

1. HOW THE OFFICES EVOLVED.

Cecilius, Lord Baltimore, a practical man, did not impose on his little settlement an elaborate constitution. He chose instead to let his patronage evolve and expand with the increase of population, dividing offices whose duties became too numerous and erecting new ones as need required. His earliest government was extremely simple. It consisted merely of a Governor, Leonard Calvert, and two "Commissioners," Jerome Hawley and Captain Thomas Cornwalleys. These went out to Maryland at the first settlement, landing March 25, 1634. In November, 1637, arrived John Lewger with a commission creating Calvert Governor and Chancellor, Lewger himself Secretary, and Lewger, Hawley, and Cornwalleys Councillors. Two months later the Governor began to appoint sheriffs.

The executive mechanism, consisting of a Governor and the sheriffs, was now substantially complete. Meanwhile the patronage grew up around the Governor by two processes: a progressive division of the Secretary's office, and the erection of new offices to meet special needs. After 1673 there were also a number of royal customs places. Although outside the patronage of the province these were under the Governor's supervision and were commonly filled by Maryland residents.

The provincial Secretary had at first all functions not definitely assignable to the Governor or the Chancellor. As Secretary he was notary public and custodian of provincial records, and he could appoint the clerks of his own office and of the provincial and the county courts. These functions he retained, save for loss of the custody of certain records, throughout colonial times.

His other duties were, however, gradually taken away. From his office were detached the posts of Surveyor General (1641/2), Agent and Receiver General (1651), Attorney General (1657), Commissary General (1673), Naval Officer (1676), and Rent Roll Keeper (1689). Under royal government, in 1705/6, the secretariat was itself divided between a principal residing in England and a deputy living in Maryland. Thereafter the deputy took all fees and paid his principal a salary. The principal acquired wider power and a larger revenue in 1751. Meanwhile the deputy had assumed, soon after the restoration of 1715, an additional style as Judge of the Land Office; but in 1738 this post