

CHAPTER VI

THE SEWALLS, GROOMES AND BOURNES AT ELTONHEAD MANOR

After reverting to the proprietary, **Eltonhead Manor** was re-patented by Henry Sewall Esq. shortly after he immigrated to Maryland in 1661. His closeness with Charles Calvert, the future 3rd Lord Baltimore, is reinforced by the fact that they made their initial voyage to Maryland together (Papenfuse 1978 p. 724). After their arrival in the Province, Henry Sewall then served as Secretary of State and Chancellor of Maryland. Henry Sewall was the second son of Richard Sewall and Mary Dugdale of County Warwick in England. His older brother Richard had been a surgeon in Cromwell's Regiment during the Civil War. His father had died in January of 1638/39 and his mother before 1648, so Henry inherited a modest estate worth about £30 per year (Johnston 1909). While still in England, Henry Sewall had married Jane Lowe of Derbyshire and had five children. She was the sister of Col. Vincent Lowe, a member of the Governor's Council and Surveyor General of Maryland (Papenfuse 1978, p. 724; Yentsch 1994 p. 55):

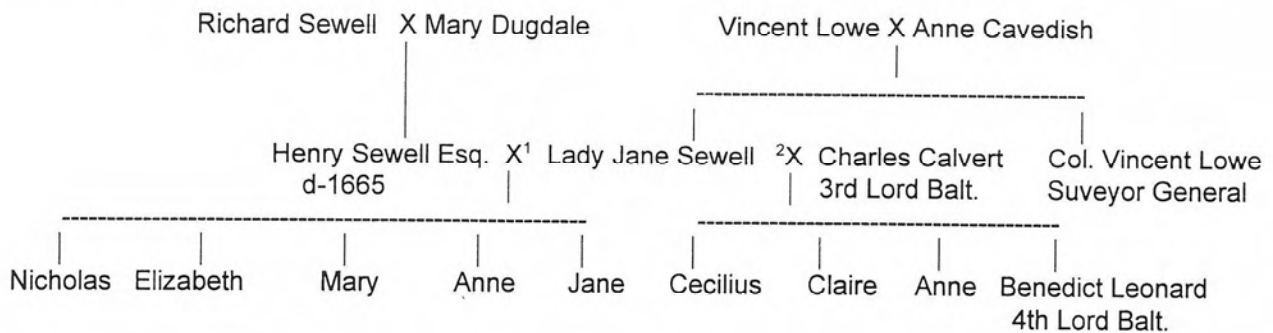


Figure 10. The Genealogy of the Sewalls in the mid- to late-1600s.

After he arrived in Maryland in 1661 with Lady Jane and Charles Calvert (Archives of Maryland Vol. XLI, p. 492), Henry Sewall was granted a special warrant for 2,000 acres of land in August of 1661 (MD Patents; Liber 4, folio 615). In 1663, he claimed head-rights for Jane, three children (Nicholas, Elizabeth and Anne), and three servants (MD Patents; Liber 5, folio 251).

Although Henry Sewell seemed intent on building his fortune in Maryland based in part on his public offices and extensive land holdings (including the largest, his 5,000 acre patent of **Eltonhead Manor**), something must of changed for him. It could have been Henry Sewell's health. Especially in the 17th century a variety of ailments afflicted English immigrants and it may have been that Henry Sewell did not fare well in his initial "seasoning".²⁹ In April of 1664, he made it clear that he planned to sail to England later in the year (MD Wills; Liber 1, folio 225). On July 23, 1664, Chancellor Sewell and Dame Jane sold **Eltonhead Manor** to Captain Samuel Groome, a mariner of Ratcliffe in the county of Middlesex in England, for £120 (Maryland Archives XLIX, p.347-351). Thereafter, at a Council Meeting held September 6, 1664, "Henry Sewell Esq. Being called was returned absent in England" (Archives of Maryland Vol. I, p. 509).

