

(d. 1832); Dr. Charles Carroll of Annapolis (d. 1755), and his son, Charles Carroll, the Barrister, of Annapolis and Baltimore (d. 1782). Many, but by no means all, of these have been printed. Thus we have *Unpublished Letters of Charles Carroll of Carrollton and of his Father, Charles Carroll of Doughoregan*, Thomas Meagher Field, ed. (United States Catholic Historical Society, "Monograph Series," No. 1, N. Y., 1902); "Extracts from the Carroll Papers," *Md. Hist. Mag.*, X (1915) through XVI (1921), *passim* (letters between Charles of Annapolis and Charles of Carrollton, 1750-74); "A Lost Copy-Book of Charles Carroll of Carrollton," *ibid.*, XXXII (1937), 193-225 (Letters of 1770-74); "Extracts from Account and Letter Books of Dr. Charles Carroll of Annapolis," *ibid.*, XVIII (1923) through XXVII (1932), *passim* (letters of 1722-55); and "Letters of Charles Carroll, Barrister," *ibid.*, XXXI (1937) through XXXVIII (1943), *passim*. These extensive collections are a valuable source for economic history, but for political affairs they are disappointing. A similar observation may apply to the unpublished Callister Papers, Bozman Papers, and Galloway Papers.

Long the only newspaper of the province, the *Maryland Gazette*, published at Annapolis from 1727, with a gap between 1734 and 1745, consisted, like every other paper of its day, chiefly of advertisements, "foreign intelligence," and literary effusions. Not till after the Peace of Paris (1763) did it begin to reflect local issues and political controversies. The Maryland State Library at Annapolis has an almost complete file, which is available on microfilm at the Maryland Historical Society and at many scholarly libraries. All of the death and marriage notices down to 1800 have been published, under the title "'News' from the 'Maryland Gazette,'" in *Md. Hist. Mag.*, XVII (1922), 364-79; XVIII (1923), 22-37, 150-83, 273-90. A *Maryland Journal* appeared at Baltimore in the fall of 1773.

2. THE WRITINGS

There are two indispensable works of a general nature: Newton Dennison Mereness, *Maryland as a Proprietary Province* (N. Y., 1901), and Charles Albro Barker, *The Background of the Revolution in Maryland* ("Yale Historical Publications, Miscellany," No. 38, New Haven, 1940). The former embodies a topical treatment of the entire colonial era. The latter is a history, topical in its general tendency, of the second proprietary period (1715-76). Both are models of scholarship.

The detail of Maryland's political history may be filled in with the aid of a series of monographs and articles. Many of the best are to be found among the *Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science*, here abbreviated JHUS. These are for the most part accurate, scholarly, and penetrating although some earlier ones are duller than need be, and they come to us in an unattractive format.

An integrated series of such writings by the late Bernard Christian Steiner covers events down through the organization of royal government: *Beginnings of Maryland, 1631-1639* (JHUS, series 21, nos. 8-10, Balti-