantine Peggy Stewart was entered at the Custom House by Mr. Anthony Stewart, and that the Duty on the Tea on Board the said Brigantine was secured to be paid by the said Mr. Stewart, and this Deponent saith that sd. John Muir the Deputy Collector likewise said that he said Muir did not like to do any thing against the Liberties of America, but as Mr. Stewart had insisted upon entering his Vessel he was obliged in Virtue of his Office to enter

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 Hammond made a Motion to the following Effect, as near as the Deponent can recollect, That as Mr. Stewart had Acted in Defiance of the Resolves of the Committee 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 further in the Matter then before them. Accordingly the Meeting was adjourned till the Wednesday following being the 19th Day of October and printed Hand Bills were dispersed through the Province giving Notice thereof to the Inhabitants, and this Deponent saith that he was present at Annapolis on Wednesday the 19th Day of October, and that a great 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 Punishment as their Rage dictated, And this Deponent saith that the parties from the different parts of this Province were headed by the following persons Vizt. A Party from Prince George County headed by Walter Bowie a Planter, a Party from Baltimore headed by Charles Ridgely Junr. a Representative in Assembly for that County, a Party from Baltimore Town headed by Mordecai Gist and John Deavor, a Party from Elk Rist and Arundel County headed by Dr. Ephraim Howard another Party from same place by Dr. Warfield, a Party from the Head of Severn River headed by Rezen Hammond son of Phillip, And this Deponent saith that when the Mob was Assembled Mr. Mathias Hammond and Mr. Charles Carroll (Barrister) did Propose as an Atonement for the Crime Mr. Stewart had Committed that the Tea Should be taken out of the Brigantine Peggy Stewart 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 Brigantine and Tea were both burnt, and this Deponent saith that after the Mob had rejected the Proposal of Mr. Hammond and Mr. Carroll, they sent Mr. Charles Wallace and Mr. Mordecai Gist for Mr. Stewart who brought him from his own House to the Place where the Mob was Assembled, and this Deponent saith, that Messrs. Joseph Williams and James Williams Partners with Thomas Charles Williams were Present also, and this Deponent saith that a Paper was produced to Mr. Stewart and Messrs. Williams which they were Ordered to read Separately to the People then Assembled which they did accordingly purporting that they were sorry for the Offence they had given the People Messrs. Williams in importing the Tea, and Mr. Stewart in having paid the Duty and that they now voluntarily Offered to destroy the Tea as an Atonement for their Crime, and this Deponent saith that he verily believes if Mr. Stewart had not complied with the Order of the Mob that his Life would have been in imminent Danger their Rage was levelled particularly against him for having paid the Duty on the Tea, and this Deponent saith that after the above-mentioned paper was read Mr. Stewart together with Messrs. Williams were carried off in a Boat and were obliged to set Fire to the Brigantine with all her Sails Rigging and Tackle of every kind and also the Tea belonging to Messrs. Thomas Charles Williams & Co. all which were consumed in a few Hours, And this Deponent saith from what he heard among the People that day, he verily believes that if Mr. Stewart had not agreed to set Fire to the Brigantine, that his House and other Property in Annapolis would have been destroyed, and this Deponent further believes that Mr. Stewart's Person would have been much Maltreated and his Life in imi-



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





From the Baltimore News No. 1, 1801.

The Anthony Stewart Papers In British Government Archives.

V.

To the Editor of The News:

In your issue of April 15 last I made mention of Anthony Stewart's Halifax Memorial of 1763. 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, 1773, and herewith annexed."

The said "copy of an Extract" I now hand you, subjoined just as it comes to me from Vol. VI., Loyalist 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 that event 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 England, with uncertain hope of success. Meanwhile, should any of your readers know of it, directly or indirectly, I shall be glad to hear from them.

RICHARD D. FISHER.

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, 1773, referred to in the foregoing Memorial.

My Lord

The Bearer of this Mr. Anthony Stewart Merchant of this City, is the Gentleman to whom with Mr. Dick the Brigantine Good Intent (the first Vessel 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 Brig Peggy Stewart burnt here about a Fortnight before my Return to my Government last year: the most impartial Account I could procure of that atrocious Act I sent Home, soon after my Arrival, to be laid before your Lordship, and your Lordship will receive full authenticated State of the Facts relative to both these Affairs from Mr. Stewart who will have the Honor of waiting on your Lordship. His character here has even been irreproachable, and the unhappy Disturbances and violent Measures pursued in this Country he has always been a Firm Friend, and an avowed Opposer of. This has drawn upon him the Resentment of the Promoters thereof. And self preservation will naturally induce him to solicit your Assent to the Transaction above mentioned. Self preservation will carry him at this time, out of the Country, his Life and Liberty having been more than once in Danger on account of his being the only one who leaves his Country, and who is not yet returned to his native Soil.



**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 Secretary Robinson of the English Treasury and that of Lieutenant Governor Fanning of Nova Scotia, both being from Bundle 62, Loyalist Series, Audit Office, British Public Record Office.

**RICHARD D. FISHER.**

Baltimore, May 11.

(Copy of a Letter from John Robinson Esqre Secretary of the Treasury written to General Sir William Howe and dated the 23d of May 1775.)

Sir  
I beg leave to introduce to you; Mr. Anthony Stewart a Gentleman of Property 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

**JOHN ROBINSON.**

Halifax 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 introducing 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 Commencement of the American Contest, settled in Maryland, where he had several years been a Merchant of Note.—He was among the first of those who, for their Loyalty, and Attachment to the Mother Country, felt 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 Sufferer.—And it is with much Pleasure that I embrace the Opportunity which now offers of announcing Mr. Stewart to His Majesty's Commissioners, as a Gentleman of a very respectable Character—much esteemed by his Acquaintances, and a Man of indubitable Integrity & Loyalty.

I have the Honor to be, with very great Esteem,

Gentlemen,

Your most Obedient

faithful Servant,

**EDMD FANNING.**

The Honorable  
**D. P. Coke & J. Wilmot Esqrs Commissioners &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 News* of the 15th ult., will not have failed to mark its keynote in these words of the narrator: "That your Lordships Memorialist at first refused to sign such Paper, but his Wife being then ill in Child Bed, Apprehensions of the Consequence to Her and His Family should he 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 Family and Property at the Mercy of the Rebels."

In the Papers which I have derived from the British Government Archives, there are three more documentary emanations 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 ult. 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 following: "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.

(From a communication of Anthony Stewart addressed to "My Lord," under date No. 5 Edward Street, Cavendish Square, July 28th, 1776; taken from Bundle 62, Loyalist Series, Audit Office, British Public Record Office.)

At the Time the Brig was burnt it was proposed to destroy my House. The Situation of Mrs. Stewart was urged to prevent it, as she could not be removed without an evident Risk of her Life. This Argument was listened to, though many Persons publicly declared that the Life of one Woman ought not to be 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 Stewart to the Commissioners of Parliament, dated Halifax, N. S., November 15, 1783; taken from Vol. VI., Loyalist Series, Audit Office, British Public Record Office.)

At Length after open Hostilities were begun against Great Britain he was Obligated to Fly from the Country leaving his Wife, Family and Property behind Him.

(and again)

This Obligated your Memorialist on the Evacuation of New York being announced, to remove from thence to Halifax in Nova Scotia with his Wife and seven Children who formerly lived in Ease and Affluence but have lately depended on the slender support which your Memorialist for some Years past 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 Office, British Public Record Office.)

As to the Brigantine Peggy Stewart

The Affidavits of Richard Jackson and Robert Caldeleugh are read—respecting this Business.

Says he destroyed the Vessell and Signed the paper signifying his Assent to the Transaction, thro' necessity and by Compulsion—His wife had laid in about three days before the Vessell was burned—& he was afraid of having his House pulled down.

The £500 is the value of the whole Vessel—Mr. Dick was half owner—He is dead—and Mr. Stewart Claims one half in his own right, and the other as surviving partner and Representative of Mr. Dick.



**The Anthony Stewart Papers In  
British Government Archives.**

**VIII.—(Conclusion.)**

To the Editor of THE NEWS:

The latest of the Anthony Stewart Papers discovered in the British Government Archives is a lengthy Memorial addressed by him to the Commissioners of Parliament, in which he rehearses his past services and sufferings, and deplets the sorrows of his situation. It is certified by Governor Parr of Nova Scotia, under date of Halifax, 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 high authorities as the gentleman of property, the merchant of note, the man of indisputable integrity and irreproachable character—we see him, as portrayed by himself in his advancing years, smitten with disease, stricken with poverty, crushed under the burden of a numerous family, while he "doth beg the aims of palsied old," 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 she still lives to partake of his miseries, 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 Seventeenth 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 lost—but we class ourselves with the ignoble if we deny them the laurel which sacrifice wins for sincerity.

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 Baltimore newspapers of October 20, 1904. I quote from the American 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 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 fear-

less 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."

Here, then, is the verdict of history: ON OCTOBER 19, 1774, LAWLESS AND VIOLENT MEN FROM THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY OVER-AWED THE CAPITAL OF THE PROVINCE OF MARYLAND, AND, DEFAMING LIBERTY IN THE NAME OF LIBERTY, FORCED UPON A DEFENCELESS FELLOW-CREATURE, UNDER THE ALTERNATIVE OF ASSASSINATION, THE ARSON OF HIS OFFENCELESS PROPERTY BY HIS OWN HAND, WHILE HIS WIFE WAS UNDERGOING 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 children.

We must abandon the celebration of Peggy Stewart Day. Not by riot, but by municipal ordinance; we must expunge 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 Baltimore of the State of Maryland. RICHARD D. FISHER.

1420 Park Avenue, Baltimore, May 26.

(Note—The student who desires to consult the seven previous articles of this series 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 binder, preliminary to deposit with the Maryland Historical Society.)

(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 Inconvenience that can possibly operate as an obstacle to his Subsistence. His Commercial Views, the chief dependence of himself and a numerous family, are in a great measure frustrated; his bad health, 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.

In a Country like this, where the most active Industry and Diligence are barely competent to secure a Livelihood, Misfortunes 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 succeed. Nothing but the melancholy con-

sideration of his incapability to support himself by his Industry would have induced him to take the present recourse.

Relying therefore on the humanity of Government, and trusting to your Honours for a serious and candid consideration of his Case, he most humbly entreats

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 dependent upon him

And, as in duty bound will every pray—

ANTHONY STEWART."



The "Anthony" Stewart Papers In  
British Government Archives.

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 filial memories of a mother's fondling 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 long," American Archives are now yielding up a mass of original and damnatory evidence which has been suppressed or ignored, in part or whole, by those pseudo-patriotic writers—"blind leaders of the blind"—who call themselves Historians of Maryland. Any attempt in this community to disgrace our dear old State by further celebration 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.



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.**

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. 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 months old her father sailed for Europe, but neither he nor the ship, nor the crew, nor the passengers were ever heard of again—all were lost at sea. William Stewart had a sister, Margaret, who married a Dr. Richard Marriott of Annapolis, and in their household Miss Nannie Stewart was raised.

Anthony Stewart's second daughter, Mary, married a Dr. Shaaff of Annapolis, who afterward moved to Georgetown, D. C., and Mrs. Cushman remembers her well.

#### Remembers Peggy Stewart's Sister.

"I used to visit her frequently," she says, "and remember her as a very dignified, sweet old lady. She died about 1859, and was about 90 years of age. Her sister, Peggy Stewart, after whom the brig was named, lived with her, but I never saw her. Peggy Stewart never married. She died in Georgetown and was buried in the Congressional Cemetery, in Washington, D. C."

#### Navy Connections.

Anthony Stewart's wife was buried in the graveyard of All Hallows' Church, near Londontown, Md. Anthony Stewart is supposed to have been buried in Halifax. Their youngest daughter, Isabella, 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 consequence in those Revolutionary times and since, with a special predilection for navy connections. Mrs. Cushman's eldest child is the widow of Rear Admiral Lewis A. Kimberly of the United States Navy.

