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the Patomak to its first fountain ; thence by a due north line till it intersects the southern boundary of Pennsylvania, in lat $39^{\circ} 43' 18''$, so that it has Virginia on the south, southwest and west. It contains about 14,000 square miles, of which about one-sixth is water.

Civil Divisions.] Maryland is divided into 18 counties, 10 of which are on the western, and 8 on the eastern shore of Chesapeek bay. These, with their population in 1782, are as follows :

COUNTIES.	Free males above 18 years of age.	Number of white inhabitants.	N. B. Those counties marked (*) are on the east, the rest are on the west side of the Chesapeek bay.	According to the census taken by order of Congress in 1790, there were then in this state 330,478 souls.
St. Mary's,	1,173	8,459		
Somerset, *	1,598	7,787		
Calvert,	894	4,012		
Montgomery,	2,160	10,011		
Washington,	2,579	11,488		
Queen Ann's, *	1,742	7,767		
Caroline, *	1,293	6,230		
Kent, *	1,394	6,165		
Charles,	2,115	9,804		
Talbot, *	1,478	6,744		
Dorchester, *	1,828	8,927		
Baltimore,	3,165	17,878		
Ann Arundel,	2,229	9,370		
Worcester, *	733	8,561		
Hartford,	2,243	9,377		
Cæcil, *	2,007	7,749		
Frederick,	3,785	20,495		
Prince George's,	2,259	9,864		
Total	35,268	170,688		

Climate.] Generally mild and agreeable, suited to agricultural productions, and a great variety of fruit-trees. In the interior hilly country the inhabitants are healthy ; but in the flat country, in the neighbourhood of the marshes and stagnant waters, they are, as in the other southern states, subject to intermittents.

Bays and Rivers.] Chesapeek Bay, as we have already hinted, divides this state into the eastern and western divisions. This bay, which is the largest in the United

United States, was particularly described, page 42. It affords several good fisheries ; and, in a commercial view, is of immense advantage to the state. It receives a number of the largest rivers in the United States. From the eastern shore in Maryland, among other smaller ones, it receives Pokomoke, Choptank, Chester and Elk rivers. From the north the rapid Susquehannah ; and from the west, Patapsco, Severn, Patuxent and Patomak, half of which is in Maryland, and half in Virginia. Except the Susquehannah and Patomak, these are small rivers.

Face of the Country, Soil and Productions.] East of the blue ridge of mountains which stretches across the western part of this state, the land, like that in all the southern states, is generally level and free of stones. Wheat and tobacco are the staple commodities of Maryland. In the interior country, on the uplands, considerable quantities of hemp and flax are raised.

Population and Character.] The population of this state, in 1782 and 1790, is exhibited in the foregoing table. The inhabitants, except in the populous towns, live on their plantations, often several miles distant from each other. To an inhabitant of the middle, and especially of the eastern states, which are thickly populated, they appear to live very retired and unsocial lives. The effects of this comparative solitude are visible in the countenances, as well as in the manners and dress of the country people. You observe very little of that cheerful sprightliness of look and action which is the invariable and genuine offspring of social intercourse. Nor do you find that attention paid to dress, which is common, and which decency and propriety have rendered necessary, among people who are liable to receive company almost every day. Unaccustomed, in a great measure, to these frequent and friendly visits, they often suffer a negligence in their dress which borders on slovenliness. There is apparently a disconsolate wildness in their countenances, and an indolence and inactivity in their whole behaviour, which are evidently the effects of solitude and slavery. As the negroes perform
all

all the manual labour, their masters are left to saunter away life in sloth, and too often in ignorance. These observations, however, must in justice be limited to the people in the country, and to those particularly, whose poverty or parsimony prevents their spending a part of their time in populous towns, or otherwise mingling with the world. And with these limitations they will equally apply to all the southern states. The inhabitants of the populous towns, and those from the country who have intercourse with them, are in their manners and customs like the people of the other states in like situations.

That pride which grows on slavery and is habitual to those, who, from their infancy, are taught to believe and to feel their superiority, is a visible characteristic of the inhabitants of Maryland. But with this characteristic we must not fail to connect that of hospitality to strangers, which is equally universal and obvious, and is, perhaps, in part the offspring of it. The inhabitants are made up of various nations of many different religious sentiments.

Chief Towns.] ANNAPOLIS (*city*) is the capital of Maryland, and the wealthiest town of its size in America. It is situated just at the mouth of Severn river, 30 miles south of Baltimore. It is a place of little note in the commercial world. The houses, about 260 in number, are generally large and elegant, indicative of great wealth. The Stadt House is the noblest building of the kind in America.

