

Name	Birth/Death	Age	Range/Site
Pinkney, Dr. Charles	d. 26 Mar 1835	38 yrs.	R29/74
Pinkney. On Thursday evening last, Mr. Charles Pinkney, Jr., editor of the <i>Sun</i> in the 39th year of his age. He was the second son of the late Hon. William Pinkney of Maryland. His funeral will take place from his residence, corner of E and 10th streets tomorrow (Sunday) at 1 o'clock p.m. His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.			
Pinkney, Julia M.	d. 28 May 1845		Public Vault
Pinckney. At the Washington Navy Yard on the 28th instant, Julia M., infant daughter of Lieut. Henry Pinckney, U.S. Navy.			
Pinkney, William	b. 17 Mar 1764 - d. 25 Feb 1822	57 yr.	R29/35-37
<i>Biographical Directory of the United States Congress 1774-1989</i>			
A Representative and Senator from Maryland; born in Annapolis, Md., on March 17, 1764; pursued classical studies; studied medicine but did not practice; studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1786 and commenced practice in Harford County, Md.; member of the State constitutional convention in 1788; served in the State house of delegates 1789-1792; elected to the 2nd Congress, and served from March 4, 1791 to November of that year when he resigned, the question of ineligibility having been raised on account of non-residence; member of the Executive Council of Maryland 1792-95; again a member of the State house of delegates in 1795; one of the commissioners at London under Jay's treaty 1796-1804; attorney general of Md. in 1805; joint minister of Great Britain with James Monroe in 1806 and 1807 and minister plenipotentiary 1807-1811; returned to Baltimore in 1811; served in the State senate; appointed Attorney General of the U.S. in the Cabinet of President Madison, and served from Dec. 11, 1811 to Feb. 10, 1814; wounded at the Battle of Bladensburg, Md. Aug. 24, 1814; elected to the 14th Congress and served from Mar. 4, 1815 to April 18, 1816 when he resigned; appointed by President Madison minister plenipotentiary to Russia with a special mission to Naples and served from 1816 - 1818; elected to the U.S. Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Alexander Contee Hanson, and served from Dec. 21, 1819 until his death in Washington D.C. Feb. 25, 1822; interment in the Congressional Cemetery.			
<i>The National Intelligencer, Wednesday, February 27, 1822</i>			
The death of Mr. Pinkney absorbs the attention of those whose public labors it is a part of our vocation to record. The deep interest which is felt on the occasion is attested by the Proceedings, yesterday, in the Senate and House of Representatives, and in the Supreme Court. We shall not attempt to swell the torrent by the addition of the tribute due from us to his public character. It shall be silently paid, leaving to other and abler hands the task of compiling a Memoir of this distinguished man, which shall be worthy of the subject.			
<i>For details of the funeral and procession see "Pomp & Circumstance at Congressional Cemetery."</i>			
William Pinkney, Attorney General in the Cabinet of President James Madison, was born on March 17, 1764 in Annapolis, Maryland, the son of Jonathan and Ann (Rind) Pinkney. When his father's property was confiscated because of his Loyalist views during the Revolution, William, at the age of thirteen, had to withdraw from King William School in Annapolis. As a result of his education being cut short, he devoted the rest of his life to studies. He supported the Revolutionary cause and often served guard with the Continental troops.			
Samuel Chase invited Pinkney to study law in his office. Will began his studies in February 1783 and was admitted to the bar in 1786. He then moved to Hartford County, Maryland where he began his legal practice. Pinkney was elected to the state convention which ratified the new Constitution in April 1788, although he personally voted against it. He served in the Maryland House of Delegates from October 1788 until 1792. In 1789 he advocated abolition of slavery. William married Ann Maria Rodgers on March 16, 1789. They had ten children including the author Edward Coate Pinkney.			
William Pinkney was elected to the House of Representatives in 1790, but his election was disputed because he did not live in the district which chose him. After successfully contesting this challenge he decided not to serve. William was next elected to the state executive council in 1792, serving until his resignation in 1795. He was chairman of the council at that time. He was elected a delegate to the legislature from Anne Arundel County in 1795.			
Recognizing his legal talent, President Washington appointed Pinkney along with Christopher Gore a commissioner under article seven of the Jay Treaty to settle the United States' claims against Britain. He served for eight years in London, learning a great deal which added to his cultural and legal knowledge. Returning to the United States in 1804, he moved to Baltimore from Annapolis. The British soon began to condemn American shipping again, and Pinkney drafted a "Memorial to the Merchants of Baltimore, on the Violation of our Neutral Rights" in 1806.			

In 1806 President Jefferson appointed Pinkney to aid Minister James Monroe in London to deal with the British Government in regard to reparations and impressment. They signed a treaty which did not bind the British, and Jefferson repudiated it. When Monroe left England, Pinkney remained as Minister in October 1807. Pinkney was then involved in the complications cause by the attack on the "Chesapeake" by the "Leopard." He tried to get reparations from the British. In addition William tried to convince the British to withdraw the Orders in Council which interfered with American shipping. Pinkney finally broke off relations on February 28, 1811 convinced that war would soon break out. He returned to the United States shortly thereafter.

