

## CHAPTER XII.

### THE WRIGHTS OF "GUILFORD" AND "BLAKEFORD."

[Vide Liber 17, Folio 611, Land Office.]

Nathaniel Wright, brother of Solomon, came to the colony of Maryland in 1673 with his friend, Joseph Baker.

[Vide Liber 13, Folio 1, Registers' Office, Annapolis.]

Nathaniel Wright, the immigrant, married Sarah ———, and had issue—Edward, Solomon, Nathaniel, Uriah, Sarah and Ann Wright. He died in 1710. He gave to his son Solomon "Guilford" (300 acres), which he patented June 30, 1685, and half of Narborough.

[Vide C. C., Folio 634.]

Solomon Wright, son of Nathaniel Wright and Sarah, his wife, married Mary ———, and had issue—Nathaniel, Solomon and Sarah Wright. He died in 1729, leaving his children all minors. He gave to his son Solomon his dwelling plantation, "Guilford," and all the lands thereto belonging, also a tract of 100 acres, called "Hog Harbor." This Solomon Wright was the judge, member of the colonial convention of 1775, member of the Association of Freeman, and progenitor of the "Blakeford" Wrights. He married Ann Sidmarsh, and was one of the first judges of the Court of Appeals, in 1778. John Beale Bordley and Charles Carroll were at this time appointed judges of the General Court. Judge Solomon Wright and Nathaniel Turbutt Wright were two of the four delegates from Queen Anne's County who were appointed to meet delegates at Annapolis from the other counties to form a constitution for the State. He was succeeded by Littleton Dennis. Judge Solomon Wright was a prominent Whig in Revolutionary times, and when General Charles Lee, of Virginia, who was so much opposed to General Washington, came to Maryland to examine the defences on the Chesapeake, he passed several days at "Blakeford," where Judge Wright lived at that time, who thought him true to the American cause. When Judge Wright lived at "Guilford" he had his office near his dwell-