

*Egerton*  
THE LOWER NORFOLK COUNTY

VIRGINIA ANTIQUARY.

INDEX TO VOLUME IV.

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84 LOWER NORFOLK COUNTY VIRGINIA ANTIQUARY.

Emperor for the importation of 5 persons Elizabeth Emperor Elinor  
Bucher Robert Hanks William Emperor Marcus Tully

Court held 15<sup>th</sup> Dec 1661 "Administration granted Mrs Mary  
Emperor widow on the estate of Francis Emperor decd he dying in-  
testate,,

"Recordat' 18<sup>o</sup> die Junij N<sup>o</sup> 1662

An Inventory of the Estate of Cap<sup>t</sup> Francis Emperor received and  
taken this 14 of June 1662 by us whose names are underwritten

	1 tob	
Bills	Imprimis Mr Thomas hunt of James towne his bill for	0494
	Cap <sup>t</sup> Francis hobbs of Pagan Creeke	750
	John Wilkinson	100
	Mr W <sup>m</sup> Jermy	140
	Alexander Massy his bill	180
	Gyles Collins	475
	W <sup>m</sup> Brocke	500
	Francis Fleetwood	200
	W <sup>m</sup> Cooper	250
	Alexander Gwyn	120
	Michael Laurence	100
	hugh Purdy	180
	Samuell Roberts	160
	Charles Egerton	340
	Roger howard	200
	Garrett Barry	290
	Cap <sup>t</sup> Beniaman Tremman	596
	Thomas Madocks	455
	Edward Wilder	1125
	Thomas Smithers by account	0350
		<hr/> 7005

Item	the plantacon	2000
	One servant Boy	1000
	Three Cowes & calves	1050
	fower Cowes w <sup>t</sup> hout calves	1200
	Three steares of three yeres ould apeece	0600
	Two heifers two yeres ould apeece	0300
	One yerelinge value	0100
	Tenne yonge hoggs	0400
	One smale burdinge gunne	0060
	three Iron potts two broken	0100
	One smale brasse kettle one ould	0025
	brasse skillett	6835

	In y <sup>e</sup> new Roome	
Item	One bed Curtaynes & Vallune & 2	
	paires of sheetes	0700
	One Cubboard	0150
Item	one smale Chest, one ould	
	trunke, one smale table, one ould Couch,	

THE CHURCH IN LOWER NORFOLK COUNTY. 85

	One smale forme, one ould chaire, one	0140
	ould stoole	
	One pcell of ould booke	0050
	One paire of Androns & one paire	
	of tongs	0050
	A pcell of ould cases w <sup>h</sup> bottles &	
	some Lumber	0100
	In y <sup>e</sup> shedd	
Item	one ould flocke bedd two ould	
	blanketts one pillow two ould hammockes	0300
	fower ould tubbs, two Candlestickes	
	In the Little roome	
Item	One ould feather bedd, boulster & pillowe	
	Rugg ould blankett, ould Darnix	0400
	& Curtaynes & a lookinge glasse	
Item	twelve ould napkins, one table cloath	
	five ould pillowbeeres	0050
	One smoothinge Iron, one ould tennt Sawe	0020
	In the outward Roome	
Item	One ould table & forme & Couch Chist	
	& truncke two ould cases one Childes	
	Chaire, one Darnix Carpett, Couch	0250
	bed, Rugg & pillowe	
	In the milk house	
Item	One grid Iron a flesh forke, two	
	Candlestickes, one funnell, one	
	spitt one Wooden spice mortar, a	0150
	paire of smale stylyards w <sup>th</sup>	
	some smale Lumber	
	In the kitchen	
Item	fower pewter dishes one pewter bason	
	one tin stewe pan one saucer fower	
	porringes, one chamber pott One Dozen	0160
	& an halfe of spoones One fryenge	
	pan, two ould weedinge houghes, three	0050
	ould hillinge three ould pails	
	One Iron pestle, one paire of pott hangers	
	one Iron hooke a peece of Iron	0040
	One Grindstone	0030
	One smale boate	0300

Delived in Co<sup>r</sup>t & sworne Will: Robinson 16780  
to the 16<sup>th</sup> day of Timothy Ives  
June A<sup>o</sup> 1662 John Carraway appraise<sup>r</sup>s  
Moyses Linton

Francis Emperor was appointed a Commissioner for Lower Norfolk  
County, Oct. 15, 1652, was added to the Quorum March 29, 1655, and  
was present as a member of the court for the last time, February 15,

shall (to prevent any Invasion or Insurrection) be Armed at the Church upon Sundays or other Days of Worship or Divine Service under the Penalty of Five Shillings to be Recovered before the Mayor or any one of the Aldermen to the Informer.

Test Alex<sup>r</sup> McPherson Clk<sup>r</sup>

Josiah Smith, Mayor.

