

Sheridan, he had not seen Dulany's equal; and even though Pinkney was very young when Dulany ended his active career at the bar, his judgment carries authority; it probably transmits to us something of the traditions which Pinkney received from his elders who worked with Dulany. Charles Carroll, father of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, in a letter to the son in 1761, charged Dulany with some defects of character, but described him as "a man of great parts, of general knowledge, indisputably the best lawyer on this continent."³³ And Chambers, who, as has been said, practiced law in Baltimore during the ten years preceding the Revolution, termed him "one of the ablest lawyers which America ever produced."³⁴ And anyone who goes through the court papers of the period cannot fail to be impressed with the fact that Dulany was, after all, one of a high company, and that many brave men lived at the bar before and with this Agamemnon. In a recent book, "American Members of the Inns of Court," by E. Alfred Jones, there are sketches of these Maryland lawyers who received their legal training in England, with the years of their admissions as members of the Inns: William Bladen, 1687; Stephen Bordley, 1729; Thomas Bordley, 1744; John Leeds Bozman, 1785; John Brice, 1757; Benedict Leonard Calvert, 1719; Charles Carroll (first of the name in the province), 1685; Charles Carroll, Barrister, 1751; Henry Carroll, 1718; William Cooke, 1768; Daniel Dulany, the elder, 1716; Daniel Dulany,

33. 10 Maryland Historical Magazine, 343.

34. George Chalmers, *Opinions of Eminent Lawyers on Various Points of English Jurisprudence*, London 1814, I, p. 312.