

thus warned, Green was neither formally admonished nor censured (p. 23). It is not clear why Green failed to include these accounts of the Upper House clerks in the printed *Votes and Proceedings* of the Lower House for the November–December, 1765, session. They are to be found entered in full in the manuscript libers of the journals of this house and are thus part of the official Lower House record, and have already been printed in the *Archives* (*Arch. Md. LIX*, 115-130, 216). They did, however, appear in print later in a pamphlet with other material relating to the dispute about the clerks' salaries which was issued from the Green press in September, 1766. The title of this rare pamphlet is: *Province of Maryland. Council Proceedings from 10th of May, 1756, to the 12th Nov. 1764*. Jonas Green, Annapolis, 1766. It seems likely that Green escaped censure by the Lower House on the promise of the publication of this pamphlet containing the accounts.

No act for the publication of the Session Laws and the *Votes and Proceedings* of the Lower House, and "for the encouragement of Jonas Green", was passed at the May, 1766, session, but Green was ordered by the Lower House, on May 27th, to print the very recently enacted law "for reviving and continuing causes and actions in the High Court of Appeals and in certain county courts, and to distribute copies to the courts." It will be recalled that during the Stamp Act excitement no court sessions had been held, and had not an act of revival and continuance been passed all acts pending in the courts would have legally expired (pp. 64, 83-84). At the November–December, 1766, Assembly, the usual act was passed for printing the laws and *Votes and Proceedings* and "for the encouragement of Jonas Green" (pp. 238, 241). Why Green at this session made "a representation" to the Assembly and what was its nature, the journals do not disclose. After presentation in the Upper House on December 5th it was referred to the lower chamber, which promptly rejected it (pp. 131, 211-213). One can conjecture whether this "representation" had any connection with the episode which occurred at the preceding session when he was brought before the bar of the house for not having published certain accounts, or whether he wanted higher pay for his work as public printer, or whether he asked for payment for printing the Proclamations of Governor Sharpe announcing the repeal by Parliament of the Stamp Act, for which the Lower House had refused to pay (p. 102). It was probably the last. No copy of these *Proclamations* printed by Green is known to be in existence. It would be interesting to know whether this "representation" was presented in printed form, as had been a petition by him to the 1762 Assembly asking increased pay (*Arch. Md. LVIII*, 578-579). Green died April 11, 1767. His career as "public printer" since 1738 had been a notable one. He was succeeded by his widow, Anne Catharine Green, who conducted the business alone until 1768, when her son, William Green, became associated with her.

The 1768 Assembly passed the usual act for the publication of the Session Laws, and the *Votes and Proceedings*, and, as it was now styled, for the "encouragement of Anne Catharine Green". It was drawn up along the same lines as had been those passed at previous sessions for the encouragement of her husband. The act concludes, however, with the statement, that following the