

MAREEN DUVALL  
OF  
MIDDLE PLANTATION

A Genealogical History of Mareen Duvall, Gent., of  
the Province of Maryland and His Descendants With  
Histories of the Allied Families of Tyler, Clarke,  
Poole, Hall, and Merriken.

by  
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DUVAL

*Arms executed by the Hennessee Studio, Salisbury, N.C.*

## EUROPEAN BACKGROUND

Much traditional and imaginable qualities have been at play concerning the immediate and remote ancestors of Mareen Duvall of Middle Plantation—but insofar as this research has been carried out, no conclusive nor even “thread” proof has been found for his immediate forbears.\*

It was more than ordinary coincidence that Mareen Duvall called his first land patent “Laval”. It was quite characteristic of the English and Scottish gentry of early Maryland to name their plantations after their ancestral estates or native British parishes, and by such names it has offered clues to prove the ancestry of the early Maryland settlers in Great Britain. Mareen Duvall, therefore, seemed to have followed the English pattern. Maryland, it must be remembered, was the only colony which adopted this English system of specifically and officially designating each plantation with a distinctive name, and it was not discontinued until the American Revolution.

Laval therefore had distinct, sentimental values for Mareen Duvall, and the fact that he gave it to his initial land patent is *prima-facie* evidence that his branch of the Duval family had its seat or roots in or near the old medieval city of Laval. And it is not altogether impossible to imagine that he was born there in the shadow of the old castle which stands today as a symbol of strength and power of the Middle Ages.

Laval is the capital of the Department of Mayenne, France—a town 42 miles east of Rennes—once a part of the ancient Province of Anjou but later to come under the influence of both Brittany and Normandy. The recorded history of Laval goes back to the last years of the 10th century.\* At that time there existed on the actual site of the city a “vallum” or permanent embankment constructed of earthworks on which were erected wooden fortifications.

From the 11th century a stone castle took the place of the first construction, and the Lords of Laval witnessed a certain number of inhabitants seeking protection beneath its walls. They had at this time some power and made valuable alliances, one of which was with William, Duke of Normandy, known better in England as the Conqueror, who had just brought under his rule a part of England, and

\*At one time I contemplated going direct to France and indulging in the archives at the French capital and then to Laval, the capital of the Province of Mayenne, where the Maryland emigrant was either born or where his immediate ancestors sprung. Expediency prevented this, yet, as I write these chronicles for publication, I regret my decision not to have taken that opportunity.

\*Translated by Mr. Charles Y. Duncan, of Louisville, a member of the Duvall Society, from “En Plein Air”, Mai 1932, Revue Mensuelle Officielle de la Federation des Syndicats d'Initiatives, Vallee, Chateaux et Plages de la Loire, 6 Place Royale, Nantes.

another with Guy V, who married the sister of Geoffrey Plantagenet, King of England. During the 13th century the Lords of Laval were among the retinue of the kings of France on the Crusades to the Holy Land.

At the end of the 12th century the Castle of Laval was already a powerful fortress protecting the flow of the Mayenne River. The dungeon was then constructed of its present remarkable woodwork, as well as the underground church (or crypt) which may be seen today. The city spread gradually out from the foundations of its walls. Trinity Church, today a cathedral, existed then in part. Its beautiful nave was built at that time.

The Middle Ages or during the 13th and 14th centuries witnessed the growth of the city. The town at first clustered around the walls of the castle and extended to the left bank of the river which the Old Bridge (Vieux-Pont) touches. Later the bourgeoisie developed a flourishing textile industry in the town and its environs.

At different periods the kings of France were in residence at Laval: Louis XI in 1472; Charles VIII in 1487, 1488, and 1491; Francis I in 1532; then Henry IV. In 1856 and 1858 the town was visited by Emperor Napoleon III. Then followed the War of 1871. The German invasion was stopped at the gates of Laval near Barbe Lake. A simple monument commemorates the memory of those who fell there for their country during that war.

Thus ends the translation from the *Revue*. Certainly, the ancestors of Mareen were hosts to royalty as they visited the medieval stronghold and the castle.

The suggestion that the mother of Mareen was of the Huguenot family of Marine, a member of whom settled upon the Eastern Shore, lacks definite or conclusive proof. It was not characteristic of the Gallic families to give the maternal family name to their off-springs—an individualistic quality of the British and it never penetrated France or even other countries of the Continent.

The family, according to the *Dictionnaire de la Noblesse*, published by Schelesinger Freres, Paris, 1865, was an ancient one and originated in Caen, Normandy, where it held first rank from time immemorial. Of this Norman family Etienne Duval in 1548 was raised to the ranks of the nobility by King Henry II in consideration of services rendered by him and his predecessors. Blaise Duval, of Abbeville in Picardy, in 1540 likewise received favors from the King.

We wonder in our conquest what relationship our distinguished American ancestor was to his none-the-less distinguished, if notorious, compatriot and contemporary, Claude Duvall, of Normandy. He was born in 1643 and went to England in the retinue of the Duke of Richmond at the Restoration, but the tales of Robin Hood and life in Merrie England aspired him to emulation, for he soon took to the

life of a highwayman and became famous no less for his gallantry to woman than for the extent of audacity to his robberies. He was caught and executed on January 21, 1670, at Tyburn, but was buried in Covent Garden Church, certainly with the benefit of clergy. A memorial in the church was erected to him bearing the following inscription:

"Here lies DuVall: Reader if male thou art,  
Look to thy purse; if female to thy heart".

The late Mrs. Hester Dorsey Richardson in a series of articles printed in the Baltimore Sun at the turn of the 20th century gave a very colorful story of various members of the Duvall family in the 13th and 14th centuries, though citing no sources for her statements, and assumed that they were the ancestors of Maren Duval of Middle Plantation. But there are 150 years or approximately five generations between the closing days of the 15th century and 1659, when Maren Duval appeared upon the scene in Provincial Maryland, to reconcile. It was her belief that Maren was descended from the family in "Lorraine la Ville de Remiremont", but did not qualify the place which when translated literally is "Lorraine the city of Remiremont". Mrs. Richardson presumably misinterpreted the Huguenot historian (see *The American Historical Register*, edited by Charles H. Browning, Mar.-Aug. 1895, p. 1476) when he stated that "the origin of the name du Val was probably in Lorraine from la Ville Remiremont, Vosges. The earliest mention I find is Richard Du Val, Normandy, 1261". If the earliest mention is the year 1261 in Normandy what was his basis for a Lotharingian origin?

The authoritative gazetteers list only Lorraine (Lothringen), anciently the Kingdom of Lothair, now part of the French district known as Alsace-Lorraine. No provincial town by the name of Lorraine is listed by the gazetteers. Remiremont is a town on the Moselle River in the Department of the Vosges which lies directly east of Alsace—both places (Lorraine and Remiremont) being as far remote from Laval and Normandy as they can possibly be without being in Germany.

Captain John Duvall, being the son and heir, was nearer to his parents than the other sons, and thus it can be assumed that he knew more about the French background of the family than the younger children. It is significant that in 1698 his wife bore him twin sons whom they named Mareen and Mountillion—two characteristic French names. Mareen after his parent and Mountillion definitely after some significant personage or place connected with the family. Neither Mountillion, Montillion or varied spellings can be found in the gazetteer to give any credence to a place, but definitely the name was not given without some thought and certainly with significance.

There is a possibility of Mountillion being a corruption of Montyon, for in the 18th century Baron de Montyon, a Parisian philanthropist and economist, was made a councilor of state. But the most likely possibility is that the name has been incorrectly transcribed from the badly written script on the parish register, and the last syllable *liers* resembled *lion* the latter now appearing in the transcripts. Montilliers is a small chateau town in the Department of Maine-et-Loire, a department which borders Mayenne on the south, Laval being the capital of the latter. And Mayenne and Maine-et-Loire were both carved out of the ancient Province of Anjou which became a fief of the Dukes of Normandy, and also the Crown of England,—all of which formed part of that once Angevin Empire perfected by Henry II (1154-1189), of England. Neither Montilliers nor Montillion are family names found in the Dictionnaire de la Noblesse.

None of the given names of Mareen's children except that of Mareen are characteristic French cognomens. True John, Lewis, and Benjamin have their equivalent in French, but they including Samuel are all definitely British names.

That the family was wide-spread in France is brought out by the various number of Duval arms issued to branches in Paris, Rouen, Beaulieu (towns in the Departments of Correze and Maine-et-Loire), in Maine, Ile de France, Languedoc (an old province in the south of France whose ancient capital was Toulouse), Artois, Brittany, Normandy, and Champagne. Besides patents issued by the various heraldic institutions of the Gallic Provinces, there were Duval armorial families in Sweden, Switzerland, Flanders, and even at a later date arms were issued to a Duval family by the English College of Arms.

Like the Gallic background, the authentic coat-of-arms used by Mareen Duval of Middle Plantation or the one to which he was entitled has been the subject of much discussion. There is no mention of a seal or coat-of-arms in the inventory of his estate, though it could have been lumped with "Silver plate, 182 ounces", and none of the extant last wills and testaments of the Duvalls in Maryland, examined, contain an armorial bearing. No early gravestones have been found with the arms. Furthermore, no old silver, so far as it is known, has come down in the family with a crest or coat-of-arms.

According to Planches de l'Armorial General, by Johannes Baptiste Riestap, twenty-six varied Duval (Duvall) coats-of-arms are listed. None, however, show the arms used by the majority of the members of the Maryland Duvall descendants today.

Judge Gabriel Duvall was the nearest member to the emigrant who is known to have used an armorial seal, but no verbal tradition nor written record has come down to the present generation from Judge Duvall to prove how he acquired it and his authority for using it. There should be no doubt, however, in the mind of the present

generation relative to any incorrect claims made or assumed by the Justice.

A great-grandson of Judge Duvall, Mr. Gabriel DuVal, writing on December 16, 1903, stated the following: "The coat-of-arms is the same that I have on a large brass seal which has been in my family for many years, copies of which I have also given away".

The arms referred to by Mr. DuVal appeared in a cut in the Baltimore Sun on April 5, 1903, and is described as follows:

Arms—Gules, a chevron between, in chief two mullets\* and in base a battle-axe argent.

Crest—A lion sejant, supporting with the dexter paw a scutcheon charged with the bearings of the shield.

Motto—Pro Patria

It is noted that Mr. DuVal did not credit the arms as having been used by Judge Duvall, but merely "[it] has been in my family for many years". Many years is indefinite and is at times difficult to calculate.

It was said that Mr. Grafton Duvall Sr., of Pittsburgh, had the seal ring reputed to have belonged to Mareen the Emigrant, having been given to Mr. Duvall by his father Dr. Wirt Duvall who had received it from Richard Mareen Duvall. Upon investigation it was learned that the ring was possessed by Grafton Duvall Jr., of the United States Navy, who was kind enough to make an impression and also to advise that the mark of "Tiffany, Jewelers, of New York" was on the inside band of the ring. This fact definitely disproves any claims for its antiquity. The impression indicates that it is not a seal ring, for it contains only the crest, as described elsewhere, under which is the family motto "Pro Patria".

It is also worthy of note that the crest of the arms issued by the College of Arms to a Duvall subject of England conforms in principle to the crest used by the Maryland branch—but the arms proper is totally at variance. The basic tincture of the American-used arms is red with a chevron, whereas that of the English house is silver with a red blend. Both, however, have the lion sejant for the crest holding in his paw the identical shield of the arms proper.

Heraldry of France differs materially from that of England, since it was more elaborate in character and governed by less exact rules—yet it approaches the English standard of accuracy more nearly than the heraldry of any other European country. The French shield or *Pecu* is in practise somewhat broader at the base than the customary English one and the chevron is always placed higher than the English.

\*The mullet is a five-pointed star from the French word *molette* meaning the rowel of a spur. Some members of the family have interpreted mullets used by Mr. DuVal as annulet or a small circle resembling a life saver and have had arms painted using them instead of the star.

MAREEN DU VALL, GENT.

16..... - 1694

Mareen DuVall entered the Province of Maryland during the sixteen fifties, a period of much political and social unrest in the British Isles and France. Charles I had been executed at Whitehall in 1649, the monarchy and the House of Lords had been abolished by the Puritans or leftists of that day, and Cromwell with his Army reigned supreme. The Scots, ever loyal to the House of Stuart, and the English non-Puritans proclaimed Charles, son of Charles I, as their King. He as Charles II landed in Scotland in June 1651, and with the support of the Scot Army he sustained defeat by the superior forces of Cromwell at Worcester on September 3, 1651. Many of Charles' soldiers were taken prisoners, but he ultimately escaped to France where he remained in exile for nine years.

At that time Louis XIV was still a minor and his country was ruled by Mazarin, a Spanish Roman Catholic and pupil of Richelieu, who had little or no sympathy with the Huguenots.

In 1660 after the death of Cromwell and a country grown ill of the Puritan ruffians, Charles II made his successful entry into London and was acknowledged by Parliament and the Peers, and in 1661 Louis XIV assumed his actual reign in France. So it was during those extraordinary times in French and English history when neither the conservatives nor the Huguenots were popular in their respective lands that Mareen DuVall, a known conservative, found his way to the Province of Maryland.

It is known and proved by documents that he was a Jacobite or follower of James Stuart, the son of Charles II, thus proving his conservatism or opposition to the liberal elements which supported the Dutch claims of William and Mary of Orange. It is also proved that Mareen DuVall was brought into the Province by William Burgess, one-time Quaker and sympathizer of the Puritan regime in Maryland. Furthermore, it is proved that he served a certain period of indenture-ship under John Covell.\*

In the absence of contemporary documents, these objective facts offer much for the imagination and supposition. A statement has

\*Mareen DuVall was not the only DuVall to have settled in Maryland, for on November 1, 1678, Captain John Dingley proved landrights for importing 180 settlers in the *Ship St. George of London* which he immediately assigned to Nicholas Painter. Among the 180 transportees was one John Duvall (*sic*) whose name also appears in the same document as John Davall. No further record can be found for this John Duvall, unless by use of the imagination and circumstances he could have been the son of Mareen born in France by an early marriage before Mareen's exile to Maryland, and after various vicissitudes had just found his way to Maryland. Ref: Liber 15, folios 553-554, Land Office, Annapolis.



been made, though proof is lacking, that Mareen DuVall had served in the Scot Army which is not altogether improbable, for he, as a young man, could have been a part of Charles' Army which was captured by Cromwell in 1651. France and Scotland were traditional allies and enemies of England. This was certainly exemplified during the conflicts between Mary Stuart and Elizabeth Tudor. But the theory that he was a political refugee of France rather than Great Britain seems more within the realm of conceivability.

But about the time of the defeat of Charles' army in 1651, there was living in Normandy a Frenchman by the name of Marin Duval who on December 2, 1651, took an oath before the Norman Parliament at Rouen as Special Civil Lieutenant for Andleys.\*

The post had previously been held by Pierre Corneille, the dramatist, who had resigned in Duval's favour. If this civil officer were later the Mareen Duvall of Laval and Middle Plantation, it adds much to the factual history of our ancestor, but there is always that question. Could it have been his father, uncle, or cousin?

If he were the Maryland emigré, he was necessarily young in 1651, and a civil lieutenant would essentially have some knowledge of Roman jurisprudence, and it is a matter of public record that Mareen Duvall at the time of his death had legal books in his library. But there are always eternal questions when one is dealing with tangible facts—were these law books in French or English?

When reviewing the French scene the circumstances which brought our ancestor to the Province of Maryland may have been more political than religious and Judge Gabriel Duvall may have stated only a half truth. To the average mind Huguenot and religious persecution are synonymous, but Huguenotism, like English Puritanism, was fundamentally quite as much a political as a religious force, and had derived its aspirations and drawn much of its strength from jealousy of the power which the King was acquiring. Its adherents were drawn for the most part from the towns of the south of France and among the smaller nobility—the country seigneurs. That he was a French protestant, we can not deny, but after the Huguenot rising in 1625 and the subsequent treaty of Montpellier under Richelieu's diplomacy, persecution of the Huguenots gradually ceased and Richelieu before his death in 1642 had virtually destroyed the political privileges and power of the Huguenots. But the years immediately preceding Mareen's exile to Maryland were far from calm politically and an examination of the events in Normandy and France as a whole may not be amiss.

At the death of Louis XIII in 1643, the five-year old heir, Louis XIV was placed under the regency of his mother Anne of Austria, but

\*Corneille et son temps, by Francois Pierre Guillaume Guizot, pub. Paris, 1852, p. 303; Archives de la Préfecture, Liber 73, folio 219.

Cardinal Mazarin, a pupil of Richelieu and a Roman Catholic of Spanish birth, was actually the power. The feudal nobility resented the foreign influence at court and quickly rebelled to recover their once power which had been crushed by Richelieu. Civil War took actual shape in 1648, known in history as the Fronde. Normandy, Guienne, and Burgundy were first the principal centers of revolt. Normandy and Burgundy were eventually subdued, but Guienne resisted and its capital Bordeaux, traditionally the center of Huguenotism, was captured only after a protracted siege.

By 1652 the rebellion had taken on a national aspect and for eight months there was a desperate struggle between the nobles and the Crown, the latter drawing its support principally from the citizenry of Paris. The Crown ultimately won and the King entered Paris triumphantly at the head of his army on October 21, 1652, when peace, order, and monarchistic supremacy was reestablished after five years of strife. The feeling throughout the Kingdom was not so much against the Crown as it was against Mazarin. With collapse of the Frondeurs, Mazarin returned from exile and resumed his influence. The Duc de Conde who championed the Frondeurs finding his cause defeated fled to Spain and carried on an unofficial insurgent warfare for five years.

Mazarin before his death in 1661 with the support of the Puritans under Cromwell fought successfully a Spanish war which was brought to a close by the peace of the Pyrenees in 1660.

