

lished in the gazettes of the neighboring provinces, that the Maryland government would give rewards of £50 for each enemy Indian scalp. This was felt by the house to be important as the Catawbias in ignorance of this large reward had recently carried scalps to Virginia where only a £10 bounty was paid. The message as first presented to the Assembly by its committee contained a paragraph reflecting upon the Governor for his alleged delay in presenting the letter of the Cherokee chief to the Assembly, but this offensive reference was deleted in the Lower House by a vote of 20 to 10 (pp. 106-107). The Governor then sent a message to the Lower House asking what was to be done thereafter towards supplying provisions to friendly Indians who might come into the Province. The house in a petulant reply side-stepping the question declared that as it was about to adjourn, it regretted that such a trivial question should be addressed to it at this time (pp. 112-113).

The Governor at the September-December, 1757, session transmitted to the Lower House seven letters from Captain Joseph Chapline who had been with the Maryland troops on the frontier. These letters, written between April 23 and July 30, 1757, deal in great part with Indian affairs and are of considerable interest to students of frontier warfare (pp. 335-341).

At the February, 1756, session, the Assembly had appropriated £4,000 to be applied in great part to rewards for Indian scalps at the rate of £10 each; and at the September 1756 session, this bounty had been raised to £50. The accounts of the agents under the Supply acts when audited as of November 11, 1757, showed that only two scalps at £10 and four scalps at £50 each, had been claimed and paid for, and with the commissions allowed the agents, involved an expenditure of only £329:10:0. At the September-December, 1757, session the £20,000 Service or Supply bill which was rejected by the Upper House, had set aside £2,000 for cultivating the friendship of the southern Indians. The Lower House in a message to the Governor, December 5, 1757, expressed its concern that a measure so conducive to the safety of the province could have been rejected by the Upper House (p. 305). To this message the Governor replied that the Honorable Mr. Aitken, whom the King had recently appointed sole agent and superintendent of Indian Affairs in the Southern District of America, had written to him that it was contrary to the treaties with the Cherokees for them to demand or expect scalp rewards, and the Governor submitted Aitken's letter to this effect. Aitken, while not opposing the payment of scalp bounties to whites, said that with the Indians these rewards had given rise to numerous abuses such as the scalping for bounties of friendly Indians and even of women and children, and then cited several instances of the murder of friendly Chicasaws, Creeks, and Tuscaroras by Cherokees, who had the cunning to make four scalps out of one and to claim as many bounties. He adds that the Earl of Loudoun, Sir William Johnson of New York, and General Montcalm all detested the practice of giving rewards to Indians for scalps (pp. 309-312).

The animus of the Lower House may be well gauged by its refusal on December 8, by vote of 24 to 17, to change the scalp bounty (p. 321). Had the calls upon the treasury been greater its attitude might have differed. A few