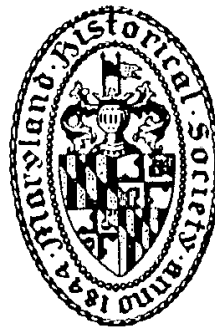


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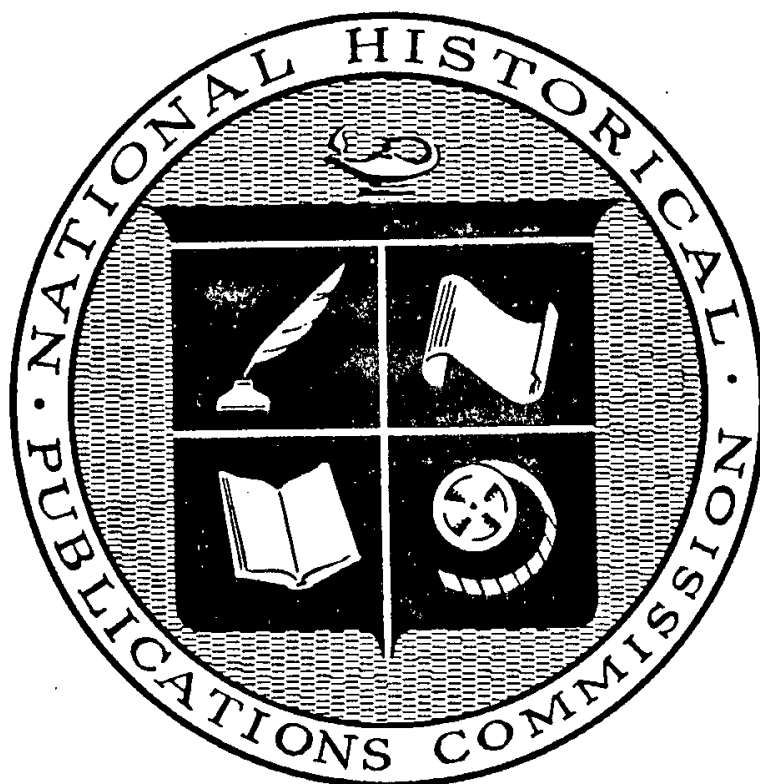
A GUIDE TO THE
MICROFILM EDITION OF THE

*Calvert
Papers*

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THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY
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This pamphlet is intended to serve as a guide for the users of the microfilm edition of the Calvert Papers as well as those desiring information on its contents prior to acquisition.

The accompanying microfilm meets standards established by the National Historical Publications Commission, General Services Administration, and was produced with the assistance, advisory and financial, of the Commission.

INTRODUCTION

John Pendleton Kennedy, in his address to the Maryland Historical Society in 1845, sadly spoke of the "long neglected history" of the state. Only thirty years before the first history had been published, and before that the best work consisted of a few chapters in George Chalmer's *Political Annals* and *An Introduction to the History of the Revolt of the American Colonies* published respectively in 1780 and 1782. In comparison to other states Maryland lagged far behind in historiography. Most of the former colonies had histories completed before 1800, and Maryland's neighbor, Virginia, had two major books published before 1750.

Colonial Maryland did not lack talented or interested scholars, but the inaccessibility and poor condition of the records certainly discouraged them from considering Maryland's history. The provincial officers jealously guarded their income-producing documents and also contradictorally argued for government funding of their maintenance since they were "public." Little beneficial could be accomplished for the records by a legislature in which one house protected Lord Baltimore's office holders and the other the public. John Ridout told Governor Horatio Sharpe in 1760 that the records were "so very deficient . . . it would be impossible to compile a History" of Maryland.* This was true for years after the Revolution. Moreover, the press favored histories supporting nationalistic aims, such as the eulogistic biographies of George Washington, which did not encourage local history.

The publication in 1811 of John Leeds Bozman's *A Sketch of the History of Maryland* was the state's first history. Thomas Waters Griffith followed with two works in the 1820s and John Van Lear McMahon in 1831. These early historians were lawyers, and their interest had been nurtured by researching old records in preparation for legal cases. In such fashion they also procured historical materials. But this vitiated their works, making them merely political accounts. McMahon's work, the best of the lot, was labelled a "constitutional" history for it ignored many other important aspects of the past.

The 1840s were the turning point in Maryland historiography. This decade commenced a proliferation of works on previously untouched subjects. Although politics remained the foremost curiosity, religion, education, literature and others began to receive attention. One reason was the rapidly growing interest in Maryland's past, initially fostered by the early histories and by a new national enthusiasm for local history. In the 1840s the public demanded more reading material, and the publishing industry, to meet this demand, developed techniques that enabled cheaper and faster printing. As Carl Bode has succinctly stated, it was a time when "the people and the printed word came together."†

* Horatio Sharpe to Cecilius Calvert, May 26, 1760, *Archives of Maryland*, 9:418.

† *The Anatomy of American Popular Culture, 1840-1861* (Berkeley and Los Angeles, 1959), X.

But by far the most significant animus was the founding of the Maryland Historical Society in 1844.

The charter of the Society stated its purpose to be "collecting, preserving and diffusing information, relating to the civil, natural and literary history of this State, and to American history and biography generally." The Society's importance was in providing an intellectual arena for persons interested in history, gathering a library and original papers, and encouraging and financing publications on Maryland subjects. The beginning of the publication of the *Archives of Maryland* in 1882 and the *Maryland Historical Magazine* in 1906 were dominant factors in the increasing quality and quantity of the state's historiography. Another was the purchase of the Calvert Papers in 1888.