Returning to our ancestor Mareen and believing in the possibility of his being the young civil lieutenant of Andleys in 1651, we know that in later life he was conservative in his political life and having been bred in feudal traditions and being a subject of ancient Normandy where the power and prestige of the nobility had always been respected, it is not at all unlikely that he fought with the nobles under Conde and against the despised Mazarin. Or it may be possible that he fled to Spain with Conde and was captured during one of the raids into France which seems more feasible, for a captured insurgent is more likely to be sold into bondage than a soldier of a defeated army. Youth of that day was adventurous and the thread of circumstances all adds color, glamour, and drama to the story, but not without its degree of desire for greater factual details and certainty.

The periods of indentureship varied. John Jacob served nine years, others lesser periods, but all servitude was gauged no doubt by their degree of treason, high crime, and misdemeanor. So it is quite within the realm of reality that Mareen Duvall, the young civil lieutenant, was captured, writs of exile issued, and then sold in the market place to the highest bidder. And inasmuch as Cromwell was an ally of Mazarin in the Spanish war, it may account for the fact how William Burgess, once a Quaker then a Puritan, became the "master" of a

French refugee. If his indentureship were for five years, being exiled in 1652 or 1653, it would bring him to the year 1657 or about the time he became a freeholder, married, and begun life anew as a subject of Lord Baltimore under the British Crown.

The exiling of political prisoners, war captives, and even criminals in the narrow sense to the Colonies and selling them for certain periods of indentureship was quite characteristic then as well as the early nineteenth century. While there is evidence of two ship loads of Jacobites who were captured after the Mar and Derwentwater's rising in 1715-1716 and sold at Annapolis to the highest bidder in 1717, no known documents are extant to prove why some very high-type Maryland settlers in the 1650s, such as Ninian Beall, John Jacob, Richard Warfield, and others should have served certain periods of service before they were afforded the rights of freeholders. The foregoing all became prominent subjects of the Lord Proprietary and the King, and the fact that they were listed as indentures lends much to be assumed.

By July 25, 1659, however, Maren Duvall had completed his period of service and as a freeholder applied for his rights to 50 acres of land. The following is an exact copy from the original entry:<sup>1</sup>

"Marin Du Vall demands fifty acres of land having performed his time of service with John Covell\* and brought in by William Burgess. Warrant issued for fifty acres return 25 December next. Warrant renewed to John Jones for one hundred acres return 25 next".

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\*The script recorded in the patent looks more like Cenell than Covell (Covill), but the so-called master was actually John Covell, a provocative Puritan who fought the conservatives or the followers of the Lord Proprietary. When Lord Baltimore regained his Province at the downfall of Cromwell, John Covell and his wife, Anne, refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Calverts. John Covell was deceased by April 10, 1659, and his widow even refused to administer upon his estate by which she would *ipso facto* recognize the jurisdiction of the proprietary court. Nonetheless, the agents of Lord Baltimore did not withhold her rights to land and granted the widow "Covell's Folly" which adjoined Middle Plantation.

John Covell 2d became the son and heir and he was living as late as 1667 and was probably living in 1674. The male line definitely became extinct, but Ann Mott alias Lambert who in 1684 was living at "Covell's Trouble" on the north side of South River was in possession of the Covell plantations and exercised her rights of assignment. While the identity of Ann Mott alias Lambert is not clear, she was undoubtedly the one-time widow Ann Covell. In 1664 still the unreconstructed Puritan she refused to exhibit an inventory of the estate of John Mott. The latter died testate and named his daughter, Elizabeth Mott, and wife (unnamed).

It sometimes has been said that Mareen Duvall, Esq., married a daughter of John and Ann Covell, and while the Montagues and Capulets married, there is no evidence of a Duvall-Covell alliance. The male Covell line definitely died out, and according to the law of inheritance, the female issue would share thus equally.

William Burgess emigrated to Maryland in 1650—before the decisive battle of Worcester in September 1651. Certain essential factors, however, are not available—the manner by which Burgess conveyed his claims on Duvall to Covell and how long Duvall served his period of indentureship. In the absence of documents it can be assumed that William Burgess, who maintained agents in Great Britain and who was responsible for transporting a number of settlers to Maryland, became the “master” of a political prisoner and who later conveyed him for a valuable consideration to John Covell.

Maren DuVall was schooled in letters, though we know not whether it occurred at home in France under a family tutor or at one of the French academies of that period. In 1664 he signed his name as Maren Duvall, the occasion being an inquest into the death of a servant of Joseph Fincher.<sup>2</sup> He was also accorded the title of “Mr.” bestowed at that period only on men of rank and fashion.<sup>3</sup> In his living room at Middle Plantation, there were two law books, so his intellectual attainments can not be denied, all of which leans additional inference to his being the civil lieutenant.

The tradition that he was a Huguenot is substantiated by his religious worship in the Province. At that time there was no Calvinistic house of worship, if such were his preference, in Anne Arundel County, therefore, he and his family attended the English house of worship on the Ridge where the orthodox families of Anne Arundel first settled and established their church—distinct from the Puritan settlers of Providence on the north shore of the Severn and the Quakers around West River.

When the Church of England was proclaimed the Established Church of Maryland in 1692, his plantation in South River Hundred fell into the jurisdiction of All Hallow's Parish. When his sons and grandsons removed to Prince Georges County, they became staunch communicants of Queen Anne's Parish. Younger scions assisted in the organization of Prince Georges (Rock Creek) Parish and also in All Saints' Parish of Frederick County. The Episcopal faith therefore became the traditional religion, and members clung with pride to the Church of England during the colonial period. When Mary-

In no instance did Mareen Duvall Esq. nor his heirs ever acquire any of the Covell property.

Ann Lambert died testate and without issue in 1703 and after bequeathing a few legacies to non-relatives, she requested that her real and personal estate be sold and the money divided among the Maryland and London Quakers. The more one studies the facts, the more one is convinced that Ann Lambert was once the wife of John Covell. After the disintegration of the political and religious institutions of the Puritans, the die-hards accepted Quakerism rather than the Established Church.

For facts on John Covell, *see*, Archives of Maryland, vols. 41, pp. 295, 317; 49, p. 259; 57, pp. 129, 147, 156, 195; 51, p. 131.

land became a State within the Federal Union and the American Episcopal Church was organized, the Duvalls for the most part continued their allegiance to that faith.

Most of the Duvalls later worshipped at the Chapel of Ease of Queen Anne's Parish, now the independent parish of Holy Trinity near Collington. Today it is a venerable shrine to the Duvall family where the remains of many lie buried in hallowed ground.

By the time Mareen Duvall applied for land in 1659, circumstances place him in the late twenties or it is quite possible that he could have even entered his thirties. Although under certain conditions, indentures could marry, there is no record of his marrying before 1658. It was not long, however, after his freedom that he married, for circumstances would place the birth of a son around 1660.

The name of his first Maryland wife, not altogether discounting the possibility of his having married first in France, has remained a mystery to her many descendants. She became the mother of his older children, but no evidence has been found to prove definitely her issue. Several family historians have made a demarcation between those of the two wives, but they have given no scientific reasons for their deductions and for the most part the deductions are believed to be psychological. Being French and trained in Gallic tradition, Mareen Esq., did not name the children in his will according to the old English custom of providing first for the son and heir and then each son in order of birth and lastly the daughters according to their seniority. But he did style Johannah as his youngest daughter. That there were several under age is proved by the fact that the minor boys were to attain their majority at 18 and the girls at 16.

Judge Gabriel Duvall believed there were five by the first wife and seven by the second, and he was probably correct. Judge Duvall made no allusions to a marriage in France. On the basis of his belief, the following deductions and conclusions have thus been made, rather than the belief of some that there were six by the first and likewise the same number by the second.

It is not unlikely that his first Maryland wife was the Mary Dewall who was an heir in the last will and testament of Thomas Bouth, of Calvert County, who died without issue in 1672, dating his will February 15, 1671/2. Quoting from the instrument "I give to Mary Dewall the first Cow Calfe that is Calved of my Cowes and one Sow Shoot".

It must be remembered that what is now Prince Georges was in that day Calvert County, with the Patuxent River as the common boundary between Anne Arundel and Calvert. Mareen Duvall lived only about three miles from the Patuxent and was thus nearer the Calvert County plantations along the Patuxent than those in his own county along the Severn. Furthermore, the recorded wills at An-

napolis were copied after 1700 from older books and the clerk at that time could have failed to decipher correctly the old script. And it has already been shown that the name when attached to Mareen has appeared in official records as Dewall and Devall.

And there is no foundation for the widely circulated tale that the older children were all born in France. If they had been born outside of Maryland and brought into the Province, landrights would have been proved and claimed for their transportation. Furthermore, no landrights were proved for a female bearing the name of Duvall or varied spellings who could have been a wife following her spouse to the Colonies.

*Children of Mareen Duvall by Early Marriage or Marriages*

1. John Duvall married Elizabeth Jones. *q.v.*
2. Mareen Duvall, born 1661, married Frances Stockett. *q.v.*
3. Lewis Duvall married Martha Ridgely. *q.v.*
4. Samuel Duvall, born 1667, married Elizabeth Ijams. *q.v.*
5. Eleanor Duvall married John Roberts. *q.v.*

Invisible factors point to the conclusion that his wife, Susannah, was none other than the third and Virginia-born daughter of his compatriot-in-exile, Benois Brasseur, and Marie his wife, one-time of The Clifts, Calvert County. All their daughters were unmarried on May 5, 1663, at the time Madame Brasseur made her will shortly before the pre-nuptial contract with Thomas Sterling who became her second husband. The original will is on file at Annapolis, and quoting from the instrument: "Also I give and bequeath to my daughter Susanna two heifers called and knowne by ye names of ffancy and Pye with their female increase at 16 years or marriage which ever first happens". In another part of the will, it was stated, that each daughter was to have a servant at sixteen or marriage.

Susannah received no portion of the landed estate, a medium by which, if she had inherited, one might prove or disprove her marriage. Of the five daughters, marriages have been proved for three, and it may be stated in this hypothesis that none has been proved or placed for Susannah. It is also rather an important point to consider that of the seven children of Susannah, each one, save Catherine who died after her first child, named a son Benjamin—and Benjamin became a stronger name in this Duvall-group than Mareen.\*

\*If the second wife were Brasseur, the children thus honored their distinguished grandfather, Benois (Benjamin) Brasseur, who died before their birth. The second Brasseur generation did not remain at The Clifts, but several removed to Prince George County and later became known as Brushier and then Brashears. Of the three sons of Benois Brasseur, Robert was the only one to leave descendants.

Benois Brasseur came into Virginia as a Huguenot sometime before April 1653, when he was granted 300 acres of land on the Nansemond River for transporting

The family antiquarians in the past have estimated the ages of the second group as being younger than which is believed to be factual. The second marriage occurred about 1673 or 1674, and the only definite birth year for this group is that of Mareen the Younger which occurred, according to disposition, in or about 1680.

*Children of Mareen and Susannah Duvall*

6. Susannah Duvall, born *circa* 1677, married Robert Tyler. *q.v.*
7. Mareen Duvall, born *circa* 1680, married Elizabeth Jacob. *q.v.*
8. Catherine Duvall married William Orrick. *q.v.*
9. Elizabeth Duvall married Abraham Clarke. *q.v.*
10. Mary Duvall married Henry Hall. *q.v.*
11. Johanna Duvall, born *circa* 1685, married Richard Poole. *q.v.*
12. Benjamin Duvall married Sophia Griffith. *q.v.*

His nuptial life with Mary ———, his last wife, was perhaps longer than it is generally believed, for Mary remained barren, either by choice or by God's will, (perhaps the former), with all three husbands. She was not Mistress Mary Stanton, as so many writers on the family have believed.

His first land patent was granted on January 1659/60, for 100 acres of land lying at the head of South River which he called "Laval", after ancestral associations in the Old World. The following is an excerpt from the original letters patent:<sup>4</sup>

Cecilius Absolute Lord and proprietary of the Province of Maryland and Avalon Lord Baron of Baltimore & . . . . Know yee that for and in consideration that Marin Duvall performed his time of Service within this our Province and hath fifty acres more assigned unto him by Tobias Buttler, due to the said Buttler for performing his time of Service also . . . . do hereby grant unto the said

six persons. On the same day his brother, Robert, who also came to Maryland but died without issue, was granted 1200 acres of land on the same river for transporting 24 persons among whom were Robert Brasseur, Florence his wife, Mary Brasseur, Persie Brasseur, Katherine Brasseur, and Bennet (Benjamin) Brasseur. Ref: Patents, Liber 3, folios 35, 89, Virginia State Library. "Florence his wife" looks as if she were the wife of Robert Brasseur, the transporter. The other Brasseurs are placed as the children of Benois Brasseur, but why Benois did not transport them himself, is an unsolved question.

In 1658 Benois Brasseur Sr. emigrated to Maryland and transported his wife, Mary, and the following children—Robert, Benjamin, John, Ann, Susannah, Martha, and Elizabeth. At the same time he transported three others among whom was Thomas Sterling who later married his widow. Brasseur immediately won the esteem of the Proprietary Party, for on May 18, 1661, he was commissioned a Magistrate of Calvert County. Ref: Archives of Maryland, vol. 3, p. 424. He died before proving his landrights which were accordingly done on August 2, 1663, by his widow and her husband Thomas Sterling. Ref: Patents, Liber 6, folio 63, Land Office.

After the death of his wife, Mary, Sterling married secondly and begot children and died testate 1685 in Calvert County, but failed to name any of his Brasseur step-children. Ref: Wills, Liber 4, folio 150.

Marin Duvall a parcell of Land called Lavall lying on the west side of Chesapeake Bay and on the west side of a river in the said bay called South river and on the Westernest branch of the said river near the head respecting the Land of John Ffreeman towards the north . . . . . containing and now laid out for One hundred Acres more or less. Together with all profits rights and benefits thereunto belonging (Royall Mines Excepted) To have and to hold the same unto him the said Maren Duvall his heirs and Assignes forever To be holden of us and our heirs as of our Mannor of Baltemore in free and common Soccage by fealty only for all Services Yeilding and paying therefore Yearly unto us and our heirs at our receipt at Saint Maries at the two most usual feasts in the Year Vizt at the feast of the annunciation of the blessed Virgin Mary and at the feast of St. Michael the Archangell by even and equall portions the rent of Two Shillings Sterling in Silver or Gold or the full value thereof in such comodities as we and our heirs or such officer or officers appointed by us. . . Given at St Maries under our great Seal of our said province of Maryland the two and twentieth day of January in the Eight and twentieth Year of our Dominion over the said province of Maryland. Anno qui Domi 1659. Wittness our trusty and well beloved Josias ffendall Esq. our Secretary of our said province".

It is not known whether he actually settled on "Lavall", if so, he soon removed to "Middle Plantation" nearer to the center of activities in South River Hundred. By 1678 "Lavall" had come into the possession of George Parker, of Calvert County, who on September 9, 1678, with his son William Parker had it and adjoining vacant lands resurveyed into "Godwell". About 1707 "Godwell" was held by Richard Snowden.<sup>5</sup>

In 1664 by an assignment of 250 acres from John Ewen, 50 acres from Thomas Parsons, and 300 acres from Andrew Skinner, he as "Marin Dewall Carpenter"\* applied for a patent of 600 acres which was surveyed under the name of "Middle Plantation". The following is an excerpt from the letters patent which indicate that his dwelling-plantation lacked a water front but may have had a minor outlet by water to the Patuxent through Cattaille Branch:<sup>6</sup>

" . . . do hereby grant unto him the Said Marin Dewall a parcell of Land called the Middle Plantation Lying in Ann Arundel County on the south side of South River in the woods between the Land formerly laid out for George Nettlefould, Ann Covill, George Puddington, and George Walker beginning at a Slooping White Oak standing in the line of George Nettlefould's Land . . . . . to a bound tree of Ann Covills Land . . . to a branch called Cattaille branch . . . to a marked oak near the line of George Puddington's and by puddingtons and Walkers Line unto the first marks Oak on the south by Nettlefould's Line Containing and now Laid out for Six hundred Acres more or less. . . . Given at St. Mary's under Our Great Seal of Our Said province of Maryland, this Sixteenth day of September in the three and thirtieth Year of our Province of Maryland . . . . . one Thousand Six hundred and Sixty four. Wittness Our Dear Son and heir Charles Calvert Esq., our Lieut Genl of our said Province of Maryland. Aprill the XVI th MCLXiiii".

\*Architect and builder.



In 1665 Mareen Duvall and William Young jointly received letters patent to "Rich Neck", of 200 acres, which lay on the west side of Jacob's Creek adjoining the lands of Richard Cheyney and John Clark. One hundred acres of land had been assigned Duvall by George Puddington, while William Young had received his assignment from Ann Covill.<sup>7</sup>

Later he added to "Middle Plantation", known as "Duvall's Addition". The original survey reading as follows:<sup>8</sup>

" . . . . granted to Murrein Duvall of the County of Anne Arundel, Gent. . . . George Yate Deputy Surveyor under Jerome White, Esq., Surveyor General. . . laid out Duval's Addicon lying in the said County on the west side of South River about three miles from the said river beginning at a bounded White Oak of the land formerly laid out for the Duvall called Middle Plantacon adjoining the land of John Gray, Richard Arnoll, George Puddington, Gent. . . ."

On March 23, 1677/8, for 4,000 lb. tob. he purchased from Thomas Bowdle, then of Calvert County, 375 acres or one-half of "Bowdle's Choice", the other half having been purchased by Robert Tyler, Sr., of Resurrection Manor. The tract bordered the west bank of the Patuxent River and adjoined the plantation of Demetrius Cartwright called "Essington".