The last time Henry Sewell and Dame Jane appeared in the Provincial Court Record was on March 23 1664/65 when they confirmed their "quitclaim" of **Eltonhead Manor** before Governor Calvert. Although the record is unclear here, we suppose that this confirmation was made in England because Henry Sewell, Esq., is reported to have died shortly after his arrival there (Archives of Maryland Vol. XLIX, p. xvi). He had conveyed to Samuel Groome all 5,000 acres of **Eltonhead Manor**, almost intact, "except and always reserved out of this present grant and Conveyance all that tenement with twenty five acres of land little more or less with the appurtenances now late or in the occupation or possession of William Hambleton Jr. his Assignees to have and to hould".

We do not know whether or not Henry Sewell and Dame Jane actually lived at **Eltonhead Manor**, since they managed to acquire a total of 13,000 acres between 1663 and 1665 (Papenfuse 1978, p. 724). However this was the largest single tract they patented and various appurtenances, including a stable, were mentioned in the indenture to Samuel Groome (Archives of Maryland Vol. XLIX, p. 347-351). The Sewells most likely set their servants to work along with hired hands to clear the land and build a dwelling plantation, as opposed to an out-plantation.³⁰ The Sewells had almost two years to build a plantation and it is reasonable to assume that their indentured servants may have begun the process of girdling trees, so that tobacco

²⁹ Many European immigrants after landing in the Chesapeake, suffered through an initial period where they experienced Agues and Fevers, especially in the first summer (Rutman and Rutman 1976, p. 31-60). "Seasoning" was a well-recognized curative treatment in the 17th century where individuals were exposed to diseases in a new environment which theoretically reduced future susceptibility. Although somewhat effective in self-immunizing debilitating diseases such as malaria and some forms of dysentery (bloody flux), it could be fatally dangerous in environments containing virulent communicable disease organisms (Earle 1979, p. 113).

³⁰ This establishes 1663-4 as the most likely date that land clearance began on a large scale basis at **Eltonhead Manor**. The record certainly indicates that 25 acres were cleared by William Hambleton by 1665. This should be useful in future sediment-core dating at Cove Point.

plants could be set out in late spring. At the same time maize seeds would have been planted as required (by law) to feed the inhabitants.

We would of course be interested to know more about the first clearing and especially about William Hambleton's small plantation and more about him. Alas, he left only a faint trace in the records. Skordas (1974) has no listing for William Hambleton Jr. or Sr., but there is a possibility he was William Hamilton (a common corruption of the name Hambleton) who immigrated to Maryland in 1658 (MD Patents; Liber Q, folio 66). Most likely, he was the same William Hambleton, who at the age of 33, gave a deposition in 1669 that he had previously lived on the Potomac at Giles Brent's land.³¹ Giles Brent was one time acting Governor, and the brother of Margaret Brent, the executrix for Leonard Calvert's will (Archives of Maryland Vol. XI, p. 18). The only other reference we have found for William Hambleton during this period was a 1661-deposition of John Morgan of Kent County (Archives of Maryland Vol. LIV, p. 230). Whoever William Hambleton was, he undoubtedly was one of Samuel Groomes early neighbors at **Eltonhead Manor**. Another neighbor in the 1660's was James Veitch, the sheriff of Calvert County, who had a small plantation adjacent to the western boundary line of **Eltonhead Manor** (Rose 1982, p.36).

Since Samuel Groome was a prominent Quaker ship Captain (Carroll 1996, p. 454), **Eltonhead Manor** may have suited him perfectly and been a sound investment as well. Its southernmost shore faces the mouth of the Patuxent River at Drum Point. Water depths at Drum Point drop off precipitously to greater than 50 feet a few yards offshore, making it a perfect anchorage, large enough to accommodate a large fleet of ships. No doubt the 40-foot bluff along the shoreline would make an ideal location to build a house so that you could check to see if your vessel was still afloat while remaining indoors! Stein (1976) thought that Samuel Groome may have been interested in buying **Eltonhead Manor** purely for speculation. This well may be the case, for Samuel Groome also bought prime tracts in Kent and Talbot Counties as well as Calvert³². But this particular location suggests that he may have been actively using the plantation as his base of operations in Maryland.

Most likely Samuel Groome assigned someone to take care of **Eltonhead Manor** while he was away on his trans-Atlantic voyages and as he plied the tributaries of the Chesapeake to exchange goods at the wharfs of merchant-planters. There is an

³¹ Giles Brent had a house located about ½ mile south of the Old Fort at St. Mary's on the St. Mary's River (then St. Georges River), off the Potomac River. Brent's plantation with the house is depicted on a St. Mary's town lands map of 1640-47 in Carr (1974. p. 127).