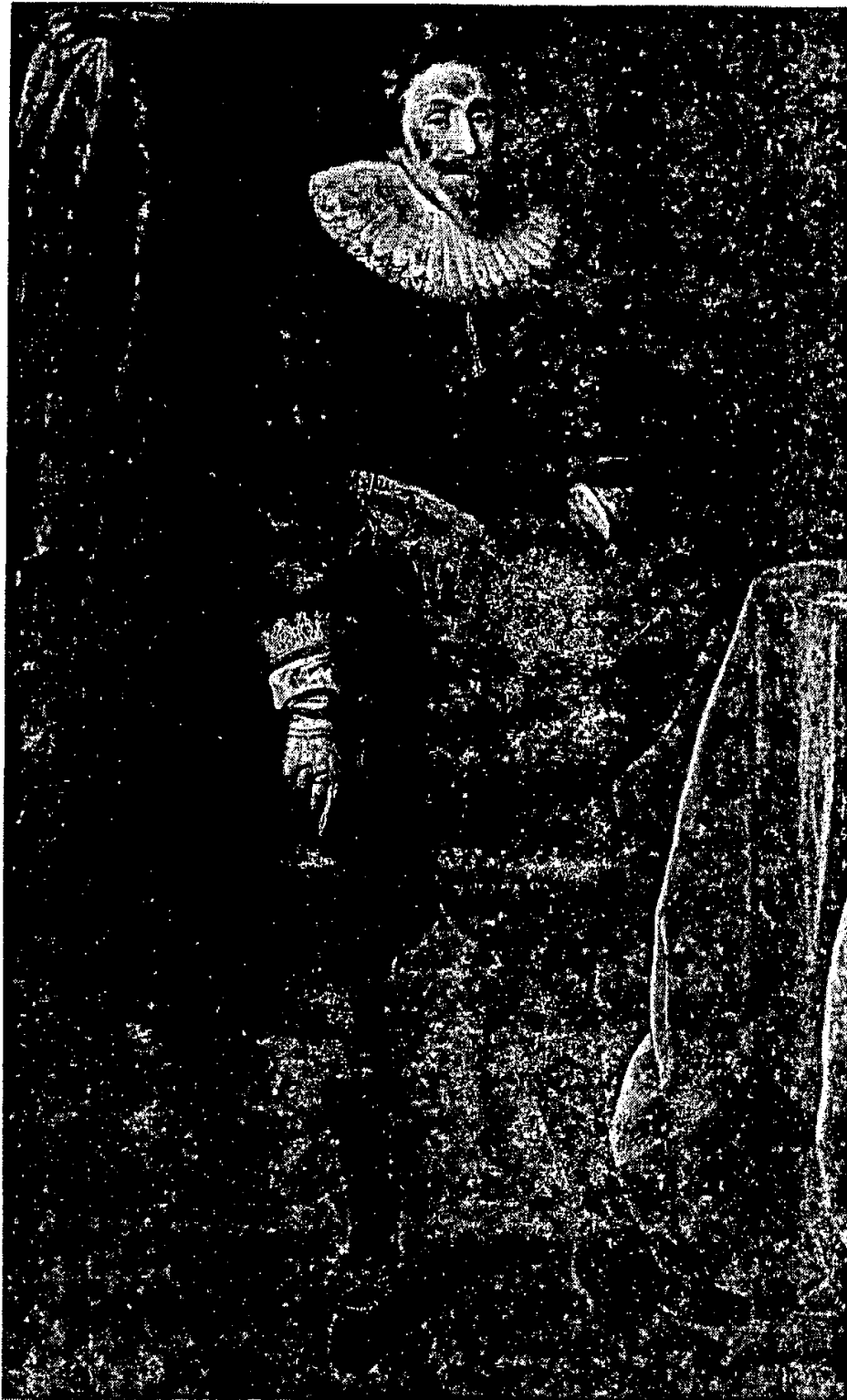
Marylanders had always been interested in the Calvert family because of their position as proprietors of the colony. However, before the purchase the information on them was so scanty as to effect little reference to them in the early historical writings. The Calvert Papers not only stimulated interest in the family specifically but in Maryland's colonial period in general. The papers filled in many gaps in the *Archives*, and most importantly inspired several new studies of Maryland. Some of the finest works on colonial Maryland were completed in the decades following the purchase, and these made substantial use of the papers.

It is extremely proper then that the Calvert Papers can now be offered in a complete and more usable form for scholars. For one, no person studying Maryland's colonial period can afford not to consult them. And more importantly, John Pendleton Kennedy's remark concerning Maryland's "long neglected past" is still relevant. Despite many publications in the field, Maryland is one of the least studied of the colonies and the most neglected major colony. It is hoped that this edition of the Calvert Papers will help to correct this gap in colonial scholarship by making this important collection widely available.

* * *

This project was possible because of the cooperation of the Maryland Historical Society and the National Historical Publications Commission. P. William Filby and Fred Shelley of these institutions were extremely helpful. Many other persons contributed immensely to the project. Hester Rich and her library staff at the Society aided my research. The manuscripts staff also remarkably put up with me. Barbara Murray and Susan Jane Butler speeded up the completion of the pamphlet with their efficient typing. Three people need special mentions, for without them the project would never have been finished. Nancy G. Boles, Curator of Manuscripts, was always cheerful and informative when I bothered her with numerous questions and problems. John B. Boles, editor of two similar projects and a former professor of mine, was indispensable

in his advice on all phases of the work, especially this pamphlet. Finally, Cheryl Florie, who has somehow weathered through four of these projects, did all the thankless labor assigned to an assistant and many times corrected my mistakes. Any errors that escaped the notice of these people are my responsibility.



George Calvert, 1st Lord Baltimore
Painting in the Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore



Cecil Calvert, 2nd Lord Baltimore

Painting in the Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore

THE CALVERT PAPERS

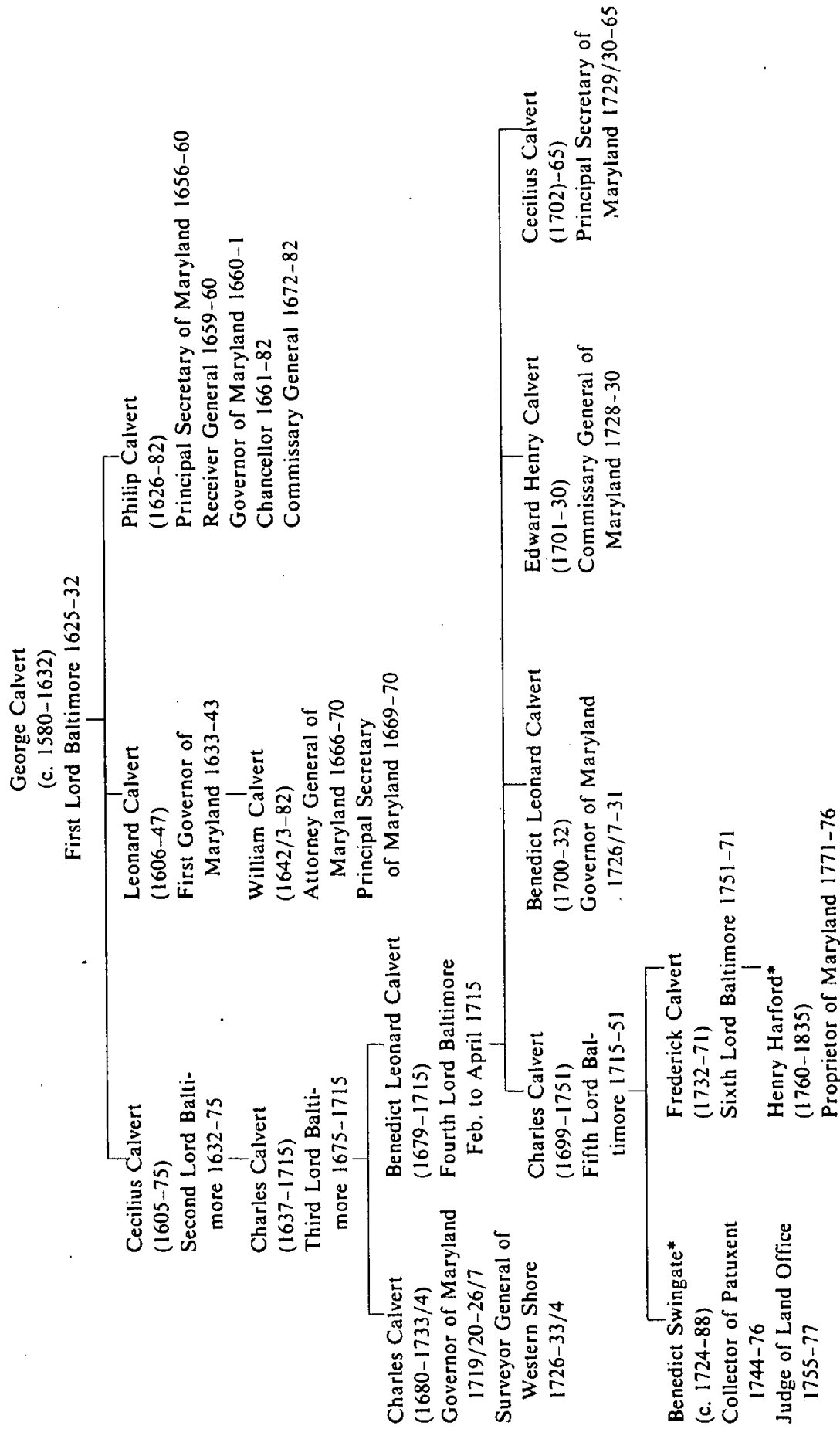
The purchase of these manuscripts in 1888 ended a half-century search. In 1839 the papers had been seen at the British Museum but twenty years later could not be found. Following an inquiry in 1886 by the Maryland Historical Society in the British journal, *Notes and Queries*, the documents were located in a greenhouse on the estate of a descendant of Henry Harford, the illegitimate son and heir of the last Lord Baltimore, and were purchased for slightly more than \$1100.*

Since their purchase the papers have resided at the Society. For over fifty years nothing was done to preserve the manuscripts except to store them in a fire-proof vault. A small selection, mostly correspondence, was published in the Society's Fund Publications in 1889, 1894, and 1899, and in the early issues of the *Maryland Historical Magazine*. However, in 1947 the Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America benevolently donated \$5000 for their restoration, a project which was finally completed in 1956. Unfortunately, the restoration technique was silking, and many of the papers are again exhibiting signs of wear. Thus, the National Historical Publications Commission funding for microfilming in 1972 was a necessary step in order to insure the manuscripts' safety.

The papers filmed are the Calvert Papers (MS. 174 and MS. 174.1); MS. 174.1 is a small collection of early seventeenth century material obtained in 1894. The papers number over 1300 documents and are the largest collection in existence centered around the Maryland proprietors. Most institutions having extensive holdings of colonial manuscripts have items related to the Calverts. The Maryland Historical Society and the Maryland Hall of Records have many of an official nature such as land grants, patents, petitions, and government correspondence. The Dulany Papers (MS. 1265), the Sharpe Papers (MS. 1414), the Bordley-Calvert Manuscripts (MS. 82), and the Gilmor Papers (MS. 387.1) are noteworthy examples of such collections at the Society. Many other depositories too numerous to mention contain a few Calvert materials. Collections of major interest are at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Colonial Williamsburg, Inc., Library of Congress, and the William L. Clements Library.

* For a more extensive account of the provenance of these significant papers, see my article, "A History of the Calvert Papers MS. 174," *Maryland Historical Magazine*, 68 (Fall, 1973), 309-22.

PROMINENT MEMBERS OF THE CALVERT FAMILY IN THE COLONIAL PERIOD



* Natural sons.

THE LORDS BALTIMORE AND COLONIALISM: AN ESSAY

An understanding of Maryland's charter, ratified in June 1632, is necessary for understanding this colony's history. The essential element of the document is its bishop of Durham clause which established Lord Baltimore's relationship to his colony as that of a king to his subjects. The proprietor was an absolute lord, free from royal intervention and royal control. The colony was a "feudal seignory of a medieval type," and thus the colony bore the "personal" stamp of its proprietor. The history of the colony and the history of the Calvert family cannot be separated.

Although he did not live to see it, the founding of Maryland was the result of George Calvert's efforts. Calvert was born about 1580 into a Yorkshire family of moderate wealth and social standing. He received the B.A. from Trinity College at Oxford in 1597 and studied municipal law at Lincoln's Inn from 1598 to 1601. Envisioning a public career, he made a continental tour studying languages and customs. In 1603 he was employed by Sir Robert Cecil, the Secretary of State and one of the most influential men in England, as a junior secretary and under his patronage rapidly advanced. By 1612 when Cecil died, Calvert was one of the favorites of King James. From 1612 to 1614 he administered Spanish affairs. In 1617 he was knighted. Two years later Calvert reached the apogee of his career by being appointed the Principal of the two Secretaries of State. He held this office for six years until his own myopic political judgment and the King's death brought him into disfavor. Just before his death, James created Calvert Lord Baltimore, giving him extensive estates in Longford County, Ireland, for his faithful services.

