

the encouragement of industry" (pp. xxxii, 512). There were also bounties paid for bear scalps, and a wolf's scalp. There are numerous other items in the levy shedding light upon the every-day life of the people, which are too numerous to mention.

V. *Coventry Parish, Worcester County*. As has been previously noted under the section on churches and clergy, Coventry Parish, Worcester County, had for years to endure the notorious Reverend Nehemiah Whitaker as its Rector (pp. lxx, lxxii). Upon his death in 1766, the parish sought to have a say in the appointment of Whitaker's successor, but as this was of the prerogative of the Lord Proprietary, they were unsuccessful in doing so. In the Appendix will be found a petition from the inhabitants of Coventry Parish, requesting the appointment of the Reverend Dr. Thomas Bradley Chandler as their rector (pp. 513-517).

VI. *Letter to the House of Representatives of Massachusetts*. The letter from the Lower House, dated June 24, 1768, signed by the Speaker and directed to the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, protesting against the Townshend Acts imposing duties on tea, glass, paper, and painter's colors brought into the colonies, will be found printed in the Appendix (pp. 518-519). It does not appear in the journal of the Lower House but is reprinted in the Appendix from the issue of the *Annapolis Gazette* for July 28, 1768. This letter will be found fully discussed in a previous section of the Introduction (pp. lix-lxiii).

VII. *Removal of the Baltimore County Court House from Joppa to Baltimore Town*. The 1768 Assembly passed an act removing the county seat from Joppa on Gunpowder River to Baltimore, after petitions signed by 2271 inhabitants favoring removal and 901 opposing it had been presented, and hearings before both houses of the Assembly had been held. These several petitions are printed in the Appendix (pp. 520-580). The large number of German names among the signers in Baltimore Town and the western parts of the county are to be noted. A very large proportion of those wishing to keep the court house at Joppa were residents of what is now Harford County. These lists of signers seem to represent practically all the adult free male white population of the county, and is a virtual county census for the year 1768. This interesting episode in the pre-Revolutionary history of Baltimore has been narrated in some detail earlier in this Introduction (pp. lxxxv-xc).