

EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOK

OF

JAMES EGERTON

The probable author of the genealogical data recorded in the book was James Egerton, born in 1740, married in 1768, died in 1785.

The probable following owners of the book:

1. Gilbert Gray Egerton, son of James Egerton.
2. James A. Egerton, son of Gilbert Gray Egerton.
3. James A. Egerton Jr., son of James A. Egerton.

The known following owners of the book:

1. Virginia Adelaide Egerton Simms,
daughter of James A. Egerton Jr.
2. Albert Egerton Simms, son of Virginia A.
Egerton Simms
3. Albert Egerton Simms Jr., son of Albert E. Simms,
Fredericksburg, Virginia

Received book in 1979.

This was copied from the collection of Bible records in the office of Richard E. Hunter Jr., Clerk of Superior Court, Warren County, Warrenton, North Carolina. It was copied September 1990 by Colleen Nixon Petty, of Memphis, Tennessee.

This copy was submitted by Anna Carter Johnson, Monroe, Louisiana.

Martha Egerton and James Egerton
married April the 7th 1768

John Judkins Egerton
son of the same was
born February the 9th 1769

Elisabeth Champion Egerton
was born February the 28th day 1771

Ann Blow Egerton was
born the 7th day of June of 1773

James Nicholson Egerton was
born the 26 day October 1781

Wilmot Evans Egerton
was born Sept 12th 1785

family Name

*Judkins
Champion*

Nicholson

Evans

Gray

Williams

Translator

Prayer Book

Martha Egerton & James Egerton
 married April 7th 1768
 John Judkins Egerton
 son of the same was
 born February 9th 1769
 Elisabeth Champion Egerton
 was born February 28th 1771
 Ann Blow Egerton was
 born June 7th 1773
 James Nicholson Egerton was
 born October 26th 1781
 Wilmot Evans Egerton
 was born Sept 12th 1785

Good for evil, the
 more they know, that
 James Egerton's disciple, An
 married the 7th day of the
 month of February 1768
 John Judkins Egerton
 son of the same was
 born February 9th 1769
 Elisabeth Champion
 Egerton was born
 February 28th 1771
 Ann Blow Egerton was
 born the 7th day of June
 1773
 James Nicholson Egerton
 was born the 26th day of
 October 1781
 Wilmot Evans Egerton
 was born Sept 12th 1785

Phillip Moody Judkins
son of Ann Judkins
was born April the 9th 1776

Gilbood (Gilbert?) Gray Egerton
was born June the 17th 1776

translation

Mary Williams Egerton
was born August the 17th 1779

Prayer Book

be few in Number, yet I hope they fully fill
all those several Parts of a Communicant
Duty, according to that Rule and Statute
which our Church has fixed for our Guide
Companion to the Holy Altar. By the Addition
of those Psalms, and proper Lessons annexed
to each particular Prayer and Meditation, a
Communicant may enlarge his Devotion, to what
Degree or Length he pleaseth: through which
Method you have as much Matter for actual
Preparation in this little Book, as in any other
Discourse of this Nature whatsoever.

*Phillip moody Judkins
son of Ann Judkins
was born April
the 9th 1776*

*Mary Williams Egerton
was born June the
17th 1779*

*Mary Williams Egerton
was born August the
17th 1779*

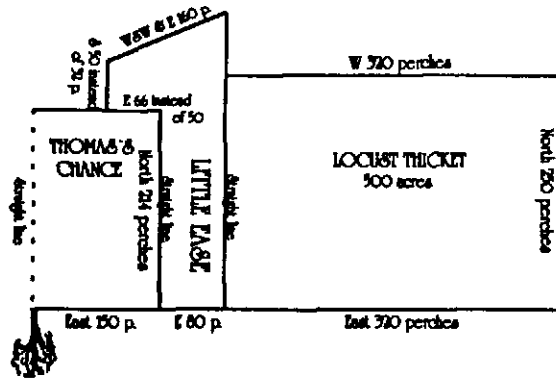
EGERTON
NEAL
CALVERT

The Land Records of Prince George's County

Maryland

p 18-611

1710 to 1717



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Abstracted by

Elise Greenup Jourdan

folio 166 • Indenture, 20 Oct 1711

From: **Thomas Sprigg** of Prince George's County, Gen^t.

To: **Arthur Nelson**, planter of Prince George's County

For 35£ a tract of land called *Addition to Bacon Hall* in Prince George's County; bounded by Piney Branch of the Eastern Branch of the Potomoc; 300 acres of land

Signed: **Thomas Sprigg** (seal)

Witnessed: **J. Gerrard, Th^o. Clagett**

Alienation: **Arthur Nelson** paid 12s 3 May 1712

folio 168 • Indenture, 28 Feb 1711

From: **Thomas Letchworth**, planter of Prince George's County, & **Roger Boyce** of Calvert County

To: **Levin Covington** of Somerset County, Gent.

For 350£ that piece of "high land and marsh land being part of two tracts of land and marsh in Prince George's County" called *Brooke Court* bounded by Aquasco Creek and Marsh on the Patuxent; containing 705 acres with 139 acres of marsh and 101 acres of high land part of *Joseph and Mary*; 465 acres part of *Brooke Court*

Signed: **Thomas Letchworth** (seal), **Roger Boyce** (seal)

Witnessed: **Rob^t. Skinner, Henry Cox, R. Dallian, Nathan Rigby**

Memo: 3 Apr 1712 examination of **Mary Boyce**, wife of **Roger**

Payment: **Levin Covington** paid **Thomas Letchworth** the sum of 30£ being "his part in full"; paid **Roger Boyce** the sum of 325£ for his portion of the land

Alienation: **Levin Covington** paid 18s on 26 Apr 1712

folio 174 • Indenture, 31 Oct 1711

From: **Charles Calvert** of St. Mary's County, Gen^t., son and heir of **William Calvert, Esq^r**. late of St. Mary's County

To: **James Neale** of Charles County, Gen^t., and wife **Elizabeth**, daughter of **Charles Calvert**

For 5£ a 600 acre part of *Elizabeth Manor* in Piscataway, then in Charles County, now in Prince George's County; **Charles Calvert** sold 3,000 acres to **Charles Egerton** late of St. Mary's County, deceased reserving the 600 acres; an unknown surplus number of acres appear to be within the bounds of the original grant; **Josiah Willson** and **Thomas Sprigg** to act as attorneys

Signed: **Charles Calvert** (seal)

Witnessed: **William Johnson, Tho^s. Underwood, Richard Jones** (mark), **Jeremiah Adderton**