On December 11, 1811 President Madison named William Pinkney Attorney General in which office he served from January 6, 1812 until his resignation on February 10, 1814. He maintained an eminent position in the American legal profession. He also supported the War of 1812 in pamphlets published under the name of "Publius." His resignation came when Congress was considering a bill requiring that the Attorney General reside at the capitol.

William Pinkney served as a major of the Maryland militia during the War of 1812 and participated in the Battle of Bladensburg where he was wounded in the arm. He was elected to the House of Representatives from Baltimore, serving in the Fourteenth Congress from March 4, 1815 to April 18, 1816. He resigned to accept appointment as Minister to Russia. He was to go to Naples first on a special mission to get compensation for losses sustained in 1809 when the Murat regime seized American ships. He was not able to gain the compensation. In Russia Pinkney was able to gain the recall of every Russian diplomat in the United States but was unable to negotiate a commercial treaty. He improved relations between Russian and the United States. He left Russian in February 1818 without receiving his recall.

Pinkney was elected to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy left by the death of Alexander Contee Hanson, serving from December 1, 1819 until his death in 1822. He favored the slave estates and was able to bring about the Missouri Compromise. His legal talents were expressed in his arguments in *McCulloch vs. Maryland* and *Cohens vs. Virginia*. He was renowned for his speaking abilities. William Pinkney died on February 25, 1822 in Washington D.C. and was buried in the Congressional Cemetery.

Bibliography:

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The Dictionary of American Biography

William Pinkney, statesman. Born in Annapolis, Md., March 17, 1764; died in Washington, February 25, 1822. His father was an Englishman by birth and was a loyalist during the American Revolution. Young Pinkney showed his independent spirit as a boy by joining the patriotic side. Owing to the troubled state of the times, his early education was imperfect, but he made up for this deficiency by diligent application as he approached manhood. He first chose medicine as a profession, but becoming acquainted with Judge Samuel Chase, who offered to take him as a pupil, he began the study of law at Baltimore in 1783, and three years afterward was admitted to the bar. He practiced successfully in Harford county, Md., for a few years, and was sent from that district in 1788 to the State convention that ratified the constitution of the United States. In the same year he was elected to the house of delegates, in which he continued to represent Harford county till his return to Annapolis in 1792. His speeches in the legislature by his natural eloquence and his pure and felicitous diction won for him more than a local reputation. From 1792 till 1795 he was a member of the executive council of Maryland. In 1796 President Washington appointed him a commissioner on the part of the United States, under Jay's British treaty of 1794, to determine the claim of American merchants to compensation for losses and damages by acts of the English government. This was the beginning of his diplomatic career abroad. The particular service, involving the consideration of many nice questions of admiralty law, gave employment to Pinkney's best powers. He remained in England until 1804, when he returned home and resumed the practice of the law in Baltimore. The next year he was appointed attorney-general of the state of Maryland. In 1806 he was again sent to England as commissioner, jointly with James Monroe, to treat with the English government respecting its continued aggression, in violation of the rights of

neutrals. When Mr. Monroe retired in 1807, Pinkney was left as resident minister in London, in which post he remained until President Madison recalled him in 1811, at his own earnest solicitation. On his return to Maryland he was elected a member of the state senate, and at the close of the year President Madison appointed him attorney-general of the United States. He was an earnest advocate of the war of 1812, and defended the policy of the government both by his pen and sword, being wounded at the battle of Bladensburg while leading a company of riflemen. In 1814 he resigned his post as attorney-general when the law was passed requiring that officer to reside at the seat of government. In 1815 he was elected to congress from Baltimore, but he resigned the next year on being appointed by President Monroe minister to Russia and special envoy to Naples. He remained abroad two years, but, feeling the want of his legal income, he resigned in 1818, returned to Baltimore, and resumed the practice of his profession. He was engaged in most of the chief cases in the supreme court of the United States during the next four years. In 1820 he was elected to the U.S. senate and took an active part in the discussion on the admission of Missouri into the Union. He continued also his labors in the supreme court, and while engaged in his double duties at the bar and in the senate he was attacked by the illness that terminated his life.

Pinkney, William d. 27 Jun 1872 14 yrs. 5 mos. 7 days **R2/40**

Pinkney. On the 27th inst. William Pinkney, aged 14 years 5 months 7 days.

Dearest Willie thou hast left us
 And we thy loss most deeply feel
 But 'tis God that hath bereft us
 He all our sorrows can heal.

Funeral will take place from the residence of Robert Adams D street between 8th and 9th n.e., Sunday at 3 o'clock.

The Evening Star, June 28, 1872

Singular Death of a Boy

A lad named William Pinkney, while playing on a raft in a pool of water on Maryland avenue east, between 7th and 8th streets, yesterday afternoon, fell overboard, striking his head against the raft, which dislocated his neck, and he sank to the bottom. It is reported that two men were standing near by, but offered no assistance. The body was recovered and carried to the home of the deceased, on D street north, between 8th and 9th streets northeast.