

was made a separate place of profit. Thus seven offices in all were taken from the secretariat, and that office was itself divided between a principal and a deputy.

Moreover, of those places taken from the Secretary several underwent further division. The Surveyorship was in 1697 divided between two incumbents, one for each shore. Much earlier this officer had begun to appoint deputies, of whom there was soon one in each county. In 1683 the function of examining and passing certificates of survey was given to an Examiner General.

The Agent and Receiver General, throughout colonial times, received and disbursed the proprietary revenue. Originally he also handled public moneys and tobaccos, and in 1689 he acquired possession of the rent roll. The provincial funds were, however, taken from him under royal government, and in 1694 two Public Treasurers were appointed to receive and disburse them. The rent roll, largely destroyed in 1699, was compiled anew by two "Copartners in Farming the Quit-Rents" and in 1707, at the expiration of their lease, was entrusted to a separate Rent Roll Keeper now appointed. After 1733 there were two such keepers, one for either shore.

The Agent seems at first to have received His Lordship's territorial revenue directly from freeholders and tenants, but as the progress of settlement enlarged this function, he began to appoint subordinates. These were the collectors of quit-rents; special officers to receive alienation fines in each county, usually the county clerk; and stewards, to lease out manors and reserves and to collect the rents.

In 1716 Baltimore discontinued the office of collector and accepted a duty of two shillings per hogshead on tobacco in lieu of all quit-rents and alienation fines. On their resumption in 1733 the quit-rents were entrusted to farmers and receivers, who accounted to the Agent and Receiver General. In 1755 the office of receiver was discontinued, and that of farmer was assigned to the sheriffs; but twelve years later the farmer's office was again made separate and distinct.

The Attorney General began in 1688 to appoint deputies, one in each county. These officers, originally styled His Lordship's Attorneys, were after 1690 called Clerks of the Indictments. On three occasions a Solicitorship General was divided from the Attorney's place, but the new office was each time short lived.

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by 1684

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