MARYLAND AS A PALATINATE

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649199983

Maryland as a palatinate by Constance Lippincott

Except for use in any review, the reproduction or utilisation of this work in whole or in part in any form by any electronic, mechanical or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including xerography, photocopying and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system, is forbidden without the permission of the publisher, Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd, PO Box 1576 Collingwood, Victoria 3066 Australia.

All rights reserved.

Edited by Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd. Cover @ 2017

This book is sold subject to the condition that it shall not, by way of trade or otherwise, be lent, re-sold, hired out, or otherwise circulated without the publisher's prior consent in any form or binding or cover other than that in which it is published and without a similar condition including this condition being imposed on the subsequent purchaser.

www.triestepublishing.com

CONSTANCE LIPPINCOTT

MARYLAND AS A PALATINATE



MARYLAND AS A PALATINATE

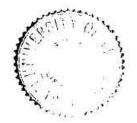
3647

MARYLAND AS A PALATINATE

CONSTANCE LIPPINCOTT



Printed for Private Circulation By J. B. Lippincott company, philadelphia 1902



COPYRIGHT, 1902 BY CONSTANCE LIPPINCOTT

Contents

Introduction	
PAG)	
1. Definition of a Palatinate	
2. HISTORICAL INSTANCES OF THE PALATINATE	1
(a) European Palatinates.	
(b) Durham.	
(c) Avalon.	
(d) Georgia and the Carolinas.	
(e) Pennsylvania and Delaware.	
(f) Maryland.	
(g) Advantages of this Form of Government, and	
Reason for its Establishment in America.	
Ibaracteristics of Maryland	
1. The Charter	,
2. The Naming of Maryland 16	,
3. The Origin of Martland Law	1
4. Land Tenurs	3
(α) Quit-Rents.	
(b) Cantion Money.	
(c) Manors.	
5. The Prople and Life of Colonial Maryland 2	
(a) Upper Classes.	
(b) Servants.	
(c) Convicts.	
(d) Slaves.	
5	

CONTENTS

	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	أحرسون		200	i Paris	876-070	CHATSE.					
											2	AGE
6.	THE CHU	RCH AN	D CLI	KBG Y	34		*6	30		0.	•	26
7.	EDUCATIO	Nr.	*0	*	99		*3	•	×		0	32
8.	CITIES AN	D Tow	NB.	×	136	(•)	•	•	Ĩ.	100	. •	33
9.	METHODS	OF TR	AVEL .	AND	MEAT	NB OF	Сом	MUNI	CATIO	on.	٠	35
	(a) Ro	ads.										
	(b) Ro	lling R	oads.									
	(c) Po	st-Road	le and	Rot	ates.							
	(d) Ve	hicles.										
10.	FINANCE .	S#8:	**	(k)	34	50 6 55	£ 0	· ·	32	134	÷	39
11.	FAMOUS 3	ien .	*2	٠	÷.		•0	٠	9	39	42	42
Sumi	nary .	•		8		•	•	•	•		48	45
Bibli	ograpby		ě.		1	(0)				•	•	47

Introduction

(1) Definition of a Palatinate:

CCORDING to the Century Dictionary, a palatinate is the dominion of a count palatine. In England, an earl or count palatine had royal jurisdiction in his province; all tenants-in-chief held of him; he had his own courts, took proceeds of jurisdiction, and appointed his own sheriff.

(2) Historical Instances of the Palatinate:

HOUGH the word palatinate is of Latin origin, and was first used in France, it is to the Teutonic peoples that we must look for the fullest development of this form of government.

(a) In Europe, we find the Rhenish palatinates, and the counties palatine of both England and Ireland, the best known of which are Durham, Chester,

¹ Century Dictionary, vol. v., under "palatinate" and "palatine."

INTRODUCTION

and Lancaster. In England, Durham alone retained its ancient privileges and government for any length of time, owing perhaps to the fact that its ruler, being a bishop, could not found a feudal family, and therefore was less apt to excite the king's jealousy. That the Bishops of Durham had quasi-regal powers in their palatinate is without doubt, but the king found many ways in which he could encroach on and limit their privileges.¹

(b) Durham: There are many theories as to the origin of the Durham palatinate, three of which are well worth noticing: two of them trace its origin to the deliberate act of one of the English kings, probably Alfred or William the Conqueror; the third looks on it as a growth not complete until the thirteenth century, but a survival of local independence in the ancient kingdom of Northumbria. The latter theory is the one accepted by Lapsley in his work on Durham. Fiske inclines to the theory that Durham was founded by William I. to defend the border. This last theory is the one generally accepted. The bishop was at the height of his power between the years 1300 and 1400.

The bishop, as the head of the civil government, had the appointment of all the civil officers, and the

¹ Fiske's Old Virginia and her Neighbors, vol. i. p. 276.

² Harvard Historical Studies, vol. viii.

^{*}Lapsley's County Palatine of Durham.