

Bernard C. Steiner, in *Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science*, Series XVI, pp. 397-402).

In the dispute over the pay of the Anglican clergy, Samuel Chase, William Paca and the Rev. Jonathan Boucher, Rector of St. Anne's, in Annapolis, played a prominent part ("William Paca, Signer, Governor, Jurist," by Albert Silverman, in *Maryland Historical Magazine*, Vol. XXXVII, 3-5; *History of Maryland*, by Thomas Scharf, Vol. II, 126-127).

Although it was not known in Maryland until December, 26, 1771, Frederick Calvert had died at Naples, Italy, during September, 1771 (*Maryland Gazette*, Dec. 26, 1771; *Acts of the Privy Council, Colonial Series*, 1766-1783, p. 556). This brought about the succession of Henry Harford, Calvert's illegitimate son, as the new Lord Proprietary. Had the death of Frederick Calvert been known sooner in Maryland, the Assembly elected in January, 1771, which met during October–November, 1771, would have been dissolved. However it was not known until about a month after that Assembly had been prorogued. Although the death of Frederick Calvert was reported on December 26, 1771, Governor Eden, as stated above, continued to prorogue the General Assembly elected in January, 1771, to June 15, 1773. When, however, on April 29, 1773, Eden received a new commission from Henry Harford appointing and continuing him Governor, he at once declared the Assembly elected during January, 1771, dissolved and called for the election of a new House of Delegates (*Maryland Gazette*, Apr. 29, 1773). This election was held during May, 1773 (*ibid.* May 20, 27, June 3, 10, 24, 1773).

The result of this election was a victory for those opposed to Governor Eden's policies, especially his Proclamation of November 26, 1770. Even in Annapolis the anti-administration forces won. After the polls were closed, according to an account appearing in the *Maryland Gazette*, on May 20, 1773, a mock funeral was held in that town. Citizens marched to a gallows to which a copy of the hated Proclamation was suspended and then cut down and buried accompanied by a discharge of musketry. For a discussion of this Proclamation and other controversies in Maryland prior to the Revolution, see "The Background of the Revolution in Maryland," by Charles A. Barker, *Yale University Press*, pp. 329-377.

The new General Assembly convened on June 15, 1773, and remained in session a comparatively short time, that is, until July 3 when Governor Eden prorogued it. He gave as his reason for doing this the absence of so many members "and the little Prospect of any further Benefits accruing from a continuance of the Session at this Season . . ." (pp. 333, 390).