Enrolled: 27 Feb 1712

folio 176 • Indenture, 3 Nov 1711

From: **William Nicholls** of Prince George's County

To: **John Gaskin** of Prince George's County

For 7£/10s paid to **Margaret Gaskin**, mother of **John Gaskin**, a parcel of land on the North Branch of the Patuxent where **John** now lives called *Green Clift* of 100 acres

Signed: **William Nicholls** (mark & seal)

Witnessed: **J. Gerrard, Th^o. Clagett**

Memo: **William Nicholls** and **Mary** his wife acknowledged deed

Payment: 3 Nov 1711 7£/10s paid to the widow **Margaret Gaskin**

Alienation: 25 Mar 1712 **John Gaskin** paid 4s

folio 178 • Shipment of Goods, 3 July 1710

ABM The good ship *Arden*, frigate, riding in anchor in the Patuxent, 3 hogshead of

No. 10.11.12 tobacco bound for London, numbered as in margin; from **Abe Boyd** to **Arden Carleton**, merchant; freight for said goods at the rate of 12£ & 7 and Maryland duties

Signed: **Tho^s. Markin**

folio 179 • Indenture, 29 Oct 1711

From: **George Jones**, planter of Prince George's County

To: **Fustian Lovelace** of Charles County

For 2,000 pound of tobacco a tract of land called *Turell Green* in Prince George's County of 50 acres

Signed: **George Jones** (seal)

Alienation: **Joanna Lovelace** paid 2s 30 Nov 1711

folio 181 • Bond of Obligation, 27 Apr 1712

John Williams of Prince George's County binds himself and his heirs unto **Nicholas Rhodes**, son of **Richard Rhodes** deceased, two cows and calves, two sows and pigse and a young breeding mare to be paid and delivered to **Nicholas** when he becomes 19 years of age at which time **Nicholas** shall be free to act and do for himself is his mother shall think fit and convenient; also **Williams** shall "put **Nicholas Rhodes** to school during the space of 2 years and 6 months and pay for everything necessary for his schooling"

Signed: **John Williams** (mark)

Witnessed: **Thomas More**

folio 182 • Indenture, 22 Jul 1710

From: **John Murdock**, merchant of Prince George's County

To: **Benjamin Belt**, planter of Prince George's County

For 73£ a tract of land called *Londie* in Prince George's County of 100 acres

Signed: **John Murdock** (seal)

Witnessed: **James Stoddart, Frederick Claudius, Ja^s. Haddock**

Memo: **John Murdock** and wife **Katharine** acknowledged deed

Alienation: **Benjamin Belt** paid 4s on 23 Jun 1712

folio 184 • Indenture, 8 May 1712

From: **William Hatten**, Gen^t. of Prince George's County and **Thomas Dent**, Gen^t. of Charles County

To: **John Lowe**, planter of Prince George's County

For 5s and other good causes a tract of land called *The Brothers* in Prince George's County, formerly Charles County, in the woods above Piscataway, of 236 acres

Signed: **William Hatton** (seal) and **Thomas Dent** (seal)

Witnessed: **Joseph Hatton, W^m. Stone**

Memo: 12 June 1712 deed acknowledged in open court of Charles County, **John Rogers**, Clerk, 28 Jun 1712 enrolled on the land records of Prince George's County, **Robert Hall**, Clerk

folio 187 • Indenture, 1 Jul 1712

From: **Hugh Ryley**, Gen^t. of Prince George's County

To: **Rich^d. Rose**, planter of Prince George's County

For 50£ a 103 acre parcel of land called *Rose Purchase* taken tract a tract of land called *Scott's Lott* in Prince George's County; bounded by land of **Tho^s. Holliday** called *Upper Gutting* and the *Seaman's Delight* owned by **Thomas Plummer**

Signed: **Hugh Ryley** (seal)

Witnessed: **William Chaplin, Eliphaz Ryley**

Alienation: 6 Jul 1712 **Richard Rose** paid the sum of 5s/1p

folio 189 • Deed of Gift

From: **John Smith** of Calvert County, Gen^t.

To: **John Smith**, his son

A tract of land as described in original patent

Signed: **John Smith** (seal)

Witnessed: **Jo^s. Brooke, George Loynes** (mark)

folio 190 • Deed of Gift, 3 Aug 1697

From: **Richard Stephens**, planter of Prince George's County, and **Sarah** his wife

To: **Timothy Mahall** and **Jane** his wife

EBERTON

Other publications by Elise Greenup Jourdan

GREENUP WITTEN CECIL

With Francis W. McIntosh
1840-1850 Federal Census Tazewell County, Virginia
1860 Federal Census Tazewell County, Virginia

1840
1860

The Land Records of Prince George's County
Maryland
1702 to 1709

Ches. + Mary 18 r 14

Abstracted by

Elise Greenup Jourdan

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From the microfilm CR 49,514-2
Prince George's County Court Records
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350 Rowe Boulevard
Annapolis, Maryland 21401

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JANUARY COURT 1703

Att a Prince George's County Court held at Charles Towne the 25th of January 1703
by her Majesties Justices thereunto authorized and appointed VIZ
Wm. Hutchison John Wight Robert Bradly Robert Tyler
John Hawkins Rob't Wade Sam'll Magruder Thomas Sprigg James Stoddart

• folio 72A • Indenture, 2 Jun 1703

From: **Luke Gardiner**, the elder, of St. Mary's County, Gent.
To: **John Mason**, son of **Robert Mason**, late of St. Mary's Co., now residing in London in Old England

For 18,000 pounds of tobacco paid by the late **Robert Mason** to **Luke Gardiner** for 580 acres of land called *Grimes Ditch* formerly in Charles County now in Prince George's County on the north side of the Potomac River near Mattawoman; bounded by *St. John's Value* being the northernmost bounds of land formerly of **Capt. Thomas Cornwallis** near an Indian field; containing an island in the Potomac River; granted 20th Feb 1693 by **Cecilius, Lord Baltimore** to **Robert Mason** in his lifetime and by his last will to **John Mason**

Signed: **Luke Gardiner, Sr.**
Witnessed: **Nicholas Genlick, Jos. Vanswaringen, and Tho. Grunwin**
Acknowledged: 2 Jun 1703 by **Luke Gardiner** to **Henry Lowe** and **John Nutthall**
St. Mary's County Court acknowledged this deed signed by **G. Muschamp**
Vide ye alienation in folio 83

• folio 73a • Indenture, 24 Jun 1703

From: **Col. Ninean Beal** of Prince George's County, Gent., and **Ruth Beal**
To: **Thomas Beal**, carpenter of Prince George's County