³² One of Samuel Groomes properties was **Ratcliffe Manor** at the head of the Tred Avon River in Talbot County, just west of the present town of Easton.

indication that Samuel Groome spent considerable time sailing his ship "Dove" in both Maryland and Virginia waters from 1658 to 1667, collecting tobacco for shipment to England (Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, Vol 15: 274; Vol 18:157 & Vol 19: 174). He appears to have made a partnership with a Francis Canfielde as soon as the "quitclaim" of the Sewells (that released their control of **Eltonhead Manor**) was filed in Provincial Court. In March of 1664/65, Groome and Francis Canfielde registered a cattle marking (cropt and underkeel'd on both ears), in Provincial Court (Archives of Maryland Vol. XLIX, p. 422). The fact that the mark was in joint custody suggests that Canfielde was acting as a partner in, or at least an overseer of, the plantation. As yet we have found nothing in the historical record giving us any more clues about Francis Canfielde.

By May of 1681, Samuel Groome was Commander of the ship "Globe" and received a license from his Lordship, Charles Calvert, for trading of skins and furs with the Indians (Archives of Maryland Vol. XV, p. 352). The ship is mentioned in an affidavit before the Council (Archives of Maryland Vol. V, p. 295 & 296) on September 21, 1681 about Christopher Rousby who was accused of treasonous activities:

"William Johnson of London Merchant aged about twenty four years maketh oath that hee being in Maryland the last shipping tyme and trading and Merchandizing in severall parts of that province he did heare it publiquely and generally spoaken by the people where that Christopher Rousby his majesties Collector in that Province was designed for England and had taken his passage in the Globe then riding at Anchor in Petuxent, and this was generally spoaken and known for the space of at least two months before the said Christopher did come thence which was upon the eleventh day of May last and this deponent further saith that being at the house of the said Christopher Rousby which is about a mile from my Lord Baltimores about a day or two before the said Christopher went on board hee see divers people there that were come from sundry parts of the Province to take their leave of him and hee this Deponent then heard it publiquely spoaken there (& so hath by diverse people in said province since) that the said Christopher Rousby two days before hee came away went to my Lord Baltimores house to take his leave of him. But his Lordship would not be seen by him

Wm Johnson "

The above is significant because it puts together "The Globe", Samuel Groome (who is subsequently mentioned in the same record) and Christopher Rousby (the Customs Collector for his majesty) at the mouth of the Patuxent adjacent to **Eltonhead Manor**. Whether or not Samuel Groome still owned Eltonhead Manor at this date is an open question.

According to Stein (1976), soon after he purchased it and had it re-patented, Samuel Groome sold **Eltonhead Manor** to Samuel Bourne.³³ However, when Samuel Bourne began serving as one of the Calvert County Commissioners in 1676, he was described as being "of the Cliffs" (Archives of Maryland Vol. LI, p. 189). Most often this designation referred to the shoreline north of **Eltonhead Manor** and it may be that Samuel Bourne was first living at another plantation on the Cliffs before acquiring **Eltonhead Manor**. If this is so, then Samuel Bourne may have bought **Eltonhead Manor** considerably later than Stein (1976) thought. Unfortunately we don't have enough details of either Samuel Groome or Samuel Bourne's lives during this period to make a certain determination. Early in his career Samuel Groome appears to have sailed extensively in Virginia waters in search of cargo. He eventually settled down in London as a merchant in the 1690's, doing business with Chesapeake planters in Stafford County Virginia, such as William Fitzhugh (Fitzhugh 1962 p. 293-294). When Samuel Groome died and his will was probated in April of 1697, he was a prosperous merchant and left land and houses in London, Hertfordshire, Middlesex and Maryland to his son Samuel Groome (Newman 1985, p. 82).

