

Smallwood from Charles, later to become a distinguished Revolutionary officer and a Maryland governor, who succeeded Captain Arthur Lee lately deceased (pp. 405, 442). The Speaker was ordered to issue warrants for an election to fill the place recently made vacant by the death in the previous December of Henry Waggaman of Somerset (p. 442).

In letters to Lord Baltimore written at this time Sharpe referred to the unhealthfulness of this season and to his own indisposition, and to the toll which death had taken in the Province. Not only were the usual oaths administered to the newly elected members, but all the old members and officers of the house were required to take the oath of allegiance to the new king, George III (p. 399). John Allen Thomas was chosen clerk of the Lower House, and after his election had been approved by the Governor, he was sworn in (p. 438). He succeeded Michael Macnemara, who for fifteen years had served as clerk of this house and was now on a visit to England, described by Sharpe in a letter to Secretary Cecilius Calvert, dated December 22, 1760, as "a most turbulent Spirit" and under the influence of the Dulany family, and with the warning to Calvert that he would seek the ear of Pitt or of Fox to influence them in favor of the activities of the Lower House and against the Proprietary government (*Arch. Md.* XXXI, pp. 483, 547-548). Captain Robert Sanders as sergeant-at-arms, and Andrew Buchanan as door keeper also took the oaths to the new King (p. 439). The Rev. Samuel Keene who had just arrived in the Province and was now officiating as curate at St. Anne's in Annapolis, was selected by the Lower House to read prayers twice daily, the Rev. Alexander Williamson, who had officiated at recent sessions, having been transferred from St. Anne's to Prince George's Parish, Frederick County (p. 439). The former rules of order were adopted (pp. 439-440). Richard Tilghman III and William Wilkins qualified as clerks of certain committees by taking the prescribed oaths (p. 450). The latter was apparently the son of the William Wilkins of Annapolis who had served in a similar capacity at former sessions but who had died a few weeks previously. Richard Tilghman III was a member of the noted family of that name of the "Hermitage", Queen Anne's County.

This session, or as the Upper House styled it, "convention", of the Assembly was to be even more fruitless than its predecessor, for as a result of the impasse between the two houses, no legislation whatever was enacted. The subjects which caused the greatest contention between the two houses were: the Supply or Assessment bill; the form of the address of condolence to George III on the death of his grandfather and predecessor George II; the Henry Darnall defalcation of Provincial funds; the support of a provincial agent in Great Britain; the adoption of the Journal of Accounts; the publication of Bacon's *Collection of Laws*; and the establishment of a college at Annapolis. As all these controversial questions are discussed in considerable detail elsewhere in this introduction, their fate at this session need only be briefly touched upon here.

The Supply, or Assessment, bill went through the same routine in the Lower House at this session as it had at preceding sessions. The usual resolves were