For a competent sum of money sold 490 acre part of 1,673 acres *Addition to Caverton Edge* granted Beal on 20 Dec 1694; Condition of Plantation 5 Apr 1684; certificate in land office 19 Jun 1695

Signed: **Ninian Beal**
Witnessed: **Obadyah Kernby** and **William Shepard**
Endorsement: 24 Jun 1703 **Ruth Beal** examined by **Sam'll Mason** and **Wm. Tannyhill**
Signed: **Wm. Tannyhill** and **Sam'll Magruder**

• folio 74a • Indenture, 23 Dec 1703

From: **Elizabeth Elliott**, widow, excec. of **Dall Elliott**, late of Prince George's County
To: **Richard Jarrell** of Prince George's County

100 acre part of a tract called *Denn* near the Eastern Branch of the Potomac River bounded by **Francis Prissley's** land called *Forgot* and land owned by **Ninian Beal**

Signed: **Elizabeth Elliott** (mark)
Witnessed: **Tho's Fletchall, Andrew Hambleton** and **James Riggs**
Acknowledgement: **Elizabeth Elliott** examined by **John Addison** and **Wm. Tannyhill**
Alienation: 18 Mar 1703 the sum of 4s paid by **Richard Jarrell**

• folio 75 • Indenture, 23 Feb 1702

From: **Charles Egerton** of St. Mary's County
To: **James Heath** of Kent County, Gent.

For 125£ a 600 acre part of 3,000 acres granted by **Cecilius, Lord Baltimore** to **William Calvert, Esq'r** on 11 Feb 1662; located on the east side of Piscattaw River and south side of creek called *Piscattaway*; bounded by **Randolfe Hanson**; near the Indian fort

Signed: **Charles Egerton**
Witnessed: **R. Llewelling** and **Jos. Vanswaringen**
Acknowledged: 23 Feb 1703 before St. Mary's County officials; signed **Thos. Beall & Jno. Baker**
Alienation: 23 Feb 1702 memorandum of 600 acres due
Recorded: St. Mary's County by **R. Llewelling**
Recorded: Prince George's County by **James Heath** of Anne Arundel Co., Gent.

(Ed: note that the first part of the document says he is from Kent County.)

Survey: Land called *Capt. John's Neck* bounded by **Francis Marbry**; signed by **Wm. Hutchison**, Surveyor; and acknowledged by him 15 Feb 1703

• folio 76 • Indenture, 15 Feb 1703

From: **Hugh Ryley** of Prince George's County
To: **Edward Dawson** of Prince George's County

For 134£ a 510 acre tract of land called *Ryley's Discovery* (now called *Ware Park*) lying in Prince George's County; bounded by *Back Branch* and *Ryley's Discovery*

Signed: **Hugh Ryley**
Now called *Ware Park* between the 10th & 11th line, interlined before & signed in presence of us **Richard Duckett** and **Thomas Ricketts**
Memorandum: 15 Feb 1703 **Hugh Ryley** and his wife **Mary** acknowledged deed
Signed: **John Wight** and **Thomas Sprigg, Jr.**
Alienation: 15 Feb 1703 the sum of 8s/5p paid by **Edward Davison**

• folio 77 • Indenture, 15 Feb 1703

From: **Hugh Ryley**, carpenter of Prince George's County
To: **Thomas Ricketts** of Anne Arundel County

For 266£ a 380 acre tract of land being part of the 1,000 acres of *Ryley's Discovery*; bounded by the plantation of **Matthew Mackebey** and land laid out for **Major Nicholas Sewell** and **John Darnall, Esq'r**; by *Major's Lott* and *Back Branch*

Signed: **Hugh Ryley**
Endorsement: **Richard Duckett** and **Edward Dawson**
Memorandum: Endorsed 15 Feb 1703; **Mary Ryley** examined by **Jno. Wight** and **Tho's Sprigg, Jr.**
Alienation: 15 Feb 1703 the sum of 15s/3p paid by **Thomas Ricketts**

• folio 78 • Indenture, 15 Feb 1703

From: **Charles Cheyney**, planter of Anne Arundel County
To: **Justinian Bazwell**, planter of Anne Arundel County

For 41£ a 50 acre tract of land called *Cheeneys Beginning*, part of a tract called *Cheeneys Adventure* lying "on the other side of the Patuxent River" in Prince George's County

Signed: **Charles Cheyney** (mark)
Endorsement: **Richard Duckett** and **Thomas Ricketts**
Memorandum: 15 Feb 1703 **Ann Cheyney** examined by **John Wight** and **Thomas Sprigg**
Alienation: 15 Feb 1703 the sum of 2s paid by **Justinian Bazwell**

• folio 79 • Indenture, 16 Feb 1704

From: **Coll. Ninian Beal** of Prince George's County
To: **Arch'd Edmundson**, carpenter of Prince George's County

Dunkell, formerly in Calvert County, now in Prince George's County, from a tract of land containing 1,440 acres granted Beal by **John Scott** of Calvert County dated 26 Aug 1696; 150 acres called *Dunkell* sold for 7,000 pounds of tobacco; bounded by *Swanson's Land* and **Anthony Smith's** land

Signed: **Ninian Beal**
Witnessed: **Clement Davis** and **John Geiles**
Endorsement: 16 Feb 1703 **Ruth Beal** examined by **Robert Wade** and **Sam'll Magruder**
Alienation: 16 Feb 1703 the sum of 6s paid by **Archibald Edmundson**

• folio 80 • Indenture, 16 Feb 1704

From: **Coll. Ninian Beal** of Prince George's County
To: **Archibald Edmundson**, carpenter of Prince George's County

179 acres of land called *The Gore* for 3,200 pounds of tobacco; bounded by **Christopher Thompson** on the south side of the Eastern Branch of the Potomac River; plus 21 acres of Beal's land called *The Meadows*

Signed: **Ninian Beal**
Witnessed: **Clement Davis** and **John Geiles**

Endorsement: 16 Feb 1703 **Ruth Beall** examined by **Rob't Wade** and **Sam'l Magruder**
Alienation: 16 Feb 1703 the sum of 8s paid by **Archibald Edmundson**

• folio 80A • Indenture, 11 Mar 1703/4
From: **Thomas Loyd**, planter of Prince George's County
To: **Sam'l, Joseph, and Hannah Coapland** of Prince George's County
For 54£/5s/2p a tract of 52 acres; bounded by **Samuel Taylor's** land formerly purchased by **Loyd from Taylor**
Warrant: **Thomas Loyd** agrees to pay **Samuel and Joseph Coapland** 18£/1s/8p & a half-penny when they reach the age of 21 and pay **Hannah Coapland** the same at age 16 or on her marriage day
Signed: **Thomas Loyd**
Witnessed: **Edward Willett and Josh Hall**
Memorandum: Acknowledgement before **Robert Bradley and James Stoddart**