Samuel Bourne served as a commissioner for Calvert County, and despite the loss of the county records, there are scattered references to him in this capacity and as a militia officer from 1675 to the end of his life. The earliest record we have of Samuel Bourne in the Provincial Archives is on March 2, 1675/6, when he along with Major Thomas Brooke, were appointed Justices of the Peace for Calvert County (Archives of Maryland Vol. XV, p. 70). It would appear that Samuel Bourne had just arrived in Maryland. Although he was referred to as a gentleman, unlike Thomas Brooke, his militia rank was not mentioned. Normally all non-indentured men from 20 to 60 had to join the militia. This had been remedied by July of 1676 when he been appointed a Captain and Thomas Brooke was promoted to Colonel. At that time both men were invited by the Governor to represent Calvert County to attend a "Council of Warr" in July of 1676 at St. Mary's City (Archives of Maryland Vol XV, p, 99).

The War Council was called in response to reports of Indian bands raiding plantations in retaliation to a massacre of their chiefs by Major Thomas Trueman (the surveyor of many patents mentioned above) and Col. John Washington of Virginia. The conflict had its origins in the fact that the Senecas were displacing the Susquehannoughs who were weakened by smallpox (Archives of Maryland Vol. XV, p. viii). Unable to remain in the north, the Susquehannoughs formed predatory bands which were accused of plundering and murdering settlers in Virginia and Maryland. A parley between Trueman and Washington to straighten out the matter in September of

³³ Stein gives two slightly different accounts of the transfer from Samuel Bourne. He also believed that **Eltonhead Manor** was split at this time between Samuel Bourne and John Rousby. The will of Samuel Bourne (Appendix I) indicates that **Eltonhead Manor** remained intact for longer than Stein (1976) reported.

1775 had resulted in disaster. Five Indian chiefs who had been given assurances of their safety for the talks were slain. Although Major Trueman blamed the Virginians, the Calverts were furious with him for his actions. He lost many of the privileges he had enjoyed in the Province and was dismissed from the Council. For good reason. The incensed Indians proceeded to make a series of forays on isolated plantations which eventually provoked Bacon's Rebellion in Virginia. However, there was considerably more uneasiness in Maryland when Cecelius Calvert died on November 30, 1675. The Second Lord Baltimore had wisely directed the colonization of Maryland up until this point and his only son Charles (and now husband of Henry Sewell's widow), who was in the Province, had to return to England to settle his affairs, leaving his young son as Governor. Throughout the next decade, parties of Indians would continue to menace isolated plantations and produce a series of militia alerts and continual anxiety amongst the populace (Archives of Maryland Vol. XV, p. ix).

In August of 1676 we find the Council making active preparations for defense of the lower Patuxent as well as other affected areas in the Province. A special force of 12 horsemen and 24 footmen plus two sergeants and a corporal under Capt. John Peerce was designated for guarding Lord Baltimore's House at Mattapany Sewell across the Patuxent from the Eltonhead Hundred. In addition to this special force, units in the area were being made more equal in size (Archives of Maryland Vol. XV, p. 124-5).

"Whereas the Deputy Liutenant and Counsell are informed that Capt. Samuel Bourne hath Seventy or eighty men in his Troop, they doe Order that he make Choice of forty five men besides his Leitenent Cornet & Quarter -Master, and that the rest be under foot officers at the Clifts"

This suggest that Capt. Bourne was in the middle of the fray, but unlike Virginia which flared up in a civil war, Maryland remained comparatively calm.

Two years later, we find Samuel Bourne in the Proceedings of the Provincial Court (Archives of Maryland Vol. LXVIII, p. 65-67), on the second day of September 1678 "at the House of John Manning, upon the Clifts". Charles Calvert, Third Lord Baltimore was then also Governor of Maryland and had charged Samuel Bourne and Richard Ladd (both described as "gentlemen") to render an accounting from John Atkey, a merchant, of the goods he received from Robert Edmonds. At the September 2 meeting in John Manning's house, Atkey asked for a delay so that he could produce some additional witnesses. Samuel Bourne and Richard Ladd granted the delay and reconvened a few weeks later, with a large group of people at John Hance's house, also described as being "on the clifts". The change in houses may have been necessary to provide more space needed for an expanded number of participants. It is evident from the inventory prepared by Samuel Bourne and Richard Ladd that John Atkey had quite a stock of goods from Edmonds, including 216 gallons of wine and 90

gallons of rum as well as 30 lbs of ginger, 2 casks of molasses and a barrel of sugar. The ratio of alcohol to other commodities could arguably be interpreted as an index of planter preferences in this period. After hearing from witnesses such as John Giatt, Jane Todd, Henry Todd, Edward Husbands, William Freeland and William Tailler, Samuel Bourne and Richard Ladd reported to the Provincial Court at St. Mary's the next month that John Atkey still owed Robert Edmonds 3,041 lbs of tobacco plus 400 lbs "for the trouble of John Hance's house".

