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1793

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OLD MANORS

IN THE

COLONY OF MARYLAND

BY

ANNIE LEAKIN SIOUSSAT

SECOND SERIES

ON THE PATUXENT



MY LORD BALTIMORE'S SPRING, MANOR OF MATTAPANY



IMPRESSION MADE FROM SEAL OF MAJOR NICHOLAS
SEWALL, BY THE REV. J. MERRICK THOMAS.
DOCUMENTS IN POSSESSION OF THOMAS FAMILY
OF THE MANOR OF MATTAPANY

In one of the storms which swept the shores of the Patuxent there was a miniature landslide between the very beautiful spring which comes up from the roots of the tall trees and the house at Mattapany, and there was disclosed a pavement of small round stones and other traces of where the dairy had been in other days, also the ground work of a passageway between where the old house stood and the offices which belonged to it. On the bluffs, not so very long ago, could be found traces of fortifications—all these contribute to make Mattapany one of our most interesting survivals of Colonial days. The old letters and patents still in possession of the family are most interesting, and the copy of the Sewall seal was made directly from one of these impressions. In one of the letters Father Sewall speaks of his use of the name of Connor, which in the troublous times of the penal laws he used for safety. It is a matter of great congratulation to a community when such possessions can remain among those who have been "to the Manor born." No recollection can be more valuable than that of the days spent at Mattapany when its Master and its gentle Mistress were still among us.

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BY

ANNIE LEAKIN SIOUSSAT

The Lord Baltimore Press
BALTIMORE, MD., U. S. A.

To My Sons,
whose forebears were among the sturdy Pioneers who
"did first seat the Patuxent."



CALVERTON, 1654. PLANNED BY ROBERT BROOKE, BATTLE CREEK

FOREWORD

In the presentation of this—the second of the series of “Early Manors in the Colony of Maryland”—it must be borne in mind that it is simply the transcription of lectures given before the Maryland Society of the Colonial Dames of America, under the auspices of the Historic Research Committee, in which the Chairman has endeavored to preserve some traces of these early institutions so rapidly disappearing. In many cases their later history and that of the large plantations built up in their partition is most interesting, but only the earlier lines could be here given and only the very earliest documents used. The destruction of so many records by fire in the Court Houses, especially those of 1747 and 1882 in Calvert County, make the work more difficult and somewhat imperfect, but for the many opportunities afforded the Chairman to gain a personal touch with what remains of the past and to procure the views for illustration, her most sincere obligations are due to a host of friends who will recognize their part and her gratitude in the story of the Manors on the Patuxent.

ANNIE LEAKIN SIOUSSAT,
Chairman of Committee on Historic Research,
Maryland Society of the Colonial Dames of America.

These sketches are to appear in three series, which may be bound together if desired.

The Manors on the Potomac and its Tributaries.

The Manors on the Patuxent and its Tributaries.

The Manors on the Patapsco and its Tributaries.

OLD MANORS IN THE COLONY OF MARYLAND

SECOND SERIES

ON THE PATUXENT

The Patuxent, broad and beautiful in its outflow in the Chesapeake Bay, had long been known as one of the great highway routes for the voyageurs—some white, some red—who came down from the far North to trade for “Beaver, Furrs, and Corne, with other Commodities.”

Its course was straight and clearly navigable for a great part of its length; its headwaters then lost in the dense woodlands of northern Maryland, are gathered up today in a spring near what is now Mt. Airy, in Frederick County, where the wayfarer may quench his thirst in a draught from four counties. Traveled so early in the day, the scene of many of the most important events in the life of the colony, it is an historic waterway from its source in the uplands to Drum Point on the one shore and Cedar Point on the other at its mouth, where it empties with a splendid sweep around “the Island” into the inland sea of the Chesapeake.

Along its shores appeared the settlements, in some cases contemporaneous with the seating of the Potomac and its tributaries, the St. Mary's, the Wicomico and lesser inlets. With these Potomac grants must be classed the manor lands which push back away from the streams into the inland, the Forest, as it was called, which affords an interesting shading of local differences in development, shown between the two regions, the Forest regarding the River as less healthful and more adventurous, the River considering the Forest as somewhat at a disadvantage from its inland seclusion.

The thirty miles purchased from the Yeocomicoes on the landing of the Maryland Pilgrims, Augusta Carolana, mentioned incidentally as the Baronie of St. Mary's, was a very small part of that great

heritage of the Lords Baltimore, the Province of Maryland, then in its first untouched magnitude of ten millions of acres—land and water.

It had a very gradual development, from the one County erected in 1637 of St. Mary's, with its two Hundreds, St. Mary's and St. George's, standing for the entire Western Shore, while the Isle of Kent Hundred, erected into the County of the same name, performed the like service for that lovely land, the Eastern Shore, and round the head of the Bay. These Hundreds, the old Germanic survival, by which the inhabitants could be quickly reached and mobilized, either for peaceful elections or for military duty, constituted the next subdivision, and although their boundaries were shifting they remained with us until the early part of the last century. Among the grants chronicled in Charles County—but which at the time of its allotment in 1641 to that renowned traveller and diplomat, Captain James Neale, still lay in St. Mary's—was Wollaston Manor.

The reproduction in the colony of the names of their old home places by the adventurers helps us to link them with their estates in the mother country and induces some reflections upon the large margin between the details of the life and surroundings in Wollaston, County Northampton, and the Maryland Manor.

Few of the gentlemen colonizers have aroused more interest or have had greater exercise of imagination spent upon them than this Lord of Wollaston Manor, and when we consider his many activities in many lands this is not a matter of surprise. All far-away people partake of the mythical and legendary.

His patent of two thousand acres called for the administration of a Court Leet and a Court Baron, but it is questionable if the right was ever exercised, since, as fast as good steed or flowing sail could carry him, he rode, the King's Messenger on the King's Highway by land and sea. Now in England at the Court for orders, now in Spain and Portugal, then in Holland, and in the later days of his life a prominent figure in the politics of the Province; his knowledge of matters and men made him a valuable occupant of his seat at the Council Table.

Tradition has woven a brilliant tracery about him and his belongings and the story of the "Bloody Hand," borne in some of the quarterings of his Coat of Arms, whereby it was set forth that at some shadowy and remote period either he or one of his forebears (much latitude being allowed), in his eagerness to reach the land to be the first to claim the promised territory, cut off this useful member and threw it ashore. More romantic, and less gruesome, was the tale of his elopement with the youngest and most beautiful maid of honor, at the Court of Queen Henrietta Maria, with the largess of jewels and treasures bestowed on him in token of his pardon, the scar inherited from a duelling ancestor which grew crimson in times of peril, all these embroideries belonged to the days when research work was unknown and delightful tales of by-gone worthies were told and steadfastly believed by our grand dames at the knees of their foremothers.

The sober truth was that as one of the "trusty and well beloved," in whom special confidence was reposed, he did great store of good work, in diplomatic and dangerous service, for the King, the Duke of York and my Lord Baltimore, all of whom in those critical times needed every good man and true who could be mustered, with all the help they could get.

The few exquisite and priceless heirlooms remaining proved to their happy possessors, especially in the case of the mortuary ring with the fine miniature of King Charles I. revealed by a tiny spring, and the jeweled monstrance or sacred vessel for altar use, the devotion of the subject and its appreciation by the King and those survivors who came nearest to him, notably the unhappy Queen of England, Scotland and France, Henrietta Maria.

Causeen Manor was another allotment for service made in 1649/50, according to early conditions of plantation, reaching back into the territory now in Charles County; Nicholas Causeen sat in the Assembly of 1641 as Freeman and served the colony well in many capacities as Burgess and other "emploies." His descendants are still to be found not very far away from these original habitations.

In the country near Port Tobacco, the early Port u Paco, always a great centre for Indian trade and warfare, St. Thomas Manor was taken up under the first Conditions of Plantation of 1633 by Thomas Matthews, Gent., of the old and well-known Charles County clan. The land was claimed both for his due as headrights and by assignment from Thomas Copley, Esq., who had also transported the requisite number to secure the broad acres held for so long in secular tenure by the Jesuit Fathers. This notable estate was undisturbed in the decision of the Provincial of the Order by which Mattapany, the Manor of St. Gregory, and the Manor of the Immaculate Conception were reconveyed to the Lord Proprietary. It constituted a great stronghold for their work and possessed a fine library and many treasures in MSS. until its destruction by fire.

The year 1649 marked a very important era in the colony. There were fresh accessions from England on the death of the King; there were colonizations from other parts. The Puritans had come out in large numbers to Virginia where the atmosphere was not always congenial in that stronghold of the Cavaliers, and shortly after the arrival of Elder William Durand and Richard Bennett an Act of Conformity was passed by the Virginia House of Burgesses. These worthies had left their homes in England to escape Conformity, and when the invitation came from my Lord Baltimore to share in the advantages of toleration in Maryland, it was speedily accepted and a number of them, from three to five hundred, made a settlement over Severn about the Greenbury Point neighborhood, and called it Providence, where they increased and multiplied.

William Stone had come up from Virginia with his family and had been made Governor in the place of Thomas Greene, the Royalist, whose untimely proclamation of Charles II. came so near to wrecking the colony. The first Session of Assembly under Governor Stone was held in 1649, April 2d to 21st, in which was passed the Act concerning Religion, known to us as the Toleration Act. At the next meeting of that august body, in 1650, there were two Puritans elected from the settlement at Providence. In 1653, five thousand acres were granted Stone as Poynton Manor by special warrant from Lord Baltimore, but

as his Government was rendered unstable by the shifting of power under the Commissioners, there were no more patents issued until the Province was returned to its rightful owner in 1657-8. Poynton Manor was, however, probably occupied much earlier, but survey and patent were delayed because there were many grave problems over seas whose very substantial echoes came to us.

The Survey of Rice Manor of 3000 acres in the same territory, now Charles County, links us again with the stirring events which shook the little colony to its foundations. It was made under Conditions of Plantation of 1638 and laid out for William Lewis, a Burgess of 1637—sometimes called Lieutenant—a most valuable aid to the Government, as he had acted as their interpreter for the Indians in the very early days. The grant was dated 1654, just before the Battle of Horn Point. "Patented never," says the land grant, "but extended by the creditors to William Lewis' heirs, for 99 years under his Lpps. hand and Privy Seal in 1657, after the engagement in which he lost his life."