#### Portraits By Copley.

Mrs. Kimberly has in her possession portraits of Anthony Stewart and his wife, painted by the celebrated artist, John Singleton Copley, which are reproduced on this page. Mrs. Cushman got these from an aunt, Mrs. Margaret Stewart Marriott.

"My aunt told me," says Mrs. Cushman, "that the portrait of Mrs. Anthony Stewart was painted when she was 19 years old, the year she was married. A lady who visited my great-aunt, I also remember, told me that Peggy Stewart was very much like her mother."

#### Mrs. Cushman's Family.

Commander Charles Haddock Cushman, Mrs. Cushman's husband, entered the Navy in 1849, graduating at the Naval Academy in 1855. He passed No. 2 in his class. He was born in Maine and is ninth in descent from Robert Cushman, who was one of the financial managers of the Mayflower.

Commander Cushman died in 1883 in his 51st year. His rank at that time was "commander." If he had lived until now his rank would be rear admiral,

on the retired list. In the Civil War he was wounded at the second battle of Fort Fisher, and injured at the first attack 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 lieutenant. Her oldest grandson, Tilton Ashfield Kimberly, is also a lieutenant in the Navy, graduating in 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 battleship Indiana, at the battle of Santiago, and Lieutenant Kimberly on the Vixen, at Ponce, Porto Rico."

Mrs. Cushman has Anthony Stewart's armorial book-plate, which also is shown 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 buried in Halifax. Mrs. Cushman refers to this in a recent letter to Baltimore, wherein she says:

"I know Mr. Stewart's people were all strict Church of England people, and he may have returned to Maryland with his wife. In that case he would be buried in the same All Hallows' Churchyard, and perhaps if the inscription on my great-grandmother's tomb could be deciphered it might be found that they are both buried in one grave."

"The records would seem to indicate that Anthony Stewart did not consider Annapolis a safe place for himself and family after the Peggy Stewart incident, and perhaps he thought it still less so after the war, inasmuch as he was so strong a follower of the Loyalist party. May it not be possible that Anthony Stewart died in Halifax and that the family took the body quietly to Annapolis and buried it either in an unmarked grave or in the grave in which afterward his widow's body was placed, doing this to avoid any possible desecration of Anthony Stewart's grave or bony on the part of some hotheads, of which Annapolis and vicinity undoubtedly had its share? This is merely a suggestion on my part, and I simply offer it as a possible explanation of the fact that it seems impossible to locate Anthony Stewart's grave."

Anthony Stewart's house is still standing at Annapolis, but will be torn down shortly.

## ANTHONY STEWART'S ARMORIAL BOOK PLATE.





**Further Peggy Stewart Searches  
in British Archives — The Original  
Memorial And Affidavits  
Brought To Light**

To 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-note: "Two affidavits respecting the burning of the Peggy Stewart annexed to this memorial, each sworn to before Sir John Fielding."

(2.) The affidavit of Richard Jackson, bearing the foot-note: "Sworn to before Sir John Fielding. The original deposition will be found in the Treasury annexed to the memorial of Anthony Stewart and Thomas Charles Williams."

(3.) The affidavit of Robert Caldeburgh, bearing the like foot-note.

No trace of a date to the memorial being ascertainable in the open Public Record Office, application was made to the British Government, through the State Department at Washington, for permission to inspect files ordinarily inaccessible. The result was the discovery in "Treasury Letters 458" of the three originals of the papers cited above, as will be seen from the copy of Messrs. B. F. Stevens and Brown's letter hereto appended, with its indorsements and autographs. The countersign of Sir John Fielding is almost indecipherable by reason of his blindness, which infirmity did not prevent him from becoming the most notable and useful magistrate of his time.

The phrase "a duplicate in respect of Stewart," which appears in the second indorsement, is doubtless a recognition of the fact that he had already uttered a petition for relief on July 28, 1776, whereof an extract was given in The News of May 22, 1905.

The papers thus received from London

will be deposited with the Maryland Historical Society.

In the course of these searches certain clues have developed as to the filing in 1774 of two and perhaps three official accounts of the burning of the Peggy Stewart. Diligent efforts are now being made to lay hand on these papers amid the immensity of the British documentary arcana, not merely because of their inherent interest, but because they are believed to lie side by side with other important unpublished chronicles of Maryland Revolutionary history.

RICHARD D. FISHER.

October 26, 1905.

From B. F. Stevens & Brown:

London, W. C., 28 July, 1905.

Richard D. Fisher, Esq., Baltimore, Md.:

Dear Sir—We are at last able to report to you the result of our search amongst the Treasury series in the Public Record Office, for permission to search which we (on receiving from the American Embassy your letter of June 12, addressed to the Department of State) made special application to His Majesty's Treasury and obtained, after a short delay, the necessary permit with remission of the usual fees.

Several days have been spent in searching these records, and some idea of the quantity may be gathered when we say that amongst other volumes, etc., we examined 36 large bundles, consisting of correspondence, accounts, vouchers, bills, memorials, etc., relating to England, Scotland, Ireland and America, all mixed up together.

We have found amongst these the original memorial of Anthony Stewart and Thomas Charles Williams, which you were anxious to trace, with the two affidavits annexed, the copies of which were in the Audit Office papers. The memorial and affidavits are in triplicate; or, in other words, there are three sets, but only one set bears the original signatures. The only date is that in the indorsement of one of the copies, which we may call the duplicate for conveni-

ence, where it is stated to have been received 10 March, 1777, by the Secretary of the Treasury, John Robinson. (See our sheet of notes, Inclosure A.) The original set has no indorsement. On the other copy, which we may call the triplicate, is the indorsement, or memorandum, which we have copied. (See our sheet again, Inclosure A.) Having the papers before us, we thought it might be interesting to trace the signatures and send them to you, as Inclosure B in this. All three sets of affidavits bear the countersign of Sir John Fielding or Fielding, or what we suppose to be so.

A


(Indorsement on duplicate of memorial of Anthony Stewart and Thomas Williams to the Treasury.)

Memorial of [Anthony Stewart and Thomas Charles Williams] for indemnification for [Brigantine Peggy Stewart] & her cargo destroyed by the Rebels [1777] Rx 10th March 1777 J. R.

(Indorsement on triplicate of Memorial.)


S. & W. Meml of Ant Stewart & Thos Charles Williams late of Annapolis 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 & 1/2 Chests of Tea. That sd Vessell returned directly to Annapolis therewith & in Octr 1774 on his arrival 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 Inhabitants & some of the people in consequence came on board & set fire to the sd Brigantine & Cargo wch were totally burnt & destroyed; 2 Affidavits of the Masr of sd Vessell & another Servt of sd Stewarts verify the Facts; and Memorts pray for satisfaction for the loss of sd Vessell Tea & Duties amountg to 1896£1. 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.

FB

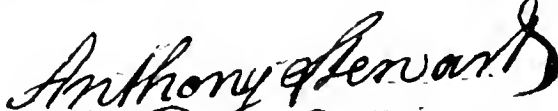


Richard Jackson

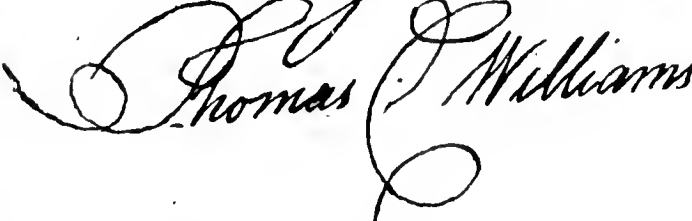
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Robert Caldeburgh



Anthony Stewart



Thomas Williams



**Further Peggy Stewart Searches  
Among British Archives; Gov-  
ernor Eden's Missing "Impartial  
Account."**

To the Editor of THE NEWS:

II.

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

The most Impartial Account I could procure of that atrocious 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 28 and ended on November 8, 1774. The "Account" must therefore have been written in the last-named month, but it cannot be found either in the British Public Record Office or in the Dartmouth Manuscripts, which two collections comprise all the calendared correspondence of the Eden administration—1769-1776.

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 Messrs. B. F. Stevens & Brown of Trafalgar Square, and have lately reached my hands. A careful examination shows that they do not contain a single line addressed by the Governor from Annapolis to the Secretary of State at London between August 13, 1773, and May 5, 1775, a term of 624 days. Deducting the 164 days of the Governor's absence in 1774, there remain 460 days barren of official dispatches from Annapolis to London, notwithstanding a critical political situation which must have dictated frequent reports to the home government. Very naturally, we are prompted to inquire what has become of the missing dispatches, for we surmise that they cover historical data even more desirable than the "Account" of the incendiarism, inasmuch as about a dozen chronicles bearing on that "Act" have recently been brought together. The search, which has already been long and laborious, is now being extended into side channels, and promises to become labyrinthian.

The Eden Correspondence, incomplete though it be, is unquestionably valuable as contributing new material to the coming historian of Maryland, and will therefore find its eventual resting place in the files of the Maryland Historical Society. In one respect it is probably unique; it contains fotsam political literature, such as the pamphlet and the handbill, which has drifted away from these shores to those of England, and is unknown to the leading libraries of this country.

RICHARD D. FISHER.

Baltimore, Nov. 23, 1905.

**Further "Peggy Stewart" Searches  
Among British Archives—Ed-  
mund Burke And The Missing  
Maryland Dispatches.**

III.

To the Editor of THE NEWS:

In your columns of the 24th ulto, attention 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 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 Maryland*, and desired the noble Lord would inform the House whether any had been received, or whether they were *kept back for political reasons*; and whether these Papers contained all the intelligence the Ministers 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 America, he would not pretend to say they did, etc.

On February 2, 1775, there were laid before The Commons six like Papers from the Governors of Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, dated between September 1, 1774, and January 4, 1775, and one fragment from the Governor 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 Colonies, 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 discover that it is in the handwriting of William Eden of London, and is manifestly his excerpt from a personal letter written to him by his brother the Governor. 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 Secretary Dartmouth, who was the proper 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 by censuring the delay of communicating these Papers and the continuance of Ministers to delude the Country with misrepresentations of 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 colleagues of the Ministry suppressed the entire official correspondence from Maryland because they did not wish to confirm the news of the "Peggy Stewart" incendiarism, which had been published in the London journals 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 Governor Eden's subsequent letters. That its importance precluded all possibility of its destruction we may safely argue. We may conclude that it was secretly segregated and eventually forgotten, and that the hand of time may yet pluck it forth from the dusty alcoves of a quondam bureaucracy.

RICHARD D. FISHER.

Baltimore, Dec. 15.

**Further Peggy Stewart Searches  
Among British Archives—A Let-  
ter From Annapolis In London  
Chronicle.**

IV.

To the Editor of THE NEWS:

The editor of the London Times having courteously proffered the suggestion that examination of the files of the Morning Post, which was established in that city in 1772, might secure information as to the Peggy Stewart affair of 1774, the matter was placed in the hands of Messrs. B. F. Stevens & Brown of Trafalgar Square, who entered upon its elucidation with their usual acumen. In the British Museum they discovered not only the files suggested, but those of other journals, of like local issue, so chronologically interbound as to enlarge and facilitate the area of inquiry, with the following results:

The first notice found of the incendiarism in question appears as a two-line item in the Miscellaneous News Column of the London Chronicle of December 13-15, 1774, which is appended hereto under the caption "Item A." The same item appears in the Daily Advertiser of December 15, 1774.

In the Public Ledger of December 16, 1774, under the heading of "News from America," is reprinted the euphemistic account of the incendiarism originally given in the Maryland Gazette of October 20, 1774—which account has been the basic authority and pseudo-patriotic delight of the Maryland historians until the present Idoloclastic year of our Lord 1905. The same appears in the Morning Chronicle and London Advertiser of December 17, 1774, under the heading "Articles of Intelligence from the other Daily Papers of yesterday: The following advices were brought by the New York packet which arrived here on Wednesday"—that day being December 14, 1774, or 56 days after the occurrence.

