

office prior to 26 April 1649 (AM, III, 201; IV, 503). Now that Parliament was gaining the upper hand in England, Baltimore felt it prudent to install a Protestant at the head of his government. Capt. Stone engaged to bring into the province 500 settlers and at once obtained the immigration of a large number of Puritans from Virginia. He was then unable to control them.

8. Richard Bennett (one of the Puritans), Edward Curtis, and Col. William Claiborne (Prots.), Commissioners of Parliament appointed to reduce all the plantations within Chesapeake Bay, took possession of the government, 29 March 1642 (AM, III, 272).

9. Capt. William Stone, restored by the Commissioners, 28 June 1652, on condition that he issue all writs in the name of the Keepers of the Liberties of England. On 2 March 1653/4 he declared that writs would again issue in His Lordships name, and shortly after 16 July 1654 the Commissioners again deposed him (AM, III, 276, 300; X, 398). Stone died in Dec. 1660.

10. Capt. William Fuller, Richard Preston, William Dugand, Edward Lloyd, John Hatch, and others (Prots. and chiefly Puritans), appointed to administer the government by the Parliamentary Commissioners, 22 July 1654 (AM, III, 313); carried on till 24 March 1657/8. 312

11. Capt. Josias Fendall (Prot., son-in-law of Hatch above), com. by Baltimore, 10 July 1656; received submission of Fuller and the other Puritans, 24 March 1657/8 (AM, III, 323, 340). In March, 1659/60, with the complicity of Councillor Thomas Gerrard (Cath.) and of the Lower House of Assembly, led by Fuller and Hatch, he denounced the proprietary government and accepted a new commission from the Lower House. He and his associates were, however, obliged