BALTIMORE has had the most rapid growth of any town on the continent, and is the fourth in size and the fifth in trade in the United States. It lies in lat. $39^{\circ} 21'$, on the north side of Patapsco river, around what is called the Basin. The situation of the town is low. The houses were numbered in 1787, and found to be 1955; about 1200 of which were in the town, and the rest at Fell's point. The number of stores was 152, and of churches nine; which belong to German Calvinists and Lutherans, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Roman Catholics, Baptists, Methodists, Quakers,

Quakers, Nicolites, or New Quakers. The number of inhabitants was then between 10 and 11,000. There are many very respectable families in Baltimore, who live genteely, are hospitable to strangers, and maintain a friendly and improving intercourse with each other; but the bulk of the inhabitants, recently collected from almost all quarters of the world, bent on the pursuit of wealth, varying in their habits, their manners and their religions, are unsocial and inhospitable.

North and east of the town the land rises, and affords a fine prospect of the town and bay. Belvidera, the seat of Colonel Howard, exhibits one of the finest landscapes in nature. The town, the point, the shipping, both in the basin and at Fell's point, the bay as far as the eye can reach, rising ground on the right and left of the harbour, a grove of trees on the declivity at the right, a stream of water breaking over the rocks at the foot of the hill on the left, all conspire to complete the beauty and grandeur of the prospect.

Trade.] The trade of Maryland is principally carried on from Baltimore, with the other states, with the West-Indies, and with some parts of Europe. To these places they send annually, about 30,000 hogsheads of tobacco, besides large quantities of wheat, flour, bread, pig iron, lumber and corn—beans, pork and flax-seed in smaller quantities; and receive in return, clothing for themselves and negroes, and other dry goods, wines, spirits, sugars, and other West-India commodities. The total amount of exports, from }
 Baltimore, from October 1st, 1789, } Dols. Cents.
 to September 30, 1790, was } 2,027,770 64
 Value of imports for the same time, 1,945,899 55

Balance in favour of Baltimore, 81,971 9

Religion.] The Roman Catholics, who were the first settlers in Maryland, are the most numerous religious sect. Besides these, there are Protestant Episcopalians, English, Scotch and Irish Presbyterians, German Calvinists, German Lutherans, Friends, Baptists, of whom there are about twenty congregations, Methodists,

Methodists, (of whom there are said to be 57,621 in the United States) Mennonists, Nicolites, or New Quakers.

Colleges.] The colleges in this state have all been founded since the year 1782, and are yet in their infancy. The names of the several seminaries are *Washington College*, at Chestertown, instituted in 1782. *St. John's College*, at Annapolis, founded in 1784. *Cakebury College*, at Abingdon, instituted by the Methodists in 1785. And a college founded by the Roman Catholics at Georgetown.

There are a few other literary institutions, of inferior note, in different parts of the state, and provision is made for free schools in most of the counties; though some are entirely neglected, and very few carried on with any success; so that a great proportion of the lower class of people are ignorant; and there are not a few who cannot write their names. But the revolution, among other happy effects, has roused the spirit of education, which is fast spreading its salutary influences over this and the other southern states.

Constitution.] The legislature is composed of two distinct branches, a Senate and House of Delegates, and stiled *The General Assembly of Maryland*. The Senate consists of 15 members, chosen every five years. Nine of these must be residents on the western shore, and six on the eastern; they must be more than twenty-five years of age; must have resided in the state more than three years next preceding the election, and have real and personal property above the value of a thousand pounds. The house of delegates is composed of four members for each county, chosen annually on the first Monday in October. The city of Annapolis and town of Baltimore send each two delegates; making in the whole 76 members. The qualifications of a delegate are, full age, one year's residence in the county where he is chosen, and real or personal property above the value of five hundred pounds.

The qualifications of a freeman are, full age, a freehold estate of fifty acres of land, and actual residence

in the county where he offers to vote—property to the value of thirty pounds *in any part of the state*—and a year's residence in the county where he offers to vote.

On the second Monday in November, annually, a Governor is appointed by the joint ballot of both houses. The Governor cannot continue in office longer than three years successively, nor be elected until the expiration of four years after he has been out of office. The qualifications for the chief magistracy are, twenty-five years of age, five years residence in the state, next preceding the election, and real and personal estate above the value of five thousand pounds, one thousand of which must be freehold estate.

This constitution was established by a convention of delegates, at Annapolis, August 14, 1776.

History.] Maryland was granted by King Charles I. to Cecilius Calvert, Baron of Baltimore, in Ireland, June 20, 1632. The government of the province was, by charter, vested in the proprietary; but it appears that he either never exercised these powers alone, or but for a short time.

The Hon. Leonard Calvert, Esq. Lord Baltimore's brother, was the first Governor, or Lieutenant-General. In 1638, a law was passed, constituting the first regular *House of Assembly*, which was to consist of such representatives, called *Burgesses*, as should be elected pursuant to writs issued by the Governor. These burgesses possessed *all the powers of the persons electing them*; but any other freemen, who did not assent to the election, might take their seats in person.—*Twelve* burgesses or freemen, with the Lieutenant-General and Secretary, constituted the assembly or legislature. This assembly sat at St. Mary's, one of the southern counties, which was the first settled part of Maryland.

In 1689, the government was taken out of the hands of Lord Baltimore by the grand convention of England. Mr. Copely was appointed Governor by commission from William and Mary, in 1692, when the *Protestant* religion was established by law.

In 1716, the government of this province was restored