Retiring from public life, Lord Baltimore reconsidered his Avalon colony in Newfoundland. He had obtained this area in 1620 from Sir William Vaughan, securing it with a royal grant three years later. There have been two views as to why Calvert originally acquired Avalon and why he now ebulliently turned to it. One is that Calvert's motives were religious. He had converted to the Roman Catholic Church in 1625 *after* his retirement; he had not been a long-time secret member of this Church as some have suggested. Political pressures and family tragedies—his wife died in 1622 and a daughter in 1624—prompted Calvert to seek solace there. The reappearance of a childhood friend who was also a Jesuit and the remembrance of his parents who had been Catholics threatened into conforming were factors in his religious reawakening. But at most a slight transvaluation occurred in Calvert's colonialism. One reason for his renewed interest in Avalon was to make it a home for his family in order to escape the anti-Catholic atmosphere of England.

The second view is economic. Calvert's first colonial activity was his investment in 1609 in the Virginia and East India companies. *Before* his conversion he had encouraged Catholics to settle in Avalon, appealing to a discontented portion of the English populace who logically hoped for better

conditions; his aim in this was to insure the economic success of Avalon. Moreover, his interest after 1625 was to save his investment from impending failure. There is nothing wrong with this second theory except that it should not adumbrate completely the first, even though religion was certainly ancillary to economics for Calvert. There are other reasons as well for his colonialism; this multifariousness of purpose was typical of colonial-minded Englishmen of his time.

Lord Baltimore visited Avalon in 1627, returned for supplies, and in 1628 came back with his family determined to make it a permanent abode. Within one year this dream dissipated. Encountering French threats, a hostile Anglican clergyman who denigrated Baltimore because of the practice of Catholicism in the colony, and mostly disillusioned by the cold dreary climate, Calvert left Avalon in the Fall of 1629 and headed south to Virginia. He hoped to found a new colony south of Virginia and petitioned King Charles for such a grant. When he arrived in Virginia he was not allowed to disembark because of his Catholicism. Charles also tried to discourage him from any further colonial schemes. Bitter and tired but still hopeful, Lord Baltimore returned to England in late 1629.

For the last three years of his life, Calvert assiduously endeavoured to obtain a new colony. He was opposed by many people, most significantly Virginians such as William Claiborne who feared encroachments on their interests. But despite this opposition and his failure at Avalon, Calvert's chances for a new grant improved. Since the dissolution of the Virginia Company in 1624 (Calvert had been on the commission to dismantle it), this colony had not improved appreciably. A new threat of Dutch settlement to the north of Virginia pointed out the need for an English settlement in that region. The 1632 Maryland grant served this end. Although George Calvert approved the rough version he examined, the seals were not attached to the final form until two months after his death; now the grant was to Cecilius Calvert, his eldest son and heir.

Cecil was born in March 1606 and had been named for Sir Robert Cecil, his godfather. In the early 1620s he attended Trinity College but no record of his graduation exists. Cecil must have been very similar to his father since their conception of the Maryland colony seemed to be nearly identical. He wished to make it his residence and wanted the full proprietary benefits stipulated in the charter. Although he lived until 1675, neither goal was ever fulfilled. The reason for this was not a lack of efficacy on his part but as David S. Lovejoy expresses, "the history of Maryland after the restoration of Charles II—as well as before—can best be described as turbulent."*

* *The Glorious Revolution in America* (New York, 1972), 73.

The second Lord Baltimore encountered one serious problem after another concerning Maryland, forcing his proprietorship to become such a full-time occupation that he could not hold public office as his father had. The most pervasive threat came from Virginia spearheaded by the inexorable William Claiborne. Claiborne's dissatisfaction resulted from the Maryland charter's inclusion of Kent Island, an area he had settled in 1631 and was using as an Indian trading post. To free his island and a large portion of the Chesapeake Bay region from Maryland's control, he not only appealed to the King but played on the Virginians' distrust of their northern neighbor. Cecil shrewdly recognized this and in his instructions to the departing colonists in November 1633 warned them to avoid contact with Virginia until they were securely established and protected. Even when in 1638 the Privy Council finally decided in favor of Lord Baltimore against Claiborne's claims, Claiborne refused to cease his inimical activities. When the Commonwealth was established in England, Claiborne transformed his complaints from a personal orientation to charging Maryland with being a Catholic anti-Cromwellian haven. In 1654 the Commonwealth took control of the colony. The reasons for this action are much deeper, however, than William Claiborne's maneuvers.

Cecil sincerely believed in his feudal rights, but to exercise and protect them required more than just resisting external dangers; it required close internal supervision. This is where Lord Baltimore failed. The external problems were so persistent and significant they dominated his time, giving Maryland in effect a miniature version of the "salutory neglect" that generally characterized colonial relations with the English government. Lord Baltimore, for instance, pictured the colonial Assembly as having little independent power, yet, by 1650 it was representative. When he dispatched a body of sixteen laws in 1649 for its approval and enactment, the Assembly stiffly replied for him not to send any more laws with the words "Absolute Lord and Proprietary" attached; these words had been used in the original charter. But even such problems as this Lord Baltimore tended to interpret as mere reflections of events in England, events he better understood than those in distant Maryland. In 1649-1650 as an irenic gesture to the English government he allowed a large group of Puritans to settle in Maryland. This only added to the growing dissatisfaction with the Catholic proprietary control; many of these immigrants became leaders of the insurgents in the 1650s. Religious differences were not the sole issue. A closed government of Baltimore's favorites also lessened social mobility. None of these problems were adequately solved before Cecil's death in 1675.

Charles Calvert was the only Lord Baltimore who lived for an extensive period of time in Maryland. He was sent there in 1661 when only twenty-four years old as Deputy Governor. For a decade after his father's death he remained in Maryland. Yet despite this personal supervision, relations between Lord Baltimore and the colonists continued the downward trend begun when Cecil

was proprietor. Within a year after gaining his title, Charles executed a number of rebellious colonists who actually planned to wrestle the reins of government from his and his allies' control. The colonists continually complained of heavy taxes, fees, and fines. They were also suspicious of their proprietor's Catholicism. In 1676 they went so far as to request the King to assume control of the colony.

