

PROGENITORS
OF THE
HOWARDS OF MARYLAND

BY
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*Member of the Society of Colonial Wars in the District of Columbia;
Maryland Historical Society; Etc.*



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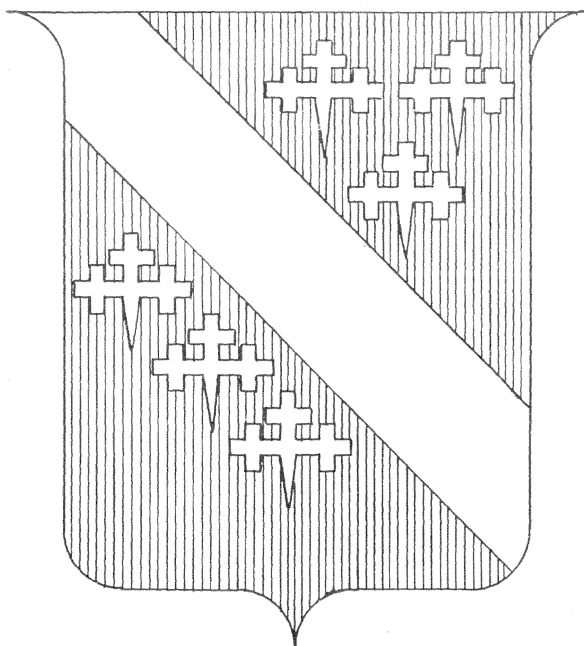
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PROGENITORS
OF THE
HOWARDS OF MARYLAND

TO THE MEMORY OF
SAMUEL G. WILMER, THOMAS J. WENTWORTH
and
TOWNSEND SCOTT (2d)
of Baltimore, Md.



Testamentary seal of John Howard of Matthew, 1695,
filed in Hall of Records, Annapolis, Md.



Drawing of testamentary seal of John Howard of Matthew. The vertical lines indicate that the tincture (color) of the shield is red (gules); the white bend and the white cross-crosslets represent silver (argent)

Progenitors of the Howards of Maryland

1 1 1

PROGENITORS of the Howards of Maryland were Matthew Howard, who settled in Anne Arundel County about 1650; Joshua Howard, who came into Baltimore County about 1687; and Edmund Howard, who established himself in Charles County, and "founded the Howard family in that section as well as on the lower Eastern Shore."¹

I confine myself in this brochure to the histories of Matthew Howard and Joshua Howard, with mention of some of their descendants.

I

MATTHEW HOWARD, Gent.,² emigrated from England to Lower Norfolk County, Va., early in the seventeenth century.³ "He was in Virginia in 1635," says Prof. Joshua Dorsey Warfield, in his "Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, Maryland," "as is shown by a court record, in which he had a law suit with a Mr. Evans. In 1645 he was the executor of the will of Richard Hall, a merchant of Virginia, who, in 1610, was one of the Grocers' Court of England, which

¹ George Norbury Mackenzie, in his "Colonial Families of the United States of America," Vol. 7, p. 175, says that Edmund Howard was born in England, and that he married Margaret Dent, daughter of Thomas and Rebecca (Wilkinson) Dent, in Somerset County, Md., on May 26, 1681. For further particulars regarding Edmund Howard the reader is referred to the foregoing work.

² The word "gentleman" in seventeenth-century England connoted "one who was entitled to bear a coat of arms." The same meaning prevailed in the English colonies in America. To-day we signify by the term "a well-bred and honorable man."

³ There were Howard immigrants in Virginia at an early date. According to Professor Warfield, in his "Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, Maryland," p. 68, a John Howard came to the Old Dominion in 1621, with Edward Bennett's first company, and was killed in the Indian massacre of 1622. His plantation formed the border line of Isle of Wight County, Va. Professor Warfield suggests that Matthew Howard may have been a descendant of John Howard. But this is mere guess-work.

The "Muster Rolls of Settlers in Virginia," contained in Hotten's "The original lists of persons . . . who went from Great Britain to the American plantations, 1600-1700" (London, 1874, pp. 119, 258), records the fact that a John Howard, aged 24, emigrated from England to Virginia in the *Swan* in 1624; and a William Howard, aged 16, came to Virginia in the *Globe*, of London, in 1635. Alexander Brown, in his "The First Republic in America," etc., 1898, says that among those sent to Virginia under the Virginia Company charters, 1609-1615, was Hugh Haward (Haiward or Howard).