• folio 81a • Indenture, 15 Jan 1703
From: **Charles Egerton** of St. Mary's County, Gent., and **Mary**, his wife
To: **James Heath** of Anne Arundel County
For 125£ a 600 acre tract of land, part of 3,000 acres in Prince George's County on the east side of the Piscataway River and the south side of Piscataway Creek; bounded by land of **Randolph Henson** and a ashen swamp creek near an Indian field. On 11 Feb 1662 **William Calvert, Esq'r**, Charles County, Gent. **Charles Calvert**, son and heir of **William Calvert**, for valuable consideration sold the remaining 2,400 acres to **Charles Egerton**, deceased, father to the said **Charles** named above; bounded by land of **Cap. Johns Heck, Francis Marburie**, and land where old Piscataway Fort stood
Signed: **Cha. Egerton and Mary Egerton**
Witnessed: **C. Butler, George Mason, Ralph Heirison**
Memorandum: St. Mary's County 10 Mar 1703 **Mary Egerton** was examined by **John Nutthall** and **Josh Guybert**; certified by **Geo. Muschamp**, Clerk, St. Mary's County
Alienation: 14 Mar 1703 alienation for 600 acres due **James Heath**, Clerk

• folio 82a • Vide ye conveyance in folio 73; 9 Mar 1703 rec'd of **John Mason** the sum of 3s/2p & a half-penny alienation of the land from **Luke Gardiner**

• folio 82a • Vide ye conveyance in folio 58; 12 Sep 1703 from **Wm. Tannyhill** 4s/11p for alienation of the deed for acc't of **James Heath**

• folio 82a • Indenture, 20 Feb 1702/3
From: **Thomas Brooke** of Prince George's County, Esq'r
To: **Thomas Wall**, planter of Prince George's Count
For 4,900 pounds of good merchantable tobacco for 70 acres part of land called **Brookefeild** lying in Prince George's County west of the Patuxent River in the freshes between the branches of **Mattapany Creek** and **Deep Creek**; bounded by land taken up by **Nathaniel Trumen**: Royal mines excepted
Signed: **Thomas Brooke**
Witnessed: **___ Smith and Wm. Barton**
Memorandum: 20 Feb 1700 (sic), **Madame Barbara Brooke**, wife of said **Thomas**, examined by **Tho. Greenfeild and Jno. Wight**
Alienation: 20 Feb 1700 (sic) the sum of 1s/6p paid for 70 acres by **Thomas Wall**

• folio 83a • Indenture, 28 Mar 1704
From: **John Smith** of Charles County
To: **Thomas Gibbins**, planter of Prince George's County
For 5,300 pounds of tobacco in cask 50 acres of land called **Smith's Green** lying in Prince George's County; bounded by **Smith's Pasture** and land called **Shoake**
Signed: **John Smith**
Witnessed: **Edward Willett and Ro't Owen**

Memorandum: 28 Mar 1704 **Ann Smith**, wife of **John**, examined by **John Wight** and **Sam'l Magruder**
Vide ye alienation in folio 94

• folio 84a • 25 Oct 1703
From: **Kessin Casseyous**, Queen of Pamunkey
To: **William Hutchison** of Prince George's County
"For 200 armes length of Roanoake" and for "diverse other considerations" a tract of land lying in Prince George's County on Pamunkey Creek "bought of us on which he hath seated a plantation" bounded by Licking Bank Branch containing 250 acres for the natural life of **William and Sarah Hutchison**, his wife, and for the life of his son, **John Hutchison**; to be returned to me, my heirs and successors
Signed: **Kessin Casseyous** (mark)
Witnessed: **Fre. Wheeler and Thomas Fandry**
Memorandum: 25 Oct 1703 the Queen of Pamunkey came before **William Hatton**, appointed by the Assembly to take acknowledgement of Indians selling land to English

• folio 84a • 25 Mar 1702
From: **Luke Gardiner, Junior**, of St. Mary's County, Gent.
To: **Luke Gardiner, Senior**
Luke, Jr. signs over this rights to one-half of a parcel of land lying in the woods on the back of **Walter Evans** known as **Good Luck**; taken up by his grandfather, **Capt. Luke Gardiner** of St. Mary's County and **Zachariah Waid** of Charles County of 750 acres in Prince George's County; assigned to his uncle **Luke Gardiner** of St. Mary's County, Gent.
Signed: 6 Sep 1701 by **Luke Gardiner, Jr.**
Witnessed: **Cornelius Branair and John Gardiner**
Assignment on back: **Luke Gardiner, Jr.**, assigned 1/2 of **Good Luck** to **Thomas Sprigg** and **John Giles** on 25 Mar 1702
Signed: **Luke Gardiner, Sr.**
Witnessed: **James Brooke and Charles Ridgely**
Assignment by **Thomas Sprigg, Jr.** to **James Beall** of above land; all preceding assignments put on record at the request of **James Beall**

• folio 85 • Indenture, 26 Oct 1703
From: **Thomas Brooke, Esq'r** of Prince George's County
To: **Thomas Blandford**, planter of Prince George's County
For 30£ a 209 acre parcel of a tract of land called **Brooke Chance** in Prince George's County; bounded by **Brooke Creek**
Signed: **Thos. Brooke**
Witnessed: **Wm. Hutchison and Josiah Willson**
Memorandum: 16 Oct 1703 **Thomas Brooke, Esq'r** came before **Wm. Hutchison** and **James Stoddart** acknowledging deed
Memorandum: 29 Oct 1703 **Madam Barbara Brooke**, wife of **Thomas**, acknowledged deed before **John Wight and Rob't Bradly**
Alienation: 26 Oct 1703 the sum of 8s/4p paid by **Thomas Blandford**

• folio 86 • Indenture, 11 Aug 1703
From: **Ignatius Craycroft** of Prince George's County, Gent.
To: **Joshua Cecell** of Prince George's County
John Craycroft, joyner of Calvert County, dec'd, during his lifetime granted a 450 acre tract of land called **Craycroft's Right** lying in Calvert County now Prince George's County to **Ignatius Craycroft**; lying on the west side of the Patuxent; bounded by an Indian field, and a parcel of land formerly laid out for **Craycroft** called **Heathorne Heath**; all but 199 acres found to be part of His Lordship's **Manor of Calverton** by certificate of survey made by **James Thompson**, Dept'y Surveyor under **Baker Brook, Esq'r**, Surveyor General, dated 16 Feb 1675 according to records of the Provincial Court; the 199 acres not contained in the older survey of **Calverton Manor** sold to **Joshua Cecell** for 57£.