As with his father it was not Charles' inability to govern that was the cause of the growing antagonism toward him. It was more the colonists' increasing sense of their rights that caused the resentment. Lord Baltimore's ubiquitous presence in government functions and his method of selecting provincial officials by family name, wealth, and personal loyalty angered those out of power and influential positions. One historian has seen that the rallying point for the anti-proprietary party was to be "one degree removed economically, socially, and politically from the provincial sources of authority."*

As England's control tightened over his colonies towards the turn of the century, such complaints were more seriously noticed. The occurrence of the Glorious Revolution, precipitating a small-scale version of it in Maryland, was the point at which England made the colony a royal dependency. The King did not believe the Protestant Associator's claims that the insurgence was "to defend the Protestant religion among us, and to protect and shelter the inhabitants from all manner of violence, oppression and destruction." The King wanted more benefits from England's colonial empire. Moreover, the internal strength of Maryland was questionable, and its strategic location in the midst of the northern and southern colonies encouraged its transformation into a royal colony in 1691, a time when the French colonial threat seemed particularly real. From 1691 until 1715 Lord Baltimore was only a landlord proprietor, appointing no officials (except those administering his personal income) and influencing no government activities.

Maryland remained a royal colony until 1715 when full control was returned to Charles, the fifth Lord Baltimore. The cause of this action was not just a benign King but the transferral of Benedict Leonard Calvert, the fourth Lord Baltimore, to the Anglican Church. In 1713 Charles, Benedict's father, was frightened by rumors that the Board of Trade was preparing to rescind the right of income of colonial proprietors; he desperately began to negotiate for selling any such rights he had remaining. Benedict joined the Anglican Church, deeply mortifying his father, and petitioned for the restoration of Maryland according to the guidelines of the original charter. It is fortunate for Benedict's successors that he took this action. His father's old age had made him not only impotent concerning the protection of Maryland but almost disinterested. When Charles died in 1715 and Benedict less than two months later, the complete proprietary system was resuscitated for the fifth Lord Baltimore.

* Michael B. Kammen, "The Causes of the Maryland Revolution of 1689," *Maryland Historical Magazine*, 55 (Dec. 1960), 293.

The sixteen year old Charles faced tremendous problems upon regaining the complete proprietary authority. The quarter century of royal control had been immensely popular with the majority of the colonists. All the reforms the first two proprietors had striven for, and others the colonists wanted, were efficiently and ably carried out in this time. The Church of England was established providing for the religious needs of the people for the first time; the Lords Baltimore had done little in this area in their desire to avoid as much as possible the acerbic relations between Protestant and Catholic that were standard. Towns began to develop, industry sprang up, crops were diversified, and most importantly the government system was reformed. In 1704, for example, laws were revised, obsolete acts dropped, and ambiguous ones clarified. During this period the Assembly accepted a responsibility as watchdog to the Proprietor's officials. Thus the sudden reappearance of an *absolute* Proprietor was an anomaly to the Marylanders and for the next two decades there were internecine relations between the two. A vociferous faction led by Daniel Dulany the elder argued that English statutes were applicable to the Maryland situation reducing Lord Baltimore's control. Lord Baltimore staunchly defended his position; his animus was to make Maryland a financial asset he could depend upon. Finally in 1732 he came to Maryland for a six month visit. During this brief residence he tightened his proprietary system by making the patronage system more effective; for instance, the Governor's salary became independent of the Assembly and dependent on him. At most, however, this was a factitious arrangement.

Yet until the death of the fifth Lord Baltimore in 1751 the colony was relatively quiet. This was not the result of the 1732 visit of Charles, for the colonists were never really very contented with this imperious (at least so to them) system. But for the next few decades attention was directed away from its frailties. For one thing the anti-proprietary party was without leadership, Daniel Dulany switching allegiance in 1732. The preeminent reason for the subdued state of the colony was the rapid economic growth that started in the early 1730s. Major industry such as ironworks took root in this time. The population rapidly spread from out of the Tidewater region producing a tremendous land speculation. Perhaps the clearest indication of the colony's maturation was the literary revival and popularity of gentlemanly activities like horseracing. Despite this growth, Lord Baltimore took less and less of a personal role in the colony. He seemed more inclined to play the English aristocrat and social gadfly, perhaps confident that the 1732 arrangement had secured his wealth. Lord Baltimore became more active in English government. He was appointed Gentleman of the Bedchamber to the Prince of Wales in 1731, Lord of the Admiralty in 1741, Cofferer to the Prince of Wales and Surveyor General of his lands in Cornwall in 1747; he also served several times in Parliament. The colonists, with less intervention from Lord Baltimore, were less prone to openly challenge his proprietary rights.

Frederick Calvert, the sixth and last Lord Baltimore, has been the target of historians' sardonic comments. Clayton Colman Hall characterized him as "selfish and extravagant" and added "history records little, if anything, concerning Frederick, that is to his credit." Charles A. Barker, a half-century later, called him "dissolute," a "spend thrift, and a dilettante who sometimes pleased himself with the writing of little essays."* It is difficult not to conclude that Frederick was the worst of the Lords Baltimore, seeming to be the culmination of all the poorest characteristics of his predecessors. Frederick pictured himself a renaissance man, took extensive Continental and even Middle Eastern tours, and turned out descriptions of these that exhibit little profundity and are at best pastiches of the finest contemporary products of this genre. He was no paragon of virtue, leaving a number of illegitimate children and even in 1768 being charged with rape, one of the popular scandals of the day.

As Frederick grew older, he became more self-centered and less concerned with Maryland except as a source of revenue needed to supply his luxurious life-style. In 1752 he had believed the best way to govern men was to "gain their Affectations" by making "his Power, as far as he can insensible to them." A decade later he was considering controlling the troublesome Lower House by bribes. As he grew older, he allowed his two most deft officials, his uncle Cecilius the Principal Secretary and Horatio Sharpe the Governor, to govern the colony, only insisting that their primary concern be to increase as best as possible his revenue. As the split between England and her colonies widened in the 1760s, Marylanders felt little remorse in attacking a proprietary system that allowed such men as Frederick to be the beneficiaries. Frederick did nothing gratuitously even persistently refusing to supply money for the colony's protection during the French and Indian Wars. When he died at the young age of thirty-nine in 1771 certainly loud paeans resounded in Maryland.

