

the means of support of the college, the Lower House knew full well that the upper chamber would reject the bill, as monies derived from this source were claimed by the Proprietary as his prerogative. The "proposal", however, was not actually embodied in the form of a bill, the Assembly adjourning before the Lower House could take final action (*Arch Md.* LVI; lxvii-lxviii).

Why the matter of the college did not come up again at the 1762 session is not clear, unless the delegates were too much preoccupied with their final and ninth unsuccessful effort to pass the controversial Assessment or Supply bill. It did, however, come up again at the October–November, 1763, session, when on October 11, a very large committee composed of thirteen leading delegates, several of them members of the Proprietary party, and headed by James Tilghman, was directed to enquire as to the best means of raising a sufficient sum "to erect a Seminary of Learning in this Province", and providing for its support (p. 307). Two days later the committee reported that it was estimated that £2,500 would complete the dwelling house intended for the Governor, and that £500 additional would be required for furnishing the house, for building a brick stable, and for a "garden yard"; and it was proposed that this £3,000 be taken out of monies belonging to the Province in the Loan Office. Annual expenses for maintenance were estimated at £1,360, this to be raised by a tax on ordinaries, estimated to produce £600 annually; a graduated tax on bachelors based upon their "value", to be levied at rates ranging from five to twenty shillings per poll, estimated to yield £420; the balance to be made up by the annual "donation" of £40 which Benedict Leonard Calvert had made for the support of King William's School, Annapolis, and from the tuition fees, or "profit", from eighty boys at £4 per annum, totalling £320. In addition the bill provided for the appointment of two persons in each county who were to raise additional funds by subscriptions to be used for other college purposes. The £1,360 that was to be paid as salaries to the masters of the school, was divided as follows: (1) salary for a president or first master, £300; (2) second, third, and fourth masters, and a mathematical master, £200 each; (3) two English and writing masters at £100 each; (4) four servants and a boy totalling £60 (pp. 309-310, 314-316).

The Lower House approved by a vote of twenty-four to fifteen that the £3,000 required for completing the building and grounds and for furnishings be taken from available public funds in the Loan Office. Party lines were not strictly drawn on this vote, the opposition coming largely from Eastern Shore members. The house next, by a vote of twenty-two to sixteen, approved the method proposed by its committee for raising funds for the support of the college. Upon the motion of Colonel Edward Tilghman, who offered the measure, it was ordered that the proposal for establishing a college which had been concurred in by the Lower House at the April, 1761, session be now again read to the delegates (pp. 314, 316). When the bill came up again on October 28, a motion was made that the taxes levied for the support of the college be paid at the same ratios of coins to tobacco that were in force in the existing Tobacco Inspection law which was about to expire. This motion was carried by a vote of twenty-one to nineteen, the Proprietary party in