

DOCUMENTS

1. *The Catholic Mission in Maryland, 1641.*

THE two documents which follow were discovered among the Barberini MSS. in the Vatican Library by Dr. Arnold O. Meyer of the Prussian Historical Institute in Rome, and by him communicated to the REVIEW. The designation of their place is: Cod. Barberini lat. 8690, "Colonia e Inghilterra, Carlo Rossetti 1641, II. 107, 37", foll. 173-175. The writer of the letter, Mgr. Carlo Rossetti, titular archbishop of Sardis and later of Tarsus, was at the time of its writing pontifical representative in London, and as such figures largely in the contemporary history of Catholicism in England. Not many days after the date of the letter, on September 27, he was made extraordinary nuncio at Cologne. The letter was apparently addressed to either Cardinal Francesco or Cardinal Antonio Barberini, who were nephews of the reigning pope, Urban VIII., and who in a sense occupied jointly a position analogous to that of cardinal secretary of state. The "relation" which is enclosed with the letter exists also, it appears, in other copies. One, perhaps to be regarded as the original and differing slightly from this, is in the Vatican Archives, "Nunziatura d'Inghilterra", and it is understood that a paragraph from it is to be printed (under the number 19 D) in Father Thomas Hughes's forthcoming *History of the Jesuits in North America*. Another is in the Archives of the Propaganda. Much of the same information as is presented in this relation is also to be found in the extracts from the Annual Letters which accompany the *Relatio Itinèris in Marylandiam* published by the Maryland Historical Society.

I.

[fol. 173r] 7 sett. 41

*Eminentissimo e Rmo. Do. pr̄on Colmo:*¹

Il libro d'Henrici Spilmani de non temerandis ecclesiis² Lundini in 8°. di cui già hebbi comandamento da V. E. s'è finalmente trovato, e la settimana seguente penso poterlo havere per inviarlo all' E. V. Qui congiunta le mando una relatione dell'Isola di Mariland, haven-

¹ I. e., Eminentissimo e Reverendissimo Domino Patrono Colendissimo.

² Sir Henry Spelman, *De non Temerandis Ecclesiis: a Tracte of the Rights and Respect due unto Churches* (London, 1613, and other editions).

done procurato la notitia da Londra da persone indifferenti, e ben'informate di quelle parti d'Inghilterra. S'intende ancora che quei P. P. Cappuccini habbiano havuto qualche fastidio, e che l'Ambasciatore del Re xp̄mo insistesse grandemente per la loro sodisfattione, e dicono che la Città sia piena di dolianze, e di mormorazioni [fol. 173v.] contro il parlamento, perch' in tanto tempo non habbia pigliato provvedimento a i bisogni del Regno. Et io in tanto resto facendo all' E. V. profundissima riverenza.

D. V. E. Rma¹

humiliss^{mo}: divotiss^{mo}. Servo oblig^{mo}:

CARLO ROSSETTI.

GANTE 7 7mbre 1641

II.

[fol. 174r.] Quae regio modo Marilandia vulgo nuncupatur, ea pars est peninsulae, quae ad oram Americae inter Oceanum ad Orientem, et inter Sinum Cheasapeak ad Occidentem, paulo ultra Virginiam iacet.

Haec per Anglos primum inventa, neque per Principem aliud [sic] Christianum aut alicuius Ministros occupata, cum adiacentibus insulis intra limites praedictos constitutis, et iis etiam, quae posthac reperientur in Oceanum ad decem Leucas orientem versus Dño Cecilio Calvert Baroni Baltamor in remunerationem obsequii a parente Regi Iacobo cui a Secretis erat, fideliter praestiti, in haereditatem perpetuam cum iure absoluti proprietarii a Ser^{mo}. Rege Angliae Carolo, salvo tamen supremo dominio et fidelitate Regiae suae M^u. debita per magnam Chartam ante annos novem data concessa et confirmata est.

Itaque sub finem anni 1633 Dominus Leonardus Calvert primam eo Coloniam deduxit et totius regionis pro fratre Gubernator constitutus est. Cum eo missi sunt Barone rogante duo ex Societate Jesu sacerdotes cum uno coadiutore temporalis [temporalis] quibus annis subsequenter accesserunt alii quattuor sacerdotes ex eadem Societate cum altero coadiutore temporalis [temporalis]. [fol. 174v.] Sed Sacerdotibus duobus cum utroque laico morte sublati, nam tertius in Angliam rediit, tres iam dumtaxat sacerdotes ibidem supersunt, nec praeter eos alios [alios] ullus Sacerdos, sive saecularis sive regularis vixisse in Colonia hactenus notum est.²

¹ I. e., Di Vostra Eminenza Reverendissima.

² Fathers Andrew White and John Altham *alias* Gravener came out with the first settlers. Five other Jesuit priests had since come to the province: Fathers Philip Fisher *alias* Thomas Copley, John Knowles, Ferdinand Poulton, John Brock *alias* Morgan, and Roger Rigby. Of these Fathers Knowles, Poulton, Altham, and Brock had died, the latter on June 5 of this same year, 1641. The three priests remaining were Fathers White, Fisher, and Rigby. The two lay coadjutors, who had died, were Thomas Gervase and Walter Morley. (Information kindly furnished by Rev. Professor Edward I. Devitt, S.J., of Georgetown University.)