Captain Cornwallis also added to his many acres in the Province by the acquisition of 5000 acres of Mattawoman Manor on Mattawoman Neck, afterwards made one of the boundaries of Charles County.

Not the least interesting in these Inland Manors were the lands set apart at this early date to be held in copyhold for the Indians.

Calverton Manor was situate "on a certain tract of land at the Head of Wicomico River, called Chaptico," but reaching far back into the Forest. "Given," in Lord Baltimore's phrase, "from us, about 8000 or 10000 acres," of which 1000 were to be reserved for him and his heires. Robert Clarke, Surveyor General, to be Steward of the Manor—certainly not a sinecure in this case—and to keep Court Leet and Court Baron, the Remainder of the Mannour to be given to the Indians in grants of 50 acres with the exception of the Werowance, none to be over 200 acres. Also certain quantity of land to be assigned to adventurers or planters of English and Irish descent from 50 to 100 acres.

As may easily be understood, the aborigines were slow to avail themselves of the privilege of owning 50 acres, when the whole land had so lately been theirs. These, with Westbury Manor, patented to Thomas Weston, Esq., the Manor of Snow Hill, granted to Abel Snow, which was the subject of much litigation, and finally fell Escheat to his Lpp., under the Act for Deserted Plantations, conclude our little interlude concerning these inland grants and bring us to those upon the Patuxent.

The Patuxent appears in our earliest chronicles as the scene of tribulation to the trappers and traders, Eubanck and Smith, the year after the landing, who, coming into the River to trade for Skins and Furrs, as had been their custom, reached the Indian Town called Mattapany, at the head of the River, where they were seized and detained by order of the Governor for unlawfully trading in the newly acquired territory of my Lord Baltimore. His frequent warnings had been ignored, and his authority defied. In addition to this they were also charged "with being concerned in a practize to cut off the plantation by the Indians," a much more serious arraignment, since at this time the Red Men were in a state of irritable unrest—some of the tribes already at war among themselves. The confidence of these aborigines had been shaken in the Government, through reports supposed to have been circulated by Captain Fleete and others, who had been coquetting with both colonies—Virginia and Maryland.

In the conflict as to the control of that perpetual *casus belli*, Kent Island, the arrival of the Pinnacle *Long Taile* was the first chance to meet the enemy in the open, and quite naturally they met with scant courtesy and would have had but short shrift; it was deemed safer, however, to wait for more evidence against them, so that their sojourn was an unwilling one, their boat and cargo confiscated, and they were finally sent away without arms or victuals in a canoe which they borrowed from the Indians—"although," says Smith, "there were three boats riding at anchor at the governor's door"—to make a journey of a matter of twenty leagues through the Indian Towns. They had supped with royalty, Captain Fleete being set at supper with Captain Cornwallis and the King of the Patuxents, when they discussed

the plentiful crop of false reports concerning the strained relations of the colonists with their hitherto friendly allies.

There was an unusually large number of Indian settlements along the Patuxent at this time, and as late as the issue of Herman's map in 1676 much space is allotted to the little grouping of their villages, especially down the South shore. The Mattapanians had their range from Aquasiac, the foundation of Robert Brooke's second plantation, to the Bay.

This expedition was soon followed by the first naval engagement in Maryland waters, and as its outcome Smith was indicted, tried and sentenced for "Pyracy," the first of such procedures in the Province. This period affords us the only glimpse of another member of the Proprietary family in the part taken by George Calvert, the younger, in negotiations with the aggrieved Indians, who dreaded a Spanish invasion.

He had, in company with the young brother of Sir John Winter, been inveigled into this adventure—the arrangement was, however, not thought to be very advantageous to the Governor's interest, but on the whole, and in comparison with the frightful massacres in the surrounding colonies in their contact with their white brothers, friendly relations were maintained with the nearby tribes. The first grants made in this region along the Patuxent River, according to the earliest document in our possession, were all in St. Mary's County, there having been no further erection until St. George's Day, 1650, when Annapurundell was created out of Providence and Proctors on the opposite shore.

The official list of Hundreds, which was probably the old list existing before the erection of the New Calvert County, from 1634 to 1660, herein follows:

St. Valentines	}	Mount Calvert
The Resurrection		
Eltonhead		
St. Leonard	}	Lyons
South Cliff		
North Cliff		

The list of Manors within these Hundreds is as follows:

Eltonhead Manor	De la Brooke Manor
Susquehanna Point Freehold	Brooke Court Manor
Mattapanyent Freehold	Mount Calvert Manor
St. Richard's Manor	Could Spring Manor
Garners Creeke	Great Eltonhead Manor
St. Joseph's Manor	{ His Lordship's Manor of Patuxent Point Patience Brooke Place Manor
Resurrection Manor	
Fenwick Manor	

Abingdon Manor

The Scribe who made out this Manor Grant Roll in the exquisite old 16th century script did not concern himself with chronological sequence. The first in order is that of Eltonhead Manor in St. Valentine's Hundred.

William Eltonhead, Gent., had demanded and received 2000 acres of land in 1648 for transporting himself and six able men, one maid servant, one boy over 16 and one free woman into this Province here to inhabit "this very year," and this grant was to run from Mache-watts Creeke, south side of Patuxent River, downward to Cedar Point. No reference is made and no land assigned for the bringing in of a wife. His sister, Jane Eltonhead, married Cuthbert Fenwick, whose manor was not so very far away, thus making a strand in the network of relationship, so noticeable throughout the country. He had come in with Thomas Hatton and was the devoted friend and ally of Lord Baltimore, to whose defense he gave his life.

A parchment was in existence some years since in which this grant is described as "Little Eltonhead Manor," to distinguish it from "Great Eltonhead Manor," just across the river. Later some litigation discloses the fact that he took to wife the widow Taylor who had previously buried her first husband, and who seems to have left an impression of much executive ability.

Susquehannah Point is the next allotment, and while not a manor, comes into the list of those important and strategic points of which one must take account in the seating of the Patuxent. It was surveyed

for Joseph Edloe under the Conditions of Plantation, 1638, at Portsmouth; 300 acres were assigned from Ciprian Thoroughgood and the balance for his, Edloe's, services to Leonard Calvert, Esq. We find him in the Province as early as 1642, but he seems to have traveled back and forth, since he came in again in 1648 with William Eltonhead, who claims headrights for Edloe and his entire family. It was also the seat of the Council, July 1, 1661, which decided upon the expedition to make the descent upon the Dutch who had seated on the Delaware, then within the original bounds of our colony. It is here that the very interesting tomb is to be found with the inscription, "Here lyeth the Body of Xpher Rousbie esquire, who was taken out of this World by a violent Death received on Board his majesty's ship, 'The Quaker Ketch,' Capt. Thomas Allen command'r the last day of Oct'r 1684. And alsoe of Mr. John Rousbie, his Brother, who departed this natural Life on board the Ship Baltimore. Being arrived in Patuxent river the first day of February 1685, memento mori."

Christopher Rousbie, King's Collector General, had his home here, and the occasion of his violent death was an altercation with Col. George Talbott, a member of the Council, Surveyor General of the Province, and a nephew of my Lord Baltimore.

No modern tragedy has been more thrilling than this unfortunate encounter between the Government official and the Councillor, the dashing young Irishman, who, as Grace Calvert's son, came out to find his fortune in the land of his kith and kin. His retinue was large and possessed the characteristics of his people, an aptitude for getting into trouble and an alacrity in the use of their skenes to settle it.

After this dramatic episode, Susquehannah reverted to the Proprietary, and later in the day in the absence of his agent, Col. Henry Darnall, the usual patent was executed by his wife as deputy in favor of Richard Smith, Esq. Later it passed to the Carrolls.

Mattapany appears in strange guise as a freehold of 400 acres, granted to Thomas Warr, carpenter, to be held, as were all of these smaller grants, as of our Manor of West St. Mary's. The Jesuits had

relinquished it, as we have seen, and it had come back to his Lordship, and with a laudable desire for tenants and quit rents, it was for a time parcelled off in small holdings; it is soon referred to, however, as the property of the late Mr. Warr, and before very long, it was to reappear as the Manor of Mattapany Sewall. These manor lords had as neighbors the owners of the freeholds assigned in the intermediate lands, and the Manors of Eltonhead, St. Richard's and St. Joseph's had in their group Hopewells, Whites and Gardners.

Quite the earliest patent on the river comes next in the Manor of St. Richard's, containing 1000 acres, and of which the title is interesting. It was surveyed for Luke Gardner, formerly surveyed for his father by a false name, 6th December, 1640, viz., Garnett, who claimed headrights for transporting his wife and four children, according to His Lordship's Warrant, 26th August, 1651. He had come in early and sat as Burgess in the Assembly of 1637. That another name than his own was used by Richard Gardner was not an uncommon happening with the Roman Catholic gentry. Some of them were retained long after the need of such protection had passed.

Indian relics are found all about these regions and a curious specimen was washed out by the tide not very long ago on the land of Dr. Hodgdon, who has St. Richard's Manor in present-day keeping. To this Manor of St. Richard's Luke Gardner added a freehold of 200 acres for transporting himself and Julian, his sister, into the province in 1647.

The next on the Manor Roll is the allotment of St. Joseph's Manor of 1000 acres, to Nicholas Harvey, who had transported himself, wife and five servants here to inhabit. This came under special warrant of his Lordship, dated 1642, and the survey was made in the same year. This sturdy adventurer occupies quite a large place on the canvas. He was detailed early in the day to undertake an expedition against the Matchewatt Indians. His settlement on the Patuxent was important and Harveytown, one of the ports of landing, was afterwards validated by an Act of Assembly. The traces of this settlement, situated farther up the River than Town Creek, were remembered by

some of the very old inhabitants in the last generation. It constituted one of the four towns of Calvert County: Harveytown, over against Point Patience; Herrington, on Herring Bay—"with houses already built there all uniform and pleasant with streets and keys (quays) on the water." *vide* Ogilvie's America, 1671, chap. II, p. 187. These are all given on Herman's map, but the streets and houses are somewhat startling; Calverton, on Battle Creek, and Warrenton.

The Manor of the Resurrection Hundred contained 4000 acres of land, which was surveyed for Captain Thomas Cornwallis on the 24th of March, 1650, according to Conditions of Plantation of Portsmouth, patented the same day. Here also a meeting of the Council was held.