In the London Chronicle of December 29-31, 1774, appears the "Extract of a letter from Annapolis, October 24," which is appended hereto as "Item B." This pithy narrative falls short of the full horror of the 19th day of October, 1774, while graphically exposing the tyranny of the mob as far more outrageous than the tyranny of the monarch. It is repeated in the Daily Advertiser of December 31, 1774; in Lloyd's Evening Post of December 30, 1774—January 2, 1775; in the Morning Chronicle and London Advertiser of January 2, 1775; and, finally, in the Morning Post of last-named date.

It is my duty to acknowledge that "Item B" was likewise discovered in the Congressional Library's files of the London Chronicle by the Department of Historical Research of the Carnegie Institution at Washington, of which Dr. J. Franklin Jameson is director. This department was founded two years ago; its main purpose is to plan and, so far as may be, to execute such general projects of historical research as seem most likely to be of use to the profession in this country. At the same time, Dr. Jameson is very glad to be of service to individual investigators, and these foragers for facts in the despite of tradition may well congratulate themselves on the facility and reliability of this new roadway to the dear old truth.

RICHARD D. FISHER.

Baltimore, Dec. 25, 1905.

(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.)

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM ANNAPOLIS, 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 met here; some insisted on hanging Mr. Anthony Stewart, the gentleman who paid the duty of the tea; others were for tarring and feathering him, and a great many were for destroying 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 vessel 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 for their property here."—London Chronicle, December 29-31, 1774.

Anthony Stewart In Nova Scotia—His Prominent Citizenship—His Great-Grandson Living.

To the Editor of THE NEWS:

In the Anthony Stewart papers which were disintombed from British Government archives in 1905, and which have contributed copious extracts of their contents 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 September, 1783. Thenceforward he appears in the said papers as a Nova Scotian until March, 1788, and there the record abruptly ends, leaving him at Halifax in impaired health and reduced circumstances.

Impressed by the character of this remarkable man as delineated in the aforesaid 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 through various channels. At last, I am able to lay before your readers the hereto-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 Anthony Stewart was for nearly 30 years a prominent citizen of Halifax in all public and charitable affairs; that his oldest son, a Marylander, was also prominent; and that one of his lineal descendants is living at Dartmouth, N. S., in the person of Mr. Douglas Stewart. I am now in correspondence with this last-named gentleman, and expect to obtain from him further family data of historical interest.

RICHARD D. FISHER.

Baltimore, Jan. 23.

Nova Scotia Historical Society, Halifax, N. S., Dec. 4, 1905.

My Dear Sir—The following notes may be of some assistance in your researches regarding Anthony Stewart.

He is said to have come to Halifax in 1782, and was for nearly 30 years a prominent citizen in all public and charitable affairs. He was born and educated in Aberdeen, Scotland; was a clever and enthusiastic speaker, and was president of the North British Society of Halifax in 1784. He was associated in many business enterprises with Alexander Brymer (a very wealthy merchant), and made a large fortune. His residence was on Grafton street, and the house is still standing.

Hon. James Stewart, son of Anthony, was born at Annapolis, Md., in 1769, was educated at Halifax and Edinburgh, and, later, was admitted to the bar of Nova Scotia. He became a Member for Halifax County, and, later, Solicitor General and a Member of the old Council of Twelve. He was thrice president of the North British Society. In whose annals, published in 1905, is a portrait of him. He married a daughter of Hon. John Halliburton. His residence, built in 1790, is still standing, and is now occupied by Lieutenant Colonel Stewart; the present owner and occupant is of another family. Two of his sons were Dunbar D. Stewart and James Stewart, Lieutenant, Seventy-fourth Regiment.

Anthony Stewart's great-grandson is Mr. Douglas Stewart, Assistant Post-office Inspector, Halifax, and resides in Dartmouth.

Like many of the Loyalists, Stewart's residence at Shelburne, N. S., was brief, and I feel sure this is the same man. I have learned that he did not settle at Annapolis, N. S., and none of his descendants are known to be there.

I have not the pleasure of knowing Mr. Douglas Stewart, but doubtless he would possess considerable information about his ancestry, which might be obtained.

Yours truly,

G. E. E. NICHOLS,  
Corresponding Secretary.

Richard D. Fisher, Esq., 1420 Park avenue, Baltimore, Md.

Anthony Stewart In Nova Scotia—"A Born Leader."

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 Scotia, I now hand you copy of a letter from his great-great-grandson, Mr. Douglas Stewart, dated Dartmouth, January 16, 1906, together with a biographical summary from Mr. James S. Macdonald, the historian of the North British Society 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.

Dartmouth, N. S., Jan. 16, 1906.

Richard D. Fisher, Esq., Baltimore:

My Dear Sir—I inclose an extract from the "Annals of the North British Society" bearing on the history of Anthony Stewart. 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, although it has been altered by 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 Bermuda. He died in December, 1812, and was buried in the old St. Paul's churchyard. Yours very truly,

DOUGLAS STEWART.

Extract from "Annals of the North British Society," compiled by James S. Macdonald, historian, Halifax:

Anthony Stewart, born in Aberdeen and educated there, had for years previous to the Revolution conducted a great business in Baltimore, with branch house at New York. He was acquainted with Halifax and its people, and at once, after his settling here, was received by all classes as a born leader. He soon proved his value to the place, and was looked up to for advice and direction. He was a fearless, outspoken man; vigor and enthusiasm 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 records 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.

He lived for many years on Grafton street, then a most fashionable locality, and entertained largely.





**Anthony Stewart in Nova Scotia—His Family Record—His Death in 1812.**

III.

To the Editor of THE NEWS:

In addition to the data published in your issue of the 6th instant, I have received 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 Stewart, born April 10, 1794, who was son of James Stewart, born November 1, 1765, who was son of Anthony Stewart, born July, 1738, deceased December, 1812. And thus we know that Anthony Stewart was a young man of 36 years at the time of 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 accompanied Anthony Stewart from New York to Halifax in 1738. Of these, James married in Nova Scotia, and his descendants 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 unmarried. John returned to this country and married, and his descendants are still living in the United States. Isabella married in England, where her descendants still exist. Mary returned to this country and married, but we do not learn of any descendants. All we know of Wilhelmina is that she was brought into the world amid the riot which began at Annapolis on the 14th and culminated on the 19th of October, 1774, her birth on the 16th corroborating the testimony of Anthony Stewart before the Parliamentary Commission, that "his wife had laid in about three days before the vessel was burned." Of Alexander Leslie 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 appended, exactly agrees, so far as it goes, with the Nova Scotian record.

RICHARD D. FISHER.

Baltimore, March 5, 1906.

(Anthony Stewarts family record as preserved by his Nova Scotian descendants.)

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, 1738. Jean Dick of Londontown, in the Province of Maryland, 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 daughter, Margaret, was born the 18th of August, 1767. Then, John, born June 10, 1769; Isabella, born 23d of February, 1771; Mary, born March 1st, 1773; Wilhelmina, born October 16, 1774; Alexander Leslie, 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, merchant, 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 Anthony Stewart and Jean, his wife, was born November 1, 1765.

Margaret Stewart, daughter of said Anthony Stewart and Jean, his wife, was born August 18, 1767.

John Stewart, son of the said Anthony Stewart and Jean, his wife, was June 1<sup>st</sup> 1769

**The Peggy Stewart in American Chronicles — The Maryland Historical Society—The Brigantine—"The General Cargoe."**

I.

To the Editor of THE NEWS:

There exists in this city an institution called the Maryland Historical Society, which, though practically unknown to many of the community and indifferently appreciated by others, may fairly say, with Othello, "I have done the State some service." It has long and patiently been garnering the evidences of the past, and it now offers to historical students, to genealogists and to foragers generally a vast and varied store of Maryland and other lore, which is easily accessible through the medium of its efficient and courteous librarian, Mr. George W. McCreary. He it is who has pointed out to me most of the chronicles which your ever-open columns are about to lay before your readers in this series, and which, though old, will prove new to the public in so far as they have been ignored or suppressed by superficial or pseudo-patriotic historians.

Though the brigantine is sometimes called brig, half-brig and hermaphrodite brig, the brig is never called brigantine. In fact, they are conspicuously different vessels, the brig being square-rigged both fore and aft, while the brigantine is square-rigged forward and schooner-rigged aft. And yet the brigantine of the Eighteenth Century differed from its successor of today in that it carried a square topsail aft and a spritsail under its bow, as shown in the subjoined plate, taken from Falconer's Marine Dictionary of 1780, which plate may be accepted as the type of the Peggy Stewart—for that vessel was a brigantine, and is so styled in all the official testimony.

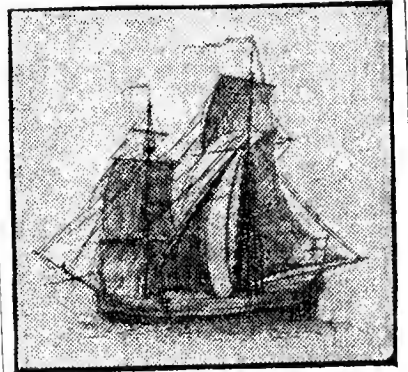
The brigantine has served its time, and is now passing away. We might trace its story back to its Mediterranean origin in the Middle Ages, in proof of the assertion that philology is the handmaid of history. Suffice it to say, for the present, that a name now applied to the peaceful merchantman once signified the brigand of the sea.

Among the time-tinted manuscripts of the Maryland Historical Society there is a parchment-bound volume entitled "A List of All Ships and Vessels Which Have Entered Inwards in the Port of Annapolis in Maryland," covering the period between April, 1756, and October, 1775. We learn therefrom that the now deserted wharves of the Ancient City were once the scene of an extensive commerce. In exposition of this, we analyze the list for the year 1774, and find that it records 257 arrivals of vessels from ports in the sister colonies, Nova Scotia, Madeira, Bermuda and the West Indies generally, England, Scotland, Ireland, the Channel islands, France, Spain, Portugal and Italy, bringing into the Chesapeake bay the divers products of these many countries, in addition to nearly 3000 immigrants, who are classified as travelers, servants, redemptioners and convicts.