Colonia porro universa nondum quadringentas personas¹ numerat inter quas centum circiter Catholicam fidem profitentur, reliquae ad heterodoxos spectant; e quibus paulo amplius quam quadraginta ab erroribus quos inhiberant rescipiscentes [resipiscentes], ad Catholicae Ecclesiae gremium reductae sunt.²

Barbari regionis incolae a Colonia remotius habitant. Litterarum omnium rudes, idiomate utuntur proprio, sed ob dialectorum varietatem ad discendum perdifficili, quo evangelii praedicatio vel maxime impeditur. Profectum tamen aliquod usque est, et magno labore confectus Cathéchismus.³

Gens si quae alia inops plane est, et misera. Impuberes nudi penitus, estate vero magis adulti viri coque [?] ac foeminae puellae aliqua ad modestiam ex parte contacti incedunt. Ex venatione victum quotidianum quacurrunt ideoque vix stabili loco consistunt. Non carent quidem vitis nec vitiorum [fol. 175r.] occasionibus, paucioribus tamen quam alii solent Barbari laborant. Ad mansuetudinem videntur propendere, passionesque et motus animi mire moderati. Ubi nullum intervenit periculum vitae, iniuriam et contemptus egregie patiuntur.

Nulla inter eos Idola, quibus singularem aliquem cultum ac venerationem impertiant, neque ulli sacrificuli: sunt tamen qui superstitiosius quaedam colunt, sed deridentur ab iis, qui prudentiores vulgo habentur. Obscuram aliquam notitiam Dei agnoscere videntur, sed quo eum modo venerari debeant prorsus nesciunt. De immortalitate animae atque alterius vitae statu nihil intelligunt.

Sunt inter eos qui insigni aliquo a reliquis secernuntur et Imperatorum Regumque loco habentur, quibus supremum ius competit. Unicuique Regi unum fere oppidum cum terris adiacentibus, Imperatori plura oppida Regesque subduntur.

Inter hos Cathéchismo, et Christianae fidei rudimentis prius sufficienter instructi 5^a. [die 5^a.?] Iulii superioris anni 1640, Sacro baptismo solemniter initiati sunt, Imperator Pascatoa,⁴ cum Coniuge, et filia nec dum ablactata (quae paulo post feliciter mortua est) et praecipuus Consiliarius cum filio; filiam alteram septennem in Coloniam prius miserat Imperator ab Anglia [Anglica] Matrona nobili educandam, instruendamque, quae etiam deinde Deo volente baptizabitur. [fol. 175v.] Praeter hos pauci quoque alii intra septennium, ut dabatur occasio, baptismum susceperunt. Quae recenter perferuntur litterae, Imperatorem extremum diem Christianae [sic] obiisse, et complures ad proximum solemne baptismum se parare nunciant; inter quos unus est Rex Arostanorum [Anacostanorum].

¹ An assessment on the freemen, of September 13, 1641, designates one hundred and forty-six persons to be taxed. Johnson, *Foundations of Maryland*, p. 167.

² See *Relatio Itineris in Marylandiam*, pp. 56-60.

³ The catechism was found by Father William McSherry in the archives of the Society of Jesus. *Ibid.*, 118.

⁴ Pascataway. The ceremony is more fully described in *Relatio Itineris*, p. 74.

Equidem ad praedicandum evangelium, amplificandamque Ecclesiam per infidelium potissimum conversionem, ostium magnum apertum iam est, quod obstruere conantur ii, qui e Societate Mercatoria Virginiae¹ Baroni se opponunt, et Coloniam e manibus et potestate Catholicorum eripere magno molimine conituntur, sed nullo hactenus alio effectu quam quod per exactionem Iuramenti vulgo fidelitatis nuncupati protectionem Catholicorum in eam difficillimam reddidere, quasi Regi et Statui Angliae periculosam. In Comitibus vero quid impetraturi sint nondum certo constat.

Atque hic est tam huius Coloniae, quam Missionis praesens status.

2. Edmund Randolph on the British Treaty, 1795.

OF the following documents, sent to the REVIEW by Mr. Worthington C. Ford, the first three are in the Library of Congress, Division of Manuscripts. All are in Randolph's handwriting. The fourth and most important, Randolph's letter to the President on the question of ratification, is no longer to be found among the Washington papers in that library, but may be seen only in the form of a copy in a volume of transcripts made for Washington of letters addressed to him by the secretaries of state. For this reason, and also because it is out of its chronological place in that volume of transcripts, it might escape the attention of students.

It may be useful to remind the reader that the Jay treaty, signed November 19, 1794, was received by the President March 7, 1795; that the Senate was convened for June 8, agreed on June 24 to ratify conditionally, and adjourned June 26; that, Randolph alone of the cabinet opposing, the President signed the ratification on August 18; and that Randolph's dramatic resignation occurred on the next day, August 19.

RANDOLPH TO THE PRESIDENT.²

E. Randolph has the honor of suggesting to the President, whether it may not be expedient to take the opinion of the gentlemen *in writing* on the following points: 1. Is not the resolution of the Senate, respecting the treaty between the U. S. and G. Britain, intended to be their final act; or do they expect, that the new article shall be submitted to them, before the treaty takes effect? 2. Does the constitution permit

¹ Perhaps the allusion is to Cloberry and Company, perhaps more generally to those who had had part in the management of the Virginia Company in its last years.

² The original of this note is in the Library of Congress, Letters to Washington, Miscellaneous, 117, p. 272. The President's letter of June 29, asking of the members of the cabinet substantially the questions here suggested, is in Sparks, *Washington*, XI. 31, and Ford, XIII. 59.