### LOWER NORFOLK COUNTY LIBRARIES.

1640 Oct 26 <sup>th</sup>	John Lanckfield "A bible a Testamt a practis of pietie.	
1641 Sept 6 <sup>th</sup>	George Lock and Henry Brakes One Bible one practis of piety & Three small Bookes.	
1644 March 12 <sup>th</sup>	Ceasar Puggett five Small bookes	10
1646 Dec. 10 <sup>th</sup>	Henry Walters One Bible	40
" Sep 25 <sup>th</sup>	Robert Glascock one Bible and a sermon booke	20
" " "	Phillipp fellgate a parcell of bookes	80
1647 July 3 <sup>rd</sup>	a Psalme booke and a testament	25
1648 Nov <sup>r</sup> 16 <sup>th</sup>	John Yates two Bibles & other old Bookes	220
" July 22 <sup>nd</sup>	Jonn Kemp <sup>r</sup>	
	Item seaven bookes of Chirurgerye viz. his workes, the Surgions mate, two of Barrowes method of phisick pte of the Regimt of health, Aristotles problems	200
	Item five Divinity bookes, Viz <sup>t</sup> a small bible Mr Calvins Institutions y <sup>r</sup> practice of piety y <sup>r</sup> true watch Christs Combate with Satan, the effectuall Calling	250
	Item some small bookes of small valew	50
	Pastalls abridgment of ye Statutes & pt of y <sup>r</sup> Court Baron & Leet	200
" Dec 15	Mr Richard Waked <sup>r</sup> three bibles	
	two & twenty small bookes A bible	
1649 Sept 19 <sup>th</sup>	Mr Edward Hodge 2 bookes	50
" January 19 <sup>th</sup>	John Hatton ffoure old bookes	
1651 March 12 <sup>th</sup>	Capt John Gilham 8 ould bookes	100
1652 June 21 <sup>st</sup>	Thomas Casson a pcell of old books all in pecis	50

<sup>1</sup> The figures giving the value of books, unless otherwise specified, mean pounds of tobacco.

<sup>2</sup> and <sup>3</sup> Appeared in the *William and Mary College Quarterly* for July, 1894.

1652 Jan <sup>r</sup> y 17 <sup>th</sup>	Robt Powes, Clerke <sup>1</sup> two & thirye bookes	500
" Feby 20 <sup>th</sup>	Robert Fowler a Bible	
" Sept 3 <sup>rd</sup>	Capt John Sibsey one pcell of ould bookes	250
" Feby 4 <sup>th</sup>	Christopher Burrowes gent one new bible & a pcell of other ould bookes	250
1653 Feby 20 <sup>th</sup>	James Starlinge 1 bible five bookes	
1654 May 26 <sup>th</sup>	George Glayne a Dutch testamt & other Dutch bookes	100
" June 22 <sup>nd</sup>	James Starling bookes	40
" Nov 7 <sup>th</sup>	Lt Col Cornelius LLoyd 3 old bibles 3 olde bookes	
" Feby 15 <sup>th</sup>	Mr W <sup>m</sup> Vincent 1 Olde Bible	20
1655 April 12 <sup>th</sup>	Laurence Phillipps one Bible	100
" Oct 3 <sup>rd</sup>	Richard Sternell bookes	
" February 14	Col ffran Yardley <sup>2</sup> 9 bookes small & great	500
1666 June 11 <sup>th</sup>	Mr Roger ffountaine a p'cell of bookes	400
1667	Robert Porter one small book	006
" Dec <sup>r</sup> 16 <sup>th</sup>	Richard Russell <sup>4</sup> (will) unto Richard Yates a booke called Lyons play unto John porter Jun <sup>r</sup> <sup>5</sup> Six bookes unto Jn <sup>r</sup> porter my Exer <sup>r</sup> ten bookes unto Katherin Greene three bookes One booke to Sarah Dyer unto W <sup>m</sup> Greene his wife two bookes & her mother a booke unto Anna Godby two bookes unto Jn <sup>r</sup> Abell One booke in Quarto, unto Richard Lawrance one booke	
1668 April 7 <sup>th</sup>	Richard Russell <sup>4</sup> a pcell of bookes	500
" May 7 <sup>th</sup>	Henry Watson a bible & 2 Small bookes	20
1669 May 24 <sup>th</sup>	Thomas Watkins ffoure old bookes	30
" Jan <sup>y</sup> 28 <sup>th</sup>	Nicholas Wise a Bible	

<sup>1</sup> and <sup>2</sup> Appeared in the *William and Mary College Quarterly* for July, 1894.

<sup>3</sup> The date of the recording of the will.

<sup>4</sup> Appeared in the *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* for January, 1894, and the *William and Mary Quarterly* for July, 1894.

