

and caused him to specify at one point that a chariot being ordered from England be "easy going and low-hung." The lot he acquired in Bath, Virginia, was probably purchased because his poor health required frequent visits to the recuperative springs. OCCUPATIONAL PROFILE: planter, with some mercantile activity. Lloyd's plantations produced pork, beef, and wool for local sale and tobacco and wheat for export. He owned lots in at least three Maryland ports and apparently maintained contact with his father's London merchants. PUBLIC CAREER. LEGISLATIVE SERVICE: Lower House, Talbot County, 1771, 1773-1774 (Grievances Cv, 2, 3; Arms and Ammunition 2, 3); Conventions, Talbot County, 1st, 1774, 3rd, 1774, 4th, 1775, 5th, 1775, 6th-8th, 1775-1776; Lower House, Talbot County, 1777 (did not serve, resigned during the 1st session), 1780-1781 (Grievances 1); Senate, Eastern Shore, Term of 1781-1786: 1781-1782, 1782-1783, 1783, 1784, 1785, Term of 1786-1791: 1786-1787, 1787-1788, 1788 (resigned on November 27, 1788, because of illness and private business); Lower House, Talbot County, 1789 (elected, but did not attend); Senate, Eastern Shore, Term of 1791-1796: 1791-1792, 1792, 1793 (did not attend), 1794 (did not attend), 1795 (did not attend). OTHER PROVINCIAL/STATE OFFICES: Council of Safety, Eastern Shore, 1st, 1775; Executive Council, 1777, 1777-1778, 1778-1779; Constitution Ratification Convention, Talbot County, 1788. LOCAL OFFICE: common councilman, Annapolis, in office before 1780, resigned 1781 because of nonresidency. MILITARY SERVICE: colonel, by January 1778. OUT OF STATE SERVICE: delegate, Continental Congress, 1779 (elected in December 1779, but did not serve; resigned on May 1, 1780), 1783-1784 (elected in November 1783). STANDS ON PUBLIC/PRIVATE ISSUES: In June 1781, Lloyd subscribed £2,000.0.0 as security for a state emission of bills of credit. This figure was 15% of the total amount subscribed, and double the next highest sum pledged. By late October 1781, Lloyd affirmed his support for the recently-emitted bills of credit, but he refused to accept them for more than one-third of the total payment for the 1,200-1,500 bushels of corn he was selling the state government. "Surely," he wrote, "it can not be expected that a few citizens should receive it (new emission money), when the people almost universally refuse it." Lloyd also subscribed to the support of a privately hired and equipped barge to protect the Eastern Shore from enemy incursions, December 1781. WEALTH DURING LIFETIME. PER-

SONAL PROPERTY: received a promise from John Tayloe of £2,000.0.0 sterling as Elizabeth's dower in 1767, which was confirmed in Tayloe's will; purchased in 1771 the unfinished Annapolis mansion begun by *Samuel Chase* (1741-1811), and hired architect William Buckland to complete it in magnificent style; with his uncle *Richard Lloyd* (ca. 1717-1786) and his half uncle *James Hollyday* (1722-1786), accepted in 1775 a private mortgage on all of his brother's Maryland property in the amount of £20,000.0.0; lost at least £5,000.0.0 "hard money" and 7 slaves when the British plundered his Talbot County estate on March 14, 1781; was allowed 37,500 pounds of tobacco by the State in credit on his taxes in compensation for a schooner, which had been impressed into Continental service and had been lost in Virginia in March 1782; assessed value of property in Anne Arundel and Talbot counties £13,870.16.8, including 269 slaves and 500 oz. plate, 1783. LAND AT FIRST ELECTION: ca. 35,000 acres in Dorchester, Talbot, Anne Arundel, Kent, and Queen Anne's counties, plus 3 lots in Annapolis (the acreage is the remainder of ca. 43,000 acres inherited from his father after giving his brother ca. 7,300 acres and probably after his sister Elizabeth took control of the portion devised to her by Richard Bennett; the Annapolis lots were acquired by purchase). SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN LAND BETWEEN FIRST ELECTION AND DEATH: purchased 1 lot in Annapolis adjoining the house he bought from Chase and sold 2 lots in Annapolis, 1772. Sold over 1,300 acres in Queen Anne's County, 100 acres in Anne Arundel County, 750 acres in Talbot County, and almost all of the 15,000 acres in Dorchester County (most of which had become part of Caroline County), 1773-1783. Purchased 229 acres in Anne Arundel County and 1 lot in Bath, Virginia (now Berkeley Springs, West Virginia), 1778-1779. Assessed for ca. 13,000 acres in Talbot, Caroline, and Anne Arundel counties, plus 2 lots in Annapolis, and 1 lot each in the towns of Joppa in Harford County, Baltimore Town, and Chestertown in Kent County, 1783. Added ca. 750 acres to his Talbot County land by resurvey, purchase, and exchange; patented 5,525 acres and purchased an additional 350 acres in Allegany County in partnership with *William Paca* (1740-1799), and sold at least 50 acres in Queen Anne's County, 1783-1796. Probably also sold the remaining 229 acres in Anne Arundel County by 1796. When his brother died in 1787, Lloyd received an interest in his land, slaves, and equipment because of the private mortgage