

tobacco but did nothing for the, by then, discredited Coode (AM, XIII, 410, 417).

19. Convention of the Freemen of Maryland, 22 Aug. to 4 Sept. 1689 (AM, XIII, 241). Passed "An Ordinance for regulating of Officers Military and Civil and other necessary affairs for the present settlement of this Province."

20. Capt. John Coode carried on the government, after the Convention dissolved, under the style of "Commander in Chief" (AM, VIII, 123).

21. Provincial Convention, April, 1690.

22. Capt. John Coode and a committee of two from each county, appointed by the Convention, administered government until Coode left for England, to prefer charges against Lord Baltimore, in August, 1690 (AM, VIII, 191). After his return from this mission Coode, an habitual malcontent, was not again allowed to play any part in Maryland affairs. He died obscurely in March, 1708/9.

23. Col. Nehemiah Blakiston (Prot., wife Cath, dau. of Thomas Gerrard and sister of the former Mrs. Coode), appointed by Coode to succeed him in August, 1690 (AM, VIII, 206); superseded by Copley.

24. Col. Lionel Copley (Prot.), com. by William and Mary, 27 June 1691, as Captain General and Governor in Chief, Chancellor, and Vice Admiral; arrived shortly before 6 April 1692; died in office 9 Sept. 1693 (AM, VIII, 263, 305). On 1 Oct. 1692 he received from England the new Great Seal of Maryland, which he then entrusted to Col. Nehemiah Blakiston as Chancellor (AM, VIII, 371, 451). Copley had obtained the favor of King William by securing for him the port of Hull on William's entrance into England. He has commonly been confused with his own elder son, Sir Lionel Copley of Sprotsborough, Baronet.