Fenwick Manor was surveyed for Cuthbert Fenwick before 1641; it contained several subdivisions, among the most notable, Sotterly and St. Cuthbert's. He appears early in the day as one of the youngest and most trusty of the early colonists, in many positions of trust and responsibility. The family in England, like many others, was a house divided against itself, in this Civil War. Major John Fenwick was of the branch allied with the Parliamentarians; as officer in the army, he was given, it is said, the most weighty of responsibilities by Oliver Cromwell, in the supervision of that dreadful scene upon the scaffold at White Hall. Other members, however, came under the laws of the realm against Papists and were hunted from place to place. It gives one a realizing sense of the woes of England in those days to have been shown the secret trap-doors so arranged that no one could suspect their existence. To slip down the narrow steps into the contracted room between the floors, where men have been hidden and cared for for months in darkness and gloom, brings one back into the sweet air and daylight of the twentieth century with the prayer in our daily service, "Send Peace In Our Time, O Lord" in mind, with praise and thanksgiving for a birthright in our own dear land, our own Maryland.

Sotterly, called for the ancient home of the "Playtors" of "Sotterly" in County Suffolk, as the fifteenth century scribe knew them, is

one of the most complete and interesting survivals of the old régime. The story of the original grants in England, as they have passed from one to the other of the two houses, would furnish great delight to the antiquarian who could give the time to its pursuit, if any such be left in this resistless tide of modern complexities.

On the shore of the Patuxent, nearby to St. Leonard's Creek, its curiously shaped building is quaint indeed. It is not of great height but covers much ground in its irregular construction. The gambrel roof is pierced with the old triangular capped dormer windows, and, built of staunch old oak timbers, it has bravely withstood the ravages of time. The foundations, gables and porches are all of brick, and its flagged colonnade has been worn by the footsteps of many generations.

For its interior the rooms are paneled, the ceilings and over-windows beautifully carved, and the decorations for the alcoves, or china closets, are made of quite small pieces of wood, which form the scallop-shell pattern of the Middle Ages. The rooms are framed in solid walnut, with doors of mahogany and silver finishings. The huge strap hinges extend half-way across the door with a curious mechanical device, which lifts the door from the carpet, as it opens.

The rose garden was another of its glories, where the sun-dial stands with its inscription in many tongues, from many lands, the only monument which marks the place where lies today, somewhere in its mazes, the mortal remains of the Governor of Maryland. The old traditions were that if one were detained late at night on the country roads he could hear sometimes the wheels of the Governor's chariot and four as he drove up with his out-riders from the capital of the Province, or the slow and mournful sounds of the funeral cortège, which had brought him home, by way of the South River, across the ferry to his last resting-place.

Coming down from the Fenwicks to the Hon. James Bowles, an Englishman of large fortune, the marriage of his widow to the Hon. George Plater brought the broad acres into that distinguished family. It was afterward in possession of Dr. Walter Hanson Stone Briscoe and his heirs, until now Sotterly has come into the Satterlee holding, the first reunion of the place and people since the fifteenth century.



A BIT OF SOTTERLY HOUSE ON THE PATUXENT

Distinguished men and fair women have been the production of this part of one of the earliest manor lands, and memories of Anne Plater, the White Rose of Maryland, still linger among her people.

The sub-division of St. Cuthbert's, owned by Walter Briscoe, Esq., at the far boundary of the manor and on the creek, which commemorates the Saxon Saint as well as the former owner, nestles down by this inlet of the Patuxent, a quaint reproduction of one of the old English country houses; its broad chimneys at the back, the fine sweep of the river, where the river road used to be, the old-fashioned garden, all contribute to make this centre of truest Maryland hospitality a notable feature of lower Fenwick manor.

The next manorial allotment brings us to the "honors and benefits" conferred on an Englishman, who led out a notable number of relatives and adherents to the colony of Maryland.

When Robert Brooke, Esq., in the months following the execution of the King, arrived at the roadstead, at the mouth of the Patuxent River, into which the ships still come out of the storm and stress occasionally prevailing in the Chesapeake Bay, his journeyings in strange waters were well nigh over, for as he sailed up the richly wooded shores of the Patuxent River for twenty miles, he was in sight of his own territory, since the greater part of the southern shore of the river was included in the county laid out for him by unique and special order of the Lord Proprietary.

Its metes and bounds were "the south side of the Patuxent River, beginning at the Susquehanna point, extending to the middle of the woods toward St. Maries, southward, westward along the middle of the woods, betwix Potomac and Patuxent Rivers as far as Mattapanient toward the head of the Patuxent, and from thence again eastward along the river side to the said Susquehanna point into a county by the name of Charles, Robert Brooke, Esq., to be its Commander."

There are other commissions; the list is too long to be given here. They can all be found in the Maryland Archives, Assembly and Council Proceedings.



ST. CUTHBERT'S, LOWER FENWICK MANOR

Governor Stone had been duly notified by Lord Baltimore, that the Southampton man was about to "set out with his next summers expedition, and further setting forth and having good experience of the honor worth and ability of the said Robert Brooke, and of his faithfulness to, &c., &c., &c." He was constituted Commander of military forces in his County, made Privy Councillor, given offices apparently without number.

The Manor of De la Brooke had been surveyed in one of the most beautiful portions of his domain, the oaths of fidelity were taken by him and his sons, Baker and Thomas, and his companion Councillor, William Eltonhead, gentleman, joined with him in taking the oath for that office.

To give the description of James Walter Thomas, Esq., who has had the best facilities for keeping traces of the most important survivals: "It was a brick building, about thirty by fifty feet, one and one-half stories high, with steep roof and dormer windows. The rooms on the lower floor were handsomely wainscotted and the parlor was embellished with massive wooden cornice and frieze on which were carved roses, lilies, and other floral designs. The house was destroyed about sixty years ago, but it still stands in the recollection of many persons familiar with its quaint architecture and handsome finish."

It would be quite impossible to comprehend the complications in the colony which followed immediately on the heels of all this array of procedure, for the man "whom the King (through the Lord Baltimore) delighted to honor," unless we return very briefly to the happenings in the Mother Country. The times were troublous times and it is a matter of no small interest to see how the two Lords Baltimore—the first, in his careful preparation of the setting forth of the colony, the second, in the administration of his father's trust—had watched the course of events and endeavored to right in the colony what they had seen of wrong in the Kingdom.

The Petition of Right, that direct descendant of Magna Charta, had been made only a few years before the Maryland Charter, and My Lord Baltimore, then in touch with the innermost springs of the

Government, had made its influence felt in the framing of the Charter of Maryland. The Parliament had been prorogued indefinitely, and it was a question in the minds of Englishmen whether all that they had fought for in Hall and field was not slipping away from them. And so we find among the first orders of the Proprietary, one for Assemblies not farther apart than every three years. The first of these Maryland gatherings in 1635 had somewhat astonished his Lordship, since the Colonists took the matter of law-making into their own hands, and it took some travelling across the seas, of the Acts passed by one and rejected by the other, before My Lord Baltimore had yielded to the demands for these "extraordinary privileges." The fact that his budget did not pass at the ensuing session was through no fault of either the Proprietary or people, only for the reason that the schedule was long "and they were forced into a crop at this time of the year."

Meanwhile, in 1641, the contest had broken out between King and Parliament. In Maryland, the progress of events over seas was mirrored with faithful exactness, and the difficulties which had arisen between the Puritans and the Churchmen were increased by the friction as to the freedom of form of worship allowed under the Charter, as in the instance of Lieutenant William Lewis, who in 1638 interfered with the devotions of some of the Puritan servants and freemen, and was uncomplimentary in his comments on sermons and ministers in general, and also in Thomas Gerard's intrusion on their rights as to the use of the chapel by the Protestant-Catholics in 1642. The same unrest prevailed as to the influence of the Jesuit Fathers in the colony, and presented a very serious question from the point of view of their ability to receive donations of gratitude from Indian princes, King Pathuen having early in the day presented them with Mattapany, to the great concern of my Lord Baltimore. And as troubles never come singly a third cause of disquietude arose in the necessity for a firm handling of the savages about them, for the Governor and Council had just ordered an expedition to reduce the Indians of the Eastern Shore, still contained in the Isle of Kent County and the Susquehannahs, then and for some time after, the deadly terror of the white man.

It was quite time for My Lord Baltimore to come out to his colony, but although he had so promised himself and his people, in this he was thwarted, and found himself placed under bond not to leave the kingdom, so that Leonard Calvert, the Governor, at this most critical period in the life of the Province, was forced to go home to England, reaching there just as the King's standard had been set up at Nottingham, and the Civil War had begun. He staid long enough to realize the defeat of the King at Marston Moor, which occurred while the brothers were in conference at Bristol or some point very near by.

Giles Brent, Esq., had been appointed, in the absence of the Governor, with large powers as Lieutenant-General, Admiral, Chief Magistrate and Commander of Maryland.

Mr. Richard Ingle, a well-known and war-like adherent of Parliament, arrived on the scene, and evincing a turbulent disposition, it became necessary for the Commander to seize his person until he could answer to the charge of treason and the instigation of rebellion within our borders. He, however, escaped through the agency of Captain Neale and Captain Cornwallis, who were sharply called to account for it by the next Assembly, they contrived to explain the position to that body, although it is still a mystery to us. It really meant the beginning of the Civil War in Maryland, and it was not long before the plundering times were on and the Governor, who had in the meantime returned, was forced to retire to Virginia, while the Great Seal, the records, and the public documents were all dispersed abroad as part of the spoil, leaving the little community without any of the appurtenances of government, with the loss of its materials for future history and the necessity for beginning its work all over again as to the matter of records and conveyances. Into this kaleidoscopic condition of things Leonard Calvert had brought back with him a commission for a Roman Catholic Council, to be composed of Giles Brent, John Lewger, Thomas Greene, Thomas Girard and James Neale. It seems an incredible condition, when one considers the straits of the Colony, and the only solution is that given by the authorities of the day, that, strange as it may seem, the extreme wing of the Roman Catholic party

had been in sympathy with Parliament, and from the Stoneyhurst MSS. we gather that the nobles, the Provincial of the Jesuits and the Superiors of the other Orders in England "were incessant in their efforts to arrive at some understanding with the Army," and this position may account for many incongruities, impossible otherwise to explain.