Frederick willed Maryland to his eldest illegitimate son, Henry Harford, who was only eleven years of age. Events moved swiftly against Harford's claims with the approaching Revolution. Even after the Revolution he continued to sue for damages; and he actually resided in Annapolis for a few years in the mid-1780s. Harford persisted with his claims into the nineteenth century, finally dying in 1835. Harford's right to the colony had been challenged by the Browning family (Frederick's sister, Louisa, had married into this family), but this suit was dropped in the late 1770s. It was an ignoble ending for the onetime "absolute" Lords and Proprietors.

* Hall, *The Lords Baltimore and the Maryland Palatinate* (Baltimore, 1902), 162, 167; Barker, *The Background of the Revolution in Maryland* (New Haven, 1940), 256.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ESSAY

There is a paucity of printed sources on the Calvert Family. Clayton Colman Hall's *The Lords Baltimore and the Maryland Palatinate* (Baltimore, 1902) is the most energetic although three quarters of a century has made the book appear to be little more than a collection of vignettes. John B. C. Nicklin has a series of relevant genealogical articles in the *Maryland Historical Magazine*, in volumes 16, 24, and 25. Mrs. Russell Hastings, "Calvert and Darnall Gleanings from English Wills" in volumes 21 and 22 of the *Maryland Historical Magazine* and Hamill Kenny, "Baltimore: New Light on an Old Name," *Md. Hist. Mag.*, 49 (June 1954), 116-21 should also be consulted for the family's history.

Of the Lords Baltimore, Sir George Calvert has been the most studied. Biographical sketches in the *Dictionary of American Biography*, *Dictionary of National Biography*, and *Dictionary of Canadian Biography* are logical starting points for research. The James W. Foster Papers (MS. 2002) and the Bump Collection (MS. 1524)* at the Maryland Historical Society contain much information on Calvert. James W. Foster, "George Calvert: His Yorkshire Boyhood," *Md. Hist. Mag.*, 55 (Dec. 1960), 261-74 and Bromley Smith, "George Calvert at Oxford," *Md. Hist. Mag.*, 26 (June 1931), 109-30 reconstruct Calvert's formative years. His colonial activities have been ably discussed in Bernard C. Steiner, "The First Lord Baltimore and His Colonial Projects," *Annual Report of the American Historical Association for the Year 1905* (Washington, 1906), I, 109-22. The best treatment of his Avalon colony is in Gillian T. Cell's *English Enterprize in Newfoundland 1577-1660* (Toronto, 1969), 92-5. Lawrence C. Wroth, ed., *Tobacco or Codfish: Lord Baltimore Makes His Choice* (New York, 1954) and Matthew Page Andrews, ed., "Unpublished Letter of the First Lord Baltimore," *Md. Hist. Mag.*, 40 (June 1945), 90-3 both consider Calvert's decision to found a colony further south. The finest study of Sir George Calvert thus far is the recent "Sir George Calvert's Resignation as Secretary of State and the Founding of Maryland," *Md. Hist. Mag.*, 68 (Fall 1973), 239-54 by John D. Krugler.

The second Lord Baltimore has also been the subject of published studies. The most complete one, though now very dated, is *George Calvert and Cecilius Calvert: Barons Baltimore of Baltimore* (New York, 1890) by William Hand Browne. Cecilius' role as a proprietor has been considered in Edward Ingle, "Maryland's Greatest Politician: Cecilius Calvert's Career as an Index to the History of the Palatinate," *Publications of the Southern History Association*, 2 (1898), 230-41 and in Edward D. Neill, "Cecil, Second Lord Baltimore, and His Relations to the Province of Maryland," *Macalaster College Contributions*,

* The Bump Collection also contains notes on the second and third Lords Baltimore.

number 12 (1890), 253-65. A more recent brief discussion is Edward C. Carter, II, ed., "Sir Edward Plowden's Advice to Cecilius Calvert, Second Lord Baltimore: A Letter of 1639," *Md. Hist. Mag.*, 56 (June 1961), 117-24. Some of the Calvert Papers relating to Cecilius's claim to Avalon were published with introductions by Louis Dow Scisco in *The Canadian Historical Review*, 7 (March 1926), 47-52, 8 (June 1927), 132-6, and 9 (Sept. 1928), 239-51.

Information on the other Lords Baltimore is scarce. The third Lord Baltimore is listed in the *DAB* although the only other study in any detail is Nicholas B. Wainwright, "The Missing Evidence: Penn v. Baltimore," *The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, 80 (April 1956), 227-35 dealing with the boundary dispute. Benedict Leonard Calvert's change of religious affiliations is illustrated through his correspondence by Michael G. Hall, ed., "Some Letters of Benedict Leonard Calvert," *William and Mary Quarterly*, 3d series, 17 (June 1960), 358-70. Frederick, the last of the titled Calverts and the most notorious, is briefly sketched in both the *DAB* and *DNB*.

Other Calvert family members who have been studied include Leonard Calvert, a son of the first Lord Baltimore, who is described in the *DAB* and *DNB* and a full scale, though faulty, biography by George W. Burnap, *Life of Leonard Calvert, First Governor of Maryland* in volume 9 of *The Library of American Biography* (Boston, 1846), 1-229. A son of the fourth Lord Baltimore has been thoroughly examined by Bernard C. Steiner, "Benedict Leonard Calvert, Esq.: Governor of the Province of Maryland, 1727-1731," *Md. Hist. Mag.*, 3 (Sept. and Dec. 1908), 191-227, 283-342 and by Aubrey C. Land, "An Unwritten History of Maryland," *Md. Hist. Mag.*, 56 (June 1966), 77-80.