On January 13, 1679/80, Marine Dewall, Planter, purchased from Robert Proctor, Innholder, and John Gater, Planter, "Morley's Grove" on a branch of the Patuxent River called Cattail Branch and "Morley's Lot", a tract lying about three miles in the woods on the west side of South River, both tracts containing in all 770 acres. The tracts had been granted to Joseph Morley, of Anne Arundel County, Planter, who by his last will and testament devised them to Robert Proctor and John Gater (Gaither). Elizabeth Proctor and Mrs. Gaither waived dower.<sup>9</sup>

On June 12, 1683, "Mareen Devall, Merchant", purchased from John Larkin, of Anne Arundel County, Innholder, for 7,000 lbs. tob. "Howerton's Range", then lying in Calvert County (later Prince Georges) on the west side of the Patuxent River adjoining the land of Gabriel Parrott. The tract had been granted by patent on September 1, 1670, to Thomas Howerton, of Calvert County, Planter, who conveyed it the next year to John Larkin, from whom Mareen Duvall purchased. The conveyance was witnessed by William Hopkins and Henry Hanslap before Thomas Taylor and William Burgess, two Justices of the Peace for Anne Arundel County, Katherine Larkin, wife to John, waived all dower rights.<sup>10</sup>

In some manner Murren Duvall in 1665 received 600 lbs. tob. from the levy of Talbott County.<sup>11</sup> During an Indian uprising in 1681 a number of Englishmen, their retainers, and slaves were mortally wounded on the outpost settlements in South River Hundred. In

order to prevent further devastations the High Sheriff called out the militia and issued special instructions to protect the dwelling houses of Mr. Duvall and Richard Snowden where the Indians had last been seen.<sup>12</sup>

About 1683 by his attorney, George Parker, Mareen Duvall sued Thomas Bowdle then of Talbot County in the Provincial Court over the sale of "Bowdle's Choice", alleging that Bowdle had not "kept the full covenant in the agreement" and as a consequence he had been damaged to the extent of 10,000 lb. tob. On March 16, 1683/4, the attorney of Thomas Bowdle appeared before the court and after all facts in the case were heard, the verdict was rendered in favor of the defendant. As a consequence, Bowdle recovered 2,259 lb. tob. from Mareen Duvall "for his cost and charge".<sup>12a</sup>

On October 11, 1687, Mareen Devall, Henry Ridgely, and Thomas Knighton appraised the estate of Colonel William Burgess, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased.<sup>13\*</sup>

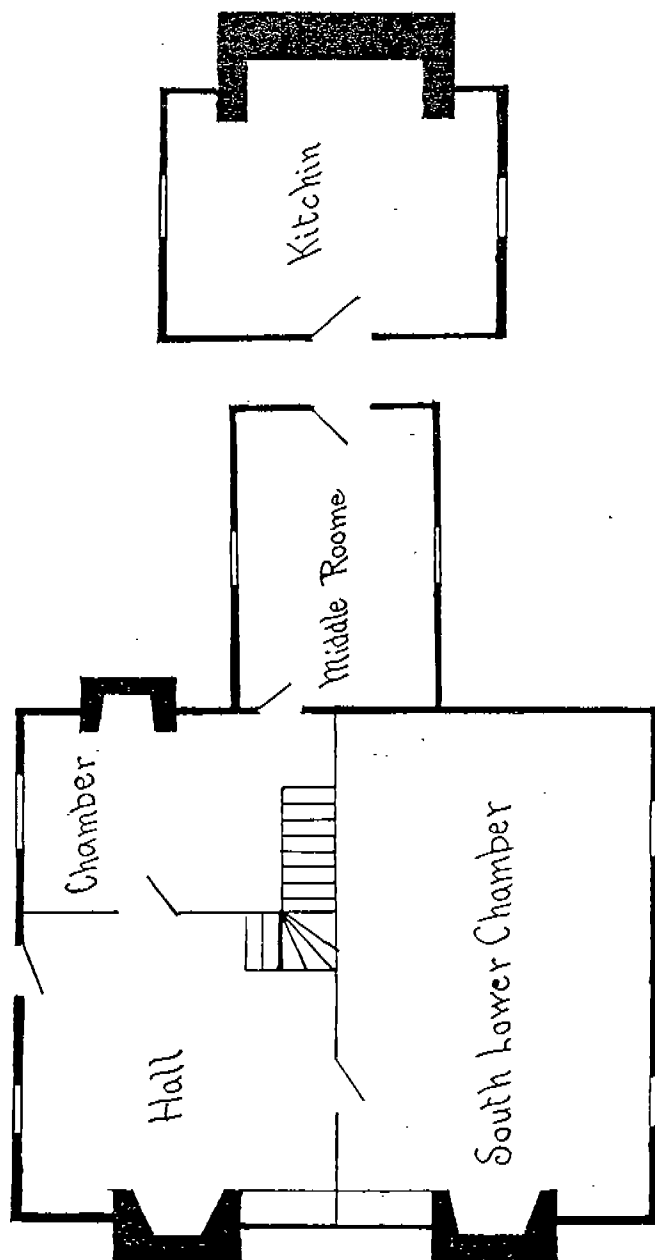
The General Assembly sitting in 1683 appointed Mr Marien Duvall with other leading subjects of Anne Arundel County on the commission for the "advancement of trade" and to lay out "ports & places where all Shippes & vessels tradeing into this Province shall unloade & putt on shoare & sell barter & Trafficke away all goods wares & comoditys that shall be imported into this Province . . . in the County of Ann Arundell att the Towne Land att Proctors & att South River on Coll Burges his Land & att Herring Creeke on the Towne Land".<sup>14</sup>

The following letter, written by Nicholas Greenberry who did not gain prominence until after the overthrow of the Proprietary Party by the insurgents, was written on July 25, 1692, to Sir Lionel Copley, the first Governor appointed by the King, and bespeaks the leaders of the Jacobites in the Province.<sup>15</sup>

"Sir I have been creditably informed lately of a great Cabal in our County held by the grand Leaders of the Jacobite Party (vizt) Col Coursey, Major Sayer, Col Darnall, Maj Dorsey, Richard Smith, Samuell Chew, and John Hinson, their Rendezvous was at Darnalls, Chews, Dorsey, and One Marien Duvals, but the Ocassion of meeting is not to be Known".

At Middle Plantation Mareen Duvall, undoubtedly the most eminent and best beloved Frenchman to have settled in Maryland, lived the patriarchal life of a seventeenth-century Maryland planter, merchant, and country gentleman surrounded by his family and servants. That he was fastidious in dress is brought out by the appraisement at his death of his wearing apparel at £18/14/9—but unfortunately for our information the articles of clothing were not separately enumerated.

\*Mareen Duvall and Thomas Knighton signed the papers, whereas Henry Ridgely who married the widow of Mareen Duvall made his mark.



*Conjectural floor plan of the clapboard dwelling-house on Middle Plantation from a study of the inventory and knowledge of 17th century architecture. The kitchen may have been attached directly to the main portion of the house.*

The silver plate consisted of 182 ounces, appraised at £46/5/2, a goodly sum in that day, but unlike most inventories of Maryland estates the appraisers were perhaps a little indolent and neglected to itemize each piece. As mentioned previously, no coat-of-arms was listed.

His dwelling conformed to the architectural conventions of the 17th century, small and compact as characteristic of colonial homes in that day, whose features were basically Jacobean with a few innovations which had crept into Provincial Maryland. His seat at Middle Plantation is definitely not standing today, but from the inventory of his personal estate at his death whereby the items were listed room by room, a conjectural picture can be formulated to show his many descendants today the home life of their ancestor.

There was the hall which served also as a sleeping quarters. This seems to have become characteristic of 17th century Maryland, the custom no doubt having developed from large families living in small houses, then again the bedstead in the hall could have been for the guest or stranger who could have been passing that way. Although the hall was usually the great room which served as both living and dining room, the hall at Middle Plantation did not serve as a banqueting hall, for from the inventory it is learned that there were no provisions or articles necessary for the ceremonies of a feast.

The "chamber" at Middle Plantation served as both living and dining room and in it were ten Prussian leather chairs, certainly importations from Europe. There was also a looking glass—a coveted and luxurious possession in the 17th century Colonies.

In the south chamber on the ground floor which the master occupied as his sleeping quarters were a "large looking glass", the feather bed, and eight Prussian leather chairs.

There were only two sleeping chambers on the second floor—one for the older boys and the other for the girls and younger children. The large room over the living-dining room served the girls where there was "one child basket" and the straw bed was no doubt for the nurse maid or mammy, for Mareen Duvall was one of the largest slave owners of his day, having eighteen in his retinue. The boys' quarters also served as a partial storage room for certain commodities, but the various condiments are believed to have been in sort-of a closet formed by the sloping roof as it came down to rest on the outer walls. Neither one of the upper chambers was heated.

The "middle Roome" on the ground floor was of only one story and contained the knives and forks and other articles used at dining and was certainly the so-called hyphen connecting the kitchen and the main portion of the house. And no doubt on the couch slept one of the master's slaves who served as a body guard for there were three guns listed.

Besides possessing Middle Plantation Mareen Duvall also maintained quarters at other plantations where no doubt were placed several of his negro families. There was the Patuxent Quarters well supplied with livestock and also the quarters in Prince Georges at the Great Marsh.

The Great Marsh which later became distinctive with a branch of Mareen the Younger was the plantation known as "Plaine" which had been patented by Robert Wilson, Gent., in 1670 and consisted of 300 acres on the west side of a branch of the Patuxent River "beginning at a bounded oake standing by a Great Marsh . . . . . running south . . . . to a bound tree formerly laid out for John Howerton . . . to be holden of the Mannor of Baltemore".

The "Plaine" did not come to Mareen Duvall in the shape of a dowry, for he purchased it, as proved by a suit over the boundaries of "Plaine" and "Howerton's Range" before the Provincial Court in September 1705. John Duvall, Gent., swore that when his father bought "Wilson's Plaine" of Robert Proctor, he was with his father and the bound tree between the two tracts was shown and pointed out to him and his father.

From a last will and testament we often learn the characteristics and temperament of our ancestors and much human interest, and in the will of Mareen Duvall there are tension, conflict, and apparent alienation of an older son. For these reasons, the will is given in its entirety to show not only his landed estate, but the manner in which he bestowed his wealth and affections.<sup>16</sup>

In his last illness he was administered by Dr. Mordecai Moore, and his death occurred about August 5, 1694.

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN I Marcen Duvall of the County of Ann Arundell in the Province of Maryland Merchant whom am at this present of good and perfect memory but weak in body at this time praised be God and knowing the uncertainty of this mortall life am willing for the future peace and quietness of all or any person or persons herein concerned to settle that estate which it hath pleased the Almighty to bless me with all by this my last Will and Testament in manner and form following.

*Imprs.* First I bequeath my Soul into the hands of Almighty God the donor of it and my body to be interred in the ground from whence it was taken and at the discretion of my Exec<sup>x</sup> hereafter named in sure and certain hope of the resurrection to eternall life through our Lord Jesus Christ.

*Item.* I give and bequeath unto my well beloved wife Mary Duvall this plantation whereon I now dwell dureing her naturall life without any trouble or molestation of either of my sons or daughters or any other person or persons herein mentioned for them and on their behalf this said plantation being and appertaining to the one moyerty of six hundred acres called The Middle Plantation and that my said wife shall and may such use and benefit of the other moyerty of land appertaining to this tract with the plantation thereof as shall seem good unto her or as she shall have occasion for timbers and other necessaries for buildings houses and repairs of buildings of houses cask or the

like of any other necessarys without waste or impeachment of the same and not other wise dureing her naturall life.

*Item.* I give and bequeath unto my son Lewis Duvall all that my three hundred acres of land and plantation whereon my eldest son Mareen Duvall now dwellerh it being a moyety lying on the South East part or end of six hundred acres of land called The Middle Plantation and situate in the County of Ann Arundell afsd to have and to hold the said plantation and to the heirs of his body lawfully begotten forever and for want of such issue then my will is that the same be and go to the next heir or heiress by and from me lawfully and lineally descended.

*Item.* I give Grant and bequeath to my son Lewis Duvall my now dwelling plantation after the decease of loveing wife Mary Duvall with the three hundred acres of land whereon the same is situated it being the other moyety of the aforesaid six hundred acres of land called The Middle Plantation situate in the County of Ann Arundell aforesaid to have and to hold the said plantation and moyety viz: The three hundred acres of land besides the plantation and tract unto him my said son Lewis Duvall and to the heirs of his body lawfully begotten forever and in case of default of such issue then to descend to the next heir or heiress by and from me lawfully and lineally descended.

*Item.* I give grant and bequeath unto my daughter Elizab' Duvall that three hundred seventy and five acres of land called and known by the name of Bowdels Choice Lying situate in the County of Calvert and adjoining to a place called by the name of Boares Creek to have and to hold the same unto her and the heirs of her body lawfully born and begotten forever and in case of default of such issue then to be and to go to the next heir or heiress of from and by me lawfully and lineally descended.

*Item.* I give and bequeath unto my son Benjamin Duvall two hundred acres of land it being a moyety or one half part of four hundred acres of land called and known by the name of Howertons Range lying situate and being in the County of Calvert aforesaid and that part or moyety that lyeth on the South side of the said four hundred acres it being equally divided to have and to hold the same unto him my said son Benjamin and to the heirs of his body lawfully begotten forever and in default of such issue then my will is that the same said moyety or part shall fall or go to the next heir or heiress of or from me legally descended.

*Item.* I give and bequeath to my daughter Katherine Duvall two hundred acres of land it being the other half or moyety of that four hundred acres aforesaid called Howertons Range and that half or moyety lying on the North Part or side thereof to have and to hold the same unto her my said daughter Katherine and unto the heirs of her body lawfully begotten and born forever, and in default of such issue then my will is that the same part or moyety be and go unto the next heir or heiress of by or from me lineally descended.

*Item.* I give grant and bequeath unto my son Mareen Duvall the younger born unto me by my late wife Susanna all that my three hundred acres of land called The Plains lying in Calvert County aforesaid to have and to hold the same unto him my said son Mareen the younger as aforesaid and to the heirs of his body lawfully begotten forever and in default of such issue then my will is that the same return to the next heir or heiress of by and and from me lawfully and lineally descended.

*Item.* I give grant and bequeath unto my daughter Mary Duvall all that my three hundred and twenty acres of land and plantation called and known by the name of Morleys Grove lying situate in the County of Ann Arundell and

also three hundred acres of land called Marleys Lott lying in the said County of Ann Arundell to have and to hold the same said two tracts containing six hundred and seventy acres of land to her my said daughter Mary Duvall and the heirs of her body lawfully begotten and born forever and for default of such issue then it is my will that the same be and go to the next heir or heiress of by or from me lawfully or lineally descended.

*Item.* I give grant and bequeath unto my youngest daughter Johanna Duvall all that my three hundred and eleven acres of land called and known by the name of Larkins Choice lying and being in the County of Ann Arundell aforesaid to have and to hold the same unto her my said daughter Johanna and to the heirs of her body lawfully born and begotten forever and for want of such issue then my will is that the same be go and return to the next heir or heiress of from or by me lawfully and lineally descended.

*Item.* It is my will and desire if my youngest child or children should dye without such heirs or heiress as before nominated and exprest so that there will be none under them to succeed and possess the said lands by me bequeathed then in case of default of such issue to fall and go to by descent then my will is and desire that such and so many of them if any should dye as aforesaid that then their said land shall asend and go back to the first heir or heiress at law and so to be and remain to the rightfull heirs and heiresses from and so descended as aforesaid to the longest liver of my posterity.

*Item.* It is my will and desire that my said children before mentioned be and remain with my wife that now is dureing their minorities and it is my further will that my sons be frce and of capacity to work for themselves when they come to the age of eighteen years and my daughters at the age of sixteen years not questioning but that my said wife will be loveing and tender unto them and I do hereby conjoin her to use her endeavour to educate them in that fear of God and obedience to man.

*Item.* I give and grant unto my daughter Johanna that two hundred acres of land called Duvalls Range lying situate in County of Ann Arundel aforesaid to have and to hold the same unto her the said Johanna and the heirs of her body begotten forever and in case of default of such issue then to return and asend to the heir male next unto her and preceeding her and in default of such heirs then to asend to the heires or heiress next lawfully descended from me.

*Item.* I give grant and bequeath unto my son John Duvall five shillings Sterling money of England to be paid unto him after my decease by my Executrix hereafter named.

*Item.* I give and bequeath unto my daughter Eleanor Roberts the wife of John Roberts five shillings Sterling money of England to be paid unto her after my deseace by my Executrix hereafter named.

*Item.* I give and bequeath unto my son Samuel Duvall five shillings Sterling to be paid by my Executrix as aforesaid unto him after my decease.

*Item.* I give and bequeath to my daughter Elizabeth Duvall one hundred and fifty pounds Sterling money of England to be paid her by my Executrix hereafter named after my decease when she shall come to the age of sixteen years or day of marriage which shall first happen.

*Item.* I give and bequeath to my son Mareen Duvall the eldest of that name five shillings Sterling money of England to be paid unto him by my Executrix hereafter named after my decease.

*Item.* I give and bequeath unto my daughter Johanna Duvall one hundred and fifty pounds Sterling money of England to be paid unto her by my Executrix after my decease when she shall come to the age of sixteen years or day of marriage which shall first happen.

*Item.* I give and bequeath to my daughter Mary Duvall one hundred and fifty pounds Sterling money of England to be paid by my Executrix unto her after my decease when she shall come to the age of sixteen years or at the day of marriage.

*Item.* I give unto my daughter Katherine Duvall one hundred and fifty pounds Sterling money of England to be paid unto her by my Executrix after my decease when she shall come to the age of sixteen years or day of marriage which shall first happen.

*Item.* I give and bequeath unto my son Mareen Duvall the younger son of my late wife Susannah one hundred and fifty pounds of good lawful money of England to be paid unto him after my decease by my Executrix hereafter named when he shall come to be at the age of one and twenty years.