It would seem at this point that Samuel Bourne's career was still rising. On March 8, 1678/79 he was on the list of new sheriffs the Council proposed for the whole Province to succeed Capt. Darnall in Calvert County. However two days later the Council noted (Archives of Maryland Vol. XV, p. 226&231):

"first for Calvert Capt. Bourne being made choice of his Lordshipp & the Councell the last time the same was in Debate, they having further considered said Bournes incapacity (by reason of lameness) to manage that Office, Doe appoint Capt. Richard Ladd Sher. of that County for the ensuing year, in roome of Capt. Darnall."

This is one of the rare instances in the record where a gentleman (unlike a slave or servant) is described as having an infirmity. Adding insult to injury, Capt. Bourne was dragged into a court case-- this time as a plaintiff in Provincial Court. In 1678/9, Bourne along with his fellow county commissioners (i.e. Roger Brooke, Thomas Sterling and Robert Heigh), were accused of overtaxing local residents (Archives of Maryland Vol. LXIX, p. 241-242):

"Whereas upon Complaint made unto this Court by Henry Cole of Calvert County, That the Commissioners of the said county had Raysed and Caused to bee Levyed upon the Inhabitants of said County more Tobacco per Poll then is Justifiable by Law.... Whereupon that they bee and appear at the next Provincial Court to bee held at the City of St Maryes the fifth day of October next to Shew cause (if any they have) why they should not Refund the aforesaid sum of twenty Six thousand nine hundred pounds of Tobacco So unduly assessed and Leaved as aforesaid..."

It seems that Samuel Bourne and his fellow commissioners were caught in one of the early tax revolts in Maryland. The Calvert Commissioners eventually lost and had to return the excess tobacco they had raised to their constituents. In spite of the overtaxing incident above, Capt. Bourne continued as a Justice of the Peace for Calvert County. In November of 1679 we find Samuel Bourne amongst the county justices dispersing levies for salaries and other items such as 1600 lbs tobacco for eight wolves heads. Among the seven men who claimed bounties (200 lbs of tobacco per head) was John Manning of **Thepbush Manning** mentioned above (Archives of Maryland Vol. LXIX, p. 250-251). In December of 1679 Capt. Bourne was reappointed among the five justices of the quorum (i.e. Lt. Col. Henry Darnell, Col Henry Jowles, Roger Brooke and

John Griggs) necessary for "Commission for the peace & Commission for tryall of causes then issued in Calvert County" (Archives of Maryland Vol. XV, p. 268). Although some of his colleagues on the bench changed, he was reappointed as a Calvert County Justice in 1680 and 1681 (Archives of Maryland Vol. XV, p. 327 & 395). In 1685 Capt. Samuel Bourne (with neighbors such as Col. Henry Darnel, Maj. Nicholas Sewell, Christopher Rousby Esq. among others) is listed as one of the commissioners from Calvert County charged with surveying and laying out port towns by the General Assembly (Archives of Maryland Vol. VII, p. 609-612). The 1685 Act specified that three towns in Calvert County were to be designated as ports of entry where ships could legally put ashore and barter for goods: Warrington, Hallowing Point and St. Leonards Creek (at Richard Smith's land). Curiously no part of **Eltonhead Manor**, despite having access to the best harbor in the region, was designated as one of the ports even though one of the early active sea-captains in the Chesapeake (Samuel Groome) had settled there!