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JUN 23 '88

*EGETON Odell
Calvert
Spring
Egerton*

BOWATYI98

ACROSS THE YEARS

In Prince George's County

A
Genealogical and Biographical History of
Some Prince George's County, Maryland and Allied Families



By
EFFIE GWYNN BOWIE



1947

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Egerton

To great-grandchild Ann Spalding, daughter of Basil Spalding.
To granddaughters Elizabeth Green and Rebecca Saunders.
Son, Edward Dyer and daughter Penelope Howard, executors.)

Will of Thomas Edelen, Senior (1, 414. W.M.) 4 July 1749; 12 September 1749.

Wife Comfort, Edlenton; at her death, same to goddaughter, Catherine Spalding.

Brother Richard Edelen, my interest in Egerton Manor, laid out for him, 400 acres.

Brother Edward Edelen, my interest in Egerton Manor, laid out for him, 300 acres.

Brother Christopher Edelen, my interest in Egerton Manor, laid out for him, 300 acres.

Son-in-law, [stepson] Thomas Dyer, following tracts: all that tract Egerton Manor laid out for me 400 a.; also Stone Hill 300 a., Edelen's Thicket, Edelen's Hog Pen and negroes; also after death of my wife, silver etc.

Daughter-in-law [stepdaughter] Elizabeth Green, silver.

Grand-stepdaughter-in-law, Sarah Saunders, silver; Cousin Francis Simm, wearing apparel.

Residue divided between wife Comfort Edelen and son-in-law [stepson] Thomas Dyer. Thomas Dyer, executor.

THOMAS EDELEN, son of Richard Edelen, Sr. (1635-1694) was born about 1672 in St. Mary's County according to a deposition in 1720. He settled in Piscataway Parish, Prince George's County and married as has been shown Comfort Barnes, widow of Patrick Dyer. He died without issue. Inventory of his personal estate exhibited, Nov. 22, 1749. Thomas Dyer, executor.

"The Edelen family is of Continental origin" says Mr. Newman in his book *Charles County Gentry*; having its seat during the 14th Century at Nantes then in the Province of Bretagne.

Richard, youngest son of Philip and Catherine Offley Edelen of Middlesex, married in England, Elizabeth . . . and was the American immigrant, coming about 1664-5."

Stone Hill, 300 acres. Surveyed May 1669 for Edward Maddock. Possr., Barton Smoote, who intermarried with the widow of Henry Hawkins. Transferred: 300 acres to Thomas Edelen from Alexander Smith Hawkins, 27 February 1723.

Edelen's Hog Pen: 1,046 acres. Surveyed, 18 February 1723 for Thomas Edelen; transferred later to Gabriel Parker. (*Rent Rolls*.)

Egerton Manor: 2,400 acres; a grant from the Honorable Cecilius Calvert to William Calvert in 1662; to Charles Calvert of St. Mary's, Gentleman, son and heir of William who conveyed the tract to Charles Egerton, merchant, for 3,000

pounds of tobacco. In 1699, Charles Egerton in his will, St. Mary's County, devised 2,400 acres of the Piscataway tract to his four sons. On November 10, 1715, Thomas Randolph and James Egerton conveyed the tract, 2,400 acres to Thomas Edelen of Prince George's County.

Thomas Dyer, in 1759, April 20 (P.P. 325. L.O.M.) disposed of part of Piscataway Manor, otherwise Calvert, alias Calvert Manor, being part of said manor formerly in possession of a certain Thomas Edelen for 400 acres near Potomac River. Thomas Dyer for 63 guineas paid by Zachariah Bond, sells 100 acres of the 400 formerly in possession of Edelen and included in land granted to William Calvert.

Henrietta wife of Thomas Dyer acknowledges.

THOMAS DYER, of Prince George's County, planter, born 1715, son of Patrick and Comfort Dyer, married Henrietta Clements of Francis Clements and his wife Elizabeth.

In his will (1, 607. W.M.) January 19, 1768; August 25, 1768, Thomas Dyer devises to sons:

Thomas, one tract of land the East End of Edelen's Hog Pen Enlarged, 1,000 acres, in Prince George's County to be divided as follows: to sons Thomas 250 acres; Francis Clements Dyer, 200 acres; Henry, 200 acres; George, 200 acres; Walter the remainder and a tract Edelen's Rest on Tinker's Branch, 30 acres, which I bought of James Edelen. (B.B. 2, 202, L.O.M.).

To sons Giles Green Dyer and Jeremiah Dyer, Stone Hill, 300 acres "where I now live," equally divided.*

To daughter Elizabeth Dyer, negroes.

Wife Henrietta and son Francis Clements Dyer, executors.

Administration accounts passed, November 28, 1769. Final account was passed by Francis Clements Dyer, surviving administrator of Thomas Dyer, September 20, 1777.

Henrietta Dyer, widow, died in January 1777. Her age, as given in the Parish Census of 1776, was fifty-five (P.P.R.)

GILES GREEN DYER acquired also Edelen's Rest from Walter Dyer in 1791. (J.R.M. 1, 34). He married December 6, 1774, Susanna, second daughter of John and Susanna Smith and had issue eleven children.

An indenture (A.B. 12, 315. Marl.) throws valuable light upon his family, 1829. "One Edward Dyer of Washington City, extends to the Judges of Prince George's County, his petition, setting forth that his father, Giles Green Dyer, late of Prince George County, deceased, died

*In *Lib. J.R.M. 14, 641, L.O.M.* it is recorded that Jeremiah Dyer sold his interest in Stone Hill to his brother Giles Green Dyer, May 8, 1811. Jeremiah Dyer of Charles County and Lucy his wife acknowledge.

Egerton - Viscount Brock

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Brachyrhamphus, genus of murrelets of the order Charadriiformes.

Brachystola magna: see short-horned grasshopper.

Brachyteles arachnoides: see woolly spider monkey.

Brachythecium, genus of mosses of the order Bryales, that form glossy, yellowish or greenish mats on logs, roots, and soil in damp woods or on moist ledges or rocks, primarily in the Northern Hemisphere. More than 30 species are native to North America. A few species, such as *B. rivulare*, grow on wet, gravelly soil at the edges of springs or brooks. Members of the genus have short, thick, dark-coloured capsules (spore cases), usually held horizontally, and phyllids (leaves) with prominent midribs.

Brachyura: see crab.

