

boundary of Delaware is at "False Cape," which is no cape at all, and doubtless received its very appropriate name in commemoration of this transaction. The map which did the Penns such good service is now in the possession of the Maryland Historical Society, where any one desirous of seeing a masterpiece of craft may inspect it.

Blakiston's health being impaired, he resigned his office and sailed for England in 1702, carrying with him the good wishes of the Province. Before his departure he offered to serve the Province as its agent in England for one year gratuitously, and after that at £120 sterling per annum, an offer which was willingly accepted, as matters continually arose in which it was of importance that Maryland should be properly represented before the Queen and Council. Blakiston, by his knowledge of conditions in Maryland and the confidence which was reposed in him by the people, was eminently qualified for this position, in which he rendered the Province good service for several years.

One of these matters which called for the services of an English agent was the continual pressure of the crown for assistance in men and money to New York for defence against the French and Indians. The Assembly took the ground that the position of Maryland was not understood; that the Province was in as great danger as New York from incursions of hostile Indians, and moreover that the people were poor, and that the expenses for their own defence and other necessary charges were as heavy as they could bear. At last they grudgingly agreed to contribute £300 when the other colonies should have contributed their quotas, which was practically deferring it to the Greek Kalends [pp. 393-4].

After Blakiston's departure, Thomas Tench, President of the Council, acted as Governor until the arrival of John Seymour with a commission from Queen Anne.

Seymour was a consequential, arrogant, and injudicious man; but the defects of his character are not particularly apparent in the brief period of his administration included in the present volume.

There are considerable gaps in our original records of this period, but fortunately we have been able almost entirely to fill them by copies obtained from the Public Record Office, London. In this way the Proceedings of the Lower House during the sessions of 1700 and June 1702, and those of both houses in 1704, together with the Report of the Committee of Accounts for 1700 have been obtained. The existence of copies of these records was discovered by Henry F. Thomp-