

before the outbreak of hostilities ended his income. In 1780 Maryland abolished quit-rents (as of July 4, 1776) and in 1781 confiscated the property of British subjects. At the close of the war Harford applied to the British government for compensation, valuing his losses at £447,000. He settled however for a grant of £90,000 out of which sum he paid £10,000 each, pursuant to his father's will, to his uncle John Browning and his aunt Caroline Eden. In 1805 he obtained an additional £10,000 from the Maryland bank stock in London. Meantime the Browning family had pressed their claim under the will of Charles, fifth Lord Baltimore. On the death of Frederick Calvert, John Browning had at once entered suit in chancery to vindicate his wife's title to the province. This legal action was thrown out of court when the colonies declared their independence, and Browning, as we have seen, later accepted from Harford, in his wife's behalf, £10,000 in full discharge of the family claim. This act rendered fruitless his son Charles Browning's effort to obtain compensation from Maryland in and after 1820.

I. The Central Governing Body.

1 a. The Chief Executive Officer

From 1637 until the close of the first proprietary period (1689) this officer was commissioned "Lieutenant General, Admiral, Chief Captain and Commander" and was usually called the "Lieutenant General." Until 1661 he was also be commissioned "Chancellor, Chief Justice, and Chief Magistrate." During the latter proprietary period (1715-76) the chief executive was regularly commissioned "Lieutenant and Chief Governor, Chancellor, Admiral, Captain General and Commander" and was generally called the "Lieutenant Governor." Under royal administration (1690-1715) his style was "Captain General and Governor in Chief, Chancellor, and