

recently been introduced into Maryland. This was much preferred to the coarse wild tobacco indigenous to the middle Atlantic coast. The value of a pound of ordinary tobacco was given in 1666 as a penny and a half (p. 52); in 1668 as a penny and three quarters (p. 240); and in 1669 as a penny (p. 416).

In a suit involving the amount of the balance due on a debt which was to be paid not in "good sound merchantable tobacco" but "in sweet scented tobacco" one pound of the latter was to be valued as the equivalent of the two pounds of the former. At the February, 1670, court in the suit of the administrator of Richard Attkins against Jenkin Price, a witness deposed that Price had brought over from Pocomoke on the Eastern Shore to the Patuxent River three hogsheads of tobacco which he had paid to Attkins, and this deponent further said that Attkins had told him that this was "the best hogshead of Sweet Scented tobacco he had seen this year" and that "he was to allow him two for one for it" (pp. 532-533).

Attention has been called in an earlier volume to the use of the Broad Arrow by the sheriff to mark tobacco and other properties which belonged to the Lord Proprietary, or had been seized by the sheriff for rents, fees, or fines due to the Proprietary, as authorized by the act of 1642 (*Arch. Md. XLIX*; xxvi-xxvii). This followed the use of the same symbol in England to mark certain Crown property. In a case heard at the December, 1668, court, a certain John Anderton by John Morecroft, his attorney, sued Thomas Hynson, sheriff of Talbot County, for 3000 pounds of tobacco "upon a Note charg'd on the Def" by the Governor. It would appear that the plaintiff objected to the tobacco offered him by the sheriff, who averred that it was "sound merchantable tobacco" he had collected in payment of quit rents, and that it was "likewise then marked wth the lord Proprs mark and for th^e use of the said Lord Prop" (pp. 373-374). This mark was of course the Broad Arrow. In a criminal case before the court at its December, 1670, session Anthony Lecompt of Dorchester County, planter, indicted for violating the act of 1663 prohibiting anyone from disposing of tobacco paid to the Lord Proprietary for fees, rents, etc., or altering or scratching out his mark, was brought before the court for trial. He was charged with having purloined two hundred pounds of "neate tobacco" out of one of his Lordship's hogsheads. Lecompt was acquitted after "much debate" (pp. 622-3).

Two words, now largely out of current use, found in this record, are "blotter" and "waste book", for a rough account book or waste-book, in which entries are first made before posting. In a suit for debt before the December, 1668, court the defendant by his attorney John Morecroft, sought to avoid payment on the ground that "a merchants or shopkeepers Blotter" or "Wast book" was not sufficient evidence of a debt, but the court adjudged that as Thomas Freeman, against whose administrator the suit had been filed, had died before he had time to post his books, the "blotter" was good evidence (pp. 377-378).

Henry Ward of Baltimore County on February 10, 1669/70, had an allowance made to him in the public levy of 1090 pounds of tobacco for the accommodation at the "Barrones" of Jerome White Surveyor-General of the Province, and for his expenses at "Amickinn", as well as for boat-hire and "3 horses