<sup>5</sup> Stephen B. Weeks, Ph. D., in his *Southern Quakers and Slavery*, says that John Porter, Junior, was a brother of John Porter, Senior. While this may appear odd to us, Charles W. Bardsley, in his *Curiosities of Puritan Nomenclature*, shows that it was in accordance with old Puritan usage. "So late as March, 1545, the will of John Parnell de Gyrtou, runs Alice, my wife, Old John, my son, to occupy my farm together, till Olde John marries; Young John, my son, shall have Brenlaysland, plowed and sowed at Old Johns Cost." "John White, Bishop of Winchester, 1556-1560, was brother to Sir John White, Knight, Lord Mayor in 1563."

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1670 May 11 <sup>th</sup>	Charles Egerton	
	One Bible.....	30
	five Printed Boocks att 10°.....	50
" May 11 <sup>th</sup>	Thomas Harding one old booke.....	
" August 4 <sup>th</sup>	Mr W <sup>m</sup> Ellis a sermon book & a bible.....	70
" " 15 <sup>th</sup>	Mr. John Okeham a Small pcell of books....	
" Sept 8 <sup>th</sup>	John Brite a pcell of old books.....	50
" Jan 20 <sup>th</sup>	Capt Thomas Browne one booke Entituld the young artilery man.....	12

# of Tobacco.  
 # of Tobacco.  
 (R3)

Charles Egerton

R3

[To be Continued.]

PUBLIC SCHOOL IN PRINCESS ANNE COUNTY in 1736.

Linhaven Parish } At a meeting of the Vestry the 2<sup>d</sup> March,  
 1736.

	Co' Antho Walke	} Ch. Wardens.
	Maj' Jacob Ellegood	
Present	Cap' John Moseley	} Vestrymen.
	Maj' Fr' Moseley,	
	Cap' James Kempe	

On<sup>l</sup> the motion of Co' Anthony Walke that the Old Church wood be a convenient place to make a public school off for instructing children in learning, that liberty might be given for y<sup>e</sup> appling it to that purpose; y<sup>e</sup> Vestry taking the same under their consideration & agreeing to the said proposall; also being of opinion that after it is made commodious 'twould be an encouragement to induce a master constantly to attend thereon; do therefore unanimously resolve that y<sup>e</sup> said Church be; and it is hereby given for the use aforesaid, and to & for no other purpose whatever.

Test Chas Sayer Cl Vestry.

<sup>1</sup> Appeared in the *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, Volume the first, page 326.

The \* \* \* \* \*  
 Lower Norfolk  
 County Virginia  
 Antiquary \* \* \*

VOL I

...  
 Edward W. James



JUN 23 '88

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# HISTORY OF ST. MARY'S COUNTY, MARYLAND

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authority to seize them if necessary. On October 20, 1781, Joseph Ford reported that he had purchased 353 cattle, but that it would be impossible to procure enough to make up a total of 500 without "distressing the people."<sup>84</sup> Two days later the Council advised Ford that 400 cattle from St. Mary's County would suffice. The dispatch continued, informing Ford of the capture of Lord Cornwallis and his whole army.<sup>85</sup> And, finally, on November 5, 1781, the Council advised all county commissaries to forward purchase cattle to Frederick Town.<sup>86</sup>

In addition to the constant need for supplies, countians were asked to support the war effort through loans to the Continental Government. Officials' efforts to procure either money or tobacco, which was still used as currency, were not always successful. Robert Armstrong reported to the governor in September, 1780, that citizens from his section of the county who were asked to make government loans had been found to be in such dire straits that many were contemplating the sale of land just to pay their taxes.<sup>87</sup> However, many countians did make substantial loans to enable the government to finance the fight for independence. Countians who loaned money to the war effort and received repayment of Loan Office Certificates included the following:<sup>88</sup>

Edmund Plowden	Ignatius Craycroft
Capt. Ignatius Fenwick	Richard Barnes
Robert Briscoe	Henrietta Plowden
Zachariah Forrest	Miss Willey Slye
John Brewer, Sr.	John Shanks
Bladen Craycroft	Thomas Boulton
Robert Armstrong	John Armstrong
Philip Key	William Somerville

During the period of the Revolution when the principal battles were being waged in the South, St. Mary's Countians continued to suffer constant harassment from the British vessels in the waters around the county. The number of countians who served in the militia during the war years totaled about 1,469.<sup>89</sup> The presence of such a force might have afforded more adequate protection had the miles of shoreline needing protection been less and had the militiamen been adequately armed. However, their effectiveness was hampered by the chronic shortage of arms, especially cannon, and ammunition. In May, 1779, Col. Richard Barnes' report of enemy ships on the Chesapeake included the information that little protection could be expected from the county militia "as arms and provisions are lacking."<sup>90</sup>

News of the British burning of Portsmouth and Suffolk, Virginia, reached countians in May of 1779 and was received with renewed feelings of apprehension.<sup>91</sup> Although three large ships and two smaller vessels were sighted at the mouth of the Patuxent on June 1, no invasion resulted.

