

Proprietary as his prerogative, or because the appropriations which they carried were to come from the disputed ordinary licenses or from some other source of revenue, such as fines and forfeitures, claimed by the Proprietary as his own, or because they sought to extend the jurisdiction of the county courts at the expense of the provincial courts at Annapolis.

The story of the attempt at this session to establish a college at Annapolis, and the proposal to use for this purpose the unfinished and long-abandoned building, known as "Bladen's Folly", begun by Governor Bladen as a residence for the Proprietary governors, has already been told in part by the editor in a former volume of the *Archives* (LVI; lxvi-lxviii). This project was revived at the 1763 session and met its nemesis in the Upper House, because it was proposed to use the ordinary licenses towards the support of the college. In another section of this introduction this final and unsuccessful attempt before the Revolution to establish a "Seminary of Learning" in Maryland, will be discussed in greater detail (pp. lv-lviii). Following the establishment of peace between Great Britain and France in 1762, the Indians, as the result of the uprising under Pontiac, again began to make depredations along the entire western frontier. A bill to provide a force of fifty rangers aroused an acrimonious dispute between the two houses, because the Lower House sought to use licenses from ordinaries for this purpose. Both houses showed a perfect willingness to leave the settlers on the frontier to their fate rather than agree upon any compromise which would have made an appropriation possible for the support of the rangers, and no legislation whatever for this purpose was passed. The disposition of licenses from ordinaries, or public houses, had been the cause of a dispute extending back nearly three-quarters of a century, and one which had gained heat with the passage of the years. It reached its climax at the 1763 session when it colored much of the proposed legislation of importance that came before the Assembly. As an Assembly problem, however, it did not reappear again after this session, although it was not until 1766 that the Proprietary was finally forced on legal grounds to relinquish his claims to these licenses. The history of this ordinary license question, which had its beginnings in 1692, is dealt with in detail elsewhere in this introduction (pp. lxvii-lxix).

Numerous questions involving parishes and churches, such as the division of parishes, the erection, replacement, or repair, of churches or chapels of ease, and the employment of organists, came before the 1763 Assembly, usually as the result of petitions presented by vestries or congregations. These parochial and church matters, are discussed elsewhere (pp. li-liv). Towns and counties asked legislation for their benefit. Thus Baltimore sought authority to confirm a lease made by Thomas Harrison to the commissioners of Baltimore Town for a lot to be used as the site of a town market. The Lower House passed the bill, but after it was amended in the Upper House so as to change the method of appointment of certain market employees and to add a clause "to save to the King and to the Lord Proprietary their respective rights", it was rejected by the lower chamber, doubtless because it implied the recognition of some Proprietary "pretension" which this body opposed