

NOTES.

Page 97, line 21. "no such word as Fort." The allusion is to a matter that was long a bone of contention between the Lower House and the Proprietary. By various Acts of Assembly, founded upon the Act of 1664, the Proprietaries were allowed one shilling per hhd. on all tobacco shipped from the port, the proceeds to go to the support of the government. After the close of the royal government, this tax was disputed on the ground that this revenue was intended to erect and garrison forts, and that it was not a "port-duty" but a "fort-duty." Examination of the act showed that this contention was unfounded and frivolous.

Page 123, line 4. Reference is to John Wilkes.

Page 144, line 14. Word erased in original, probably "Judas."

Page 178, line 46. "ffin." So it reads in Glencairn's peculiar hand. Perhaps "Edin."

Page 248. Foot-note in original.

Page 272, line 41. "Tributary arrows." Under the charter the Proprietary paid to the crown, in lieu of all services, two Indian arrows of the Province, delivered at Windsor Castle on Tuesday of Easter week.

Page 323, line 21. The turbulent parson, Bennet Allen, was a friend and protégé of Baltimore, and there are many letters from him to his patron among the Calvert Papers, besides other documents, pamphlets, etc., in the collections of the Historical Society. He was a man of good education, great energy and determination, and no mean intelligence; but he was arrogant, grasping, and violent, and got into hot water wherever he went. The following note on him, in the handwriting of the late Robert Gilmor, is in the Society's collections: "The Rev. Bennett Allen was well known in Maryland as the fighting, horse-racing parson who possessed the favor of Governor Sharpe and the Lord Proprietor, Frederick, Lord Baltimore. He was continually in quarrels in his parishes, and when appointed to that of Frederick, against the wishes of the congregation, he forced his way into the church overnight through a window, by means of a ladder, on Saturday night, read his induction from the desk, and the Thirty-nine Articles, and then unbolted the door, which had had the lock taken off, and the next day, by some address, got into the church and pulpit, and had proceeded as far as the second lesson, when half-a-dozen of the gentlemen of the vestry marched up the aisle and staircase to pull him out. In his letter to Governor Sharpe giving an account of the proceeding, he says that he let the foremost man approach within two paces,