In the northern part of Baltimore County, Md. ("My Lady's Manor"), was a family of Howards, about whom I have no information.

contributed £100 toward the plantation in Virginia. The testator's property was left to Ann, Elizabeth, John, Samuel, Matthew, and Cornelius Howard, children of Matthew and Ann Howard. Col. Cornelius Lloyd was a witness to Richard Hall's will."

"Matthew Howard," says Harry Wright Newman, in his "Anne Arundel Gentry," "was in Virginia as late as June, 1649, for in that month he proved the will of Edward Hodge. Within the next twelve months one finds him on the Severn River in Maryland."

Matthew Howard came into Maryland with his neighbor and friend, Edward Lloyd, presumably in 1650, for Mr. Lloyd in the same year surveyed for him two tracts of land, as is evidenced by a certificate, which is filed in the Land Office at Annapolis, Md. Mr. Newman cites the foregoing entry as follows:

"Laid out, July 3d, 1650, for Matthew Howard, on the Severn, southside, near a creek called Marsh's, beginning at a hollow, called 'Howard's Hollow,' and binding on said creek, a tract containing 350 acres; also another tract running with Howard's Swamp, in the whole 650 acres."

Professor Warfield gives a different rendition of the latter part of the above mentioned certificate, namely: ". . . also another tract running with Howard's Swamp, *containing 350 acres more.*" [The italics are mine.]

There is no documentary evidence extant that might throw light on the parentage, the date of birth, and the early life of Matthew Howard in England; nor do we know the year in which he emigrated to America. Mr. Newman, however, advances the theory that he was "the believed son" of Sir Thomas Howard-Arundel and Ann Philipson, his wife, and that he was born in 1609 in England "according to record." "He married Ann ——— about 1630 and embarked within a short time for Virginia, with two white servants. Most likely political differences or adventure sent him and his bride to the New World. It must be remembered that he was not the eldest son and therefore the title would not descend unto him on the death of his father but to his half-brother, the son of Maria Wriothesley. (Records show that the Howards and the Wriothesleys were neighbors and friends in Maryland.) . . . He resided in Lower Norfolk County, Va., for nearly twenty years, and there it is believed that his eight children were born. In 1638 Matthew Howard was granted 150 acres of land, his right by his own emigration and the transportation of his wife, Ann, and two servants. Inasmuch as he demanded no land for the transportation of his children, it is conclusive proof that all eight progenies were born in the New World."

It might well be asked at this juncture: Why did Matthew Howard migrate from the Old Dominion to Maryland? It could not have been from religious motives, for he was not a dissenter, but a member of the Church of England, and remained so to the day of his death. Says Newman: "Matthew Howard was certainly not among the adherents of the Puritan faith in Virginia who were offered religious freedom by Governor Stone, and who entered Maryland during 1649 and 1650. Few Cavaliers of Virginia were guilty of puritanical thought and Matthew Howard, Gent., and all his sons, save one [John, who became a convert to the Quaker faith], lived up to the religious teachings and traditions of their ancient house. They remained members of the Established Church, and when St. Anne's Parish was founded in 1692 the name of Howard was seen upon the vestry proceedings and in succeeding years."

The query which I have propounded above cannot be answered in the absence of documentary proof; even tradition is silent on the subject.

Matthew Howard died intestate some time between 1650 and 1659. To my knowledge the place of his sepulture is unknown. He left issue as follows: Samuel (d. *circa* 1703), who married Catherine Warner; John (b. *circa* 1635), who married, first, Mrs. Susannah Stephens, and, secondly, Mrs. Eleanor Maccubin; Cornelius (d. 1680), who married Elizabeth ———; Matthew (b. *circa* 1640, d. 1691), who married Sarah Darcy (Dorsey); Elizabeth, who married Henry Ridgely; Ann, who married James Greneffe;^{8a} Philip (b. *circa* 1649, d. 1701), who married Ruth Baldwin; and Mary, who married John Hammond.

In 1659 or later, we find the five sons of Matthew Howard, the original immigrant, settled on the banks of the Severn River near their father's surveys, having migrated from Lower Norfolk County, Va. They accumulated considerable property, through judicious surveys, and occupied positions of importance in the colonial government.

Says Professor Warfield: "John, Samuel, and Cornelius Howard all transported a number of settlers, and received grants for the same upon the Severn. They located adjoining each other, near Round Bay. In 1661 Henry Catlin, one of Edward Lloyd's commissioners, . . . assigned his survey to Matthew Howard, Jr., who resurveyed the same, with 'Hopkins' Plantation' added, into 'Howard's Inheritance.'"

