

of General Forbes he called out the Frederick County militia to garrison Fort Frederick and Fort Cumberland, several hundred men readily marched and served under his command at these posts for several months (*Md. Hist. Mag.*, 1938, xxxiii, 231-232, 238-239).

BILLETING OF BRITISH TROOPS ON THE INHABITANTS

The quartering of troops on the inhabitants is always a grievance to the householders who are the victims. In Maryland, whenever possible, inns and ordinaries and not private houses, had been made use of when the militia was called out into service. That private houses, however, were occasionally used, is indicated by the petition of John Kirkpatrick, presented at the April-May, 1757, session, requesting that he be reimbursed for damage done to his house, apparently when the militia of Cecil County was called out for service on the frontier (pp. 6, 9, 58). But the quartering of local militia for a short time was a minor grievance in comparison with what now threatened in the billeting of British regulars over the winter.

It will be recalled that at the preceding session the Lower House had promised the Governor that at the session following it would prepare a bill making the necessary provisions for furnishing quarters for the British soldiers who it was expected would winter in the Province (pp. 67-68). Under date of September 30, the Lower House addressed the Governor asking him how many troops it was proposed to quarter in the Province and at what places (p. 205), and in reply Sharpe said that he could not inform them as to the exact number, but that Sir John St. Clair, deputy-quartermaster-general in America under Loudoun, thought that the latter would order two regiments to Maryland for winter quarters (p. 212). The Governor then submitted a tentative list showing how the twenty companies might be distributed among the thirteen towns he mentioned, and enquired whether the house felt they might be so allotted (p. 212). On October 5, the Lower House in an address to the Governor requested him to tell His Lordship it is apprehended that not more than one regiment could be accommodated as "there are few Towns that have more than One or Two Inns or Public Houses in them" showing its attitude toward billeting in private homes (p. 219). Provision for the troops seems to have been provided for in the Service bill which failed of passage because of disagreement between the two houses as to its terms. On November 19, the Lower House refused by a vote of 28 to 21 to consider a petition of the Corporation of Annapolis to make provision by special ordinance for the troops that were about to arrive there (pp. 279, 299-300). On November 24, both houses by ordinance, the Lower House by a vote of 18 to 13, agreed to allow £200 of the unexpended part of a grant of £3,000 previously made for recruiting men for the King's Royal American Regiment, to be used for this purpose (pp. 171, 285-286). Again on December 2, the Lower House, by a vote of 23 to 13, rejected a petition of the Corporation of Annapolis to provide further for the troops now billeted there (pp. 177, 299-300), and by the same vote refused to allow £2,000 remaining unspent from an appropriation for Indian scalps, to be used for providing winter quarters for British troops billeted in the Province (pp. 299-300).