

liam Claibourne's refusal to acknowledge Maryland jurisdiction over his Kent Island settlement—started in 1631—was an early challenge to which Governor Calvert was forewarned by Cecil Calvert's instructions. In the end the Governor had to take an armed force to Kent Island to persuade its inhabitants to accept his authority. His account of the affair in a letter to Lord Baltimore conveys an impression of a good planner who knew how to implement a firm policy of carrot and stick.

Governor Calvert also had to convince his brother that policies conceived in England could not always be usefully enforced in Maryland. When the Assembly of 1638 refused to pass laws Cecil Calvert had dispatched from England, Leonard convinced the Lord Proprietor that "there was . . . many things unsuteable to the peoples good and no way conducing to your proffitt," and that the laws that were passed instead "provide both for your honor and proffitt as much as those you sent us did." By listening to his governor and agreeing to the Assembly's right to initiate laws, Lord Baltimore created a constitutional landmark.¹⁴

If successful in some matters, Governor Calvert could not always obtain the cooperation or loyalty of the manor lords. Of the seventeen gentlemen that had sailed on the *Ark*, only he, Cornwallis, and two minor investors, Thomas Green and John Medcalf, were left by the end of 1638. The others had died or returned to England.¹⁵ Luckily for Lord Baltimore, new investors replaced them, but any special bond produced by sharing in the first adventure had disappeared. Quarrels over trade, over the distribution of provincial office and power, and over the privileges the Jesuit priests re-