^{8a} Several variants in the spelling of this name are found in the old records. In the "Lord Baltimore Rent Rolls" it is spelled Greeniff. In the "List of Taxables 1699," published in the *Maryland Historical Magazine*, March, 1917 (Vol. 12, p. 1), it is spelled Greeneff.

According to Mr. Newman, Cornelius Howard was commissioned an Ensign under Captain Besson, December 10, 1661, and was placed in command of the Severn. Subsequently he was promoted to the rank of Captain. In 1696 he served as a military officer of Anne Arundel County. For fourteen years, from 1661 to 1675, he represented the county in the General Assembly of Maryland, which at that time met in the old capital at St. Mary's City. According to Professor Warfield, Cornelius Howard served in the General Assembly from 1671 to 1675.

Matthew Howard (2d) was in 1683 one of the commissioners to purchase and lay out towns and ports in the Province for the advancement of trade. He was also one of the Associate Justices of Anne Arundel County.

Philip Howard held the rank of Captain in the militia. In 1694 he was one of the Justices of Anne Arundel County, and during the same year was a member of the commission to lay out the town of Annapolis.

Henry Howard, of Anne Arundel County, in his will of 1683, bequeathed to John and Matthew Howard each a silver seal ring, and to John Bennett and his wife, Sarah, "a seal ring with the coat of arms"; likewise a hooked ring with the initials "F. C." It would be interesting to know the exact armorial bearings blazoned on the "seal ring," as throwing light on the lineage of the family of Howard.

"This testator," remarks Professor Warfield, "was evidently a connection of the five Howard brothers, and may have been the traditional Sir Henry Howard, to whom descendants of a later namesake refer."

II

JOSHUA HOWARD, of Manchester, England, was born about 1665.⁴ On the outbreak of Monmouth's Rebellion in 1685, he enlisted in the militia raised in his native town, and marched to the aid of James II, who occupied the throne of England at the time. We might picture the enthusiastic young volunteer shouldering a musket in the infantry; or, armed with sword and pistol and clad in steel cuirass and cap, riding in a cavalry troop to the booming of kettle drums and the blare of bugles. He left home against his father's will. And we might wonder why! Perhaps his parent thought him too young to go to the wars, or was opposed to his joining the army of the reigning sovereign—the crafty, cruel, and vindictive King James, who was distrusted by many of his subjects because of his intolerance and religious fanaticism. But young Howard probably thought nothing about the

⁴ Mackenzie: "Colonial Families of the United States of America," Vol. 1, p. 266.

political implications of the step that he had taken and was actuated solely by the spirit of adventure. Many others went with him, for Manchester was a loyal town and had but little sympathy for the Duke of Monmouth (the natural son of Charles II and the notorious Lucy Walters), despite the fact that he posed as the champion of civil and religious liberty. After all is said on the subject, James II was the legitimate King, and Monmouth a mere pretender to the throne. James Scott, Duke of Monmouth, was defeated at the battle of Sedgemoor, July 6, 1685; captured soon after that disastrous event; tried for high treason, and beheaded in the Tower of London in the same month.

When young Howard arrived in London with the Manchester troops, after Monmouth's débâcle, he was discharged from the service. Reluctant to return home and face parental displeasure, he emigrated to Maryland.

We should like to know more about Joshua Howard's life in old England, and something, too, about his people; but beyond the above mentioned military episode, we know literally nothing concerning him or his family before he came to America. Even the date of his birth is conjectural. The curtains of the past closed on him when he came to the New World.

There seems to be a conflict of opinion as to the date when Joshua set sail for Maryland. According to "The Tercentenary History of Maryland," he emigrated in 1685 or 1686; but the most authoritative statement on the subject is that of his grandson, Col. John Eager Howard, who, in a memorandum in his own handwriting and signed by himself on February 17, 1810, gives the date as about 1687. The foregoing record, now lost, was fortunately copied in full in the introduction to a manuscript book by Charles Howard (the youngest son of Colonel Howard) in 1856, which contains a more or less complete pedigree of all the descendants of Joshua Howard to the date of compilation. The reason for Joshua's emigration is thus set forth in the language of Colonel Howard: "He [Joshua] was from Manchester where the people generally turned out, and he with them though very young, to support James at the time of Monmouth's Invasion. They marched to London, where, Monmouth being defeated, they were discharged; and he preferred coming to this Country rather than return to his Father who was displeased at his leaving home in the manner he did."⁵ According to Colonel Howard, his grand-

⁵ George A. Hanson, in his "Old Kent: the Eastern Shore of Maryland" (Baltimore, Md., 1876, p. 41), copies the original memorandum of Colonel Howard, but gives the date of Joshua Howard's emigration from England to America as 1667, which is manifestly an error. Monmouth's Rebellion, as the reader knows, was in 1685, and it was subsequent to that event that Joshua

father, Joshua, did not leave England until two years after Monmouth's Rebellion. The question might be asked here: Where was the youthful ex-soldier in the interim? Perhaps, after all, he did sail for the New World soon after Monmouth's defeat in 1685.