From the said list we extract the entry 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 1706 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 tons. The "53 Servants" are properly entered under the head of "The General Cargoe," inasmuch as they are elsewhere called by the captain "indentured servants," 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 personal condition should ask the librarian of the Maryland Historical Society to take down from its shelves the musty "Lives" of Thomas Anderson and Bampfylde Moore Carew, from which may also be learned something of the kidnapped and the convict in early Mary-

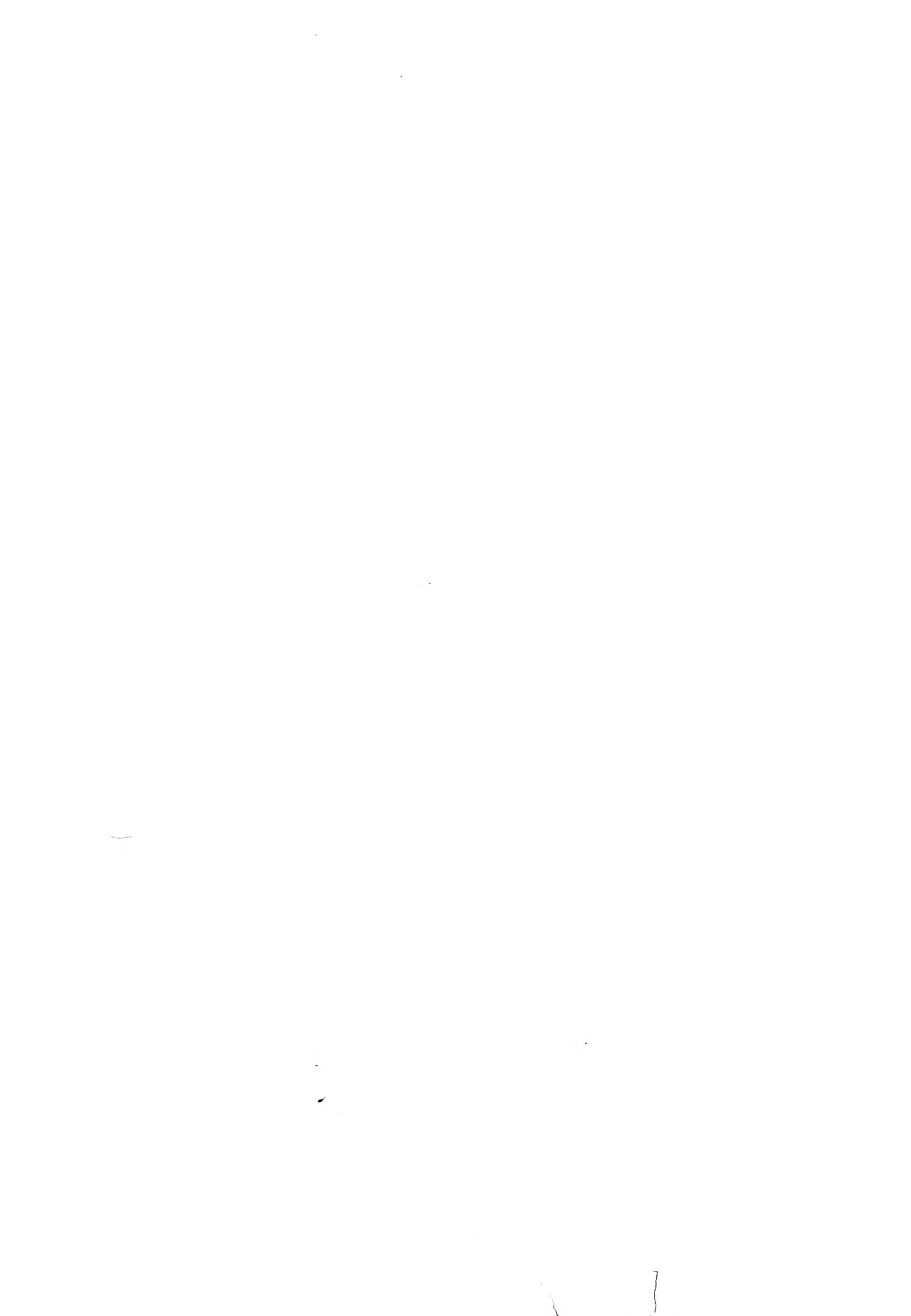
land story. The "Cockets" mentioned were probably Custom-house documents similar to the Shippers' Manifests of the present day, and indicate that there were seven London loaders. The entry does not tell us how many Annapolis consignees there were, nor what were the quantities, qualities and values of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

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 Stewart.  
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 Present Voyage—Anthony Stewart & 3 others.  
The General Cargoe—European & East India Goods pr. 7 Cockets, 53 Servants.  
From Whence—London.  
Where and When Bond Given—London, 23 July, 1774.



**The Peggy Stewart In Amereno  
Chronicles — The Maryland Ga-  
zette And The Chalmers Manu-  
scripts.**

**II.**

To the Editor of THE NEWS:

Among the journalistic incunabula of the Maryland Historical Society is a set of the Maryland Gazette of Annapolis, beginning with the year 1728, and in the issue headed "Thursday, October 20, 1774," is to be found the story of the incendiarism of the Peggy Stewart, which occurred on the day before. A copy of this story is hereto appended. The statement therein made that "Mr. Stewart then voluntarily offered to burn the vessel and the tea in her" was our accepted history until, at the commemoration of October 19, 1904, it was disclosed from tradition that "they erected a gallows directly before 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." That the 19th day of October, 1774, was a day of tyranny is now matter of fact. Forth from British archives have come Stewart, himself, and Jackson and Caldehugh, and Eden, and the London newspapers, to assert and reassert the truth. Forth from American chronicles have come further corroborative witnesses who are about to open their long-sealed lips. So unanimous and overwhelming is the testimony which confutes the Gazette that we cannot avoid asking the question: Why did that Journal publish a falsehood so flagrant?

The Lenox Library of New York is the possessor of 25 volumes of rare manuscripts elucidative of early American history, which were collected by George Chalmers, the distinguished author (inter alia) of "The Political Annals of the United Colonies." This collection includes two volumes of "Papers Relating to Maryland," and in "Vol. I, 1619-1777," is to be found a paper indorsed "Anecdotes of Maryland, 1774-5, by J. C.," from which are taken the data hereto subjoined. These answer the question. They show that the Gazette was terrorized by men who revelled in tyranny, while rebelling against it—men who forced the journalist to sacrifice his freedom to his property, as they forced the merchant to sacrifice his property to his life.

RICHARD D. FISHER.

Baltimore, March 29, 1906.

**THE STORY OF THE MARYLAND  
GAZETTE.**

The brig Peggy Stewart, Captain Jackson, from London, having on board seventeen packages, containing 2320lb. of that detestable weed tea, arrived here on Friday last. The Tea was consigned to Thomas Charles Williams and Company, merchants in this city. Those of the committee for Anne Arundel county who were in town, hearing of the arrival of said vessel, met in the afternoon, and were informed the said vessel had been entered in the forenoon of that day, and the duty on the tea paid to the collector by Mr. Anthony Stewart, one of the owners of said brig.—Four only of the committee being present, it was thought advisable to call a meeting of the people.—Notice was thereupon immediately given.—Many of the inhabitants, together with a number of Gentlemen from Anne-Arundel, Baltimore and other counties, who were attending the provincial court, met, and having called before them the Importers and the captain of the ship, together with the deputy collector—the question was moved and seconded, whether the tea should be landed in America or not; and the question being put, was unanimously determined in the negative. A committee of twelve persons was thereupon appointed to attend landing the other goods on board said vessel, and to prevent landing the tea. After which the meeting adjourned to Wednesday the 19th, at 11 o'clock. At which time the members of the committee, and other

the inhabitants of the county, were requested to attend at this place. In consequence of this adjournment, a great number of very respectable gentlemen from Anne-Arundel, Baltimore, and Prince George's counties met here, and amongst others, eight of the committee for Anne-Arundel county. Those of the committee proceeded to examine into the affair, calling before them Messrs. James and Joseph Williams, and Anthony Stewart, and also took into consideration, an offer made by said Williams and Stewart, to destroy the tea, and make such concessions as might be satisfactory to the committee and the people assembled. The committee were of opinion, if the tea was destroyed by the voluntary act of the owners, and proper concessions made, that nothing further ought to be required. This their opinion being reported to the assembly, was not satisfactory to all present. Mr. Stewart then voluntarily offered to burn the vessel and the tea in her, and that proper acknowledgements should be made and published in the Maryland gazette. Those acknowledgements were accordingly made, and are as follows.

We James Williams, Joseph Williams, and Anthony Stewart do severally acknowledge, that we have committed a most daring insult, and act of the most pernicious tendency to the liberties of America; we the said Williams in importing the tea, and said Stewart in paying the duty thereon, and thereby deservedly incurred the displeasure of the people now convened, and all others interested in the preservation of the constitutional rights and liberties of North America, do ask pardon for the same; and we solemnly declare, for the future, that we never will infringe any resolution formed by the people for the salvation of their rights, nor will we do any act that may be injurious to the liberties of the people; and to shew our desire of living in amity with the friends to America, we do request this meeting, or as many as may choose to attend, to be present at any place where the people shall appoint, and we will there commit to the flames, or otherwise destroy, as the people may choose, the detestable article which has been the cause of this our misconduct.

ANTHONY STEWART  
JOSEPH WILLIAMS  
JAMES WILLIAMS.

After which Mr. Stewart and Messrs. James and Joseph Williams, owners of the tea, went on board said vessel with her sails and colors flying and voluntarily set fire to the tea, and in a few hours, the whole, together with the vessel, was consumed in the presence of a great number of spectators.

**STORY OF THE CHALMERS MSS.**

"Baltimore, Oct. 25th, 1774. You will hear from the Newspaper, That a quantity of Tea (value about £400) and the vessel that brought it were burned in open day under the nose of the President and our Provincial Magistrates the other day at Annapolis. The owners were obliged to burn Vessell & Tea themselves and some of the Mob were for putting them to death."

"Do. 27" October 1774. 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."

**The Peggy Stewart In American  
Chronicles—The Galloway Letter.**

**III.**

To the Editor of THE NEWS:

Although the Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography is comparatively unknown to readers apart from the student class, the whole of that valuable repository is accessible at the library of the Maryland Historical Society. In Volume XXV., beginning at Page 248, is to be found a letter written by John Galloway 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. Whatever of this letter has been heretofore given to the newspapers was precariously clipped or sifted, and I believe it is now for the first time reproduced, *verbatim et literatim*, in all its reference to an event which the indignant eye-witness chronicles as a "most infamous and rascally affair."

RICHARD D. FISHER.

Baltimore, April 9, 1906.

**THE GALLOWAY LETTER.**

Tulip Hill, Thursday morning  
Octr. 20, 1774.

Hond. Sir

I am now set down to give you an Account as well as is in my power of Yesterdays 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 brig affidavit he refused Kelly Lot & Co. to bring any Tea to America in his Vessel, and that Mr. Thos. William who was then in London 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 would not admit him to a partial entry. Mr. Stewart having not considered the matter well and to save his Vessel from being libeled went himself and entered the whole cargo and paid the Duty on the Tea. In Thursday paper their was an advertizement 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 till the County Committee had a meeting which was on yesterday. After the Gentlemen of the County Committee had met and determined what should be done, they called the inhabitants together to Mr. Jacques porch & Mr T. Hammand as one of the Committee stood forth and made a speech to the people (to be sure it was the most shoekg one I ever heard) and read the Concessions that Messrs. Stewart & Williams was to make publicly to the people for the infringements they had made on the Liberty of the People after this was over 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 be burnt, the Committee then order'd the Tea from on board the brig but some of the Mob called out that it should not come on shore that the Vessel should also share the same fate. Matters now began to run very high and the people to get warm some of the Gentlemen from Elk Ridge and Baltimore Town insisted on burning the Vessell. Mr. Carroll then went and consulted Mr. Dick who immediately consented to the destroying of the Vessel Mr. Dick was fearful that if they did not give up the Vessel that it would be attended with worse Consequences to Mr Stewart as the mob had threatened to lay violent hands on him. Mr Carroll then declared to the people that Tea & Vessell should both be burnt. Mr. Quinn then stood forth and said that it was not the sense of the majority of, the people that the



Vessell should be destroyed and made a motion which was seconded that there should be a vote on the Question. We had a Vote on it and a Majority of 7/8 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 than if the Vessell was burnt, the Committee then with the Consent of Mr. Dick declared 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 yesterday to see my Liberty destroyed which was done when the fire was put to the brig. Every body allows that Mr. Stewart 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

such a thing, they have not only punished the Guilty, but the Innocent must also suffer. Capt. McGachen was 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 they must be very different from any others ever was pened by man or even appeared heretofore on the face of this Earth. Whilst they were preparing to go on board the Vessell sober sought of people begin to think what a Scandal it would be to suffer an Action to be put into execution against The sense of the majority of the people. Stephen in particular began to declare his Sentiments very freely, Mr C. Wallace Mr. G. Hopkins, Mr. Jos. Cowman my Uncle and in short every person present who had any sense of honour & Justice cried 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 entreated 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 prejudice him more than the Value of the Brig, on this the Gentlemen desisted from proceeding any farther, but it is my sentiments that the Gentlemen ought to have proceeded, for if they were able to prevent the burning of the Vessell, they certainly might have prevented any insult being offer to Mr. Stewart or prejudice done his house. Some of the Gentlemen from Elk Ridge and Baltimore when they came to Town was very much exasperated 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 shipper of the Tea would have under gone that discipline if they had him. Mr. John McLure and others have made oath they heard him say in London, They the Association in America was a mere bug bear and that he would import what goods he thought proper to that Country he is now on his passage to Philadelphia from London. I would not advise him to come to Annapolis. I shall send you the News paper and Mr. Stewarts hand bill. I am apt to believe the Committee will meet with some difficulty in putting this affair in print as they cannot say it was with the Consent of the major part of the people that the Vessell was burnt. It is not proper for me to make remarks on a Committee chose by the people of Ann Arundel Cy. but for the future I would not give a Copper for all that their committee can say or do.

