

be, when the Committee to determine what laws would expire at the end of the session, reported, on November 23, 1773, they underlined the fact that the "law for the speedy and effectual Publication of the Laws of this Province, and for the Encouragement of Anne Catharine Green" already had expired a year before (p. 91). A bill to continue Mrs. Green was introduced with no haste (p. 140), passed quickly by the Upper House (p. 71) and sealed into law by the Governor December (p. 74). Save for the one year provision it differed little from earlier acts. It did provide for paying her for what she had done since December 1773 despite the failure of the law. Each county had to allow her set sums of tobacco in the annual county levy, and for that tobacco she was obliged to print bind and deliver laws and votes and proceedings to the Governor and the members and clerks of both Houses, and three copies of each to the county clerks for the use of the inhabitants (232-233) Magistrates and judges and courts got copies bound in leather instead of the blue or marbled paper of the others. Mrs. Green had to continue to live in Annapolis, but to compensate her for this restriction, she got an allowance, a smaller one, even when there was no session of assembly. The act had the usual provision for marginal notes, a provision for which modern scholars are most grateful; to have to try to understand the inspection law, for instance, without their guidance would be immeasurably more difficult, if indeed it would be possible. One provision that might be expected is not found: there is no requirement at all for supervision of her work, nor for comparison of it by responsible officers of the government with the originals.

The ship *Chance* Capt. Robert Campbell from London caused excitement in Annapolis in the spring of 1774. Her entry is recorded in the *Maryland Gazette* of March 10, 1774, and the same issue contains an advertisement of what she brought for sale. Her main cargo was indented servants, men and women, who had four or five or six years to serve. Most of them were trained to some trade: there were masons, blacksmiths, sawyers, shoemakers, breeches-makers, farmers, wigmakers and weavers; of the women, some were cooks or sewing women, some had "been accustomed to the farming business," as milking, making butter and cheese, haymaking, reaping, etc. She brought, too, fabrics, from hemp osnabrigs to Manchester velvets, and powder and shot "and two tons of very fine oakum." What perturbed the lawmakers was the fact, exaggerated greatly, that she had disease aboard. It was believed that the disease was putrid fever, or typhus, but the report of the mate (Appendix III) shows that it was less than that. When she put in to Hampton Roads, she got fresh pork, green vegetables and peas. Of these a great soup was made and the soup made everyone ill. The Assembly acted with panicky haste. A bill to prevent infection from the ship *Chance* was introduced, passed, sent to the other house, signed by the Governor and made effective within one day (pp. 279-280, 312, 363-364). The vessel was ordered removed at least a mile from shore, and everyone on her was forbidden to come ashore without the Governor's permit. The sheriff was directed to supply her with necessities and to arrange for a place on shore at a safe distance where she might be moored. By the middle of April the people were recovering, and the vessel was ordered turned over to