There is one curious mention of Capt. Samuel Bourne during Coode's uprising by Barbara Smith. At the time she was married to Richard Smith mentioned above. However, she was originally from Maryland's Eastern Shore, the daughter of Henry Morgan. She had first married John Rousby and the couple lived in Talbot County before moving to the Patuxent when John's brother Christopher was slain by George Talbot. Shortly thereafter, John Rousby also died (but of natural causes) and Barbara married Richard Smith. Richard Smith had opposed Coode's rebellion and Barbara returned to England to plead her husband's plight directly to the King in December of 1689 (Sioussat 1913, p. 58):

"Upon the 25th of March last a rumour was spread about the mouth of the Patuxent River that 10,000 Indians were come down to the Western Branch of said River, whereupon my husband went up...where he found noe Indians there a strong report that 9000 were at Mattapany at the mouth of Patuxent and they cut off Capt. Bourne's family and inforted themselves at Mattapany which was all false".

Although Samuel Bourne managed to retain **Eltonhead Manor** during the Protestant Revolution of 1688, his family was in for more turmoil when he died five years later. On May 16, 1693 Samuel Bourne's will was probated (MD Wills; Liber 2, folio 302). It specified that upon reaching the age of 21, his eldest son Samuel should receive 2000 acres of **Eltonhead Manor** and his other son Thomas another 2,000 acres from the same tract. His daughter, Rebecca was given the remaining 1,000 acres of the original 5,000-acre patent at reaching 18 years. Samuel Bourne's wife Elizabeth received 1/3 of his personal property and he stipulated that she should bring up the children. However, if his widow remarried, the children could be removed if their stepfather mistreated them and he designated Richard Johns, Francis Billingsly and Robert Roberts, all prominent Quakers, as "overseers" of his will. An inventory of his estate taken June 16, 1694 revealed that beyond the usual amount of furniture that a

gentleman of his stature might possess, there was "a library of books in his closet" appraised at £10 (MD Prerog. Court Inventory; Liber 13A, folio 120-123). His inventory also listed two families of slaves worth £135 and a large heard of animals, leaving no doubt that he was actively involved in running a large tobacco plantation. However, contrary to the intent of Samuel Bourne's will, **Eltonhead Manor** did not ultimately end up in the hands of his three children.

According to Stein (1976), Samuel Bourne's father, Thomas Bourne of England, took control of his sons estate, including **Eltonhead Manor**, at the latter's death because of debts owed to him. We can not be sure where he derived this information since Stein (1976) did not footnote extensively. However, the Calvert Rent Roll (Liber 3, folio 19) entries indicate that in the first decade of the 18th century, Richard Johns was holding **Eltonhead Manor** in care of the orphans of Thomas Bourne (not Samuel Bourne). When we turned to the wills of Thomas Bourne and his wife Mary, Stein's assertions appear to be validated. Thomas Bourne's short but hard to read 1703 will (MD Wills; Liber #3, folio 251) appoints his wife Mary executrix of his entire estate. This included a house in White Bear Court in London as well as **Eltonhead Manor**, which he bequeathed to his underage sons Benjamin and Jacob Jesse Bourne. The way he dealt with his son Samuel's orphans is through an addendum dated April 8th 1704 to Elizabeth Bourne (his daughter in law) concerning the settlement of certain debts due him from his son's estate (see below). Although we can not be certain, Thomas Sr. probably died in England just after this agreement with Elizabeth was finalized. We assume this since he requested to be buried by the Quakers of London. If he died later in April of 1704 it would allow just enough time for a ship to cross the Atlantic bearing his will which was probated in Maryland July 5, 1704.

Mary Bourne was the second wife of Thomas Sr. and she drew up her will on the 26th of July in 1704 (MD Wills; Liber 12, folio 71-73). Indeed she may have even come over on the ship bearing her husbands will. As Samuel Bourne had done over a decade earlier, she appointed, Richard Johns, as executor (Appendix A). He must have known **Eltonhead Manor** well by now, and most likely was the person responsible for the management of it during this period. Mary Bourne's will directed him to sell 2,500 acres of **Eltonhead Manor** to settle the debts and give 500 acres of it to her daughter-in-law Elizabeth Bourne during her life (going to Samuel Bourne's children at her death). The remaining portion was to be equally divided between her two underage sons Benjamin and Jacob Jesse Bourne. At first in the will she designates the sons of Capt. Samuel Bourne (Samuel and Thomas) and Thomas of London (also a Thomas) as heirs if Benjamin and Jesse Jacob die before age 21. However in a codicil dated 1706 she redirects her land (in the event of Benjamin and Jacob Jesse having no heirs) to her granddaughter Rebecca Young and her unnamed brother.