Thus Sir I have related you the whole and in as full manner as is in my power this most infamous and rascally affair which makes all men of property reflect with horror on ther present Situation to have their lives and propertys at the disposal & mercy of a Mob is Shocking indeed the whole Province are Crying out against the proceedings and the Ring leaders begin to be ashame of it themselves. I heard one of them who call himself a Gentleman a hour after the affair was over say that it was not his Sentiments to burn the Vessell. Mr. Stewart has agreed to pay for half of the Tea before this matter happened, the Ring-leaders were Mr. Charles Ridgely son of Doctr. Howard, Dr. Warfield & Walter Bulor of Prince Georges (please not to mention these names).

Tulip Hill Friday Morning.  
 (Here follows a long account of farm affairs, ending with the valedictory  
 Your Dutifull Son  
 JOHN GALLOWAY  
 and then comes a P. S. anent family matters. R. D. F.)

**The Peggy Stewart In American Chronicles—The Galloway Letter Again.**

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 welcome a transition from storm to calm and so pleasant a portrayal of farm and family life in Colonial times as to suggest its reproduction herewith. Moreover, it helps us to discern the writer. We have seen him as the upright and judicious citizen denouncing that *monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens, cui lumen ademptum*, the mob. We now see him as the diligent 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 subsequently wedded one of her name. Take him for all in all, we see him as that combination of the gentle and the manly which constitutes the gentleman, and we believe every word which he utters. So irresistible is his intelligent sincerity that, at our commemoration of October 19, 1904, we adduced him as historical 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 1/3 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, 1774, records "The Names of the Owners of This Present Voyage—Anthy 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, under 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 mention 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 apostles of freedom.

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

**THE CONCLUSION OF THE GALLOWAY LETTER.**

Tulip Hill Friday Morning (Oct. 21, 1774).  
 It seem that Mr. John Brice has been trying to persuade Duvall not to leave him and has not succeeded in it which has been a means of breeding a Quarrell between them. Duvall has applied 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 so thin Days longer than I expected in securing the Fodder they have been very lasy (torn) out of sight and I have not been able to attend



to them so closely as I could wish being engaged in putting yr. papers into some kind of order. We set about the potatoes on Wednesday, in some places they yield very well in others but poorly. I still have Fires kept in the Old Toll-house at home the rest of the Houses I think are sufficiently cured. I am fearfull it will be very late before the wheat will be put into the potatoe Ground as digging the potatoes is very tedious and our Negroes does not much when I am absent which I must be next week. I have spoke to Mr. Pyle for some early Wheat for to soe in that Ground. We have not had any rain Since my last it is the dryest fall that ever was known the Wheat Suffers very much. The warm weather rots the keeping apples very fast we had gathered this year more than I have ever known so that I hope there will be a sufficient quantity to last the Winter. I make the Gardener put them over every now and then. The Cyder we made last is very good.

I am sorry to hear that you have been indisposed I hope the bark will prevent a return of the fever that you will be reinstated in your usual Health which Sir is always the sincere desire and anxious wish of Hond. Sir

Your Dutifull Son  
JOHN GALLOWAY.

P. S. I shall write my Sister on Monday post tho' I have not had the pleasure of a letter from her since her leaving home my best love & wishes attend her and Miss. Chew hoping the latter will be lightly marked with the Small Pox.

J. G.

**The Peggy Stewart in American Chronicles—The Letter Of "Americanus."**

V.

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 Historical Society. In the issue of that journal, 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 appear in the sequel.

RICHARD D. FISHER.

Baltimore, May 18.

**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 nation, as a contest with the Colonies, driven to too great a length, as they are connected with the mother country by every social tie subsisting between subjects of the same empire divided by so great a distance, the commerce of the one and the defense of the other depending in a great measure on a mutual harmony and good understanding with each other; in a word, they may be said to be linked together by the strongest interests, those of protection and profit.

This being the case, it is not surprising that every piece of intelligence on a subject so important and consequential to the community at large should be received by every individual with the utmost avidity, for it is next to impossible for any British subject to be so neutral or disinterested, in a matter so momentous as the present unhappy situation of our affairs on the continent of America, as not to wish to be acquainted with the proceedings there, however limited, and confined they may be in their nature 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 public, as from it may be deduced 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 imagine some will scarcely believe than "an officer in His Majesty's revenue" was the principal abettor and promoter of the riot, though this was actually the case.

At the first public meeting at Annapolis on American affairs, after the passing the Boston port bill, a resolution was proposed and zealously supported by many members at the meeting, "that the gentlemen of the law should decline bringing any action for debts due to persons in Great Britain." The passing so dishonest a resolution, however necessary and convenient it might appear to some people in trade, was too pregnant with injustice to meet with general approbation; for the honest and thinking traders plainly 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 both of which Mr. Stewart, one of the owners of the brigantine, distinguished himself and bore a very active share therein.

But, notwithstanding that the opposition of the protestors against this dishonest and illegal resolution seemed to give general satisfaction, and met with almost universal approbation, as appeared by that measure never having again been proposed to be adopted at any of the future meetings; nevertheless, Mr. Stewart's conduct therein procured him many

enemies among those whose interest was injured, and it afforded matter for calumny and complaint to many of the neighboring merchants, who did not fail to embrace the first opportunity, which happened by the arrival of the brigantine 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.

By the brigantine Messrs. Williams, the gentlemen to whom the tea was consigned, had also fortunately received a splendid supply of other goods from London. 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 agreement, 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 Comptroller, is a partner, to which the Messrs. Williams were likely to become formidable rivals in trade, who had the misfortune to have a vessel, on board of which the goods were shipped, stranded in the English channel. Chagrined at their own disappointment, and determined that Messrs. Williams should not reap the benefit of this seasonable supply by the Peggy Stewart, resolved also to wreak their vengeance on Mr. Stewart. They used every means to inflame the populace, not only to prevent the landing of the tea, but also to procure its destruction.

In this dilemma Messrs. Williams adopted the only prudent method they had left, to extricate themselves from the impending danger; aware of the machinations of their enemies, they wisely refused 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 Custom-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 malice could invent to excite the populace against him, which would end in his destruction.

To forward their malicious and infernal designs, the officer of the revenue before 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 too successful; for having 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 Americans, and to strike at the root of, and tear up, every privilege British subjects possessed on the continent of America," the minds of the people were so inflamed that they threatened death to Mr. Stewart, and desolation to his store and dwelling-house.

The "mob" of Maryland, like the common people of all countries, are ever ready to receive the first impressions, and, being too lazy or too ignorant to inquire or examine into causes or complaints, 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 affair (inflamed as they were by the incendiaries 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 surprising 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 Mr. Stewart's friends proposed "that the vessel, with the tea on board, should immediately 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 appeased the populace, and in some measure, though it may be presumed not to the extent of their wishes, gratified the malicious and interested, and saved Mr. Stewart, if not from death and destruction, at least from ruin, tar and feathers.

This disturbance happened in the absence 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 Annapolis, though the Capitol of Maryland and the residence of the Governor, is unable to cope with or curb the fury of an exasperated people; there are no military in the province.

AMERICANUS.

**THE PEGGY STEWART IN AMERICAN CHRONICLES—THE DENUNCIATION OF "AMERICANUS."**

VI.

To the Editor of THE NEWS:

In the Maryland Gazette of April 13, 1775, and immediately preceding the letter of "Americanus" therefrom reprinted 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 appended hereto. We have had abundant evidence in these columns that the Committee, though supported by the vast majority of the citizens of Annapolis, was impotent to control the small minority of "tewd fellows of the baser sort" and reckless allens of the upper class who constituted the mob of October 19, 1774. 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 pitiful predicament before the world. Utterly unable to disprove or dispute the indictment of "Americanus," it must either confess its impotence or defend 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 Annapolis, in 1774, was destitute of the *ultima ratio* of the law—just as the city of Baltimore was in 1859, when a comparatively small number of ruffians, ably ring-leadered, overawed and outraged our entire population.

Listen, O reader, listen once more to the prophetic verdict of the authoritative Mr. John Galloway, as rendered six months before the denunciation, and as recorded in No. III. of this series, thus:

"I am apt to believe the Committee will meet with some difficulty in putting this affair in print, as they cannot say it was with the consent of the major part of the people that the Vessel was burnt. It is not proper for me to make remarks on a Committee chose by the people of Ann Arundel Cy., but for the future I would not give a Copper for all that their committee can say or do."

To "Americanus" we owe the information that a foresworn "Officer in his majesty's revenue" added to the iniquities of the 19th of October, 1774, that feature of the *perjurium* which is known as oath-breaking. From the detail with which the pseudonymist prosecutes this delinquent, and from his avowal that his "narration" is "taken from the best and most authentic authorities," we are led to believe that he had access to the account of the incendiarism which was transmitted by the customs officials of Annapolis to the Customs Commissioners at London. Unfortunately, that account was lost by the burning of the London Custom-house and its records in 1814, but a copy or synopsis must have been included in the regular reports of the Commissioners to the Lords of the Treasury. The published Calendar of Treasury Papers already comes down to the year 1745, and we must have a little patience until it comes down to 1774. It may happen that Governor Eden's missing account of what he calls "that atrocious act" also found its way to the Lords of the Treasury, and may yet find its way to the light—although the mass of evidence already accumulated is so crushing that it would seem superfluous to pile Pellon upon Ossa.

RICHARD D. FISHER.

Baltimore, June 15.

**THE DENUNCIATION.**

At a meeting of the committee of observation 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, intitled "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 be reprinted in the Maryland Gazette.

2. *Resolved unaniously*, That the said paper contains a false, scandalous, and malicious narrative of facts invented by the author, or so disguised, and misrepresented, that when they border upon truth, and even seem to assume its semblance, they are devoid of its reality.

3. *Resolved unaniously*, That the AUTHOR 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 invidious aspersions on a great number of very respectable inhabitants of this and two adjoining Counties, by representing them as a lawless mob, ignorant of their interests, or too lazy to be at the trouble of investigating them.

4. *Resolved unaniously*, That the AUTHOR has manifested an inveterate enmity to the liberties 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 this colony: That, by a suggestion so false and so malicious, he has inadvertently discovered his political opinion, that these colonies 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 AMERICAN CHRONICLES—THE DISCOVERY OF "AMERICANUS."**

**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 letter 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 conservator of important historical evidence. For be it known that a copy of the London Public Ledger of January 4, 1775, in which the letter originally appeared, has been sought, thus far unsuccessfully, throughout Great Britain and the United States. Doubtless the letter produced a profound impression on both sides of the water; and on this side so affected the status of the Committee that public opinion demanded a reply, despite "some difficulty in putting this affair in print." There can be no other explanation of the *brutum fulmen* which finally fell from its authority, and which prompts us to inquire who was the man that "fluttered your Volsci 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 published sermons and other pamphlets, including several disquisitions on the political 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 American Colonies," the first edition having appeared under the signature of "Americanus" 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 further proof of the identity of "Americanus" with Caleb Evans attention is called to the accompanying communications from the Library of Congress and the British Museum.