In July, 1780, about twenty-five enemy ships were sighted in the Chesapeake,<sup>92</sup> and it was reported that the British had captured "about 20 prizes lately" in the Bay. An attempt at retaliation was unsuccessful, and the colonial fleet of twenty ships which went down the Bay was turned back at Smith's Point and retreated to the Patuxent River.

On September 4, 1780, countians reported the daily dangers suffered by residents near the Potomac and Patuxent Rivers and asked the governor to provide and equip vessels to cruise and protect St. Mary's County's waterfront.<sup>94</sup> On September 20, Col. Barnes reported the plundering of Maj. Ignatius Taylor's house on the Wicomico River, where the enemy confiscated what items they did not destroy. The British raided Robert Armstrong's home at Point Lookout, taking Negroes, stock, and other property.

Barnes' report described the county as "most exposed" and requested guns for protection. The crucial need of countians was evident from Barnes' offer to have unworkable guns repaired if they could be issued to St. Mary's Countians. <sup>95</sup>

The Council's response was swift, if not completely satisfactory. On September 29, 1780, the Council advised Col. Barnes that all arms in the county unfit for service were to be sold to the county. The council also promised that some arms from the state armory were to be sent by the first available state boat. <sup>96</sup>

However, the British raids continued. In November, 1780, Joseph Wilkinson reported that heavily armed British ships had come into the Patuxent River. Proceeding upriver to Point Patience, the British had burned John Parran's house and furniture and had confiscated his tobacco, Negroes, stock, and vessels. The British had demanded provisions of Col. Peregrine Fitzhugh; and when he refused, they had burned his house. <sup>97</sup>

In January, 1781, the Council communicated to Robert Armstrong their desire that a chain of expresses be established between Point Lookout and Annapolis. The movements of the British in the Bay and Potomac River were to be observed from Point Lookout, and Armstrong was asked to engage the services of a dependable rider to report the activities of the enemy to Annapolis. <sup>98</sup> Later that same month, Armstrong reported from Point Lookout that the enemy was "before our doors." Forty men had landed at Point Lookout and had plundered the homes of Armstrong and Joseph Milburn. Others had landed at Mrs. Egerton's home near Smith Creek and had stolen her stock. The county militia, although "poorly provided with arms and worse for ammunition," had prevented a larger force from landing. However, many Negroes from the neighborhood had joined the enemy. <sup>99</sup>

Robert Armstrong's report of January 30, 1781, indicated the need for some action to protect the county's tobacco. He reported that a ten-gun schooner had landed fifty men at Smith Creek and had captured a tobacco-laden schooner. From three prisoners put ashore, it was learned that the British fleet down Bay numbered 60 sail, and that they were about to undertake a trip to Annapolis and Baltimore for the purpose of plundering the waterfront properties and destroying all salt works enroute. <sup>100</sup> The British continued to pass up and down St. Mary's County waterways "with impunity," frequently landing on St. George's Island. <sup>101</sup> In April Col. Barnes advised against taxes paid in tobacco being carried to warehouses at that time. <sup>102</sup> On April 17, 1781, Joseph Ford reported to Governor Lee that the St. Mary's Tobacco Warehouse had been burned by the British. <sup>103</sup>

The Council was as responsive to St. Mary's County's desperate plight as circumstances would allow. On April 4, 1781, they acknowledged Col. Barnes' request for arms but reported their inability to convey them to the county. The navigation around Annapolis was impeded by the British, and all available carriages had been impressed for the transport of stores and men for Marquis De Lafayette. <sup>104</sup> Later that month the Council reported that all available provisions which could be spared were being sent to John Allen Thomas. The evacuation of St. George's Island was ordered if it was judged necessary to prevent stock and provisions from falling into the hands of the British. <sup>105</sup>

On April 30, 1781, Col. Richard Barnes reported that as many of the militia as could be armed were on duty in different parts of St. Mary's County. <sup>106</sup> In May of 1781 the great danger of invasion of St. Mary's County prompted the Council to temporarily suspend the draft of countians. <sup>107</sup>

On June 1, 1781, the Council advised the lieutenants of all the counties that an invasion of Maryland was feared imminent and advised them to be alert and have all arms in the counties "proper for defense." <sup>108</sup> Orders were issued to commissaries

to buy, or seize if necessary, any stock in exposed areas to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy. <sup>109</sup> In St. Mary's County all tobacco was moved from the water-front warehouses except at Chaptico which was judged "as secure as anyplace to which the tobacco could be moved." <sup>110</sup>

Then, rather abruptly, it was reported on June 18, 1781, that all British vessels had left the Potomac. Their visits to St. George's Island, where they had been cutting the tall pine trees for ships' masts, were ended. However, before departing the county, they landed at Herbert Blakistone's house, where they burned his property and took him prisoner. <sup>111</sup> They also paid another plundering visit to Mrs. Egerton's house below Smith Creek. <sup>112</sup>

Some idea of the extent of British harassment of St. Mary's Countians can be gleaned from the list of claims filed by forty-nine countians for property destroyed by the British in 1781 alone. Those countians who suffered losses valued at 100 pounds or more are listed below: <sup>113</sup>

