

of the Country party, voted *aye*, as did George of Cecil. On the 30th, the Country party made an attempt to have the duty again reduced to 2/6, and succeeded by a vote of 17 to 22. From the first division, Waughop had changed his vote to favor the smaller sum, Dulany was absent, Woolford had arrived, and voted with the other three Dorchester delegates, who changed their votes for the 2/6, the three Somerset men also changed their votes. The fourth member of the Cecil delegation had come, and the delegation voted 2 to 2, instead of casting three votes for the larger amount. Hemsley of Queen Anne's was absent. Prince George's voted unanimously for the smaller amount, and two from Baltimore as well as three from Charles, changed their votes from the larger amount.

(4) On May 4, there were two divisions as to payment of Councillors. It was first decided, by a vote of 19 to 23, to pay them nothing for 1733. In the affirmative were Key, Read and Waughop of St. Mary's, who had been of Country party leanings, while the Kent County delegation, presumably favoring the Proprietary, voted no. Colonel Mackall voted no. The three Somerset men voted yes. Francis of Talbot voted no, as did Brown of Dorchester, while Trippe and Harper voted *aye*. George, Wood, and Ward of Cecil voted *aye*, while Elliott and Hemsley of Queen Anne's voted *nay*. The two Annapolitans voted *aye*, as did all the delegates from Charles, except Hawkins. The compromise allowing Councillors' allowances for the present, was carried by the Speaker's casting vote in the affirmative—the first one recorded in Maryland—after the House divided 21 to 21. Hall of Kent, and Brown of Dorchester changed their votes to the affirmative. The rest voted as before. On May 5, it was voted, 22 to 20, to send a message to the Upper House embodying this compromise. Hamilton changed his vote to the affirmative, so no action was needed by the Speaker.

The instruction of August 10, 1734, that Nanticoke Manor be sold, reminds us that this tract was originally laid out for the use of the tribe of Indians of that name. (Bozman I, 110-115, 172.) About the beginning of the 19th Century, it was thought that there might be two or three of the tribe remaining in Maryland, though these were supposed to have part negro blood. Marylanders lost sight of the fact that in Delaware a considerable band of Nanticokes has continued to exist until the present, and is well described in a pamphlet by Frank G. Speck, published as Volume II no. 4, of the Contributions from the Museum of the American Indian Heye Foundation.

Respectfully submitted,

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