Caleb Evans was alike intolerant of the violation of the liberties of the people 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 made Mr. Stewart 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 Rich's "Bibliotheca Americana Nova," thus:

"Mr. Evans is a lively and sensible  
"advocate of the freedom of the Colo-  
"nies, a spirited controvertist, and a  
"zealous assertor 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 liberties of this province in particular and of British 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 despotic king and a servile Ministry in the suppression of our liberties there was in all Great Britain no braver or better friend of British America than Caleb Evans. He received his degree of D. D. from Providence University, Rhode Island, in 1789.

**RICHARD D. FISHER,**  
Baltimore, July 11.

Library of Congress,  
Washington, June 24, 1905.  
Dear Sir—In response to your letter of recent date, the Librarian takes pleasure in sending you the inclosed memorandum furnished by the chief bibliographer. Very truly yours,

**ALLEN R. BOYD,** Secretary.  
Memorandum.—The Public Ledger referred to in this letter is probably the newspaper of that name published in London. As the Library does not contain the files of the paper for that date, 1775, we cannot verify this. It is very likely that "Americanus" was Caleb Evans of Bristol, England, who published a work over this signature in 1775 entitled "Letter to Rev. J. Wesley, occasioned by his 'Calm Address to the American Colonies,' Bristol, 1775."

**A. P. C. GRIFFIN,**  
Chief Bibliographer.  
**Mr. Richard D. Fisher,**  
1420 Park Ave., Baltimore, Md.

Department of Printed Books,  
British Museum,  
London, W. C., 15 Feb., 1905.

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, 1775, 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 absence of any evidence to the contrary, that the name designated the same person in both cases, and that Caleb Evans was the author of the letter in the Public Ledger as well as of the reply to Wesley. Yours faithfully,

**A. W. K. MILLER,**  
**R. D. Fisher, Esq.**

**THE PEGGY STEWART IN AMERICAN CHRONICLES—THE RINGGOLD LETTER.**

**VIII.**

To the Editor of THE NEWS:

We have not quite exhausted the Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, heretofore mentioned as among the files of the Maryland Historical Society. On Page 253 of Vol. XXV. is to be found a letter written by Thomas Ringgold of Chestertown, Md., under the date of October 25, 1774, to his father-in-law, Samuel Galloway of Tullp Hill, Anne Arundel county, Md., who was at the time on a visit to Philadelphia. A copy of this letter is subjoined. Notwithstanding the writer's avowed political inimicality to Mr. Stewart, he is too honorable to suppress or pervert the truth, and he gives us fact after fact bearing on the tragedy which was enacted at Annapolis six days previously. He sets aside the falsified account of the local newspaper, the Gazette. He shows how Williams, the shipper of the tea at London, deceived the captain of the brigantine by smuggling it on board. He acquits Mr. Stewart of all interest in the importation. He states that the vessel was burned against the will of the majority. He frankly confesses that Mrs. Stewart "was then in Labor," and that the husband of her bosom and father of her babe scantily escaped the vile defilement and brutal abuse of his person.

It has been remarked of him who "was not of an age but for all time" that he has provided in his writings a formula for every contingency. Let us see what provision he has made for the recurrence of the 19th day of October, 1774. We turn to "King John" iii., 1, and we read as follows:

**KING PHILIP.**  
The yearly course that brings this day about  
Shall never see it but a holiday.

**CONSTANCE.**  
A wicked day, and not a holiday!  
What hath this day deserved? what hath it done,  
That it in golden letters should be set.  
Among the high tides, in the calendar?  
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 fall this day!

**RICHARD D. FISHER,**  
Baltimore, July 20, 1905.

**THE RINGGOLD LETTER.**

Chester Town, Maryland, 25th Oct., 1774.

Dear Sir  
I have the pleasure to tell you that we reached home yesterday very well and found all so here.

You have no doubt an Annapolis Paper giving an Acct. of the Burning of Anthony Stewarts Vessel. As the account does not satisfactorily justify the violence I will shortly tell you how it happen'd as I have it from People at Annapolis. Upon the Arrival of the Vessel it was made known that the Tea was on board. Tom Williams who is now in England had it put up in Blankets and the Captain declared he did not know it was in the Vessel until his Papers were put into his Hands at Gravesend. 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 Carrol & others in pity to Mrs. Stewart who was then in Labor. Anty. then proposed to atone for his offence by having the Tea burnt on his own loss. This was not thought sufficient and it was put to vote whether or not the Ship should be burnt. A Majority determined she should not but many appearing discontented old Mr. Dick insisted that in order to give general satisfaction which he thought was due to the people that the Vessel too should be burnt. She was accordingly



committed to the Flames. From the whole of Mr. Stewart's conduct I have no doubt but he has premeditated the Exploit to endear himself to the 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,

Yrs. most affectl.  
THOS. RINGGOLD.

**THE PEGGY STEWART IN AMERICAN CHRONICLES — THE EDDIS NARRATIVE.**

**IX.**

To the Editor of THE NEWS:

In the library of the Maryland Historical Society there is a most interesting 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 Annapolis, in Maryland; London; Printed for the Author; 1792."

Of this series of letters, No. XVIII., bearing the date of October 26, 1774, contains a narrative of the incendiarism of the Peggy Stewart, which is reproduced in full text, as follows. The high character of the accomplished writer entitles him to the most respectful hearing.

RICHARD D. FISHER.

Baltimore, Aug. 3, 1906.

**THE EDDIS NARRATIVE.**

(From Letter No. XVIII., dated Annapolis, 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 brig Peggy, Stewart, arrived from London 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, merchants, in Annapolis. This intended importation 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 quantity of that detestable plant, as it is here termed, than by any former opportunity; and that Mr. Anthony Stewart, the proprietor of the vessel, had paid the duties thereon; though he was not, in any shape, concerned in the property. This was deemed a submission to the contested claim of the British Parliament. Very severe censures were accordingly passed on the parties concerned, and a general spirit of resentment appeared to predominate. After various modes of proceeding had been proposed, and discussed, it was determined to appoint a committee to attend the vessel, and prevent the landing of the tea, until the sense of the county could be fully collected. The ensuing Wednesday was appointed for that purpose, and proper measures were pursued to give the necessary information.

Mr. Stewart, apprehensive of the consequences 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 country; from whom he had much to fear with respect to his person and his property.

At this meeting it was proposed, by the moderate party, that Messrs. Stewart 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 opposed by others, who, insisted on matters remaining as they were, until the time appointed for the county meeting, in order that a more public acknowledgement 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. Eddis here inserts will appear in the sequel.—R. D. F.)

On Wednesday, the appearance, agreeable 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 deemed a cheerful and ready compliance with an unconstitutional act of the British legislature, was particularly obnoxious; and though he publicly read his recantation, expressed in the most submissive and penitential terms, there were frantic zealots among the multitude, who warmly proposed the American 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 following 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 tranquillity, as well as to insure his own personal safety, to propose setting fire himself to the vessel; which being immediately assented to, he instantly repaired on board, accompanied by several gentlemen who thought it necessary to attend him, and having directed her to be run on ground, near the wind-mill point, he made a sacrifice of his valuable property to intemperate zeal and clamour; and in a few hours the brig, with her sails, cordage, and every appurtenance, was effectually burnt.

By comparing the foregoing account with the circumstances stated in the Maryland Gazette, a manifest difference appears. Every step that Messrs. Stewart and Williams took in this transaction, 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 destroyed property of great value, to prevent worse consequences.



**THE PEGGY STEWART IN AMERICAN CHRONICLES—THE PERVERSION OF THE EDDIS NARRATIVE.**

**X.**

To the Editor of THE NEWS:

The Eddis narrative of the incendiarism of the Peggy Stewart, which was reproduced in your issue of the 6th inst., is so calmly and judiciously set forth as to carry conviction to the intelligent and equitable mind. As the great aim of pseudo-patriotism is to defeat this end by the perversion of unpalatable truth, it need not surprise us that the copy given in Ridgely's "Annals of Annapolis," 1841, is guilty of some twenty excisions, interpolations and transmutations more or less flagrant. For example, the first and last paragraphs of the narrator—his essential preface and conclusion—are entirely omitted by the annalist; in the paragraph preceding the last the words "By the advice 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 maliciously deformed to read "I am sincerely sorry for my conduct on this occasion, which has been the cause of so much uneasiness." It is true that this work is done in a bungling way, but the wrong does not stop 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 taking the trouble to go back to the narrator, and the result is a second edition of misrepresentation, which is the more deceptive because the more deftly done.

One would infer from McSherry that the incendiarism was the decree of the whole community, whereas Eddis states that it was negated by a considerable majority, and was the deed of some frantic zealots, chiefly aliens—that Stewart "offered" to destroy the vessel, whereas Eddis states that he "was induced" (and we now know that "induced" means "led toward" the galleys)—that Stewart went on board the brigantine accompanied only by the importers of the tea, whereas Eddis states that he was accompanied by several gentlemen who thought it necessary to attend him—and that Stewart alone applied the torch, whereas Eddis states that they (Messrs. Stewart and Williams) destroyed property of great value to prevent worse consequences.

That the importers of the tea and the part owner of the vessel jointly and involuntarily destroyed their respective properties, while the committee of the "zealots" stood by—themselves immune—to see that the destruction was effectually done, is a well-authenticated and significant aspect of the incendiarism which we cannot discuss at present because we must confine ourselves to the mutations of the Eddis narrative. That version is now offset by the McSherry perversion as per copy subjoined. When we "look here upon this picture" and on that, we cannot blame Byron for asserting that "History lies like truth and still most truly lies."

RICHARD D. FISHER.

Baltimore, Aug. 20.

**THE McSHERRY PERVERSION.**  
("History of Maryland," 1849, Pages 174-175.)

On the 14th of October, the brig Peggy Stewart arrived at Annapolis, having in its 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 Parliament, called forth the deepest feeling. A Public meeting was held; the owner of the vessel and the Messrs. Williams, the consignees, in the most humble manner, apologised for their offence, and consented to the burning of the tea. But the people were determined to exact a more signal vindication of their rights; the easy compliance of Mr. Stewart with the act, had aroused their anger, and threats were poured out against his vessel and himself. Alarmed at the impending danger, Mr. Stewart, by the advice of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, to soothe the violence of the people and make amends for his fault, offered to destroy the vessel with his own hand. The proposition was accepted; and whilst the people gathered in crowds upon the shore to witness its consummation, Mr. Stewart, accompanied by the consignees, went on board the brig, ran her aground on Windmill Point, and set fire to her in the presence of the multitude.\*

\*"Annals of Annapolis."

**THE PEGGY STEWART IN AMERICAN CHRONICLES—MR. STEWART'S HANDBILL AND CAPTAIN JACKSON'S AFFIDAVIT.**

**XI.**

To the Editor of THE NEWS:

We come at last to two most important 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 opportunity 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.

**MR. STEWART'S HANDBILL.**

To the Gentlemen of the Committee, the Citizens of Annapolis and the inhabitants of Ann Arundel County:

Gentlemen—I find by a handbill that you are requested to meet to take into consideration 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 conduct censured for having paid the duty on that tea to the collector, I take the liberty to present a plain narrative of the part I have acted therein, and the motives by which I was actuated. Deeply 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 relates merely to the importation; indeed, so cautious have I been of infringing in the least, any of the resolutions of America, that I did not order a single farthing's worth of goods by that vessel, though I could have done it on such easy terms as to freight, and shipping charges; much less should I have thought of ordering 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 the 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 circumstances, the brig leaky, and 53 souls on board, where they had been near three months, I thought myself bound, both in humanity and prudence, to enter the vessel, and leave the destination 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 security for the payment. I had nothing in view but to save the vessel from a seizure, and of having an opportunity of releasing the passengers from a long and disagreeable confinement. The duty on the tea has been paid hitherto, both in Virginia and Maryland, by every importer of goods: in this case I am not the importer. If I have erred in my part of the transaction, I declare, upon my honour, it is without the least intention; I have infringed no rules prescribed by the general resolutions of this province. It happened unluckily, that the tea was put on board of Captain Jackson's brig, in the manner, as will be seen by the annexed affidavit; and it can be incontrovertibly proved, the captain refused taking tea on board:

Mr. Williams was in London when the tea was shipped, and must have known that many merchants had refused to ship that article. I have only to add, that I am sincerely sorry my conduct, on this occasion, has been the cause of so much uneasiness, and freely submit it to your candid consideration. I am, gentlemen, your most humble servant,

ANTHONY STEWART.

