

is an ingenious man and well acquainted with the springs of our Political Disputes" (*The Calvert Papers Number Two 1894*, p. 233). There seems to be no valid reason to question Dulany's supposition as to the author. That Cecilius Calvert also had a part in the preparation of "An Answer", apart from the evidence afforded by the handwriting, is further supported by the statement he made in a letter to Sharpe (?), dated January 16, 1765, in which writing of "An Answer", he declared: "My name must be unnoticed" (*ibid* p. 250).

The authorship of the "Remarks" and "An Answer" has long been a matter of considerable speculation by writers on this period of Maryland history, and this is the reason why it is discussed here in such detail. The interested reader is referred to a scholarly discussion of the place of printing of the "Remarks" and of "An Answer," to be found in Lawrence C. Wroth's *A History of Printing in Colonial Maryland*, 1922, (pp. 220-222), who believes on typographical grounds that the "Remarks" were from Franklin's Philadelphia press and that "An Answer" was printed in England. The extreme rarity of the "Remarks" and "An Answer", there being only three known copies of each pamphlet, and the fact that neither of them has ever before been reprinted, and more especially because they deal almost entirely with Assembly affairs for this period, make it advisable to reprint both of them in the Appendix (pp. 372-457). The shorter of the two pamphlets, the "Remarks" is printed in full, but in the case of the lengthier "An Answer", where long messages between the two houses and legal opinions are quoted in full in the pamphlet, the editor, to save space, reprints only the opening paragraph of the lengthier messages, referring the reader to a recent volume of the *Archives* (LVI), where these messages and legal opinions will be found printed in full. Cecilius Calvert in the contemporary letter to his nephew Frederick, Lord Baltimore, dated March 28, 1764, also printed in the Appendix, comments at length on the *Public Ledger* "Queries", which were written, he says, by an "anonymous sophistical upstart" (p. 364).

It will not be possible to give even a brief synopsis of all the controversial political questions brought forward and discussed in the "Queries", "Remarks", and "An Answer". Here we have brought together and quite ably presented the arguments on both sides of such controversial questions as: the character of the Provincial government, especially the relation and powers of the two houses; the interpretation of the Maryland charter; the judiciary; the Council; Proprietary prerogatives; relations with the Crown; support for a Provincial Agent in London; the rejected Supply or Assessment Bill and its proposed taxes on incomes; export tonnage duties on tobacco; the opinion of the Attorney-General of the Crown on the Constitution of Maryland; the right of the Proprietary to summarily remove councillors; the concentration of important offices in the hands of the members of the Council; double taxation of Roman Catholics and the suspected Catholicism of Cecilus Calvert; the claims of the Lower House to the powers and privileges of the House of Commons, and its right to initiate all money bills; the right of appeal to the Crown; and the attacks on John Ridout, the Governor's secretary, recently made a councillor. It may be said with certainty that the questions involving the rights of the people as opposed to those of the Proprietary, which were brought forward