We have constructed the Bourne genealogy with the help of wills and the Quaker Records of Southern Maryland (Peden 1992) as follows (note that we have bolded the

Bournes below who we know possessed some part or all of **Eltonhead Manor** and superscripts here indicate first and second wives). The only area where we are essentially guessing at parentage is with Jesse Bourne II, who died in 1797. We assume that his father Jesse (the son of Jesse Jacob who owned one half of **Eltonhead Manor**) died very young --shortly after having Jesse II. Although we are out on a limb here, we think that Jesse Bourne II's mother Elizabeth then married Thomas Ireland who managed **Eltonhead Manor** for him until he became of age about 1760.

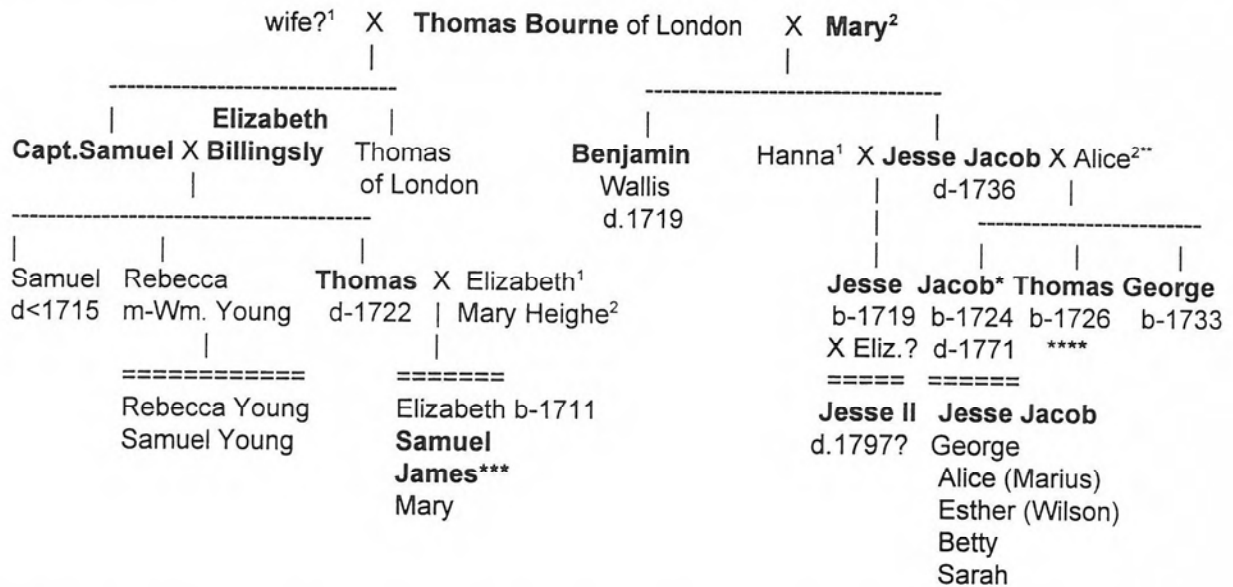


Figure 11. Bourne Genealogy in the Late 17th and 18th Centuries.

*his wife Esther was designated executrix of his 1771 will (Md Wills; Liber 38, folio 461) and is listed most likely as possessing 300 a. of **Eltonhead Manor** in the 1774 Debt Book (Table 3).

** This couple also had a daughter Susanna, b-1730, who survived past childhood.

*** James Bourne was mentioned in his grandfather's (James Heighe) 1725 will (Md Wills; Liber 18, folio 410), as potentially receiving his bayside dwelling plantation near Plum Point Creek, if his own son James died. However, in a twist of fate, James Bourne died before marrying in 1743 and left 400 a. of "**Elkton Head Manor**" to his uncle James Heighe (MD Wills; Liber 23, folio 149).

**** Thomas Bourne was granted a certif. to _____ 20th day of 5th month 1743 (Peden 1992, p. 80). It seems this is a reference to his leaving the Quaker Monthly Meeting at the Cliffs for some other locality which was yet to be determined and left blank.