A note from a diary of the time gives a curious happening. When a conference was called in which, as the old chronicle has it, "both Papists and Fanatics did Agree" at the house of a citizen of London, when My Lord Baltimore, well-known as a staunch and loyal son of the Church of Rome, and Lilly, the Almanac-maker, one of the extremest of the Puritan movement, met in the house of a citizen of London Town, to compose and propound terms to the King, to which he could not accede. Bradley T. Johnson, in his *Founders of Maryland*, also states that the position of the Roman Catholics generally was "that of sympathy with the Parliament, hoping for a larger toleration in the success of the Puritans than they could obtain from the King and Church of England; and quotes Clarendon and Rapin in the statement that many Papists espoused the cause and entered the Parliamentary Army because they expected "Liberty of conscience for all religions." Whether these statements be true for England, it certainly accounts for many grotesque situations in the Colony, for which there seems no other solution.

Meanwhile, notwithstanding a special protection from Oliver Cromwell to Lord Baltimore, the Parliamentary Commissioners had arrived and speedily undertook the reduction of the plantations in the Chesapeake to their due obedience to Parliament.

The Commission included Captain Robert Denis, Mr. Richard Bennett, Mr. Thomas Stag, and Captain William Clayborne, for the reduction of Virginia. The next step in the instructions was that "upon your arrival in Virginia you shall use your best endeavor to reduce *all* the plantations," &c., &c., &c.; further, "you are to cause and see all the several acts of Parliament against Kingship and the House of Lords are received and published and alsoe the Act for abolishing the Book of Common Prayer," &c., &c., &c.

It is ordered that all writs warrants, are to be issued in the name of the Keepers of the Liberties of England, by authority of Parliament under the hand of one or more of the Council hereafter named, vizt., Robert Brooke, Esq., Col. Francis Yardley, Mr. Job Chandler, Capt. Edward Windham, Mr. Richard Preston and Lieut. Richard Banks.

The last chapter in this curious story is that upon July 3, 1654, an order passed the Council "for as much as the right Honorable, the Lord Baltimore, by his instruction to the Governor and Council, here dated the 28th September, 1653, has discharged Robert Brooke, Esq., from being of the Council . . . Justice of the Peace or Commander of any county within this Province, the Governor, William Stone, had thought fit, for divers reasons relating to the public good, and doth this day, by advice of Councill make void and villify an order or constitution made the 21st of November, 1650, touching the erecting some part of the south side of the Patuxent River into a county by the name of Charles County, and instead thereof do now erect, make and appoint both sides of the Patuxent River into one county by the name of Calvert County, Bounded on the south side by Pyne Hill River or Creeke to the head thereof, and from thence to the head of Patuxent River, being the northerly boundary of St. Mary's County, and bounded on the north side with the creeke upon the western side of the Chesapeake Bay, called the Herring Creeke, and from thence through the woods to the head of the Patuxent River, being the southerly bound of Anne Arundel County and the Governor this day appointed Mr. Richard Collett this day to be High Sheriff of Calvert County afsd."

Richard Preston had land assigned to him in the Patuxent as early as 1651. He had probably occupied it earlier, as was frequently the case, and while it was in no sense a manor, it occupied a prominent part as a seat of so much that pertained to the welfare of the Province. In 1652 Richard Preston had been called upon to raise men for the war north of the Patuxent. His land and house were directly upon the river, and by petition of several of the inhabitants the seat of government was temporarily removed there, and the first meeting of the

Assembly under the new order of things was held there Oct. 20, 1654, when he was elected Speaker of the House. In the Act of Recognition by this Assembly of work done by the Commissioners in the reduction of Maryland and the acknowledgment of the authority of the Keepers of its Liberties, Mr. Thomas Hatton, who had been the bearer of the Act of Toleration, and having come out of England with his fine inheritance of official service since the days of Queen Elizabeth, Mr. Job Chandler, equally loyal to his Proprietary, each refused to sit and act as Burgesses in respect that they have taken oath to the Lord Baltimore. They were fined and made also to pay charges for the election of their substitutes. One of the enactments of this Assembly was the shifting of boundaries and the substitution of new names for the old settlements. "The inhabitants of Herring Creek and the Cliffs shall pay charges to that county formerly called Anne Arundel, now Providence." Patuxent County also takes the place of Calvert, retaining, however, its metes and bounds, and to save their sensitive souls on the subject of Saints' days and names, the first county appears as Mary's, and this is true of all the prefixes. Mr. Richard Preston is for the better convenience of the inhabitants of Patomock and Patuxent to be the Keeper of the records of the Province. Large powers are also given him for treating with the Indians.

Rarely has a more complicated situation existed than in our colony in the years following the arrival of the Commissioners. Governor Stone, loyal to the Proprietary, and yet sorely puzzled as to how he might best advance his interests, first declined to treat with the gentlemen who were to reduce Maryland. Realizing, however, that the Parliament had triumphed, he made partial submission and retained office "until the pleasure of the State of England be known." But he was finally unseated and a commission of three undertook the government of the Province. After all the unhappy consequences which followed upon these events, the Commissioners found themselves again in a most embarrassing position. They were administering the Province under the authority of the Keepers of the Liberties of England, but the Lord Protector had already dispensed with this

bulwark of safety. Not only so, but he had further complicated the situation by writing to Richard Bennett on January 12, 1654, just a few weeks, according to the old style calendar, before the fight at Horn Point on Lady Day, March 25, 1655.

This document set forth: "We do will and require you and all others deriving any authority from you, to forbear disturbing Lord Baltimore or his affairs or people in Maryland." This brought consternation into the ranks of the commissioners, and Richard Bennett speedily sailed away, and upon his information as to the victory over the forces of My Lord Baltimore, Cromwell speedily wrote another characteristic letter with modifications, averring that his strictures had only reference to the boundary disputes between Maryland and Virginia. This was a safe outlet of family discussion well-nigh perennial in ordinary times, but at that writing the two colonies were sisters in affliction and boundaries were not on their minds as much, perhaps, as in the heads of those who would, to use Father Copley's simile, "fish in troubled waters."

The erection of Calvert County was probably the last important transaction in the Land Office for some years; for instructions having been given by Lord Baltimore to Governor Stone that his authority must be reasserted and the Government reinstated, with allusions to the cowardice which had prevented their use of the military force of the Province, the muster was called, the army of three hundred was mobilized and the descent was early made upon Preston on the Patuxent, where the archives were supposed to be securely stored. Commander William Eltonhead had charge of this division of the forces and it is related that the women of the household did their best to hold the fortress, but, short of ammunition, their only refuge was in their opinions very definitely expressed, and it was probably this last coup which cost the Commander his life after the battle of the Severn. Of ten who were selected for execution, six were spared and four were shot.

Madame Verlinda Stone's account of the engagement, in her letter to my Lord Baltimore, presents so complete a picture of the engagement, with its consequences, that we must give it entire:

For the Right Honourable the Lord Baltemore, these present.

Right Honourable:

I am sorry at present for to let your Honour understand of our sad condition in your Province. So it is, that my Husband, with the rest of your Councill went about a month agoe with a party of men up to Anne-Arundell County, to bring those factious people to obedience under your Government. My Husband sent Dr. Barber with one Mr. Coursey with a Message to them, but they never returned againe before the fight began. Also he sent one Mr Packer the day after, with a Message, and he likewise never returned, as I heard: but so it is, that upon Sunday the 25. of March they did ingage with the people of Anne-Arundell, and lost the field, and not above five of our men escaped; which I did conceive ranne away before the fight was ended; the rest all taken, some killed and wounded; my Husband hath received a wound in his shoulder, but I heare it is upon the mending. My Husband, I am confident, did not thinke that they would have engaged, but it did proove too true to all our great damages; They as I heare, being better provided then my Husband did expect; for they hired the Captain of the *Golden Lion*, a great ship of burden, the Captains name is Roger Hemans a yong man, and his Brother, who have beene great sticklers in the businesse. as I hear. Capitaine Heman was one of their Councill of War, and by his consent would have had all the Prisoners hanged; but after Quarter given, they tried all your Councillors by a Councill of Warre, and Sentence was passed upon my Husband to be shot to death, but was after saved by the Enemies owne Souldiers, and so the rest of the Councillors were saved by the Petitions of the Women, with some other friends which they found there; onely Master William Eltonhead was shot to death, whose death I much lament, being shot in cold blood; and also Lieutenant William Lewis, with one Mr Leggat and a Germane, which did live with Mr. Eltonhead, which by all Relations that ever I did heare of, the like barbarous act was never done amongst Christians. They have Sequestred my Husbands Estate, only they say they will allow a maintenance for me and my Children, which I doe beleeve will bee but small. They keep my Husband, with the rest of the Councill, and all other Officers, still Prisoners; I am very suddenly, God willing, bound up to see my Husband. They will not so much as suffer him to write a Letter unto mee, but they will have the perusall of what hee writes. Capitaine Tylman and his Mate Master Cook are very honest men, and doe stand up much for your Honour; they will informe you of more passages then I can remember at the present; and I hope my Brother will be downe before Captain Tylman goes away, and will write to you more at large; for he is bound up this day for to see his Brother, if they doe not detain him there as well as the rest; the occasion I conceive of their detainment there is, because they should not goe home, to informe your Honour of the truth of the businesse before they make their owne tale

in England, which let them doe their worst, which I do not question but you will vindicate my Husbands honour which hath ventured Life and Estate to keep your due heere, which by force he hath lost. And they give out words, that they have won the Country by the sword, and by it they will keepe the same, let my Lord Protector send in what Writing hee pleaseth. The Gunners Mate of Hemans, since his comming down from Anne-Arundell to Patuxent, hath boasted that he shot the first man that was shot of our Party. All this I write is very true, which I thought goode to informe your Lordship, because they will not suffer my Husbrnd for to write himselfe: I hope your Honour will be pleased for to looke upon my Sonne, and for to wish him for to be of good comfort, and not for to take our afflictions to heart. And nothing else at present, I rest

Your Honours most
humble Servant
VIRLINDA STONE.

Post-script.

I hope your Honour will favour me so much, that if my Sonne wants twenty or thirty pounds you will let him have it, and it shall be payd your Honour againe.