Bracken, or BRAKE, genus of ferns (*Pteridium*), the sole species (*P. aquilinum*) of which is



Bracken (*Pteridium*)

widely distributed throughout the world in temperate and tropical regions. The species is represented by 12 varieties, 4 of which occur in North America and Great Britain. Variety *descendens* grows from Alaska to Mexico, east to Wyoming, Colorado, and Texas. Variety *atiusculum*, growing also in northern Europe and eastern Asia, occurs from Newfoundland to Minnesota, south to Oklahoma and Tennessee. Variety *pseudocaudatum* grows from Massachusetts to Florida, west to Missouri and Texas. Variety *caudatum*, a West Indian plant, grows in southern Florida. Variety *typica* is common in Great Britain. This species has a perennial black rootstock, which creeps extensively underground and at intervals sends up fronds. The fronds may reach a height of 5 metres (15 feet) or more, and, although dying in autumn, often remain standing throughout the winter, affording in some regions cover for game. The fronds are used by man for thatching and as fodder.

Brackenridge, Hugh Henry (b. 1748, Kinross, near Campbeltown, Argyll—d. June 25, 1816, Carlisle, Pa.), author of the first novel portraying frontier life in the United States after the Revolutionary War. The work, *Modest Chivalry* (1792–1815), reveals the impact of backwoods America on a classically trained intellect in a picaresque narrative about the travels of a squire and his indentured servant through western Pennsylvania. Some four or five times the length of an ordinary novel, it is the first literary production of the American frontier.

At five, Brackenridge was taken by his impoverished family from Scotland to a farm in York County, Pa. After a local minister taught him Latin and Greek, he became a teacher and worked his way through the College of New Jersey (now Princeton), receiving his B.A. in 1771. For the commencement exercises he recited "The Rising Glory of America," a patriotic poem he had written with a classmate, Philip Freneau, who also was to make his name in American letters. Brackenridge went on to get his M.A. in theology at

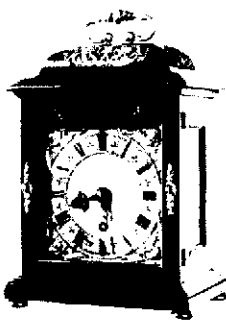
Princeton in 1774. An enthusiast for the Revolution, he joined George Washington's army as chaplain. He published two verse dramas on Revolutionary themes: *The Battle of Bunkers-Hill* (1776) and *The Death of General Montgomery at the Siege of Quebec* (1777). A further contribution to the cause was his *Six Political Discourses founded on the Scripture* (1778). In an attempt to promote native American literature, he established and edited *The United States Magazine* in 1779, but it failed within the year.

He changed careers to become a lawyer and settled in the frontier village of Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1781, where he helped start *The Pittsburgh Gazette*, the first newspaper in what was then the Far West. After he was elected to the Pennsylvania Assembly in 1786, he obtained funds to found the academy that became the University of Pittsburgh. As mediator in 1794 during the Whisky Rebellion (prompted by excise taxes imposed by the government on the spirits that were the local farmers' chief commodity), he lost favour with both sides but wrote *Incidents of the Insurrection in the Western Parts of Pennsylvania in the Year 1794* (1795).

His leadership of Thomas Jefferson's Republican Party won him, in 1799, appointment as a judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, a post he held until his death. He settled permanently in Carlisle in 1801.

-development of the American novel 10:1168g

bracket clock, an English spring-driven pendulum clock, first commonly kept on a small



Bracket clock with dome top and carrying handle by Thomas Tompion, c. 1690: in the Victoria and Albert Museum, London

By courtesy of the Victoria and Albert Museum, London

wall bracket and later on a shelf. Many brackets contained a drawer to hold the winding key. The earliest bracket clocks, made for a period after 1660, were of architectural design, with pillars at the sides and a pediment on top; later versions omitted the pillars, replaced the pediment with a domed top, and added a carrying handle. An ebonized finish was popular.

bracket fungus: see Polyporales.

bracketing (philosophy): see reduction, phenomenological.

Brackett series: see spectral line series.

Bracklesham Beds, major division of Eocene rocks in Great Britain (the Eocene Epoch began about 54,000,000 years ago and lasted about 16,000,000 years). The Bracklesham Beds overlie the London Clay and underlie the Barton Beds in the Hampshire Basin region; they are absent from the London Basin region. The Bracklesham Beds have been divided into two units, which differ in age and characteristic faunal elements. The Lower Bracklesham Beds consist of clays and sands rich in glauconite, a greenish iron mineral that forms only in marine environments. Mollusks occur throughout the Lower Bracklesham Beds. The foraminiferan species *Nummulites planulatus* is characteristic of the lower portions of the Lower Bracklesham Beds, and *Nummulites laevigatus* is common in the upper portions. Similarly, the Upper Brackle-

sham Beds consist of glauconitic clays and sands in which mollusks are common, but in these the characteristic foraminiferan species is *Nummulites variolarius*. The Bracklesham Beds, both Upper and Lower, are dominantly marine to the west and mostly nonmarine or at least representative of a brackish-water depositional environment to the east. The Bracklesham Beds are about 180 metres (585 feet) thick. The Lower Bracklesham Beds are considered to be representative of the Cuisian and the following Lutetian stages, whereas the Upper Bracklesham Beds are younger and are considered to be representative of the Auver-sian Stage.

Brackley, market town in Northamptonshire, England, on the River Ouse, very near to its source. The town was an Anglo-Saxon settlement and was granted the right to hold a market in 1217. A castle formerly existed on what is still referred to as Castle Hill. Brackley was important in the medieval wool trade and received its charter in the early part of the 14th century. Pop. (1971 prelim.) 4,615. 52°02' N, 1°09' W

-map, United Kingdom 18:866

Brackley, Thomas Egerton, Viscount, better known as LORD CHANCELLOR ELLESMERE (b. c. 1540—d. March 15, 1617, London), lawyer and diplomatist, secured the independence of the Court of Chancery from the common-law courts, thereby formulating nascent principles of equitable relief. Called to the bar by Lincoln's Inn in 1572, he was promoted rapidly under Queen Elizabeth, becoming lord keeper of the great seal in 1596. After the accession of James I (1603), whose view of the



Brackley, detail of an oil painting by an unknown artist, in the Bodleian Library, Oxford

By courtesy of the Bodleian Library, Oxford

royal prerogative and whose ecclesiastical policy he was to support, Egerton was created Baron Ellesmere and became lord chancellor, an office he held for the unprecedented term of nearly 21 years.