*Item.* I give and bequeath to my son Benjamin Duvall one hundred and fifty pounds Sterling money of England to be paid unto him after my decease by my Executrix as hereafter shall be named when he shall come to the age of one and twenty years.

*Item.* I give and bequeath to my son Lewis Duvall one hundred and fifty pounds good and lawful money of England to be paid unto him by my Executrix when he shall come to the age of one and twenty years after my decease.

*Item.* It is my will and desire that if any of my sons or daughters should decease in the interval before they come to their full age herein specified that then their part or portions being one hundred and fifty pounds Sterling be equally divided and given to the survivors by equal portion to say amongst my sons and daughters herein concerned viz; that one hundred and fifty pounds each.

*Item.* I give and bequeath to my son John Duvall all my wearing apparel and my silver tobacco box to be given unto him by my Executrix after my decease.

*Item.* It is my desire that all and whatsoever debts I owe to any person whomsoever in right or conscience and *prepertry* be paid by my Executrix hereafter named.

Last I do make constitute ordain and appoint my trusty and well beloved wife Mary Duvall to be my whole and sole Executrix of this my last Will and Testament and in case of mortality or death then it is my will to constitute and appoint my son beloved son John Duvall and my aforesaid son Lewis and my son in law Robert Tyler to be my so executors to act and do according to the office of executors for the good wellfair and benefit of my said children.

*Item.* I do nominate constitute and appoint that according to my earnest desire and request my trusty and well beloved children and supervisors as well as co executors in case of my wifes mortality will see all this my will and testament duely and truly performed according to the true intent and meaning of it.

And Lastly all former wills and Testaments either orall or written I do by these presents make null and void and of no effect and do ratifie and confirm this my last Will and Testament and do so publish and declare the same in the presence of the witnessess hereafter named and for a testimony hereof I



have hereunto sett my hand and seal this second day of August Annoq Dom 1694.

*Memorand:* that I give and bequeath to my daughter Susanna one silver tankard to be given by my Executrix after my decease.

*Item.* And further my will is that if any of those my heirs as before nomonated shall inter marry with any particular person without the knowledge and advice or consent of these my Executors or Executrix as above mentioned that then it shall be left to the discretion of my Executrix or Executors as before mentioned whether to assist them with the aforesaid moneys that is bequeathed and granted to them by this my last Will and Testament and if so be that it shall please this my Executrix and beloved wife Mary Duvall to refuse the management of this my last Will and Testament then she is quietly to possess and enjoy the thirds of my estate and the entire acre and management of the rest of my estate to remain in the breasts of my Executors as above named to see that this my last will and desire be duly and truly executed and performed.

In testimony whereof I have sett to my hand and sealed it with my seal the day and year first above written.

Mareen Duvall (Seal)

This was published and declared to be the last Will and Testament of Mareen Duvall, Merchant in manner and form as above before us \*Testes: William Roper—William Goodman—Richard Cheser—Jervis Morgan—Clement Davis.

Under the foregoing Will was subscribed thus viz: This will in common form proved this 13th August, 1694, before me Henry Boyle—Dep'ty Comm'sy.

He was buried presumably at his seat "Middleton Plantation", according to the customs of the 17th century, undoubtedly beside his wives and any infant children who failed to mature. The "graveyards" on the old plantations were hallowed ground, but the one on Middle Plantation has apparently been plowed over and the tombstones crushed for road bed—the fate of so many of Maryland's relics at the hands of unappreciative owners.

In a letter dated August 1, 1841, to A. J. Duvall, Judge Duvall stated "[Mareen Duvall] resided in the neighborhood of the Governour's Bridge and South River. The ancestor was buried a few miles north eastward of the Governour's Bridge". A few miles is a considerable distance and quite indefinite in locating a specific spot. In consistency with the times he would have been buried at All Hallow's his parish church, or in the graveyard of his plantation. If he had been interred at the parish church, most likely Judge Duvall would had said All Hallow's. Everything therefore points to the fact that he lies in a now unmarked, neglected grave not far distant from the site of his mansion house upon Middle Plantation, which according to the survey did not border South River but was some distance inland.

The complete inventory of the personal estate of Mareen Duvall is given from the official records of the State, whereby to ensure a

visualization of our ancestor's cultural home life and its furnishings and also that it might serve as a symbolic example of a typical 17th century household of the southern colonial gentry.

## INVENTORY

A true & perfect Inventory of all & Singular the Goods Chattells rights Debts and Credits of Maren Duvall late of the County of Ann Arrundell Deceased taken & appraised Upon Oath by James Sanders & Samuell Young thereunto authorized & Appointed Soe far forth as Came to their Sight or knowledge the 3d Day of September 1694.

|                                    | <u>£</u> | <u>s</u> | <u>p</u> |
|------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| The Deceased wearein apparell..... | 18:      | 14:      | 9        |
| Money Sterling .....               | 1:       | 17:      | 6        |
| Silver plate 182 ounces.....       | 46:      | 5:       | 2        |

## HALL

|   |    |    |   |
|---|----|----|---|
| One feather bed & bolster, Curtaines, Valians, rugg & blankets,<br>2 pillows, 1 straw bed, bedsteed & cord..... | 6: | 0: | 0 |
|---|----|----|---|

## CHAMBER

|   |    |    |    |
|---|----|----|----|
| 2 Tables, 5 Carpetts, 1 Chest & 10 Prussia Leather Chaires..... | 5: | 0: | 0: |
| 1 Looking Glass, 1 warming pann, 1 pr. Andirons, 2 law books..  | 3: | 4: | 6: |

## CHAMBER OVER IT

|   |    |    |    |
|---|----|----|----|
| 1 feather bed & bolster, 2 pillow, 1 rugg, 2 blankets, Curtains &<br>valians, 1 Straw bed, bedsteed & Cord..... | 4: | 0: | 0: |
| 7 Prussia Leather Chaires, 1 old Table & 1 small chest.....   | 2: | 7: | 0: |
| 1 Looking Glass, 1 Child bed baskett & 2 Callico Curtains.....  | 0: | 8: | 0: |

## SOUTH LOWER CHAMBER

|   |    |     |    |
|---|----|-----|----|
| 1 feather bed, bolster, 2 pillows, 1 rugg, 2 blankets, 1 Straw bed,<br>curtains & vallins, bedsteed & cord..... | 6: | 0:  | 0: |
| 1 Large Looking Glass & 1 trunk & 1 Table.....  | 2: | 17: | 0  |
| 1 Chest of Drawers & 1 Large Chest.....   | 1: | 7:  | -  |
| 8 Prussia Leather Chaires, Andirons, Showell & tonges.....  | 2: | 18: | -  |

## CHAMBER OVER IT

|   |    |     |   |
|---|----|-----|---|
| 2 feather beds, 2 bolsters, 4 pillows, 2 ruggs, 2 blankets, 2 Straw<br>beds, 2 bedsteeds, 2 cords & 4 suits of Curtains & Vallins.... | 7: | 5:  | 3 |
| 2 Trunks, 3 Chest, 8 flagg brooms & 1 payle.....  | 1: | 18: | 3 |
| 3 lb peper, 7 oz cloves & mace & 23 ouz nutmeggs.....   | 0: | 14: | - |
| 82 lb of Musconade Sugar.....   | 1: | 7:  | 4 |
| 14 lb Candles, 6 wooden pudding dishes & poringers.....   | 0: | 8:  | 3 |
| 1 flock bed & bolster.....  | 1: | 6:  | - |

## MIDDLE ROOME

|   |    |    |   |
|---|----|----|---|
| 2 Cases Knifes & forks.....   | 1: | 3: | - |
| 1 old couch, couch bed, pillow & match coate & a cubbard, Table<br>Carpett and Trunk & 2 small boxes..... | 2: | 6: | 6 |
| 3 Gunns .....   | 1: | 7: | - |

## KITCHIN

|  | £   | s   | p |
|--|-----|-----|---|
| 2 Large brass Kettles, 1 stew pann, 1 small kettle, six Candle Sticks, Several Snuffers, Skinner, Ladle & old brass..... | 4:  | 19: | - |
| 2 tinn Lanthornes, 2 ffish plates, 2 cullinders.....   | 0:  | 5:  | - |
| 2 Iron Dripping panns, 1 old Chaffering Dish, 1 paine.....   | 0:  | 15: | - |
| 2 Coll mettle Skillets, 1 mortar & pestle.....   | 1:  | 0:  | - |
| 286 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb of pewter.....  | 11: | 18: | - |
| 2 tinn sause painns, 1 fundell, 1 doz round Trenchers, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz spoons.....                                   | 0:  | 4:  | - |
| 2 box Irons & heaters, 1 doz iron sewers & 2 flasketts.....  | 0:  | 11: | - |
| 98 lb wrought Iron spirts, crowhooks, pott hooks.....  | 1:  | 0:  | - |
| 6 Iron potts weighing 198 lb.....  | 1:  | 13: | - |
| 1 pr Large Andirons.....   | 1:  | 5:  | - |
| 1 old Table, 1 forme, 1 halfe bushell, 1 bred tray, 2 payles.....  | 0:  | 10: | - |

## KITCHIN CHAMBER

|  |    |    |   |
|--|----|----|---|
| 3 flock beds, 3 ruggs, 6 blanketts & 4 bolsters..... | 1: | 0: | 0 |
| Harnes for two horses & 8 lb feathers.....           | 1: | 4: | - |

## MILK HOUSE

|   |    |    |   |
|---|----|----|---|
| 1 churme, 3 butter potts, 1 Table, 2 Glasses..... | 0: | 8: | - |
|---|----|----|---|

## QUARTERS

|  |    |     |    |
|--|----|-----|----|
| 2 hand mills, 1 pistle, 1 spade, 1 Green stone.....    | 2: | 6:  | 6: |
| 1 Rugg & Cannis tickes.....                            | 0: | 7:  | -  |
| 17 old syder caskes.....                               | 0: | 7:  | -  |
| 1 pr maul rings, 9 wedges & 1 cros cut saw.....        | 0: | 12: | -  |
| 1 broad ax, 1 hand saw, 2 Lathin hamers & 1 gough..... | 0: | 4:  | -  |

## LINEN QUARTERS

|   |    |     |   |
|---|----|-----|---|
| 3 fine large sheets, 2 paire fine sheets.....                     | 2: | 12: | 0 |
| 5 paire Course ditto, 5 paire old Cannis ditto.....               | 2: | 15: | 0 |
| 3 paire Course browne Ozen brigs.....                             | 0: | 18: | 0 |
| 10 Dowlas pillowboards, 6 course pillowboards.....                | 1: | -:  | 0 |
| 7 fine pillow beares & 1 old ditto.....                           | 0: | 14: | 6 |
| 1 Cubert Cloth, 1 mantle cloth, & 4 sister Cloths.....            | 0: | 7:  | 6 |
| 1 Long old diaper table cloth & 16 napkins.....                   | 1: | 10: | - |
| 1 old Damask table cloth, 3 old napkins.....                      | 0: | 6:  | - |
| 1 New Ozenbrig table cloth, 1 doz. napkins.....                   | 0: | 12: | - |
| 1 old ozenbrig table cloth & 8 new dowlas Towells.....            | 0: | 18: | - |
| 2 old Diaper Towells & 2 old Dowlas ditto.....                    | 0: | 4:  | - |
| 4 Callico window curtains & 1 child Damask mantle.....            | 0: | 9:  | 6 |
| 2 brushes, 2 comb case, & 4 books.....                            | 0: | 3:  | 6 |
| 14 old quart Caske.....   | 1: | 8:  | - |
| 1 Sadle & bridle & 3 old padds.....                               | 0: | 17: | - |
| 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushells Bay Salt & 4 bushells of white Salt..... | 2: | 2:  | - |

## AT MIDDLE PLANTATION

|  | £   | s   | p |
|--|-----|-----|---|
| 3 Large Barowes.....                                   | 2:  | 5:  | — |
| 4 Large Barowes & 4 sows.....                          | 4:  | 16: | — |
| 9 Sows.....  | 2:  | 5:  | — |
| 8 Small hoggs.....                                     | 1.  | 8.  | — |
| 1 Sow & 4 Shoats.....                                  |     | 14. | — |
| 9 Small Shoats.....                                    |     | 18. | — |
| 22 Smaller Shoats.....                                 | 1.  | 7.  | 6 |
| 1 Two Years old Bull.....                              |     | 12. | — |
| 3 2-yeares old heifers & 2 two-yeares old Steeres..... | 5.  | —   | — |
| 3 Large Steeres.....                                   | 8.  | 10. | — |
| 13 Cowes & calves.....                                 | 29. | 5.  | — |
| 1 Cow.....   | 2.  | —   | — |
| 1 Horse Called black Thom.....                         | 4.  | —   | — |
| 1 Horse called Sparke.....                             | 4.  | —   | — |
| 1 Mare called Sary.....                                | 3.  | —   | — |
| 1 horse called Paule.....                              | 5.  | —   | — |
| 1 old horse Called Symon.....                          | 10. | —   | — |
| 1 3-yeare old Geldying Called Ladd.....                | 2.  | —   | — |

## PATUXON QUARTER

|                                      |     |     |   |
|--------------------------------------|-----|-----|---|
| 4 Steers 7-yeares old.....           | 12. | —   | — |
| 1 " 4-Yeares old & heifer.....       | 4.  | —   | — |
| 2 Steeres 3-yeares old & heifer..... | 4.  | —   | — |
| 2 heifers 2-yeares old each.....     | 2.  | —   | — |
| 2 Calves & Calves & 2 Yearlings..... | 5.  | 10. | — |

## GREAT MARSH QUARTER

|  |    |     |   |
|--|----|-----|---|
| 1 Gunn 4 foote Long.....                             | —. | 9.  | — |
| 4 Large sows & piggs.....                            | 2. | —   | — |
| 27 young sows & barrows.....                         | 9. | 10. | — |
| 1 Iron kette, 1 frying pan, & 1 pester.....          | 7. | —   | — |
| 1 paire Maule rings, 3 wedges & o cross cut saw..... | 7. | —   | — |
| A Barrell of old Toolles.....                        | 0. | 3.  | — |
| 1 old bed Tick, 1 old Rugg.....                      | 4. | —   | — |

The following shows the stock on hand at the "Old Store house" and gives an interesting account of what a 17th century merchant had in stock. There were silver buckles, and naturally women's hats. It is not known whether the "store house" was on Middle Plantation or in London Town, where it is sometimes said that he maintained quarters. One is inclined to discredit the latter, and undoubtedly the "Old Store house" was located on Middle Plantation, as no notation is made in the inventory of quarters at London Town.

## OLD STORE HOUSE

|   |     |     |   |
|---|-----|-----|---|
| 3 paire of fetters & 1 Curry comb.....                | 11. | 6   | — |
| 1 Suite of old Curtaines & vallins & 7 bed cords..... | 11. | 3   | — |
| 22 paire men french falls.....                        | 3.  | 6.  | — |
| 23 men pollonias.....                                 | 2.  | 6.  | — |
| 10 Paire Boys pollonais.....                          | 15. | —   | — |
| 18 women french falls.....                            | 1.  | 19. | — |

|  | <u>£</u> | <u>s</u> | <u>p</u> |
|--|----------|----------|----------|
| 14 paire of Boys falls.....  | 1.       | 8.       | -        |
| 12 paire Girlls falls.....   | 1.       | 2.       | -        |
| 22 Woodmill Stockins (3 pr moth eaten).....  | 1.       | -        | -        |
| 314 - of Soape.....  | 9.       | 3.       | 2        |
| 14 women's straw hats & 9 girlls.....  | 19.      | 7        |          |
| 2 Leather Otters & raines & Drapier girts.....                                     | 7.       | 2        |          |
| 1 Snaffe bridle & 1 paire stirup Leathers.....                                     | 2.       | -        |          |
| 4 Cotten wooke, 4 Gimblets, 1 Trowell.....   | 11.      | 2        |          |
| 20 Black hafted knives & 1 Ivory.....  | 5.       | 6        |          |
| 3 Doz ha: Sizars, 11 doz thred laces.....  | 14.      | -        |          |
| 3 men felt hats & 3 boys.....  | 15.      | -        |          |
| 17 of brown & colloured thred.....   | 1.18.    | 3        |          |
| 13½ Doz Needles, 18 doz ¼ browne thred.....  | 2.       | 2        |          |
| 8 Gall of Mollasses, 1 Course Towell & 1 cooper rod.....                           | 14.      | -        |          |
| 11 m pinns, 5 pr fine filliting.....   | 13.      | 3        |          |
| 1 pr of Cullen tape & 4 pr of blew.....  | 9.       | -        |          |
| 37½ doz thred buttons.....   | 5.       | 4        |          |
| ¾ Silke & 3 muzlin Neckecloths.....  | 16.      | 6        |          |
| 16 paire of Mens Gloves & 2½ thimbles.....   | 13.      | -        |          |
| 3 paire Girles Gloves & 12 yds fine holland tape.....                              | 2.       | 6        |          |
| 2 paire Girlls Paragon bodies.....   | 11.      | -        |          |
| 6 doz horne Combs & 3 old Ivory Combs & a brush.....                               | 9.       | 3        |          |
| 15 horne Combs & 3 paire small tobacco tongs.....                                  | 4.       | -        |          |
| 13 yards filliting.....  | 1.       | -        |          |
| 844 hobb nailes & 4 Nayles.....  | 1.       | 3        |          |
| 9 Stock Locks & 13 Staples.....  | 12.      | -        |          |
| 3 paire Sheep Sheares & 2 Spring Locks & Staples.....                              | 4.       | 8        |          |
| 7 Mill pecks, 1 Could Chisel & a wrench.....                                       | 4.       | 6        |          |
| 1 Gunn Lock & 11 doz Coate Silke buttons.....                                      | 8.       | -        |          |
| 18½ doz white thread buttons & a parecell of thred.....                            | 2.       | -        |          |
| 42 yards black Duffells.....   | 4.18.    | -        |          |
| 10 yards broad claothe.....  | 3.       | 6.       | -        |
| 2 peices thick Kersey.....   | 3.       | 6.       | -        |
| 69 yards Cotton.....   | 3.       | 9.       | -        |
| 10 yards Red plaines, 5½ yds Peniston, & 14 paire of wollen women<br>stockins..... | 1.18.    | -        |          |
| 33 paire of mens ditto.....  | 2.       | 9.       | 6        |
| 4 paire women worsted.....   | 10.      | -        |          |
| 9 paire Children wollen.....   | 6.       | -        |          |
| 23 paire Boys.....   | 19.      | 2        |          |
| 5 paire mens.....  | 7.       | 6        |          |
| 10 paire men worsted.....  | 1.13.    | -        |          |
| 4 pr Sarge.....  | 7.       | 4.       | -        |
| 5½ yds Sarge.....  | 9.       | 7        |          |
| 36 yards flock bed Tickin.....   | 1.10.    | -        |          |
| ¾ Ells of fine holland.....  | 16.      | 3        |          |
| 35 fine Dowlas.....  | 4.       | 2.       | 5        |
| 33 Ells ditto.....   | 3.       | -        | 6        |
| 48 Ells ditto.....   | 3.12.    | -        |          |
| 16¼ ells ditto.....  | 1.       | 4.       | 4        |
| 93½ Ells Canvas.....   | 6.       | 4.       | 8        |
| 70 Ells English Canvas.....  | 2.18.    | 11       |          |
| 2 Ells fine dutch Holland 20 Dowlas.....   | 3.       | 4        |          |

