

- were George Talbot, Thomas Tailler, Colonel Vincent Lowe, Colonel William Stevens, Colonel William Burgess, Major Nicholas Sewall, and John Darnall. Most of them served the entire period indicated, but there were a few changes.
- 1688-1689. William Joseph. Named president of the Council of Deputies in a commission from the Lord Proprietary.
- 1689-1690. John Coode. Leader of the Protestant Associators who seized the government on August 1, 1689.
- 1690-1692. Nehemiah Blackiston. Appointed president of the Committee for the Government of Maryland when Coode went to England.
- 1692-1693. Sir Lionel Copley.
1693. Sir Thomas Lawrence. Elected governor after the death of Copley, but had served only a week or two when Sir Edmund Andros arrived in Maryland to assume control of the government.
1693. Sir Edmund Andros. Remained in Maryland about ten days before returning to Virginia.
- 1693-1694. Colonel Nicholas Greenberry. Appointed president of the Council by Andros.
1694. Sir Edmund Andros. Remained in Maryland about a week.
1694. Sir Thomas Lawrence. Appointed president of the Council by Andros.
- 1694-1698/9. Sir Francis Nicholson.
- 1698/9-1702. Colonel Nathaniel Blackiston.
- 1702-1704. Thomas Tench. Appointed president of the Council by Blackiston.
- 1704-1709. Colonel John Seymour.
- 1709-1714. Major General Edward Lloyd. Elected president of the Council when Colonel Francis Jenkins, who was senior member of the Council and thus entitled to succeed Seymour, failed to assert his right promptly.
- 1714-1715. John Hart.
- 1715-1720. John Hart. Continued to serve as governor after control of the province was returned to Charles, fifth Lord Baltimore, a professed Protestant.
1720. Thomas Brooke. Became president of the Council by virtue of his seniority when Hart returned to England.
- 1720-1727. Charles Calvert.
- 1727-1731. Benedict Leonard Calvert.
- 1731-1732. Samuel Ogle.
- 1732-1733. Charles Calvert, Lord Proprietary.
- 1733-1742. Samuel Ogle.
- 1742-1746/7. Thomas Bladen.
- 1746/7-1752. Samuel Ogle.
- 1752-1753. Benjamin Tasker. Became president of the Council upon the death of Governor Ogle.
- 1753-1769. Horatio Sharpe.
- 1769-1776. Robert Eden. Eden was in England from May to November 1774, during which time Richard Lee, president of the Council, governed the province. Lee also governed the province briefly in 1776 during the interval between the departure of Eden and the assumption of the government by the Convention.

REVOLUTIONARY INTERREGNUM

During the years 1774-1776, the powers of government increasingly came to be exercised by extralegal assemblies. In all there were nine meetings of six appointed or duly elected provincial conventions. Apparently neither contemporaries nor subsequent publishers of the extant proceedings were certain how to differentiate separately elected and self-contained conventions from those sessions that were merely a continuation of an adjourned meeting. This confusion partly results from the ambiguity of the surviving journals. On July 3, 1776, the penultimate Convention decreed that its own dissolution date would be August 1, 1776. The last entry on July 6, however, recorded that "the convention adjourns till Thursday the first day of August next. . . ." For convenience each session is listed below as a distinct convention, although there were elections only to the second, fourth, fifth, sixth, and ninth.

It was inconvenient for so large a group (at one meeting there were 141 delegates) to remain in continuous session; therefore, Councils of Safety were elected by the Conventions to exercise executive power during the intervals between Convention meetings. With some exceptions, the Councils of Safety were composed of nine members, five from the Western Shore and four from the Eastern Shore. The Convention, which met from August 14, 1776, about six weeks after the Declaration of Independence, through November 11, 1776, framed the Constitution that governed Maryland until 1851. The General Assembly established by the Constitution began meeting on February 5, 1777, but the Council of Safety continued to function as the executive body of the