There are a multitude of books and articles with references to the Calvert family. Most important are Newton D. Mereness, *Maryland As A Proprietary Province* (New York, 1901) and Donnell M. Owings, *His Lordship's Patronage: Offices of Profit in Colonial Maryland* (Baltimore, 1953), which examine the proprietary structure of the colony. James High, "A Facet of Sovereignty: The Proprietary Governor and the Maryland Charter," *Md. Hist. Mag.*, 55 (June 1960), 67-81 and James W. Vardaman, "The Baltimore Proprietary and the Growth of the English Colonial Policy, 1630-1691" (Ph.D. diss., Vanderbilt, 1958) are more specific analyses of the topic. For an understanding of seventeenth-century Maryland the chapters on this colony in Charles M. Andrew's *The Settlements*, volume 2 of *The Colonial Period of American History* (New Haven, 1936), Wesley Frank Craven's *The Southern Colonies in the Seventeenth Century, 1607-1689*, volume 1 of *A History of the South* (Louisiana State, 1949), and David S. Lovejoy's *The Glorious Revolution in America* (New York, 1972) are extremely helpful. David William Jordan, "The Royal Period of Colonial Maryland, 1689-1715" (Ph.D. diss., Princeton, 1966) is the only full study of this phase of Maryland's colonial history. For eighteenth

century Maryland, Charles A. Barker, *The Background of the Revolution in Maryland* (New Haven, 1940) and Aubrey C. Land's *The Dulanys of Maryland* (Baltimore, 1955) are the best places to begin. There are numerous other articles on colonial Maryland in such journals as the *American Historical Review*, *Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church*, *Johns Hopkins University Studies in History and Political Science*, *Journal of American History*, *Journal of Economic History*, and *Journal of Southern History*.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PAPERS

The majority of the Calvert Papers are official documents concerning Maryland that had been periodically transmitted to the Proprietors. It is unfortunate that many of these were destroyed in the 1870s when buried in swampy ground on the Harford estate; otherwise, the Proprietors' knowledge and control of Maryland affairs could be ascertained. However, the remaining manuscripts are extremely important.

The first section of documents has been classified as Family Papers. Wills, marriage settlements, legal briefs, financial records such as stock dividends, rent receipts, and even smith and jewelry bills, land documents, and a few heraldic papers comprise this multifarious group. The earliest papers, late sixteenth century, relate to the Arundel family, a prominent Catholic family that joined with the Calverts when the second Lord Baltimore married Anne Arundel in 1628. The will and inventory of goods of George Calvert, the certificates of his elevation to the knighthood, the appointment of the fifth Lord Baltimore as Cofferer and Surveyor General to the Prince of Wales, and the elaborate 1751 marriage agreement between Frederick Calvert and Lady Diana Egerton are a sampling of this section.

Quite naturally the major division concerns the Calverts' colonial interests. Although most are Maryland oriented, a few papers relate to Virginia and nearly two dozen to Avalon. The Avalon material ranges from the 1623 royal charter to Frederick's efforts to regain control in the early 1750s. For Maryland, besides several eighteenth century copies of the 1632 charter and a number of the receipts for the yearly rent for Maryland of two arrowheads, the papers neatly fall into the categories of Land, Financial, and Government.

The Land records consist of papers of the Land Office: grants, warrants, patents, alienation fines, and quit rents. The ten folios of the Land Office, dated from 1736 to 1761, are the most complete set of records of this proprietary office. The most important group of documents is the quit rents containing manuscripts from every colonial Maryland county except for Caroline and Harford which were not erected until 1773; this also represents the best collection of such records.

The Financial papers are highlighted by a number of folios labeled as "Lord Baltimore's Revenues." These records were compiled by His Lordship's Receiver General and were the official statement of the Proprietary income. Also of interest is a small assortment of naval officers' records for the port districts of Annapolis, Oxford, Patuxent, Pocomoke, and Potomac, and the 1750 debt books for Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Charles, Prince George's, and Frederick counties.

Although the Government records are numerous, they represent the least valuable section of the Calvert Papers because they are so readily available and accessible in other forms. Most have been published in the voluminous *Archives of Maryland*. Nevertheless, a number deserve mention. In this group are some of

Maryland's earliest publications, including the 1727 *A Compleat Collection of the Laws of Maryland*, the first effort to compile all of this colony's laws, and some of the legislative journals published by Jonas Green of Annapolis in the 1740s, 1750s, and 1760s. Other noteworthy items are the 1653 *Lord's Baltimore Case*, printed to protect the proprietary colony from the Commonwealth, and the Muster-Master roll of Fort Cumberland for 1757-1758.

Perhaps the most significant of the Calvert Papers are the sources on the Pennsylvania-Maryland boundary dispute. This section consists of nearly three hundred manuscripts covering the entire controversy which began in 1681 and did not subside until 1767 with the completion of the Mason-Dixon line. This phase of inter-colonial relations has been almost completely untouched and the sources in the Calvert Papers virtually unused. An example of the richness of this particular grouping is the two copies of the Mason and Dixon line map and agreement of 1768, the most complete of the nine known extant copies.

The final two divisions are Correspondence and a miscellaneous section of papers which do not readily fit into any other of the areas. There are approximately three hundred letters, very few of which could be termed "personal." Most are official directives to prominent Maryland officials such as Samuel Ogle, Edmund Jennings, Benjamin Tasker, Horatio Sharpe, and Edward Lloyd. There are some personal letters between Cecilius and Frederick Calvert in the early 1760s and a few concerning Frederick's disastrous marriage to Lady Egerton in the 1750s. There are also a few William Penn letters to the third Lord Baltimore. The final miscellaneous grouping contains business and legal papers, some published pamphlets, and a few maps. In this category belong Andrew White's famous "A Briefe Relation of the Voyage Unto Maryland" and even some Russian maps of the 1730s, both of which illustrate the rich diversity of the Calvert Papers.

USING THE MICROFILM

The greatest difficulty in preparing the microfilm edition of the Calvert Papers was determining an organizational basis. John W. M. Lee's original scheme, published in *The Calvert Papers: Number One* in 1889, has proved to be of ephemeral use because of the accretion of the papers by subsequent additions, a numbering system (each document has a number) done according to a slightly different structure, and such readily apparent shortcomings as incorrect dating and simple misjudgments of the content of some manuscripts. However, Lee's basic intention was sufficient, and a modified version of it, one which hopefully will not continue the faults of its predecessors, has been devised.

There are a number of aids that are helpful for using the Calvert Papers. Several of these have been filmed on the first two rolls. Lee's original calendar does provide a synoptic view of the collection. A set of composition books lists numerically each paper with a brief summary of it. The user is forewarned that it is not a complete list nor are the summaries always accurate. There is also an index to names mentioned in the Calvert Papers, but, again, this is not complete. A complete list of the correspondence is at the Maryland Historical Society.