|  | £   | s   | p |
|--|-----|-----|---|
| 12 Sugar .....   | 4.  | -   | - |
| 7 yards broad painted lynin.....                         | 7.  | -   | - |
| 10 pr Large Girlls wollen Stockings.....                 | 11. | 8   | - |
| 2 paire Silver Buckles.....                              | 8.  | -   | - |
| 164 Ells Browne Ozenbriggs.....                          | 6.  | 16. | 8 |
| 194 Ells English Canvas.....                             | 8.  | 2.  | 3 |
| 18 peices blew Linnen Cont.....                          | 14. | 7.  | 5 |
| 1 peice painted Callico.....                             | 10. | -   | - |
| 1 yard Striped Crape & 4¼ yds Striped Stuff.....         | 8.  | 3   | - |
| 1 peice white Dinnety.....                               | 1.  | 9.  | - |
| 66 Dowlas .....  | 5.  | 11. | 3 |
| 76 Ells ditto.....                                       | 5.  | 14. | 9 |
| 14 Ells Course Lining .....                              | 12. | 3   | - |
| 1 box wafers & 1 Lansett.....                            | 1.  | -   | - |
| 13 Sickles .....   | 14. | 1   | - |
| 8 Grubing howds & 3 drawing Knives.....                  | 12. | 4   | - |
| 2 broad howds & 29 Narrow ditto.....                     | 1.  | 6.  | 8 |
| 38 Narrow Axes.....                                      | 2.  | 10. | 8 |
| 240 Gun flints.....                                      | 4.  | 6   | - |
| 22 lb Bullets & 63 lb Drop Shott.....                    | 13. | -   | - |
| 18½ goose Shott.....                                     | 1.  | 4.  | - |
| 1 pwill of old Brass & old Iron & 81 pottle bottles..... | 2.  | 8.  | 6 |
| 116 lb home made Cheese & 120 lb Butter.....             | 4.  | 8.  | - |
| 1 Bell & a small Trunke.....                             | 7.  | -   | - |
| 26 Gallons of Rum.....                                   | 5.  | 4.  | - |
| 82 quart bottles.....                                    | 1.  | -   | 6 |
| 40 lb Powder.....  | 2.  | -   | - |
| 8 lb of Lead.....  | -   | 1.  | - |
| 5880 5 p Nayles.....                                     | 14. | 8   | - |
| 250 30 p Nailles.....                                    | 4.  | 4   | - |
| 7000 8 p ditto.....                                      | 1.  | 4.  | 6 |
| 2 paire Scales & a sett of weights.....                  | 5.  | 6   | - |
| 2 paire Large Steele yards & 1 pr Lesser.....            | 1.  | 14. | - |
| 4 Stone Jugs & 1 fine sifter.....                        | 10. | 9   | - |
| 8 Large Chests & 1 Small ditto.....                      | 4.  | 1.  | - |
| 4 Baggs at 18 each & Ells & yards.....                   | 6.  | 9   | - |
| 4 frying panns.....                                      | 11. | -   | - |
| 45 Bushells of Indian Corne.....                         | 2.  | 14. | - |
| 3 lb whele bone.....                                     | 7.  | -   | - |
| A parcell of old working Tooles.....                     | 9.  | -   | - |
| 1 paire Cart Wheelles.....                               | 15. | -   | - |

## PATUXON QUARTER

|   |    |   |   |
|---|----|---|---|
| 1 Iron Pott, 4 old cask, 1 earthen Milk pann.....     | 6. | 6 | - |
| 1 Large Canvas bed tick & 1 old Rugg.....             | 5. | - | - |
| 14 hoghead Tobacco at Marsh Quarter not Markable..... | 6. | - | - |

## MIDDLE PLANTAON

|   |    |     |   |
|---|----|-----|---|
| 9 hoghds Tobacco at the Fox pond 1 not marcchble..... | 6. | -   | - |
| 4 hoghds & 200 not at hand.....                       | 4. | 10. | - |
| 4 hoghds Ground Leafe.....                            | 1. | -   | - |

|                               | <i>L</i> | <i>s</i> | <i>p</i> |
|-------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| 14 New Tobacco hoghds.....    |          |          | 14. -    |
| 1 old Grinding Stone.....     |          |          | 5. -     |
| 26½ Bushells Wheate.....      | 4.       | 2.       | 9        |
| 4½ Bushells Beanes.....       |          |          | 11. 3    |
| 39 Bushells Indian Peas.....  |          |          | 5.17. -  |
| 81 Barrills Indian Corne..... | 28.      | 7. -     |          |

## SLAVES

|                                |      |           |
|--------------------------------|------|-----------|
| 1 Negro named Sacose.....      | 28.— | } 412.— - |
| 1 ditto named Johny Boy.....   | 28.— |           |
| 1 ditto Named Toby.....        | 27.— |           |
| 1 ditto named Robin.....       | 27.— |           |
| 1 ditto named Will.....        | 27.— |           |
| 1 ditto named Tony.....        | 27.— |           |
| 1 ditto Named Peter.....       | 22.— |           |
| 1 Negro Boy named Mingo.....   | 26.— |           |
| 1 ditto named Samson.....      | 26.— |           |
| 1 ditto named Jacob.....       | 26.— |           |
| 1 ditto named Simon.....       | 26.— |           |
| 1 Negro woman named Betty..... | 26.— |           |
| 1 ditto named Jenny.....       | 25.— |           |
| 1 ditto named Hester.....      | 25.— |           |
| 1 ditto named Janu old.....    | 20.— |           |
| 1 Negro Girll named Kate.....  | 10.— | } 3.11. - |
| 1 ditto named Sary.....        | 10.— |           |
| 1 Negro Boy named Jerney.....  | 6.—  |           |
| 860 ffoott Blanke.....         |      |           |

The following are "Debts belonging to this Estate" and give one some idea of his neighbors who traded at his store and also those with whom he had financial dealings other than in trade. It also proves that many "run away" presumably to another Colony or perhaps boarded a ship to return to the old country. These "run aways" explains sometime why we find names in the archives and then unable to find them again in the records.

## Currency Tobacco

|                               |      |      |
|-------------------------------|------|------|
| Richard Jones .....           | 2.—  | 536  |
| John Larkins .....            | 2.—3 | 464  |
| John Nicholson .....          |      | 1496 |
| John Boyd by Bond.....        |      | 1942 |
| Ditto per account.....        |      | 724  |
| Edward Carter per bond.....   |      | 2845 |
| Samuell Young .....           |      | 1872 |
| Richard Rawlins .....         |      | 2551 |
| John Jacob per bond.....      |      | 4269 |
| Ellinor Pindill per Bond..... |      | 3747 |
| Hugh Abrahams per Bond.....   |      | 1408 |
| John Selman .....             |      | 124  |
| francis Swanson .....         |      | 1912 |
| John Young .....              |      | 380  |
| John Belt .....               | 1.—3 | 170  |
| Thomas Seaborne per Bond..... |      | 2565 |

|   |        |
|---|--------|
| Ditto per account.....                          | 100    |
| Charles Harrison Judgement upon a Bond for..... | 541    |
| Robert Goldesborrow .....                       | 308    |
| Thomas Everton .....                            | 4.15.4 |
| Robert Morris .....                             | 136    |
| Samuel Austin .....                             | 92     |
| Mrs. Story .....                                | 177    |
| Benj Clarke per Bill.....                       | 3043   |
| Thomas Cheney .....                             | 320    |
| Richard Cheshire per Bond Judgement.....        | 1283   |
| Wm Corter .....                                 | 1.—    |
| John Duvall .....                               | —19.—  |
| Edward Snething .....                           | —10.—  |
| Wm Jones Senr Bond.....                         | 9344   |
| Wm Jones Junr.....                              | 764    |
| Richard Galloway .....                          | —18.—  |
| Daniell Richardson .....                        | — 4—   |
| George Cape .....                               | 92     |
| Mordica Moore .....                             | 2. 6.5 |
| Maj Ninian Beale.....                           | 156    |
| John Merriton .....                             | — 4—   |
| Gabriell Parrott .....                          | 2. 7.3 |
| francis Johnson per bond.....                   | 456    |
| George Burges per Bond.....                     | 3775   |
| John Elsey per Bill.....                        | 400    |
| James Ellis dead left no estate.....            | 480    |
| Leonard Wayman per Bond & note.....             | 3411   |
| Nicholas Aldridge per Bond.....                 | 1837   |
| Cortne Crotof per Bond.....                     | 600    |
| Robert Gott Bond.....                           | 4997   |

## BAD DEBTS

|   |      |
|---|------|
| Richard Rhodes Judgment & Cost upon Bond.....         | 1300 |
| Abell Hill Dead worth nothing.....                    | 1813 |
| Thomas Teeton Run away Bond for.....                  | 1225 |
| Joseph Story per Bond.....                            | 1647 |
| George Parker Dead his bill nothing to be had.....    | 2812 |
| Arthur Herrin Run away.....                           | 418  |
| James Greenif per Bond dead.....                      | 1600 |
| John Lanslet run away.....                            | 908  |
| John Rasterick per bond & cost of suite run away..... | 1638 |
| Wm Hooker per Bond run away.....                      | 1899 |
| Robert Sample per Bond & Bill run away.....           | 4097 |
| Toby Barrington per Bond.....                         | 1795 |
| Thomas Tulderysby per Bond run away.....              | 1225 |

7 Hogheads Tobacco Shipt in ——— George Philips Commander  
Consigned

37 hoghds Tobacco Shipt in the "Hopewell" Nicholas Smith Comander  
Consigned Michael Yeakly.

50 hoghds Tobacco Shipt in the "Baltimore" Samuel Philips Comander  
Consigned himselfe.



24 hoghs Tobacco shipt in the "James & Benjamin" John Harris  
Comander consigned Berry & Land.

16 hoghs Tobacco shipt in the "Ruth" John Broomshell Comander  
Consigned Berry & Lane.

134 hds

A Cropp of Tobacco hanging at the Midle Plantacon

A Cropp Tobacco hanging at Patuxent Quarter Called ffox pond

A Cropp of Tobacco hanging at the Geat Marsh Quarter

A Watch in Dispute between the Widdow & ye Executors

Appraised by — { James Sanders (scale)  
Samll Young (scale)

There was definite tension between the elder children and the young step-mother before his death which was quite evident when he devised his well beloved wife Mary Duvall the dwelling-plantation of 600 acres during her natural life and "she is not to be molested by any of my children". He likewise appointed his then wife sole executrix, but his sons John and Lewis and his son-in-law Robert Tyler were to "assist" her in the duties. At the probaton the widow renounced all rights to the administration and it was duly recorded on August 13, 1694, under her signature.<sup>17</sup>

Within a month of the probaton, that is, on September 18, Robert Tyler appeared at the Prerogative Court and renounced in writing all rights of executorship. It was likewise shown at that time the widow had previously refused to administer, therefore, "Letters Testamentary with copi of the will annexed was granted by the afsd Bonner [Henry Bonner Deputy Commissary for Anne Arundel County] unto John Duvall the *Eldest Son* of the said Deceased".<sup>18</sup>

Commissions were ultimately issued by the court for appraisement of the personal estate and on February 14, 1694/5, John Duvall filed the returns showing a very affluent estate valued at £947/5/8 plus 81,302 lbs. of tob. "besides the tob hanging at ye plantations"\* and 134 hogsheads ship (*sic*) for England.<sup>19</sup>

By March 4, 1694/5, Madame Duvall had fully realized the folly of hastiness in refusing to administer, so appeared at court and stated that she was named as executrix in the last will and testament of her dearly beloved husband, but letters had been granted to John Duvall "to the great Damage and prejudice of me". William Richardson Sr. whom she was perhaps encouraging as a prospective husband championed her cause and denounced Bonner declaring that "he had not given the widow time to accept or renounce".<sup>20</sup>

Ultimately, the widow won out. Her original administration bond, dated March 11, 1694/5, is extant at the Hall of Records at Annapolis

\*Plural in the original text.

and shows her signature as well as her bondsman and witnesses—Richard Hill, Samuel Young, and her step-son, Lewis Duvall.

Robert Tyler in order to make his position clear and to absolve Judge Bonner from any unethical proceedings declared in writing "for diver good causes and consideration did renounce and absolutely refused to take upon me the executorship of my said deceased father-in-law". Dated 18 April 1694.<sup>21</sup>

In the neighborhood lived Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Ridgely, a widower and powerful figure politically in the Province, and at that time aged and not in the best of health. On February 28, 1695, he had addressed the Council and requested to be dismissed as Magistrate of the County "by Reason of being in years", being now unable to write his own name without difficulty.<sup>22</sup> But before August 9, 1695, he had succumbed to the charms of the young Widow Duvall and had made her his wife, yet at the same time he was not in a position to allow the wealthy estate of Mareen Duvall be administered by a son, if it were possible for him to gain control.

On August 9, 1695, he had the High Sheriff issue citations against John Duvall and in some manner, no doubt through his political influence, had the original letters revoked, and granted to him.<sup>23</sup>

John Duvall accordingly on August 29, filed his first account and among other disbursements accounted for tobacco paid "Negro Doc<sup>t</sup> for Phisick for the negroes . . . . accomodacions for Elizabeth Duvall from 24 of Oct to 10 of March . . . . dyet of 4 children . . . ."<sup>24</sup>

Colonel Henry Ridgely refused to abide by the first appraisement and demanded another to which the court agreed.<sup>25</sup> It was not until February 1696/7, or 1½ years after John Duvall turned the administration over to his step-father that "Henry Ridgely who intermarried with Mary the executrix of the estate of Mareen Duvall, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased", filed a brief account and showed disbursements to Dr. Mordecai Moore. A second account was not filed by him until May 15, 1699, some five years after his death, at which time most of the £948 and many pounds of tobacco had vanished.<sup>26</sup>

Within a few years after the death of Mareen Duvall, Mareen the Younger petitioned the court to appoint his brother, John Duvall, his guardian as "his mother-in-law with whom he doth live do take little care for his proficiency in learning and lesser of his plantation for his future good".

Colonel Ridgely as remarked previously was a very powerful political figure in the Province at that time. Although he had received favors under the Calverts, when the rebels overthrew the Proprietary Government in 1689, he became a leader in the new Government. At court he denounced his step-son in no uncertain terms and asserted the many advantages he received through his guardianship. The

court ordered him to return to his step-father's house with the threat of a thrashing by court authorities, if he ever protested again. The terrified orphan had already advised the court that he would have reported his plight sooner, but hesitated for fear of promised whippings by his step-father and step-mother.

In spite of "being of years" in 1695, Colonel Ridgely survived for 15 years, dying testate in 1710. He provided generously for his widow and besides devising her and her heirs his dwelling-plantation "Catton" he provided amply for an unborn child "wherewith my said wife now goeth", but in the event that the child was not born or died, his widow was to inherit.<sup>27\*</sup>

The wealth of Colonel Henry Ridgely eclipsed that of Mareen Duvall. While the appraised value of the latter's personal estate was £947/5/8 plus 81,302 pounds of tobacco, that of Colonel Ridgely was £2,298/16/4 plus 5,167 pounds of tobacco\*—but among the 32 negro slaves listed in his inventory were some who had formerly belonged to Mareen Duvall and which Ridgely had acquired by marriage with the widow.

The effects were appraised by Lewis Duvall and Robert Wheeler on October 16, 1710, and manifested amply the ease and wealth of the Maryland gentry of that period. His wearing apparel was valued at £68/16/6, and the silver plate at £94. No seal or coat-of-arms was listed. Among the items were at least 24 pictures, "a library of books", and 12 wax images in glass.

The inventory was taken room by room and displayed a ground plan, with a hall, middle room, porch, parlour, and kitchen, the latter presumably detached from the house. The second floor had a porch chamber, a parlour chamber, and a hall chamber. There was a chamber over the kitchen, and as there was a cellar and cellar room, it is assumed that it ran under the mansion house. One interesting feature was an "arbour in ye garden" with "a table and form a large new landskip".