The chancellor's Court of Chancery was originally set up as a tribunal to decide cases not served by the common law—to correct its rigidity and insufficiency—and it came into rivalry with the common-law courts. When it granted relief against judgments of common law in 1616, a conflict with Ellesmere's antagonist, Sir Edward Coke, chief justice of the King's Bench, ensued and was resolved only by the King's decision in favour of equity (Earl of Oxford's case). Thereafter the equitable jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery was unquestioned.

-Bonne's government career 5:955d

Bracknell, designated by British planners as a New Town in Berkshire, England. Old Bracknell was unimportant until the 19th century, when its cattle market replaced that of Wokingham (which had become congested with the building of the Windsor-Wokingham Road), becoming the principal market of east Berkshire.

Egerton
John Donne
Poet

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Donizetti, portrait by Giovanni Carnevali, c. 1840. In the Museo Donizettiano, Bergamo, Italy.
By courtesy of the Museo Donizettiano, Bergamo, Italy

Two years later he scored another lasting success with *L'elisir d'amore* (*The Elixir of Love*), a comedy full of charm and character with a libretto by Felice Romani, the best theatre poet of the day. *Lucrezia Borgia* (1833), also with a libretto by Romani, consolidated his reputation at La Scala opera house in Milan and elsewhere. Like the opera composers Gioacchino Rossini and Vincenzo Bellini before him, he next gravitated to Paris, where his *Marino Faliero*, though not a failure, suffered from comparison with Bellini's *I Puritani*, produced a few weeks before. Donizetti then returned to Naples for the production of his tragic masterpiece, *Lucia di Lammermoor* on September 26, 1835.

In 1828 Donizetti had married Virginia Vasselli, the sister of one of his closest friends in Rome; they made their home in Naples. He was deeply devoted to her and never really recovered his spirits after her death, soon after the stillbirth of a son, in 1837. His distress was exacerbated by the fact that none of the three children born to them survived birth. It seems clear that syphilis, to which Donizetti himself later succumbed, was already taking its toll of his family.

Donizetti continued to work in Naples until 1838, when municipal censorship objected to the production of his *Poliuto*, which dealt with a Christian martyr, on the ground that the sacred subject was unsuitable for the stage. He thereupon returned to Paris, where the field had been cleared for him by Bellini's early death and Rossini's retirement. There he revived some of his best operas, though *Lucrezia Borgia* had to be withdrawn because of objections by Victor Hugo, on whose drama the libretto was based. *Poliuto* was produced in 1840 as *Les Martyrs* with a French text by Eugène Scribe. It was preceded two months earlier by the opéra comique, *La fille du régiment* (*The Daughter of the Regiment*), which gained enormous popularity over the years through the performances of the leading sopranos of the day, including Jenny Lind, Adelina Patti, Marcella Sembrich, Emma Albani, and other divas of the 19th century. Later in the same year the Paris Opéra produced *La Favorite*, Donizetti's first essay in French grand opera.

Bartolomeo Merelli, a fellow pupil of Donizetti, was now director of La Scala and also of the Kärnthnertheater, in Vienna. He engaged Donizetti to compose an opera for La Scala. The work, *Maria Padilla*, was produced in 1841 only a few weeks before the famous première of Verdi's *Nabucco*. Merelli also commissioned an opera for his Viennese theatre. There, *Linda di Chamounix*, a romantic opera semiseria, was produced in 1842 and dedicated to the empress Maria Anna. Donizetti had already been brought to the notice of the emperor Ferdinand I by his chancellor, Prince Metternich, and had conducted Rossini's *Stabat Mater* in his presence. He now received the appointment of official composer to the Emperor, which obliged him to be in Vienna for six months in the year but left him free to

work elsewhere during the rest. At the same time Rossini, who had always furthered Donizetti's interests in Paris and entrusted to him the first performance of his *Stabat Mater* at Bologna, urged him to undertake the vacant directorship of the Liceo in that city. But Donizetti felt that he could not undertake this responsibility and preferred to continue his profitable operatic career. Back in Paris, he produced at the Théâtre Italien the delightful and witty comic opera, *Don Pasquale*.

But Donizetti was already in the grip of his fatal disease. He produced his last important opera, *Dom Sébastien*, with a libretto by Scribe, at the Paris Opéra in 1843 under the strain of constant headaches and occasional lapses of mental capacity. He suddenly aged, lost his good looks and his equability of temper, which had hitherto seen him through the trials of operatic production. *Dom Sébastien*, though unfavourably reviewed in the press, was nonetheless a success with the public.

The remaining years were a story of degeneration into hopeless insanity, first in a private asylum near Paris, where, after considerable difficulties with the French police, who were supported by the doctors, he was at last taken home to Bergamo by his devoted nephew Andrea, son of his eldest brother. He lingered on until April 8, 1848, a victim of general paralysis of the insane, deprived of willpower, speech, and physical control. It was a pitiable end for a gay and handsome man who, unlike Bellini, was never envious of the successes of other composers and at all times displayed an openhearted generosity. To the French composer Hector Berlioz, for example, whose criticisms in *Le Journal des Débats* were consistently hostile, he spontaneously sent a letter of introduction to Prince Metternich, when Berlioz was about to leave for Vienna.

Donizetti always won more favour with the public than with the critics. During his lifetime his success was enormous and the rewards considerable. His popularity continued until the end of the century, but by 1914 his operas had almost disappeared from the repertory, overshadowed by the more substantial masterpieces of Verdi and Richard Wagner. In the 1950s there was a revival of interest in his works, after which it seemed unlikely that, at least, *Lucia di Lammermoor*, *L'elisir d'amore*, and *Don Pasquale* would be allowed to pass into oblivion.

MAJOR WORKS

OPERAS: 75 including *Alfredo il Grande* (1823); *Emilia di Liverpool* (1824); *Le convenienze ed inconvenienze teatrali* (1827); *Il borgomastro di Sardaam* (1827); *La regina di Golconda* (1828); *Il giovedì grasso* (1828); *Il castello di Kenilworth* (after Scott, 1829); *Anna Bolena* (1830); *L'elisir d'amore* (1832); *Il furioso all'isola di San Domingo* (1833); *Torquato Tasso* (1833); *Lucrezia Borgia* (1833); *Maria Stuarda* (1834); *Gemma di Vergy* (1834); *Marino Faliero* (after Byron, 1835); *Lucia di Lammermoor* (after Scott, 1835); *Belisario* (1836); *Il campanello di notte* (1836); *Betty* (1836); *Pia de' Tolomei* (1837); *Roberto d'Evereux, Conte d'Essex* (1837); *Poliuto* (1840); *La fille du régiment* (1840); *La favorite* (1840); *Linda di Chamounix* (1842); *Don Pasquale* (1843); *Maria di Rohan* (1843); *Dom Sébastien, roi de Portugal* (1843).