<u>Countian who filed claim</u>	<u>Value of property lost, valued in British pounds</u>
Nicholas Sewall	622
Robert Armstrong	520
George Brewer	387
N. Lewis Sewall	380
Rev. Peter Morris	313
Herbert Blakistone	281
George Hopewell	259
Mary Herbert	232
James Jordan	200
John Smith	200
William Milburn	169
Joseph Arters	113
Edward Fenwick	110
Joseph Bennett	110
Mary Egerton	102
Sara Watts	100

The itemized lists offer some insight into furnishings included in the colonial household as well as the relative value of those possessions. Robert Armstrong's losses included five Negro slaves, whose total value of 415 pounds represented a large portion of his 520 pound loss. Other items of value included a silver watch and ten pairs of silver shoe buckles valued at eleven pounds. Mrs. Egerton's total was much smaller than Armstrong's, and 65 pounds of her 102 pound total loss was a twelve year old Negro boy. Mrs. Egerton's list also included beds, china, pewter plate, and spoons. Her confiscated livestock consisted of four sheep and five turkeys. Her lost personal effects included a prayer book, comb, hair brush, stockings, one petticoat, two capes, and two handkerchiefs.

Unfortunately for St. Mary's Countians, the American victory at Yorktown did not end their harassment. On March 19, 1782, the Council of Safety appealed to the French Commissioner in the Chesapeake for help. The British were still committing depredations in the Bay and along the shores as far north as Sharp's Island above the mouth of the Patuxent River. Since the state barges were not in condition for use, the French were asked to provide protection. <sup>114</sup>

However, in December, 1782, British barges were still committing raids upon



revealed through the research of Bayly Ellen Marks. <sup>17</sup> Miss Marks' explanation of the scope of her study follows:

Taking every fifth white householder, two groups were sampled from the 1790 and 1800 census: 642 farmers with 0 to 19 slaves (approximately 25% of the farming population), and 117 elites (all those with 20 or more slaves, the top 10% of the slaveholding families). These heads of households have been traced through census, tax, marriage, and probate records until they died or left the county. Emigrants were traced through available census and city directories to determine their destinations. It is assumed that the 246 migrating heads of households took their families with them. Only eight unmarried males appeared in the samples as householders. The 238 married people accounted for a migration of 1,268 white individuals, 46% of the emigrants during the decades of this study (1790-1810). These householders also owned a total of 487 slaves, but, considering the low percentage of slaves in Kentucky in 1810 (20%) and the less precipitous decline in St. Mary's slave population, it is probable that slaves were sold before the trek west.

We are indebted to Miss Marks for allowing us to use the following valuable information in this history of St. Mary's County

KNOWN ST. MARY'S COUNTY EMIGRANTS, SAMPLES 1790 AND 1800

NAME	OCCUPATION	DISTRICT	DATE	COUNTY	STATE
Abell, John, J. P.			1793	Washington	Md.
Abell, John Stanfield	farmer	Harvey	1813	Baltimore	Md.
Allen, Zachariah	farmer	Chaptico	1797	Barren	Ky.
Alvy, John	farmer	U. Newtown	1807	Washington	Ky.
Ashton, Henry	physician	St. Clem	181?	Washington,	D. C.
Aud, James	farmer		1793	Nelson	Ky.
Baily, John	farmer		1795	Nelson	Ky.
Baker, William	physician	L. Newtown	1792	Washington,	D. C.
Barber, Elias	farmer	Chaptico	1797	Washington	Md.
Barclay, Francis	clergy	St. Geo.	1810	Alexandria	Va.
Baxter, Thomas	farmer		1793	Nelson	Ky.
Billingsly, Thomas	merchant	U. Res.	1800	Charles	Md.
Biscoe, George	elite	Harvey	1799	Prince Geo.	Md.
Biscoe, Polly Bond	mill owner	St. Clem.	1802	Norfolk	Va.
Boarman, Sylvester	clergy	St. Ini.	1807	Charles	Md.
Bowling, William	farmer	L. Newtown	1802	Jefferson	Ky.
Bradburn, Charles	farmer	St. Clem.	180?	Charles	Md.
Brawner, Henry	clergy	U. Res.	180?	Charles	Md.
Briscoe, Hanson	elite	Chaptico	1792	Allegany	Md.
Brookbank, John	farmer	Chaptico	1797	Washington	Md.
Brown, John Basil	elite	L. Newtown	179?	Nelson	Ky.
Brown, Nehemiah	farmer	St. Clem.	1797	Washington,	D. C.
Bruce, John	farmer	U. Res.	1809	Gerrard	Ky.
Buckler, Stephen	farmer		1793	Bracken	Ky.

