

in the bay were constantly called upon for help, they were of little use because their greater draught prevented their following the light enemy vessels up the shallow creeks. When finally a sufficient force of Maryland barges had been assembled to give promise of success in ridding the bay of these scourges and was about to sail for Tangier Sound, peace was declared.

In the summer of 1782 a considerable contingent of the French troops of the army of Rochambeau was encamped in Annapolis and an even larger number in Baltimore. While the privates were taken care of in their own encampments, the record shows that suitable provision for the housing of the officers presented a delicate problem which the Council found great difficulty in solving. The arrival of Rochambeau in Annapolis August 11, 1782, with his troops, was celebrated by a public reception and the reading of an address of welcome in the name of the Governor and Council. Although the Governor at the request of the Assembly had previously by proclamation celebrated on June 25 the recent birth of the Dauphin, formal congratulations upon the event were again offered to the Count.

It is interesting to note that with the cessation of active hostilities, certain rather humane amenities were observed between the belligerents. We find the Council, January 30, 1783, "dictated by motives of humanity" requesting Admiral Robert Digby in command of the British fleet, to issue a passport to Edward Giles described as a gentleman of Maryland, an officer of the American Army and a delegate to Congress now suffering from "a disorder of the breast" (undoubtedly tuberculosis of the lungs), to proceed to Bermuda for his health in his own vessel with a companion and slaves to attend him, and requesting the Admiral to make recommendations to the Governor of the Island on his behalf. Giles died a week or two later before the request could be acted upon. Permission was given to Thomas Jenings, a prominent and wealthy resident of Annapolis and a former attorney-general, to have shipped to him from New York through the enemy lines various articles for personal use which he had ordered in England before the Revolution and which had been lying there since its capture by the British, including such essentials as laced ruffled shirts, embroidered waistcoats, and a copper plate engraved with his coat of arms. We also note permission granted to Dennis Ryan of Baltimore to go to New York with his company of comedians and their properties. Authority was given various individuals to proceed to New York for business or family reasons and to enter the enemy's lines there. A few weeks after the surrender at Yorktown, Washington is asked for a flag of truce to permit the representatives of Cecil County to proceed to New York to secure the restoration of the public records of that county, which had been carried off by General Howe in 1777 when he passed through the Head of Elk in his advance on Philadelphia.

Not only was the Council incessantly struggling with the problem of securing sufficient funds to meet its requirements, but it was engaged in a constant squabble with that most important state official, the Intendant of the Revenue, Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, as to their respective powers in the handling of the public funds, and at times the dispute became very acrimonious. After