The out houses were: ye store house; ye wash house; ye pantry; ye milk house; ye quarters; ye small house; ye hill house; ye barn; Mingo's quarters; and Dick's quarters.<sup>28</sup>

\*Mary had remained barren during her connubial life with Mareen Duvall and the 16 years with Henry Ridgely. And there is a question whether she was actually fruitful at the writing of Colonel Ridgely's will, his being a man well advanced into his seventies. No record of a birth has been found; perhaps it was a clever scheme to deceive her spouse and to acquire a greater portion of the landed estate.

\*There were contrasts among brothers even in the early 18th century, for William Ridgely, brother to Henry died in 1716, with an estate appraised at only £16/11/9. Quoting from Henry's will, "I will and desire that my wearing apparell may be divided Between my Brother William Ridgely and my son Charles Ridgely". It is obvious that William did not marry a wealthy widow.

An additional inventory was returned on November 15, same year, appraised at £279/14/11, but a notation stated that "Lewis Duvall absented himself out of the Province before ye Inv<sup>y</sup> Signed".<sup>29</sup>

With "Middle Plantation" and its 17th century luxuriousness and Colonel Ridgely's mansion house and plantation, the widow was out for still greater stakes. How long Madame Ridgely remained a widow it is not known, but before 1712 she had married the Rev. Jacob Henderson, a clergyman of the Anglican Church and rector of Queen Anne's Parish. He was born in or about 1684 and was thus junior to her by several years.

In the course of time he became the Commissary in Maryland of the Lord Bishop of London whose ecclesiastical jurisdiction included the colonial parishes in America. It was an office once offered to the Rev. Henry Hall who had married his wife's step-daughter, and in one sense the office could be compared to the present duties and prerogatives of a suffragan bishop. Henderson and Hall were not too compatible, and Henderson during his tenure of office as Commissary made several charges to the Bishop against Hall which, when analyzed, seem only to have had its inception from Hall's opposition to the Lord Proprietary. Henderson in politics was a member of the conservative or Proprietary Party, whereas Hall was presumably aligned with the liberal or opposing party to the Lord Proprietary.

In addition to his clerical duties, the Rev. Mr. Henderson became a large land owner whose name figured in many land transactions. On March 6, 1717/8, he purchased from Hugh Ryley, of Prince Georges County, Planter, for £15 "Ryley's Hazars", of 175 acres, and on the same day he purchased of Charles Hyatt a 100-acre portion of "Tyler's Pasture".<sup>30</sup>

On September 8, 1718, he bought of William Moore "Piney Hedge", whose boundaries began at the head of a northeast branch of the Eastern Branch of the Potomac River. Mary Moore, wife, waived dower.<sup>31</sup>

He, with Robert Tyler, Thomas Clagett, Dr. Patrick Hepburn, James Haddock, and Joseph Belt, was made trustee for the public school of the county, and was deeded the ground on April 6, 1719, by Christopher Thompson, Prince Georges County, "in trust for the directing, governing, keeping, and encouraging a public school at Upper Marlborough in the Western Branch of the Patuxent River".<sup>32</sup>

On June 27, 1719, he purchased another portion of "Tyler's Pasture" from Charles Hyatt, at which time, Sarah Hyatt, waived dower. On July 15, 1724, he had a resurvey made on "The Grove" of 390 acres, "Ryles Hazard" of 175 acres, "Tyler's Pasture" of 100 acres, a portion of "Addition to Tyler's Pasture", and some vacant land nearby. In 1732 he received letters patent to "Pleasant's Grove", of 1,632 acres.

On July 4, 1726, he conveyed to John Haymond, of Prince Georges County, Carpenter, 100 acres of "Tyler's Pasture" for £30 which he had purchased from Charles Hyatt in 1719. Mary Henderson, his wife, waived dower.<sup>33</sup> On March 4, 1726/7, Richard Duckett and Charity his wife redeemed a mortgage on "Duckett's Hope", it being a portion of "Tyler's Discovery".

On March 16, 1732, he recovered from Charles Carroll, of Annapolis, a portion of "Darnall's Grove" which had been the subject of a mortgage and several conveyances. It was shown that Lewis Duvall "once of Anne Arundel County" purchased of Robert Tyler a 300-acre portion of "Martha's Choice", it being a portion of "Darnall's Grove" which adjoined land owned by Colonel Henry Ridgely and Samuel Duvall. The said Lewis Duvall on October 6, 1706, mortgaged "Martha's Choice" to Robert Mitchell who by his attorney, John Battie, assigned the lien on April 2, 1711, to John Hyde, and the said Hyde on November 27, 1723, conveyed to Charles Carroll.<sup>34</sup>

On February 23, 1733/4, the Rev. Mr. Henderson and "Mary his wife lately called Mary Ridgely the widow of Coll Henry Ridgely" deeded for £200 "The Glebe" or 400 acres which adjoined "Clarke's Forrest" and also a "Resurvey out of Darnall's Grove" to Benjamin Jacob.<sup>35</sup> On April 2, 1734, Benjamin Jacob conveyed "The Glebe" of 400 acres to the Rev. Jacob Henderson, at which time Alice Jacob his wife waived dower.<sup>35</sup>

On February 24, 1734/5, he bought from James Beck for £10, presumably another portion of "Piney Hedge", having purchased a portion of "Piney Hedge" in 1718 from William Moore. On August 22, 1735, he leased "Martha's Choice", being a portion of "Darnall's Grove", to Mareen Duvall Sr., for certain rents.<sup>36</sup>

His wife, Mary, and one-time widow of Mareen Duvall, died in 1735/6, and was buried in the graveyard of Queen Anne's Parish. "Here lieth the body of Mary wife of Rev. Jacob Henderson who departed this life ye 19 January 1735".

On June 28, 1737, he conveyed to Dr. William Denune for £50 "Denune's Purchase", lying on the west side of the Patuxent River. On July 30, 1737, he conveyed to Dr. Denune a portion of "Parratt's Manor" which the said Jacob Henderson and Robert Tyler had purchased of Henry Hall on December 4, 1720. No wife waived dower at either conveyance.

About this time he was suffering from ill health, and on August 8, 1737, Governor Samuel Ogle officially granted him leave of absence to return to Europe.<sup>37</sup> On December 29, 1738, from his English seat "Jacob Henderson late of Prince Georges in the Province of Maryland, Clerk, but now in the Kingdom of Great Britain" conveyed to James Macgill, of Anne Arundel County, Clerk, "Martha's Choice", a portion of "Darnall's Grove" but "now known as The Glebe which

had been granted by Benjamin Jacob for 400 acres excepting thereout the four acres which have been heretofore laid out for the use of the Parish of Queen Anne in Prince Georges County aforesaid and on part thereof the Chappel of Ease Belonging to the said Parish is built".<sup>38</sup> The Chapel of Ease is now the parish church of the Holy Trinity where many Duvalls are buried and which stands on "Martha's Choice" (Darnall's Grove), once the property of Lewis Duvall.

He was back in the Province by November 2, 1740, when he married Mary, the widow of Judge Robert Tyler, and who was the aunt of Daniel Stanton, of Philadelphia.

In 1744 a commission was appointed and authorized to take depositions regarding the boundaries of the Glebe, then in dispute. The Rev. Jacob Henderson, aged nearly 60, stated that about 32 years ago, that is, in 1712, "Mrs. Henderson my former wife" pointed out a poplar which was the second tree of the Glebe. William Clark swore that about 40 years ago John Baptist Tyler, John Rody, and Richard Isaac showed him a Hickory and stated that it was the dividing line between Colonel Henry Ridgely, Lewis Duvall, and Baptist Tyler. William Clark, likewise, stated that 40 years ago Samuel Duvall Sr., then deceased, pointed out a red oak as the boundary of "Samuel's Choice". Samuel Duvall, of the Eastern Branch, aged nearly 37, stated that about 17 years ago Samuel Duvall Sr. showed him a tree in the line of "Martha's Choice" and "Mary's Delight". Other deponents were Richard Isaac aged about 66 and Alexander Falconar aged about 51.<sup>39</sup>

He died in 1751 during his incumbency as rector of Queen Anne Parish. He devised his wife during life all lands, that is, "Duckett's Hope" and "Jacob's Addition", his slaves, livestock, and other personalty and also the interest of £1,900 (Irish value) given to the Incorporated Society in Dublin for promoting the English protestant schools in Ireland "which interest at 5 pennies I reserve to her after my decease by a deed, a copy whereof she has". He also bequeathed her £200 to be paid out of his estate.

To Robert Tyler, son of Robert Tyler "by my wife's niece" he devised the land willed to his widow during life, providing he gave to his sister, Mary Tyler, 200 acres of land. To Robert he gave the plantation "Ridge" which had been purchased of Joyce Gladstone and her daughter.

To Mrs. Elizabeth Denune, wife of Dr. William Denune, he bequeathed £30, and the like amount to John Duvall the Inspector. To his 6 nephews and 2 nieces, the children of Thomas Thompson by his sister, Mary, one shilling each, and to his half-brothers and 2 half-sisters living in Ireland, the sons and daughters of his mother by John Harrison, he willed one shilling each.

By a codicil he bequeathed the residue of his estate in England, Ireland, and elsewhere to his wife, and mentioned the "Incorporated Society of London for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts to Promote the Purposes of their Incorporation".

It was probated in Prince Georges County on October 26, 1751, by the oaths of James Beck, William Gover Jr., and Thomas Wells. The fourth and final account upon the estate was rendered on October 30, 1770, by Robert Tyler, showing £62/17/5 paid to Edward Pearson, Treasurer to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in foreign Parts, also an overpayment of £17/10/9.

The last will and testament of his widow was written on October 2, 1761, by James Beck and may be seen at Annapolis. She referred to her step-daughters (children of her former husband Robert Tyler) as daughters-in-law namely Mary Whitehead, Susannah Lamar, and Priscilla Wickham bequeathing each £25. To Mary Magruder, the wife of Jeremiah Magruder, she bequeathed £35 and some wearing apparel, and to Ruth Hall wife of Isaac Hall one suit of wearing apparel. Other bequests were £5 to Susannah Gray the wife of John Gray; £10 to John Duvall; £10 to Jeremiah Magruder; £5 to Margaret Hutton wife of Richard Hutton; 1 shilling to Robert Tyler son of her son-in-law Robert Tyler, deceased; 1 shilling to John Pindle son of Philip Pindle and the like amount to the latter's daughter Elizabeth Pindle. Twenty pounds were left for repairing the Vault at the Chapel and the residue of her estate was bequeathed to "Daniel Stanton son of my brother Stanton lately living in Philadelphia". John Duvall was appointed or named executor, and she signed as Mary N. Henderson in a very shaky hand. James Beck whose hand is identical with the script in the will was the first to sign, followed by Marsh Mareen Duvall, and Ann Baldwin who made her mark. It was proved at court on February 18, 1762.

She was laid away in the vault to which she had bequeathed money for its repair and which Judge Gabriel Duvall refers to as the vault at the Chapel, being a vault on the Epistle side of Holy Trinity near the chancel, but entered from the exterior of the church. Here was certainly buried the Rev. Jacob Henderson, the beloved rector, and where also had been buried in 1739 Mistress Martha Duvall, the spinster daughter of Judge Lewis Duvall.

There is a tale that one time the slab or entrance to the vault was loose and it became the hide out of a ferocious wild boar which at night loved to feast on human flesh. The story gained so much momentum that the negroes and simple white country folks would never go near the church. It created such unfavorable notoriety around the parish that a delegation of clergy unsealed the slab, entered the tomb to prove to the fearful ones that the wild boar no

longer went on his nocturnal excursions or had perhaps gone to his reward.

Some 50 years after the death of the Rev. Mr. Henderson a law suit developed over some slaves formerly belonging to him who were claimed to have been free-born of white parentage. It was proved, however, that they had been sired by a white Irishman of a negro slave, so consequently all issue by law were declared to have been non-free born.

Benjamin Duvall, son of Mareen the Younger, in his youth had lived with the Rev. Mr. Henderson and during his 90th year made a deposition stating that in 1735 he was engaged to live in the family of the said Henderson and during that period he never knew or heard of any of Henderson's negroes being set free. . . . he knew all the negroes before they came into the possession of the said Henderson and that Easter mother of Cate belonged to his the Deponent's grandfather Mareen Duvall.<sup>40</sup>

At the same time or on June 9, 1800, Benjamin Duvall, aged 82, another grandson of Mareen the Emigrant stated that he knew the Rev. Jacob Henderson from the time he was a boy until Henderson died, that he married the widow of his grandfather and *after her death* he married the Widow Tyler. That he knew both of the wives of the Rev. Mr. Henderson and was acquainted with the family, and knew all the slaves and never knew of any white child in the home of the said Henderson.\*

### HISTORY OF MIDDLE PLANTATION

No land grant in Maryland holds more interest or sentiment to the descendants of Mareen Duvall than Middle Plantation, though it remained the actual seat of the Duvall family for only a little more than 50 years. Yet descendants of Mareen the Emigrant held it except for a few intervening years until 1833.

Why Mareen Duvall named his seat Middle Plantation is a matter of some conjecture—perhaps because it lay between South and Patuxent Rivers, two navigable streams, when majority of the land grants in that day were being laid out on water fronts. Middle Plantation is usually described as being near the head of South River, but in studying many early surveys in that area "at the head of South River" was used very loosely in the description of land grants. South River is actually an inlet of the Chesapeake and not a river in the technical

\*These depositions show conclusively that the widow of the Rev. Mr. Henderson was not the last wife and surviving widow of Mareen Duvall. Mary Stanton who has been cited as a wife of Mareen was therefore not the latter's widow, as the widow of Mareen and first wife of Henderson died in 1736.



sense. Its head waters are mostly marshy lowlands, sluggish ponds or whatnot. In Louisiana they would be known as a bayou.

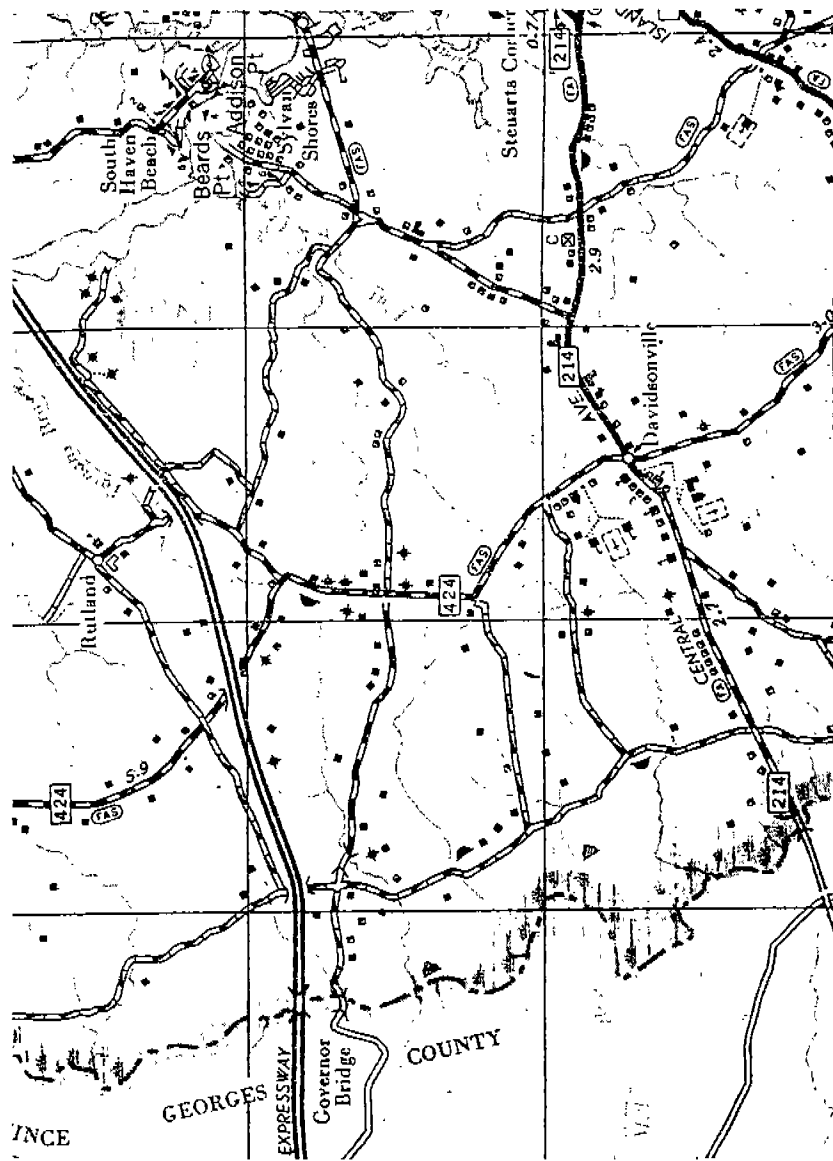
Middle Plantation, however, touched or nearly touched one of the forks of Flat Creek which runs northward until it joins South River. A corner of Middle Plantation did border Cattaile Branch which flows south westernly into the Patuxent. So Mareen the Emigrant evidently erected his dwelling on that elevation of land as it sloped northward to South River and southward to the Patuxent. The portal to his hospitable dwelling looked north, as he spoke of his south chamber.

Lewis, the third son, acquired 300 acres out-right by the terms of his father's will, it including the southeastern farm on which Mareen the Elder had lived as a tenant of his father. Shortly after his father's death, Lewis sold 53 acres of his inheritance to James Frisell. On August 31, 1701, Frisell by his will devised the 53 acres which had been under cultivation to his widow, Ann, who soon married Timothy Shaw upon whose death it became escheat to His Lordship. Ultimately, Robert Morris had it resurveyed and patented by special warrant from the Land Office under the name of Middle Plantation. On January 9, 1727/8, Morris assigned the 53 acres to Humphrey Godman, and the latter on April 7, following, conveyed them to Richard Snowden.