In Maryland, Joshua Howard obtained grants of land in Baltimore County, took unto himself a wife, and built himself a small stone house—not very pretty to look at, but strong enough to resist the attacks of "salvages," as Capt. John Smith termed the "redskins" of the seventeenth century.⁶ His two patents, or two principal patents, were called "Howard's Square" (not a rectangle, but in shape like a carpenter's square),⁷ and "Howard's Inheritance," not far from the present town of Pikesville. It was on the latter plantation that the immigrant erected his dwelling.

"Joshua Howard," continues Colonel Howard, "married Joanna O'Carroll, from Ireland, and had a number of children, one of whom, Cornelius, married Ruth Eager, whose grandfather, George Eager, as appears by the records, purchased, in 1668, the estate now held, near, and including part of the City of Baltimore. It is supposed that the family of Eager came from England to Maryland soon after the charter to Lord Baltimore, but the records afford but little information prior to 1668."

Joshua Howard died in 1738, and his will was probated September 14 of the same year; his wife followed him to the grave in 1763.⁸

Mackenzie, in his "Colonial Families of the United States of America" (Vol. 1, pp. 266-7), gives the issue of Joshua and Joanna (O'Carroll) Howard as follows:

"I. Francis Howard, who was 'abroad' at the time of his father's death, and does not appear to have returned.

"II. or III. Cornelius Howard, b. 1706 or 1707; d. 14th June, 1777; m. 24th January, 1738, Ruth Eager, b. 23d May, 1721, d. 17th November, 1796—daughter of John and Jemima (Murray [or Murray]) Eager, of Baltimore County. (The Murray seal on James Murray's original will, 1704, is a crescent between three stars or mullets.)

Howard came to Maryland, after having served in the army of James II. Mr. Hanson makes another mistake in saying that Joshua Howard died in 1745.

His book contains considerable data on the Howard genealogy.

⁶ See Illustration 1, facing page 12. The photograph of the old house was taken some forty years ago. The dwelling has long since been demolished.

⁷ The first land taken up by Joshua Howard was "Howard's Square," which was surveyed for him on February 1, 1698. (*Maryland Historical Magazine*, Vol. 15, p. 210; and Vol. 16, p. 119, note 22.)

⁸ Joshua Howard's will is recorded in the first volume of Wills in the Register's Office, Baltimore, Md.; and his wife's in the third volume.



1. HOUSE BUILT BY JOSHUA HOWARD



2. "BELVEDERE." Mansion Built by Col. John Eager Howard

" III. or II. Edmund Howard, b. 170—; d. 8th June, 1745; m. 27th February, 1728, Ruth Teal, and left issue.

" IV. Sarah Howard, m. Christopher Gist, of Baltimore County, Agent of the Ohio Company. . . . They left issue.

" V. Mary Howard, m. Nathaniel Gist, brother of the above, and left issue.

" VI. Elizabeth Howard, b. 27th April, 1714; m. 16th September, 1736, Thomas Welles, of Baltimore County, and left issue.

" VII. Violetta Howard, b. 22d October, 1737; [m.] William Gist, of Baltimore County, and left issue."

The most illustrious scion of the Howards of Maryland was undoubtedly Col. John Eager Howard, the son of Cornelius and Ruth (Eager) Howard, whose military achievements during the American Revolution are a matter of history. Colonel Howard was born in Baltimore County, June 4, 1752. His father, a wealthy planter, had him educated by private tutors. "At the beginning of the Revolution," says the "Cyclopædia of American Biography," 1915, "he joined the American army, and commanded a company of the 'Flying Camp' under Gen. Hugh Mercer at the battle of White Plains, October 28, 1776. Upon the disbandment of his corps in December of this year, he was commissioned major in the 4th Maryland regiment of the line, and was engaged at Germantown and Monmouth. In 1780, as lieutenant-colonel of the 5th Maryland regiment, he fought at Camden under Gen. Horatio Gates, and in the latter part of the year joined the army under Gen. Nathaniel Greene. He displayed great gallantry at the battle of Cowpens, January 17, 1781, and the bayonet charge under his command secured the American victory. At one time of this day he held the swords of seven British officers, who had surrendered to him. In honor of his services at this battle, he received a medal from Congress. He materially aided General Greene in effecting his retreat at Guilford Court House, March 15, 1781; and at the battle of Hobkirk's Hill, on April 15, succeeded to the command of the 2nd Maryland regiment. At Eutaw Springs, where his command was reduced to thirty men, and he was its only surviving officer, he made a final charge and was severely wounded.

