

attendance after May 15, 1776). Served in various advisory positions to the British commanders in Philadelphia and New York, 1777–1783. Prepared “an Account of the State of the Country about Wilmington” (Delaware) for General Sir William Howe, ca. 1778, and an account of the “State of the Country of South Carolina” for General Sir Henry Clinton, ca. 1779; also wrote for Clinton in 1780 the well-researched and persuasive “Remarks on the Peninsula or Eastern Shore of Maryland,” which advocated the British capture of the supply-rich Delmarva peninsula. A member of the board established by the British “to direct and control operations of Associated Loyalists,” June 1781 to November 1782. Represented Maryland Loyalists in their claims for relief by the British government, 1784–?. STANDS ON PUBLIC/PRIVATE ISSUES: Initially a supporter of American complaints against the British, Alexander became a Loyalist and fled Maryland in September 1777. After the war, in a memorial to the British Loyalist Claims Commission, he stated that he was of the opinion “that British subjects of America were not subject to taxation by the British Parliament and that Maryland subjects were expressly free thereof by Charter.” However, he was “opposed to every measure of violence and to taking up arms.” After refusing to take the patriot oath of fidelity renouncing allegiance to the British sovereign, Alexander withdrew from politics, and in August 1777 when the British army under General Howe landed near his home at Head of Elk, Cecil County, Alexander offered Howe his support and assistance. Leaving behind his wife and six children, Alexander followed the British to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. It is unlikely that he ever saw his family again. He was outlawed for high treason by the Maryland General Court in May 1780. WEALTH DURING LIFETIME. PERSONAL PROPERTY: Alexander’s property was seized and inventoried by the Maryland commissioners of confiscated British property in April 1781. At that time he was listed as owning 44 slaves, 22 of whom were confiscated, and a law library of 63 titles (106 volumes). Alexander claimed ownership of 28 slaves and a law library of 240 volumes in his memorial to the British Loyalist Claims Commission. His confiscated property was sold in 1782. The following year Isabella Alexander’s property was valued at £785.10.0, including 17 slaves and 4 oz. plate. ANNUAL INCOME: law practice estimated to be worth over £450 sterling per year, 1771–1776. LAND AT FIRST ELECTION: probably 1,167 acres in Cecil County, plus title to 4 lots in the Village of Elk (later called Elkton) that he had leased out

during his development of the town in the 1760s. All of this land was the residue of a deed of gift from his mother and stepfather George Catto, received ca. 1760, which conveyed to Alexander the land held for him from his father’s estate, but did not include 100 acres that Alexander claimed he had given to Catto in 1765. SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN LAND BETWEEN FIRST ELECTION AND DEATH: 900 acres, or two-thirds of Alexander’s land, were confiscated by the Maryland government and sold in 1782. His wife Isabella petitioned the Maryland legislature in 1781 asking that land be reserved for her children. The General Assembly allowed her and the children the “mansions house” and 363 acres of land in 1784. In his memorial to the British Loyalist Claims Commission Alexander claimed to have lost 1,563 acres in Cecil County divided into three large farms with dwelling houses, good barns, and outbuildings that produced wheat, Indian corn, and livestock worth about £600 current money per annum. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS: After 1782 Alexander held title to no real or personal property in Maryland. In order to receive compensation from the British government for remaining loyal to the British crown, he valued his combined real and personal losses at £9,756 sterling and £450 sterling per annum. He received £5,459 sterling and £220 sterling per annum in compensation. Alexander left behind £814.18.7 current money in debts, which was collected from the proceeds of the sales of his confiscated property. WEALTH AT DEATH. DIED: in November 1805 at his apartment in Norfolk Street, Strand, London, England.

ALLEIN (ALLEN), WILLIAM (ca. 1742–ca. 1802). BORN: ca. 1742 in Anne Arundel County; probably youngest son. NATIVE: at least second generation. RESIDED: in Anne Arundel County until at least 1759; at “Newington,” Calvert County, 1777–ca. 1802, formerly the home of his father-in-law. FAMILY BACKGROUND. FATHER: Benjamin Allein (?–1748), of Anne Arundel County, an innkeeper, who ran the ferryboat at Pig Point, Anne Arundel County. MOTHER: Mary (?–1752). GUARDIAN: Samuel Roundell, from 1752 until at least 1759. BROTHERS: James (by 1730–?); John Zachariah (by 1730–?); Benjamin (by 1730–?); Thomas; Joseph; and Prindowell, a minor in 1752, who married on June 7, 1766, Elizabeth Brown. SISTER: Ann, who married Capt. Philip Allingham. MARRIED by 1771 Sarah Weems (ca. 1754–ca. 1804), daughter of Roger Wheeler (?–1763), a merchant of Calvert County, and wife Susannah Weems (?–by 1763); granddaughter of