The loss of deeds for that period precludes any description of the conveyance, but it is believed that 53 acres would be the size of a farm that a recently married son would be cultivating on his father's estate. After the settlement of his father's will and Mareen the Elder being virtually disinherited, not receiving a single square inch of the landed estate, he removed to the other side of the Patuxent on land belonging to his wife. So the 53-acre conveyance by Lewis did not contain, as it is believed, the parental dwelling.

The remaining portion of Middle Plantation containing the dwelling house was willed by Mareen the Emigrant to his widow during her natural life, with a reversion upon her death to his son Lewis. The widow, however, did not remain at Middle Plantation, but joined her next husband, Henry Ridgely, at his plantation in Prince Georges County. While there is positive evidence that John, Mareen the Elder, and Mareen the Younger were antagonistic to their step-mother, a bond of sympathy and affection evidently existed between Lewis and her.

In some manner not known Madame Duvall-Ridgely conveyed her life interest to her step-son Lewis, for by 1700 he was in possession of 547 acres, the entire plantation save the 53 acres already alienated. Being in possession of 547 acres and applying for some vacant, contiguous land, Lewis Duvall on October 9, 1700, received a special warrant from His Lordship's Land Office for a resurvey of Middleton Plantation, and on December 20, 1700, James Carroll, Deputy Sur-



Area in which Middle Plantation was located. In the northeast corner are South River and Flat Creek. Mareen the Emigrant was buried a "few miles northeast of Governor Bridge" of the Patuxent River. In the southeast corner may be seen the site of All Hallow's Church.

veyor of Anne Arundel County, accordingly laid out 844 acres as the "Resurvey of a tract of land called middle plantacon originally Surveyed for his Father Marine Duvall", beginning at a tree of Benjamin Williams.<sup>41</sup>

Middle Plantation remained the seat of Lewis Duvall and his family until November 20, 1708, when the entire plantation of 844 acres was assigned or placed under the trusteeship of John Hyde, Merchant and Broker of Annapolis. By December 1710 Lewis Duvall had left the Province and whether he returned before 1718, the definite year he settled on the Ashley River in South Carolina, it is not known. After the death of Lewis in the South, the three coheireses held the plantation, although Joseph Way Sr., husband of Ann, attempted to break the entail in 1734. After the death of Mistress Martha Duvall, who had been unsuccessful in docking the entail after her return to Maryland, the entire plantation descended to Ann (Duvall) Way-Sachervell-Wynn, the youngest daughter, and it was held by her until her death in 1761. At that time her son and heir, Joseph Way Jr., with depositions as to his ancestry and inheritance arrived in Maryland and was able after some litigation to make a valid deed of conveyance in 1763 to Nicholas Maccubin, Merchant of Annapolis.

In some manner perhaps for the payment of quit-rents, repairs, brokerage fees and the like Nicholas Maccubin had acquired some lien on the plantation, so after an amiable settlement Joseph Way Jr. conveyed his equity to Zachariah Hood, of Anne Arundel, Merchant.

On August 1, 1764, Zachariah Hood, Merchant, for £137 conveyed 110 acres to Thomas Rutland Jr., Merchant, being that portion of Middle Plantation "beginning at a bounded locust post standing near a draft leading into Chilcotte Branch" it being the beginning of Nettle Land and Plumpton since called Plains, also a tree of Puddington and Covil's Folly, and extending to Selby orchards, with all mesuages, etc. . This was definitely a part of the upper portion and it contained improvements.<sup>42</sup>

On July 5, 1767, Zachariah Hood likewise conveyed to Nicholas Maccubin for £995 land on the south side of South River called Middle Plantation except that portion sold to Thomas Rutland which contained 110 acres and the remaining part "now containing 711½ acres", also Duvall Pasture of 24 acres on the south side of South River beginning at an oak on a point of Cattaile Branch, it being a boundary between Middle Plantation and Burgess Choice and extending to Morley's Lott.<sup>43</sup>

On August 15, 1767, Nicholas Maccubin sold 218 acres of his 711-acre portion to Henry O'Neal Welch for £327 or that portion of Middle Plantation on the south side of South River beginning at a persimmon tree it being bounded "in the room of the original boundary" and bordering Puddington and Duvall's Addition. . . . to a

point on Cattalie Branch it being a boundary of Burgess Choice . . . with all edifices and appurtenance. This alienation also contained improvements.

Nicholas Maccubin held the residue or 493½ acres of Middle Plantation until 1773. The question is. Did this portion contain the original dwelling house of Mareen the Emigrant? Nicholas Maccubin was a wealthy merchant of Annapolis and had married Mary Clare Carroll, daughter and eventually sole-heiress to the vast estates of her father Dr. Charles Carroll. It was her sons who took their mother's name of Carroll to perpetuate the tradition. Another question also rises. Did Nicholas Maccubin maintain Middle Plantation between 1767 and 1773 as a country seat and construct a pretentious 18th century dwelling? If the original house of Mareen the Emigrant were on this portion, it is not likely that Nicholas Maccubin with his great wealth would have been content to share the compactness and conventions of the 17th century dwelling when the wealthy county gentry of Maryland were erecting large country houses after the manorial estates of England.

On December 4, 1773, Nicholas Maccubin sold 493½ acres of Middle Plantation to Thomas Henry Hall and William Hall 3d, brothers and great-grandsons of Mareen the Emigrant. A moyety therefore returned to Duvall descendants. The purchase price was £1557 which would indicate that the tract contained a dwelling of some pretensions. This alienation was definitely the southern-most portion of Middle Plantation and it bordered Cat Tail Meadow.

Thomas Henry Hall removed to Washington County and conveyed his interest to his brother, William Hall 3d, who eventually came into possession of the entire 493 acres which remained his dwelling-plantation until his death in 1815.

From the 1798 assessments for South River Hundred, we learn that William Hall 3d had one dwelling house and five out houses on his estate. Unfortunately, the ancient plantation names were not given in the list in order to recognize other portions of Middle Plantation and to learn the various proprietors. The assessment also failed to state whether the dwelling house was of brick or frame, but it measured 20 by 16 feet. There were two kitchens—one 8 by 16 feet and the other 12 by 16 feet. The other three out houses measured 12 by 12, 26 by 12, and 20 by 16.<sup>44</sup>

William Hall 3d devised the estate to his widow, Margaret, during life, then it was to be divided among his heirs. At her death in 1831 the heirs petitioned the High Court of Chancery for power to sell the estate in order that the proceeds might be divided equally among the representatives.

It was at this time or in September 1833 that John T. Hodges purchased 401 acres for \$12,471.10 which, in the light of the present

purchasing power of the current dollar, would be about \$200,000. It was also at this time that Thomas S. Alexander, the trustee for the sale of the portion of Middle Plantation and Duvall's Pasture for the heirs of William Hall 3d, had the plantation resurveyed as shown in a nearby diagram.

If Nicholas Maccubin did not construct a pretentious 18th century dwelling, then William Hall 3d whose estate was by no means negligible erected the dwelling which is still standing with ancient box.

In the meantime Henry O'Neal Welch who bought 711 acres in 1767 died without issue in 1784 and willed his dwelling-plantation equally to his two nephews Thomas King and Nicholas Welch, with Thomas King receiving the portion which contained the dwelling-plantation. Nicholas Watkins of Thomas purchased King's portion and received a deed from him on September 9, 1800. The purchase price was £1884/4/7 and consisted of 374 acres of the whole, that is portions of the following tracts "Burgess Choice", "Covill's Folly", "Middle Plantation" and "Puddington". In July 1822 the heirs of Thomas King sued Watkins alleging that it was entailed property and that it was not capable of alienation. Disinterested parties made depositions to the effect that the improvements on the land had been made by Nicholas Watkins who built a dwelling house, tobacco house, and several out-houses.<sup>45</sup>

Benjamin Watkins presumably an heir of Nicholas Watkins of Thomas on September 29, 1840, mortgaged his dwelling-plantation of "Burgess Choice" and "Middle Plantation" consisting of 380 acres and negroes and other personalty over which a lawsuit ultimately developed.<sup>46</sup>

Excavations on certain portions of Middle Plantation have produced in recent years some human relics, but were they the earthly remains from the old Duvall family burying grounds or those of the Hall private burying grounds? The destruction or decay of head stones alleviates any positive evidence for the present antiquarian. And the eternal question remains. Was the dwelling-house of Mareen the Emigrant on the portion alienated to Thomas Rutland or that sold to Henry O'Neal Welch or the portion that Nicholas Maccubin retained until 1773. If it were on the Maccubin portion then either Maccubin or William Hall 3d demolished the ancestral dwelling of the Duvall family.

SOURCES: 1. Liber 4, folio 60, Land Office; 2. Archives, vol. 49, p. 303; 3. Archives, vol. 17, p. 24; 4. Liber 4, folio 431, Land Office; 5. Rent Rolls, Liber 1, folios 37, 53; Liber 21, folio 67, Land Office; 6. Liber 7, folio 451, Land Office; 7. Liber 8, folios 145, 146, Land Office; 8. Liber 12, folio 304, Land Office; 9. A.A. Co. Deeds, Liber IH no. 2, folio 1; 10. A.A. Co. Deeds, Liber IT no. 5, folio 8; 11. Archives, vol. 54, p. 390; 12. Archives, vol. 17, pp. 23-24; 12a. Provincial Crt Judgement, Liber WRC, folio 637; 13. Inventories, Liber 18, folio 89; 14. Archives,

## MAREEN DUVALL THE YOUNGER

1680 - 1741

AND

### HIS DESCENDANTS

Mareen Duvall the Younger, son of Mareen and Susannah his wife, was born at "Middle Plantation", South River Hundred, Anne Arundel County about 1680, being aged 46 in 1726. His share of the parental estate was "The Plaines" or "Wilson's Plains" of 300 acres which his father had under cultivation at the time of his death.

The tract had been granted to Robert Wilson on July 10, 1671, and lay on the west side of a branch of the Patuxent River and began at a bound oak standing by a Great Marsh. The original warrant for 1,000 acres had been granted on September 30, 1670, to John Pawson, Merchant, who assigned 300 acres to Robert Wilson, of Anne Arundel County, Gent. George Yate, Deputy Surveyor, and Jerome Whyte, Esq., Surveyor General, laid out the tract on December 28, 1670, and it was to be held of the Manor of Baltemore. It adjoined "Howerton's Range", the plantation which was divided between his brother Benjamin and sister Katherine. In order to differentiate between him and his kinsmen bearing the name of Mareen, he was usually styled "of the Great Marsh" and the name became so distinctive that some of his descendants were given the baptismal name of Marsh.

Within two years of his father's death or on April 13, 1696, Mareen the Younger petitioned the Governor's Council for a change of guardianship as shown by the following:<sup>1</sup>

"Murrene Duvall's Junr petition to choose his guardian . . . by Reason his ffather & mother-in-law with whom he doth live do take little care for his proficiency in Learning, and lesser of his plantation for his future good. And your petition<sup>r</sup> was not admitted, neither would the Court suffer him to have as much as Assurance of some satisfaction when he comes of age, for the use of his plantation till then: ffor my Brother did proffer to give One Thousand pounds of tobacco p Annum for the use of the plantation & would have had it Recorded, but they Refused Audience, choosing rather that his ffather in law should wear out Land without any benefit; likewise they threaten to have your petitioner whipt, if he comes any more there. Therefore your Pet<sup>r</sup> doth humbly desire your Excell to Grant him the same privilege of your Clemency to Orphans th<sup>t</sup> others have, and to Admit & ord<sup>r</sup> he may Choose his Brother John Duvall for his Guardian & your Pet<sup>r</sup> shall ever pray".

The petition was referred to Governor Francis Nicholson and the Justices of Anne Arundel County who reported that Colonel Henry Ridgely had done much to improve his plantation and "that his now Mother in Law is appointed Guardian to him & the rest of the

Orphans till they come to the years of Eighteen". Furthermore, if Mareen the Younger came to court with another petition "to chastise him". It must be remembered that Colonel Ridgely was a powerful figure in the then ruling Liberal Party which only a few years previously had dethroned the Proprietary Government of the Calverts, whereas his father had been a number of the opposing Conservative or Proprietary Party.

In 1700 Mareen Duvall (*sic*) captured certain escaped prisoners of the Province and received £2 as a reward.

On October 21, 1701, he married Elizabeth, daughter of John and Mary (Cheney) Jacob, whose seat was not far distant from "Middle Plantation".\* They settled almost immediately upon his estate in Queen Anne's Parish, Prince Georges County, and in the parish register are found the births of all children.

*Children of Mareen and Elizabeth (Jacob) Duvall*

1. Mareen Duvall, born 1702, married Ruth Howard. *q.v.*
2. Susannah Duvall, born 1704, married William Fowler. *q.v.*
3. Elizabeth Duvall, born 1706, married William Denune. *q.v.*
4. Samuel Duvall, born 1707, married Elizabeth Mullikin. *q.v.*
5. Anne Duvall, born 1709, married John Carrick.
6. Benjamin Duvall, born 1711, married Mary Wells. *q.v.*
7. John Duvall, born 1712, married Anne Fowler. *q.v.*
8. Jacob Duvall, born 1715, married Mary ----- *q.v.*
9. Mary Duvall, born 1717, married Joshua Clark. *q.v.*
10. Lewis Duvall, born 1721, married Alice Brown. *q.v.*
11. Gabriel Duvall, born Sept. 13, 1724.

\*For ancestry of Elizabeth Jacob, see Newman's Anne Arundel Gentry. To repel suspicions that the Jacob family might be Jewish, it can definitely be stated that John Jacob accepted the Anglican faith and while it is not absolutely proven that he was of the armorial Kentish family of whom many have been knighted, there is much evidence for its support. Furthermore, the name was consistently spelled during the provincial period without an *s*, an indication of Anglo-Saxon-Norman origin. In England when the Jews were granted the use of family names, those who took Jacob had to add the *s* to differentiate them from the ancient English family. The same holds true for the distinguished English family of Isaac. Jacobs and Isaacs are therefore labels of Semitism.

John Jacob like Mareen Duvall entered Maryland as an indenture, and in 1674 completed nine years of service which would place his sentence about 1665—too late to have been a Royalist taken and sentenced by the Puritans, but in 1664 the Conventical Act was passed. It forbade any adult attending a conventicle (defined as a religious meeting not in accordance with the practice of the Church of England at which more than four persons were present in addition to the household), for which the penalty was seven years' transportation to the Colonies in an ascending scale, according to the number of times the offence was committed. The events time perfectly, but whether John Jacob nourished dissenting principles in religion, we know not. During his years in Maryland there was only one church in Anne Arundel County, discounting the Quaker, but the initial entry for the Jacob family in the parish register was as late as Jan. 30, 1697/8, the birth of one of his youngest children.

Mareen Duvall once aroused a woman's scorn in the form of Mistress Mary Eagle, the wife of Robert Eagle, who had previously been the wife of James Orrick, then deceased, and whose son, William Orrick, had already contracted bonds of matrimony with Mareen's sister Catherine. It was declared that on July 12, 1701, at South River Mareen Duvall had made "false, scandalous, and infamous libel" in writing against Mistress Eagle who had always conducted herself in a very upright and virtuous manner. Some of the accusations are unprintable, but one was an "impudent strumpet". Duvall secured Colonel William Dent, of Charles County, one of the outstanding barristers of that day to defend him. The case was presented before the Judges of the Provincial Court on April 27, 1703, but the accusations could not be proven and Robert Eagle and his wife not only lost their case, but the court decreed that Mareen Duvall recover damages against them for an unstated quantity of good, merchantable tobacco.

On October 4, 1726, as "Mareen Duvall of the Great Marsh" he deposed that he was 46 years of age and that he had heard his brothers, John, Mareen, and Samuel swear that a certain tree was the bound tree of "Howerton's Range" and "Parrott's Thickett".<sup>2</sup>

On January 30, 1732/3, the Rev. Jacob Henderson for the love, friendship, and goodwill which he bore for his "well beloved kinsman Maren Duvall Sr. at ye Great Marsh Planter" granted him the tract known as "Pleasant Grove", adjoining "Tyler's Pasture", as laid out for 1,632 acres. No wife waived dower, but the witnesses were William Cuming and Robert Gordon two Justices of the Peace for Prince Georges County.<sup>3</sup>

Describing himself as "Mareen Duvall Sr At the Great Marsh", he negotiated his last will and testament on December 9, 1740, it being proved at court in Prince Georges County on June 9, 1741, by Mark Brown, William Clarke, and Jacob Henderson. He appointed his wife, Elizabeth, executrix and bequeathed her "legal rights".

Samuel, John, and Jacob were devised 300 acres each of "Pleasant Grove", with the provision that John receive the portion lying next to the plantation of John Carrick. John received also "The Folly" and "Ryles". Lewis was willed 250 acres of "Pleasant Grove", lying next to the land of John Mears, while Benjamin was devised the residue of the tract. Personalty were bequeathed to his four daughters—Susannah Fowler, Elizabeth Denune, Anne the wife of John Carrick, and Mary Duvall—and to his son Mareen Junior.<sup>4</sup>

The personal estate was inventoried on June 17, 1741, and appraised at £352/11/10 by Thomas Harwood and Mark Brown. Samuel Duvall Jr. and Benjamin Duvall approved as the next of kin, while James Dick and Henry Hall approved as the creditors. His widow and executrix filed the papers at court on October 9, 1741.<sup>5</sup>



The account of his widow and executrix on October 11, 1744, show the following disbursements which prove the heirs and the marriages of the daughters:<sup>6</sup>

|   |         |
|---|---------|
| Legacy left by dec'd to Samuel Duvall.....                    | 5 s     |
| " " " " " his son Benjamin Duvall.....                        | 5 s     |
| " " " " " " John Duvall .....                                 | 5 s     |
| " " " " " " daughter Ann Carrick.....                         | £ 10    |
| " " " " " " Susannah Fowler & pd by                           |         |
| acct to her husband William Fowler.....                       | £ 5     |
| Legacy left by dec'd to his daughter Elizabeth Denune & pd to |         |
| William Denune .....  | £ 5     |
| Legacy left by dec'd to his son Jacob Duvall.....             | £ 35    |
| " " " " " " Lewis Duvall .....                                | £ 40    |
| " " " " " " Mareen Duvall .....                               | £ 11/15 |
| " " " " " " daughter Mary Clark & pd to her hus-              |         |
| band Joshua Clark.....  | £ 30    |

After all disbursements were made, a balance of £174/16/11 remained.