Annapolis, Oct. 17, 1774.





**CAPTAIN JACKSON'S AFFIDAVIT.**

Captain Richard Jackson, master of the brig Peggy Stewart, deposes and saith,

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 other goods* on board for exportation; and (as is always customary in such cases), gave security, and took an oath not to reland the same in any part of Great Britain. But having great reason to believe any importation of tea would be unfavorably received in America, he was fully determined and had resolved not to receive any on board; and publicly on the Change of London, in the month of July, refused to receive tea, which was offered to be shipped to Kelly, Lott and Co. This deponent further saith that by the method of shipping goods from London, tea may be put on board any ship without the knowledge of the master. All goods are examined at the Custom-house, and sent by the shipper, in lighters, on board the ship, with only a common bill expressing the parcels, and not the quantities contained or the qualities of them; these are received by the mate of the ship, who gives a receipt on the lighter-bill, which is again returned to the shipper, and the master signs his bills of lading at London by the lighter-bill specifying, the parcels, without knowing the contents, and clears out the ship at the Custom-house with merchandize, without knowing or mentioning of what nature. The caskets containing the particulars of each parcel, are sent by the officers of the Customs at London, to the Custom-house at Gravesend, and there lodged to be called for by the captain or master of the ship on his passage to sea. In this manner the goods shipped in the Peggy Stewart, were received on board. And this deponent further saith that he saw Thomas Charles Williams, to whom the tea is consigned, and Amos Hayton, who shipped the same, frequently in London, neither of whom ever mentioned to him their intention of shipping any. That he did not know of any tea being on board until after he had received his caskets at Gravesend, and that he would not have received the same had he known thereof.

RICH. JACKSON.

Sworn before me this 17th Oct. 1774—  
Phil. Thos. Lee.

**THE PEGGY STEWART IN AMERICAN CHRONICLES—THE SUPPRESSION OF THE "AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM"**

XII.

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 brigantine, published in your columns of the 6th inst. These two declarations, which have never been impugned, are characterized by a frankness of statement and a fullness of detail so convincing and explicit that they cannot fail to surprise and enlighten the general reader, who has hitherto been denied the privilege 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 commemorations in 1904 and 1905, and in the newspaper sketches therewith connected, the 'audi alteram partem' was utterly ignored by the suppression of these two pieces 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 commensurate with his humanity, one who has been attested by unimpeachable witnesses as a gentleman of property, a merchant of note, a born leader, a prominent citizen in all public and charitable affairs, a man of indisputable integrity and irreproachable character—and we refused him the right to plead his own cause.

As we think of this preliminary defense and its confirmation we are reminded of the unfulfilled sequel, disclosed 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 destruction to his press if he dared insert it—and Stewart waited on ~~him~~ and desired to withdraw it." After outraging the liberty, ravaging the property, desecrating the home and terrorizing the wife of their victim, the men whom we have blindly acclaimed as heroes frustrated the publication of his "vindication" by intimidating the press! Verily, they had good reason for the suppression of the 'audi alteram partem! What reason have we?

RICHARD D. FISHER.

Baltimore, Sept. 13.

**THE PEGGY STEWART IN AMERICAN CHRONICLES—THE PARKER NARRATIVE—THE DUAL ORDEAL OF HUSBAND AND WIFE.**

XIII.

To the Editor of THE NEWS:

In the New York "Magazine of History" for March, 1906, may be found an article entitled "Letters from Virginia, 1774-81," wherein the Peggy Stewart tragedy figures in a fragmentary way among other Revolutionary events. The said article having been contributed by Mr. A. Francis Stewart of Edinburgh, Scotland, I wrote for the full text of the matter, and that gentleman has courteously favored me therewith, as will be seen by the annexed extracts from the letters of Mr. James Parker of Norfolk, written in 1774, the manuscript copies whereof are to be filed with the Maryland Historical Society.

It will be noted that Mr. Parker's information is comprehensive, and is correct in all particulars except as to the time of the childbirth. We know that the threats against the husband began on October the 14th, and that the wife became the mother of the child Wilhelmina on the 16th; consequently, when the husband and father was forced, on the 19th, to choose between his property and his life under the incentive of a gallows erected "opposite her chamber window," the wife and mother was clasping to her "distracted" bosom a babe of three days' 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 recent Maryland histories from which extracts are given below. Both of these books are accessible in the library of the Maryland Historical Society.

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 October 4, 1906. There is material for another series.

**THE PARKER NARRATIVE.**

Letters of James Parker to Charles Stewart, Receiver General of Customs in British North America. Extracts made by A. Francis Stewart, 79 Great King Street, Edinburgh, in whose custody the letters are at present; 2, ix., 1906.

Norfolk, 26 October, 1774.

We have also news from Annapolis that a Brig belonging to our friend Anthony Stewart has arrived from London with goods shipped by Mr. Russel, amongst which was some tea. Letters were soon wrote to different committees of correspondence & a number collected who took out all but the tea & set the vessel afire & 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.

There is a particular account of the 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 gallows opposite her Chamber window and in terms which distracted her commanded her husband that he might go & burn his vessel or be hanged, his Father in law Mr. Deek seeing how matters were going, went out and gave orders to burn her.

Norfolk 5 Nov. 1774.

It is said the story of the gallows in Anthony Stewart's affair was not true, but everything else, some indeed still mention it. I wish however to write you nothing that will admit of Doubt. Affairs are bad enough without any addition.



THE CORROBORATION.

"Stewart at first was bold and defiant. By way of intimidation a gallows was erected in front of his house. Major Warfield then said: 'Mr. Stewart, we have come to offer you the choice of two propositions: You must either go with us and fire your own vessel or hang by the halter before your door.'" (From Warfield's "Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties," 1905, Page 445.)

"They, under the leadership of Major Charles Alexander Warfield, a young physician, commanding the Whig Club of Howard District, in Anne Arundel County, a military organization, repaired to Stewart's residence on Hanover Street, Annapolis, and erected a gallows in front of his house. Stewart was most indignant. He came out upon his front porch, and, denouncing the company as rebels, in a vehement speech threatened them with the vengeance of the King. Major Warfield, sitting upon his horse, waited in silence until Stewart had finished his protest and threat, and then, in a tone that has rung down the corridors of Maryland's history in patriotic emphasis, said, as he pointed his finger to the gallows: 'BURN OR HANG.'" (From Riley's "History of the General Assembly of Maryland," 1905, Page 302.)

TEACHES INTOLERANCE

MR. FISHER'S VIEWS ON PEGGY STEWART CELEBRATION.

Teach Young People Of Maryland Heroic Incidents From State's History, He Says.

To the Editor of THE NEWS:

In the Maryland Historical Society's collection of newspaper clippings there is an editorial from the Baltimore American of October 19, 1874, as per copy annexed, by republishing which you will render a service to parents, guardians and teachers in general and to the teachers of our public schools in particular. On that infelicitous date the commemoration of the deplorable Peggy Stewart affair was pseudo-patriotically inaugurated, after a century of significant silence! Our forefathers were too prudent to refocillate an event which was both a blunder and a crime. They realized that a few of their number had disgraced the cause of liberty by subjecting manhood, childhood and property to the tyranny of outlawry, and their prolonged reticence manifested the hope that time would blot the tale of shame from the calendar of story. Well were it for the good name of Maryland had we inherited their prudence!

It is not yet too late, for those of us who recognize our inevitable responsibility for the future of "the youth of America" to gather wisdom from the warning of this discriminative and dispassionate editorial. Bearing in mind that "history is philosophy teaching by examples," let us put away pseudo-patriotism. When we seek to uphold our Revolutionary sires to the admiration and emulation of their posterity, "let us celebrate those incidents that show the heroic side of their character rather than those which illustrate the spirit of intolerance and violence that so frequently cropped out during the struggle for independence." If we would surely provide for our young people a career of usefulness and self-respect, of honor and patriotism, in their coming citizenship, we must impress upon them the interdependence of obligation and privilege. We must instruct them that "Liberty is the union of law and freedom; law without freedom is bondage; freedom without law is license; but freedom regulated by law—this, and this alone—is Liberty."

RICHARD D. FISHER.

Baltimore, Oct. 2.

[Baltimore American, Monday, Oct. 19, 1874.]

THE DAY WE CELEBRATE.

The burning of the brig Peggy Stewart in Annapolis harbor on the 19th of October, 1774, although mentioned by the historians of the Revolution, has not heretofore been classed with those heroic actions that illustrated the patriotism and courage of the colonists in resisting the unjust demands of Great Britain. We do not know whether this was a mere oversight on the part of the men who wrote out the narrative of events after the passions aroused by the struggle for independence had subsided, or whether there was something connected with the incident 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 excitement brought it into light.

We need not refer to the action of the colonies in resisting the payment of duties on importations from the mother country, and the determination of the Maryland colony especially to pay no duties on tea. These are matters with which all who have read our revolutionary history are entirely familiar. 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 commodities as were in active demand, in spite of the non-importation resolutions. The Williams Brothers, in Annapolis, had imported and sold tea up to May, 1774, without opposition from their fellow-citizens. 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 Peggy Stewart, a vessel owned by Andrew Stewart of Annapolis. There is some dispute as to whether this tea was purchased by Mr. Williams himself or was ordered by his brothers during his absence and purchased by their London agent. When the ship arrived at Annapolis, and it became known that she had a ton of tea on board, there was much excitement, and the "Committee of Safety" called a general meeting of the people, to be held on Wednesday, October 19th, to determine what action should be taken in the matter. The Peggy Stewart had about sixty immigrants on board, and in order to permit the vessel to be entered 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 importation 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 contemporaneous accounts of the affair, the conduct of Mr. Stewart was dictated by the best of motives and with the sole intention of relieving the people on board (principally "servants") from further inconvenience. He certainly had no desire to raise the storm which was scarcely appeased by the destruction of his ship.

The Messrs. Williams, to whom the tea was consigned, and Mr. Stewart, the owner of the ship, became alarmed at the mutterings of the popular wrath, which they feared might culminate in the destruction of their property, and possibly in violence against their persons. They dreaded an assemblage of people from the country districts, against whose indignation their high character and personal worth would avail nothing, and were anxious that the matter should be disposed of before the day of the general meeting. Four members of the "Committee of Safety," including Charles Carroll of Carrollton, happened to be in Annapolis on the 14th of October, and at the suggestion of Mr. Stewart and the Messrs. Williams a meeting of the committee was held at three o'clock in the afternoon, at which the interested parties made a full statement of the circumstances attending the importation of the tea and the payment of duties thereon. They proposed to make whatever disposition of the tea the committee should direct. The committee did not care to take the responsibility of acting in the matter, and it was referred to a general meeting of the citizens of Annapolis, which was held in the "playhouse" on the same evening. At this meeting it was determined that the tea should not be landed, and a committee of twelve citizens was appointed to supervise the unloading of the remainder of the cargo. Charles Carroll proposed to Mr. Stewart and the Messrs. Williams that they should land the tea themselves and burn it in the presence of the citizens, and to this suggestion they readily assented; but Mr. Mathias Hammond, another member of the committee, was anxious to make as much out of the affair as possible, and would not agree to anything except the



humiliation of the importers in the presence 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 belonged to the moderate party, who desired to see the non-importation resolutions enforced, but who had no desire to subject reputable citizens to insult. Hammond, 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 who deprecated violence, and the partisans 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 character who afterwards became conspicuous in 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 humiliating paper (published in another column), 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 rough fellows who were determined on violence paid no attention to the counsels of older and wiser heads, and, coerced by threats of "tar and feathers," Mr. Stewart directed the vessel to be run aground and fired, which was accordingly done. And this is the story of the Peggy Stewart.