OTHER WORKS: Two oratorios, several cantatas, religious pieces, at least 20 string quartets, three string quintets, and numerous songs.

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(D.Hus.)

Donne, John

As both poet and prose writer John Donne has had an especially powerful influence on writers of the 17th and the 20th centuries, who have found stimulus in his fusion of witty argument with passion, his dramatic rendering of complex states of mind, his daring and unhackneyed images, and his ability (little if at all inferior to Shake-

Revival
of his
operas in
Paris

spare's) to make common words yield up rich poetic meaning without distorting the essential quality of English idiom. As a leading churchman and preacher, he helped to mold the outlook of the Church of England. He was, furthermore, engaged upon so many activities characteristic of his times that his career has an unusually strong historical interest.

By courtesy of the National Portrait Gallery, London



Donne, oil painting by an unknown artist, after I. Oliver, c. 1616. In the National Portrait Gallery, London.

Early life and career. Donne was born in London at some time between January 24 and June 19, 1572, of Roman Catholic parents. His mother, the daughter of John Heywood, epigrammatist and playwright, was a descendant of Henry VIII's chancellor, Sir Thomas More. Donne rightly claimed that no family had suffered more for its religious beliefs than hers. His father, descendant of an ancient Welsh family whose arms the poet bore, was a successful London merchant. Six months after his death in 1576 his widow married Dr. John Symynges, several times president of the Royal College of Physicians, who brought up the Donne children. According to Izaak Walton (whose charming *Life of Donne* was first published in 1640), Donne was educated at home by a Catholic tutor until, with his brother Henry, he matriculated at Hart Hall (later Hertford College), Oxford, in October 1584. After three years, according to Walton, Donne transferred to the University of Cambridge, though no surviving records confirm this. He did not take a degree from either university, however, for this would have required his accepting the Act of Supremacy and recognizing the Thirty-nine Articles of religion, to neither of which conditions, as a Catholic, he could subscribe. Extensive travels in Europe probably followed, but by May 1591 he was enrolled as a student of the law at Thavies Inn, whence he proceeded to Lincoln's Inn (May 6, 1592). In 1593 his brother Henry was arrested for harbouring a Catholic priest and died in prison of the plague. In June of the same year Donne, being now of age, received his portion of his father's estate. He remained at Lincoln's Inn until at least the end of 1594, having fulfilled the conditions necessary to proceed to final training for the profession of law. Like many others at that time, however, he regarded the Inns of Court only as a gateway to a state office and as a means of making contacts with men of affairs.

In 1596 Donne joined the gentlemen adventurers (many of them, like himself, aspirants to a position in public service) as a volunteer in the successful naval and military expedition against Cádiz. In the following year he took part in the Islands expedition, hunting for Spanish treasure ships in the Azores. One of his companions was Thomas Egerton, who recommended Donne to his father, Sir Thomas Egerton, lord keeper of the great seal. By the beginning of 1598 Donne had become a secretary to Sir Thomas in an office that was a recognized path to

high public appointments. Sir Thomas thought well enough of Donne to send him into Parliament in 1601. He took no part in the debates or committees there, however, his function apparently being to keep his finger on the pulse of the House and report to his master. At this time began Donne's rejection of Catholicism (see below).

Donne was well on the way to achieving his ambitions. He had also by this time written much of his poetry, most of it in imitation of ancient Latin poets: there were verse letters to male friends (the earliest dating from about 1592); five formal verse satires in the modes of Horace and Juvenal (c. 1593-98) and one canto of a satirical epic (*Metempsychosis*, 1601); a "book" of love-elegies in part modelled on Ovid's; and epigrams that to some extent imitated those of Martial. The classical models, however, are so transformed by the wit and daring of Donne's imagination that the verses are thoroughly original. By 1601 he had also composed numerous love lyrics in various moods, which are among his most famous poems. Such are the vigour, realism, and passion of his work at this period that they have sometimes been thought to reflect Donne's own youthful outlook and conduct. His contemporary, Sir Richard Baker, wrote of him as "not dissolute (*i.e.*, careless), but very neat; a great visitor of Ladies, a great frequenter of Plays, a great writer of conceited Verses." The moral fastidiousness and earnestness that Donne displayed throughout his life, however, make it difficult to believe that he was a youthful rake. His visits to the theatre in that great age of English drama reflected but one of the many aspects of literature and learning in which he interested himself. Walton emphasizes Donne's unusual studiousness throughout his life; and he was engaged, at least as early as 1593, in a deep consideration of the points at issue between the English and Roman churches. The "Ladies" he visited were doubtless noblewomen like those who were later to become his patrons.

His wit and charm made him a favourite with the ladies in the lord keeper's household. He was particularly attracted to Anne More, daughter of Sir George More of Loseley Park and niece and protégé of Egerton's second wife. Anne's father had brought her to London for the assembling of Parliament in 1601. She and Donne met secretly, and since there was little chance of winning the consent of so ambitious and important a man as Sir George, they agreed to marry without it, apparently early in December 1601. This was an offense against both civil and canon law, and Donne's risking so much for love was truly what Walton called "the great error of his life." When in February 1602 Donne told Sir George of the marriage, his irate father-in-law had the poet imprisoned for a time, persuaded Egerton to dismiss him, and brought the matter before the Court of High Commission. Though the commissioners judged the marriage valid, there now began for Donne a long and difficult period of unemployment, during which, however, his love for his wife never faltered.

Marriage
to Anne
More

Churchman and preacher. Donne first found shelter in the house of Lady Egerton's son, Sir Francis Wolley, at Pyrford, Surrey. Here he left his family for about a year (1605-06) while he travelled in France and Italy. From 1606 until 1611 he had his own house at Mitcham, south of London, and an apartment in London itself. For some time he seems to have assisted Thomas Morton (later bishop of Durham) in controversial tracts against the Catholics, more particularly in defense of King James I's exaction of the oath of allegiance as head of the Church of England. Donne's own contribution was an effective piece of propaganda in support of the King called *Pseudo-martyr* (1610), in recognition of which the Oxford University conferred on him the degree of master of arts. An offshoot of the controversy was his satiric fantasy against the Jesuits, *Ignatius his Conclave* (published in Latin and in English in 1611).

Donne often felt despondent at the lack of direction in his life. He had thoughts even of suicide, but these were exorcised in a casuistical work, *Bianthanatos* (written c. 1608; published 1646), in which he argued the grounds on which one could rightly take one's own life. More