

rangers, and that no license money would be required to make up a deficiency. It dared the Upper House to tell the public that the true reason for its unwillingness to use the licenses for defense was to guard the pretended prerogative of the Proprietary, and to confess that it was willing to sacrifice the frontier inhabitants to do so (pp. 407-408, 410, 411-412). On the last day of the session, Nov. 26, 1763, the Lower House directed a committee to draw up a bill for the regulation of ordinaries, the terms of which the journals do not disclose. This bill was promptly passed by special order and sent to the Upper House where no notice whatever was taken of it (pp. 410, 413, 286). It was not until the year 1766 that the Proprietary was finally forced to give up his claims to the license money from ordinaries.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION

The committee appointed by the Lower House in 1762 "to inspect into the state and Condition of the Arms and Ammunition" of the Province, reported under date of April 13. It is of interest that the report was brought in by William Smallwood, a delegate from Charles County, whose rear guard tactics when in command of the Maryland troops fourteen years later at the Battle of Long Island appears to have saved Washington and the Continental Army from capture by the British under General Howe. To students of eighteenth century armament, ammunition, and equipment, the itemized inventory of what was in the hands of the Provincial Armourer in the year 1762 will prove of considerable value. Those interested in the Annapolis of that day will learn that in the Council Chamber were stored muskets, carbines, pistols, swords, halberds, pikes, daggers, bayonets, and drums; that under the Conference Chamber were musket balls, bar lead, and gun flints; and that fine glazed powder, cannon powder, and carbine ball were stored in the powder house. The committee also reported that the fifteen cannon fixed on wood at the Half-Moon Battery needed new aprons, tompkins, and that all were sadly in need of painting (pp. 122-124).

At the 1763 session a committee of five headed by Benjamin Mackall was appointed by the Lower House to inspect and report upon the condition of the arms and ammunition belonging to the Province. This report, dated October 24, 1763, follows the same general line as that presented at the previous session. The report shows that the fifteen cannon on the Half-Moon Battery seemed to need paint even more than they did the year before, and would be "even dangerous to fire". Other old cannon noted in former reports as lying on the point had by this time disappeared. The several hundred muskets, guns, carbines and bayonets that had been recently brought back from Fort Frederick were much eaten by rust and were further deteriorating, as they were stored in the very damp cellar under the Conference Chamber. A comparison between the quantity of arms and ammunition for the years 1762 and 1763 was given, and showed a marked deficiency for the latter year. The report concluded with the statement that it "appears to your committee that the present Armourer is and we imagine from his Infirmity will continue incapable of taking due