"From 1789 till 1792, Colonel Howard was governor of Maryland, and he was U. S. Senator in 1796-1803. He declined in 1796 a seat in Washington's cabinet. In anticipation of war with France, Washington selected him in 1798 as one of his major-generals. During the panic in Baltimore in 1814, subsequent to the capture of the Nation's Capital by the British troops, he prepared to take the field, and was an earnest opponent of capitulation."

Colonel Howard, one of the outstanding leaders of the Federalist party, was an unsuccessful candidate for vice-president in 1816. He married, May 18, 1787, Margaretta ["Peggy"] Oswald Chew, the daughter of Chief Justice Benjamin Chew, of Pennsylvania, who built the historic house "Cliveden," in Germantown, about 1760. In the vicinity of, and around, this old mansion raged the battle of Germantown in 1777. Six British companies of the 40th regiment, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Musgrave, held possession of "Cliveden," and successfully resisted all attempts of the Americans to capture it. Sir George Trevelyan, in his "The American Revolution" (Vol. 4, p. 243), says: "The Republicans advanced to the attack with spirit and resolution. One officer had his horse killed under him within three yards of the house. Another, who got close beneath the wall with an armful of straw and a lighted torch, was mortally wounded by a shot fired upwards through the cellar-grating. The Chevalier de Plessis clambered over the sill of a window, and found himself, alone and unsupported, in the presence of a group of redcoats from whom he was glad to escape alive. He was the only man among the assailants who, on that day, saw the inside of the Chew Mansion." Fortunately the Chew family were absent from home at the time of the battle, having left their servants in charge of the place. It was badly damaged by artillery fire, but was subsequently restored to its former splendor.

General Washington attended the wedding of the beautiful Peggy Chew and the gallant Colonel Howard at No. 110 South Third Street, Philadelphia,—the town house of the Chews. The young officer brought his bride to Maryland and installed her as the *châtelaine* of his handsome residence, "Belvedere," in the vicinity of Baltimore City. This mansion, situated on an estate inherited from his mother, Ruth (Eager) Howard, was built by Colonel Howard shortly after the Revolutionary War.

"Belvedere," says "The Tercentenary History of Maryland," Vol. 4, p. 521, "was considered the republican court of the State of Maryland, and there might be found representatives from military and literary circles, statesmen, and all of any note in the country. Among the frequent visitors were Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Samuel Chase, Washington, the Quincys, the Adamses, Bishop Kemp, etc." Lafayette was entertained there in 1824.

"Belvedere" stood obliquely across what is now Calvert Street, Baltimore City, near the middle of the block between Chase and Eager Streets. The present Hotel Belvedere, at the southeast corner of Charles and Chase Streets, stands near the site of the old house, and is named after it. "Belvedere" was demolished in 1875-1876, when

Calvert Street was cut through the remains of the property. At that time it was owned by the McKim family, who probably bought it from Colonel Howard's son, Benjamin C. Howard, who lived there for a number of years after his father's death.

There was much that was romantic and chivalrous in the career of Col. John Eager Howard. If he had lived in England in the days of chivalry, and as a young Esquire had held the weapons of seven chieftains who had surrendered to him on the field of battle, as he did at Cowpens, South Carolina, he would have won the golden spurs of knighthood forthwith, and been dubbed "Sir John" by his sovereign for his bravery. Doubtless, too, he would have emblazoned his exploit on his coat of arms, namely: two hands grasping a bunch of seven swords.

Colonel Howard undoubtedly inherited the military instincts of his grandfather. And here is a curious little coincidence for the delectation of the reader. Joshua Howard served under James II against *Monmouth*. John Eager Howard fought under Washington at *Monmouth*,—which would have proved an American victory had it not been for the treachery of Gen. Charles Lee, the former British officer, who commanded an important division in the patriot forces, and was subsequently court martialed and dismissed from the army.