Hemans the Master of the *Golden Lion* is a very Knave, and that will be made plainly for to appeare to your Lordship for he hath abused my Husband most grosly.

At the next move in the game of chess, Lord Baltimore appointed Josias Fendall as Governor of Maryland. This seemed suspicious to the commission, and so he was arrested and held under surveillance. But when he had satisfied them he would make no changes until matters had been fully settled at home he was permitted to enjoy that high and honorable calling, the Governorship of Maryland.

The story would not be complete without a reference to Doctor Luke Barber, who, loyal to My Lord Baltimore, trusted friend of Cromwell, seems to have been sent to straighten out matters in the Province. As the result of his understanding between the Proprietary and the Protector, it may have been made possible for Lord Baltimore to take his Province back again with the least possible expenditure of force and energy. We know that the negotiations were begun, the government was to be surrendered to the "Ld. Proprietary, and to his jurisdiction all were to submit."

The drama was nearly at its close, and on November 30, 1657, these negotiations were completed by my Lord Baltimore, promising amnesty to all in rebellion, confirming their titles if they elected to remain in the Province, or a safe conduct out of it, and reaffirming the Act Concerning Religion. On March 24, 1658, William Fuller and Richard Preston surrendered the government into the hands of the Proprietary. So that by the time matters were well and duly settled, the King had come into his own again on both sides of the water, and among the first concerns coming before the Government of the Province was the confirmation of patents to those whose surveys had earlier been made; so we return gladly to the peaceful and picturesque Patuxent and follow the manors and their patents, their men and their manners from Drum Point, on the North shore upward.

The statement has been made that the river was the dividing line in matters of faith, all the Roman Catholics being on the south side and the Protestants on the north. This was really true of the Brooke family, and partially so for the rest of the world.

Great Eltonhead Manor had been allotted under special privilege to Edward Eltonhead, Gent., of London, for 10,000 acres, as he had agreed to transport 100 men into the Province. Just what his influence was we cannot tell, but the greatest latitude was extended to him in the permission to have seven years to furnish his tally, and in the unquiet days of the Civil War, Lord Baltimore expressed much concern, lest Eltonhead should not have had his warrant. The amount was finally divided in half and 5000 acres patented in 1658.

Its very locality is now forgotten, and but for its place as a boundary and its chain in the old title deeds, it could never have been identified

On the Calvert side and a portion of Great Eltonhead Manor is the estate known as Rousby Hall, and back of it was Mill Mount. Rousby was one of the few places destroyed in this region in the War of 1812 by the British, its then owner, Major Fitzhugh, was supposed to have been actively hostile to the enemy, and so the beautiful old house paid the penalty.



TOMB AT ROUSBY HALL, PATUXENT RIVER

The original owner was Col. John Rousby, whose wife was Barbara, the daughter of Henry and Frances Morgan, of Kent County. She was as fearless as she was beautiful, and it is to her pen that we owe our account of the troubles in the colony arising from the factions in the Protestant Revolution.

A rather barbaric wooing was the portion of her son's widow. The Hon. John Rousby died in 1750, aged twenty-three, leaving his wife—beautiful, dignified and courageous—only twenty years of age.

Suitors came thick and fast, but Col. William Fitzhugh, of Virginia, adopted tactics of a somewhat doubtful character. His career under Admiral Vernon at Carthage had made him somewhat militant in method. His devotion seemed likely to be unrequited until one day, on leaving her, he caught up her baby and carrying it into the boat, held it over the Patuxent waves until she changed her mind. They lived happily, remarkable to relate, and her little daughter became Madame Plater, the wife of the Governor. Platers and Rousbys were names to charm with. Today all that is left is the beautiful tombstone still on the place, the last fragment to keep touch with the past.

Patuxent Manor was taken up as a proprietary holding, of which the centre was Point Patience. John Ascombe had had his grant of the Point and his patent was recorded as early as 1658. In 1662, according to a record taken before the Court House was burned, his Lordship's Manor of Patuxent near Point Patience was proposed as a seat for a State House in an Assembly of which the Burgesses from Calvert County were Preston, Manning, Truman and Richard Smith. We know the territory better as the place where for so long Col. Somerule had his fine home and from whence the generous hospitality of this large plantation was dispensed.

Several freeholds intervened between this and Brooke Place Manor, identified in the old records of the Brooke family as "over against De la Brooke." The manorial honors of Robert Brooke, Esq., did not continue very long, for at the comparatively early age of 48 years he had laid his burdens down.



THE OLD HOUSE SPRING, BROOKE PLACE MANOR

Upon this estate of Brooke Place Manor he had built a residence for his son Roger, a reproduction, it is said, of the home which he had left across the river, De la Brooke Manor, and in view of the incursions of the strange Indians coming into the Province, he had also constructed a blockhouse near the river shore. This defense covered the approach from the house to the old House Spring, which is perhaps the only landmark with which Time has not had its way. It is found today untouched through all the centuries of its flow under the leafy canopy into the white gravelled basin where the cool and moist earth holds the lovely frame of ferns which make its setting. A more exquisite bit of nature would be hard to find. It also serves us as one of the landmarks to the burial ground where it is between the site of the old blockhouse and the old House Spring, that the remains of this founder of the Patuxent colony lie today unmarked and unknown, save to the line of succession from father to son, who have been shown the spot. But nature, always prodigal, soon effaces boundaries, unless some substantial obstruction to her wiles is erected, the day may come when there will be no one who can identify the place so wonderfully preserved for us. Shiloh and Cedar Hill, on which is the place of interment, are still occupied by the family.

On the north side Abingdon Manor comes next in the record, and here again we find evidences of great concessions made to an individual.

John Abingdon was early in the Province and had had divers and sundry tracts laid out for him as freeholds: Thorpe, Moreley, "about Abingdon Cliffs next the utmost bounds of St. Leonard's Hundred." The manor, however, called for 1000 acres, granted him in this year of restoration, 1658, "a special manor by His Lordship under his hand and greate seale, to be holden as of his manor of East St. Mary's, with His Lordship's own hand at London."

John Abingdon served his colony and county acceptably for many years, assisted in adjusting the tangled threads of Captain Cornwallis' affairs, when that worthy had retired to England, was appointed Justice by Cecilius in 1661, traded largely with the Indians and added to the commission of Calvert County, 1664-1669, of the quorum. He



RICHARD HARRISON, 1665-1716
ABINGDON MANOR

returned home to England only to end his days, and we soon find Richard Harrison, apparently a connection, 1665-1716, endeavoring to smooth out certain legal complications, with the sister of Abingdon and his niece, Muriel, who had been left his heiress and executrix. This arrangement was successful and the Assembly passed a special Act in the case, and Abingdon Manor passed into the hands of Richard Harrison, in whose family it remained for generations.

Crossing the Patuxent, where the last of these early manors is situated, we find Brooke Court Manor, and a more beautiful site could scarcely have been selected. The Indians had been appreciative of its advantages, and it was, originally, a very old Indian town. It lies just on the river shore, with a fine natural beach, a plateau which ascends from the river and a second one, on which stood the original building.

Robert Brooke had asked that he might have 1000 acres at Mattapanient, the settlement well up on the Patapsco, "but the Indians being presently there seated by order of the governor," 1000 acres were taken up on the south side two necks below the Indian town; other records locate it as Acquisiack, the old Indian name for Aquasco, now in Prince George's County. It has come down through Brookes, Digges, Craycrofts and Hoxtons, and only left the family possession as late as 1820. It was one of the estates which possessed a domestical chapel, with the chaplain in residence, from which Mass was served to the country around. Madam Hoxton, the last lady of Brooke Court Manor, having been a very devoted Roman Catholic. The Rev. John Bolton was one of the last who thus served the countryside and accompanied Madam Hoxton in the visit she paid to the great circle of relatives in the yellow coach, the admiration of the younger generations. Only a few years ago, in identifying the grant, a letter was received from Mr. Samuel McPherson, who purchased the manor from Stanislaus Hoxton, Esq., in which he recorded the fact that the house had been far too large for the families living there, and as their people came from the Forest and feared malaria, it was taken down and rebuilt two hills further back, the material from the old house, still substantial, after 150 years, having been used in the



MADAME SUSANNA HOXTON, THE LAST LADY
OF BROOKE COURT MANOR

construction of the new building. "A part of the old manor house, which had held the chapel and priest's room, was not available, since occupants of the chamber were continually roused by the sound of the priest's voice saying his prayers in an unknown tone." Traces of the old Indian town are to be found today in the beautiful specimens of arrow heads of flint and cornelian, dug up in the deep plowing.

The pictures of Madam Hoxton and her forebear, Richard Harrison, Esq., have had many vicissitudes; they have sojourned for a while at the bottom of the channel off the present Fort Carroll, through collision of the boat in bringing them to their owner, Mrs. Rachel Weems Reynolds, of Sherwood Forest, Baltimore County, where they found congenial company, since upon the walls hangs the portrait of David Weymyss, fair-haired young Jacobite, who, with his sister, the Lady Wilhelmina Weymyss, was brought hither from Scotland after their father's death, in 1715. David Weems took to wife Margaretta Harrison shortly after her sister, Susannah Harrison, had married Walter Hoxton, Esq. It is a matter of great congratulation to a large circle of descendants from their progenitor, Richard Harrison; 1665-1716, that after so many untoward happenings the portraits are once more among their "ain people."

There are other manors, in the region of the Patuxent and its tributaries, not upon these early lists, as in the case of Portland Manor on the Anne Arundel side, which was originally surveyed in a large tract of nearly 3000 acres, of which Jerome White, one of his Lordship's counsellors, received 2000 — the remainder to Henry Darnall, Esq. The manor was occupied later by John Darnall, and had gone down in succession in the family of the original patentee.

Anne Arundel Manor was also a proprietary possession, erected later, and let to Benedict Calvert by Charles V., Lord Baltimore.

The Manor of Mattapany, mentioned in the beginning of these lists as a freehold, of which it may here be mentioned Col. Nathaniel Utie held possession, whose links take us back through his uncle, Richard Collett, to Nicholas Farrar, of Little Gedding, was perhaps one of the most important points in the colony. We have followed it



ON THE MANOR OF MATTAPANI-SEWALL, PATUXENT RIVER

from its earliest mention as an Indian trading post, as a storehouse and mission for the Jesuits and by them returned to Lord Baltimore.

