

stocks and pillorie fetching" (p. 40). As far as is known there were no bounties offered for Indian scalps at this time, nor if there had been, would the bounty have been such a trivial sum. It seems almost certain, however, that by "Indian heads" were meant the heads of wolves killed by Indians, which had been acquired from them by the white settlers, who were entitled to the wolf head bounty offered, then 100 pounds of tobacco. Emerson doubtlessly received 200 pounds for two wolves heads and 77 pounds for fetching the stocks and pillory for a meeting of the court.

ARCHITECTURE AND BUILDING

Of interest to students of Colonial *architecture and building* will be the details of seventeenth century construction and costs to be found in the specifications for building the new county court house and prison erected in 1674-1675, and also for building details in suits for debts due for carpentering work done in building an addition to a dwelling house, for remodelling, and for new farm buildings. At the January, 1667/8, court, Thomas Alcocks, a carpenter, filed two suits against George Thompson, the former clerk of the court. This is the same Thomas Alcocks (Alcoke, Allcock) whose wife and children had been killed by the Indians in 1665 (*Arch. Md.* LIII, li, 609). One suit was for 2400 pounds of tobacco for a 20 × 10 foot addition to Thompson's dwelling, a "fourtie foot house"; the other for 1930 pounds for what seem to have been alterations in the dwelling itself. In addition to the 4330 pounds of tobacco for work sued for in the two suits, there were also asked damages of 4500 pounds. The work done as recited in the first suit is itemized in great detail. The specifications were in Thompson's own hand. The house was to be "double raftred Studded and grouncel^d" and "ceeled up to the Wall plate"; there were to be an inside chimney (400 pounds of tobacco), five-foot closets, and four tables. In the second suit there was a charge of 250 pounds of tobacco for two windows and five doors; 250 pounds "for making a paire of welsh Staires and taking down of a welsh Chimney to the Wall plate, and building it with a Roof up." There was also a new kitchen 60 feet long by 20 feet wide with a Welsh chimney and a lobs corner, at a cost of 800 pounds. Another charge of 630 pounds was for making a pair of racks for guns, "wind-beaming" the 40 foot house, and for "new covering his Dwelling house 40 foot long." Before the cases were heard in court, Alcocks entered an appeal in both cases to the Provincial Court (pp. 113-14). As there is no record of its having been heard there, the matter was doubtless settled out of court before coming to trial. Diligent enquiry has failed to throw any light upon what was meant by "a paire of welsh Staires", a "Welsh chimney", and a "Lobs corner". An even earlier mention of a Welsh chimney is to be found in the Maryland records. Under date of October 19, 1654, Thomas Wilford agrees, in a maintenance contract, to have built for the use of Paul Sympson, a house 15 x 15 feet with a "welsh Chimney" (*Arch. Md.* X, p. 302).

At the November, 1671, court, George Godfrey sued the estate of Daniel Johnson, who had just died, for building work he had recently finished for