Colonel Howard is remembered in the stirring battle hymn of the Confederacy, "Maryland, My Maryland," by James Ryder Randall, as follows:

"Thou wilt not cower in the dust,
Maryland!
Thy beaming sword shall never rust,
Maryland!
Remember Carroll's sacred trust,
Remember Howard's warlike thrust,
And all thy slumberers with the just,
Maryland, my Maryland!"

The famous soldier of the Revolution died October 12, 1827, at "Belvedere," and was buried in the family vault constructed by him in Old St. Paul's cemetery on Gilmore Street, Baltimore, Md. His funeral was attended by President Adams and his cabinet.

Colonel Howard gave to Baltimore City the site upon which the Washington monument stands. The citizens of Baltimore in 1904 erected a heroic bronze statue to his memory. Howard County, formerly a part of Anne Arundel County, was named after Colonel Howard's son, George Howard, who was governor of Maryland in 1831-1833.

Before closing this brief eulogium on Colonel Howard, let me say a word or two about his brilliant and beautiful consort, Peggy Chew,

whose portrait by Pine is in the possession of Charles McHenry Howard, of Baltimore, Md. In the course of the British occupation of Philadelphia during the years 1777-1778, Miss Chew became acquainted with many of the officers of the English army and was especially admired by Major André, who, after a ball, found a bow of ribbon which she had dropped and returned it to her with a poem, in which he lauds her to the skies for her many qualities of mind and heart, to say nothing of her beauty. André begins as follows:

"If I mistake not, 'tis the accomplished *Chew*,
To whom this ornamental bow is due. . . .
I haste to send it, to resume its place,
For beauty should sorrow o'er a bow's disgrace."

Miss Chew, as one of the Queens of Love and Beauty, participated in the "Mischianza," a pageant got up by Major André in honor of General Howe, who was on the eve of returning to England. André, about two weeks before the British troops evacuated the Quaker City and marched to New York, sent to Miss Chew a manuscript copy of the scenario of the "Mischianza," which subsequently came into the possession of her daughter, Mrs. William George Read, of Baltimore, Md. It was published by Mrs. Sophie Howard Ward in *The Century Magazine*, for March, 1894.⁹ The title-page of Major André's ms. booklet is as follows:

The Mischianza
humbly inscribed
to
Miss Peggy Chew
by
Her most devoted Knight
and servant
J. A.
Knt. Bd. Re.
Philadelphia, June 22, 1778.

⁹ "Major André's Story of the 'Mischianza.' From the unpublished manuscript of John André. With a preface by Sophie Howard Ward." *The Century Magazine*, Vol. 47, No. 5, pp. 684-91, March, 1894.

Says Mrs. Ward: "This little pamphlet, written by Major André more than one hundred years ago, was presented by him to my great-grandmother, Margaret Oswald Chew, or 'Peggy Chew,' as she was called in the fashion of the day, whose Knight he was in the 'Mischianza'—the famous farewell banquet given in Philadelphia, May 18, 1778, in honor of Sir William Howe, who was then Commander-in-Chief of the British armies in America."

The "Mischianza," as the reader doubtless knows, was considerably more than a "farewell banquet" to Sir William Howe: it was a colorful pageant, in which a grand ball and a banquet were the culminating features.



Tombstone of Cornelius Howard (2d), showing the Coat of Arms, Crest, and Motto of the Howard Family

André, in 1779, wrote to Miss Chew, expressing the hope that he might meet her at "Cliveden" when the war was over, and enclosed in his letter some complimentary verses to her. "Within a year—on October 2, 1780," remarks Konkle, in his life of "Benjamin Chew, 1772-1810," "came his tragic death."

III

WE DO NOT know the relationship between the Howards of the Severn and those of the Patapsco, but that they were both descended from an old English family—the Howards, who date back to early Saxon times—is evidenced by their armorial bearings.¹⁰

"As far back as 1695," says Mr. Newman, "John Howard, the eldest son of Matthew Howard, stamped on his will in wax, still preserved at Annapolis, the arms of the ducal house of Norfolk. Nearly a century later the stone erected in 1778 over the grave of Cornelius Howard of Joshua on the family estate near Baltimore bore, as is readily seen today, the same coat of arms with slight variations as used by John Howard, Gent., in 1695, and by the Duke of Norfolk today."¹¹