The Proprietary family had accessions from time to time in the person of Philip Calvert, who had come out in 1657, and who was speedily followed by Charles, the "sonne and heire" of Cecilius, the 2d Lord Baltimore. In the party which came into the Province at this time were the Sewalls, who had remained in England during these times of distress, and had fared but badly at the hands of the government. Henry Sewall had endeavored to rescue his property from the grasp of the party which, under the accusations of delinquent, malignant, or recusant were sure, sooner or later, to wring from them their lands and fortunes. He pleads for restoration of his estate as heir to his brother, Richard Sewall, of Corley, County Warwick, who, although he had come in on the Truro Articles and had served acceptably in the Protector's army, was yet mulcted in this fashion. The lands granted to Henry Sewall, therefore, on this side of the water, must have been very soothing to his sense of loss, and when we know that the first grant made to him was that of Mattapany, we realize that his was a goodly heritage.

Jane Lowe, the sixth daughter of Vincent Lowe and Anne Cavendish, accompanied her husband to the colony. Their connections in Darbyshire and Yorkshire were among the distinguished people of the day, and their alliance with Pilkingtons, Cokaines and others made an influential family connection. The grant to the Sewalls was made as follows: "In consideration of 15000 pounds, paid to our dear son, Charles Calvert, and otherwise upon Conditions of Plantation, a grant of 1000 acres, being on the south side of the Patuxent River in Calvert County, a parcel of land called Mattapany, together with a Court Baron and all things belonging thereto." This warrant was afterwards surrendered in order that a larger one might be made, with an additional grant of Eltonhead Manor, which through failure of heirs had become escheat to his Lordship. Other grants were Charles Gift and Denby, which, taken altogether, form the Manor of Mattapany-Sewall. Henry Sewall returned to England about 1664



THE OLD BOND CASTLE ON THE BAY, ¹⁶⁵⁸ 1658
(SEE APPENDIX)

*after
with sections to*

and there died. His widow became the wife of Charles III., Lord Baltimore, and was welcomed by Cecilius and the family, with all her clan, brothers as well as the stepsons and daughters, that she brought to Charles Calvert.

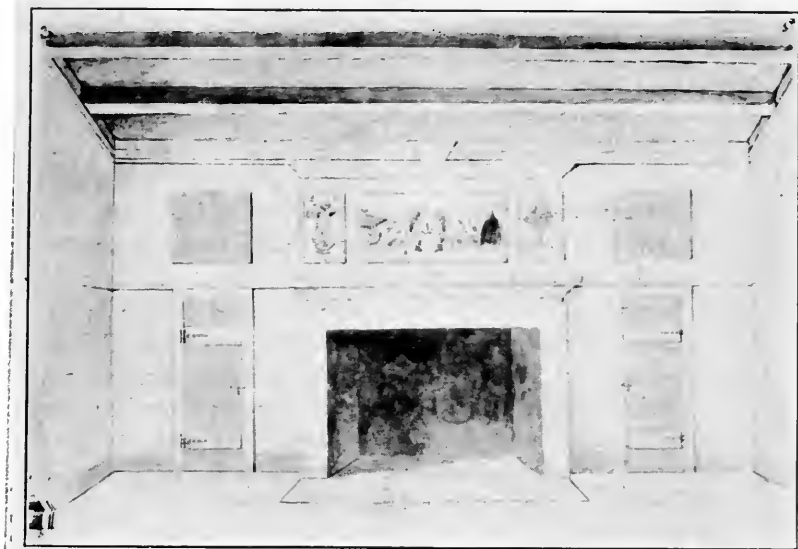
A letter from one of the Jesuit Fathers gives quite a little view of the manor in his day:

“A fortnight ago I accompanied Father Carbery to Mattapany-Sewall, 16 miles north of St. Inigoes. . . . Mattapany, an Indian name, is situated on a hill on the south side of the river, about two miles above its mouth. Charles Calvert, Lord Baltimore, Proprietor of Maryland, had made Mattapany his favorite residence from 1662-1684, when he returned to England, where he died in 1714, as good a Catholic as his father and grandfather, but his son, Benedict Leonard, wishing for the proprietorship of Maryland, which had been taken from his father by William and Mary, had turned Protestant, and was a member of the English Parliament.

“His charter, as Lord Proprietary, was restored to him instead of the Kingdom of Heaven in 1715. The residence of Charles Calvert, which was also a fort, had so much decayed that the grandfather of Father Sewall had built a fine brick house at a short distance, and in that manor house Father Sewall was born.” He says, in conclusion, “the people in these parts are very much alike for faith and simpleness to Lancashire people, but not so all Maryland.”

In one of the letters to England, Charles Calvert refers to a note written him by his father as to his place of residence. It reads:

“As for that Caution yr. Lp. is pleased to give me for my owne security (my house at Mattapany standing so near the water) I humbly thank yr. Lp. for your advice and shall endeavor my owne security by removing up to Zachia and shall also be very cautious of what shippes I go on board of.” We find in the proceedings of the Upper House of the 28th October, the reason for this anxiety: “This House seriously considering the endeavor of the pirates last summer to have surpris'd the person of the Rt. Hon. the Ld. Prop. and with him the magazines kept at Mattapany, for the defense of the Province desire



DINING-ROOM IN OLD BOND CASTLE

(SEE APPENDIX)

the Lower House to join in providing a convenient Guard for defense of his Lpp., and security of this Magazine. An appropriation of 100,000 lbs. is moved, in addition to the sum already named, and the appointment of Col. William Burgess is made to the command of suitable forces for that purpose."

The next entry is: "I have already built a country house for summertime at Zachia, according to the fashion of building houses in this country, but by what I have done already I find building here to be very chargeable and am loth to bestow much more of it, least though the place be so healthfull when I have done Cis should not like it." Alas for human plans, the little heir did not long survive to be consulted as to his wishes for the future.

We find while still Governor, in 1679, he had written: "I am resolved to give order to my new attorneys to lett my house, for since persons of the Romish persuasion are not permitted to be in London, it will not be convenient for me to keep that house any longer." Ever careful of his in-laws, he writes by the same ship: "I understand there has been great trouble about a Gowne for my wife's daughter Jennie and that you are blamed by some of my wife's relatives, but I shall take care to clear you in that or anything else they may take unkindly from you." He is most concerned about the moving of his goods and writes: "Herein, good brother, pray faile not, and in particular take special care of my trunk in my dressing room in which are my deeds and writings for all my estates in England, Ireland and elsewhere." The postscriptum as usual contains the most important directions: "From my wife your sister who earnestly entreats you that good care may be taken of a great trunck which stands in her chamber betwixt the bedd and the chimney, there being in it several bottles of cordial waters, likewise some flent glasses, which will be broke if not with great care carried away. The best chest of drawers must have an exact accompt and lastly my scritoire may be carefully removed."

But as the days go on and the desire to see his children prevails he writes that, "if the house in Southampton buildings be not lett out

it be kept unlett and my goods remain therein, having changed my resolution touching my children whom I now resolve shall live together there, and to that end I am resolved to have my son Cecil sent for to town, hoping by May to be there with them myself."

Lord Baltimore returned home for the last time in 1684 and found in the tumultuous times, through which England was passing, much to engage all his powers. We find that an order was given that the Lady Baltimore and her daughter were to be discharged from custody, but that the priest, who had also been seized, should be safely secured. It is quite evident that the domestic chaplain had been apprehended, as well as Lady Baltimore and her family, for an offense against the penal laws in force at that time, which were peculiarly severe. It is well known to some of her descendants that this custom of having a priest in residence was continued in her family on this side of the water for generations. The household at Brooke Court Manor, as already cited, being only one of many such instances.¹

My Lord Baltimore survived all of these discomforts and mourned the loss of the Lady Jane, who departed in 1701 and was buried at St. Giles-in-the-Field in London. He married later Mary, and fourthly Margaret Charlton, of the old family whose seat was at Hexham, with which the Calvert family had other interesting links.

As we have seen, My Lord Baltimore was gathered to his fathers in 1714, and the son, Benedict Leonard, who reigned in his stead, survived him only thirteen months, leaving Charles, the fifth Lord Baltimore, a minor, who confirmed to the Sewalls the grant of Mattapany-Sewall. The manor has come down in almost unbroken succession to those of their blood and has been for the last half century in the possession of the family of the late George Thomas, Esq., adjutant First Maryland, and captain in the Second Maryland Army of Northern Virginia, of the Confederate forces during the Civil War.

In the neighborhood of the upper Patuxent in Prince George's County large tracts of land were surveyed and taken up by the Snow-

¹I am indebted to the late and lamented Henry F. Thompson, Esq., for the above fact concerning the apprehension of Lady Baltimore.



NEW BIRMINGHAM MANOR, RICHARD SNOWDEN, 1690

NOW IN PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY

71

dens. Richard Snowden, Sr., son of Richard Snowden, of Wales, built Birmingham Manor House as early as 1690. It was destroyed by fire August 20, 1891, and a pathetic incident in its destruction is told, in that while the fire was at its height the panel over the great mantel-piece, which usually contained a portrait or landscape painted on the wood, cracked open with the heat and revealed to the helpless beholders great store of parchments and papers, of which the hiding place had been until then entirely unknown. Richard Snowden, the younger, added, from time to time, very largely to the manor lands. The Snowden furnaces were well known on both sides of the water, and the only product which was allowed them, namely, that of pig iron, was a great source of wealth, so that in 1719, we find 10,000 acres and over patented to him, which at his death had increased until it included the plantations now known as Birmingham, Snowden Hill, Fairland, Montpelier, Oakland, Snow Hill, Avondale, Alswick, Elmwood, Brightwood and Maple Grove, and part, if not all, of the town of Laurel.

It should here be noted that Birmingham Manor House was fortunately preserved to all the generations to whose hands it had passed, without any restoration which would have destroyed its antique elegance. "The site was commanding, the grounds were extensive and the approaches impressive. The house was built in the old English style of bricks to the second story, where shingles formed side walls with a leaning toward the roof. There were recess windows to the second story; there was a porch in front, through which the massive front door was reached, and the door opened into a quaint hall where were to be found large old-fashioned fireplaces, and in the rooms as well. There was a nearby terrace and a quaint old garden, edged with immense borders of box, with the family burying ground not very far away."

