

may then compute the Agent's net revenue, omitting fractions of a penny, as follows: ¹⁹

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|------|------------|---------|------------|
| 1731 | £212.06.00 | 1757 | £414.13.03 |
| 1733 | 188.07.10 | 1758 | 381.05.09 |
| 1748 | 485.15.05 | 1759 | 594.08.08 |
| 1752 | 575.15.00 | 1760 | 709.07.01 |
| 1754 | 663.11.02 | 1761 | 798.14.08 |
| 1755 | 434.12.01 | 1768 | 338.16.07 |
| 1756 | 410.18.08 | 1769-74 | 450.00.00 |

Associated with the Agent, and subordinate to him, were two rather elaborate organizations, one devoted to the granting and leasing of lands, the other to collection of quit-rents and alienation fines on freeholds and of rents on leaseholds. The former consisted of the Judges of the Land Office (and their register) the Surveyors General (and their deputies), the Examiner General, the Chancellor, and the stewards. The latter comprised the Rent Roll Keepers, collectors, farmers, receivers, county clerks, and stewards.

Lord Baltimore himself appointed the Agent, the Judges of the Land Office, and, under proprietary rule, the Chancellor. The Judges appointed their register, the Surveyors General their deputies, and the Secretary nominated the county clerks. All others were appointed, under crown rule, by the Agent, and, under proprietary rule, usually by the Governor at the Agent's advice.

Any person taking up vacant or escheated land first paid his caution money to the Agent and received an order for a common warrant. This warrant, drawn by the Clerk or Register of the Land Office and signed by the Judges of the same, was issued to the Deputy Surveyor of a particular county. He now laid off the required number of acres and sent his certificate of survey to the Examiner General for inspection and approval. The Examiner returned it to the Land Office, where the clerk would draw up a patent. This patent the Chancellor passed under his hand and seal and left again at the Land Office to be called for by the

commission on the revenue from manors and reserved lands was reduced to five percent, the half taken off being given to the stewards (Portfolio No. 3, folder 3, Hall of Records). The first salary raise seems to have come either at the appointment of Daniel Dulany, Sept. 9, 1733, or at that of his successor, Benjamin Tasker, Nov. 12, 1734.

¹⁹ These figures are derived by calculation from tables of the proprietary revenue in Barker, *op. cit.*, 380-81.