As we can see from the Bourne family tree above, the contingencies in the 1706 codicil of Mary Bourne's will were ultimately necessary. Both of her sons Benjamin and

Jesse Jacob survived until age 21. Benjamin Bourne decided to settle in England and eventually sold his share of **Eltonhead Manor** in 1725 to John Rousby (see Chap. VII below). Jesse Jacob Bourne ended up living on a large bayside portion of **Eltonhead Manor**. His 1735 will (Appendix A) stipulated that his land north of Coxes Creek was to be split equally among his three oldest children (Jesse, Jacob and Thomas), while the tract called **Jacobs Choice** south of Coxes Creek (the Herring Land) was to go to George Bourne (MD Wills; Liber 2, folio 679). Jesse was born in May of 1719, the only son of Jesse Jacob Bourne and his first wife (O'Brien 1992, p. 142), Hanna (Wallis). Both Jesse Jacob and Hanna were Quakers, and they were married June 14, 1714 (O'Brien 1992, p. 142), after Jesse Jacob Bourne produced a certificate from the London Meeting for "his clearness in marriage" (Peden 1992). This indicates that Jesse Jacob Bourne had been residing in London before settling down in Maryland, most likely sent there by Richard Johns to complete his education. Jesse Jacob's first wife Hannah died November 25, 1719.

After leaving to go to Pennsylvania in 1721 (Peden 1992, p, 76), Jacob Jesse Bourne married his second wife Alice (sometimes spelled Alise and Ailse). Their first son, Jacob, was born March 14, 1724, and he was followed by Thomas on Nov. 14, 1726. The couple's youngest son, George was born April 14, 1733 and was only 3 years old when his father died on June 3, 1736 (O'Brien 1992, p.146). Since all of Jesse Jacob Bourne's sons were underage when their father died, the eastern side of **Eltonhead Manor** stayed intact while Alice Bourne oversaw the plantation for the boys' benefit (Fig. 8). There was some portion of Eltonhead (which we have not yet parsed out) which Thomas Bourne (of son of Samuel and Elizabeth Bourne) and his son James appear to have possessed at this time. This was originally the 500 acre tract that had been agreed upon in the 1706 codicil to Mary Bourne's will (Appendix A). The fact that Thomas Bourne ended up with it is reinforced by an entry in the register of Christ Church that Thomas Bourne is described as being "of the mouth of the Patuxent River" and having a wife and daughter named Elizabeth (O'Brien 1978, p. 4). Later Thomas Bourne's will bequeathed 200 acres of a tract called **The Agreement** to each of his sons (Md Wills; Liber 18, folio 24). This is presumably the agreement with Elizabeth Bourne that the elder Thomas Bourne of London referred to in his 1703 will. One point which Stein (1976) did not emphasize is that the Bourne's of Calvert County in the 1700s were not all Quakers, in fact only Jesse Jacob Bourne's branch of the family are recorded in the Quaker Records of the Cliffs Monthly Meeting (Peden 1992).

The long term result of Jesse Jacob Bourne's death was to subdivide the eastern side of **Eltonhead Manor** amongst at least four parcels. A search in the Hall of Records patent indices revealed no record in Calvert County to **Herring Pond** or **Jacob's Choice** as a patent name. Furthermore, the only references to Cox or Coxe was in the Lyons Creek Hundred, in the northern part of Calvert County. Since we can not be sure where Coxes Creek actually was in southern Calvert County (see Jesse Jacob Bourne's will in Appendix A), the divisions between the four Bourne sons remain

speculative and are indicated by dashed lines. However, assuming the head of present Fresh Creek is Herring Pond (and Coxes Creek flowed into it), the northern most boundary of George Bourne's portion might be the most southerly triangular parcel indicated as in Fig. 12. The other three parcels could then be evenly spaced along the North-South Line as called for in Jesses Jacob Bourne's will. Unfortunately, we have very little else at this point to pin down the details of the fracturing of the eastern part of **Eltonhead Manor** in the 1730s. There an indication in the Quaker records that Thomas Bourne requested clearance from the meeting to leave the area (see note above on the Bourne genealogy) and presumably he disposed of his property most likely to his older brother, Jesse Bourne.