But we must take the above statement with certain reservations. Francis B. Culver and William B. Marye, in their interesting dissertation on the ancestral background of the present Duchess of Windsor, formerly Bessie Wallis Warfield, of Baltimore, Md., and later Mrs. Simpson (*The Southern Spectator*, Baltimore, Md., March, 1937), remark:

"Another ancestor, whose name appears in both the paternal and the maternal lines of Mrs. Simpson, was Matthew Howard (d. 1650-9), of Virginia and Maryland. He was of an armigerous family in England, for his son, John Howard, of Maryland, used the original arms of the ancient English Howards when he affixed his seal to his will in 1695. Despite 'authorities' to the contrary, this seal does not display 'the arms of the ducal house of Norfolk,' which bore upon the bend an 'augmentation of honor.' However, Matthew Howard and the Dukes of Norfolk sprang from the same ancient Howard stock."

The authors of the paper in *The Southern Spectator* reject the idea of the descent of Matthew Howard from the ducal house of Norfolk by way of the Arundel-Howards. They likewise say: "We do not

¹⁰ Another evidence of relationship is found in the recurrence in different Howard lines of two unusual names: Edmund and Cornelius. The original founders were Edmund, Matthew, and Joshua. Matthew named a son Cornelius; so did Joshua. And Joshua called another son Edmund.

¹¹ See Frontispiece, and Illustration facing page 17.

know positively even who the parents of Matthew Howard were,"—in which statement I concur.

The coat of arms displayed on the seal of John Howard of Matthew is: "Gules, a bend between six cross-crosslets fitchée argent."¹² No crest is given. In Burke's "The General Armory of England," 1884, there are listed the following progenitors of the house of Howard:

(1) "Sir William Howard, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, *temp.* Edward I, the immediate founder of the noble house of Howard, was the son of John Howard, and grandson of Robert Howard, or Herward ('*filius Hawardi*,' *temp.* King John). *Arms*: Gules, a bend between six crosses-crosslet [*sic*] fitchée argent."

(2) "*Lord Howard*; Sir Robert Howard, 4th in descent from Sir William Howard, the Chief Justice, was summoned to Parliament 1476. He married Lady Margaret Mowbray, daughter of Thomas, *Duke of Norfolk*, and was ancestor of the illustrious house of Howard, *Dukes of Norfolk*. . . . *Arms*: Gules, a bend between six cross-crosslets fitchée argent."

(3) "Howard (Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal of England). *Arms*: Quarterly, 1st gules, on a bend between six cross-crosslets fitchée argent, an escutcheon or, charged with a demi-lion rampant, pierced through the mouth by an arrow, within a double tressure flory counter-flory of the first, for Howard. . . ."

Since the remaining quarterings¹³ on the shield of the present Duke of Norfolk (Fitzalan-Howard) have to do with other branches of his illustrious house—those of Thomas of Brotherton, Warren, and Mowbray—I need not discuss them here.¹⁴ On the *bend* of John Howard's seal there is no "augmentation of honor," as Messrs. Culver and Marye have pointed out; or, to be more explicit, there is not "an escutcheon or, charged with a demi-lion rampant, pierced through the mouth by an arrow," etc., as stated above. Burke, in his "Peerage and Baronetage," 1934, remarks that the foregoing "honorable augmentation" was granted by Henry VII to Thomas, Earl of Surrey, after his victory at

¹² In blazoning, repetition is avoided. Hence, "a bend between six cross-crosslets fitchée argent" means that the *bend* and the *cross-crosslets* are of the same tincture (color), namely, *argent*. If the *bend* in the Howard arms were of any other tincture than silver, that tincture would be mentioned immediately after the word *bend*.

¹³ For the benefit of those among my readers who have not made a study of heraldry, I quote as follows from the "Manual of Heraldry" (Edinburgh, 1929), edited by F. J. Grant: "*Quarterly*—This term is used to signify that the shield is quartered. *Quartered*—A shield divided into four equal parts by a cross is said to be quartered. . . . Arms are quartered to indicate descent from an heiress, for dominion, or as an augmentation or special concession."

¹⁴ See Debrett: "Peerage, Baronetage," etc., 1936.

Flodden over James IV of Scotland. The heraldic term "augmentation," according to Grant's "Manual of Heraldry," signifies "a particular mark of honour, granted by the Sovereign in consideration of some noble action, or by favour, and either quartered with the family arms, or borne on an escutcheon, chief, or canton." An "escutcheon" in heraldry is sometimes used "to express the whole coat of arms, sometimes only the field upon which the arms are painted. It more generally denotes the painted shields used at funerals."