KNOW ST. MARYS CO. EMIGRANTS 1790 1800

	OCC.	DIST	DATE	CO.	ST.
Burroughs, Hezekiah, Jr.	taylor	Chaptico	1799	Bourbon	Ky.
Carbury, Thomas	mill owner	U. Newtown	180?	Washington,	D. C.
Cartwright, Samuel	farmer		1793	Charles	Md.
Cheshire, Benjamin Burch	farmer	Chaptico	1791	Cumberland	Va.
Cissel, Bennet	farmer	U. Newtown	179?	Washington	Ky.
Cissell, Augustine	pilot	St. Ini.	1801	Washington	Ky.
Cissel, Zachariah	farmer	St. Clem.	1810	Montgomery	Md.
Clarke, George	pilot	St. Mich.	1811	Baltimore	Md.
Clark, Henry	farmer		1793	Lincoln	Ky.
Clark, Isaac	farmer		1793	Christian	Ky.
Davis, George, Jr.	farmer	U. Res.	181?	Charles	Md.
Debutts, Samuel	physician	U. Res.	179?	Washington	Md.
Dorsey, Walter	attorney	L. Newtown	1797	Baltimore	Md.
Downs, Barney	farmer	U. St. M.	1801	Washington	Ky.
Edwards, Jesse	farmer	U. Res.	1807	Charles	Md.
Edwards, Stourton of John	farmer	St. Clem.	1806	Jefferson	Ky.
Egerton, Bennet	merchant	St. Mich.	180?		Martinique
Egerton, Charles Calvert	merchant	St. Clem.	1807	Baltimore	Md.
Elliot, James	clergy	St. Geo.	1797	Nelson	Ky.
Ewing, Nathaniel	farmer	Chaptico	1809	Franklin	Tenn.
Fenwick, George	farmer	L. Res.	1793	Washington,	D. C.
Fenwick, James of Ign.	merchant	L. Res.	180?	Pomonkey	Va.
Fenwick, John	farmer		1793	Washington	Ky.
Fenwick, Richard, Jr.	mill owner	L. St. M.	1804	Washington,	D. C.
Fenwick, Thomas	physician	L. Res.	180?	Washington,	D. C.
Field, Joseph	farmer	U. Newtown	1796	Washington	Ky.
Ford, John Gerrard	farmer	U. Newtown	1814	Washington,	D. C.
Fowler, Charles	farmer		1795	Washington	Ky.
Gibson, Joshua, Jr.	farmer	St. Clem.	1797	Fayette	Pa.
Goddard, John	farmer	L. Res.	179?	Fleming	Ky.
Gough, James	farmer	U. Newtown	179?	Scott	Ky.
Green, Bennett	farmer	St. Mich.	1801	Nelson	Ky.
Greigs, George	pilot	St. Geo.	1806	Baltimore	Md.
Griggs, James	pilot	L. St. M.	1805	Baltimore	Md.
Griffin, Mary	farmer	U. Newtown	1813	Charles	Md.
Gunn, James of Chaptico	merchant	St. Clem.	1797	Baltimore	Md.
Hall, Joseph	physician	St. Clem.	1801	Montgomery	Md.
Hawkins, Dorothy Barber	elite	U. Res.	1811	Charles	Md.
Hazle, Jeremiah	farmer	L. Res.	1797	Montgomery	Md.
Hebb, William, Jr.	elite	St. Geo.	1811	Prince Geo.	Md.
Henry, Martin	farmer		1793	Berkley	Va.
Herbert, Joseph	farmer	St. Ini.	1803	Charles	Md.
Higginson, John H.	Mariner	St. Mich.	181?	Washington,	D. C.
Highfield, Leonard	farmer	St. Clem.	1796	Pendleton	Ky.
Howard, John Baptist	farmer	St. Mich.	1794	Nelson	Ky.
Jarboe, Raphael	farmer	U. Res.	1799	Frederick	Md.
Jenkins, George	farmer	L. St. M.	1797	Bullitt	Ky.
Kemp, Samuel	weaver	St. Clem.	1799	Charles	Md.
Key, Edmund	attorney	L. Res.	1813	Prince Geo.	Md.
King, Benjamin	farmer		1793	Barren	Ky.

Maj. Joseph Stone	Dent Blakiston -- Adjutant
Henry Turner -- Quartermaster	June 5, 1812
Henry G. Garner -- Quartermaster Sergeant	
Lewis Medley -- Quartermaster Sergeant	
Jesse Turner -- Sergeant Major	Benjamin Heard -- Sergeant Major
William H. Roach (Roush) -- Surgeon	
John Tarlton -- Surgeon	September 21, 1813

#### Officers of Artillery, 5th Brigade

Capt. Samuel I. Maddox	November 3, 1812
1st Lieut. <u>Richard B. Egerton</u>	November 3, 1812
2nd Lieut. Philip Russell	November 3, 1812

