

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

BARONS OF BALTIMORE AND LORDS PROPRIETARY

- 1579–1632. George Calvert, created first Lord Baltimore in February 1625. Petitioned the King for a grant of land north of the Potomac.
- 1605–1675. Cecilius Calvert, second Lord Baltimore. Succeeded to title on death of George, April 15, 1632. Granted Charter of Maryland on June 20, 1632.
- 1637–1715. Charles Calvert, third Lord Baltimore. Succeeded to title on death of Cecilius, November 30, 1675.
- 1679–1715. Benedict Leonard Calvert, fourth Lord Baltimore. Succeeded to title on death of Charles, February 21, 1715.
- 1699–1751. Charles Calvert, fifth Lord Baltimore. Succeeded to title on death of Benedict Leonard, April 16, 1715.
- 1732–1771. Frederick Calvert, sixth Lord Baltimore. Succeeded to title on death of Charles, April 24, 1751.
- 1759–1834. Henry Harford. Harford did not succeed to the title when Frederick died on September 4, 1771, because he was an illegitimate son. He was bequeathed the Province of Maryland in Frederick's will. After the Revolution, Harford relinquished his claim to Maryland in return for a monetary grant from the British government.

COLONIAL GOVERNORS

- 1634–1644/5. Leonard Calvert. Prior to the granting of the Charter to Cecilius Calvert, Captain William Claiborne, acting under a commission from the King, had established a trading post and plantation on Kent Island in 1631. He was driven from the island by Leonard Calvert a few months after the colonists landed. Calvert had occasion to leave the colony several times, usually for only a month or two, but once for over a year. During his absences the following men governed the province: 1637/8 and 1638, John Lewger; 1638 and 1641, Captain Thomas Cornwaleys; 1643–1644, Giles Brent; 1644, William Brainthwait.
- 1644/5–1646. Captain Richard Ingle. Usurped the government and maintained control until about the middle of 1646.
1646. Captain Edward Hill. Elected Governor by the Council while Leonard Calvert was still in Virginia, Hill also claimed to have a commission from Calvert. His appointment was illegal, as he was not a member of the Council when elected, and Calvert was out of the province when the commission was issued. He does seem to have held office, however, for he later attempted to collect certain fees and emoluments that were due him by virtue of his service.
- 1646–1647. Leonard Calvert.
- 1647–1648/9. Thomas Greene.
- 1649–1651/2. Captain William Stone. During absences from the province he left the following men to act in his place: 1649, Thomas Greene; 1650, Thomas Hatton.
1652. Parliamentary Commissioners.
- 1652–1654. Captain William Stone.
- 1654–1657. Commissioners appointed by the Parliamentary Commissioners.
- 1657–1660. Josias Fendall. Appointed Luke Barber to serve in his place while he was absent from the province from June 1657 to February 1657/8.
- 1661–1661. Philip Calvert.
- 1661–1676. Charles Calvert. Left Philip Calvert, William Calvert, Jerome White, and Baker Brooke as deputies governing the colony from May 1669 to November 1670 while he was in England. On November 30, 1675, his father died, and he became Lord Proprietary.
1676. Jesse Wharton. Cecilius Calvert, infant son of the Lord Proprietary, was the nominal governor from June to October 1676, but actually the province was governed by the deputy governors.
- 1676–1679. Thomas Notley. Succeeded Wharton as deputy governor, and later, in October 1676, was commissioned governor by the Lord Proprietary.
- 1678/9–1684. Charles Calvert, Lord Proprietary. Calvert was definitely back in the province by January 1678/9, perhaps earlier, but he appears to have permitted Notley to retain the title of governor until his death in April 1679.
- 1684–1688. Council of Deputy Governors. Benedict Leonard Calvert, infant son of the Lord Proprietary, was commissioned governor, but the