So much for the coat of arms of the Howards, of Anne Arundel County. We come now to that of the Howards, of Baltimore County, and our heraldic quest takes us to a lonely little graveyard on the Reisterstown road, not far from Pikesville, Md., which was visited by Helen West Ridgely in 1908, when she was gathering data for her book, "Historic Graves of Maryland and the District of Columbia."¹⁵ Mrs. Ridgely copied the following epitaphs from tombstones in the graveyard:

"Sacred to the memory of Mr. Cornelius Howard, who departed this life on the 14th of June, 1777, ætat 70. He was a Tobacco Planter in the County of Baltimore, Province of Maryland. He lived much esteemed and died regarded by all."

"In memory of Cornelius Howard, son of Cornelius and Ruth Howard, who departed this life February 12, A. D. 1844, in the 90th year of his age. . . ."

"In memory of Ruth, wife of Charles Elder, who departed this life September 1st, 1827, aged 74 years."

"On the first of these stones," says Mrs. Ridgely, "is a finely carved coat of arms; on the second, a rough imitation of the former." She makes no mention of the armorial bearings.

In July, 1937, at my behest, my very good friend and kinsman, Thomas Chew Worthington (3d), of Baltimore, Md., made a pilgrimage to the old graveyard and photographed the tombstones of Cornelius Howard and his son. He found the coat of arms and crest on the mortuary stone erected to the memory of Cornelius (2d) the

¹⁵ The graveyard is now on the property owned by A. Ray Katz, of Baltimore, Md.; formerly it was on "Howard's Inheritance." Mr. Katz purchased not long ago from the Graves family that part of the original plantation on which is situated the burial ground. The Graves family had bought it from Richard F. Maynard about seventy years ago. Mr. Maynard, it is presumed, acquired the estate from some of the descendants of Joshua Howard, the original immigrant, about 1844 or later. But there may have been other intervening owners.

Joshua Howard also is supposed to be buried in the cemetery, and the theory is that two graves marked merely by rough-hewn stones are his and his wife's.

more distinct of the two. I reproduce herewith the photograph of the latter stone.^{15a} The reader will note that the crest and the motto of the Howards are well depicted in the illustration. In heraldic terms the crest is as follows: "On a chapeau gules, turned up ermine, a lion statant gardant with tail extended or." In the armorial bearings of the present Duke of Norfolk there are several crests, one of them being the foregoing, but with an addition: "On a chapeau gules, turned up ermine, a lion statant gardant with tail extended or, *gorged with a ducal coronet argent.*" [The italics are mine.]

That there were devices on the *bends* of the coats of arms on the tombstones of Cornelius Howard and his son, I do not doubt; but they are so eroded by the "remorseless tooth of time" as to be indecipherable. Some thirty years ago John McHenry, of Owings Mills, Md., made a large charcoal rubbing of the armorial bearings on the stone of Cornelius Howard, Sr., but found it impossible to distinguish the figures on the *bend*. In all probability the heraldic design on the upper part of the *bend* is the "augmentation of honor" of the house of Norfolk. On the lower part of the *bend* there seems to be a crescent, an emblem which has a certain significance in heraldry.¹⁶ I am not quite sure, however, that the design is a crescent.

There is a tradition among the Howards, of Baltimore County, that there was a coat of arms painted on copper in the possession of a branch of the family living at a place in the county called "Cowpens" (doubtless named after the battle of Cowpens, in which Col. John Eager Howard distinguished himself), and that it came from England.

In a communication to me from Charles McHenry Howard, of Baltimore, Md., a lineal descendant of Joshua Howard, and a great-grandson of Col. John Eager Howard, I quote as follows:

"A water-color of the coat of arms, which is a copy of a similar one which belonged to my grandfather (but neither of any considerable age), corresponds with the plate and description in Mackenzie¹⁷ and the account which you quote from Burke, except that the arrow in the mouth of the demi-lion is indistinguishable."

^{15a} See Illustration facing page 17.

¹⁶ A crescent denotes that a coat of arms is held by a second son.

¹⁷ Mackenzie: "Colonial Families of the United States of America," Vol. 1, p. 270, gives the armorial bearings of the Baltimore County Howards as follows: *Arms*: "Gules, on a bend between six crosslets fitchée argent, an escutcheon or, charged with a demi-lion rampant, pierced through the mouth by an arrow, within a double tressure, counterflory of the first." *Crest*: "On a chapeau gules, turned up ermine, a lion statant gardant, with tail extended or." *Motto*: "Desir na [*sic*] repos."