

mission was Edmund Scarborough, with Randall Revell and John Elzey as his associates. The selection of Scarborough by the Proprietary was a most extraordinary one. He was not only a non-resident of Maryland, but held the important position of Surveyor-General of Virginia, and was a member of the Council and of the Assembly of Virginia. His appointment was undoubtedly made in the hope of propitiating and winning over to the Proprietary side this powerful leader of the hostile Virginia group, firmly determined if possible to wrest from Maryland the thirty-mile strip claimed by Virginia on the basis of a fictitious landmark. It was soon to become evident, however, that not only was Scarborough not to be thus won over, but that Revell's loyalty was equally unreliable.

Settlers other than Quakers, probably in great part members of the established church, had also settled in Manokin, and this settlement and Annemessex had so increased in numbers that on May 2, 1662, the Governor and Council, while continuing its commission for granting lands to Scarborough, Revell, and Elzey, also issued a special commission "to keep the peace on the Eastern Shore" to Randall Revell, John Elzey, and William Thorne, and Thorne was also appointed Commander of the Company of Foot. The powers of this court over which Revell presided did not extend to civil suits involving over 2000 pounds of tobacco, nor are any powers to act in criminal cases mentioned, although probably implied (*Arch. Md. iii*, 452-453). The commissioners were also empowered to appoint a sheriff to serve "till a county be erected", but if a sheriff was appointed his name has not been learned. The number of taxables at this time was given as fifty, indicating a population of about 175 persons.

On Feb. 4, 1662/3, power to grant lands as well as to keep the peace was entrusted to a single commission, of which John Elzey was made the presiding justice, with Randall Revell and Stephen Horsey, associated with him; but on Feb. 20, a new commission was issued with Elzey and Horsey "continued" and William Thorne and Capt. John Odber "joined", and with the provision that Randall Revell "bee out" (*Arch. Md. iii*, 469, 471). Scarborough and Revell were now obviously under suspicion. On April 29, 1663, August 15, 1663, and February 10, 1663/4, the same four commissioners were re-commissioned (*Arch. Md. iii*, 476, 488, 490).

The Quakers from Northampton, who had begun their trek into Maryland in 1660 and 1661, settled themselves in great part in Annemessex, while as said before, the Manokin district was apparently largely settled by Virginia Anglicans. Judging from the number of land grants the population was rapidly increasing. The Virginia Assembly, which met in September 1663, apparently upon false representations made to it by Scarborough, passed an act declaring the northern border of that colony to be a line drawn east through the fictitious Watkins Point lying some thirty miles north of the true point of this name, and ordering all the inhabitants in the disputed territory to submit at once to the Virginia authorities (*Hening; Statutes at Large of Va., ii*, 183-184). The act also contained a provision that representatives of the two colonies should meet together and mark out a dividing line. This action of Virginia was not entirely unexpected, for on February 23, some seven months before, Scarborough