

Sixtyeth or Royal American Regiment", was a British Army officer of French-Protestant descent who had served with great distinction against the French and Indians in the Seven Years' War. He had recently purchased from Daniel Dulany, a tract of land in the neighborhood of Elizabethtown, later Hagerstown, in what was then Frederick County, which was in 1763, resurveyed and patented to Bouquet, under the name of Long Meadow Enlarged, containing four thousand, one hundred and sixty-three acres. An act of naturalization was required so that he, as a "foreigner", might have a legal title to this land. Why this was necessary is a little curious as one would think that his long service as an officer in the British Army would have given him the status of a British subject, but he was legally considered a foreigner. Bouquet first saw service in the Low Countries with the Dutch, and later in the War of the Austrian Succession. In 1755, he became Lieutenant-Colonel of the Royal American Regiment, and in 1758 he was given the rank of Colonel (in America only), but in 1762 was made Colonel by brevet. Just before his death in 1765, he was formally thanked by the King, and made a Brigadier-General. He rendered notable service under General Forbes in the capture of Fort Duquesne, and in 1763, at the time of the Pontiac conspiracy, inflicted a signal defeat on the Indians. It is not believed that he ever actually lived on his tract, "Long Meadows Enlarged", near Hagerstown. After his death the Maryland Assembly in May 1766 passed an act authorizing the recording of Bouquet's will in the Prerogative Office at Annapolis; this was doubtless to establish the legal ownership of his Maryland land.

Of Frederick Victor, described in the naturalization act as "of the City of Annapolis, Gentleman", little has been learned. The vestry records of St. Ann's Church, Annapolis, show that he was organist of that parish, 1761-1763, and that on October 6, 1761, he was paid £10 for his "valuable care" in putting up the organ which had lately been bought in England. He was listed in July, 1762, as a bachelor "of the Value of 100 £ and under 300£", but in April, 1763, his "value" had been raised to 300£ and upwards. The last mention of him is in December, 1763. What became of him later is a mystery. Perhaps he sought other fields where his musical abilities were better appreciated. An attempt made at the 1763 session to secure the imposition of a poll tax of eight pounds of tobacco on the inhabitants of St. Anne's Parish, for the support of an organist (p. 226), was doubtless in behalf of Frederick Victor (pp. 226, 325). It was rejected by the Lower House, which probably accounts for the disappearance of Victor from St. Anne's (pp. 318, 325).

Bills which fail of passage in a legislative body, especially if passed by one house and rejected by the other representing a more privileged group, often throw more light upon social, and political under-currents of thought, and better foretell future trends, than do the laws actually placed upon the statute books. This was especially true in Maryland for the period under consideration. Thus the Supply or Assessment bill, in its various forms, passed nine times in the Lower House during the seven year period from 1756 to 1762, and rejected in each instance in the Upper House, reveals a deep-seated conflict of interests