Elizabeth Duvall "widow and relict of Mareen of the Great Marsh" negotiated her will on December 4, 1750, in the presence of Mary Tyler, John Nelson Gray, and Jacob Henderson. It was admitted to probate in Prince Georges County on February 27, 1752, with her sons, Mareen and John, as the executors. She bequeathed property to the following children: Benjamin Duvall, John Duvall, Lewis Duvall, Mary Clarke, Mareen Duvall, Susannah Fowler, Elizabeth Denune, Samuel Duvall, Anne Carrick, and Jacob Duvall.<sup>7</sup>

SOURCES: 1. Archives, vol. 20, p. 404; 2. Pr. Geo. Deeds, Liber M, folio 116; 3. *Ibid.*, Liber Q, folio 635; 4. Wills, Liber 22, folio 343; 5. Inventories, Liber 26, folio 315; 6. Adm. Accts., Liber 20, folio 441; 7. Wills, Liber 28, folio 235.

#### MAREEN DUVALL<sup>3</sup>

1702 - 1761

Mareen Duvall, son of Mareen the Younger and Elizabeth Jacob his wife, was born October 14, 1702, at the Great Marsh, Prince Georges County. According to the register of All Hallow's Parish, he married on October 1, 1724, Ruth Howard. She was the daughter of Joseph Howard, Gent., and Margarey his wife, and great-granddaughter of Mathew Howard, Esq., the original emigrant from County Norfolk, England.\*

His seat was on "Wilson's Plaine" or the Great Marsh in Queen Anne's Parish, on which he or his widow remitted quit rents until 1772. The births of 14 of his 17 children are registered in the parish, where his family worshipped.

\*For the Howard history, see, Anne Arundel Gentry.

*Children of Mareen and Ruth (Howard) Duvall*

1. Mareen Howard Duvall married Sarah Wheeler. *q.v.*
2. Ruth Duvall, born 1725, married ----- Welsh.
3. Elizabeth Duvall, born Mar. 31, 1726, married ----- Harris.
4. Joseph Duvall, born Jan. 16, 1730/1, married Susannah Stewart. *q.v.*
5. John Duvall, born Jan. 16, 1730/1, no further record.
6. Sarah Duvall, born Oct. 1, 1732, married James Duvall of Samuel. *q.v.*
7. Henry Duvall, born Feb. 7, 1733/4, no further record.
8. Cornelius Duvall, born 1736, married Keziah Duvall. *q.v.*
9. Priscilla Duvall, born Feb. 11, 1737/8, married Gideon Walker. *q.v.*
10. Alexander Duvall, born July 10, 1739, married Elizabeth ----- *q.v.*
11. Margarey Duvall, born Feb. 9, 1740/1, married Josiah Ferguson. *q.v.*
12. Ephraim Duvall, born July 12, 1742, married thrice. *q.v.*
13. Zachariah Duvall, born 1743, married Jemina Selby. *q.v.*
14. Anne Duvall, born Jan. 25, 1744/5, married Robert Ailsworth. *q.v.*
15. Lewis Duvall, born 1745, married Mabel Selby. *q.v.*
16. Enos Duvall, born Dec. 1750, married Elizabeth Disney. *q.v.*
17. Eliott Duvall, no further record.

He died intestate. The inventory and appraisement of his personal estate were made on November 23, 1761, by Mordecai Jacob and Samuel Waters, showing a value of £165/1/18, and filed at the Prerogative Court for Prince Georges County on December 7, 1761, by Ruth Duvall, the widow and administratrix. Samuel Duvall, Howard Duvall, Henry Hall, and Mareen Fowler approved as the kinsmen and creditors.<sup>1</sup>

His widow dated her will August 10, 1779, but it was not proved in Prince Georges County until August 27, 1783. Her eldest daughter Ruth Welsh and "sixth son" Zachariah were named as executors. Certain personalty was bequeathed to her daughter Anne Duvall and the unnamed children of her daughter Elizabeth Harris. Five shillings each were left to the following children—Mareen, Joseph, Sarah, Cornelius, Priscilla, Alexander, Margarey, Ephraim, Lewis, and Enoss.<sup>2</sup>

The final account was rendered by Ruth Welch and Zachariah Duvall on February 6, 1786. After 5 shillings each were distributed to the following—Elizabeth Harris' heirs, Mareen Howard Duvall, Joseph Duvall, Cornelius Duvall, Alexander Duvall, Margarey Duvall, Ephraim Duvall, Lewis Duvall, and Enos Duvall—a balance of £307/8/3 remained to be divided between Ruth Welch and Zachariah Duvall. A bedstead was shown to have been delivered to Anne Duvall.<sup>3</sup>

Ruth, the eldest daughter, married one of the grandsons of Major John Welsh, but one who left her only a very small estate at his death. Ruth, however, was the principal heir in the last will and testament of her mother, receiving the bulk of her negroes and household furniture. In her widowhood she rented a farm from William Waters and engaged her nephew, Zachariah Walker, son of Gideon Walker, as her overseer. Within a year he married his first cousin, Ruth Duvall, sometimes said to be the daughter of Joseph Duvall,

and he continued to make his home with his aunt and act as her manager. On October 21, 1806, shortly before her death, in the presence of Beale Duvall and Samuel B. Duvall, she made a deed of gift of all her negroes, household furniture, and other personalty for natural love and affections and for the further consideration of five shillings "into Zachariah Walker who married my niece Ruth (*sic*) Duvall". She died on January 10, 1807, more than 80 years of age.

Before the close of the year Zachariah Duvall as the administrator of his father, Zachariah Duvall Sr., instituted action in the chancery court against Zachariah Walker—both plaintiff and defendant being first cousins. It was alleged that Ruth Welch had owed Zachariah Duvall's father £76 which was never paid and that shortly before her death she had conveyed her estate to Zachariah Walker which he, Zachariah Duvall, considered fraudulent. Furthermore, no letters of administration upon the estate had been requested at court.

Ann Ailsworth, of Anne Arundel County, aged 60, was the first to testify. By her statement made in court on December 7, 1807, she certified that the plaintiff and defendant were both her nephews, that Zachariah Duvall Sr. was her brother and Ruth Welch her sister. Her sister was known to be a woman of "tolerably comfortable circumstances". The defendant before his marriage to her niece was in "needy circumstances" and was employed by her sister as a "hired manager". Her niece brought "no fortune" to her husband, Zachariah Walker, but they were dependent upon their aunt, Ruth Welch, many years after their marriage. That they possessed no property except which her sister, Ruth Welch, had given them. She furthermore stated that her brother was "fair, honest and upright and would not have made any unjust demands upon my sister".

Enos Duvall, of Anne Arundel County, aged 57, brother of Zachariah Duvall Sr. and Ruth Welch, made practically the same deposition as his sister, Ann Ailsworth. Likewise, Henry Duvall, aged 30, of Anne Arundel County, brother to Zachariah Duvall Jr., the plaintiff.

Mareen Howard Duvall, of Prince Georges County, aged about 80, presented another angle to the family feud. He stated that his sister, Ruth Welch, was ill and infirmed many years before her death, and was nursed and maintained by her nephew Zachariah Walker, and her niece Ruth. He furthermore stated "I would not have gone through what Zachariah Walker went through for £1000".

Sarah Walker, aged 18, deposed that Ruth Welch was an aunt to her father and mother, had always been cared for by her parents and that she died at her father's house on January 10, 1807 "upward of 80 years".

Other depositions were made by Richard Duvall of Prince Georges County, aged 28, nephew of Zachariah Duvall and Ruth Welch; by Beale Duvall, aged 32, who wrote the deed of gift and who knew Ruth

Welch but not Zachariah Duvall; by Cornelius Duvall aged about 41; and by Josias Ferguson, of Upper Marlborough, aged 64, who stated that Zachariah Walker had a horse and saddle before his marriage to Ruth Duvall.

Anne, the daughter of Mareen Duvall of the Great Marsh, married late in life Robert Ailsworth, according to license issued in Anne Arundel County on September 28, 1793. She died testate in Anne Arundel County, her will being dated August 15, 1809, and probated on July 10, 1810, by Henry Duvall and Ephraim Duvall, with Zachariah Duvall, her nephew, as executor. She bequeathed furniture and other personalty to her "relation" Mary Ann McCubbin, daughter of Richard and Mary Merriken. Other bequests were made to Grafton Duvall, son of Henry; to Elie Duvall; to Zachariah Merriken; and to her niece Margaret Duvall. Her residuary estate was to be divided equally among her niece Margaret Duvall; the children of Mary Merriken; and the children of Henry Duvall.

At the final distribution on June 29, 1812, £4/10/- each were distributed to Margaret Duvall; to Mary Ann Merriken, daughter of Richard Grafton Duvall Sr., son of Henry; the children of Mary Merriken, that is, Mary, Elizabeth, Richard, Zachariah, and Margaret; and the children of Henry Duvall, that is, Grafton and Elie.<sup>4</sup>

SOURCES: 1. Inventories, Liber 76, folio 304; 2. Wills, Liber T, folio 71, Marlborough Courthouse; 3. Administration, Liber S T no. 1, folio 197; 4. Distributions, Liber 1818-1820, folio 4, Annapolis.

#### SUSANNAH (DUVALL) FOWLER<sup>3</sup>

1704 - 17.....

Susannah Duvall, daughter of Mareen and Elizabeth (Jacob) Duvall, was born 1704 at the Great Marsh in Prince Georges County. She married William Fowler, born February 16, 1699/0, in Queen Anne's Parish, the son of Thomas Fowler, of "Fowler's Venture", being a portion of "Ridgely's and Tyler's Chance". His mother was born Susannah Ijams who after the death of his father married secondly Mark Brown, Gent.

#### *Children of William and Susannah (Duvall) Fowler*

1. Elizabeth Fowler, born Dec. 17, 1725.
2. Susannah Fowler, born Jan. 25, 1726/7.
3. Thomas Fowler, born Feb. 24, 1728/9.
4. Mareen Fowler, born Jan. 20, 1731/2.
5. William Fowler.
6. Jacob Fowler.
7. Henry Fowler.
8. John Fowler.
9. Benjamin Fowler, born Dec. 16, 1733.

On July 16, 1767, he placed a mortgage on certain negroes with Thomas Harwood Jr., of Anne Arundel County, for £200. In the same year he was held responsible for the acts of his slave, George, in breaking into the meat house of William Waters Jr. and appropriating a quantity of bacon.<sup>2</sup>

On April 30, 1770, he purchased from John Duvall for £28/10/-, 175 acres of "Pleasant Grove".<sup>3</sup> On September 12, 1775, he conveyed to Daniel Clarke, of Prince Georges County, Planter, a portion of "Pleasant Grove" for 5 shillings.<sup>4</sup> On January 27, 1771, he mortgaged for £42 "Addition to Pleasant Grove" to Samuel Duvall and Jesse Duvall, the executors of the estate of Samuel Duvall.<sup>5</sup>

In 1778 he took the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance in Prince Georges County before Magistrate Thomas Williams.<sup>6</sup> In 1779 he and Marsh Mareen Duvall were the principal accusers against James Mullikin, a magistrate of the county, which was ultimately settled to the agreement of all parties concerned.<sup>7</sup> On July 16, 1782, he received £3/12/6 from the State according to his submitted account.<sup>8</sup>

On March 22, 1784, he made a deed of gift of slaves to his "beloved son David Duvall". The witnesses were Joseph Duvall Jr. and Jacob Duvall Jr.<sup>9</sup> In 1790 there were in his household 4 males, including himself over 16, 1 under 16, 4 females, and 4 slaves.

His various mortgages indicate stressing financial circumstances, so finally on April 26, 1792, he placed a £250 lien on 44½ acres of "Addition to Pleasant Grove", his negroes, livestock, household furniture, and other personalty, with Daniel Clarke as the mortgagee. The deal was witnessed by Thomas Duckett and David Duvall. No further record of him has been found. It is assumed that he died intestate in Prince Georges County and all assets of his estate were distributed privately among his heirs.

His wife died on August 18, 1797, according to family records.

SOURCES: 1. Adm. Accts., Liber 49, folio 283; 1a. Anne Arundel Deeds, Liber IB no. 1, folio 467; 2. Archives, vol. 32, p. 197; 3. Pr. Geo. Deeds, Liber AA no. 2, folio 157; 4. Pr. Geo. Deeds, Liber CC no. 2, folio 191; 5. Pr. Geo. Deeds, Liber CC no. 2, folio 329; 6. Brumbaugh's Maryland Records, vol. 2, p. 302; 7. Archives, vol. 21, pp. 307, 311, 335; 8. Archives, vol. 48, p. 214; 9. Pr. Geo. Deeds, Liber FF no. 1, folio 403.

#### PRISCILLA (DUVALL) WALKER<sup>4</sup>

1738 - 18.....

Priscilla Duvall, daughter of Mareen and Ruth (Howard) Duvall, was born February 11, 1737/8, in Queen Anne's Parish, Prince Georges County. About 1755 she married Gideon Walker, apparently a recent arrival in the Province, if not, a thorough study of the Walker families of Prince Georges County fails to prove any relationship.

He was without land, so probably he resided on one of the plantations of his father-in-law.

*Children of Gideon and Priscilla (Duvall) Walker*

1. Mareen Duvall Walker married Ann Berry. *q.v.*
2. Martha Walker, spinster in 1818.
3. Ruth Walker married [Charles] Walker.
4. Zachariah Walker married Ruth Duvall.
5. Alexander Walker.
6. Gideon Walker.
7. Sarah Walker married 1798 in Nelson Co., Ky., John Mahan.
8. Howard Walker.

About 1778 Gideon Walker with his younger children removed to Yohagania County, Virginia, later to be known as Washington County, Pennsylvania, where he or his son, Gideon, served as a private of the local militia under Captain Andrew Linn.<sup>1</sup>

In 1788 he purchased land in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, which he and Priscilla his wife sold to William Evans on November 2, 1793.<sup>2</sup> The 1790 census lists him with three sons over 16 years of age, two sons under 16, and three daughters. Before 1798 he removed to Nelson County, Kentucky, where in that year he gave his consent to the marriage of his daughter to John Mahan.

He died in 1810; the appraisement of his estate occurred in November 1810, showing 8 children as heirs. On November 10, 1818, seven of his heirs conveyed 70 acres of land in Nelson County which their father "Gideon Walker died possessed of" to their brother Howard Walker. John W. Mahan, husband to Sarah, was also a signatory to the deed of conveyance.

SOURCES: 1. Penn. Archives 6th series, vol. 2, p. 233; 2. Fayette Deeds, Liber B, folios 13-14.

ALEXANDER DUVALL<sup>4</sup>

1739 - 18.....

Alexander Duvall, son of Mareen and Ruth (Howard) Duvall, was born July 10, 1739, in Queen Anne's Parish, Prince Georges County. After 1767, he married Elizabeth, the widow of Jonathan Oden, of Prince Georges County. On August 12, 1777, he and his wife rendered the final account upon the estate of Jonathan Oden, showing a balance of £654/6/9½ which was to be divided among the widow and four children.<sup>1</sup>

*Children of Alexander and Elizabeth Duvall*

1. Alexander Duvall, died young.
2. Richard Duvall married Arabella Duvall and Margaret Duvall. *q.v.*

MAREEN DUVAL<sup>5</sup>

1776 - 1827

Mareen Duvall, son of Joseph and Susannah (Stewart) Duvall, was born July 13, 1776. Although the marriage license can not be found, family records show that he married his first cousin Sarah, daughter of Gideon and Priscilla (Duvall) Walker. The names of the children are from family records.

*Children of Mareen and Sarah (Walker) Duvall*

1. Susan Keith Duvall, born Oct. 20, 1810, died spinster 1885.
2. Elizabeth Ruth Duvall, born Oct. 20, 1810, died spinster 1881.
3. Gideon Walker Duvall, born July 12, 1812, married twice. *q.v.*
4. Priscilla Walker Duvall, born Aug. 16, 1820, married George Humes. *q.v.*
5. Mareen Henry Duvall, born Feb. 20, 1825.

According to family papers, he died on March 17, 1827; his widow died in Prince Georges County on July 16, 1843. No formal administration of their estates can be found in Prince Georges County.

MAREEN DUVAL<sup>5</sup> WALKER<sup>5</sup>

17..... - 18.....

Mareen Duvall Walker, son of Gideon and Priscilla (Duvall) Walker, was born in Prince Georges County. In 1785 he claimed a stray horse which had wandered on his farm and had his ownership recorded in the county deeds. On January 15, 1787, he applied for license to marry Anne Berry in Prince Georges County. On February 16, 1789, he held a note signed by Eleanor Naylor, Joseph Smith, and William Hutcheson, and on August 12, 1793, before the court of Prince Georges County he swore that he received neither security or satisfaction during the life of Eleanor Naylor. In 1790 he was the head of a family in Prince Georges County with one male under 16 years of age, two females, and one slave. On November 12, 1793, he settled the estate of William Thompson in Prince Georges County. So it was not until after 1793 that he joined his parents in Nelson County, Kentucky. Family records state that he had a son, Richard, who about 1814 in Kentucky married Sarah Basye.

RICHARD DUVAL<sup>5</sup>

17..... - 1834

Richard Duvall, son of Alexander Duvall and Elizabeth his wife, was born in Queen Anne's Parish, Prince Georges County. On Jan-