#### Troops of Horse Attached to 4th Regimental Cavalry District

Capt. Gerard Causin	May 8, 1812
1st Lieut. Samuel Greenwell	May 8, 1812
2nd Lieut. Jno. F. Ford	May 8, 1812
2nd Lieut. John B. Norris	June 12, 1812 (Division Inspector 1st Division August 4, 1814)
Cornet William H. Plowden	June 26, 1812
Capt. James Forrest	May 8, 1812
1st Lieut. George Thomas	June 5, 1812
2nd Lieut. Jno. Jordan	June 5, 1812

#### Other Officers and Soldiers Attached to 4th Regimental Cavalry District

Philip Briscoe -- Adjutant	July 20, 1812
Jno. Kilgour -- Quartermaster	April 21, 1813
Wm. B. Scott -- Paymaster	December 18, 1812
Francis Cooksey -- Surgeon	July 20, 1812
Chas. James Briscoe -- Surgeon's Mate	August 13, 1813
Pvt. James Wheatley in Capt. Causin's Co. attached to 12th Regiment	
Pvt. Warren F. Moore " " " " " " "	
Pvt. Henry V. Somervell " " " " " " "	
Pvt. Barzill Thompson " " " " " " "	
Pvt. George Watts " " " " " " "	
Pvt. Enoch Fenwick	Pvt. Lewis Medley
Pvt. George Neale	Pvt. Thomas Reeder

Henry Carberry 1757-1822 <sup>32</sup>

"Gentleman Cadet" in St. Mary's County Independent Co., 1776; 2nd Lieut. in Col. Hartley's Rgt. (January 24, 1777); Captain (November 30, 1778); Wounded August 13, 1779; Captain of Levies under Gen. St. Clair in 1791; Captain U. S. Infantry (March 16, 1792); resigned February 10, 1794; Adjutant General of Maryland (October 6, 1794) and served 13 years; Col. 36th U. S. Infantry (March 22, 1813); resigned; died at Georgetown, D. C., May 26, 1822.

The next post office reached is Chaptico. Established in 1792, Chaptico shares with Leonardtown the distinction of being the oldest post office in St. Mary's County. The community dates from colonial days. It was established in 1683 as one of the four ports of entry in St. Mary's County and continued until early in the twentieth century. The Chaptico Joint Stock Wharf and Transportation Company was incorporated in 1870 for the purpose of operating a "steamboat wharf and trade to be built at a place called The Salt Works on Wicomico River." <sup>26</sup> The incorporators were Augustin L. Taveau, George R. Garner, Dr. James Waring, Dr. John H. Turner, George H. Morgan, John E. Farr, John E. Carpenter, and John Parsons. The Beacon of June 21, 1883, advertised "Chaptico Wharf, one of the best in the county has two steamers plying between it and Washington and Baltimore... managed by Dr. Coode, who operates a store on the wharf."

By the nineteenth century a cluster of businesses had located around or near the Chaptico crossroads formed by Route 234, Route 238, and the Chaptico-Hurry Road. The Maryland Directory and State Gazetteer for 1887 lists six general merchandise stores: Albert S. Beale, A. Burroughs, Mrs. E. C. Coode, Fowler Brothers, J. J. Gough, and John C. Herbert. Z. C. Hayden ran a saloon, Mrs. Eva M. Love a millinery shop, and A. S. Gardiner was listed as Chaptico's miller. The old Gough store still stands at the Chaptico crossroads. Gardiner's Mill continued to do a thriving business until 1962, operated in the latter years by Wallace and Francis Yowaiski. <sup>27</sup> The building still stands in quiet majesty a few yards from the Chaptico-Mechanicsville Road near Chaptico.

Another surviving Chaptico landmark is Christ Church completed in 1736 on land donated by Phillip Key. The church tower was erected in 1913. <sup>28</sup> Beautiful stained glass windows with names of former parishioners provide a chronological record of many of Chaptico's leading citizens.

Some of the many historical buildings located in the Chaptico area include Savona (early 19th century) located north of Chaptico with a beautiful view of Chaptico Bay, Wicomico River, and Potomac River; Gravelly Hills (1847) restored by Hope Swann and Elizabeth Hoff; Locust Grove on a hill overlooking Chaptico; and Deep Falls (late 18th and early 19th century) home of the famous Thomas Family.

A more recent landmark is Our Lady of the Wayside Catholic Church. The first chapel, erected in 1914, proved too small and the present church was erected in 1939 by Father Hezekiah (Ky) Greenwell, S.J. a native of St. Mary's County. <sup>29</sup>

Postmasters of Chaptico follow:

<u>Postmaster</u>	<u>Date of Appointment</u>
Josiah B. Grindall (Grindale)	June 12, 1792
William Mills	April 8, 1801
Jeremiah Alvey	July 1, 1802
Josiah Turner	August 15, 1809
Francis Simms	October 1, 1809
Philip Key	March 2, 1816
Charles C. Egerton, Jr.	January 11, 1820
James J. Gough	July 11, 1825
Henry G. Garner	July 11, 1835
William H. Garner	July 27, 1842
David Middleton	July 2, 1845
Henry G. Garner	December 28, 1846
Richard H. Reeder	November 1, 1850

*next page*

tution of Maryland which specifically provided that a Register of Wills be appointed for each county. The term of office was defined as "during good behavior, removable only for misbehavior, on conviction in a Court of Law."