The first place to go in using these papers should be this pamphlet. The outline of the papers, a listing by number of the documents as filmed, and the location of documents on each roll will enable the reader to find a specific manuscript by its assigned number. These last two lists have been provided because scholars have consistently notated their use of an individual manuscript from this collection by its number.



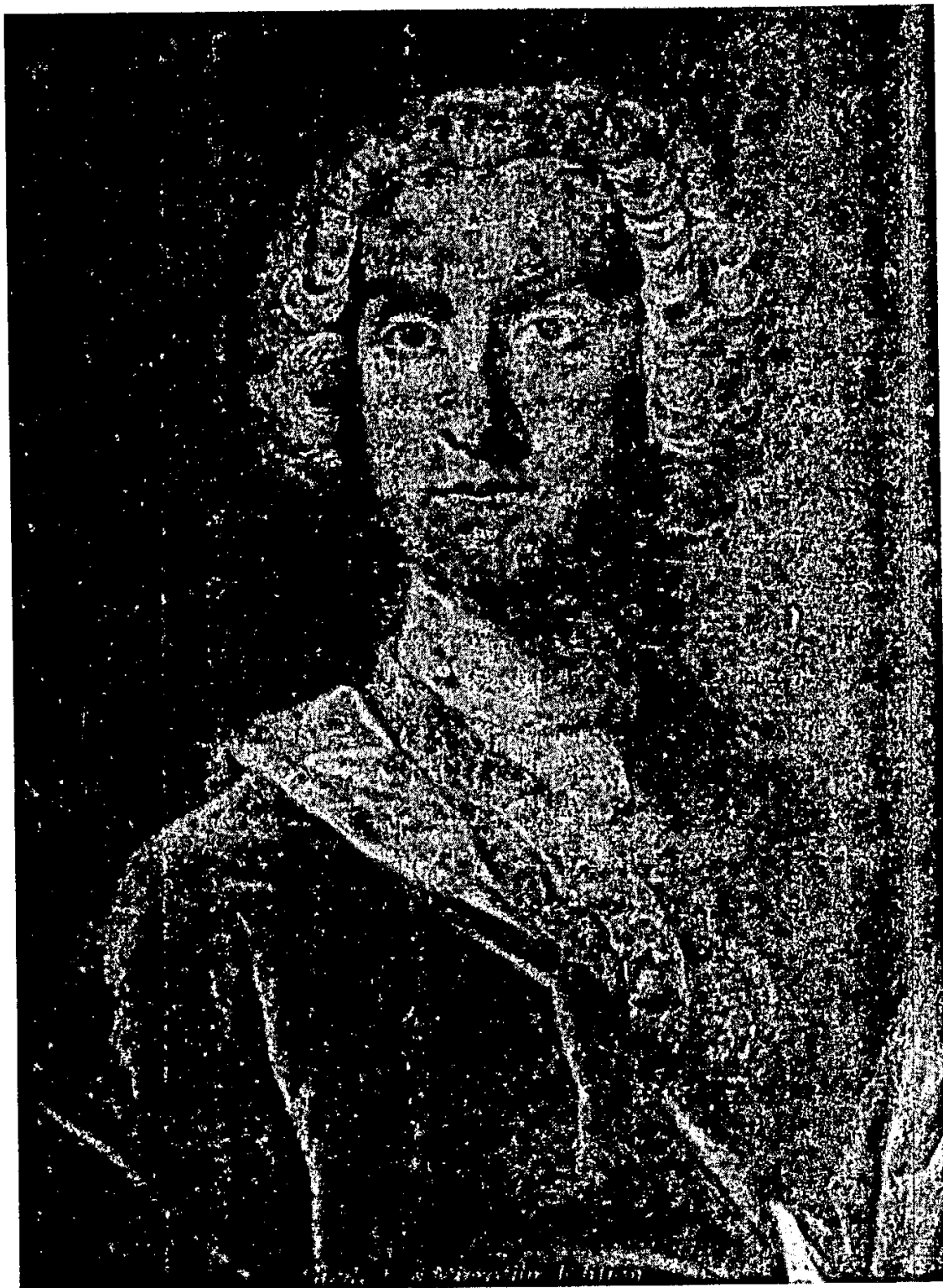
Charles Calvert, 3rd Lord Baltimore
By Sir Godfrey Kneller (1646-1723)
Painting in the Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore

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961 V	1019 V	1087-8 XXVI	1215-8 XXVI
962 VI	1020 XXVII	1089 XXVII	1219 XXVII
963 XII	1021-3 V	1090-2 XXVI	1220-31 XXVI
964 X	1024 XIX	1093 XIX	1232 XXVII
965 XI	1025 XIII	1094-9 XXVII	1233-6 XXVI
966 VIII	1026-7 XXV	1100-35 XXVI	1237-8 XXVII
967-8 X	1028 II	1136-7 XIX	1239-72 XXVI
969-75 XI	1029 XXVII	1138-9 XXVI	1273 XXVII
976 VI	1030 XIII	1140-2 XXII	1274 XXVI
977-84 XII	1031 V	1143-5 XXVI	1275 XXVII
985 VII	1032 XXVII	1146 XXVII	1276-81 XXVI
986 VIII	1033-4 V	1147-9 XXVI	1282 XXVII
987 X	1035 XVIII	1150 XXVII	1283 XXV
988 VIII	1036-7 XX	1151 XXVI	1284 XXVII
989 IX	1038-9 XXVII	1152-3 XXVII	1285-90 XXVI
990-3 X	1040 XXI	1154 XXV	1291 XXV
994-5 XI	1041-2 XX	1155-9 XXVI	1292 XXVI
996 XII	1043 XXVII	1160 XXV	1293 XXV
997 VII	1044-6 XXII	1161-2 VI	1294-6 XXVI
998 VIII	1047 XXVII	1163-74 XXVI	1297 XXV
999 IX	1048 XXV	1175 XXVII	1298-1309 XXVI
1000-1 X	1049 XX	1176-81 XXVI	1310 XXVII
1002 XI	1050 XXIII	1182 XXV	1311 XXVI
1003 VIII	1051-66 XXV	1183-90 XXVI	
1004-6 X	1067 XXVII	1191 XXV	
1007-8 XI	1068-9 XXV	1192-4 XXVI	

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