Whether the destruction of this ship is an event that illustrates the highest virtue in the men concerned in it we shall not undertake to say. It certainly was not approved by those who afterwards gave dignity and weight to the revolutionary 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 a great deal of rough work to do, and they sometimes did it in a very rough way. Let us celebrate those incidents that show the heroic side of their characters rather than those which illustrate the spirit of intolerance and violence that so frequently cropped out during the struggle for Independence.

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# Appendix





MORE ABOUT THE PEGGY STEWART AFFAIR - THE DULANY LETTER.

I.

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 tyrannical suppression

[The text in this block is extremely faint and illegible due to low contrast and blurriness. It appears to be a multi-paragraph document with various lines of text, possibly including a header, body text, and a footer. Some faint words and symbols are visible but cannot be accurately transcribed.]

2

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 Libertas et Natale Solum."

*Richd. D. Fisher*

Baltimore, *May 23.* 1908.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the integrity of the financial system and for the ability to detect and prevent fraud. The document also outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data, including the use of statistical techniques and computerized systems. It notes that the accuracy of the data is crucial for the validity of the results and that any errors or omissions can lead to incorrect conclusions. The document concludes by stating that the information presented here is intended to provide a general overview of the subject and is not intended to be used as a substitute for professional advice.

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THE LETTER.

Annapolis, Oct. 1774.

Dear Watt:

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., R. 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

MEMORANDUM

DATE: 10/10/54

TO: SAC, NEW YORK

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK

SUBJECT: [Illegible]

[The remainder of the memorandum text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to the quality of the scan. It appears to contain several paragraphs of typed text, possibly including a summary of an investigation or a report of findings.]







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 hardly 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 cold-bloodedly certified by our two most recent historians\* that he was defiant and threatening until the gallows brought

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\*Warfield and Riley.  
him

Faint, illegible text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is mostly illegible due to low contrast and blurring.

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 violence

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The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

Furthermore, it is noted that the records should be kept in a secure and accessible format. Regular backups are recommended to prevent data loss in the event of a system failure or disaster. The document also mentions the need for periodic audits to ensure the integrity and accuracy of the information stored.

In addition, the text highlights the role of technology in streamlining record-keeping processes. Modern accounting software can automate many tasks, reducing the risk of human error and saving valuable time. However, it is stressed that users must be properly trained to utilize these tools effectively.

Overall, the document serves as a comprehensive guide for anyone responsible for financial record-keeping. It provides clear instructions and best practices to ensure that all records are maintained in a professional and compliant manner.

violence 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."

*Richard D. Fisher*

Baltimore, May 30<sup>th</sup> - 1908.

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The following information was obtained from the records of the  
 Bureau of Census, Office of Economic Analysis, Bureau of Economic  
 Analysis, Washington, D. C., for the period 1954-1957. The  
 information was obtained from the records of the Bureau of  
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 Economic Analysis, Washington, D. C., for the period 1954-1957.  
 The information was obtained from the records of the Bureau of  
 Economic Analysis, Office of Economic Analysis, Bureau of  
 Economic Analysis, Washington, D. C., for the period 1954-1957.  
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 Economic Analysis, Office of Economic Analysis, Bureau of  
 Economic Analysis, Washington, D. C., for the period 1954-1957.

MR. CARROLL'S STORY.

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

-:-

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 violence to the master and consignees of the vessel, as well as destruction to the cargo. The committee of delegates immediately met, and appointed 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 violence. 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.









MORE ABOUT THE PEGGY STEWART AFFAIR.

CHARLES CARROLL OF 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, panegyricized 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  
the

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES  
COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND

III

In the event of this matter, the following information  
was made for the information of the Bureau of the  
Charles Carroll of Carrollton in the following history of  
the printing of the "Carroll Papers". It was found that a copy  
also the original.  
The said original has been in the possession of  
herself since in a book, published in 1932, which contains  
all the excellent "Carroll Papers" in the original, and  
which bears on the title "The Original 'Carroll Papers'"  
"Original and Revised 'Carroll Papers'". The narrative of the  
event first re-appeared in "Carroll Papers" and the  
original "Carroll" (as stated on page 10 of this volume) is  
"was published in the 'Carroll Papers', which is the  
best of Mr. Carroll's 'Carroll Papers', and which connects  
Charles Carroll of Carrollton with the original 'Carroll Papers'."  
through the medium of a letter sent from "in the 'Carroll  
Papers' of Baltimore 1801". This narrative was first published  
will be found in the "Carroll Papers" and the original  
"Carroll". In the original 'Carroll Papers', as stated in  
far have been made in the original 'Carroll Papers' and the  
"Original and Revised 'Carroll Papers'" and the original  
"Carroll Papers" in the "Carroll Papers" and the original  
lead us to the name of the "Carroll Papers" and the original  
the Article on Charles Carroll of Carrollton.  
It was also published in the "Carroll Papers" and the original

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.

*Richard 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 Patriot 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 Patriot 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 Salem (Mass.) Register, 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.D.F.*

the "old printing" is a copy of the first printing, which, however, is given in the facsimile copy now retained in the rooms of the Virginia Historical Society - and the "new printing" shows that the title in question was "Bibliography." As no such bibliography of the Virginia Historical Society is known to his latest biographer (Miss Kate Lewis) or to his oldest living descendant (Mr. Gov. John Lee Carroll), the discovery may be important to history.

Baltimore, June 1, 1881.

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

1st. Search has been made of the files of the Virginia Historical Society in the Virginia Historical Society and the Library of Congress, that about the year 1818, without finding the original publication of the printing. It is proper to say that the printing also existed in facsimile copies in the country circulation, the exact files of which are very

scarcely

2d. A search has been made of the files of the Baltimore (Maryland) Historical Society, in the files of the Library of Congress, that about the year 1818 and several years before and after that year, without finding the facsimile of the Virginia Historical Society's

copy.

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

THE ISOTIAPY "OTI WILKIN"

(Belong to the "OTI WILKIN" in the  
Maryland Historical Society)

To the Editor of the Baltimore Patriot:

Sir: In the history of the venerable Charles Carroll  
of Carrollton, taken from the "Memoirs of the Society of the  
Temple, and published in 1794, it is stated that he was  
possessed his first and eminent services from the moment that  
to the termination of our revolution, and that he was  
subjected to the most cruel and oppressive treatment  
and to his country, he was held in scorn and estimation  
not to be compared by the renowned names of the world; he  
stands now the beloved friend and father of the American  
people, loaded with honors, and the recipient of their  
praise, and his name is mentioned in the history of  
the Revolution, and his name is not to be forgotten, and in  
a fitting manner, and with a fitting regard.

The late Mr. Thomas Alexander Warfield, of Anne Arundel  
County, who has since the date had obtained a  
honors in the University of Pennsylvania and has been appointed  
as Major of Baltimore, upon receipt of the title of the  
"Peggy Stewart," of Annapolis, loaded with honors, and which was  
self bestowed to Mr. Anthony Stewart (a Scotch merchant), but  
himself at the head of the "Wife Ship," of which he was a  
distinguished member, and named to Annapolis with a determination  
to burn vessel and crew.

When this party sailed a few days to the State House, the late  
Judge Chase met them and reproached them (he had been employed  
as a lawyer by Mr. Stewart). Mr. Warfield, finding that he was  
likely to gain some reputation, and in the midst of his career, in-  
terrupted his conversation, and Chase had the former's attitude  
expressed to be "Wife Ship" and named the whole country,  
and now when he is off to the right, and proposed it  
admission of the same in his name of the ship to stop at  
of their object; and called upon the way to follow him, that he  
would himself set fire to the vessel and crew; but it is stated  
upon the best authority, that the doctor counted in his hand  
the clock of time in company with Stewart when he was to fire  
on it.

When the party first entered the city, and was present on  
the 17th, who was not in opposition and intended  
them with the vengeance of his kind and government, but his  
threats would only to increase their determination. They  
created a glow of indignation in front of his house, and way of  
intimidation, and then he divided either to admit or  
the matter, and with them on board, and put fire to his  
vessel. He showed the latter in a few moments, the whole  
of the ship's tackle and rigging were in flames, and  
if after this, Stewart felt the necessity of his escape.



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."

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. 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 FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT, PUBLISHED IN 1813.

DR. CHARLES ALEXANDER WARFIELD

Departed this life January 29, 1813."

the course "anybody was to give, and had an extra five minutes  
more upon public opinion. And when this was in connection  
with these and Doctor Wright's few minutes before the  
death, and then the conversation upon the above subject, when  
Mr. Chase returned in a joyful manner: "If we are not suc-  
ceeded, Doctor, in the revolution, I consent that you will  
have your name; You for having the name of the, and I for se-  
cular I owed no allegiance to the King, and signing the  
Declaration of Independence."

There were other conversations and addresses touching this  
early expression of a Revolutionary Spirit. Our respected friend,  
but a short time before he died, the Rev. Mr. Wright, in  
the year 1776, was engaged in the same subject, when he took from  
himself the privilege of writing some lines, with the following  
inscriptions: "Liberty and Independence or Death in pursuit of  
it;" and placed one on the wall of each man of his company, many  
of the brave patriots who were present, were struck with as-  
tonishment, and they vowed to give the King the same treatment  
down; for the idea of Independence at that time had entered  
the mind of but few men.

The venerable Mr. Wright, the elder and father of the  
present Patriarch, was by the father of Mr. Charles Allen  
Wright, who exclaimed: "I had, Mr. Wright, what can  
your son Charles mean? Does he know that he has committed  
treason against his King and was so prosecuted for a rebel?"

The father replied with much indignation and earnestness,  
"We acknowledge no King, the King is a traitor to us, and the  
period has arrived when we must either tamely submit to be  
slaves, or strive for Liberty, Independence, and  
The King has become a tyrant, and we must resist. The  
Charles knows what he is about. Liberty and Independence,  
or Death in pursuit of it, is the motto, it is mine, and  
soon must be the sentiment of every man in this country." The  
mighty word "The King" against the King" sounded from the end of  
the Battalion to the other, and in the winter of 1776  
was seen in the battle of the Clouds, except Mr. Wright and  
Mr. James Brown, the latter of the latter, and they were their  
and understood to be distinguished by words, and they were their  
label to their former. Thus, these great patriots were all  
travelling, but soon hope was felt, and it accomplished the  
great object of their wish."

It is "proposed" has the following position:  
"TAKEN FROM THE BATTLE OF THE CLOUDS, WINTER 1776."  
MR. WRIGHT AT THE BATTLE OF THE CLOUDS  
"I signed the 12th January 1776."





MORE ABOUT THE PEGGY STEWART AFFAIR--  
THE MISSING CHRONICLES-- THE WITNESSES 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:

1. The Account sent home by Governor Eden soon after his return from England on November 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.
2. The Report which must have been made by the Annapolis Customs Officials to the British Commissioners of Customs; which Report was probably destroyed at the burning of the London Custom House in 1814-- See Letters to The News dated May 18 and June 15, 1906.
3. The Vindication which Anthony Stewart prepared 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



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 Ringgold, 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 gallows-builders 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 assassins of the Liberty of which they professed to be apostles.

*Richd. D. Fisher*

Baltimore, August 10, 1868.













THE HISTORY OF THE  
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By JOHN B. BOSTON

Vol. 1

From the first settlement of the city in 1630 to the  
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give a complete and accurate  
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17

OFFICE OF THE LIBRARIAN

September 10, 1907.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th inst. regarding the purchase of the book "The History of the United States" by John P. Kennedy, published by the American Historical Association, New York, 1906. The book is now in the possession of the Library of Congress and is available for reference.

Very respectfully,  
J. P. Kennedy

Librarian of Congress

Mr. R. C. Anderson, Editor  
1220 Park Avenue  
New York, N. Y.