When the Orphans' Court was created by legislation enacted in 1777, the Register of Wills was placed under that court. The Maryland Constitution of 1851 made the office elective. The term of office was fixed at six years, and the Register of Wills was eligible to succeed himself/herself. The same conditions were continued under the Constitutions of 1864 and 1867. In 1922 the "Quadrennial Elections" law made the term of office four years.

The following people have served as St. Mary's County's Deputy Commissary or Register of Wills. <sup>78</sup>

<u>Name</u>	<u>Year Appointed or Elected</u>
Philip Calvert	1658
Thomas Aisquith	1733
Hugh Hopewell	1776
Jeremiah Jordan	1777
James Forrest	1803
Enoch Joseph Millard	1826
George Combs	1835
James T. M. Raley	1857
John B. Abell	1879
James T. M. Raley	1885
Philip H. Dorsey	1891
Philip T. Buckler	1897
J. Philip Greenwell	1903
Benjamin Combs	1909
M. Lucille Combs	1928
Anita C. Norris	1930
Addie C. Maddox	1934
J. Warren Guy	1938
Rosalie G. Guy	1942

(Name changed to Clarke by marriage, died August, 1960.)

Succeeded by William Ernest Clarke who was appointed by Judges of the Orphans' Court to succeed his wife.)

Mary R. Bell 1962-present

#### JUDGES OF THE ORPHANS' COURT

Maryland's 1776 Constitution does not mention the Orphans' Court. However, a law enacted in 1777 provides for the establishment of an Orphans' Court. <sup>79</sup> That legislation stipulates that "... five of the Justices of the Peace in St. Mary's... County shall be specially named by the Governor Justices of the Orphans' Court..." Any three of those five justices named could hold court "for the administration of justice in testamentary affairs, granting administrations, recovery of legacies..."

In 1798 the number of judges of the Orphans' Court was fixed at three. The Constitution of 1867 made the office elective and the term of office four years.

The list of St. Mary's County Orphans' Court Judges and the years of their appointment or election follows: <sup>80</sup>

## Judges of Oregon Court

Richard Barnes -- 1777, 1778  
Henry Reeder -- 1777, 1778, 1779  
Henry Greenfield Sothoron -- 1777  
John H. Reeder -- 1777, 1778, 1779  
Vernon Hebb -- 1777  
Thomas Bond -- 1778, 1779, 1782, 1784, 1785, 1786  
William Kilgour -- 1778, 1779, 1782, 1784, 1785, 1786, 1787, 1791  
John DeButts -- 1779, 1782, 1784, 1785, 1786, 1787  
Ignatius Taylor -- 1782  
Ignatius Fenwick -- 1782, 1784  
Hanson Briscoe -- 1782, 1784, 1785, 1786, 1787  
John Shanks -- 1782  
John Ireland -- 1782  
Zachariah Forrest -- 1785, 1786, 1787, 1791, 1793, 1812  
William Somerville -- 1787, 1791, 1793, 1797, 1801, 1802 (resigned)  
Edmund Plowden -- 1791, 1793, 1797, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804 (died)  
William Thomas -- 1797, 1801  
Henry Gardiner -- 1802, 1812, 1813  
Raphael Neale -- 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805  
Philip Key -- 1803 (resigned), 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811 (resigned)  
James Egerton -- 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809  

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Philip Ford -- 1804  
Thomas Barber -- 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811,  
1812, 1813  
Athanatius Fenwick -- 1806, 1807, 1820  
Doctor Henry Alston -- 1810 (resigned)  
Doctor James Thomas -- 1811, 1812, 1821  
Doctor Joseph Stone -- 1812, 1819, 1821, 1822, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827,  
1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835,  
1836  
Luke White Barber -- 1813, 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821,  
1822, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1831  
John R. Plater -- 1815 (resigned, appointed associate judge)  
Henry Neale -- 1815  
John Leigh -- 1815 (vice J. R. Plater), 1816  
James Hopewell -- 1816 (died)  
Henry G. S. Key -- 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1841, 1850  
William B. Scott -- 1817 (vice James Hopewell), 1818, 1819  
James Thomas -- 1819, 1821  
George Thomas -- 1822, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830,  
1831, 1832, 1833  
John H. Biscoe -- 1830  
Stephen Gough -- 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835  
Cornelius Combs -- 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838  
Richard Thomas -- 1836  
Bennett Gough -- 1837, 1838, 1845, 1846, 1847  
George L. Leigh -- 1837  
Mordecai C. Jones -- 1838  
Richard H. Miles -- 1839, 1841 (resigned), 1842, 1843, 1844 (resigned),  
1848 (declined), 1850 (vice H. J. Carroll)