Montpelier, another division of the Manor, was on the great northern and southern Post Road and the country house retained the old traditions of hospitality for the people who continually passed to and fro and who did not hesitate to stop there for a night.



MONTPELIER, SNOWDEN ESTATE

The manor lands of the Snowdens extended well up on the Patuxent, where, although it was never navigable, there was always the stream which could turn a mill, and as neighbors among the landed proprietors of the same nationality, the men of Wales, there was the Davis family, whose large holdings gathered up into the estate of Greenwood, which included a part of another Snowden Manor. The last Master of Greenwood, Allen Bowie Davis, Esq., churchman, statesman and scholar, will long be remembered and his career should prove an inspiration "for those who come after."

In Clean Drinking Manor we find one of the more recently erected—if the date of 1680 comes under that description. It, however, has gone through many vicissitudes of boundary changes and marks many periods.

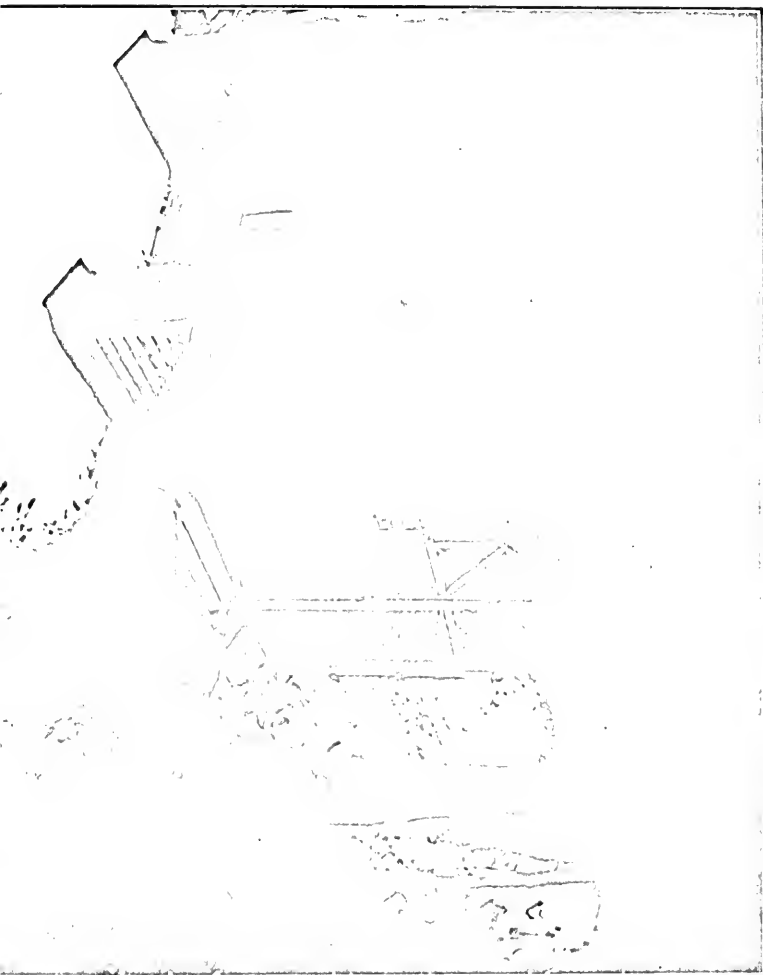
At the time of its choice by Col. John Courts of Sproxtton, Yorkshire, it was in the upper part of Charles County. When Prince George's was erected in 1695 it was included in that division. Frederick County having come into being in 1748, this manor land was therein included, and when in 1776 General Montgomery was remembered by a grateful State for his gallant campaign in Canada by the bestowal of his name on the new county, provided for the rapidly increasing settlement of these parts, these fourteen hundred acres taken up in 1680, patented in 1699, may be found in this much-named territory.

Its springs of purest water were famous long ago in the days when travellers stopped on their way to and fro to reach the Bladensburg public road and enjoyed the ever-ready hospitality of the manor people.

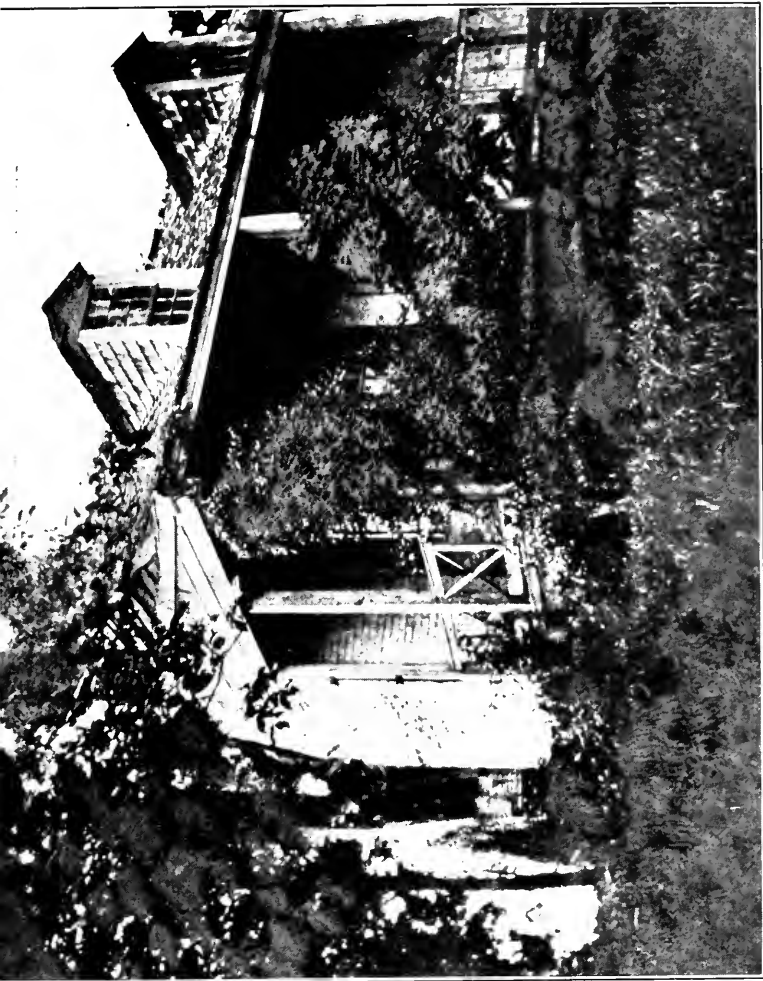
In 1750 Charles Jones, Gentleman, married Elizabeth Courts and the present house was then begun.

The tract of land known as Hayes was purchased from this manor by Captain Arthur Lee of Blenheim, Charles County, and conveyed to Major Yates of the same County in 1756.

In 1762 the Rev. Alexander Williamson built the house now standing on the plantation of Hayes, then supposed to embrace a thousand acres more or less.



THE MANOR OF CLEAN DRINKING, MONTGOMERY COUNTY
PATENTED IN CHARLES COUNTY, 1878



THE MANOR OF CLEAN DRINKING, MONTGOMERY COUNTY
PATENTED IN CHARLES COUNTY, 1899



HAYES, FORMERLY INCLUDED IN THE MANOR OF CLEAN DRINKING,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY



HAYES, FORMERLY INCLUDED IN THE MANOR OF CLEAN DRINKING,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY

As the parsonage of Prince George Parish it was thought to be conveniently situated for the territory covered by that ecclesiastical division, comprising a part of Prince George's County and all of what is now Frederick County.

Mr. Williamson departed from these scenes in 1785, and his will, leaving his property to his three nieces, was administered by H. T. Townshend, Benjamin Stoddart and James Dunlop. It was purchased from the estate by Mr. Dunlop, and has descended in an unbroken line from Lairds and Dunlops to the possession of George Thomas Dunlop, Esq.

Mount Calvert, near the present dividing line of Lyons Creek, the boundary between Anne Arundel and Calvert Counties, was surveyed for Philip Calvert, in 1657. The Chancellor, for by this title he is always known, had patented Wolsely Manor, in St. Mary's, which took its name from "one of the most ancient families of England," who were represented in the early colony by Anne Wolsely, the wife of Philip Calvert, youngest son of George, first Lord Baltimore. Later, when he married Jane Sewall, "my wife's daughter Jenny," his manorial holdings were chosen within easy travel of Mattapany Sewall in the Manor of Mount Calvert.

The Manor of "Could Spring," surveyed for Josias Fendall, was made void in the trial for treason against my Lord Baltimore, when Fendall attempted to inaugurate a republic in the colony. It is not easy to locate, although some day a clue may be found for it.

The Manor lands, with their glories and responsibilities, have departed; their boundaries are almost impossible to trace, but the Patuxent flows on serenely, bearing on its bosom the swift-moving steamer, as miraculous in its turn as the many-sailed ships which brought our people here were to the aboriginal lords of the soil; the bark canoe of the Indian has given place to the noisy and odorous little motor-boat, but the men who made the land, who put into it their loves and hates, their life and death, have left us as our heritage the free and sovereign State of Maryland; and, having arrived at the haven where we would be, we end our journeyings for today—and the curtain falls on the Patuxent and its Tributaries.



THE SITE OF CALVERTON, ON BATTLE CREEK, CALVERT COUNTY

APPENDIX I

To William Fuller was allotted in 1658 a tract which has in the patent no name, but which we know later as Middle Fuller, and to-day as Bond Castle. It was built as a portion of the house still standing about this date, the "new part" having been erected after it came into possession of Holdsworths and Bonds, the chimney bearing the inscription J. B. and A. H. Anne Holdsworth was the heiress of the family notable for their fortune and great landed possessions in that portion of the County lying near the Chesapeake Bay. In the early days it possessed remnants of its defences against the Indians, who, according to the Treaty of 1652, were to come by water and not by land on their visits to the white man. This tract was near that of Richard Bennet, and had the advantage over trees as boundaries, as "three holes in the cliff" were more substantial than the fast vanishing forest. The interior possesses a very beautiful specimen of the extension of a mantel shelf with the supporting closets across a long and beautifully proportioned room. The panel in the centre had different interpreters, one averring that it was intended for Newgate Prison; another tradition gives it, and far more probably, as the home of the Bonds in the country which they had left—Scotland. The great open fireplace, the hand-wrought iron strap hinges, latches, and door locks mark a very quaint survival of a very notable period. Madam Juliet Bond, the last hostess of Bond Castle, gave us a cordial welcome, and told most interestingly of the age of the great timbered beams which ran across the ceiling, with contrasts not flattering to a modern dwelling of which she had watched the trees cut down, the planks sawed out and the house built in short time, and her comment was: "Green trees, green people, green house."

APPENDIX II

The value of Mattapany as a citadel, an arsenal, a fortress of defense was well proven in many attacks and last exemplified when, as late as the time of the Protestant Revolution in 1688, it was besieged by that unsavory bird John Coade and his faction, as the late Dr. William Hand Browne used to call him.

Madam Barbara Smith has left a terse and graphic account of the situation when she went to London and made her petition in person to the King. There were doubtless many such gifted and devoted women in "all and every" of the Hundreds and Counties, but we happen to possess these three epistles in which Madame Verlinda Stone writes my Lord Baltimore for her husband after the Battle of the Severn, Mary Taney petitions the Archbishop of Canterbury for a Rector to be sent to Christ Church, Calvert County, and Madam Barbara reports on the Colonial conditions in 1689.

THE NARRATIVE OF BARBARA, WIFE OF RICHARD SMITH, OF PATUXENT RIVER, IN CALVERT CO., PROVINCE OF MARYLAND

"Upon the 25th of March last a rumour was spread abroad about the mouth of Patuxent River that 10,000 Indians were come down to the Western Branch of the said River, whereupon my husband went up . . . where he found noe Indians there a strong report that 9000 were at Mattapany at the mouth of the Patuxent and that they had cut off Captain Bourne's family (who had then Great Eltonhead Manor, which included the Island now known as Solomons) and had inforted themselves at Mattapany which was all false."

She goes on to say, however, that it had the desired effect—"all the Country rose in arms"—the report was only a sham and the pretense given for arming was that the Papists had invited the Northern Indians to come down and cutt off the Province, their descent to be about the end of August when roasting ears were in season, and they (the faction), therefore, rose to secure the Magazine arms and ammunition, first at St. Marys and then at Mattapany.

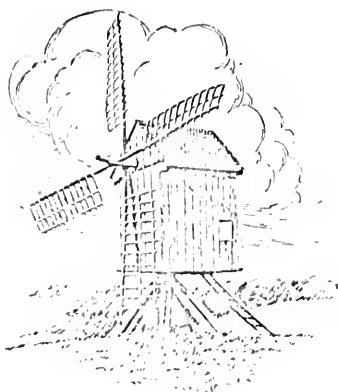
The call for an assembly from Coade had gone unheeded, "Sheriff Taney and Coroner Cleggett refusing to summon Burgesses for it; they instead drew up an abhorrence and protest."

"The County of Ann Arundell which is accounted the most populous and richest of the whole Province, and wherein is but one Papist family, held out and would not elect any Burgess."

"Yett all this while, not until my home coming which was the 26 of December last there was not the least appearance of any foreign or home Indian coming to distress us. Mr. Taney and my husband were still detained prisoners at my coming away.

In London Dec 1689

BARBARA SMITH."



THE LAST WINDMILL IN THE COUNTY



THE EFFIGIES OF THOMAS BROOKE AND SUSAN FOSTER, IN WHITCHURCH, HANTS
RESTORED BY THEIR AMERICAN KITH AND KIN
COURTESY OF GEORGE H. BROOKE, ESQ., OF PHILADELPHIA

APPENDIX III

THE BROOKES IN ENGLAND

In a correspondence between the late Arthur Spayd Brooke and Miss Whittingham, of blessed memory. Mr. Brooke says:

Perhaps the earliest Englishman of our connection was Walter, described as a man of learning, a legal writer of high repute, who is mentioned by Blackstone in his Commentaries on English Law. The home of this gentleman was in Chester as early as 1230. The records show a fair chain with perhaps one doubtful link. Another notable member was Sir Robert Brooke, 1508, Chief Justice in the reign of Mary 1553-58.

Richard Brooke, said to be the nephew of Sir Richard Brooke, Chief Baron of the Exchequer in the reign of Henry VIII., married Elizabeth Twyne, daughter of John Twyne, Gent., of Whitechurch, Hants.

Richard Brooke's will Jan. 14, 1588/9, Whitechurch, Co. Southampton, Gentleman. Confirmed Feb. 16, 1590, in presence of Thomas and Robert, his sons.

He leaves "To the repairs of the church at Whitechurch £1. 3. 4 to the poor at my Burial £3.

To Thoma. my son my leases held by the Blessed Trinity at Winchester, my lease of Knoll, my wood in Chilgrove and Freefolk. To Elizabeth my wife my lease of the parsonage at Whitechurch for her life with the remainder to Thomas my son. For my said son Thomas 300 sheep sundry wheat malt etc horses cows and carts. To my said wife for her life free lands and tenements in Whitechurch and Freefolk remainder to Thomas my son. Remainder to Robert my son and my right heirs

To my daughter Barbara Brooke £20 per annum for life out of the Manor of West Fosbury commonly called Bacons To Robert my son (illegible) To Barbara my daughter £300 at her age of 23 or her marriage

To Thomas my son £30 during his mother's life time To my daughters Barbara and Dorothy a silver tankard and 12 silver spoons

To Thomas my son my silver basin and ewer

To Richard my son £100

To Barbara my daughter £100 more

Residue to my wife Elizabeth Brooke and appoint her sole executrix

Proved May 6 1594 by Eliz. Brooke relict and executrix."

LETTER FROM VICAR OF WHITCHURCH, H. EDMUND SHARPE, TO MISS WHITTINGHAM, YOUNG MEN'S FRIENDLY SOCIETY, WINCHESTER DIOCESE,
WHITCHURCH RECTORY, HANTS

I was very interested in receiving your letter with notes of the Brooke family. I often wondered where the family went to, and your note is the answer.

There is a beautiful Brass which I now give you:

Pietatus Opus

This grave (oh grieffe) hath swallowed up with wide and open mouth
The body of good Richard Brooke of Whitechurch, Hampton South,
And Elizabeth his wedded wife, twise Twentie years and one.
Sweet Jesus hath their souls in heaven, ye ground flesh, skin and bone.
In Januarie, worne with age, daie sixteneth died hee.
From Christ full nineteene hundred years and more by ninety-threc;
But death her twist of life in Maie, daie twentieth did untwine,
From Christ full fifteen hundred years and more by ninety-nine.
They left behind them, well to live and grown to good degree,
First Richard, Thomas, Robert Brooke the youngest of the three;
Elizabeth and Barbara and Dorothee the last
All six the knot of nature, love and kindness, keeping Fast.
This tombstone with the plate thereon, thus graven fair and large
Did Robert Brooke, the youngest soune, make of his proper charge.
A citizen of London State by faithfull service Free,
Of Marchant greate Adventurers a brother sworne was hee;
And of the Indian Companie, come gain or loss or lim
And of the Goldsmith liverie, All these God gifte to him
This monument of memorie in love performed hee
December thirtie-one from Christ, Sixteen hundred and Three.

Anno Domini, 1603-

Laus Deo.

BROOKE NOTES

1602. Robert Brooke, b. at London ye 3d daye of June, 1602, being Thursday, between 10 and 11 of ye clock in ye forenoon, being Corpus Christi day.

FROM BROOKE GROVE REGRD, MONTGOMERY CO., MD.

Robert Brooke, Co. Southampton, Gent., Wadham College. Matric. 28 April, 1618, aged 15. B. A. 6 July, 1620. M. A. April 20, 1624.

MATRICULATES OF OXFORD

Robert Brooke married Mary Baker, of Battell, ye 25 Feb., 1627, being St. Matthyas Day and Shrove Tuesday.

20 of Dec., 1628, Rev Robert Brooke was presented to the Rectory of Whickham, Co. Durham, by the Bishop of that Diocese.

Baker Brooke, eldest son of Robert and Mary, was born at Battell Nov. 16.

Barbara Brooke, born at Whickham, 1634.

Mary Baker Brooke, wife of Rev. Robert Brooke, died the same day.

1635. Robert Brooke, Clerk, widower, aged 32 and Mary Mainwaring of St. Giles-in-the-Field, Spinster (were married), consent of the worshipful Roger Mainwaring, D. D., Parish of St. Giles-in-the-Field, 9th May, 1635.

Rev. Robert Brooke presented by the Bishop of St. Davids, as Prebendary, Tralling Co., Brecon.

With reference to his religious faith, Mr. Brocke says "there is nothing but contradiction. One tradition sustained by very circumstantial evidence makes him a Romanist," Father Devitt, S. J., of Georgetown College, confirms this.

DIARY OF THE MARCHES OF THE ROYAL ARMY, CAMDEN SOCIETY, WHITCHURCH

Against the north wall of the chancell a faire monument, the statue of a man in a barr-gawne and a woman

Inscription "Thom. Brooke Ar. actat 52: ob 13 Sept 1612"

Susanna uxor ejus, filia nater max, Thomas Foster Militis in parochia Hunsdon com. Hert.

[One of the Judges K B. Mon. Ins at Hunsdon]

The monument of Thomas Brooke and Susan Foster, his wife, from its former position in the chancel would seem to denote that he must have been Lay Rector of Whitchurch, or rather Lay Improrietor, having a lease of the tithes from St. Cross Hospital, Winchester.

SYMOND'S DIARY OF MARCHES CON.

"Friday 18 October 1644 His Majestie &c left Sarum and marched toward Andover, Wallers force being at Andover.

This night the King lay at White Hart in Andover, the whole army in the field. Saturday as soon as light the whole army marched after the enemy. The King lay at Whitchurch at Mr. Brooke's his howse that night.

Sunday the whole army was marching but they rec'd orders to return to their quarters The reason for the King's stay was for General Ruskin, who was behind, as also Earl of Cleveland coming from the relief of Portland Castle, and a very wett forenoon."

Monday 21 October His Majestie &c left Whitchurch the generall rendezvous upon the Downe neare Kings Mills house. (at Sidmenton)

His Majestie lay at Kings cleere 7 myle from Basing.



THE GRAVE OF ROBERT BROOKE ESQ., COLONIST, 1655
BROOKE PLACE MANOR, CALVERT COUNTY





